DCN 997

Base Summary Sheet

06-Mar-95

INSTALLATION NAME: RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT

STATE: TX

INSTALLATION MISSION: Store and maintain general supplies and ammunition; maintain and overhaul combat vehicles (Bradley Fighting Vehicle System, M113 Armored Personnel Veicle Series, Multiple Launch Rocket System, Fire Support Team Vehicle, Armored Combat Earthmover, Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Unit); remanufacture of roadwheels, trackshoes, tires; and depot-level maintenance of ammunition.

DoD RECOMMENDATION: Close Red River Army Depot. Transfer ammo storage, intern training facility, and civilian training education to Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant. Transfer light combat vehicle maintenance to Anniston Army Depot, AL. Transfer the Rubber Production Facility to Lone Star.

JUSTIFICATION: Ground maintenance depot capacity exceeds requirements. Red River cannot assume Anniston or Letterkenny missions without major construction. Available capacity at Anniston and Tobyhanna make realignment of Red River most logical. Consistent eith recommendations of Joint Cross-Service Group for Depot Maintenance.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST:

TOTAL COST TO CLOSE/REALIGN: $59,636,000

ANNUAL SAVINGS: $123,492,000

BREAK EVEN YEAR: 1996 (Immediate)

MILITARY POSITIONS LOST: 14

CIVILIAN POSITIONS LOST: 2887

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS: No wetlands reported. Threatened or endangered species survey not conducted. 58 potential sites for National Register. Landfill life expectancy is 20 years. Seven Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Part B sites for 90 day haz waste storage. 28 Defense Environmental Restoration Account sites. Three Nuclear Regulatory Commission licenses for sealed sources.

MILITARY ISSUES:

ECONOMIC IMPACT (DIRECT/INDIRECT/TOTAL): 2901/2753/5654

CUMULATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT: 7.7 %

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES:

GOVERNOR: George W. Bush

SENATORS: Phil Gramm
Kay Bailey Hutchison

REPRESENTATIVE: Jim Chapman

LOCAL OFFICIAL:

Red River Army Depot, TX

06-Mar-95

BRAC CATEGORY:	Depots
RANK IN CATEGORY:	3 of 4
OTHER INSTALLATIONS IN BRAC CATEGORY:	Anniston Army Depot, AL; Corpus Christi Army Depot, TX; Letterkenny Army Depot, PA; Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA
MAJOR COMMAND:	AMC
INSTALLATION MISSION:	Store and maintain general supplies and ammunition; maintain and overhaul combat vehicles (Bradley Fighting Vehicle System, M113 Armored Personnel Veicle Series, Multiple Launch Rocket System, Fire Support Team Vehicle, Armored Combat Earthmover, Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Unit); remanufacture of roadwheels, trackshoes, tires; and depot-level maintenance of ammunition.
MAJOR UNITS ASSIGNED:	Defense Logistics Agency Distribution Depot, nine other tennants.
AUTHORIZED MILITARY:	10
AUTHORIZED CIVILIAN:	4,268
AVERAGE NUMBER OF STUDENTS:	0
FY 93 OPERATING COSTS:	
TOTAL ACRES:	19,081
TOTAL BUILDABLE ACRES:	2,139
TOTAL BUILDING SQUARE FOOTAGE:	7,668,000
FAMILY HOUSING UNITS:	37
UNACCOMPANIED OFFICER HOUSING UNITS:	8
UNACCOMPANIED ENLISTED HOUSING SPACES:	76
VARIABLE HOUSING ALLOWANCE - OFFICER:	~~$42~~ 21 } CURRA
VARIABLE HOUSING ALLOWANCE - ENLISTED:	~~$23~~ 2
PER DIEM RATE:	$73
AREA COST FACTOR:	0.94
PLANT REPLACEMENT VALUE:	$825,259,134
HOSPITAL BEDS:	0
NEAREST CITY:	18 miles west of Texarkana; 80 miles northwest of Shreveport
ECONOMIC AREA:	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
NATIONAL PRIORITY LIST SITE:	No
Y 94-99 ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE COSTS:	10,495,000
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS:	No wetlands reported. Threatened or endangered species survey not conducted. 58 potential sites for National Register. Landfill life expectancy is 20 years. Seven Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Part B sites for 90 day haz waste storage. 28 Defense Environmental Restoration Account sites. Three Nuclear Regulatory Commission licenses for sealed sources.
GOVERNOR:	George W. Bush
SENATORS:	Phil Gramm Kay Bailey Hutchison

Red River Army Depot, TX

06-Mar-95

REPRESENTATIVE: Jim Chapman

Army - Static Data

UIC:	48515
INSTALLATION NAME:	RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT
INSTALLATION TYPE:	Depot
STATE:	TX
MAJOR COMMAND:	Army Materiel Command
RESOURCES:	
INSTALLATION MISSION:	Store and maintain general supplies and ammunition; maintain and overhaul combat vehicles (Bradley Fighting Vehicle System, M113 Armored Personnel Veicle Series, Multiple Launch Rocket System, Fire Support Team Vehicle, Armored Combat Earthmover, Reverse Osmosis Water Purification
MAJOR UNITS ASSIGNED:	Defense Logistics Agency Distribution Depot, nine other tenants.
AUTHORIZED MILITARY:	10
AUTHORIZED CIVILIAN:	4,268
AVERAGE NUMBER OF STUDENTS:	0
FY 93 OPERATING COSTS:	
ECONOMIC AREA:	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
NEAREST CITY:	18 miles west of Texarkana; 80 miles northwest of Shreveport
NATIONAL PRIORITY LIST SITE:	☐
FY 93 ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE COSTS:	$10,495,000
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS:	No wetlands reported. Threatened or endangered species survey not conducted. 58 potential sites for National Register. Landfill life expectancy is 20 years. Seven Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Part B sites for 90 day hazardous waste storage. 28 Defense Environmental Restoration Account
BRAC CATEGORY:	Depots
TOTAL ACRES:	19,081
TOTAL BUILDABLE ACRES:	2,139
TOTAL BUILDING SQUARE FOOTAGE:	7,668,000
FAMILY HOUSING UNITS:	37
UNACCOMPANIED OFFICER HOUSING UNITS:	8
UNACCOMPANIED ENLISTED HOUSING SPACES:	76
VARIABLE HOUSING ALLOWANCE - OFFICER:	$21
VARIABLE HOUSING ALLOWANCE - ENLISTED:	$2
PER DIEM RATE:	$73
AREA COST FACTOR:	0.94
PLANT REPLACEMENT VALUE:	~~$825,259,134~~ $68,777,103
HOSPITAL BEDS:	0
RANK IN CATEGORY:	3 of 4
DOD RECOMMENDATION:	Close Red River Army Depot. Transfer ammo storage, intern training facility, and civilian training education to Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant. Transfer light combat vehicle maintenance to Anniston Army Depot, AL. Transfer the Rubber Production Facility to Lone Star.
TOTAL COST TO CLOSE/REALIGN:	$59,636,000.00

CONSTRUCTION COSTS:	$0.00
CONSTRUCTION COST AVOIDANCE:	$0.00
ANNUAL SAVINGS:	$123,492,000.00
BREAKEVEN YEAR:	1999 (Immediate)
ECONOMIC IMPACT (DIRECT/INDIRECT/TOTAL):	2,901 / 2,753 / 5,654 (- 9.5%)
CUMULATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT:	- 7.7 %
OTHER SERVICING ISSUES:	
CIVILIAN POSITIONS LOST:	2887
MILITARY POSITIONS LOST:	14
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:	01
LOCAL OFFICIAL:	
JOINT CROSS-SERVICE GROUP:	Depot
JOINT GROUP - DEPOT:	Depot
JOINT GROUP - TAS:	
JOINT GROUP - TE:	
JOINT GROUP - UPT:	
JOINT GROUP - HOSPITALS:	
HISTORY OF PREVIOUS BRAC:	1988 DEFBRAC: Ammunition mission realigned from Pueblo Army Depot, CO; scheduled FY 92-94
GOVERNOR:	George W. Bush
SENATORS:	Phil Gramm Kay Bailey Hutchison
REPRESENTATIVE:	Jim Chapman
OTHER INSTALLATIONS IN BRAC CATEGORY:	Anniston Army Depot, AL; Corpus Christi Army Depot, TX; Letterkenny Army Depot, PA; Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA
ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST:	
JUSTIFICATION:	Ground maintenance depot capacity exceeds requirements. Red River cannot assume Anniston or Letterkenny missions without major construction. Available capacity at Anniston and Tobyhanna make realignment of Red River most logical. Consistent with recommendations of Joint Cross-Service Group for Depot Maintenance.
MILITARY ISSUES:	
COMMUNITY CONCERN ISSUES:	

CONSTRUCTION COSTS:	$0.00
CONSTRUCTION COST AVOIDANCE:	$0.00
ANNUAL SAVINGS:	$123,492,000.00
BREAKEVEN YEAR:	1999 (Immediate)
ECONOMIC IMPACT DIRECT/INDIRECT/TOTAL:	2,901 / 2,753 / 5,654 (- 9.5%)
CUMULATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT:	- 7.7 %
INTERSERVICING ISSUES:	
CIVILIAN POSITIONS EOY:	2887
MILITARY POSITION COST:	14
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:	01
LOCAL OFFICIAL:	
JOINT CROSS SERVICE GROUP:	Depot
JOINT GROUP - OLD CATEGORY:	Depot
JOINT GROUP - NEW CATEGORY:	
JOINT GROUP - [illegible]:	
JOINT GROUP - [illegible]:	
JOINT GROUP - [illegible]:	
IMPACT OF PREVIOUS BRAC:	1988 DEFBRAC: Ammunition mission realigned from Pueblo Army Depot, CO; scheduled FY 92-94
GOVERNOR:	George W. Bush
SENATOR:	Phil Gramm Kay Bailey Hutchison
REPRESENTATIVE:	Jim Chapman
OTHER INSTALLATIONS IN BRAC CATEGORY:	Anniston Army Depot, AL; Corpus Christi Army Depot, TX; Letterkenny Army Depot, PA; Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA
ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST:	
JUSTIFICATION:	Ground maintenance depot capacity exceeds requirements. Red River cannot assume Anniston or Letterkenny missions without major construction. Available capacity at Anniston and Tobyhanna make realignment of Red River most logical. Consistent with recommendations of Joint Cross-Service Group for Depot Maintenance.
MILITARY ISSUES:	
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS:	

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.

THE ARMY BASING STUDY

BRAC 95 ALTERNATIVE DOCUMENTATION SET

ALTERNATIVE NO.
DE2&3-2R

SECTION IV

COBRA MODEL INPUT DATA

INPUT DATA REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 18:49 01/25/1995, Report Created 14:11 02/14/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : DE2&3-2R
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2R.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

INPUT SCREEN ONE - GENERAL SCENARIO INFORMATION

Model Year One : FY 1996

Model does Time-Phasing of Construction/Shutdown: Yes

Base Name	Strategy:
RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT, TX	Realignment
ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT, AL	Realignment
LONE STAR AAP, TX	Realignment
BASE X, US	Realignment

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), REALIGN TO BASE X THE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING/LOGISTICS, REALIGN BY ENCLAVE, THE RUBBER PRODUCTION FACILITY TO LSAAP, AND ELIMINATE THE REMAINING ACTIVITIES/POSITIONS.

INPUT SCREEN TWO - DISTANCE TABLE

From Base:	To Base:	Distance:
RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT, TX	ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT, AL	546 mi
RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT, TX	LONE STAR AAP, TX	1 mi
RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT, TX	BASE X, US	1,340 mi
ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT, AL	LONE STAR AAP, TX	546 mi
ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT, AL	BASE X, US	1,340 mi
LONE STAR AAP, TX	BASE X, US	1,340 mi

INPUT SCREEN THREE - MOVEMENT TABLE

Transfers from RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT, TX to ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT, AL

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Officer Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Positions:	0	0	375	0	0	0
Student Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missn Eqpt (tons):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suppt Eqpt (tons):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mil Light Vehic (tons):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy/Spec Vehic (tons):	0	0	0	0	0	0

Transfers from RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT, TX to LONE STAR AAP, TX

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Officer Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Positions:	0	367	143	0	0	0
Student Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missn Eqpt (tons):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suppt Eqpt (tons):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mil Light Vehic (tons):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy/Spec Vehic (tons):	0	0	0	0	0	0

Data As Of 18:49 01/25/1995, Report Created 14:11 02/14/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : DE2&3-2R
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2R.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

INPUT SCREEN THREE - MOVEMENT TABLE

Transfers from RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT, TX to BASE X, US

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Officer Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Positions:	0	37	118	0	0	0
Student Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missn Eqpt (tons):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suppt Eqpt (tons):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mil Light Vehic (tons):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy/Spec Vehic (tons):	0	0	0	0	0	0

INPUT SCREEN FOUR - STATIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT, TX

Total Officer Employees:	8	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	14,500
Total Enlisted Employees:	6	Communications ($K/Year):	850
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	32,450
Total Civilian Employees:	2,957	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	13,250
Mil Families Living On Base:	100.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	446
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	6.0%	Area Cost Factor:	0.94
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	7,745	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	0.0%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	21	Activity Code:	48515
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	2		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	73	Homeowner Assistance Program:	Yes
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.07	Unique Activity Information:	No

Name: ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT, AL

Total Officer Employees:	7	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	3,862
Total Enlisted Employees:	5	Communications ($K/Year):	818
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	20,987
Total Civilian Employees:	3,796	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	10,848
Mil Families Living On Base:	0.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	36
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	6.0%	Area Cost Factor:	0.77
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	8,482	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	0.0%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	0	Activity Code:	01012
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	0		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	68	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.07	Unique Activity Information:	No

Name: LONE STAR AAP, TX

Total Officer Employees:	2	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	466
Total Enlisted Employees:	0	Communications ($K/Year):	0
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	1,218
Total Civilian Employees:	30	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	498
Mil Families Living On Base:	0.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	0
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	6.0%	Area Cost Factor:	0.94
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	3,099	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	0.0%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	21	Activity Code:	48305
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	2		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	73	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.07	Unique Activity Information:	No

Department : ARMY
Option Package : DE2&3-2R
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2R.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

INPUT SCREEN FOUR - STATIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: BASE X, US

Total Officer Employees:	752	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	11,891
Total Enlisted Employees:	4,208	Communications ($K/Year):	1,514
Total Student Employees:	1,121	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	29,982
Total Civilian Employees:	2,709	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	21,877
Mil Families Living On Base:	55.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	8,151
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	6.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.09
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	6,091	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	0.0%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	178	Activity Code:	BASEX
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	132		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	101	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.07	Unique Activity Information:	No

INPUT SCREEN FIVE - DYNAMIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT, TX

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
1-Time Unique Cost ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Unique Save ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Moving Cost ($K):	0	0	5,000	0	0	0
1-Time Moving Save ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Env Non-MilCon Reqd($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Activ Mission Cost ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Activ Mission Save ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Facil ShutDown(KSF): 7,700 Perc Family Housing ShutDown: 100.0%

Name: ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT, AL

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
1-Time Unique Cost ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Unique Save ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Moving Cost ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Moving Save ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Env Non-MilCon Reqd($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Activ Mission Cost ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Activ Mission Save ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Facil ShutDown(KSF): 0 Perc Family Housing ShutDown: 0.0%

Data As Of 18:49 01/25/1995, Report Created 14:11 02/14/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : DE2&3-2R
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2R.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

INPUT SCREEN FIVE - DYNAMIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: LONE STAR AAP, TX

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
1-Time Unique Cost ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Unique Save ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Moving Cost ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Moving Save ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Env Non-MilCon Reqd($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Activ Mission Cost ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Activ Mission Save ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Facil ShutDown(KSF): 0 Perc Family Housing ShutDown: 0.0%

Name: BASE X, US

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
1-Time Unique Cost ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Unique Save ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Moving Cost ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Moving Save ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Env Non-MilCon Reqd($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Activ Mission Cost ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Activ Mission Save ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Facil ShutDown(KSF): 0 Perc Family Housing ShutDown: 0.0%

INPUT SCREEN SIX - BASE PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Name: RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT, TX

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Off Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Force Struc Change:	0	2	1	1	0	0
Stu Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off Scenario Change:	-1	0	-2	-5	0	0
Enl Scenario Change:	-1	0	-3	-2	0	0
Civ Scenario Change:	0	-3	-888	-956	0	0
Off Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Military:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Civilian:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Data As Of 18:49 01/25/1995, Report Created 14:11 02/14/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : DE2&3-2R
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2R.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

INPUT SCREEN SIX - BASE PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Name: ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT, AL

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Off Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Force Struc Change:	0	0	1	1	0	0
Stu Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Military:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Civilian:	0	0	0	0	0	0

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN ONE - PERSONNEL

Percent Officers Married:	77.00%	Civ Early Retire Pay Factor:	9.00%
Percent Enlisted Married:	58.50%	Priority Placement Service:	60.00%
Enlisted Housing MilCon:	91.00%	PPS Actions Involving PCS:	50.00%
Officer Salary($/Year):	67,948.00	Civilian PCS Costs ($):	28,800.00
Off BAQ with Dependents($):	7,717.00	Civilian New Hire Cost($):	1,109.00
Enlisted Salary($/Year):	30,860.00	Nat Median Home Price($):	114,600.00
Enl BAQ with Dependents($):	5,223.00	Home Sale Reimburse Rate:	10.00%
Avg Unemploy Cost($/Week):	174.00	Max Home Sale Reimburs($):	22,385.00
Unemployment Eligibility(Weeks):	18	Home Purch Reimburse Rate:	5.00%
Civilian Salary($/Year):	45,998.00	Max Home Purch Reimburs($):	11,191.00
Civilian Turnover Rate:	15.00%	Civilian Homeowning Rate:	64.00%
Civilian Early Retire Rate:	10.00%	HAP Home Value Reimburse Rate:	22.90%
Civilian Regular Retire Rate:	5.00%	HAP Homeowner Receiving Rate:	5.00%
Civilian RIF Pay Factor:	39.00%	RSE Home Value Reimburse Rate:	19.00%
SF File Desc:	SF7DEC.SFF	RSE Homeowner Receiving Rate:	12.00%

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN TWO - FACILITIES

RPMA Building SF Cost Index:	0.93	Rehab vs. New MilCon Cost:	59.00%
BOS Index (RPMA vs population):	0.54	Info Management Account:	15.00%
(Indices are used as exponents)		MilCon Design Rate:	10.00%
Program Management Factor:	10.00%	MilCon SIOH Rate:	6.00%
Caretaker Admin(SF/Care):	162.00	MilCon Contingency Plan Rate:	7.00%
Mothball Cost ($/SF):	1.25	MilCon Site Preparation Rate:	24.00%
Avg Bachelor Quarters(SF):	388.00	Discount Rate for NPV.RPT/ROI:	2.75%
Avg Family Quarters(SF):	1,819.00	Inflation Rate for NPV.RPT/ROI:	0.00%

APPDET.RPT Inflation Rates:
1996: 2.90% 1997: 3.00% 1998: 3.00% 1999: 3.00% 2000: 3.00% 2001: 3.00%

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN THREE - TRANSPORTATION

Material/Assigned Person(Lb):	710	Equip Pack & Crate($/Ton):	284.00
HHG Per Off Family (Lb):	14,500.00	Mil Light Vehicle($/Mile):	0.09
HHG Per Enl Family (Lb):	9,000.00	Heavy/Spec Vehicle($/Mile):	0.09
HHG Per Mil Single (Lb):	6,400.00	POV Reimbursement($/Mile):	0.18
HHG Per Civilian (Lb):	18,000.00	Avg Mil Tour Length (Years):	2.90
Total HHG Cost ($/100Lb):	35.00	Routine PCS($/Pers/Tour):	4,665.00
Air Transport ($/Pass Mile):	0.20	One-Time Off PCS Cost($):	6,134.00
Misc Exp ($/Direct Employ):	700.00	One-Time Enl PCS Cost($):	4,381.00

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Department : ARMY
Option Package : DE2&3-2R
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2R.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN FOUR - MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Category	UM	$/UM	Category	UM	$/UM
Horizontal	(SY)	38	APPLIED INSTR	(SF)	114
Waterfront	(LF)	0	LABS (RDT&E)	(SF)	175
Air Operations	(SF)	130	CHILD CARE CENTER	(SF)	120
Operational	(SF)	119	PRODUCTION FAC	(SF)	100
Administrative	(SF)	106	PHYSICAL FITNESS FAC	(SF)	128
School Buildings	(SF)	104	2+2 BACHQ	(EA)	19,140
Maintenance Shops	(SF)	108	Optional Category G	( )	0
Bachelor Quarters	(EA)	46,227	Optional Category H	( )	0
Family Quarters	(EA)	96,040	Optional Category I	( )	0
Covered Storage	(SF)	60	Optional Category J	( )	0
Dining Facilities	(SF)	180	Optional Category K	( )	0
Recreation Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category L	( )	0
Communications Facil	(SF)	0	Optional Category M	( )	0
Shipyard Maintenance	(SF)	0	Optional Category N	( )	0
RDT & E Facilities	(SF)	139	Optional Category O	( )	0
POL Storage	(BL)	0	Optional Category P	( )	0
Ammunition Storage	(SF)	0	Optional Category Q	( )	0
Medical Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category R	( )	0
Environmental	( )	0			

RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT

It has been determined that a one-time costs of $5 million to move plant equipment necessary for mission accomplishment between the losing installation (RRAD) and the gaining installation (ANAD) be added to the scenario development. This figure was determined based on the experience gained from previous mission change/realigned at Army Materiel Command installations.

THE ARMY BASING STUDY

BRAC 95 ALTERNATIVE DOCUMENTATION SET

ALTERNATIVE NO.
DE2&3-2R

SECTION V

COBRA MODEL OUTPUT

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
Data As Of 18:49 01/25/1995, Report Created 14:11 02/14/1995

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
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	-39	-95	-18,266	-61,061	-85,687	-85,687	-250,834	-85,687
Overhd	4,452	7,294	-1,191	-29,971	-37,805	-37,805	-95,026	-37,805
Moving	0	843	21,793	8,266	0	0	30,902	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	31	1,090	755	0	0	1,876	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
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), REALIGN TO BASE X THE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING/LOGISTICS, REALIGN BY ENCLAVE, THE RUBBER PRODUCTION FACILITY TO LSAAP, AND ELIMINATE THE REMAINING ACTIVITIES/POSITIONS.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/2
Data As Of 18:49 01/25/1995, Report Created 14:11 02/14/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : DE2&3-2R
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2R.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	10	73	2,508	2,439	0	0	5,030	0
Overhd	4,469	8,308	13,411	10,906	5,828	5,828	48,752	5,828
Moving	0	843	21,793	8,266	0	0	30,902	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	31	1,090	755	0	0	1,876	0
TOTAL	4,479	9,256	38,803	22,365	5,828	5,828	86,561	5,828

Savings ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	49	168	20,774	63,499	85,687	85,687	255,865	85,687
Overhd	17	1,014	14,603	40,877	43,633	43,633	143,778	43,633
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	66	1,182	35,377	104,376	129,320	129,320	399,643	129,320

NET PRESENT VALUES REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 18:49 01/25/1995, Report Created 14:11 02/14/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : DE2&3-2R
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2R.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Year	Cost($)	Adjusted Cost($)	NPV($)
1996	4,413,190	4,353,732	4,353,732
1997	8,074,522	7,752,541	12,106,273
1998	3,426,040	3,201,385	15,307,658
1999	-82,011,325	-74,582,584	-59,274,926
2000	-123,491,905	-109,300,023	-168,574,948
2001	-123,491,905	-106,374,718	-274,949,667
2002	-123,491,905	-103,527,706	-378,477,373
2003	-123,491,905	-100,756,892	-479,234,265
2004	-123,491,905	-98,060,235	-577,294,500
2005	-123,491,905	-95,435,752	-672,730,252
2006	-123,491,905	-92,881,510	-765,611,762
2007	-123,491,905	-90,395,631	-856,007,393
2008	-123,491,905	-87,976,283	-943,983,676
2009	-123,491,905	-85,621,686	-1,029,605,362
2010	-123,491,905	-83,330,108	-1,112,935,471
2011	-123,491,905	-81,099,862	-1,194,035,333
2012	-123,491,905	-78,929,306	-1,272,964,640
2013	-123,491,905	-76,816,843	-1,349,781,483
2014	-123,491,905	-74,760,918	-1,424,542,401
2015	-123,491,905	-72,760,017	-1,497,302,418

TOTAL ONE-TIME COST REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/5
Data As Of 18:49 01/25/1995, Report Created 14:11 02/14/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : DE2&3-2R
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2R.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

(All values in Dollars)

Category	Cost	Sub-Total
Construction		
Military Construction	0	
Family Housing Construction	0	
Information Management Account	0	
Land Purchases	0	
Total - Construction		0
Personnel		
Civilian RIF	3,229,060	
Civilian Early Retirement	989,417	
Civilian New Hires	173,004	
Eliminated Military PCS	75,358	
Unemployment	563,760	
Total - Personnel		5,030,598
Overhead		
Program Planning Support	12,201,672	
Mothball / Shutdown	9,625,000	
Total - Overhead		21,826,672
Moving		
Civilian Moving	9,691,394	
Civilian PPS	15,984,000	
Military Moving	0	
Freight	226,714	
One-Time Moving Costs	5,000,000	
Total - Moving		30,902,109
Other		
HAP / RSE	1,876,407	
Environmental Mitigation Costs	0	
One-Time Unique Costs	0	
Total - Other		1,876,407
Total One-Time Costs		59,635,787
One-Time Savings		
Military Construction Cost Avoidances	0	
Family Housing Cost Avoidances	0	
Military Moving	0	
Land Sales	0	
One-Time Moving Savings	0	
Environmental Mitigation Savings	0	
One-Time Unique Savings	0	
Total One-Time Savings		0
Total Net One-Time Costs		59,635,787

ONE-TIME COST REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/5
Data As Of 18:49 01/25/1995, Report Created 14:11 02/14/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : DE2&3-2R
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2R.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT, TX
(All values in Dollars)

Category	Cost	Sub-Total
Construction		
Military Construction	0	
Family Housing Construction	0	
Information Management Account	0	
Land Purchases	0	
Total - Construction		0
Personnel		
Civilian RIF	3,229,060	
Civilian Early Retirement	989,417	
Civilian New Hires	0	
Eliminated Military PCS	75,358	
Unemployment	563,760	
Total - Personnel		4,857,594
Overhead		
Program Planning Support	12,201,672	
Mothball / Shutdown	9,625,000	
Total - Overhead		21,826,672
Moving		
Civilian Moving	9,691,394	
Civilian PPS	15,984,000	
Military Moving	0	
Freight	226,714	
One-Time Moving Costs	5,000,000	
Total - Moving		30,902,109
Other		
HAP / RSE	1,876,407	
Environmental Mitigation Costs	0	
One-Time Unique Costs	0	
Total - Other		1,876,407
Total One-Time Costs		59,462,783
One-Time Savings		
Military Construction Cost Avoidances	0	
Family Housing Cost Avoidances	0	
Military Moving	0	
Land Sales	0	
One-Time Moving Savings	0	
Environmental Mitigation Savings	0	
One-Time Unique Savings	0	
Total One-Time Savings		0
Total Net One-Time Costs		59,462,783

ONE-TIME COST REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/5
Data As Of 18:49 01/25/1995, Report Created 14:11 02/14/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : DE2&3-2R
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2R.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT, AL
(All values in Dollars)

Category	Cost	Sub-Total
Construction		
Military Construction	0	
Family Housing Construction	0	
Information Management Account	0	
Land Purchases	0	
Total - Construction		0
Personnel		
Civilian RIF	0	
Civilian Early Retirement	0	
Civilian New Hires	110,900	
Eliminated Military PCS	0	
Unemployment	0	
Total - Personnel		110,900
Overhead		
Program Planning Support	0	
Mothball / Shutdown	0	
Total - Overhead		0
Moving		
Civilian Moving	0	
Civilian PPS	0	
Military Moving	0	
Freight	0	
One-Time Moving Costs	0	
Total - Moving		0
Other		
HAP / RSE	0	
Environmental Mitigation Costs	0	
One-Time Unique Costs	0	
Total - Other		0
Total One-Time Costs		110,900
One-Time Savings		
Military Construction Cost Avoidances	0	
Family Housing Cost Avoidances	0	
Military Moving	0	
Land Sales	0	
One-Time Moving Savings	0	
Environmental Mitigation Savings	0	
One-Time Unique Savings	0	
Total One-Time Savings		0
Total Net One-Time Costs		110,900

ONE-TIME COST REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 4/5
Data As Of 18:49 01/25/1995, Report Created 14:11 02/14/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : DE2&3-2R
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2R.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: LONE STAR AAP, TX
(All values in Dollars)

Category	Cost	Sub-Total
Construction		
Military Construction	0	
Family Housing Construction	0	
Information Management Account	0	
Land Purchases	0	
Total - Construction		0
Personnel		
Civilian RIF	0	
Civilian Early Retirement	0	
Civilian New Hires	0	
Eliminated Military PCS	0	
Unemployment	0	
Total - Personnel		0
Overhead		
Program Planning Support	0	
Mothball / Shutdown	0	
Total - Overhead		0
Moving		
Civilian Moving	0	
Civilian PPS	0	
Military Moving	0	
Freight	0	
One-Time Moving Costs	0	
Total - Moving		0
Other		
HAP / RSE	0	
Environmental Mitigation Costs	0	
One-Time Unique Costs	0	
Total - Other		0
Total One-Time Costs		0
One-Time Savings		
Military Construction Cost Avoidances	0	
Family Housing Cost Avoidances	0	
Military Moving	0	
Land Sales	0	
One-Time Moving Savings	0	
Environmental Mitigation Savings	0	
One-Time Unique Savings	0	
Total One-Time Savings		0
Total Net One-Time Costs		0

ONE-TIME COST REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 5/5
Data As Of 18:49 01/25/1995, Report Created 14:11 02/14/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : DE2&3-2R
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2R.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: BASE X, US
(All values in Dollars)

Category	Cost	Sub-Total
Construction		
Military Construction	0	
Family Housing Construction	0	
Information Management Account	0	
Land Purchases	0	
Total - Construction		0
Personnel		
Civilian RIF	0	
Civilian Early Retirement	0	
Civilian New Hires	62,104	
Eliminated Military PCS	0	
Unemployment	0	
Total - Personnel		62,104
Overhead		
Program Planning Support	0	
Mothball / Shutdown	0	
Total - Overhead		0
Moving		
Civilian Moving	0	
Civilian PPS	0	
Military Moving	0	
Freight	0	
One-Time Moving Costs	0	
Total - Moving		0
Other		
HAP / RSE	0	
Environmental Mitigation Costs	0	
One-Time Unique Costs	0	
Total - Other		0
Total One-Time Costs		62,104
One-Time Savings		
Military Construction Cost Avoidances	0	
Family Housing Cost Avoidances	0	
Military Moving	0	
Land Sales	0	
One-Time Moving Savings	0	
Environmental Mitigation Savings	0	
One-Time Unique Savings	0	
Total One-Time Savings		0
Total Net One-Time Costs		62,104

PERSONNEL, SF, RPMA, AND BOS DELTAS (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 18:49 01/25/1995, Report Created 14:11 02/14/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : DE2&3-2R
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2R.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base	Personnel Change	Personnel %Change	SF Change	SF %Change	SF Chg/Per
RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT	-2,901	-98%	-7,700,000	-99%	2,654
ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT	375	10%	0	0%	0
LONE STAR AAP	510	1594%	0	0%	0
BASE X	155	2%	0	0%	0

Base	RPMA($) Change	RPMA($) %Change	RPMA($) Chg/Per	BOS($) Change	BOS($) %Change	BOS($) Chg/Per
RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT	-14,379,200	-99%	4,957	-28,808,231	-86%	9,930
ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT	-0	0%	-0	1,134,472	5%	3,025
LONE STAR AAP	0	0%	0	4,395,399	361%	8,618
BASE X	0	0%	0	298,705	1%	1,927

Base	RPMABOS($) Change	RPMABOS($) %Change	RPMABOS($) Chg/Per
RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT	-43,187,431	-90%	14,887
ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT	1,134,472	4%	3,025
LONE STAR AAP	4,395,399	261%	8,618
BASE X	298,705	1%	1,927

PERSONNEL SUMMARY REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 18:49 01/25/1995, Report Created 14:11 02/14/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : DE2&3-2R
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2R.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT, TX

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
8	6	0	2,957

FORCE STRUCTURE CHANGES:

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	2	1	1	0	0	4
TOTAL	0	2	1	1	0	0	4

BASE POPULATION (Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
8	6	0	2,961

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:

To Base: ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT, AL

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	0	375	0	0	0	375
TOTAL	0	0	375	0	0	0	375

To Base: LONE STAR AAP, TX

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	367	143	0	0	0	510
TOTAL	0	367	143	0	0	0	510

To Base: BASE X, US

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	37	118	0	0	0	155
TOTAL	0	37	118	0	0	0	155

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Out of RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT, TX):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	404	636	0	0	0	1,040
TOTAL	0	404	636	0	0	0	1,040

SCENARIO POSITION CHANGES:

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	-1	0	-2	-5	0	0	-8
Enlisted	-1	0	-3	-2	0	0	-6
Civilians	0	-3	-888	-956	0	0	-1,847
TOTAL	-2	-3	-893	-963	0	0	-1,861

Data As Of 18:49 01/25/1995, Report Created 14:11 02/14/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : DE2&3-2R
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2R.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	74

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT, AL

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
7	5	0	3,796

FORCE STRUCTURE CHANGES:

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
TOTAL	0	0	1	1	0	0	2

BASE POPULATION (Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
7	5	0	3,798

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
From Base: RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT, TX

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	0	375	0	0	0	375
TOTAL	0	0	375	0	0	0	375

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Into ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT, AL):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	0	375	0	0	0	375
TOTAL	0	0	375	0	0	0	375

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
7	5	0	4,173

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: LONE STAR AAP, TX

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996, Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
2	0	0	30

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
From Base: RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT, TX

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	367	143	0	0	0	510
TOTAL	0	367	143	0	0	0	510

PERSONNEL SUMMARY REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3
Data As Of 18:49 01/25/1995, Report Created 14:11 02/14/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : DE2&3-2R
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2R.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Into LONE STAR AAP, TX):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	367	143	0	0	0	510
TOTAL	0	367	143	0	0	0	510

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
2	0	0	540

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: BASE X, US

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996, Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
752	4,208	1,121	2,709

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
From Base: RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT, TX

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	37	118	0	0	0	155
TOTAL	0	37	118	0	0	0	155

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Into BASE X, US):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	37	118	0	0	0	155
TOTAL	0	37	118	0	0	0	155

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
752	4,208	1,121	2,864

TOTAL PERSONNEL IMPACT REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/5
Data As Of 18:49 01/25/1995, Report Created 14:11 02/14/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : DE2&3-2R
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2R.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

	Rate	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING OUT		0	404	636	0	0	0	1040
Early Retirement*	10.00%	0	4	50	0	0	0	54
Regular Retirement*	5.00%	0	2	25	0	0	0	27
Civilian Turnover*	15.00%	0	6	74	0	0	0	80
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*+		0	2	30	0	0	0	32
Civilians Moving (the remainder)		0	390	457	0	0	0	847
Civilian Positions Available		0	14	179	0	0	0	193
CIVILIAN POSITIONS ELIMINATED		0	3	888	956	0	0	1847
Early Retirement	10.00%	0	0	89	96	0	0	185
Regular Retirement	5.00%	0	0	44	48	0	0	92
Civilian Turnover	15.00%	0	0	133	143	0	0	276
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*+		0	0	53	57	0	0	110
Priority Placement#	60.00%	0	2	533	574	0	0	1109
Civilians Available to Move		0	1	36	38	0	0	75
Civilians Moving		0	1	36	0	0	0	37
Civilian RIFs (the remainder)		0	0	0	38	0	0	38
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING IN		0	404	636	0	0	0	1040
Civilians Moving		0	391	493	0	0	0	884
New Civilians Hired		0	13	143	0	0	0	156
Other Civilian Additions		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN EARLY RETIRMENTS		0	4	139	96	0	0	239
TOTAL CIVILIAN RIFS		0	2	83	95	0	0	180
TOTAL CIVILIAN PRIORITY PLACEMENTS#		0	2	533	574	0	0	1109
TOTAL CIVILIAN NEW HIRES		0	13	143	0	0	0	156

* Early Retirements, Regular Retirements, Civilian Turnover, and Civilians Not Willing to Move are not applicable for moves under fifty miles.

+ The Percentage of Civilians Not Willing to Move (Voluntary RIFs) varies from base to base.

Not all Priority Placements involve a Permanent Change of Station. The rate of PPS placements involving a PCS is 50.00%

Data As Of 18:49 01/25/1995, Report Created 14:11 02/14/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : DE2&3-2R
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2R.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT, TX	Rate	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING OUT		0	404	636	0	0	0	1040
Early Retirement*	10.00%	0	4	50	0	0	0	54
Regular Retirement*	5.00%	0	2	25	0	0	0	27
Civilian Turnover*	15.00%	0	6	74	0	0	0	80
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*	6.00%	0	2	30	0	0	0	32
Civilians Moving (the remainder)		0	390	457	0	0	0	847
Civilian Positions Available		0	14	179	0	0	0	193
CIVILIAN POSITIONS ELIMINATED		0	3	888	956	0	0	1847
Early Retirement	10.00%	0	0	89	96	0	0	185
Regular Retirement	5.00%	0	0	44	48	0	0	92
Civilian Turnover	15.00%	0	0	133	143	0	0	276
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*	6.00%	0	0	53	57	0	0	110
Priority Placement#	60.00%	0	2	533	574	0	0	1109
Civilians Available to Move		0	1	36	38	0	0	75
Civilians Moving		0	1	36	0	0	0	37
Civilian RIFs (the remainder)		0	0	0	38	0	0	38
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING IN		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians Moving		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Civilians Hired		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Civilian Additions		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN EARLY RETIRMENTS		0	4	139	96	0	0	239
TOTAL CIVILIAN RIFS		0	2	83	95	0	0	180
TOTAL CIVILIAN PRIORITY PLACEMENTS#		0	2	533	574	0	0	1109
TOTAL CIVILIAN NEW HIRES		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Early Retirements, Regular Retirements, Civilian Turnover, and Civilians Not Willing to Move are not applicable for moves under fifty miles.

Not all Priority Placements involve a Permanent Change of Station. The rate of PPS placements involving a PCS is 50.00%

Data As Of 18:49 01/25/1995, Report Created 14:11 02/14/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : DE2&3-2R
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2R.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT, AL	Rate	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING OUT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Early Retirement*	10.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regular Retirement*	5.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Turnover*	15.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*	6.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians Moving (the remainder)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Positions Available		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIVILIAN POSITIONS ELIMINATED		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Early Retirement	10.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regular Retirement	5.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Turnover	15.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*	6.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Priority Placement#	60.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians Available to Move		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians Moving		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian RIFs (the remainder)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING IN		0	0	375	0	0	0	375
Civilians Moving		0	0	275	0	0	0	275
New Civilians Hired		0	0	100	0	0	0	100
Other Civilian Additions		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN EARLY RETIRMENTS		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN RIFS		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN PRIORITY PLACEMENTS#		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN NEW HIRES		0	0	100	0	0	0	100

* Early Retirements, Regular Retirements, Civilian Turnover, and Civilians Not Willing to Move are not applicable for moves under fifty miles.

Not all Priority Placements involve a Permanent Change of Station. The rate of PPS placements involving a PCS is 50.00%

Data As Of 18:49 01/25/1995, Report Created 14:11 02/14/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : DE2&3-2R
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2R.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: LONE STAR AAP, TX	Rate	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING OUT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Early Retirement*	10.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regular Retirement*	5.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Turnover*	15.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*	6.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians Moving (the remainder)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Positions Available		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIVILIAN POSITIONS ELIMINATED		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Early Retirement	10.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regular Retirement	5.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Turnover	15.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*	6.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Priority Placement#	60.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians Available to Move		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians Moving		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian RIFs (the remainder)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING IN		0	367	143	0	0	0	510
Civilians Moving		0	367	143	0	0	0	510
New Civilians Hired		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Civilian Additions		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN EARLY RETIRMENTS		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN RIFS		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN PRIORITY PLACEMENTS#		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN NEW HIRES		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Early Retirements, Regular Retirements, Civilian Turnover, and Civilians Not Willing to Move are not applicable for moves under fifty miles.

Not all Priority Placements involve a Permanent Change of Station. The rate of PPS placements involving a PCS is 50.00%

Data As Of 18:49 01/25/1995, Report Created 14:11 02/14/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : DE2&3-2R
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2R.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: BASE X, US	Rate	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING OUT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Early Retirement*	10.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regular Retirement*	5.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Turnover*	15.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*	6.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians Moving (the remainder)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Positions Available		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIVILIAN POSITIONS ELIMINATED		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Early Retirement	10.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regular Retirement	5.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Turnover	15.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*	6.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Priority Placement#	60.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians Available to Move		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians Moving		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian RIFs (the remainder)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING IN		0	37	118	0	0	0	155
Civilians Moving		0	24	75	0	0	0	99
New Civilians Hired		0	13	43	0	0	0	56
Other Civilian Additions		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN EARLY RETIRMENTS		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN RIFS		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN PRIORITY PLACEMENTS#		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN NEW HIRES		0	13	43	0	0	0	56

* Early Retirements, Regular Retirements, Civilian Turnover, and Civilians Not Willing to Move are not applicable for moves under fifty miles.

Not all Priority Placements involve a Permanent Change of Station. The rate of PPS placements involving a PCS is 50.00%

PERSONNEL YEARLY PERCENTAGES (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
Data As Of 18:49 01/25/1995, Report Created 14:11 02/14/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : DE2&3-2R
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2R.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT, TX

	Pers Moved In		MilCon	Pers Moved Out/Eliminated		ShutDn
Year	Total	Percent	TimePhase	Total	Percent	TimePhase
1996	0	0.00%	50.00%	2	0.07%	0.07%
1997	0	0.00%	25.00%	407	14.03%	14.03%
1998	0	0.00%	25.00%	1,529	52.71%	52.71%
1999	0	0.00%	0.00%	963	33.20%	33.20%
2000	0	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
2001	0	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTALS	0	0.00%	100.00%	2901	100.00%	100.00%

Base: ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT, AL

	Pers Moved In		MilCon	Pers Moved Out/Eliminated		ShutDn
Year	Total	Percent	TimePhase	Total	Percent	TimePhase
1996	0	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	16.67%
1997	0	0.00%	100.00%	0	0.00%	16.67%
1998	375	100.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	16.67%
1999	0	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	16.67%
2000	0	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	16.67%
2001	0	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	16.67%
TOTALS	375	100.00%	100.00%	0	0.00%	100.00%

Base: LONE STAR AAP, TX

	Pers Moved In		MilCon	Pers Moved Out/Eliminated		ShutDn
Year	Total	Percent	TimePhase	Total	Percent	TimePhase
1996	0	0.00%	71.96%	0	0.00%	16.67%
1997	367	71.96%	28.04%	0	0.00%	16.67%
1998	143	28.04%	0.00%	0	0.00%	16.67%
1999	0	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	16.67%
2000	0	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	16.67%
2001	0	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	16.67%
TOTALS	510	100.00%	100.00%	0	0.00%	100.00%

PERSONNEL YEARLY PERCENTAGES (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/2
Data As Of 18:49 01/25/1995, Report Created 14:11 02/14/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : DE2&3-2R
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2R.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: BASE X, US

	Pers Moved In		MilCon	Pers Moved Out/Eliminated		ShutDn
Year	Total	Percent	TimePhase	Total	Percent	TimePhase
1996	0	0.00%	23.87%	0	0.00%	16.67%
1997	37	23.87%	76.13%	0	0.00%	16.67%
1998	118	76.13%	0.00%	0	0.00%	16.67%
1999	0	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	16.67%
2000	0	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	16.67%
2001	0	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	16.67%
TOTALS	155	100.00%	100.00%	0	0.00%	100.00%

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/15
Data As Of 18:49 01/25/1995, Report Created 14:11 02/14/1995

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

Department : ARMY
Option Package : DE2&3-2R
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2R.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	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 -----($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	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 -----($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	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

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

Department : ARMY
Option Package : DE2&3-2R
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2R.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT, TX

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 RIFs	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 Hires	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	5,631	32,816	16,536	0	0	59,463

Department : ARMY
Option Package : DE2&3-2R
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2R.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT, TX

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	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 COSTS	4,479	5,631	32,816	16,536	0	0	59,463	0

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	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 -----($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	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

Department : ARMY
Option Package : DE2&3-2R
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2R.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT, TX

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	4,703	12,843	5,375	0	0	27,390
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	5,631	32,816	16,536	0	0	59,463

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	-30	-8,909	-28,808	-28,808	-28,808	-95,376	-28,808
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	-1,182	-35,377	-104,376	-129,320	-129,320	-399,643	-129,320
TOTAL NET COST	4,413	4,449	-2,561	-87,840	-129,320	-129,320	-340,180	-129,320

Department : ARMY
Option Package : DE2&3-2R
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2R.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT, AL

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 RIFs	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 Hires	0	0	111	0	0	0	111
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	111	0	0	0	111

Department : ARMY
Option Package : DE2&3-2R
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2R.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT, AL

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	1,134	1,134	1,134	1,134	4,538	1,134
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	1,134	1,134	1,134	1,134	4,538	1,134
TOTAL COSTS	-0	-0	1,245	1,134	1,134	1,134	4,649	1,134

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	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 -----($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	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

Department : ARMY
Option Package : DE2&3-2R
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2R.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT, AL

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	0	0	111	0	0	0	111
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	111	0	0	0	111

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	0	0	1,134	1,134	1,134	1,134	4,538	1,134
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	1,134	1,134	1,134	1,134	4,538	1,134
TOTAL NET COST	-0	-0	1,245	1,134	1,134	1,134	4,649	1,134

Department : ARMY
Option Package : DE2&3-2R
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2R.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: LONE STAR AAP, TX

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 RIFs	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 Hires	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

Department : ARMY
Option Package : DE2&3-2R
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2R.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: LONE STAR AAP, TX

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	3,540	4,395	4,395	4,395	4,395	21,121	4,395
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	3,540	4,395	4,395	4,395	4,395	21,121	4,395
TOTAL COSTS	0	3,540	4,395	4,395	4,395	4,395	21,121	4,395

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	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 -----($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	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

Department : ARMY
Option Package : DE2&3-2R
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2R.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: LONE STAR AAP, TX

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	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)-----	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	3,540	4,395	4,395	4,395	4,395	21,121	4,395
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	3,540	4,395	4,395	4,395	4,395	21,121	4,395
TOTAL NET COST	0	3,540	4,395	4,395	4,395	4,395	21,121	4,395

Department : ARMY
Option Package : DE2&3-2R
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2R.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: BASE X, US

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 RIFs	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 Hires	0	14	48	0	0	0	62
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	14	48	0	0	0	62

Department : ARMY
Option Package : DE2&3-2R
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2R.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: BASE X, US

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	71	299	299	299	299	1,266	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	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	71	299	299	299	299	1,266	299
TOTAL COSTS	0	86	346	299	299	299	1,328	299

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	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 -----($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	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

Department : ARMY
Option Package : DE2&3-2R
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2R.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: BASE X, US

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	0	14	48	0	0	0	62
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	14	48	0	0	0	62

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	0	71	299	299	299	299	1,266	299
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	71	299	299	299	299	1,266	299
TOTAL NET COST	0	86	346	299	299	299	1,328	299

RPMA/BOS CHANGE REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 18:49 01/25/1995, Report Created 14:11 02/14/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : DE2&3-2R
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2R.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Net Change($K)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
RPMA Change	-5	-952	-5,513	-11,697	-14,379	-14,379	-46,925	-14,379
BOS Change	-12	3,581	-3,080	-22,980	-22,980	-22,980	-68,451	-22,980
Housing Change	-0	-31	-180	-372	-446	-446	-1,476	-446
TOTAL CHANGES	-17	2,597	-8,774	-35,048	-37,805	-37,805	-116,852	-37,805

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 07/25/1995, 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
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	-39	-99	-18,265	-61,067	-85,667	-85,667	-250,854	-85,667
Overhd	4,452	7,044	-1,791	-29,977	-37,805	-37,805	-55,882	-37,805
Moving	0	643	27,798	8,254	0	0	36,695	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	1,037	759	0	0	1,797	0
TOTAL	4,413	8,588	8,781	-82,031	-123,472	-123,472	-307,193	-123,472

	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	888	959	0	0	1,847
TOT	0	0	888	959	0	0	1,847

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.

Department : ARMY
Option Package : DE2&3-2R
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\DE2&3-2R.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	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 -----($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	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

RECURRINGSAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	91	180	270	441	441	1,475	441
O&M								
RPMA	5	951	5,513	11,697	14,379	14,379	46,925	14,379
BOS	11	31	8,909	25,808	25,808	25,808	95,376	25,808
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	69	20,561	60,971	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

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v4.04)
Data As Of 18:22 02/03/1993, Report Created 13:41 04/07/1993

Group : AMC-LEAD & RRAD
Service : ARMY
Option Package : A15-1

Starting Year : 1994
Break Even Year: 2005 (Year 12)
ROI Year : 2005 (5 Years)

Option NPV in 2013 ($K) :-136,142
Total One-Time Cost ($K) : 283,730

Net Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Beyond
Misn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pers	0	0	0	-28,100	-56,202	-56,202	-56,202
Ovhd	5,996	5,981	5,970	21,411	6,648	6,648	6,648
Cons	390	0	116,552	0	0	0	0
Movg	0	0	0	126,447	0	0	0
Othr	0	0	0	30,076	0	0	0
TOT	6,386	5,981	122,522	149,834	-49,554	-49,554	-49,554

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	TOTAL
FORCE STRUCTURE REDUCTIONS							
Officers	0	17	0	0	0	0	17
Enlisted	0	16	0	0	0	0	16
Civilian	0	415	-31	-521	0	0	-137
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian	0	0	0	1,271	0	0	1,271
PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS							
Officers	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Enlisted	0	0	0	21	0	0	21
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOT MIL	0	0	0	24	0	0	24
Civilian	0	0	0	3,283	0	0	3,283
TOTAL	0	0	0	3,307	0	0	3,307

Summary:

REALIGN LETTERKENNY AND RED RIVER DEPOTS TO DEPOT ACTIVITIES

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v4.04) - Page 2
Data As Of 18:22 02/03/1993, Report Created 13:41 04/07/1993

Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Beyond
Misn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pers	0	0	0	2	2	2	2
Ovhd	5,996	5,981	5,970	21,411	6,648	6,648	6,648
Cons	10,490	0	116,552	0	0	0	0
Movg	0	0	0	126,493	0	0	0
Othr	0	0	0	30,076	0	0	0
TOT	16,486	5,981	122,522	177,983	6,650	6,650	6,650

Savings ($K) Constant Dollars

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Beyond
Misn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pers	0	0	0	28,102	56,205	56,205	56,205
Ovhd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cons	10,100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Movg	0	0	0	46	0	0	0
Othr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOT	10,100	0	0	28,149	56,205	56,205	56,205

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v4.04)
Data As Of 14:34 02/13/1993, Report Created 13:43 04/07/1993

Group : AMC- LEAD & RRAD
Service : ARMY
Option Package : A15-1X1

Starting Year : 1994
Break Even Year: 2000 (Year 7)
ROI Year : Immediate

Option NPV in 2013 ($K) :-425,580
Total One-Time Cost ($K) : 278,598

Net Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Beyond
Misn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pers	0	-13,443	-40,329	-67,257	-80,745	-80,745	-80,745
Ovhd	3,215	1,788	-175	14,962	4,235	4,235	4,235
Cons	8,907	0	98,962	0	0	0	0
Movg	0	0	0	129,368	0	0	0
Othr	0	5,307	5,307	30,581	0	0	0
TOT	12,122	-6,348	63,765	107,654	-76,509	-76,509	-76,509

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	TOTAL
FORCE STRUCTURE REDUCTIONS							
Officers	0	17	0	2	0	0	19
Enlisted	0	16	0	1	0	0	17
Civilian	0	429	0	577	0	0	1,006
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian	0	608	608	610	0	0	1,826
PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS							
Officers	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Enlisted	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOT MIL	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Civilian	0	0	0	3,643	0	0	3,643
TOTAL	0	0	0	3,647	0	0	3,647

Summary:

REALIGN LETTERKENNY & RED RIVER DEPOTS TO DEPOT ACTIVITIES
RELOOK WORKLOAD REALIGNMENT BASED ON MEETING WITH LOG STARS
MOVE 50% DLA SUPPORT TAIL, REMAINING PERSONNEL OUT AS FORCE
STRUCTURE REDUCTION. DLA WILL GET CREDIT FOR SAVINGS
DLA SUPPLIES ATTRITED IN PLACE. NO COSTS SHOWN FOR DLA
STOCK MOVEMENTS

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v4.04) - Page 2
Data As Of 14:34 02/13/1993, Report Created 13:43 04/07/1993

Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Beyond
Misn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pers	0	0	0	3	3	3	3
Ovhd	3,215	1,788	-175	14,962	4,235	4,235	4,235
Cons	8,907	0	98,962	0	0	0	0
Movg	0	0	0	129,376	0	0	0
Othr	0	5,307	5,307	30,581	0	0	0
TOT	12,122	7,095	104,095	174,922	4,238	4,238	4,238

Savings ($K) Constant Dollars

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Beyond
Misn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pers	0	13,443	40,329	67,260	80,747	80,747	80,747
Ovhd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Movg	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
Othr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOT	0	13,443	40,329	67,268	80,747	80,747	80,747

	WEIGHT		ANNISTON DEPOT	LETTERKENNY DEPOT	RED RIVER DEPOT
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)

	WEIGHT		TOBYHANNA DEPOT
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)

	WEIGHT		ANNISTON DEPOT	LETTERKENNY DEPOT
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)

	WEIGHT		RED RIVER DEPOT	TOBYHANNA DEPOT
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)

	WEIGHT		PUEBLO	RED RIVER	SAVANNA
Capacity - Supply	75		1,797,000	1,083,000	429,000
Capacity - Maint	95		0	3,544,000	0
Capacity - Ammo Stor	85		0	1,238,000	1,715,000
Reserve Comp Support	45		0.3	3.7	2.9
ESSENTIALITY:	---	300	2.6	6.2	3.6
Deployment Network	70		5.2	8.2	3.2
Location	40		Y	Y	Y
Environ Compliance	30		1	3	4
Construction Invest	45		$7.0	$109.0	$7.0
IMA Support	30		4.8	5.8	5.9
Quantity-Distance	35		0	0	0
SUITABILITY:	---	250	6.2	8.1	5.4
Var Hsg Allowance	10		$78.52	$258.51	$15.69
AFH Cost/Unit	10		$6,850.00	$6,963.00	$2,226.00
Avg Civilian Salary	45		$21,475.00	$23,474.00	$24,146.50
BASOPS MER Factor	30		1.46	6.75	3.39
BASOPS CER Factor	30		$11,291.00	$4,528.00	$6,843.00
MCA Cost Factor	25		0.98	0.88	1.02
OPER EFFICIENCY:	---	150	5.1	6.1	5.0
Tot Buildable Acres	10		1,808	4,690	1,992
Unused Build - Admin	15		0	0	33,502
Multi-function	10		4	12	9
Encroachment	10		39.3	44.7	67.6
Environment Capacity	10		7.4	8.9	5.9
Infrastructure	10		4.0	5.4	4.7
Work Force Available	15		270,921	85,046	101,665
Unused Maint Capac	40		0	721,000	0
Unused Supply Capac	30		481,000	147,000	81,000
EXPANDABILITY:	---	150	3.8	4.0	3.2
% Permanent Facility	35		74%	89%	96%
ACOE Score	10		4	1	1
Army Family Housing	10		15	37	31
Unacc Officer Hsg	10		0	8	0
Unacc Enlisted Hsg	10		0	76	0
Community Facilities	25		5,765	70,788	36,356
Places Rated Almanac	25		254	311	284
Health Care Index	25		4	4	2
QUALITY OF LIFE:	---	150	3.6	4.6	3.7
		===			
SCORE		1000	4.2	6.1	4.2
RANK			9	3	9

MILITARY VALUE ASSESSMENT - DEPOTS

BRAC 93

Depot Maintenance Atttributes

Attributes	18 95 Score	33 93 Score
<u>Mission Requirements and Operational Readiness</u>		
Capacity-Maintenance	150	95
Capacity-Supply	150	75
Reserve Training	30	45
Deployment Network	50	70
Available Workforce	30	15
Maintenance Flexibility	40	
Total	450	
<u>Land and Facilities</u>		
Average age of facilities	75	
Infrastructure	50	
Percent of Permanent Facilities	75	35
Environment Capacity	25	
Total	225	
<u>Contingency, Mobilization, and Future Requirements</u>		
Excess Capacity-Maintenance	40	40
Excess Capacity-Storage	40	30
Buildable Acres	20	10
Encroachment	15	10
Information Mission Area	10	30
Total	125	
<u>Cost and Manpower</u>		
IBOE	100	
MCA Cost Factor	50	
Mission Overhead	50	
Total	200	
<u>Total</u>	<u>1000</u>	

General: 95 is more mission oriented. 93 had more weight on community.
IBOE measures long-trerm costs through DBOF operating costs versus BASOPS CER in 93.
Infrastructure is capacity to support installation instead of capacity to support expansion.

Capacities, available workforce, encroachment, MCA cost factor, percent permanent facilities and distribution networks are same.
Went from 33 attributes in 93 to 18 in 95.
Added: Maintenance Flexibility, building age

Deleted housing categories, community of excellence, mobilization and supoort to reserve centers from reserve component support.

SMALLER MSA = SMALLER WORKFORCE

Army Vol III
MAR 93

Red River Depot, Texas. Ranks 3/11 depots. Red River Army Depot is the Army's primary depot for the overhaul and conversion of the M113 Armored Personnel Carrier family of vehicles. As part of its mission, the depot operates a 24 hour hotline to answer maintenance questions from the field. The depot is also the designated maintenance point for overhaul of the Bradley Fighting Vehicle and Multiple Launch Rocket System. In addition, Red River serves as the Center of Technical Excellence for the M2 and M3 Bradley Fighting Vehicles, the Multiple Launch Rocket System and the M981 Fire Support Team Vehicle (FIST-V). Other unique missions include the overhaul of the Chaparral Guided Missile Launcher; sole source, CONUS and OCONUS for the HAWK air defense missile, maintenance testing, repair and storage of the Patriot missile; overhaul of the Vulcan air defense system; storage, issue, maintenance and disposal of hundreds of assigned commodities; extensive training and logistical support for Army Reserve and National Guard Units. Selected for study in BRAC 93.

93 Commission Recommendations

Land Missile to LEAD
Gain mission from TOELE
~~to~~ contracted out.

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.

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 $[illegible] million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of $[illegible] 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.

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT

INSTALLATION MISSION

- Store and maintain general supplies and ammunition; maintain and overhaul combat vehicles (Bradley Fighting Vehicle System, M113 Armored Personnel Vehicle Series, Multiple Launch Rocket System, Fire Support Team Vehicle, Armored Combat Earthmover, Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Unit); remanufacture of roadwheels, trackshoes, tires; and depot-level maintenance of ammunition.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close Red River Army Depot. Transfer ammo storage, intern training facility, and civilian training education to Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant. Transfer light combat vehicle maintenance to Anniston Army Depot, AL. Transfer the Rubber Production Facility to Lone Star.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Ground maintenance depot capacity exceeds requirements. Red River cannot assume Anniston or Letterkenny missions without major construction. Available capacity at Anniston and Tobyhanna make realignment of Red River most logical. Consistent with recommendations of Joint Cross-Service Group for Depot Maintenance.

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

• One-Time Cost:	$ 59,636,000
• Net Savings During Implementation:	$ 313,081,000
• Annual Recurring Savings:	$ 123,492,000
• Break-Even Year:	Immediate
• Net Present Value Over 20 Years:	$ 1,497,000,000

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RECOMMENDATION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS)

	Military	Civilian	Students
Baseline	**14**	**2957**	
Reductions	14	1847	0
Realignments	0	1040	0
Total	14	2887	0

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF ALL RECOMMENDATIONS AFFECTING THIS INSTALLATION (INCLUDES ON-BASE CONTRACTORS AND STUDENTS)

Recommendation	Out		In		Net Gain (Loss)	
	Military	Civilian	Military	Civilian	Military	Civilian
Red River Army Depot	14	2887	0	0	(14)	(2887)
Defense Distribution Depot Red River	1	820	0	0	(1)	(820)
Total	15	3707	0	0	(15)	(3707)

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- No wetlands reported.
- Threatened or endangered species survey not conducted.
- 58 potential sites for National Register.
- Landfill life expectancy is 20 years.
- Seven Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Part B sites for 90 day hazardous waste storage.
- 28 Defense Environmental Restoration Account sites.
- Three Nuclear Regulatory Commission licenses for sealed sources.

REPRESENTATION

Governor:	George W. Bush
Senators:	Phil Gramm
	Kay Bailey Hutchison
Representative:	Jim Chapman

ECONOMIC IMPACT

- Potential Employment Loss: 5654 jobs (2901 direct and 2753 indirect)
- Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA Job Base: 59,794 jobs
- Percentage: 9.5 percent decrease
- Cumulative Economic Impact (1994-2001): 7.7 percent decrease

MILITARY ISSUES

- There is a 46% capacity shortfall to support 2 Major Regional Contingencies (Near Simultaneous) if Army recommendations are approved. Army leadership accepts risk. Use multiple shifts at depots and other sources to cover shortage.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

- Question from Sen. Pryor: What is reasoning behind recommending closure of depot that received 1995 President's Prototype Award.
- Questions from Rep. Chapman:

- Was combined military value and closure costs of Red River Depot, Lone Star Ammo Plant, and Defense Logistics Agency Distribution Depot, and tenants considered in overall evaluation?

- Did Army modify receiving depot's capacity to account for impact of changes in product mix on depot capacity and will Army have sufficient depot maintenance capacity with one combat vehicle depot to meet core requirements and readiness requirements?

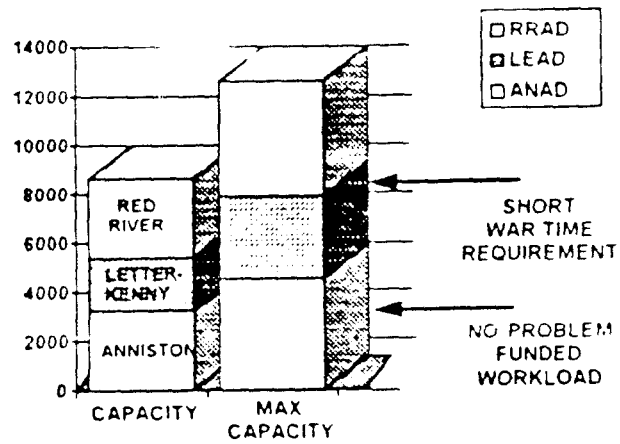
- Army has not claimed savings due to workload reductions from downsizing. Is this accurate analysis?

ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

- None.

Bob Miller/Army/ 03/22/95 3:15 PM

IMPACT
CLOSING 2 GROUND DEPOTS

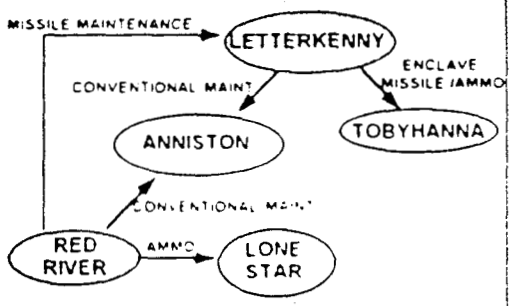


TRADE-OFFS
CLOSING 2 GROUND DEPOTS

PROs	CONs
• SUPPORTS STATIONING STRATEGY • RETAINS 3 CORE DEPOTS	• STATIONING STRATEGY INCURS RISK
• JSCG SUPPORTS	• JCSG FAILS TO CONSIDER SURGE RQMTs
• SIGNIFICANT FINANCIAL SAVINGS • $ 118 MILLION ANNUALLY	• SAVINGS DON'T JUSTIFY OPERATIONAL RISK
• DOES NOT AFFECT FUNDED WORKLOAD, OVERRATED RISK TO WARTIME SURGE • INSTALLATION DOLs • INDUSTRIAL BASE FACILITIES • OTHER MILDEP CAPABILITIES • OUT SOURCING	• 46% SHORTFALL IN WARTIME (2 MRC) RQMT FOR COMBAT VEHICLES
• ANNISTON CAN ACCEPT GROUND WORK	• MAY STRESS ANNISTON'S CAPABILITIES
• PALADDIN CHASSIS COMPLETE IN FY 97	• PALADDIN EFFORT IS MODEL OF DOD / CONTRACTOR COOPERATION

MILITARY VALUE ASSESSMENT
TOBYHANNA AD
ANNISTON AD
CORPUS CHRISTI AD
RED RIVER AD
LETTERKENNY

LETTERKENNY AND RED RIVER ARMY DEPOTS



CLOSE RED RIVER AND LETTERKENNY

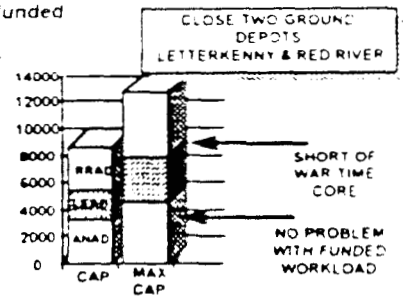
COSTS ($M)

O&M	$ 128
MILCON	$ 0
OTHER	$ 6
TOTAL	$ 134

PAYBACK PERIOD (YEARS)	IMMEDIATE
BREAK EVEN YEAR	2000
STEADY STATE ($M)	201
20 YEAR NPV ($M)	2,400

IMPACT SUMMARY
LETTERKENNY AND RED RIVER ARMY DEPOTS

OPERATIONAL:
- Stationing strategy supports retention of 3, not 5 depots
- Some operational risk to wartime core, none to funded workload, if closing 2 depots
- JCSG supports closing Red River & Letterkenny



PERSONNEL:

	MILITARY	CIVILIAN
REDUCTIONS	34	3214
REALIGNMENTS	56	2583

ENVIRONMENTAL: No significant limitations

ECONOMIC:
RRAD 11 % direct & indirect job loss from total civilian employment
LEAD 9 %

OTHER SERVICE DOD FACTORS: LEAD designated as the DoD missile center by BRAC 93 w/ consolidations on-going into 1998. RRAD is DLA regional distribution center. Both depots do some maintenance for other services.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED: One depot only

RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT
DEPOT PROFILE

LOCATION:

NORTHEAST TEXAS,
1ST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
A RURAL AREA WHOSE MAIN INDUSTRIES - STEEL, TIMBER, CATTLE - HAVE BECOME SHAKY. IT HAS "BECOME MORE RELIANT ON GOVERNMENT BUSINESS."
(POLITICS IN AMERICA, CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY, 1994)

NEARBY MILITARY:

LONESTAR ARMY AMMO PLANT, 10 MI
LONGHORN ARMY AMMO PLANT, 50 MI
LOUISIANNA ARMY AMMO PLANT, 80 MI
BARKSDALE AFB, LA, 70 MI
FORT CHAFEE, AR, 140 MI
PINE BLUFF ARSENAL, AR, 170 MI
CARSWELL AFB, TX, 190 MI

NEARBY CITIES:

TEXARKANA, TX/AR, 18 MI, 53,000 POP.
SHREVEPORT, LA, 70 MI, 198,525 POP
DALLAS, 160 MI, 1,007,618 POP.

MAINTENANCE MISSION:

LIGHT COMBAT VEHICLES:
- ARMORED PERSONNEL CARRIERS,
- LAND COMBAT MISSILE PLATFORMS,
- AIR DEFENSE WEAPONS PLATFORMS,
- LIGHT TRACKED ANTI-TANK &
- COMMUNICATIONS STATION CARRIERS

TRACK OVERHAUL
AUTOMOTIVE

SPECIAL CAPABILITIES:

CERTIFIED ALUMINUM BALLISTIC WELDING
INJECTION MOLDING (ROADWHEELS & TRACK)
FLUIDIZED BED RUBBER REMOVAL
METROLOGY SKILLS
CTX FOR MICROCIRCUIT TECHNOLOGY IN LOGISTICS APPLICATIONS

PRINCIPAL TENANTS/ OTHER MISSIONS:

AMMUNITION STORAGE, RENOVATION, AND MODIFICATION.	328 PEOPLE
DLA SUPPLY	1166 PEOPLE
DFAS	147 PEOPLE
AMC MAT MGMT INTERN SCH	118 PEOPLE
TMDE	14 PEOPLE

BRAC6

RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT
DEPOT PROFILE (CONTINUED)

SIZE:

19,051 ACRES

1400 BUILDINGS — 86 MAINT BUILDINGS

7.8M SQ FT COVERED FLOOR SPACE — 0.8M SQ FT MAINT

10.3% OF COVERED FLOOR SPACE IS MAINTENANCE

(SOURCE: HQ, DESCOM, 19 JAN 94)

PERSONNEL:

MAINTENANCE	1803	
AMMO	328	
BASE SPT	690	
NAF SYSTEMS	8	
TOTAL DESCOM		2829
DLA	1166	
DFAS	147	
INTERN SCHOOL	118	
TMDE	14	
OTHER	110	
TOTAL TENANTS		1555
GRAND TOTAL		4384

(SOURCE: HQ, DESCOM, 1 FEB 94)

CAPACITY/WORKLOAD:

	CAPACITY (K DLH)	WORKLOAD (K DLH)	CAPACITY UTILIZATION	EXCESS CAPACITY (K DLH)
FY94	3,173	2,252	71%	921
FY95	3,173	2,081	66%	1,092
FY96	3,173	2,052	65%	1,121

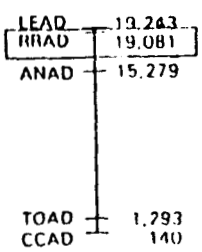
FY94 DATA FROM DESCOM DEC 93 CAPACITY UTILIZATION REPORT. FY95 & FY96 DATA FROM HQ, DESCOM MAINT DIR, 31 JAN 94, INPUT FOR PRESENTATION TO ARMY ACQUISITION EXECUTIVES).

RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT PROFILE (CONTINUED)

DEPOT COMPARISONS

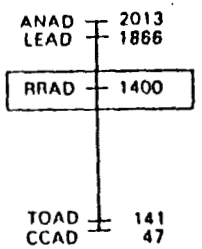
SIZE

Total Acres



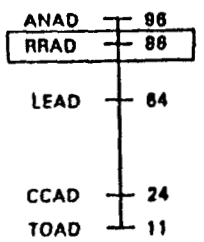
Source: HQ DESCOM 1/19/94

Total Buildings



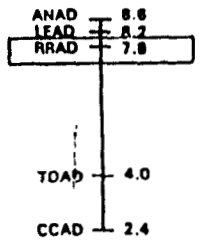
Source: HQ DESCOM, 1/19/94

Maintenance Buildings



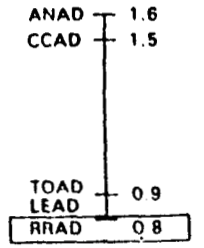
Source: HQ DESCOM, 1/19/94

Total Covered Floor Space (M Sq Ft)



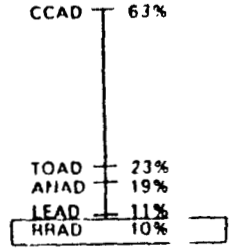
Source: HQ DESCOM, 1/19/94

Maintenance Covered Floor Space (M Sq Ft)



Source: HQ DESCOM, 19 Jan 94

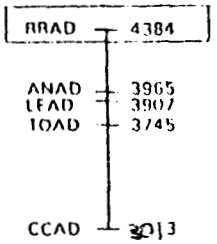
Percent Covered Floor Space Dedicated to Maintenance



Source: Computed from Cov Fl Sp; Maint Cov Fl Space. Orig data from HQ DESCOM, 19 Jan 94

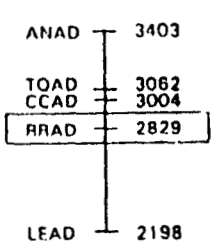
PEOPLE

Total People Including Tenants



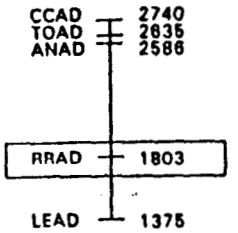
Source: HQ DESCOM, 19 Jan 94

Total People DESCOM Only



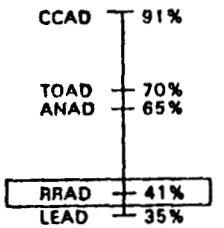
Source: HQ DESCOM, 19 Jan 94

Maintenance People



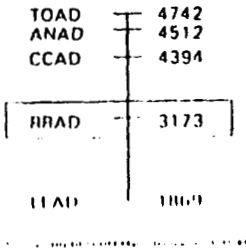
Source: HQ DESCOM, 19 Jan 94

Maintenance People as Percent of Total Including Tenants



CAPACITY/WORKLOAD

FY95 Capacity (K DLH)



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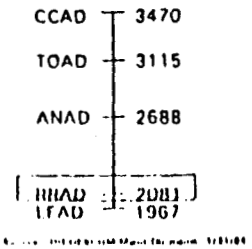
Projected FY95 Workload (Core and Above Core) (K DLH)



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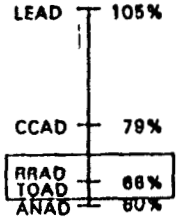
Projected FY95 Capacity Utilization (Core and Above Core)



RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT
BRAC INDICATORS

CORE VS CAPACITY:

PEACTIME CORE WKLD: 4003K DLH
CORE IS 126% OF FY95 CAPACITY
NO CAPACITY IS EXCESS TO CORE.
FOR FY95 CAPACITY SHORTFALL IS 830K DLH.

ESTIMATE OF ONGOING MISSION IF MAINTENANCE CLOSES:

AMMUNITION	328
DLA DIST CTR	1166
DFAS	147
INTERN SCHOOL	118
NAF	8
OTHER	110
BASE SPT	345 (EST)
(43% OF CURRENT PERSONNEL)	1887

ESTIMATE OF PERSONNEL DECREASE IF MAINTENANCE CLOSES:

MAINTENANCE	1803
DLA SUPPLY	335 (EST)
BASE SPT	345 (EST)
TMDE	14
TOTAL	2497 (57% OF CURRENT PERSONNEL)

COST TO RELOCATE PLANT EQUIP:

$107M TO MOVE EQUIPMENT, ESTABLISH CAPABILITY AT OTHER SITES, PAY SEVERANCE & PCS, & MOTHBALL (INCLUDES $55M MCA).

(SOURCE: AMC BRAC OFFICE ESTIMATE FEB 93)

RECENT RELEVANT EVENTS:

DMRD 908 DIRECTED TRANSFER OF LEAD ARMY TO RRAD.
BRAC 93 COMMISSION SAID ARTY TO STAY AT LEAD
RRAD TO RECEIVE AUTOMOTIVE WORK WHEN TEAD CLOSES

FY94 DEPOT RATES:

DIRECT LABOR & OVERHEAD: $57.14
COMPOSITE (INCLUDE MATL'S, NOR): $99.91

RECENT/ONGOING CONSTRUCTION:

FY90 CENTRAL DISTRIBUTION CENTER (DLA), $39M
FY92 HYDRAULIC SHOP ALTERATION, COMPLETED, $920K
LOW-COST STORAGE FAC, UNDER CONSTR, $1.1M
TEST TRACK, UNDER CONSTR, $1.5M
FY93 HAZ MAT STORAGE FAC, DESIGN COMPLETE, $3.6M

SUSCEPTIBILITY TO INTERSERVICING:

- NO OTHER DOD FACILITY HAS AS MUCH LT ARMOR CAPACITY, BUT USMC DOES LIKE REPAIR

RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT
BRAC INDICATORS - CONTINUED

INDICATORS IN THE SURROUNDING COMMUNITY

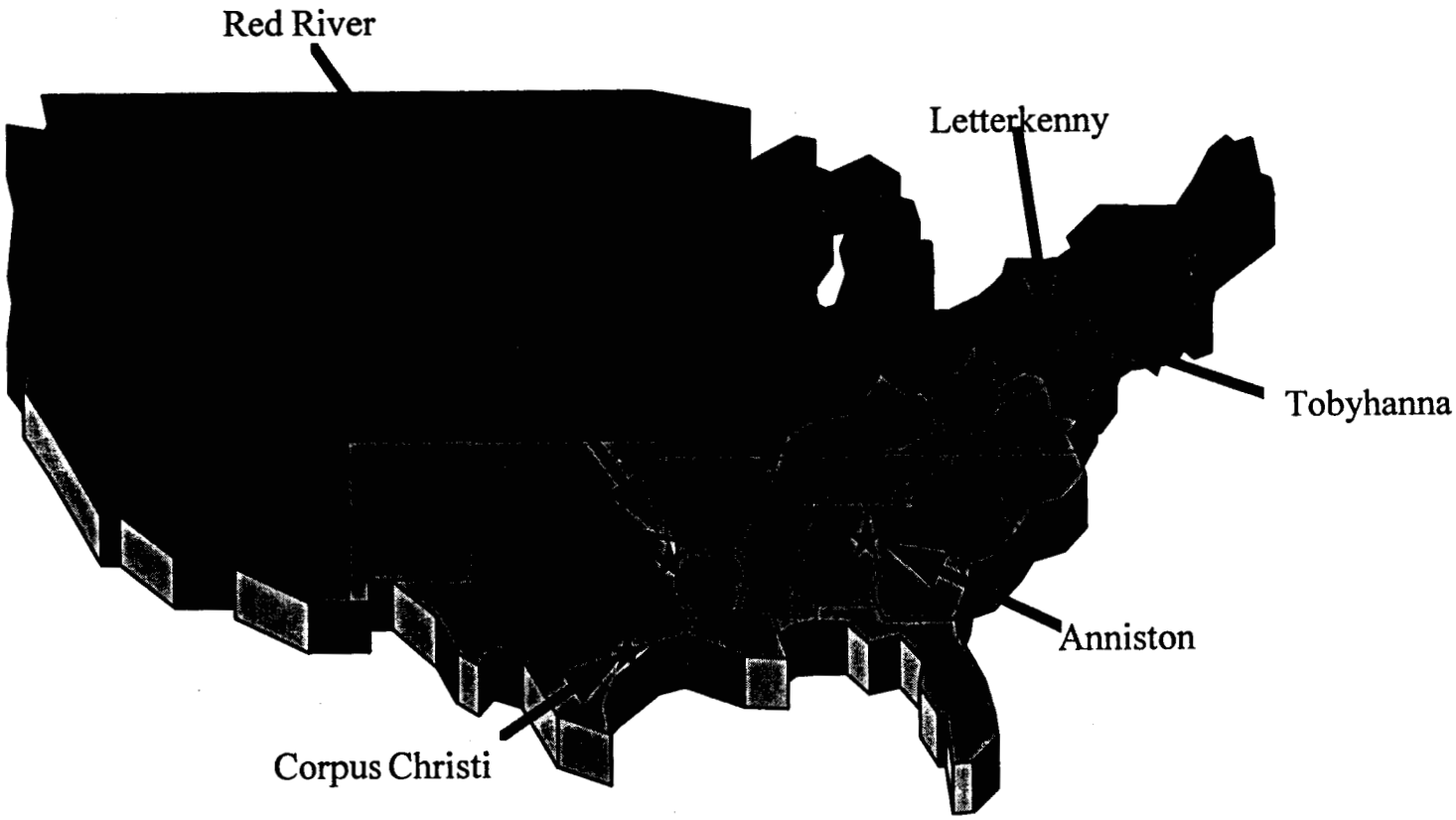
- 2829 RRAD EMPLOYEES EQUAL 6.8% OF THE OCT 93 BOWIE COUNTY CIVILIAN WORKFORCE
- RRAD $168M FY91 DESCOM PAYROLL EQUALS 131% OF TOTAL 1991 COUNTY PRIVATE MANUFACTURING PAYROLL OF $121M. IT IS 12% OF THE TOTAL NONFARM PERSONAL INCOME OF $1,265M
- OCT 93 COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT: 8.6%
- COUNTY FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL: 13.0%
- COUNTY ADULTS WITH 12+ YEARS EDUCATION: 72.1%

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION

- SENATOR PHIL GRAMM (R)
  IN SENATE SINCE 1985
  COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
  SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEFENSE
  HEAVILY INVOLVED IN BUDGET AND BANKING AREAS
- SENATOR KAY BAILEY HUTCHINSON (R)
  IN SENATE SINCE 1994
- REPRESENTATIVE JIM CHAPMAN (D)
  IN HOUSE SINCE 1986
  COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Army Depots
BRAC 95

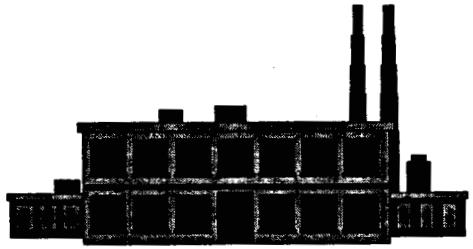
Depots Today



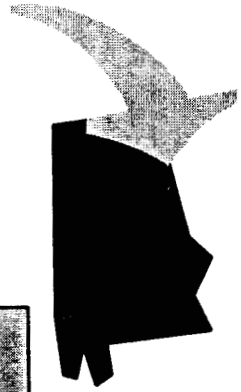
Army Depot Recommendations BRAC 95

- Close Red River Army Depot. Transfer ammo storage, intern training facility, and civilian training education to Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant. Transfer light combat vehicle maintenance to Anniston Army Depot, AL. Transfer the Rubber Production Facility to Lone Star.
- 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 workload to Tobyhanna Army Depot.

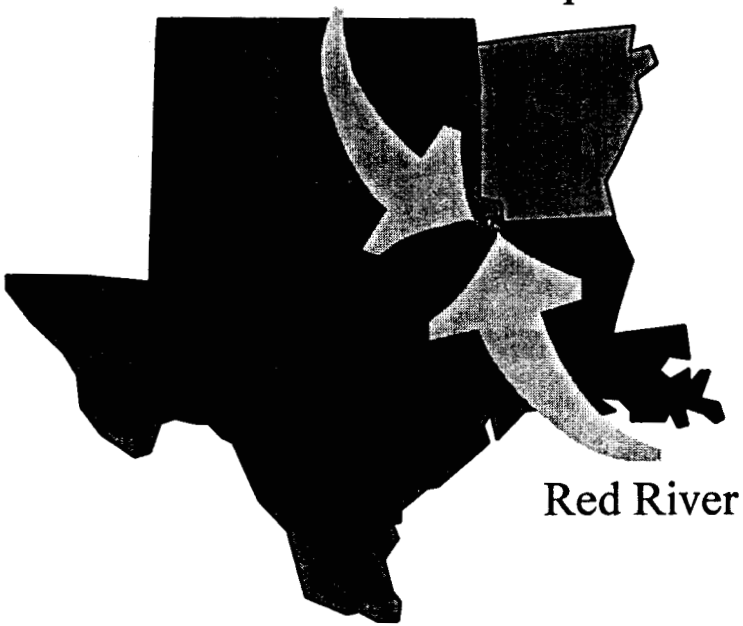
Red River Army Depot



Anniston Army Depot



Lone Star Ammunition Depot

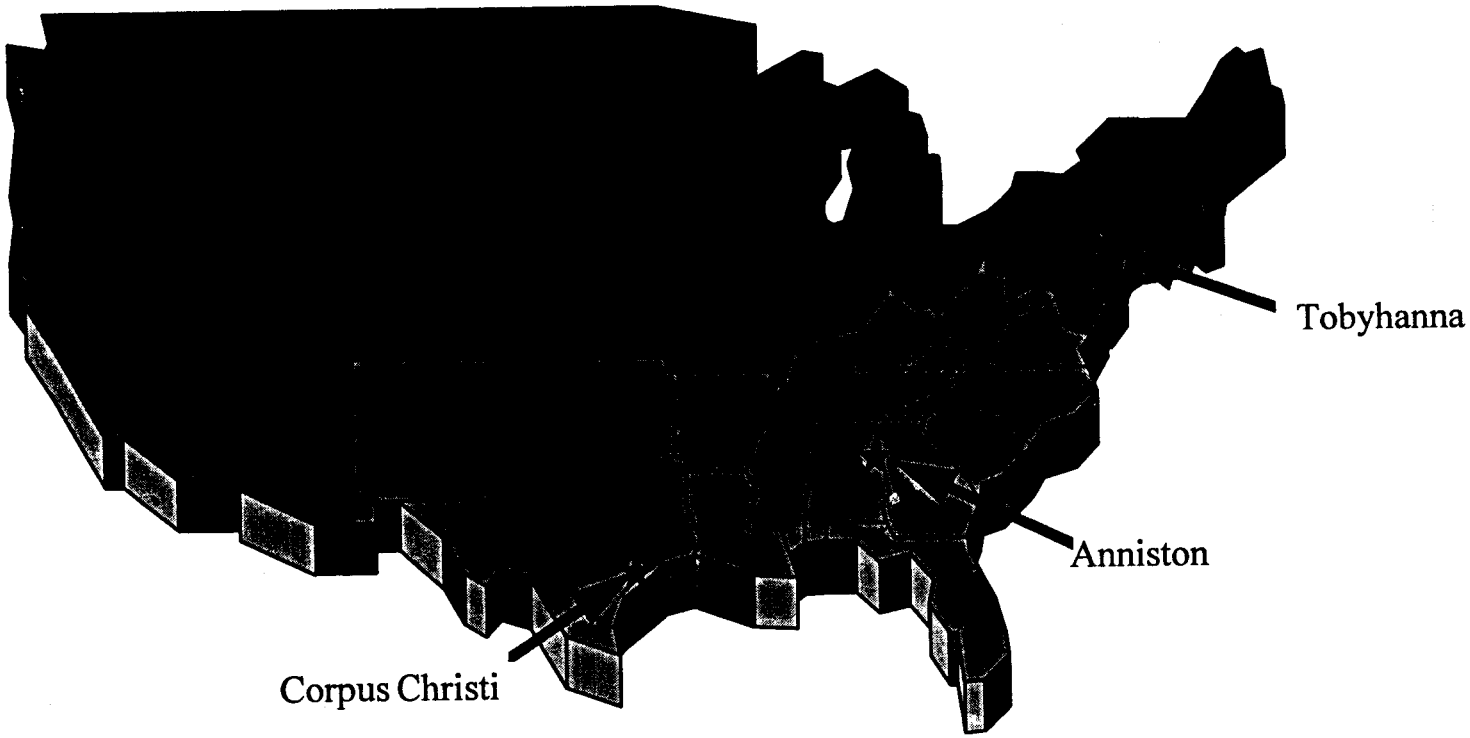


Red River Army Depot

Mission Moves

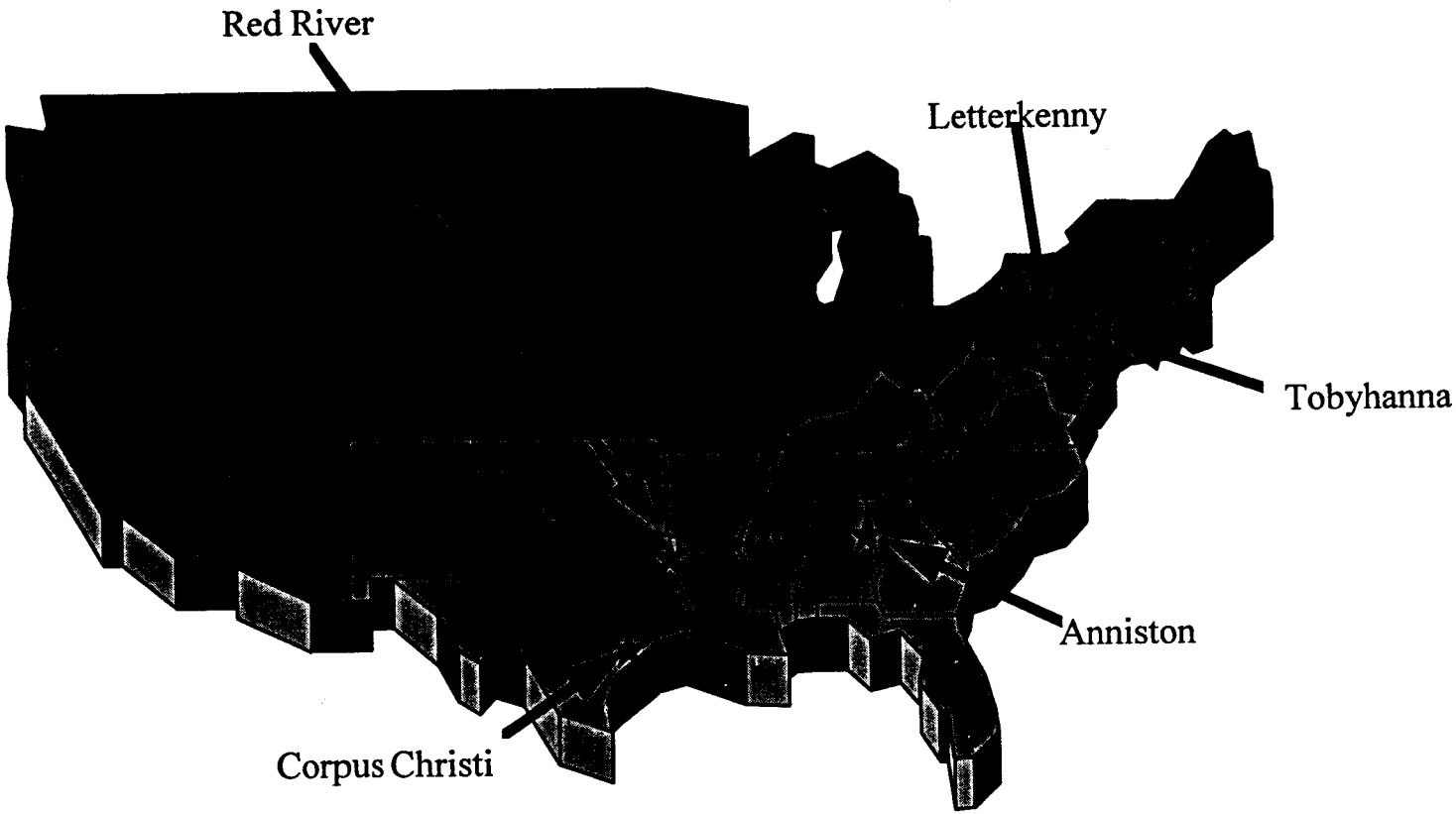
Lone Star	Anniston
Ammo Stor	Light
Inter Trng	Combat
Civ Educ	Vehicle
Rubber Prod	

Depots Tomorrow



Army Depots
BRAC 95

Depots Today



Army Depot Recommendations BRAC 95

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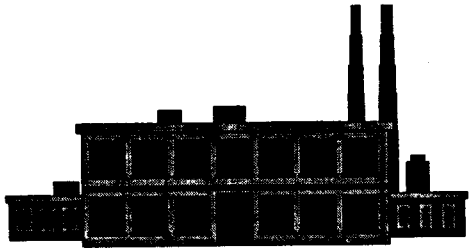
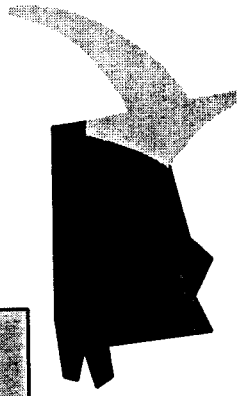
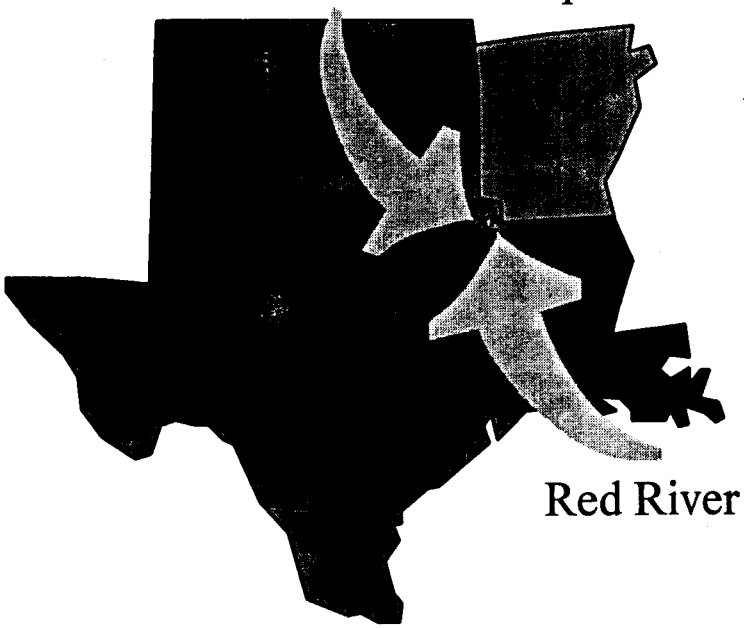
Red River Army Depot



Anniston Army Depot



Lone Star Ammunition Depot



Red River Army Depot

Mission Moves

Lone Star	Anniston
Ammo Stor	Light
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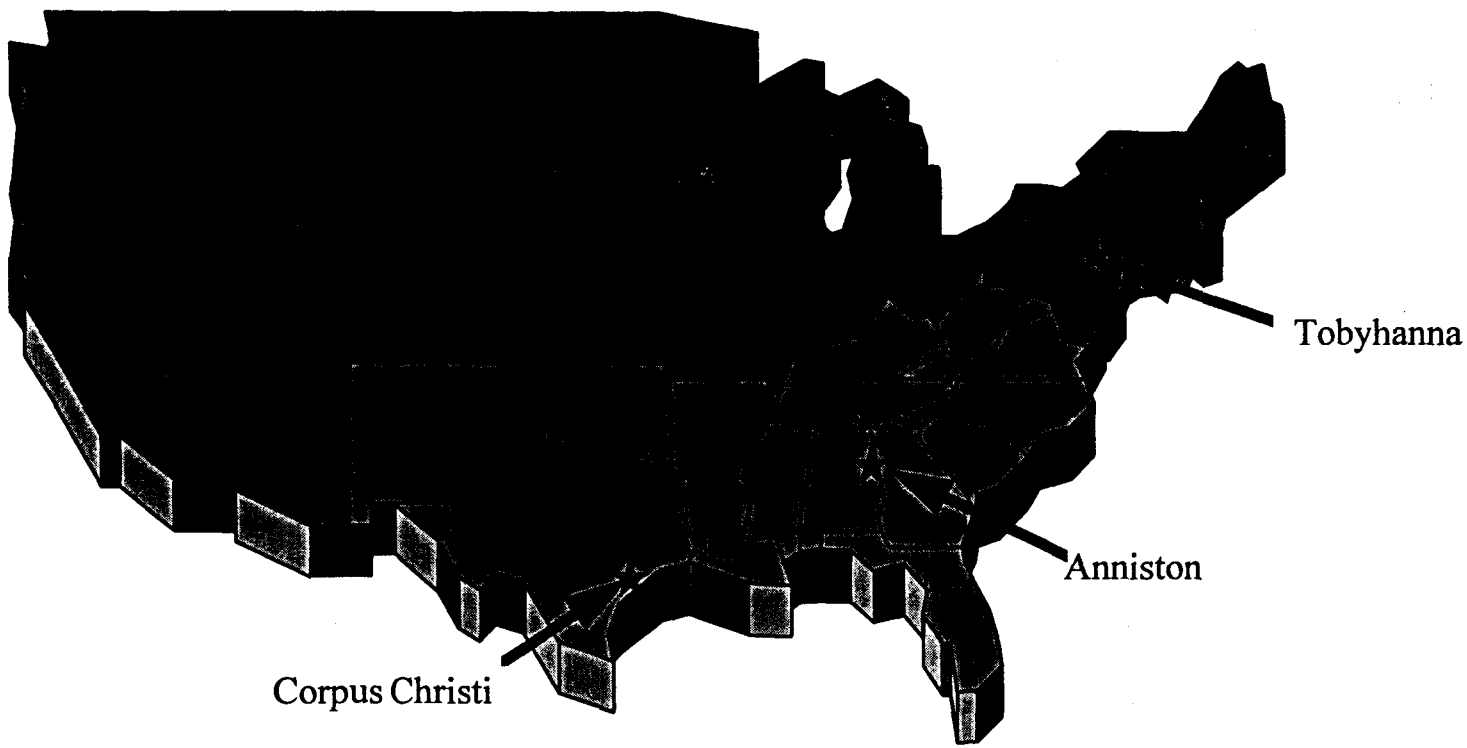
Depots Tomorrow



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
200 ARMY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20310-0200

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

May 2, 1995

Mr. Edward A. Brown III
Defense Base Closure and
Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Brown:

The attached response is being provided to request 950414-9, dated April 14, 1995, that addresses questions from Representative Jim Chapman on Red River Army Depot.

Point of Contact for this action is Mr. Ron Hamner, (703) 693-0077.

MICHAEL G. JONES
COL, GS
Director, TABS

Attachment

Printed on Recycled Paper

RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT
QUESTIONS FROM CONGRESSMAN JIM CHAPMAN

QUESTION: The Army has stated that it did not base its BRAC recommendations on savings realized from workload reductions resulting from downsizing. The Army's analysis shows the elimination of 1847 personnel at Red River and the realignment of only 375 personnel to Anniston, yielding a net savings of 1472 personnel. Provide a detailed analysis of how the Army could reduce 1472 personnel and include a description of the process improvements that will allow a savings of over 1000 direct labor positions, breakdown of the projected types of personnel included in the 375 proposed for realignment, the projected workload used to make the calculation, and the number of base operations personnel eliminated.

The Army recommendation is for the elimination of all 1847 personnel - not the 1472 addressed in the question. An additional 375 are being transferred to Anniston that are not part of the 1847. The number of personnel recommended for transfer to Anniston was determined based on the workloads at both Anniston and Red River, when there would be reductions of those workloads based on Fiscal Year projections, and the available workforce at Anniston. It was determined that it was more cost effective to retain a skill from the Anniston workforce, that is compatible/equal to the required skill, rather than eliminate that individual and hire the duplicate skill from the Red River workforce. The breakdown of the labor categories includes multiple skilled laborers in the maintenance fields (material identifiers, warehouse workers, computer operators, welders. welding inspectors, machinists, grinders, machine tool operators, painters, HME mechanics, sandblasters, assorted mechanics, test cell operators, etc). Although the vast majority are skilled laborers, there are several technical (engineers) specialities included in the evaluation. The workloads that were used to make the necessary calculations were those certified by the Army Materiel Command (AMC) for the FY 95 and beyond timelines. Base operations personnel retained at Red River (transferred to Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant) totaled 100 employees. The Army analysis did not go beyond the specific authorizations listed in the total depot (W45JXX) population provided in the Army Stationing and Installation Plan (ASIP). The transfer of 100 base operations personnel was determined based upon a recommendation from AMC with the remaining base operations personnel eliminated in the 1,847 depot staff.

QUESTION: The only apparent savings associated with the decision by the Army to close Red River relates to base operations and indirect maintenance personnel savings resulting from moving the depot maintenance mission to Anniston. What are the Army's estimated costs and personnel saved in the base operations and maintenance indirect areas. Provide the rationale used in obtaining the estimates. Explain specifically any personnel savings besides base operations and maintenance indirect personnel shown in the COBRA analysis and the rationale used in making the estimate.

The Army's projected savings are based upon the evaluation of all positions at Red River as identified in the Army Stationing and Installation Plan (ASIP). Base operations and maintenance indirect personnel are not specifically identified at that level of detail. However, they are included in the overall personnel savings of $254 million associated with the elimination of 1,847 personnel. When identifying specific positions, Army coordinated with the Army Matériel Command for depot reported staffing. Savings associated with all personnel are detailed in the COBRA analysis which has been provided in an earlier request.

QUESTION: Provide the following information, showing costs and personnel estimates used in the Army COBRA analysis, for support provided for remaining operations.

Missile Recertification Office

The Army recommendation does not include this activity as "remaining" at Red River but includes it as part of the on-going DoD Tactical Missile Consolidation at Letterkenny.

Consolidated Non-Appropriated Fund Accounting Office

This activity was not included as a part of the cost analysis for the Army recommendation since its personnel (134) are non-appropriated fund employees. They will either be eliminated during the process or absorbed at other locations.

Ammunition Operations

The ammunition storage mission at Red River was transferred to the Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant. Base operations support was included in the total (100) personnel included in the transfer. TMDE, DRMO, U.S. Army Health Clinic, and the Defense Printing Services were not included in the transfer and were addressed individually in the Army recommendation.

Rubber Operations

The rubber operations were enclaved at Red River (Lone Star) with command and control being Anniston Army Depot. Base operations support was included in the total (100) personnel included in the transfer. TMDE, DRMO, and U.S. Army Health Clinic were not included in the transfer and were addressed individually in the Army recommendation.

Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Non-Appropriated Payroll Activity

This activity was transferred to Base "X" and was not left at Red River.

QUESTION: The Army, in answering a question related to consideration of combined costs of RRAD, DDRT and LSAAP, stated that it made allowances for DLA Regional Distribution Center to be part of the enclave supported by LSAAP. Specifically, what provisions were made for base operations support, medical support, DRMO Marketing Office support? What were the cost and personnel estimates for this support? Also, what costs were included for the movement of core tracked vehicles and associated repair parts from RRAD to ANAD? Were these estimates included in the COBRA analysis?

The responsibility for all analysis for the Defense Logistics Agency's (DLA) Regional Distribution Center is with the DLA BRAC Office. The Army made no COBRA analysis that included any data associated with the mission, personnel or assets on-hand at the distribution center. Army had envisioned a possible scenario that would have included "enclaving" the DLA activity in place but took no additional actions in light of DLA's independent analysis and recommendation. All reported savings and costs associated with the DLA recommendation are in their submission and at no time were they included in any Army recommendation/analysis.

QUESTION: On January 5, 1995, the community specifically requested that the Army and DoD evaluate RRAD, DDRT, LSAAP, and tenants as a single military complex. Subsequently, the Army made its analysis independent of costs associated with the "disestablishment" of DDRT. DLA made its decision to close DDRT because of the Army's decision to move the depot maintenance mission to Anniston. Did the Secretary of Defense accept the two independent analyses and recommendations or was an analysis made at the DoD level? If such an analysis was made, provide it. If it was not done, why not?

The Secretary of Defense considered the Military Department and Defense Logistics Agency evaluations prior to making the Department's formal recommendations. DLA's decision to close DDRT is considered to be independent from the Army's recommendation. DLA decided separately that it was more advantageous to them to relocate rather than stay as part of the enclave supported by LSAAP. DoD's Joint Cross-Service Group for Depot Maintenance recommended the closure of Red River. The Army does not have any of the analysis conducted at DoD level.

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:
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MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

April 14, 1995

Colonel Michael G. Jones
Director, The Army Basing Study
200 Army Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20310-0200

950414-9

Dear Colonel Jones:

The attached questions from Representative Jim Chapman are forwarded for your comment. Request you submit answers for the record to the Commission.

Request your comments on the above no later than 2 May, 1995. Thank you for your assistance. I appreciate your time and cooperation.

Sincerely,

Clarence R. Brown, Army Team
for Edward A. Brown III
Army Team Leader

EAB/rmm
encl.

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

U.S. CONGRESSMAN JIM CHAPMAN
1st Congressional District, Texas
(202) 225-3035

2417 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

FAX FORM

TO: Lt. Col. David Reed

FAX #: 703 693-7550

FROM: Pat Devlin

FAX #: (202) 225-7265

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING THIS ONE: 7

COMMENTS:

Dave—

I want to send you this advanced copy of questions my boss is submitting to the BRAC Commission.

I thought it might be helpful to you to get this stuff early.

Please call if you have questions

JIM CHAPMAN

FIRST DISTRICT
TEXAS

RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-4301
TELEPHONE (202) 225-3035

COMMITTEE:

APPROPRIATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEES:
ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT
VA, HUD, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-4301

April 12, 1995

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon, Chairman
The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Thank you for traveling to Northeast Texas last week to visit Red River Army Depot (RRAD) and the Defense Logistics Agency's Distribution Depot Red River (DDRT). It was an honor to present the community's concerns about the Defense Department's closure recommendations.

I am also grateful to you for submitting my questions for the record to the Department of the Army and the Defense Logistics Agency. Please find enclosed a series of follow-up questions that seek to gain greater knowledge of the Army's depot evaluation procedures. I would very much appreciate it if you would submit these questions to the Defense Department and the Army with the request for a response in the customary five working day time-frame.

I thank you in advance for your attention to this matter, and I look forward to the Commission's regional hearing in Dallas next week.

Sincerely,

Jim Chapman
Member of Congress

Enclosures

Questions for the Army submitted by Congressman Jim Chapman

QUESTION 1

The Army has stated that it did not base its BRAC recommendations on savings realized from workload reductions resulting from downsizing. The Army's analysis shows the elimination of 1847 personnel at Red River and the realignment of only 375 personnel to Anniston, yielding a net savings of 1472 personnel. Provide a detailed analysis of how the Army could reduce 1472 personnel and include a description of the process improvements that will allow a savings of over 1000 direct labor positions, breakdown of the projected types of personnel included in the 375 proposed for realignment, the projected workload used to make the calculation, and the number of base operations personnel eliminated.

QUESTION 2

The only apparent savings associated with the decision by the Army to close Red River relates to base operations and indirect maintenance personnel savings resulting from moving the depot maintenance mission to Anniston. What are the Army's estimated costs and personnel saved in the base operations and maintenance indirect areas? Provide the rationale used in obtaining the estimates. Explain specifically any personnel savings besides base operations and maintenance indirect personnel shown in the COBRA analysis and the rationale used in making the estimate.

QUESTION 3

Provide the following information, showing costs and personnel estimates used in the Army COBRA analysis, for support provided for remaining operations.

Operation	Support Required
Missile Recertification Office	Base Operations U.S. Army Health Clinic District Test Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment Center (TMDE) Navy, Defense Printing Service Regional Defense Reutilization & Marketing Office (DRMO)
Consolidated Non-Appropriated Fund Accounting Office	Computer Support Other Base Operations Support U.S. Army Health Clinic
Ammunition Operations	Base Operations U.S. Army Health Clinic TMDE DRMO Navy, Defense Printing Services
Rubber Operations	Base Operations DRMO U.S. Army Health Clinic TMDE
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Non-Appropriated Payroll Activity	Computer Support

QUESTION 4

The Army, in answering a question related to consideration of combined costs of RRAD, DDRT and LSAAP, stated that it made allowances for the DLA Regional Distribution Center to be part of the enclave supported by LSAAP. Specifically, what provisions were made for base operations support, medical support, DRMO Marketing Office support? What were the cost and personnel estimates for this support? Also, what costs were included for the movement of core tracked vehicles and associated repair parts from RRAD to ANAD? Were these estimates included in the COBRA analysis?

QUESTION 5

On January 5, 1995, the community specifically requested that the Army and DoD evaluate RRAD, DDRT, LSAAP, and tenants as a single military complex. Subsequently, the Army made its analysis independent of costs associated with "disestablishment" of DDRT. DLA made its decision to close DDRT because of the Army's decision to move the depot maintenance mission to Anniston. Did the Secretary of Defense accept the two independent analyses and recommendations or was an analysis made at the DoD level? If such an analysis was made, provide it. If it was not done, why not?

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
200 ARMY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20310-0200

April 10, 1995

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

Mr. Edward A. Brown III
Defense Base Closure and
Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Brown:

The attached response is being provided to request 950307-16, dated March 7, 1995 (from which these questions were omitted) and a subsequent request from the commission dated April 3, 1995.

Point of Contact for this action is LTC Powell, (703) 693-0077.

MICHAEL G. JONES
COL, GS
Director, TABS

Attachment

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DEPOT ANALYSIS PROCESS

General Shane testified today that the Air Force approach to depots (downsizing each maintenance depot to reduce excess capacity while maintaining core workload requirements) was <u>not even considered</u> by the Army. Why not?

In reference to the Air Force recommendation during this testimony, both BG Shane and Secretary West made brief comments. Secretary West stated, "absolutely we considered it." But, BG Shane said, we did not consider their approach viable for the Army. Both statements are correct in the proper context. The Army did consider a force reduction in place in many alternatives, but none achieved savings substantially greater than closing the installation. A base closure/realignment permits substantial savings in BASOPs infrastructure and management overhead that is not possible with a reduction in force. In the Army's case, retaining the base support manpower while downsizing the depot labor force did not make sense. As stated in the testimony, the Army has approximately 40% excess capacity which is equivalent to 1-2 depots. Our recommendation met the Army's overall reduction goal and is consistent with the Joint Cross-Service Group for Depot Maintenance assessment on excess Army capacity.

In comparing the Air Force recommendation to the other Military Departments approaches, the Air Force and the Army both have 1-2 depot excess. However, the Army recommendation cost 60% less than the Air Force recommendation but achieved 6 times the net present value savings.

General Shane must be aware that Major General Dennis Benchoff, Commanding General of the U.S. Army Industrial Operation Command and former Depot System Command, -- the man hired by the Army to run the depot system -- recommended the Army take the same approach as the Air Force. General Benchoff recommended the Army keep all five maintenance depots downsized to core workload requirements and maintain surge capacity. Why would the Army not only not follow, but <u>not even consider</u>, the cost recommendation of the Commander of the I.O.C., particularly if it would reduce costs?

The Army worked very closely with officials of the U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC) and considered all viewpoints concerning the depots before it made a final decision. The Army believes its recommendations are the best way to both eliminate excess capacity and reduce costs. DoD's Joint Cross-Service Group on Maintenance Depots agreed and supported the Army's recommendation.

DEPOT ANALYSIS PROCESS

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In comparing the Air Force recommendation to the other Military Departments approaches, the Air Force and the Army both have 1-2 depot excess. However, the Army recommendation cost 60% less than the Air Force recommendation but achieved 6 times the net present value savings.

General Shane must be aware that Major General Dennis Benchoff, Commanding General of the U.S. Army Industrial Operation Command and former Depot System Command, -- the man hired by the Army to run the depot system -- recommended the Army take the same approach as the Air Force. General Benchoff recommended the Army keep all five maintenance depots downsized to core workload requirements and maintain surge capacity. Why would the Army not only not follow, but <u>not even consider</u>, the cost recommendation of the Commander of the I.O.C., particularly if it would reduce costs?

The Army worked very closely with officials of the U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC) and considered all viewpoints concerning the depots before it made a final decision. The Army believes its recommendations are the best way to both eliminate excess capacity and reduce costs. DoD's Joint Cross-Service Group on Maintenance Depots agreed and supported the Army's recommendation.

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

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WENDI LOUISE STEELE

April 13, 1995

Colonel Michael G. Jones
Director, The Army Basing Study
200 Army Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20310-0200

Dear Colonel Jones:

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission received the attached correspondence from Congressman Jim Chapman. He is commenting on Brigadier General Shane's testimony to the Commission on 7 March 1995.

Request your comments on the above no later than 28 April, 1995. Thank you for your assistance. I appreciate your time and cooperation.

Sincerely,

Edward A. Brown III
Army Team Leader

EAB/rmm
encl.

JIM CHAPMAN
FIRST DISTRICT
TEXAS

RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515–4301
TELEPHONE: (202) 225–3035

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515–4301

COMMITTEE
APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEES:
ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT
VA, HUD, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

March 7, 1995

Please refer to this number when responding 950307-16

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon, Chairman
The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Thank you for presenting my questions for the record at this morning's Commission hearing with senior officials from the Department of the Army. In addition to those questions previously submitted, I would appreciate the questions listed below being included in questions submitted for the record.

General Shane testified today that the Air Force approach to depots (downsizing each maintenance depot to reduce excess capacity and while maintaining core workload requirements) was <u>not even considered</u> by the Army. **Why not?**

General Shane must be aware that Major General Dennis Benchoff, Commanding General of the U.S. Army Industrial Operations Command and former Depot System Commander, -- the man hired by the Army to run the depot system -- recommended the Army take the exact same approach as the Air Force. Gen. Benchoff recommended the Army keep all five maintenance depots downsized to core workload requirements and maintain surge capacity. **Why would the Army not only not follow, but <u>not even consider</u>, the recommendation of the Commander of the I.O.C., particularly if it would reduce costs?**

I would be particularly interested in Gen. Sullivan's and Secretary West's comments on this matter.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate your willingness to accommodate my request that these questions be submitted for the record. With warm regards, I am

Sincerely,

Jim Chapman
Member of Congress

THIS STATIONERY PRINTED ON PAPER MADE OF RECYCLED FIBERS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
200 ARMY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20310-0200

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

March 28, 1995

Mr. Edward A. Brown III
Army Team Leader
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Brown:

This is in response to your letter, dated March 10, 1995, concerning the visit by the Red River Defense Fund Steering Committee to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission on March 9, 1995.

The information provided to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission was both informative and basically consistent with the data that was used by the Army during its evaluation process.

Three issues deserve comment:

Return on Investment (Slide 12)

The Army fully recognized the value of the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), Defense Distribution Depot Red River (DDRT). Our preliminary review of the Red River - Lone Star complex suggested that the DDRT (along with the rubber production facility) should remain as an enclave, supported by the Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant. The Army's rationale for enclaving DDRT was based upon its regional mission, economical shipping rates, and high cost of relocating both combat vehicles and assorted component stocks. Nevertheless, the ultimate responsibility for the development of a BRAC recommendation on DDRT rested with DLA. Their analysis indicated that substantial saving and operational efficiencies could be achieved through closure of DDRT.

Memorandum, Under Secretary of the Army, dated 16 December 1995 (Slide 13)

The Under Secretary's memorandum represents, as indicated, our initial impression of the Depot Joint Cross-Service Group recommendations to close both Red River and Letterkenny Army Depots. With our analysis now behind us, we have relooked the points made in the memorandum and added some additional comments.

(1) "Red River as a closure candidate is much more feasible than Letterkenny. (Correct. As you know, the Army ultimately recommended closure of Red River and realignment of Letterkenny.)

(2) "Closure of Red River alone forces us to accept a substantial shortfall of combat vehicle capacity against our full wartime requirement". (Correct. However, the Army believes full wartime requirements, as apposed to CORE requirements, can be met through other strategies, including civilian industry and internal prioritization.)

(3) "Closing Letterkenny would significantly complicate on-going consolidation of virtually all tactical missile workload directed by BRAC 93." (After exhaustive review and analysis, the Army developed a cost effective recommendation which downsizes Letterkenny but supports the intent of missile maintenance consolidation).

Depot Capacity (Slides 14&15)

Both the Joint Cross-Service Group for Depot Maintenance and the Army estimated excess maintenance capacity at approximately 40%. The Army Stationing Strategy established requirements that retain only core capabilities sized to support sustainment needs of the force. Additionally, the Army is to 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.

The Army BRAC 95 recommendations are consistent with the stationing strategy requirements by workloading the remaining Army maintenance depots to approximately 80% of their core capacity. The remaining capacity is available for surge workloading in the event of a national emergency or potential readiness problems with a particular weapons system. If, the Army workloaded its remaining maintenance depots with all above core work, the depots would in fact be at their maximum capacities for certain weapons systems and the ability to surge would be limited. However, considering the requirement to workload to core capacity only, the risks associated with the "total" workload are acceptable to Army leadership, considering the extensive commercial capabilities that exist in civilian industry.

The Army is comfortable with a single depot for ground maintenance and does not believe there are significant readiness risks associated with reductions in workload at Letterkenny and Red River Army Depots. For example, Anniston can meet the consolidated ground combat vehicle requirements with a single shift, 8 hour day, 5 days a week with only 4% overtime in *peacetime*. With a second shift, 8 hour day, 5 days a week, plus 7% overtime, the mission can be accomplished during mobilization/wartime. This will provide low risk (acceptable), timely transition and significantly improve readiness and efficiencies.

MICHAEL G. JONES
Colonel, U.S. Army
Director, The Army Basing Study

Red River Army Depot

Red River Army Depot's Industrial Complex

- Red River Army Depot (RRAD)
- Defense Logistics Agency, Defense Distribution Depot Red River (DDRT)
- Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant (LSAAP)
- Eight tenants

Military Value

Mission Requirements

- Red River FY95 maintenance workload = 75% Core up to 96% next year

  Core warfighting systems

- Army Audit Agency ranked Red River higher than Anniston and Letterkenny in military value maintenance attributes in 1993*

- 80% of distribution mission in support of external customers

*Memorandum SR 93-719, 14 May 93 From Auditor General
SUBJECT: BRAC93 depot maintenance realignment recommendations

Proven Requirements

- Depot level maintenance for:
  - Light tracks -- Bradley, MLRS, M113 Family
  - Heavy tracks -- M48A3, M103 Marine Corps, M88
  - Missile systems -- Chaparral, Bradley TOW
  - Artillery -- M109, M110, M578
  - Tactical wheeled vehicles -- 5-Ton and 10- Ton trucks
  - Components -- engines, transmissions, accessories

Force Requirements

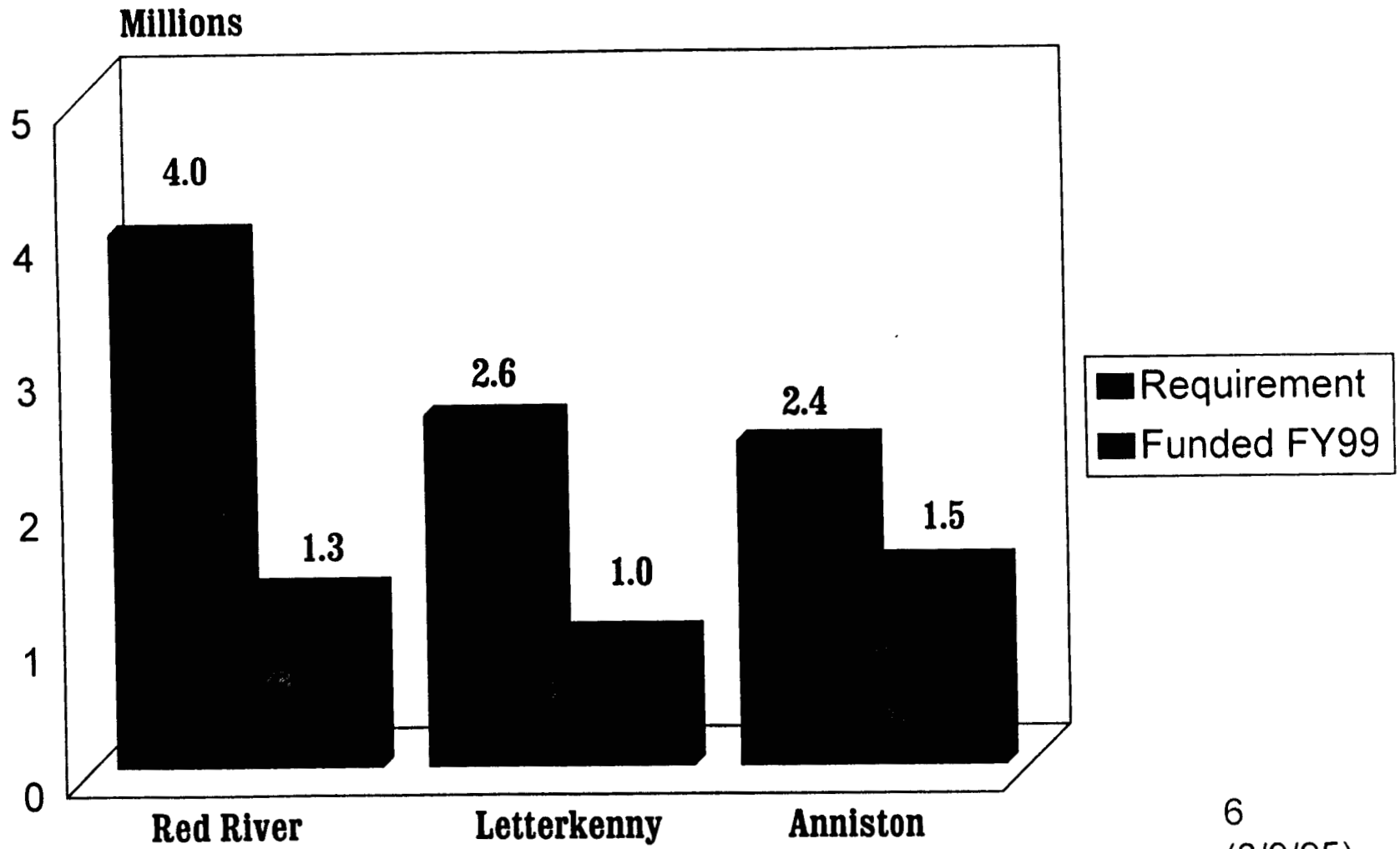
Red River Support's 75% of Army's Combat Vehicles

Force Structure
So What

Depot	Weapon System	Quantity		%
Red River	M2/M3 Bradley	255	>	75
Red River	M113 Family	690		
Anniston	M1 Abrams	311		25
	TOTAL	1256		100

AMC Core Workload

Direct Labor Hours



Military Value

Land and Facilities

- Central location -- closest proximity to majority of Army Divisions
- Provides over 50% CONUS installations with supply support
- Modern facilities:
  - Tracked Vehicle Complex, $50M
  - Distribution Operation Center, $60M

- Modernized, responsive depot with expansion capability

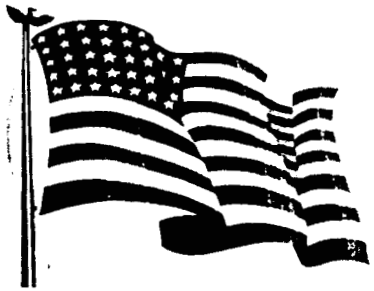
- Anniston Army Depot has limited physical expansion capability

Military Value

Cost and Manpower

- Direct labor rate -- $13.18
  - $0.90 less than Anniston
  - $1.07 less than Letterkenny
- Overhead rate -- $21.72*
  - $4.98 less than Anniston
  - $19.93 less than Letterkenny
- Exceeded planned profitability by $14.8M in FY94

*Data obtained from BRAC95 TABS study



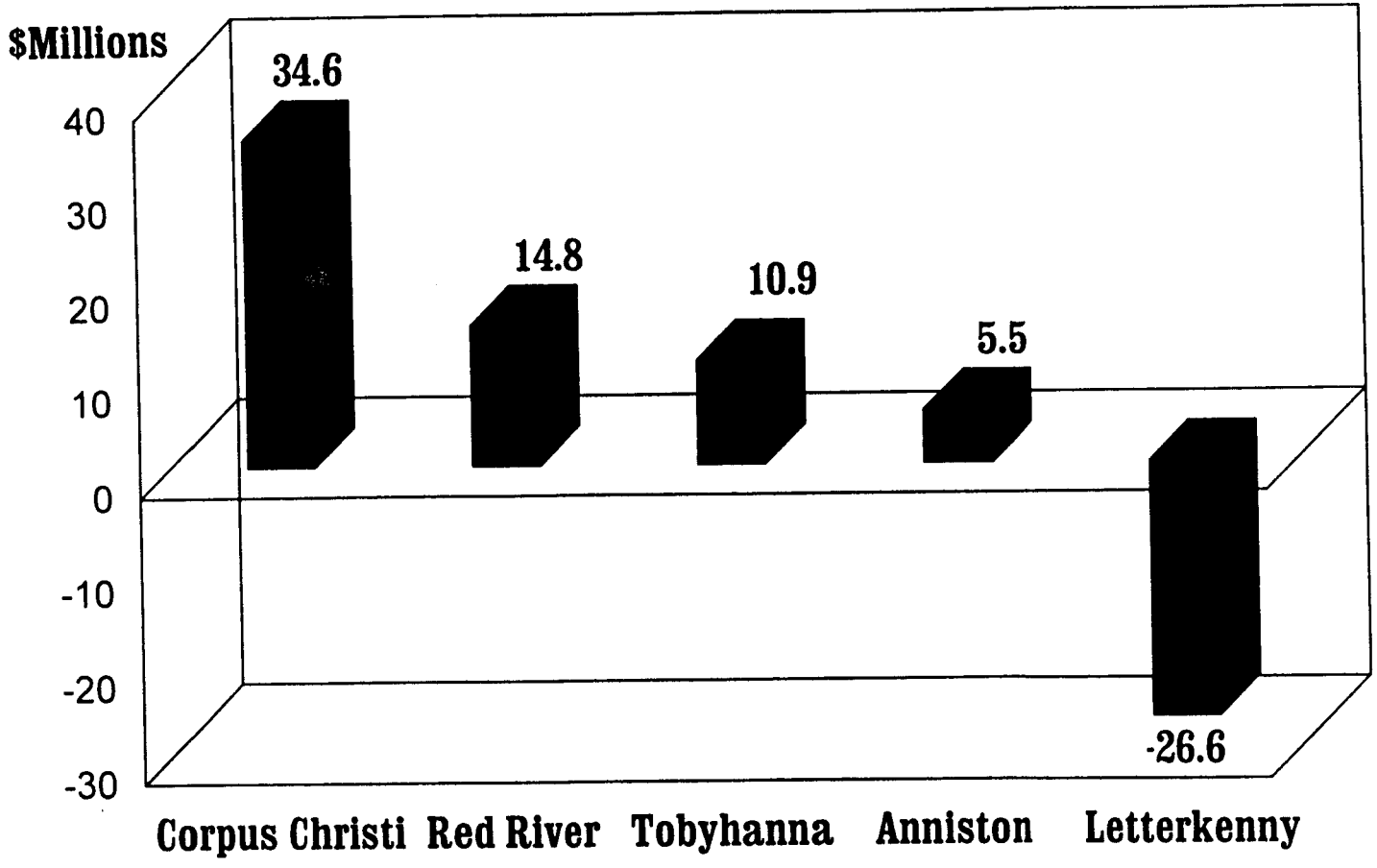
Profitability

"I consider the planned annual net operating result (NOR) as the primary depot performance measure, therefore we should reward positive variances from the planned NOR."*

DENNIS L. BENCHOFF
Major General, USA
Commanding, 20 Jan 94

*Memorandum AMSDS-SP
SUBJECT: Rewarding the Workforce

FY94 Profitability



Note: Profitability = Revenue - Expenses

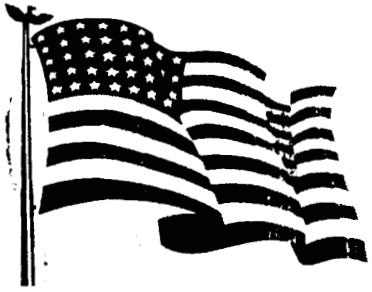
Military Value

Contingency & Mobilization Requirements (Surge)

- Capability to accept additional workload immediately
- Capacity to accommodate
  - Mobilization / surge
  - Future total force requirements
- 2,139 acres available for unrestricted development
- No encroachment by neighboring communities

Return on Investment

- Army savings overstated by amount attributed to workload reductions
- Army failed to consider one-time costs for movement of DLA stock and relocation of tenants
- Total combined costs of closure of Red River and disestablishment of Defense Distribution Depot Red River drives return on investment far beyond the 20 years established by DoD

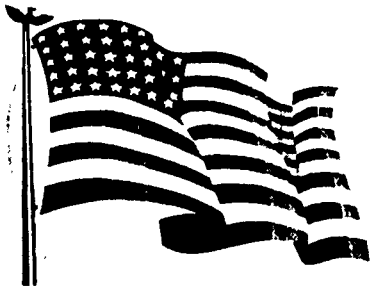


Essential for Readiness

"Closure of Red River alone forces us to accept a substantial shortfall of combat vehicle capacity against our forces wartime requirement."*

JOE R. REEDER
Under Secretary of the Army
16 Dec 94

*Memorandum for DUSD (Logistics)
SUBJECT: JCSG for Depot Maintenance (JCSG-DM) BRAC95 Alternatives



The Challenge

- DoD excess capacity for vehicles = 1.25 depots (FY99)*
- DoD must maintain the capability to meet surge requirements
  - Core organic maintenance and skill base
  - Industrial base

* DoD Defense Depot Maintenance Council
Joint Program Report -- FY 95-99

DoD Sacrifices Depot Readiness

- The Army funded requirement is 1.75 vehicle maintenance depots*
- Closure of Red River will not support that requirement

*DoD Defense Depot Maintenance Council Joint Program Report -- FY95-99

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310-0102

16 DEC 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (LOGISTICS)

SUBJECT: Joint Cross-Service group for Depot Maintenance (JCSG-DM) BRAC-95 Alternatives

Your November 22 memorandum seeks a "quick look" analysis of the JCSG-DM initial depot maintenance analysis. Among other things, JCSG-DM recommends depot maintenance closure at Red River and Letterkenny Army Depots.

As part of the Army's own BRAC-95 analysis of five Army depots, these two activities were identified as study candidates for potential closure. Although we have reached no final decisions, analysis thus far suggests that Red River as a closure candidate is much more feasible than Letterkenny. The following, in no particular order, conveys some of our current thinking:

- The Army's operational blueprint which guides our BRAC analysis requires that sufficient depot capacity be retained to meet our CORE capability requirements, centered by commodity group--aircraft, communications-electronics, ground combat vehicles, and missiles. This scheme also provides an alignment, synergy and life cycle linkage with the four major AMC commodity commands. Closure of Red River alone forces us to accept a substantial shortfall of combat vehicle capacity against our full wartime requirement. In this commodity area, alone, additional closure of Letterkenny compounds the CORE shortfall, commodity area, possibly requiring further expansion of Anniston's capabilities. It also breaks our desired alignment with the commodity commands (MICOM).

- Both depots are multi-mission and include major ammunition storage capabilities which we must retain. The two depots differ substantially in their physical configurations. Red River is contiguous to Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant; therefore, the maintenance portion can be closed and its ammunition storage and other tenants can be accommodated by becoming part of

Lone Star. Letterkenny, however, is a "stand-alone" installation. Closure of the maintenance facilities will still require 18,100 acres of ammunition storage and the asociated staffing to be retained.

- Finally, closing Letterkenny would significantly complicate ongoing consolidation of virtually all tactical missile workload directed by BRAC-93. As you know, this consolidation was directed after DoD submitted its plan to close Letterkenny. Apart from the missile consolidation, arguments for closure today do not seem to be any more compelling than those previously rejected; and in fact, DoD would lose the synergy and efficiencies we hoped to gain by consolidating missile maintenance workload and missile storage. We have examined scenarios which would retain and "enclave" this missile maintenance at Letterkenny while closing the remainder, but these do not appear promising at this point in time.

We will continue our COBRA analysis of these two depots.

Joe R. Reeder

Per our discussion, Jim.

CITY OF DEKALB

THE FRIENDLY CITY

BILLY M. WILLIS
Mayor

JOHN M. HEFLEY
City Administrator

110 S. E. Front Street
DeKalb, Texas 75559-1800
Phone 903-667-2410
Fax 903-667-5179

March 24, 1995

BRAC Commission
Military Base Realignment
and Closure Commission
1700 N. Moore St., Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Please refer to this number when responding 950328-6

Re: Red River Army Depot, Bowie County, Texas

Dear Commissioners:

The citizens of the City of DeKalb, Bowie County, Texas, and the surrounding area do hereby express their full and unqualified support of the effort to keep Red River Army Depot open.

While we do understand the need for reducing this Country's military expenditures in these days of relative peace following the Cold War, we feel that closing one of the military's most productive and efficient supply operations is not a wise and prudent decision. From the days of World War II, the Korean conflict, Vietnam and on through Desert Storm, RRAD has proved its readiness, willingness and ability to support our armed forces at a moment's notice.

We also understand, as we are sure you do, that even in these days of relative peace, we must be prepared to defend ourselves and our beliefs. There are still people and nations in this world that would like to see the United States of America fail in its efforts to provide a place of freedom and prosperity, a place where an individual can be recognized for his or her own unique abilities and encouraged to succeed, not only for their own benefit, but for the nation's as a whole. Those that would have us fail in these efforts, will do so economically, subversively and/or militarily. These are the crucial reasons we must not allow our defensive posture to wane. We must not show weakness.

In addition to these larger reasons, we here in DeKalb and Bowie County will suffer tremendous economic impact if RRAD is closed. DeKalb is a small American city of approximately 2100 citizens. More than 300 families in our town are directly affected by the employment situation at RRAD. This accounts for 1/3 of our population. Our property tax base of about $30 million is already slowly deteriorating due to the lack of other employment opportunities in the area. If RRAD is closed there will be even less reason for the younger people to remain here and start families.

As you well know, if the next generation does not remain in an area and begin their own families and create their own lives, a town will slowly age, wither and die. This is happening all across America and is hurting our beloved nation. This must not happen here.

Commissioners, you have the ability to prevent this occurring in Bowie County, Texas. You and you alone can stop this erosion. Our sales tax base in DeKalb is approximately $90,000. If RRAD is closed this will dwindle by at least 25%. We cannot afford this. We realize these numbers are not large in comparison with the numbers you deal with daily, but they are large to us.

We are asking your help, Commissioners, in keeping the City of DeKalb and Bowie County alive and growing. Will you keep our military strong? Will you help keep a small part of rural America thriving and prosperous? Or, Commissioners, will you persist with your intentions to close RRAD, stifle our economy and turn a deaf ear to our pleas?

Sincerely,

Billy M. Willis

Billy M. Willis, Mayor
City of DeKalb, Texas

cc: Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States

Honorable Al Gore
Vice-President of the United States

Senator Phil Gramm
State of Texas

Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison
State of Texas

Congressman Jim Chapman
State of Texas

Questions to Army

DEPOTS

Your analysis of military value for the four depots ranked Tobyhanna first, Anniston second, Red River third, and Letterkenny fourth. In your recommendations to the Commission, you recommended closure of Red River and realignment of Letterkenny.

1. Did you consider closing all four depots? If not, which depots did you exclude? For what reasons did you exclude them?

Yes. The Army considered each of its four maintenance depots. Because of their high military value, Anniston and Tobyhanna Depots ultimately were not selected as study candidates. A fifth Army maintenance depot, Corpus Christi Army Depot, a tenant activity on a Navy installation, was evaluated by the Joint Cross-Service Group for Depot Maintenance. The Depot Joint Cross-Service Group, in their separate analysis of all maintenance depot workload and capacity, recommended closure of Letterkenny and Red River Depots.

2. Did you consider moving production lines from Anniston to Red River? If not, why?

No. Anniston has greater military value than Red River. Anniston is the Army's heavy combat vehicle maintenance depot and is facilitized to accommodate both the mission workload as well as the necessary industrial equipment, heavy lift cranes, including a 75 ton Gantry Crane capable of easily off-loading the M1A1 Abrams Tank. Its maintenance area can accommodate the Army's next generation of heavy combat vehicles without major facility upgrade. The DoD Joint Cross-Service Group for Depot Maintenance supported Anniston as DoD's heavy combat vehicle maintenance depot. They recommended the closure of Red River and consolidation of its light combat vehicle maintenance workloads into Anniston.

3. What military attributes about Tobyhanna and Anniston were so compelling that they were removed from consideration?

All depots were considered by both the Army and DoD's Joint Cross-Service Group. Anniston and Tobyhanna have higher maintenance capacity, higher percentages of permanent facilities, and a lower installation base operating expense. In addition, Anniston has a higher supply capacity and Tobyhanna has newer facilities. A more detailed analysis is available in Reference Volume II of the Army's report to the Commission.

4. The Navy has recommended realignment of Naval Air Station Corpus Christi. Corpus Christi Army Depot is a tenant there, and relies on the Navy airfield for helicopter flight operations. Does the realignment of Naval Air Station Corpus Christi to a Naval Air Facility impact on Army plans for Corpus Christi Army Depot? If yes, how?

The realignment of the Naval Air Station Corpus Christi to a Naval Air Facility does not affect Army plans for Corpus Christi Army Depot.

5. In the Army's report to this Commission, comments on the alternatives presented by the Joint Cross-Service Group for Depot Maintenance pertain only to alternatives that result in losses to Army depots. Are there any gains from other Services at Army depots as a result of the Joint Cross Service Group recommendations? If yes, do these impact on your depot analyses or recommendations?

Yes. The results of the Joint Cross-Service Group for Depot Maintenance (JCSG-DM) do include recommendations for transfer of other services' workloads into Army depots. DoD's procedures required only the losing service to analyze the joint recommendations for workload transfer. The Army determined that gains from other services can be accommodated at the Army's remaining depots.

6. If your recommendations are fully implemented, will the Army depot structure retain excess capacity which could be used for workload from other services?

Yes. After Red River closes and Letterkenny realigns, the remaining maintenance depots will function at approximately 80% core capacity. The remaining capacity could be used for workload from other services.

BRAC COMMISSION ARMY TASKERS FROM 7 MAR 95 HEARING

QUESTION: Has the Army requested enclaves at Detroit Tank Plant and Stratford Engine ?

No, because they are not necessary. There is no operational requirement for an enclave at the Detroit Tank Plant since there is no on-going or projected tank production contract associated with the facility. The current gun mount contract will be completed prior to closure. If additional gun mount contracts are awarded in support of the M1A1 upgrade program, they can be manufactured at the Army's Rock Island Arsenal, where they are currently in production. Minor machining work being done at Detroit can be accomplished elsewhere by the contractor or other vendors.

The Stratford Army Engine Plant recommendation did not include an enclave. Prior to closure, the existing contracts will be complete. The facility is currently manufacturing turbine engines and spare parts. All sustainment workload is now being accomplished at the Army's designated supporting maintenance depots. There are no known/programmed procurements of additional engine assets for either US or Foreign Military Sales customers. The Army can maintain its technological advantage and provide for an engine enhancement program at other locations, either by contract or at the supporting depots.

QUESTION: Were the combined costs of Red River, Lone Star, and DLA considered in our analysis?

Yes, they were considered but ultimately not included. Although the Army initially considered the combined costs of the three installations/activities, only costs for Red River and Lone Star are included in the Army's recommendation. The Army made allowances for the DLA Regional Distribution Center to be part of the enclave supported by Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant. DLA analysis supported relocation of their facility. Therefore, their closure costs are contained in a separate recommendation.

QUESTION: Provide a status report of the missile workload transferred to Letterkenny as a result of Prior BRAC actions as well as the associated investment costs.

Twelve of the 29 missile/missile configurations have transferred to Letterkenny as of February, 1995. During FY 95, an additional 9 systems/system configurations will be transferred, followed by 3 systems in FY 96, and the final 5 systems in FY 97.

A total of $16.1 million has been spent in FY 94, of which $4.5 million in construction funding was spent to complete 3 of 4 projects. The balance of funding is split between $1.7 million in procurement dollars and $9.9 million in operations and maintenance, Army (OMA) funds. There are an additional $10 million in OMA dollars that have been obligated in FY 95.

RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT
QUESTIONS FROM REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

1. Was the combined military value and costs of closure of the co-located facilities of Red River Army Depot, Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, Defense Logistics Agency distribution depot (DDRT), and their tenants considered in the overall evaluation as requested of the Army, Defense Logistics Agency, and Department of Defense by the community?

Although the Army initially considered the combined costs of the three installations/activities, only costs for Red River and Lone Star are included in the Army's recommendation. The Army considered an option that would retain the DLA Regional Distribution Center in an enclave supported by Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant. However, DLA's analysis supported relocation of their facility. Accordingly, their closure costs are contained in a separate recommendation.

2. In developing workload realignment options, did Army modify the receiving depots capacity to account for the impact of changes in product mix on depot capacity and will Army have sufficient depot maintenance capacity with only one tracked vehicle depot to meet its core maintenance workload requirements and hence its readiness requirements?

The product mix (light combat vehicles, missile maintenance, wheeled vehicles, and ammunition storage) and depot capacities of gaining installations were evaluated to ensure that sufficient capacity and capability were available to transfer mission/workload from Red River Army Depot. The Army will have sufficient core capacity with a single ground combat vehicle maintenance depot to meet its sustaining requirements and maintain Army readiness. At the Army's remaining ground maintenance depot (Anniston Army Depot), the depot is workloaded at 100% of its current capacity for core workload. This workloading is based only on a 5 day, 8 hour schedule and considers no overtime/second shift work. Based on Anniston's maximum capacity, the core workload represents only 71% for core workload or 76% for total workload.

3. The Army, unlike the Air Force, has claimed savings for the workload reductions due to downsizing. Does this not falsely represent and overstate the BRAC savings and distort the analysis?

The Army <u>did not</u> base its base closure recommendations on savings realized from workload reductions as a result of downsizing. The savings include reductions as a result of installation closures, realignments of missions to other installations with like capabilities and excess capacities, and the elimination of personnel.

Questions to DLA

CONGRESSMAN JIM CHAPMAN OF TEXAS

1. Why does data reflected in the COBRA model drastically deviate from data submitted by the installation, specifically the costs associated with movement of wholesale/retail assets in storage at the Defense Distribution Depot Red River to the Defense Distribution depots at Anniston and San Joaquin and to depot "X"?

The DLA activity at Red River was not asked to determine costs to move inventory. They were asked to provide information pertaining to inventory movement in three areas in their data call submission. The first area was the total tonnage of inventory on hand during the data collection period. The second, was their local transportation rate per ton per mile for the movement of bulk freight. The third was an estimated cost per ton for preparing materiel for bulk quantity shipment. For both the depots at Red River and Letterkenny, they were asked to also submit the number and types of vehicles in inventory. In the BRAC office, estimates to move materiel were calculated considering both DLA and coordinated Service inventory reductions and accelerated attrition of materiel at closing sites. Materiel that is excessed by the applicable inventory manager is not considered for movement. Additionally, a closing location will discontinue receipt of new materiel and customer returns but be placed at the top of the list for issuing materiel. The result of these actions will be a much lower level of inventory that has to be moved to the receiving locations when the depot is closed. Once the quantities to be moved were determined, the cost to prepare the stock was calculated per ton by using standard costs for picking, packaging, packing and marking developed by the HQ Distribution Business Office. The costs were predicated on past issues and Defense Base Operating Fund (DBOF) issue costs. Movement costs for vehicles were based on DBOF rates for each particular type of vehicle. The costs for shipping were calculated using transportation rates submitted by the depot in their data call and multiplied by the number of miles from the depot to the projected final destination. This is basically the same methodology used in BRAC 93. Historically, our COBRA estimates have been either consistent with or slightly higher than actual expenditures. Therefore, we feel confident that our estimate for stock movement at Red River is reasonable and if anything, conservative.

CONGRESSMAN JIM CHAPMAN OF TEXAS

2. DLA's basis for analysis for collocated depots was "when a military service determined that a maintenance depot was surplus to their needs, DLA would consider closing collocated distribution functions." The logic was two fold:

a. First, the maintenance depot is by far the biggest customer and primary reason for DLA presence. Since Defense Distribution Depot Red River supports the maintenance function at Red River Army Depot and Fort Hood at equal percentages of overall workload, how does DLA justify categorizing support to Red River maintenance as being by far Defense Distribution Depot Red River's biggest customer when eighty percent of the customers are off base?

As our recommendation states, the maintenance depot is DDRT's primary customer. "Primary" is intended to mean in rank of importance. DLA has a commitment to the Services to provide rapid response distribution assistance by maintaining a distribution presence wherever they have a maintenance depot or major fleet support activity. DLA's co-located presence with the maintenance depot helps maintain a high level of readiness by ensuring maximum responsiveness to activities involved in repair/overhaul of weapon systems essential to our warfighting capability. The Red River Distribution Depot is disestablishing because the Red River Army Depot is closing. The general distribution mission, or that portion of the depot's workload that is not in support of maintenance, can be accomplished from other depots remaining in the system with no degradation in performance. Throughput and storage space requirements can be met by fully utilizing the capacities at our remaining depot installations.

b. Second, complete closure of the facilities infrastructure generates the best economic return to Department of Defense. Since Army recommends leaving the ammunition mission School of Engineering and Logistics, and rubber products facility open at Red River and since the operation will require base operations support, Red River maintenance, sewage, water plant maintenance, rail crew support, and power station maintenance, how does just changing the command to Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant reduce the infrastructure costs for Department of Defense?

Not applicable to DLA.

CONGRESSMAN JIM CHAPMAN OF TEXAS

3. Was the combined military value and cost of closure of the collocated facilities of Red River Army Depot, Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, DLA Distribution Depot Red River (DDRT) and their tenants considered in the overall evaluation as requested of the Army, DLA, and Department of Defense by the community?

Defense Distribution Depot Red River is closing because the Army recommended closure of the Red River Army Depot. DLA has a commitment to the Services to provide rapid response distribution assistance by maintaining a distribution presence wherever they have a maintenance depot or major fleet support activity. The consideration of tenants is a host responsibility and DLA cannot comment on the Army's evaluation process.

SENATOR DAVID PRYOR OF ARKANSAS

1. The Department of the Army was requested to consider the cost of moving the DLA activity at the Red River Army Depot in its analysis of total closure costs. The community has estimated the cost to be in excess of $300 million for such a move. Is this estimate consistent with the costs calculated by the Department of Defense?

We do not know the methodology the Texarkana community used to estimate the move of the depot; however, it is NOT consistent with the DLA estimate. Our BRAC 93 experience in estimating movement costs are consistent with our actual budget costs. In fact, they are lower. For example, our estimate for the move of our distribution depot in Tooele, Utah will be about $8M less than our original estimate. We used the same methodology for BRAC 95 fully considering workload and inventory reductions and accelerated attrition. Therefore, we feel confident that our estimate of $60M for moving Red River is reasonable and if anything, conservative.

SENATOR DAVID PRYOR OF ARKANSAS

2. It is my understanding that the Red River Army Depot was recently awarded the 1995 President's Prototype Award in support of the Administration's National Performance Review initiatives. Were such awards for quality and efficiency considered by the Department of Defense in this base closure process?

Not applicable to DLA.

SENATOR DAVID PRYOR OF ARKANSAS

3. Could you detail the reasoning being the Department of the Army's recommendation to completely close one of its primary depots and realign another when the other military services appear to have chosen realignment initiatives through "downsizing in place" at their maintenance facilities?

Not applicable to DLA.

JIM CHAPMAN
FIRST DISTRICT
TEXAS

2417 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-4301
TELEPHONE: (202) 225-3035

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-4301

COMMITTEE
APPROPRIATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEES
ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT
VA, HUD AND INDEPENDENT
AGENCIES

March 6, 1995

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon, Chairman
The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Chairman:

As you prepare for tomorrow's hearings to consider the closure and realignment recommendations of the Department of the Army and the Defense Logistics Agency, I would like to request to submit the attached questions about the recommendation to close Red River Army Depot and the Defense Distribution Depot Red River in my Congressional District. I understand that representatives of the Red River Defense Fund Steering Committee contacted you last week to let you know that this request would be forthcoming.

Mr. Chairman, I would be very grateful to you if these questions could be asked of the hearing witnesses -- the Secretary of the Army, the Army Chief of Staff and the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency -- during tomorrow's proceedings. It would be extremely helpful to me to have these questions posed to the witnesses at this critical early stage of the BRAC process.

Thank you in advance for you kind attention to the this request, and I look forward to seeing you tomorrow. With warm regards, I am

Sincerely,

Jim Chapman
Member of Congress

Enclosure

THIS STATIONERY PRINTED ON PAPER MADE OF RECYCLED FIBERS

BRAC 95 COMMISSION
QUESTIONS FOR THE ARMY

1. Was the combined military value and cost of closure of the co-located facilities of Red River Army Depot, Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, Defense Logistics Agency distribution depot (DDRT), and their tenants considered in the overall evaluation as requested of the Army, Defense Logistics Agency, and Department of Defense by the community?

2. In developing workload realignment options, did the Army modify the receiving depots capacity to account for the impact of changes in product mix on depot capacity and will the Army have sufficient depot maintenance capacity with only one tracked vehicle depot to meet its core maintenance workload requirements and hence its readiness requirements?

3. The Army, unlike the Air Force, has claimed savings for the workload reductions due to downsizing. Does this not falsely represent and overstate the BRAC savings and distort the analysis?

BRAC 95 COMMISSION
QUESTIONS FOR DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

1. Why does data reflected in the COBRA model drastically deviate from data submitted by the installation, specifically the costs associated with movement of wholesale/retail assets in storage at the Defense Distribution Depot Red River to the Defense Distribution depots at Anniston and San Joaquin and to depot "X"?

2. Defense Logistic Agency's basis for analysis for co-located depots was "when a military service determined that a maintenance depot was surplus to their needs, Defense Logistics Agency would consider closing co-located distribution functions." The logic was two fold:

First, the maintenance depot is by far the biggest customer and primary reason for Defense Logistics Agency presence. Question: Since Defense Distribution Depot Red River supports the maintenance function at Red River Army Depot and Fort Hood at equal percentages of overall workload, how does Defense Logistics Agency justify categorizing support to Red River maintenance as being by far Defense Distribution Depot Red River's biggest customer when eighty percent of the customers are off base?

Second, complete closure of the facilities infrastructure generates the best economic return to Department of Defense. Question: Since Army recommends leaving the ammunition mission,

School of Engineering and Logistics, and rubber products facility open at Red River and since the operation will require base operations support, Red River maintenance, sewage, water plant maintenance, rail crew support, and power station maintenance, how does just changing the command to Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant reduce the infrastructure costs for Department of Defense?

3. Was the combined military value and cost of closure of the co-located facilities of Red River Army Depot, Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, Defense Logistics Agency distribution depot (DDRT), and their tenants considered in the overall evaluation as requested of the Army, Defense Logistics Agency, and Department of Defense by the community?

David Pryor

QUESTIONS FOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
SUBMITTED BY
SENATOR DAVID PRYOR
ON THE BEHALF OF THE RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT COMMUNITY

The Department of the Army was requested to consider the cost of moving the DLA activity at the Red River Army Depot in its analysis of total closure costs. The community has estimated the cost to be in excess of $300 million for such a move. Is this estimate consistent with the costs calculated by the Department of Defense?

It is my understanding that the Red River Army Depot was recently awarded the 1995 President's Prototype Award in support of the Administration's National Performance Review initiatives. Were such awards for quality and efficiency considered by the Department of Defense in this base closure process?

Could you detail the reasoning behind the Department of the Army's recommendation to completely close one of its primary depots and realign another when the other military services appear to have chosen realignment initiatives through "downsizing in place" at their maintenance facilities?

JIM CHAPMAN
FIRST DISTRICT
TEXAS

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Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-4301

COMMITTEE
APPROPRIATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEES
ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT
VA HUD AND INDEPENDENT
AGENCIES

Please refer to this number
when responding 950301-1

February 28, 1995

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon, Chairman
The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Chairman:

As you know, the Secretary of Defense today recommended the closure of Red River Army Depot and the Distribution Depot Red River in my Congressional District. This decision is a terrible mistake, and I look forward to having the opportunity to present the facts that will bear out that judgement to you and the other Commissioners.

I understand that the base closure statute requires at least one commissioner to visit each site on the Secretary's list of recommended closures and realignments. However, I would like to take the this opportunity to urge you as well as each and every member of the commission to make a personal visit to Red River. I realize it is customary to divide travel responsibilities among the commission, but I believe it only fair that before the final vote is cast that each member get to see up close the impact their decision will have. On behalf of the more than 7000 of my constituents whose livelihoods depend on the Commission's decision, I personally implore you to bring the entire Commission to Northeast Texas to see this tremendous facility in action.

From the standpoint of war-fighting needs, cost effectiveness and quality of service, Red River is simply the best. Please consider this appeal, and I look forward to working with the Base Closure Commission to produce a final product that best serves the American people. With warm regards,

Sincerely,

Jim Chapman
Member of Congress

THIS STATIONERY PRINTED ON PAPER MADE OF RECYCLED FIBERS

THE ARMY BASING STUDY

BRAC 95 ALTERNATIVE DOCUMENTATION SET

ALTERNATIVE NO.
DE2&3-2R

SECTION I

SCENARIO DEVELOPMENT

a. OPTION NUMBER:	b. CANDIDATE INSTALLATION:	c. DATE:
DE2&3-2R	RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT	12 DEC 94

d. INSTALLATION CATEGORY: INDUSTRIAL FACILITY

e. SCENARIO DESCRIPTION / SUMMARY: Close Red River Army Depot 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, realign to Base "X" the School of Engineering/Logistics, realign by enclave, the rubber production facility to Lone Star, and eliminate the remaining activities/positions.

f. INSTALLATIONS IN SCENARIO:

INSTALLATION NAME	STRATEGY (CLOSE/GAIN/LOSE/DEACTIVATE)	COMPLETION YEAR
Red River Army Depot	REALIGN	1999
Base "X"	GAIN	1998
Lone Star Army Ammo Plt	GAIN	1998
Anniston Army Depot	GAIN	1998

g. MAJOR ACTIVITIES AND/OR ORGANIZATIONS AFFECTED (OR POTENTIALLY AFFECTED):

UIC/SRC	DESCRIPTION:	PERSONNEL STRENGTH: OFF/WOF/ENL/CIV/NAF/OTHER	STRATEGY: DESTINATION/YEAR
W45JXX	RRAD	0/0/0/205/0/0	TRANSFER TO LONE STAR 1997
	RRAD	0/0/0/143/0/0	TRANSFER TO LONE STAR 1998
	RRAD	0/0/0/375/0/0	TRANSFER TO ANNISTON 1998
	RRAD	2/0/2/860/0/0	ELIMINATE 1998
	RRAD	5/0/2/904/0/0	ELIMINATE 1999
	RRAD	0/0/0/74/0/0	ENCLAVED
W1BFO3	ELEUSA DEF DEP TRACY	1/0/1/0/0/0	ELIMINATE 1996
W2M501	ACTUSA MED DEPT	0/0/0/17/0/0	ELIMINATE 1999
W3LF29	USACIDC	0/0/1/0/0/0	ELIMINATE 1998
W468AA	SCH ENG/LOG	0/0/0/37/0/0	BASE "X" 1997
W46A10	USA TMDE SPT GP REG 3	0/0/0/16/0/0	ELIMINATE 1998
W4CM!B	DET DA CIVTNGEDUC	0/0/0/160/0/0	TRANSFER TO LONE STAR 1997
W4GV!G	USA CECOM	0/0/0/1/0/0	ELIMINATE 1997
I911/P	INTERN TNG CTR	0/0/0/2/0/0	TRANSFER TO LONE STAR 1997
!OMC01	DRMO	0/0/0/28/0/0	ELIMINATE 1999
!OMCO2	GSA REG 7 OFFICE	0/0/0/2/0/0	ELIMINATE 1997
!OMC03	DLA	1/0/0/1068/0/0	DLA DECISION
!OMC04	DEFENSE PRINT	0/0/0/12/0/0	ELIMINATE 1998
010306	AAFES	0/0/0/7/0/0	ELIMINATE 1999
W49054	DFAS	0/0/0/118/0/0	BASE "X" 1998

UIC/SRC	DESCRIPTION:	PERSONNEL STRENGTH: OFF/WOF/ENL/CIV/NAF/OTHER	STRATEGY: DESTINATION/YEAR

h. REMARKS

(1) There are no USAR/ARNG units located on this installation.
(2) Both USAR/ARNG units receive support from this installation for training (AT & IDT)
(3) There is no requirement for an RC enclave at this installation.
(4) There are no costs associated with an RC enclave at this installation.

DVD - Commodity Profiles

Synergy of all combined?

BASOPS w/ links

SOP to RBAD

AK

MR DUVALL

TABS USED 99% FUNDING

•

BR 3.2 million capacity

ROT vs. Funding ?

Dist CAR 20% complete of $60M

Pers. eliminations:

cut Army DIS current

maint jobs

TRR scaling BASOPS

DMWR WORKLOAD: DIRECT / INDIRECT LABOR

20 yr ROI DOD STANDARD? COUPLED w/ NPV

Brief to TABS w/ COVER LETTER

3 - Army +500 civ spaces

CORE analysis

MOST to CONTRACT

15 actual

DLA 240 civ 1 mil.

THE ARMY BASING STUDY

BRAC 95 ALTERNATIVE DOCUMENTATION SET

ALTERNATIVE NO.
DE2&3-2R

SECTION VII

ANALYSTS NOTES

RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT
1996 ASIP PERSONNEL
DE2:3-2R

	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVILIAN	OTHER	TOTAL
TOA UNITS	8	6	2788		
OTHER	1		1235	537	
STUDENTS			2		
	9	6	4025	537	

ON ASIP - THE 4025 TOTAL FOR CIVILIANS DOES NOT AGREE WITH THE ASIP. THE ASIP INDICATES 4037 DUE TO A DOUBLE LISTING OF UIC !OMCUY, DEFENSE PRINTING SERVICE WITH 12 CIVILIANS (CONFIRMED BY RRAD).

FORCE STRUCTURE CHANGES

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
OFFICER					
ENLISTED					
CIVILIAN		+2	+1	+1	
OTHER					
BOTTOM LINE		+2	+1	+1	

OFFICER - ENLISTED - CIVILIAN

BASE "X" CHANGES

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
WY68AA - CIVILIAN SCH ENG/LOG	✓	0-0-37			
WY90SY - CIV DFAS	✓		0-0-118		

TRANSFER TO LONE STAR ARMY AMMUNITION

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
WY5JXX - CIVILIAN RRAD WORKFORCE	✓	0-0-205			
WYCM1B - CIVILIAN CU TNG EDUC DEV	✓	0-0-160			
Z911/P - CIVILIAN INTERN TNG CTR	✓	0-0-2			
WY5JXX - CIVILIAN RRAD (SECURITY)	✓		0-0-43		
WY5JXX - CIVILIAN RRAD - BASE OPS ✓	✓		0-0-100		
BOTTOM LINE		0-0-367	0-0-143		

WY5J X LONE

TRANSFER TO ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
WY5JXX - CIVILIAN RRAD - CBT VEHICLES	✓		0-0-35		

ELIMINATE RED RIVER POSITIONS

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
W1BF03 - MIL DEF DEP TRACY	✓ 1-1-0				
WYGV1G - CIVILIAN CECOM	✓	0-0-1			
!0MC02 - CIVILIAN GSA	✓	0-0-2			
W3LF29 - MILITARY CIOC	✓		0-1-0		
WY6A10 - CIVILIAN TMDE SPT GRP #3	✓		0-0-16		
!0MC0Y - CIVILIAN DEF PRINT SGRU	✓		0-0-12		
WY5JXX - COMBINATION RRAD WORKFORCE	✓		2-2-960		
010306 - CIVILIAN AAFES	✓			0-0-7	
W2M501 - CIVILIAN MED DEPT	✓			0-0-17	
!0MC01 - CIVILIAN DRMO	✓			0-0-28	
WY5JXX - COMB RRAD WORKFORCE	✓			5-2-904	
	1-1-0	0-0-3	2-3-888	5-2-956	

PERSONNEL REMAINING AT RED RIVER

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
WY5JXX - CIVILIAN RRAD - RUBBER FAC	✓			0-0-74	

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVILIAN	OTHER
1		1068	

BASED ON THE DLA BRAC SCENARIO, THE RRAD FACILITY WOULD BE DISESTABLISHED. THEREFORE, ALL DLA FIGURES ARE BACKED-OUT OF ANY DE213-2R COMPUTATIONS. DLA IS SUBMITTING CORRA RUNS INDIVIDUALLY.

BASE POPULATION

		OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVILIAN	OTHER
	ASIP FY 96	9	6	4037	537
	ERROR IN ASIP LESS TOMCOY			- 12	
	SUB TOTAL	9	6	4025	537
	LESS DLA	- 1		- 1068	
	SUB TOTAL	8	6	2957	537
	FORCE STRUCT CHG				
* ERROR IN CORRA	'97			+ 2	
	'98			+ 1	
	'99			+ 1	
	SUB TOTALS	8	6	2961	537
DFAS(+) ERROR	LESS BASE X			- 155	
	SUB TOTALS	8	6	2806	
	LESS LSAAP				
	97			- 367	
	98			- 143	
	SUB TOTALS	8	6	2296	
	LESS ANAD			- 375	
	SUB TOTALS			1921	
	96	- 1	- 1		
	97			- 3	
DFAS (-) ERROR	98	- 2	- 3	- 888	
	99	- 5	- 2	- 956	
	SUB TOTALS	0	0	74	

SUB TOTAL EQUALS BASE X FIGURES

	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVILIAN	OTHER
WVSJXX - CU RUBBER PRODUCTION			74	

ACTIVE ARMY
ASIP STATION REPORT : AMC/DESCOM
CLOSURE ACTION = BRAC 91 - GAIN

Army Base = **RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT**
Stn Code = **48733**
Station = **REDRIVERD, TX (RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT)**

UIC / Asgt TPSN / DODAAC	Rgt/Unbr Br Parent Unit / Derivative Unit	Compo	SRC / Source / MDEP	ACTCO / EDATE / CCNUM		FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
TYPE UNIT: TDA UNITS												
WOMC-A	WOMC DEPRED RIVER ARMY			M	OFF:	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
XW 46221			SMSDAI	19961001	WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W45JXX		1	ADMD		ENL:	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
					USC:	2723	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2560
W1BF03	W1BF ELEUSA DEF DEP TRACY				OFF:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF 56953	W1BF RED RIVER SITE TEXARKANA		TAR		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1	JDFC	DF0195	ENL:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W2M501	W2M5 ACTUSA MED DEPT				OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HS 46501	W2M5 USA HLTH CLN RED RIVER AD		TAD		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1	VCND	HS0295	ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					USC:	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
W3LF29	W3LF RGN6TH USACIDC				OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CB 46391	W3LF 6TH RGN RED RIVER ADEP BO		TAD		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WB1E4K		1	VSPC	CB0295	ENL:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W468AA	W468 SCH ENG/LOG			R	OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X4 66115			SMS	19941001	WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1	TAIT	X10195	ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					USC:	37	67	37	38	38	38	38
W46A10	W46A USA TMDE SPT GP REG 3			A	OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XX 46291	W46A TSC RED RIVER		DAR	19940601	WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WB07M6		1	AMTE		ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					USC:	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
W4CM!B	W4CM DET DA CIVTNGEDUC DEV				OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SF 46082	INTERNS-REDRIVER DEPOT		DAR		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1	TACV		ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					USC:	76	76	160	160	160	160	160
W4GV!G	W4GV USA COMM ELEC CMD HQS				OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X8 46032	LIAISON OFFICE		DAR		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1	XLSA		ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					USC:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
				TOTAL	OFF:	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
				TOTAL	WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TDA UNITS				TOTAL	ENL:	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
				TOTAL	USC:	2870	2733	2788	2790	2791	2792	2792
TYPE UNIT: PCS STUDENTS												
I911/P	INTERN TNG CTR/RED RI				OFF:			0	0	0	0	0
X1	PCS STUDENTS-BILLET LOAD		ATR	2000	WOF:			0	0	0	0	0
		1			ENL:			0	0	0	0	0
					USC:			2	2	2	2	2
				TOTAL	OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				TOTAL	WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PCS STUDENTS				TOTAL	ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				TOTAL	USC:	0	0	2	2	2	2	2

ACTIVE ARMY
ASIP STATION REPORT : AMC/DESCOM
CLOSURE ACTION = BRAC 91 - GAIN

Army Base = **RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT**
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UIC / Asgt TPSN / DODAAC	Rgt/Unbr Br Parent Unit / Derivative Unit / Compo	SRC / Source / MDEP	ACTCD / EDATE / CCNUM		FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
TYPE UNIT: OTHER TENANTS											
!OMC01	DEF REUTIL & MKTG OFC			OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DF		DAI		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				USC:	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
!OMC02	GSA			OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UG	REGION 7 OFFICE	DAI		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				USC:	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
!OMC03	DEFENSE DIST REGION			OFF:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	RED RIVER DIST SITE	DAI		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				USC:	1068	1068	1068	1068	1068	1068	1068
Removed from total due to double listing											
!OMC04	DEFENSE PRINTING SVC			OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DF		DAI		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				USC:	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
!OMC04	DEFENSE PRINTING SVC			OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DF		DAI		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				USC:	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
010306	AAFES			OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AX	RED RIVER DEPOT STORE	DAI		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				USC:	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
BOMC01	FULLTIME CONTRACT SPT			OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CM		DAI		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				USC:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				OTH:	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
BGK001	NON-APPROPRIATED FUND			OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NF	RED RIVER ACCOUNTING OFF FUND	DAI		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				USC:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				OTH:	134	134	134	134	134	134	134
DV1002	NON-APPROPRIATED FUND			OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NF	RED RIVER AD INSTL MWR FUND	DAI		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				USC:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				OTH:	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
DV2003	NON-APPROPRIATED FUND			OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NF	RED RIVER POST RESTAURANT FND	DAI		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				USC:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				OTH:	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
DV3004	NON-APPROPRIATED FUND			OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NF	RED RIVER CIV WELFARE FUND	DAI		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				USC:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				OTH:	11	11	11	11	11	11	11

ACTIVE ARMY
ASIP STATION REPORT : AMC/DESCOM
CLOSURE ACTION = BRAC 91 - GAIN

Army Base = **RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT**
Stn Code = **48733**
Station = **REDRIVERD, TX (RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT)**

UIC / Asgt TPSN / DODAAC	Rgt/Unbr Br Parent Unit / Derivative Unit / Compo	SRC / Source / MDEP	ACTCO / EDATE / CCNUM		FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
WOMCNA	WOMC DEPRED RIVER ARMY			OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XW 46221	NON-ADDITIVE AUTHORIZATIONS	TAD		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	ADMD	X10295	ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				USC:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				OTH:	40	29	29	29	29	29	29
W49054	DFAS			OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DF	W490 DFAS RED RIVER A	DAI		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				USC:	118	118	118	118	118	118	118
			TOTAL	OFF:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
			TOTAL	WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER TENANTS			TOTAL	ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			TOTAL	USC:	1247	1247	1247	1247	1247	1247	1247
			TOTAL	OTH:	548	537	537	537	537	537	537
			TOTAL	OFF:	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
			TOTAL	WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			TOTAL	ENL:	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
INSTALLATION TOTALS			TOTAL	MIL:	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
			TOTAL	USC:	4117	3980	4037	4039	4040	4041	4041
			TOTAL	OTH:	548	537	537	537	537	537	537
			TOTAL	CIV:	4665	4517	4574	4576	4577	4578	4578
			TOTAL	POP:	4680	4532	4589	4591	4592	4593	4593

Supported Population (All Services)

Active:	683
Dependents of Active:	749
Reserve Component:	176
Dependents of Reserve Component:	151
Retiree:	3339
Dependents of Retiree + Survivors:	3981
	9079

Source: FY 1993 DEERS data from the Defense Medical Information System (DMIS)

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

RED RIVER AD

REALIGN

CLOSE RRAD - RELOCATE TO LONE STAR AAP, ANAD & BASE - X

DERA3-1

Delta due to Force Strucure Changes 4

OFF	ENL	STUDENTS	MIL	USC	CONTRACTR	TOTAL	
8	6	0	14	2,957	537	3,508	3,508

		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Sub-Totals	
MILITARY PERSONNEL	*RELOCATED*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MILITARY PERSONNEL	*ELIMINATED*	0	0	2	0	5	7	0	0	14	
MILITARY PERSONNEL	***REMAIN***	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	
CIVILIAN PERSONNEL	*RELOCATED*	0	0	0	404	636	0	0	0	1,040	
CIVILIAN PERSONNEL	*ELIMINATED*	0	0	0	3	888	956	0	0	1,847	
CIVILIAN PERSONNEL	***REMAIN***	*0*	*0*	*0*	*74*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*74*	
CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL	*RELOCATED*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CONTRACTORS	***REMAIN***	*0*	*0*	*0*	*537*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*537*	
MILITARY STUDENTS	*RELOCATED*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MILITARY STUDENTS	***REMAIN***	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	
		0	*0*	*2*	*1,018*	*1,529*	*963*	*0*	*0*	*3,512*	3,512
MILITARY PERSONNEL	*TO BASE - X*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*included above*
CIVILIAN PERSONNEL	*TO BASE - X*	0	0	0	37	~~0~~	0	0	0	~~37~~ 37	*included above*
MILITARY PERSONNEL	*TO BASE - Y*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*excluded above*
CIVILIAN PERSONNEL	*TO BASE - Y*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*excluded above*
		0	*0*	*0*	*37*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	~~37~~ 0	
MILITARY PERSONNEL	***IN***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CIVILIAN PERSONNEL	***IN***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL	***IN***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MILITARY STUDENTS	***IN***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		0	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	

	STUDENTS	MIL	USC	CONTRCTR	TOTAL
ELIMINATED		14	1,847		1,861
RELOCATED	0	0	1,040	0	1,040
		TOTAL	***DIRECT***	***JOBS***	**2,901**

per Joe Vallone 23 MAR 95

LONE STAR AAP

RECEIVING

CLOSE RRAD - RELOCATE TO LONE STAR AAP, ANAD & BASE - X

DR2A2-1

OFF	ENL	STUDENTS	MIL	USC	CONTRACTR	TOTAL	
2	0	0	2	30	650	682	682

		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Sub-Totals	
MILITARY PERSONNEL	*RELOCATED*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MILITARY PERSONNEL	*ELIMINATED*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MILITARY PERSONNEL	***REMAIN***	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	
CIVILIAN PERSONNEL	*RELOCATED*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CIVILIAN PERSONNEL	*ELIMINATED*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CIVILIAN PERSONNEL	***REMAIN***	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	
CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL	*RELOCATED*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CONTRACTORS	***REMAIN***	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	
MILITARY STUDENTS	*RELOCATED*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MILITARY STUDENTS	***REMAIN***	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	
		0	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	0
MILITARY PERSONNEL	*TO BASE - X*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*included above*
CIVILIAN PERSONNEL	*TO BASE - X*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*included above*
MILITARY PERSONNEL	*TO BASE - Y*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*excluded above*
CIVILIAN PERSONNEL	*TO BASE - Y*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*excluded above*
		0	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	
MILITARY PERSONNEL	***IN***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CIVILIAN PERSONNEL	***IN***	0	0	0	367	143	0	0	0	510	
CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL	***IN***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MILITARY STUDENTS	***IN***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		0	*0*	*0*	*367*	*143*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*510*	

	STUDENTS	MIL	USC	CONTRCTR	TOTAL
ELIMINATED		0	0		0
RELOCATED	0	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL	***DIRECT***	***JOBS***	**0**

ANNISTON AD

RECEIVING

CLOSE RRAD - RELOCATE TO LONE STAR AAP, ANAD & BASE - X

DE2A3-1

OFF	ENL	STUDENTS	MIL	USC	CONTRACTR	TOTAL	
7	5	0	12	3,798	187	3,997	3,997

		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Sub-Totals	
MILITARY PERSONNEL	*RELOCATED*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MILITARY PERSONNEL	*ELIMINATED*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MILITARY PERSONNEL	***REMAIN***	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	
CIVILIAN PERSONNEL	*RELOCATED*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CIVILIAN PERSONNEL	*ELIMINATED*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CIVILIAN PERSONNEL	***REMAIN***	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	
CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL	*RELOCATED*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CONTRACTORS	***REMAIN***	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	
MILITARY STUDENTS	*RELOCATED*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MILITARY STUDENTS	***REMAIN***	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	
		0	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	0
MILITARY PERSONNEL	*TO BASE - X*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*included above*
CIVILIAN PERSONNEL	*TO BASE - X*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*included above*
MILITARY PERSONNEL	*TO BASE - Y*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*excluded above*
CIVILIAN PERSONNEL	*TO BASE - Y*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*excluded above*
		0	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	
MILITARY PERSONNEL	***IN***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CIVILIAN PERSONNEL	***IN***	0	0	0	0	375	0	0	0	375	
CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL	***IN***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MILITARY STUDENTS	***IN***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		0	*0*	*0*	*0*	*375*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*375*	

	STUDENTS	MIL	USC	CONTRCTR	TOTAL
ELIMINATED		0	0		0
RELOCATED	0	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL	***DIRECT***	***JOBS***	**0**

BASE - X

RECEIVING

CLOSE RRAD - RELOCATE TO LONE STAR AAP, ANAD & BASE - X

DE2&3-1

OFF	ENL	STUDENTS	MIL	USC	CONTRACTR	TOTAL	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Sub-Totals	
MILITARY PERSONNEL	*RELOCATED*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MILITARY PERSONNEL	*ELIMINATED*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MILITARY PERSONNEL	***REMAIN***	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	
CIVILIAN PERSONNEL	*RELOCATED*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CIVILIAN PERSONNEL	*ELIMINATED*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CIVILIAN PERSONNEL	***REMAIN***	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	
CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL	*RELOCATED*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CONTRACTORS	***REMAIN***	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	
MILITARY STUDENTS	*RELOCATED*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MILITARY STUDENTS	***REMAIN***	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	
		0	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	0
MILITARY PERSONNEL	*TO BASE - X*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*included above*
CIVILIAN PERSONNEL	*TO BASE - X*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*included above*
MILITARY PERSONNEL	*TO BASE - Y*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*excluded above*
CIVILIAN PERSONNEL	*TO BASE - Y*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*excluded above*
		0	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	
MILITARY PERSONNEL	***IN***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CIVILIAN PERSONNEL	***IN***	0	0	0	37	118	0	0	0	155	
CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL	***IN***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MILITARY STUDENTS	***IN***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		0	*0*	*0*	*37*	*118*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*155*	

	STUDENTS	MIL	USC	CONTRCTR	TOTAL
ELIMINATED		0	0		0
RELOCATED	0	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL	***DIRECT***	***JOBS***	**0**

SAMAS as of 16 MAY 94

VOLUME I - CONUS AND PANAMA SUMMARY BY MACOM

(ACTIVE ARMY BASES INCLUDING ON-POST RESERVE CENTER/GUARD ARMORY FULL TIME POPULATIONS)

	FY:	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AAA	TOTAL MIL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL CIV:	422	422	422	422	422	422	422
	TOTAL POP:	422	422	422	422	422	422	422
AMC/AMCCOM	TOTAL MIL:	899	811	835	835	835	835	835
	TOTAL CIV:	33298	31859	32177	32097	31654	31442	31442
	TOTAL POP:	34197	32670	33012	32932	32489	32277	32277
AMC/ARL	TOTAL MIL:	41	23	23	23	23	23	23
	TOTAL CIV:	1884	1382	1386	1604	1591	1533	1533
	TOTAL POP:	1925	1405	1409	1627	1614	1556	1556
AMC/ATCOM	TOTAL MIL:	571	544	538	538	538	538	538
	TOTAL CIV:	6665	6963	6909	6914	6832	6800	6771
	TOTAL POP:	7236	7507	7447	7452	7370	7338	7309
AMC/CBDCOM	TOTAL MIL:	24	18	18	18	18	18	18
	TOTAL CIV:	291	290	290	290	290	290	290
	TOTAL POP:	315	308	308	308	308	308	308
AMC/CECOM	TOTAL MIL:	1966	1734	1635	1307	1307	1307	1307
	TOTAL CIV:	10349	10928	10866	10239	10248	10176	10176
	TOTAL POP:	12315	12662	12501	11546	11555	11483	11483
AMC/DESCOM	TOTAL MIL:	721	708	773	753	753	753	753
	TOTAL CIV:	27034	26033	26030	25781	25630	25626	25618
	TOTAL POP:	27755	26741	26803	26534	26383	26379	26371
AMC/MICOM	TOTAL MIL:	2658	2392	2532	2600	2576	2576	2576
	TOTAL CIV:	20407	20081	19751	19387	19270	19228	19153
	TOTAL POP:	23065	22473	22283	21987	21846	21804	21729
AMC/MTL ACQ	TOTAL MIL:	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	TOTAL CIV:	125	117	117	117	117	117	117
	TOTAL POP:	127	119	119	119	119	119	119
AMC/STRICOM	TOTAL MIL:	672	475	475	475	475	475	475
	TOTAL CIV:	400	401	386	386	386	386	386
	TOTAL POP:	1072	876	861	861	861	861	861
AMC/TACOM	TOTAL MIL:	806	507	504	504	504	504	504
	TOTAL CIV:	4950	5105	5037	4908	4738	4758	4662
	TOTAL POP:	5756	5612	5541	5412	5242	5262	5166
AMC/TECOM	TOTAL MIL:	6666	6339	6568	6665	6616	6616	6616
	TOTAL CIV:	19612	19145	18898	18785	18436	18132	18132
	TOTAL POP:	26278	25484	25466	25450	25052	24748	24748

SAMAS as of 16 MAY 94

VOLUME I - CONUS AND PANAMA BASE SUMMARY BY MACOM

(ACTIVE ARMY BASES INCLUDING ON-POST RESERVE CENTER/GUARD ARMORY FULL TIME POPULATIONS)

MACOM: AMC/DESCOM

	FY:	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT								
	TOTAL MIL:	13	12	12	12	12	12	12
	TOTAL CIV:	3757	3982	3983	3983	3984	3985	3985
	TOTAL POP:	3770	3994	3995	3995	3996	3997	3997
BLUE GRASS ARMY DEPOT								
	TOTAL MIL:	27	8	8	8	8	8	8
	TOTAL CIV:	678	804	804	804	804	804	804
	TOTAL POP:	705	812	812	812	812	812	812
CAMP STANLEY STORAGE FACILITY								
	TOTAL MIL:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	TOTAL CIV:	126	126	126	126	126	126	126
	TOTAL POP:	127	127	127	127	127	127	127
CORPUS CHRISTI ARMY DEPOT								
	TOTAL MIL:	27	26	26	26	26	26	26
	TOTAL CIV:	3458	3466	3466	3466	3466	3466	3466
	TOTAL POP:	3485	3492	3492	3492	3492	3492	3492
FORT WINGATE DEPOT ACTIVITY								
	TOTAL MIL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL CIV:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL POP:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT								
	TOTAL MIL:	46	75	77	77	77	77	77
	TOTAL CIV:	4039	3589	3776	3781	3791	3792	3792
	TOTAL POP:	4085	3664	3853	3858	3868	3869	3869
PUEBLO ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY								
	TOTAL MIL:	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	TOTAL CIV:	274	369	369	370	380	380	380
	TOTAL POP:	277	372	372	373	383	383	383
RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT								
	TOTAL MIL:	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
	TOTAL CIV:	4665	4517	4574	4576	4577	4578	4578
	TOTAL POP:	4680	4532	4589	4591	4592	4593	4593
SACRAMENTO ARMY DEPOT								
	TOTAL MIL:	49	39	43	43	43	43	43
	TOTAL CIV:	823	463	373	195	167	168	168
	TOTAL POP:	872	502	416	238	210	211	211
SAVANNA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY								
	TOTAL MIL:	16	14	10	10	10	10	10
	TOTAL CIV:	490	434	446	440	440	440	440
	TOTAL POP:	506	448	456	450	450	450	450
SENECA ARMY DEPOT								
	TOTAL MIL:	39	29	29	29	29	29	29
	TOTAL CIV:	321	346	315	316	316	316	316
	TOTAL POP:	360	375	344	345	345	345	345
SIERRA ARMY DEPOT								
	TOTAL MIL:	387	372	373	353	353	353	353
	TOTAL CIV:	902	788	788	779	779	779	779
	TOTAL POP:	1289	1160	1161	1132	1132	1132	1132

Printed: 08/15/94
ASIPFLAT: 08/15/94

DAIM-FDP-P (DDN 223-4583)

THE ARMY BASING STUDY

BRAC 95 ALTERNATIVE DOCUMENTATION SET

ALTERNATIVE NO.
DE2&3-2R

SECTION I I

PERSONNEL & ORGANIZATION

DATA

ACTIVE ARMY
ASIP STATION REPORT : AMC/DESCOM
CLOSURE ACTION = BRAC 91 - GAIN

Army Base = **RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT**
Stn Code = **48733**
Station = **REDRIVERD, TX (RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT)**

UIC / Asgt TPSN / DODAAC	Rgt/Unbr Br / Derivative Unit	Parent Unit / Compo	SRC / Source / MDEP	ACTCO / EDATE / CCNUM		FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
TYPE UNIT: TDA UNITS												
WOMC-A	WOMC	DEPRED RIVER ARMY		M	OFF:	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
XW 46221			SMSDAI	19961001	WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W45JXX		1	ADMD		ENL:	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
					USC:	2723	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2560
W1BF03	W1BF	ELEUSA DEF DEP TRACY			OFF:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF 56953	W1BF	RED RIVER SITE TEXARKANA	TAR		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1	JDFC	DF0195	ENL:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W2M501	W2M5	ACTUSA MED DEPT			OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HS 46501	W2M5	USA HLTH CLN RED RIVER AD	TAD		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1	VCND	HS0295	ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					USC:	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
W3LF29	W3LF	RGN6TH USACIDC			OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CB 46391	W3LF	6TH RGN RED RIVER ADEP BO	TAD		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W81E4K		1	VSPC	CB0295	ENL:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W468AA	W468	SCH ENG/LOG		R	OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X4 66115			SMS	19941001	WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1	TAIT	X10195	ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					USC:	37	67	37	38	38	38	38
W46A10	W46A	USA TMDE SPT GP REG 3		A	OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XX 46291	W46A	TSC RED RIVER	DAR	19940601	WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W807M6		1	AMTE		ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					USC:	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
W4CM!B	W4CM	DET DA CIVTNGEDUC DEV			OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SF 46082		INTERNS-REDRIVER DEPOT	DAR		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1	TACV		ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					USC:	76	76	160	160	160	160	160
W4GV!G	W4GV	USA COMM ELEC CMD HQS			OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X8 46032		LIAISON OFFICE	DAR		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1	XLSA		ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					USC:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TDA UNITS				TOTAL	OFF:	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
				TOTAL	WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				TOTAL	ENL:	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
				TOTAL	USC:	2870	2733	2788	2790	2791	2792	2792
TYPE UNIT: PCS STUDENTS												
I911/P		INTERN TNG CTR/RED RI			OFF:			0	0	0	0	0
X1		PCS STUDENTS-BILLET LOAD	ATR	2000	WOF:			0	0	0	0	0
		1			ENL:			0	0	0	0	0
					USC:			2	2	2	2	2
PCS STUDENTS				TOTAL	OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				TOTAL	WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				TOTAL	ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				TOTAL	USC:	0	0	2	2	2	2	2

SAMAS as of 16 MAY 94

ACTIVE ARMY
ASIP STATION REPORT : AMC/DESCOM
CLOSURE ACTION = BRAC 91 - GAIN

Army Base = **RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT**
Stn Code = **48733**
Station = **REDRIVERD, TX (RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT)**

UIC / Asgt TPSN / DODAAC	Rgt/Unbr Br Parent Unit / Derivative Unit / Compo	SRC / Source / MDEP	ACTCO / EDATE / CCNUM		FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
TYPE UNIT: **OTHER TENANTS**											
!OMC01	DEF REUTIL & MKTG OFC			OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DF		DAI		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				USC:	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
!OMC02	GSA			OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UG	REGION 7 OFFICE	DAI		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				USC:	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
!OMC03	DEFENSE DIST REGION			OFF:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	RED RIVER DIST SITE	DAI		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				USC:	1068	1068	1068	1068	1068	1068	1068
!OMC04	DEFENSE PRINTING SVC			OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DF		DAI		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				USC:	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
!OMC04	DEFENSE PRINTING SVC			OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DF		DAI		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				USC:	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
010306	AAFES			OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AX	RED RIVER DEPOT STORE	DAI		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				USC:	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
@OMC01	FULLTIME CONTRACT SPT			OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CM		DAI		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				USC:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				OTH:	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
BGK001	NON-APPROPRIATED FUND			OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NF	RED RIVER ACCOUNTING OFF FUND	DAI		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				USC:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				OTH:	134	134	134	134	134	134	134
DV1002	NON-APPROPRIATED FUND			OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NF	RED RIVER AD INSTL MWR FUND	DAI		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				USC:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				OTH:	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
DV2003	NON-APPROPRIATED FUND			OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NF	RED RIVER POST RESTAURANT FND	DAI		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				USC:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				OTH:	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
DV3004	NON-APPROPRIATED FUND			OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NF	RED RIVER CIV WELFARE FUND	DAI		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				USC:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				OTH:	11	11	11	11	11	11	11

ACTIVE ARMY
ASIP STATION REPORT : AMC/DESCOM
CLOSURE ACTION = BRAC 91 - GAIN

Army Base = **RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT**
Stn Code = **48733**
Station = **REDRIVERD, TX (RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT)**

UIC / Asgt / DODAAC	Rgt/Unbr Br Parent Unit / Derivative Unit	Compo	SRC / Source / MDEP		ACTCO / EDATE / CCNUM		FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
WOMCNA	WOMC DEPRED RIVER ARMY					OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XW 46221	NON-ADDITIVE AUTHORIZATIONS		TAD			WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]
		1	ADMD	X10295		ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]
						USC:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
						OTH:	40	29	29	29	29	29	29
W49054	DFAS					OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DF	W490 DFAS RED RIVER A		DAI			WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
						ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
						USC:	118	118	118	118	118	118	118
OTHER TENANTS					TOTAL	OFF:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
					TOTAL	WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					TOTAL	ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					TOTAL	USC:	1247	1247	1247	1247	1247	1247	1247
					TOTAL	OTH:	548	537	537	537	537	537	537
INSTALLATION TOTALS					TOTAL	OFF:	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
					TOTAL	WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					TOTAL	ENL:	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
					TOTAL	MIL:	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
					TOTAL	USC:	4117	3980	4037	4039	4040	4041	4041
					TOTAL	OTH:	548	537	537	537	537	537	537
					TOTAL	CIV:	4665	4517	4574	4576	4577	4578	4578
					TOTAL	POP:	4680	4532	4589	4591	4592	4593	4593

Supported Population (All Services)

Active:	683
Dependents of Active:	749
Reserve Component:	176
Dependents of Reserve Component:	151
Retiree:	3339
Dependents of Retiree + Survivors:	3981

	9079

Source: FY 1993 DEERS data from the Defense Medical Information System (DMIS)

SAMAS as of 16 MAY 94

ACTIVE ARMY
ASIP STATION REPORT : AMC/AMCCOM

Army Base = LONE STAR ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT
n Code = 48513
ation = LONESTARP, TX (LONE STAR ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT)

UIC / Asgt TPSN / DODAAC	Rgt/Unbr Br Parent Unit / Derivative Unit	Compo	SRC / Source / MDEP	ACTCD / EDATE / CCNUM		FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
TYPE UNIT: TDA UNITS												
!DLH02	CORPS OF ENGINEERS				OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]
CE			DA		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]
					ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]
					USC:	3	3	3	3	3	3	[illegible]
WOLHAA WOLH	PLNLONESTAR ARMYAMMO			R	OFF:	2	2	2	2	2	2	[illegible]
XO 46203			SMS	19941001	WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]
W8ORY3		1	AACS	X10195	ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]
					USC:	26	26	26	26	26	26	[illegible]
				TOTAL	OFF:	2	2	2	2	2	2	[illegible]
				TOTAL	WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]
TDA UNITS				TOTAL	ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]
				TOTAL	USC:	29	29	29	29	29	29	[illegible]
TYPE UNIT: OTHER TENANTS												
!DLH01	DEF CONT AUDIT AGY				OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DF			DAI		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					USC:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LH01	FULLTIME CONTRACT SPT				OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			DAI		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					USC:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					OTH:	650	650	650	650	650	650	650
				TOTAL	OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				TOTAL	WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER TENANTS				TOTAL	ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				TOTAL	USC:	1	1	1	1	1	1	[illegible]
				TOTAL	OTH:	650	650	650	650	650	650	650
				TOTAL	OFF:	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
				TOTAL	WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				TOTAL	ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INSTALLATION TOTALS				TOTAL	MIL:	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
				TOTAL	USC:	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
				TOTAL	OTH:	650	650	650	650	650	650	650
				TOTAL	CIV:	680	680	680	680	680	680	680
				TOTAL	POP:	682	682	682	682	682	682	682

ACTIVE ARMY
ASIP STATION REPORT : AMC/DESCOM
CLOSURE ACTION = BRAC 91 - GAIN

Army Base = **ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT**
Stn Code = 01035
Station = **ANISTN AD, AL (ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT)**

UIC / Asgt TPSN / DODAAC	Rgt/Unbr Br Parent Unit / Derivative Unit	Compo	Source / MDEP	SRC / ACTCO / EDATE / CCNUM		FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
TYPE UNIT: TDA UNITS												
W074!G	W074 DIV ENG S ATLANTIC				OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CE 56652	SPT ELE ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT		DAR		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1	E3RE		ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					USC:	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
W0LXAA	W0LX DEPANNISTON ARMY			M	OFF:	7	6	6	6	6	6	6
XW 46221			SMS	19961001	WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W81CN7		1	AAMD		ENL:	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
					USC:	3435	3246	3247	3247	3248	3249	3249
W1BG08	W1BG ELEUSA DEF DEP				OFF:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF 56953	DEF DIST DEPOT ANNISTON		TAD		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1	JDFC	DF0195	ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					USC:	0	426	426	426	426	426	426
W2ML04	W2ML ACTUSA MED DEPT				OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HS 46501	W2ML USA HLTH CLN ANNISTON AD		TAD		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1	HSHE	HS0295	ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					USC:	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
W3YU!A	W3YU CTR USA MIL HISTORY				OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SF 46401	DAMH-MDH US ARMY CTR OF MILIT		DAR		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1	VMUS		ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					USC:	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
W49053	W490 CTRDFAS INDIANAPOLIS			A	OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DF 46421	W490 DFAS ANNISTON AD		DAR	19931101	WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1	JDFC		ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					USC:	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
W4L608	W4L6 USA TMDE SPT GP REG 2				OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XX 46291	W4L6 AC RC-ANNISTON		TAD	—	WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W80KF8		1	AMTE	X10295	ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					USC:	36	35	35	35	35	35	35
W4MK!C	W4MK CTRARDEC				OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XQ 56151	SECURITY OPS TEST SITE (SOTS)		DAR		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1	ASFR		ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					USC:	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
				TOTAL	OFF:	8	7	7	7	7	7	7
				TOTAL	WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TDA UNITS				TOTAL	ENL:	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
				TOTAL	USC:	3538	3774	3775	3775	3776	3777	3777
TYPE UNIT: OTHER TENANTS												
!0LX01	DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGY				OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DF	PDO		DAI		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					USC:	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
!0LX02	GSA				OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UG	SPT ELE - ANNISTON AD		DAI		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					USC:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

ACTIVE ARMY
ASIP STATION REPORT : AMC/DESCOM
CLOSURE ACTION = BRAC 91 - GAIN

Army Base = ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT
Stn Code = 01035
Station = ANISTN AD, AL (ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT)

UIC / Asgt TPSN / DODAAC	Rgt/Unbr Br Parent Unit / Derivative Unit / Compo	SRC / MDEP	ACTCD / EDATE / CCNUM		FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
!OLX03	DEFENSE PRINTING SVC			OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UG		DAI		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				USC:	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
WOLXNA	WOLX DEPANNISTON ARMY			OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XW 46221	NON-ADDITIVE AUTHORIZATIONS	TAD		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	ADMD	X10295	ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				USC:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				OTH:	198	187	187	187	187	187	187
OTHER TENANTS			TOTAL	OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			TOTAL	WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			TOTAL	ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			TOTAL	USC:	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
			TOTAL	OTH:	198	187	187	187	187	187	187
INSTALLATION TOTALS			TOTAL	OFF:	8	7	7	7	7	7	7
			TOTAL	WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			TOTAL	ENL:	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
			TOTAL	MIL:	13	12	12	12	12	12	12
			TOTAL	USC:	3559	3795	3796	3796	3797	3798	3798
			TOTAL	OTH:	198	187	187	187	187	187	187
			TOTAL	CIV:	3757	3982	3983	3983	3984	3985	3985
			TOTAL	POP:	3770	3994	3995	3995	3996	3997	3997

HQRPLANS — Red River Army Depot -- 48515 — Ver 4.20

MAJOR UNIT Y -- TENANTS
FY 1996

MC	UIC	SRC	CA RS	UNUM	BR	DESCRIPTION	OFF	WOF	ENL	TOTAL MIL	US CIV	OTHER CIV	TOTAL CIV	TOTAL POP
X8	W4GV!G			W4GV		USA COMM ELEC	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
DF	W49054					DFAS	0	0	0	0	118	0	118	118
XX	W46A10			W46A		USA TMDE SPT G	0	0	0	0	16	0	16	16
SF	W4CM!B			W4CM		DET DA CIVTNGE	0	0	0	0	160	0	160	160
X4	W468AA			W468		SCH ENG/LOG	0	0	0	0	37	0	37	37
X1	I911/P					INTERN TNG CTR	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
DF	!OMC04					DEFENSE PRINTI	0	0	0	0	12	0	12	12
UG	!OMC02					GSA	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
DF	!OMC03					DEFENSE DIST R	1	0	0	1	1068	0	1068	1069
DF	!OMC01					DEF REUTIL & M	0	0	0	0	28	0	28	28
DF	!OMC04					DEFENSE PRINTI	0	0	0	0	12	0	12	12
CB	W3LF29			W3LF		RGN6TH USACIDC	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
							1	0	1	2	1456	0	1456	1458

09/19/94 — ASIP TROOP LIST ORDERED BY MAJOR UNIT — Database
HQRPLANS — Red River Army Depot -- 48515 — Ver 4.20

MAJOR UNIT Z -- GARRISON
FY 1996

MC	UIC	SRC	CA RS	UNUM	BR	DESCRIPTION	OFF	WOF	ENL	TOTAL MIL	US CIV	OTHER CIV	TOTAL CIV	TOTAL POP
XW	WOMC-A			WOMC		DEPRED RIVER A	7	0	4	11	2557	0	2557	2568
NF	DV2003					NON-APPROPRIAT	0	0	0	0	0	27	27	27
NF	DV3004					NON-APPROPRIAT	0	0	0	0	0	11	11	11
XW	WOMCNA			WOMC		DEPRED RIVER A	0	0	0	0	0	29	29	29
NF	DV1002					NON-APPROPRIAT	0	0	0	0	0	36	36	36
CM	@OMC01					FULLTIME CONTR	0	0	0	0	0	300	300	300
AX	010306					AAFES	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	7
NF	BGK001					NON-APPROPRIAT	0	0	0	0	0	134	134	134
HS	W2M501			W2M5		ACTUSA MED DEP	0	0	0	0	17	0	17	17
DF	W1BF03			W1BF		ELEUSA DEF DEP	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	2
							8	0	5	13	2581	537	3118	3131

09/19/94 — ASIP TROOP LIST ORDERED BY MAJOR UNIT — Database
HQRPLANS — Red River Army Depot -- 48515 — Ver 4.20

MAJOR UNIT Y -- TENANTS
FY 2000

MC	UIC	SRC	CA RS	UNUM	BR	DESCRIPTION	OFF	WOF	ENL	TOTAL MIL	US CIV	OTHER CIV	TOTAL CIV	TOTAL POP
DF	!OMC01					DEF REUTIL & M	0	0	0	0	28	0	28	28
X1	I911/P					INTERN TNG CTR	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
DF	!OMC04					DEFENSE PRINTI	0	0	0	0	12	0	12	12
SF	W4CM!B			W4CM		DET DA CIVTNGE	0	0	0	0	160	0	160	160
DF	W49054					DFAS	0	0	0	0	118	0	118	118
XX	W46A10			W46A		USA TMDE SPT G	0	0	0	0	16	0	16	16
X8	W4GV!G			W4GV		USA COMM ELEC	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
X4	W468AA			W468		SCH ENG/LOG	0	0	0	0	38	0	38	38
CB	W3LF29			W3LF		RGN6TH USACIDC	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
UG	!OMC02					GSA	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
DF	!OMC04					DEFENSE PRINTI	0	0	0	0	12	0	12	12
DF	!OMC03					DEFENSE DIST R	1	0	0	1	1068	0	1068	1069
							1	0	1	2	1457	0	1457	1459

09/19/94 — ASIP TROOP LIST ORDERED BY MAJOR UNIT — Database
HQRPLANS — Red River Army Depot -- 48515 — Ver 4.20

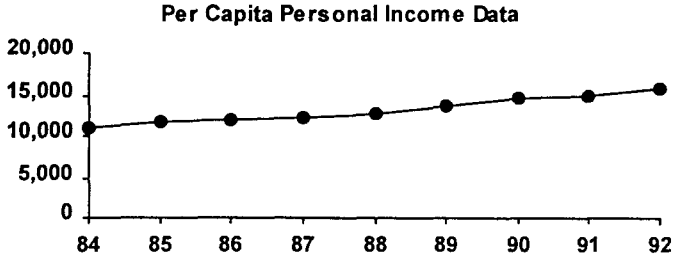
MAJOR UNIT Z -- GARRISON
FY 2000

MC	UIC	SRC	CA RS	UNUM	BR	DESCRIPTION	OFF	WOF	ENL	TOTAL MIL	US CIV	OTHER CIV	TOTAL CIV	TOTAL POP
XW	WOMC-A			WOMC		DEPRED RIVER A	7	0	4	11	2560	0	2560	2571
XW	WOMCNA			WOMC		DEPRED RIVER A	0	0	0	0	0	29	29	29
NF	DV3004					NON-APPROPRIAT	0	0	0	0	0	11	11	11
NF	DV2003					NON-APPROPRIAT	0	0	0	0	0	27	27	27
DF	W1BF03			W1BF		ELEUSA DEF DEP	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	2
CM	@OMC01					FULLTIME CONTR	0	0	0	0	0	300	300	300
NF	BGK001					NON-APPROPRIAT	0	0	0	0	0	134	134	134
NF	DV1002					NON-APPROPRIAT	0	0	0	0	0	36	36	36
AX	010306					AAFES	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	7
HS	W2M501			W2M5		ACTUSA MED DEP	0	0	0	0	17	0	17	17
							8	0	5	13	2584	537	3121	3134

Activity: RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT

Economic Area: Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA

Percentage:	0.1%
U.S. Average Change:	1.5%



Percentage:	4.6%
U.S. Average Change:	5.3%

Economic Impact Data

Activity: LONE STAR ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT
Economic Area: Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA

Impact of Proposed BRAC-95 Action at LONE STAR ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT:

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**
BRAC 95 Total Direct and Indirect Job Change:	**836**
BRAC 95 Potential Total Job Change Over Closure Period (% of 1992 Total Employment)	**1.4%**

		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Relocated Jobs:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Jobs:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	207	143	0	0	0	350
BRAC 95 Direct Job Change Summary at LONE STAR ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT:										
	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	207	143	0	0	0	350
	TO	0	0	0	207	143	0	0	0	350
								Indirect Job Change:		486
								Total Direct and Indirect Job Change:		836

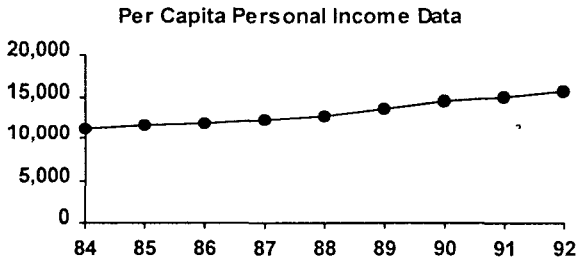
Other Pending BRAC Actions at LONE STAR ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT (Previous Rounds):

	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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)

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%

1 Note: Bureau of Labor Statistics employment data for 1993, which has been adjusted to incorporate revised methodologies and 1993 Bureau of the Census metropolitan area definitions are not fully compatible with 1984 - 1992 data.

Economic Impact Data

Activity: LONE STAR ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT
Economic Area: Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA

Cumulative BRAC Impacts Affecting Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA:

Cumulative Total Direct and Indirect Job Change:	**(3,975)**
Potential Cumulative Total Job Change Over Closure Period (% of 1992 Total Employ	**(6.6%)**

		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Other Proposed BRAC 95 Direct Job Changes in Economic Area (Excluding LONE STAR ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT)										
Army:	MIL	0	0	(1)	0	(6)	(6)	0	0	(13)
	CIV	0	0	0	(241)	(1,403)	(736)	0	0	(2,380)
Navy:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air Force:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	(1)
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	(406)	(414)	0	(820)
Other Pending Prior BRAC Direct Job Changes in Economic Area (Excluding LONE STAR ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT)										
Army:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	123	103	102	102	39	39	0	0	508
Navy:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air Force:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Direct Job Change in Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA Statistical Area (Including LONE STAR ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT)										
	MIL	0	0	(1)	0	(6)	(6)	(1)	0	(14)
	CIV	123	103	102	68	(1,221)	(1,103)	(414)	0	(2,342)
	TO	123	103	101	68	(1,227)	(1,109)	(415)	0	(2,356)

Cumulative Indirect Job Change:	(1,856)
Cumulative Total Direct and Indirect Job Change:	(3,975)

THE ARMY BASING STUDY

BRAC 95 ALTERNATIVE DOCUMENTATION SET

ALTERNATIVE NO.
DE2&3-2R

SECTION VI

IMPACTS:

ECONOMIC IMPACT ON COMMUNITIES
COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE
ENVIRONMENTAL

Economic Impact Data

Activity: RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT
Economic Area: Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA

Impact of Proposed BRAC-95 Action at RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT:

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**
BRAC 95 Total Direct and Indirect Job Change:	**(5,654)**
BRAC 95 Potential Total Job Change Over Closure Period (% of 1992 Total Employment	**(9.5%)**

		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Relocated Jobs:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	(404)	(636)	0	0	0	(1,040)
Other Jobs:	MIL	0	0	(2)	0	(5)	(7)	0	0	(14)
	CIV	0	0	0	(3)	(888)	(956)	0	0	(1,847)
BRAC 95 Direct Job Change Summary at RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT:										
	MIL	0	0	(2)	0	(5)	(7)	0	0	(14)
	CIV	0	0	0	(407)	(1,524)	(956)	0	0	(2,887)
	TOT	0	0	(2)	(407)	(1,529)	(963)	0	0	(2,901)

Indirect Job Change: (2,753)
Total Direct and Indirect Job Change: (5,654)

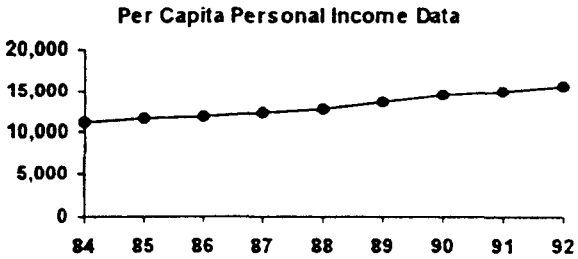
Other Pending BRAC Actions at RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT (Previous Rounds):

	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



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%

1 Note: Bureau of Labor Statistics employment data for 1993, which has been adjusted to incorporate revised methodologies and 1993 Bureau of the Census metropolitan area definitions are not fully compatible with 1984 - 1992 data.

Economic Impact Data

Activity: RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT
Economic Area: Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA

Cumulative BRAC Impacts Affecting Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA:

Cumulative Total Direct and Indirect Job Change:	(2,981)
Potential Cumulative Total Job Change Over Closure Period (% of 1992 Total Employ	(5.0%)

		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Other Proposed BRAC 95 Direct Job Changes in Economic Area (Excluding RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT)										
Army:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	367	143	0	0	0	51[illegible]
Navy:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air Force:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Pending Prior BRAC Direct Job Changes in Economic Area (Excluding RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT)										
Army:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Navy:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air Force:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]
Cumulative Direct Job Change in Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA Statistical Area (Including RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT)										
	MIL	0	0	(2)	0	(5)	(7)	0	0	(1[illegible]
	CIV	123	103	102	62	(1,342)	(917)	0	0	(1,86[illegible]
	TOT	123	103	100	62	(1,347)	(924)	0	0	(1,88[illegible]
									Cumulative Indirect Job Change:	(1,33[illegible]
									Cumulative Total Direct and Indirect Job Change:	(2,95[illegible]

As of: 15:18 14 February 1995

DACS-TABS: JS Vallone

ECONOMIC IMPACT DATABASE

Installation: RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT

State: Texas | Service: ARMY

Report Note: DE2&3-2R | Comment: CLOSE RRAD - RELOCATE TO ANAD, LSAAP

Previous BRAC Actions: Year: 93

Action: REALIGNING | Mil: 0 | Civ: 508 | Contr: 0 | Train: 0

BRAC95 Inputs:

Current Base Pers.: Mil: 8 | Enl: 6 | Civ: 2957 | Contr: 537 | Train: 0

Action: CLOSING

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Military Pers. Relocated (OUT)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Pers. Disestablished (OUT)	0	0	-2	0	-5	-7	0	0
Civilian Pers. Relocated (OUT)	0	0	0	-404	-636	0	0	0
Civilian Pers. Disestablished (OUT)	0	0	0	-3	-888	-956	0	0
Contractor Personnel (OUT)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Training Status (OUT)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Personnel (IN)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Personnel (IN)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contractor Personnel (IN)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Training Status (IN)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

BRAC 93
Army Vol I

INSTALLATION ASSESSMENT

RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT, TEXAS

1. Background:

a. Location. Red River Army Depot is located in Texarkana, Texas.

b. History. Carved from 116 East Texas farms and ranches after its activation on 9 August 1941, Red River Army Depot was constructed during 19411942. Originally intended to serve as an ammunition storage depot, Red River was given additional missions of general supply storage, tank repair and ordnance unit training. During World War II and the Korean War, Red River served as an Ordnance Training Center. The Training Center was deactivated at the end of the Korean War. In FY 1992, as the result of DMRD 902, the supply distribution functions and related manpower and dollar resources were transferred to the Defense Logistics Agency.

c. Current mission. Red River Army Depot is the Army's primary depot for the overhaul and conversion of the M113 Armored Personnel Carrier family of vehicles. As part of its mission, the depot operates a 24 hour hotline to answer maintenance questions from the field. The depot is also the designated maintenance point for overhaul of the Bradley Fighting Vehicle and Multiple Launch Rocket System. In addition, Red River serves as the Center of Technical Excellence for the M2 and M3 Bradley Fighting Vehicles, the Multiple Launch Rocket System and the M981 Fire Support Team Vehicle (FISTV). Other unique missions include the overhaul of the Chaparral Guided Missile Launcher; sole source, CONUS and OCONUS for the HAWK air defense missile, maintenance testing, repair and storage of the Patriot missile; overhaul of the Vulcan air defense system; storage, issue, maintenance and disposal of hundreds of assigned commodities; extensive training and logistical support for Army Reserve and National Guard Units.

d. Projected Operating budget. FY 1993 Operating Budget Dollars: 338,552,000.

e. Personnel. FY 93: 28 military, 4524 civilians, 125 Other
FY 98: 10 military, 4268 civilians, 125 Other

2. Major Initiatives:

DMRD 901 Reduce Supply Costs
DMRD 902 Consolidation of Supply Depots
DMRD 904 Stock Funding Depot Level Reparables
DMRD 908 Consolidation of Depot Maintenance
DMRD 927 Army DMR Proposals
DMRD 936 Army DMR Proposals
BRAC 91 Realign artillery from Letterkenny, competition for Sacramento workload, consolidation of tactical missile maintenance.

3. Measures of Merit Evaluation:

a. Mission Essentiality

Large capacity for depot maintenance and ammunition operations.

Supports reserve components.

b. Mission Suitability

Good transportation network.

Large amount of recent capital investment.

Strong information management support.

c. Quality of Life

Very low ranking in Places Rated Almanac.

High Community of Excellence score.

d. Expandability. Large amount of unused depot maintenance capacity.

e. Operating Efficiencies. Mid range civilian salary, low MCA cost factor.

4. Other Considerations.

a. Joint synergy. Support provided to DLA.

b. Unique features. Center for tracked vehicles.

1993 Commission Recommendations - Army (Totals)

Installation	Realignments (-)		RIFs (-)	Incoming (+)		Net Gain/Loss		Total
	Military	Civilian	Civilian	Military	Civilian	Military	Civilian	
Anniston Army Depot	0	198	0	0	0	0	(198)	(198)
Base X	0	0	0	96	82	96	82	178
Ft. Belvoir	4	162	293	28	28	24	(427)	(403)
Corpus Christi Army Depot	0	0	0	0	* 700	0	700	700
Presidio of San Francisco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Detroit Arsenal	0	0	0	4	162	4	162	166
Fort Jackson	0	0	0	305	52	305	52	357
Letterkenny Army Depot	0	0	0	0	** 540	0	540	540
Fort Meade	0	0	0	*** 486	*** 160	486	160	646
Fort Monmouth	305	52	12	140	598	(165)	534	369
Presidio of Monterey	0	0	368	0	0	0	(368)	(368)
Red River Army Depot	0	40	0	0	653	0	613	613
Rock Island Arsenal	0	0	23	0	0	0	(23)	(23)
Tobyhanna Army Depot	0	0	0	69	50	69	50	119
Tooele Army Depot	16	674	1,268	0	0	(16)	(1,942)	(1,958)
Vint Hill Farms	407	737	302	0	0	(407)	(1,039)	(1,446)
Totals	732	1,863	2,266	1,128	3,025	396	(1,104)	(708)

As of June 28, 1993 0946

* From NADEP Pensacola

** 198 from Anniston Army Depot; 40 from Red River Army Depot; 45 from NADEP Alameda; 11 From NADEP Norfolk; 25 from NWS Seal Beach; 105 from MCLB Barstow; 116 from Ogden ALC, Hill AFB

*** 396 military / 160 civilians from Naval Security Group Command

EXHAUST FROM 93 REPORT

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Realign Tooele Army Depot (TEAD) by reducing it to a depot activity and placing it under the command and control of Red River Army Depot, TX. Retain conventional ammunition storage and the chemical-demilitarization mission. The depot workload will move to other depot-maintenance activities, including the private sector. The activities of the depot not associated with the remaining mission will be inactivated, transferred, or eliminated, as appropriate.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The decision to realign TEAD was driven by the results of the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff triennial review of roles and missions in the Department of Defense. As part of this review, the Chairman chartered the Depot Maintenance Consolidation Study. The study identified a significant amount of excess depot capacity and duplication among the Services.

The Army has concluded the projected ground systems and equipment depot maintenance workload for fiscal year 1999 is not sufficient to maintain all of the ground systems and equipment depots.

In drawing the conclusion to downsize TEAD, the Army considered the following factors: relative military value of the depots, the future heavy force mix, reduced budget, workforce skills, excess capacity, ability of the depots to accommodate new workload levels, the proximity of the depots to the heavy forces in the U.S., and the resulting savings.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

In October 1992, a nearly $150 million "state-of-the-market" Consolidated Maintenance Facility (CMF), designed to accomplish the projected wheeled vehicle workload for all services, opened at Tooele Army Depot. The community claimed without the interservicing workload of wheeled vehicles and related secondary items, the CMF would lose the opportunity to operate as designed, and the government would lose its investment.

Further, the community maintained closing TEAD's maintenance facilities would send a message throughout the Department of Defense that investments in efficiencies go unrewarded and the least efficient facilities survive. Finally, the community stated realigning TEAD would produce severe economic impact on the surrounding community.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the Army treated all its depots equally. The Commission also found the Army's process for isolating and eliminating excess capacity was a consistent and prudent approach toward decreasing the excess capacity that existed in the Army's depot system.

The Commission carefully considered interservicing of tactical wheeled-vehicle maintenance; however, the Commission found transferring the wheeled-vehicle maintenance workload from all Services to TEAD's CMF was not sufficient to bring the capacity utilization of Tooele Army Depot to a cost-effective level. Future mission requirements would also not be sufficient to improve the utilization rate of the CMF to an acceptable level.

The Commission finds the Department of Defense should make every attempt to dispose of the CMF as an intact, complete and usable facility such that the community has a better chance of recovering from the severe economic effects that may occur following the realignment of the installation.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: realign Tooele Army Depot (TEAD) by reducing it to a depot activity and placing it under the command and control of Red River Army Depot, TX. Retain conventional ammunition storage and the chemical demilitarization mission. The depot workload will move to other depot maintenance activities, including the private sector. The activities of the depot not associated with the remaining mission will be inactivated, transferred or eliminated, as appropriate.

TRAD

Data As Of 21:02 12/23/1994, Report Created 07:16 03/10/1995

Department : DLA
Option Package : DEPOT 05
Scenario File : C:\COBRA95\INTER\DEPOT05.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA95\INTER\DEPOTS.SFF

MilCon for Base: DDAA, AL

All Costs in $K

Description:	MilCon Categ	Using Rehab	Rehab Cost*	New MilCon	New Cost*	Total Cost*
44 Acres Hardstand	OTHER	0	n/a	0	n/a	19,040

Total Construction Cost:	19,040
+ Info Management Account:	0
+ Land Purchases:	0
- Construction Cost Avoid:	0
TOTAL:	19,040

* All MilCon Costs include Design, Site Preparation, Contingency Planning, and SIOH Costs where applicable.

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
Summary Sheet

Defense Distribution Depot Red River (DDRT)
Red River, Texas

INSTALLATION MISSION

The Red River Defense Distribution Depot receives, stores, and issues wholesale and retail material in support of DLA and the Military Services. Its primary mission is to provide rapid response to its largest customer--the Red River Army Depot--which it is collocated.

RECOMMENDATION: Disestablish the Defense Distribution Depot Red River, Texas

- Material remaining at the depot at the time of disestablishment will be relocated to the Defense Distribution Depot Anniston, Alabama and to optimum storage space within the DoD Distribution System.

JUSTIFICATION

- The recommendation to disestablish the depot was driven by the Army recommendation to realign the Red River Army Depot--its primary customer (approximately 20% of is mission).
- The Distribution Concept of Operations states DLA's distribution system will support the size and configuration of the Defense Depot Maintenance System. Thus, if depot maintenance activities are disestablished, collocated depots will also be disestablished.
- Reduces infrastructure costs.
- Although in the military value analysis for collocated depots the depot rated 5 of 17, this value dropped significantly when the Army decided to realign its maintenance mission to Anniston, Alabama.
- The depots other customers (approximately 80%) can be supported from nearby distribution depots.
- Production and physical space requirements can also be met fully utilizing other depots in the distribution system.

COST CONSIDERATIONS

• One-Time Cost:	$ 58.9 million
• Net Costs and Savings During Implementation:	$ (0.8) million
• Annual Recurring Savings:	$ 18.9 million
• Break-Even Year:	2002 (2 years)
• Net Present Value Over 20 Years:	$ 186.1 million

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS ACTION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS, INCLUDES TENANTS)

	Military	Civilian	Students
Baseline			
Reductions	1	378	-
Realignments	0	442	-
Total	1	820	-

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF ALL RECOMMENDATIONS AFFECTING THIS INSTALLATION (INCLUDES ON-BASE CONTRACTORS AND STUDENTS)

	Out		In		Net Gain (Loss)	
Recommendation	Military	Civilian	Military	Civilian	Military	Civilian
Close Army Depot	14	2,887	0	0	(14)	(2,887)
Disestablish DDRT	1	821	0	0	(1)	(821)
TOTAL	15	3,708	0	0	(15)	(3,708)

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Environmental considerations do not prohibit the recommendation from being implemented.

REPRESENTATION

Senators:	Phil Gramm, Kay Bailey Hutchison (Texas)
	Dale Bumbers, David Pryor (Arkansas)
Representative:	Jim Chapman (Texas), Jay Dickey (Arkansas)
Governor:	George W. Bush, Jr. (Texas), Jim Guy Tucker (Arkansas)

ECONOMIC IMPACT

- Potential Employment Loss: 1602 jobs (821 direct and 781 indirect)
- Texarkana, Texas-Arkansas MSA Job Base: 59,794 jobs
- Percentage: 2.7 percent decrease
- Cumulative Economic Impact (year-year): 7.7 percent decrease

MILITARY ISSUES

- DLA support for central region if distribution depot closes.
- Response time for surge requirements.
- Relocation of current mission and attendant DLA support.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

- Central location. Centrally located to many Service training facilities.
- Provides over 50% CONUS installations with supply support.
- Modern facilities: Tracked Vehicle Complex ($50 M), Distribution Operation Center ($60M approximately 20% complete - will have when completed 680,000 sq. ft.)
- Able to expand.
- Anniston Army Depot has limited physical expansion capability.
- Assert that one-time cost for moving DLA stock was not considered in the BRAC analysis.
- Most of the jobs scheduled to come to Red River Defense Depot (and Army Depot) as a result of the closure of Tooele in BRAC 1993 never occurred. Approximately 240 Defense Depot jobs scheduled to come. To date only those wanting to move under the priority placement program have come.
- Synergy between the Defense Depot, Army Maintenance Depot, and the Ammunition facility will be lost. Only place where these three types of facilities are collocated.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

- Validation of costs associated with recommended action.

Marilyn Wasleski/Interagency Issues Team/03/20/95 2:45 PM

Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)

Recommendations and Justificiations

Defense Distribution Depot Red River, Texas (DDRT)

Recommendation: Disestablish the Defense Distribution Depot Red River, Texas. Material remaining at DDRT at the time of disestablishment will be relocated to the Defense Distribution Depot Anniston, Alabama, (DDAA) and to optimum storage space within the DoD Distribution System.

Justification: The Defense Distribution Depot Red River is collocated with an Army maintenance depot, its largest customer. While Collocated Depots may support other nearby customers and provide limited world-wide distribution support, Red River's primary function is to provide rapid response in support of the maintenance operation. The Distribution Concept of Operations states that DLA's distribution system will support the size and configuration of the Defense Depot Maintenance System. Thus, if depot maintenance activities are disestablished, Collocated Depots will also be disestablished.

The recommendation to disestablish the Red River depot was driven by the Army recommendation to realign its Red River Army Depot, Red River's primary customer, and the Agency's need to reduce infrastructure. DDRT was rated 5 of 17 in the Collocated Depot military value matrix. However, that military value ranking was based on support to the maintenance missions. With the realignment of the Army's maintenance mission to Anniston, Alabama, that value decreases significantly. Other customers within the DDRT area can be supported from nearby distribution depots. Production and physical space requirements can also be met by fully utilizing other depots in the distribution system.

Disestablishing DDRT is consistent with both the DLA BRAC 95 Decision Rules and the Distribution Concept of Operations. Military judgment determined that it is in the best interest of DLA and DoD to disestablish DDRT.

Return on Investment: The total estimated one-time cost to implement this recommendation is $58.9 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of $0.8 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are $18.9 million with a return on investment expected in two years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of $186.1 million.

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 1,602 jobs (821 direct jobs and 781 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Texarkana, Texas-Arkansas Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 2.7 percent of the area's employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 7.7 percent of the employment in the area.

The DLA Executive Group determined that receiving communities could absorb the additional forces, missions, and personnel proposed, and concluded that environmental considerations do not prohibit this recommendation from being implemented.

DLA BRAC 95

FACT SHEETS

DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT RED RIVER, TEXAS (DDRT)

RECOMMENDATION:

Disestablish DDRT. Materiel associated with the maintenance mission will be relocated to DDAA, Anniston, AL. Remainder of stock will be stored in optimum storage locations within the DoD distribution system.

COSTS/SAVINGS:

One-Time Costs:	$58.9M
Steady State:	$18.9M (FY 01)
Net Present Value:	$186.1M
Return on Investment Year:	2002 (2 Years)
Start Year:	1996
End Year:	2000

RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION:

The collocated maintenance depot realigned to Anniston Army Depot, AL. DLA followed the Army lead. Other customers within the area can be supported from nearby distribution depots. There is sufficient storage and thruput capacity available at the remaining depots not selected for closure to satisfy requirements and timeframes.

WHY OTHER COLLOCATED DEPOTS WERE NOT SELECTED:

DLA has a commitment to the Services to maintain a distribution depot at maintenance sites for rapid response support. If the maintenance activity did not close or realign, the collocated distribution depot did not close or realign.

RISK ASSESSMENT:

Implementing all of the closure/realignment actions for distribution will leave DLA in a 21M ACF shortfall. However, both Navy and Air Force have offered additional storage space at their collocated locations to offset this deficit if necessary. In addition, DLA took some risks in the Storage Management Plan for inventory reductions; for remaining in some substandard facilities; and for increases in new requirements from European retrograde, out-to-in (materiel requiring inside storage space) and Army residual material at closing bases.

PERSONNEL IMPACTS:

Personnel Transferred:

349 civilians to DDAA, Anniston, AL
87 civilians to DDSP, New Cumberland, PA
6 civilians to HQ DDRW, Stockton, CA

Personnel Eliminated:

378 civilians and 1 military = 379

PERSONNEL REDUCTION METHODOLOGY (COBRA):

POM reductions were taken first. Due to workload reductions, it is projected that only 40% of the indirect and 60-65% of the direct labor will be required to accommodate workload moving from a closed or disestablished depot. Manpower was reduced to these percentages and positions were then dispersed commensurate with the migrations of the workload.

MILITARY VALUE:

Military Value Ranking in Category (see charts at enclosure 1): 5 of 17

Installation Military Value: N/A

Military Value Point Distribution Methodology:

Points were assigned to the depots based on the certified data. In most cases, the "best" answer received the total points available, and the others received a proportion of the points based on the relationship of their answer to the "best" answer. Age of buildings (under Mission Suitability) was determined based on an average age of all buildings, normalized by the number of square feet in each. Building condition (also under Mission Suitability) was determined by comparing the Long Range Maintenance Planning data developed by the Navy Norfolk Public Works Center to the expected cyclic maintenance requirements of a new building, again, normalized by square footage.

SAILS RESULTS: N/A

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM STORAGE, WORKLOAD, AND PERSONNEL PROJECTIONS:

Reductions in storage capacity requirements, workload throughput, and personnel are shown below:

	FY 92	FY 01
Storage Capacity Requirement	788M ACF	452M ACF
Workload Throughput	44M	21M
Personnel	24,700	11,100

DDRT SPECIFIC WORKLOAD DATA:

Percent Support to Maintenance:	12%
Percent Support to Local Customers (other than Maintenance):	8%
Storage Capacity (ACF):	23.007M
Occupied Storage Capacity (OCF):	20.894M
Excess Storage Capacity (ACF):	2.113M
Current Thruput Capacity (Issues, Receipts, and Eaches) one 8-hour shift:	4,258
Maximum Thruput Capacity (Issues, Receipts, and Eaches) one 8-hour shift:	11,004
Maximum Thruput Capacity (Issues, Receipts, and Eaches) second 8-hour shift:	11,004

FACILITY DATA:

Facility Age Evaluation: 34.69 years

Facility Condition:

Ranked tied for 1st with DDPW and DDOO of 17 in Collocated Depots.

MILCON:

Construct 44 acres of new reinforced concrete heavy vehicle hardstand at DDAA to replace the capacity lost a DDRT. Estimated cost is $19M.

ECONOMIC IMPACT:

-821 Direct	Cumulative:	-4583 Jobs
-781 Indirect		-7.7%
-1602 (-2.7%)		

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT:

We reviewed all environmental conditions present on the installation. No outstanding environmental issues are present. The EG concluded that environmental considerations do not prohibit this recommendation from being implemented.

COMMUNITY IMPACT:

DLA conducted a comprehensive analysis of the ability of each DLA community to support additional mission and personnel. We collected community-specific data in infrastructure, cost of living, and quality of life areas. All data was provided by DLA activities located in the affected communities. All data was certified as being accurate by the DLA field activity commander. All recommended receiving communities were assessed assuming all new hires into the area would come from outside the area and that these new hires would all have dependents who would relocate in the area as well.

The Anniston, AL area stands to receive 539 additional personnel as a result of DLA's BRAC 95 recommendations (349 from DDRT, 190 from DDLP). Analysis of the community data for the Anniston area indicates that it can absorb this increase to its population base.

The Harrisburg, PA area stands to receive 398 additional personnel as a result of DLA's BRAC 95 recommendations (87 from DDRT, 22 from Chambersburg (10 DDLP, 12 DSDC [This activity is a tenant of the Army at Letterkenny. It is our intent that the Army will relocate the DSDC personnel.]), 213 from Memphis (124 DDMT, 89 DDRE Memphis), 76 from DDCO). Analysis of the community data for the Harrisburg area indicates that it can absorb this increase to its population base.

MAP - (See Enclosure 2)

2 Encl

DLA BRAC 95 Detailed Analysis

DLA BRAC Categories

Command and Control

Contract Management Districts

DCMDN	Defense Contract Management District Northeast	Boston, MA
DCMDS	Defense Contract Management District South	Marietta, GA
DCMDW	Defense Contract Management District West	El Segundo, CA
DCMCI	Defense Contract Management Command International	Dayton, OH

Distribution Regions

DDRE	Defense Distribution Region East	New Cumberland, PA
DDRW	Defense Distribution Region West	Stockton, CA

Reutilization & Marketing Operations

DRMSE	Defense Reutilization & Marketing Service Operations East	Columbus, OH
DRMSW	Defense Reutilization & Marketing Service Operations West	Ogden, UT

Distribution Depots

Stand-Alone Depots

DDCO	Defense Depot Columbus	Columbus, OH
DDMT	Defense Depot Memphis	Memphis, TN
DDOU	Defense Depot Ogden	Ogden, UT
DDRV	Defense Depot Richmond	Richmond, VA
DDJC	Defense Depot San Joaquin	Tracy/Stockton, CA
DDSP	Defense Depot Susquehanna	New Cumberland-Mechanicsburg, PA

Collocated Depots

DDAA	Defense Depot Anniston	Anniston, AL
DDAG	Defense Depot Albany	Albany, GA
DDBC	Defense Depot Barstow	Barstow, CA
DDCN	Defense Depot Cherry Point	Cherry Point, NC
DDCT	Defense Depot Corpus Christi	Corpus Christi, TX
DDHU	Defense Depot Hill	Ogden, UT
DDJF	Defense Depot Jacksonville	Jacksonville, FL
DDLP	Defense Depot Letterkenny	Chambersburg, PA
DDMC	Defense Depot McClellan	Sacramento, CA
DDNV	Defense Depot Norfolk	Norfolk, VA
DDOO	Defense Depot Oklahoma City	Oklahoma City, OK
DDPW	Defense Depot Puget Sound	Puget Sound, WA
DDRT	Defense Depot Red River	Texarkana, TX
DDDC	Defense Depot San Diego	San Diego, CA
DDST	Defense Depot San Antonio	San Antonio, TX
DDTP	Defense Depot Tobyhanna	Tobyhanna, PA
DDWG	Defense Depot Warner Robins	Warner Robins, GA

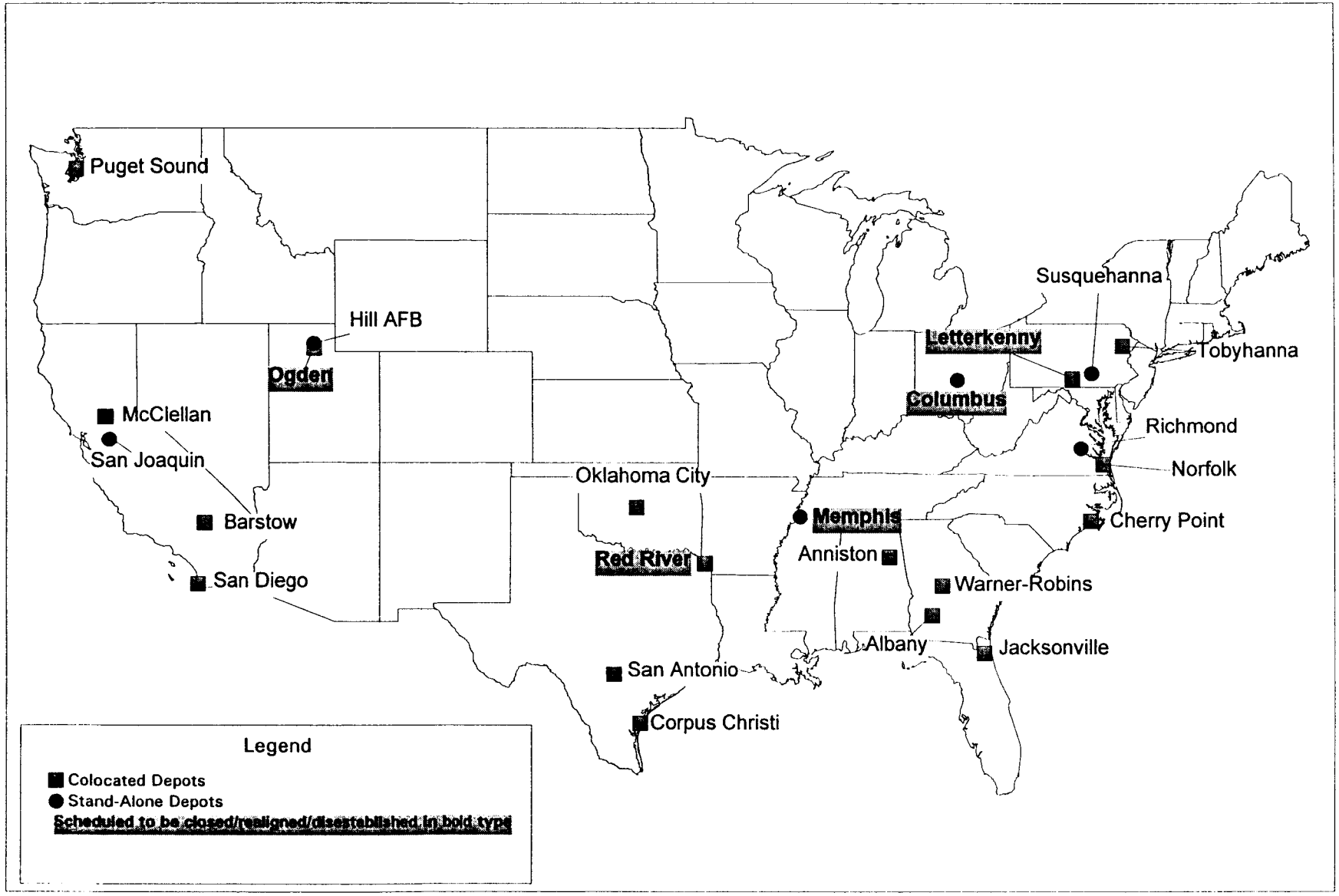
Inventory Control Points

DCSC	Defense Construction Supply Center	Columbus, OH
DFSC	Defense Fuel Supply Center	Alexandria, VA
DGSC	Defense General Supply Center	Richmond, VA
DISC	Defense Industrial Supply Center	Philadelphia, PA
DPSC	Defense Personnel Support Center	Philadelphia, PA

Service/Support Activities

DLSC	Defense Logistics Services Center	Battle Creek, MI
DRMS	Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service	Battle Creek, MI
DSDC	DLA Systems Design Center	Columbus, OH

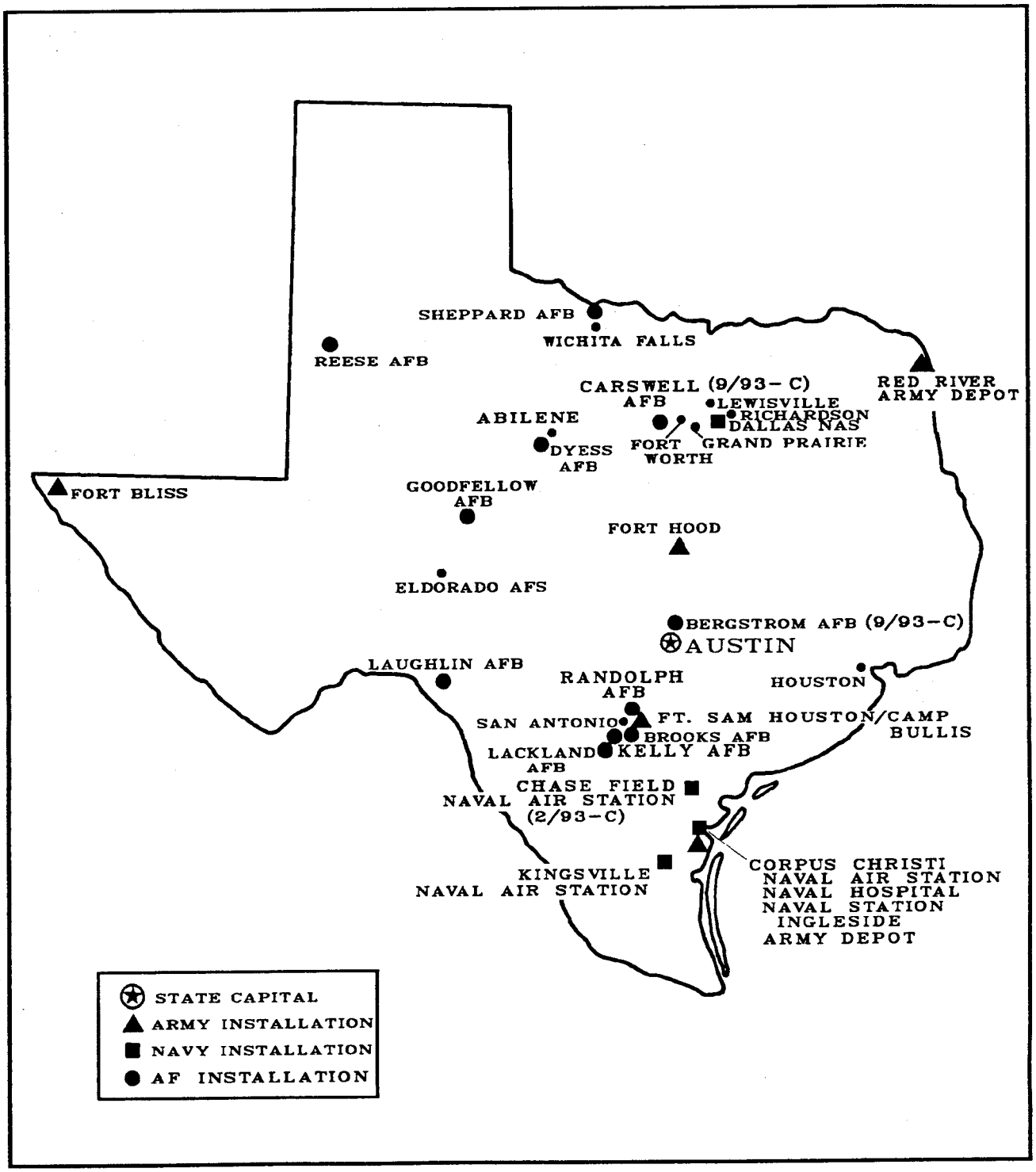
Defense Distribution Depots



Defense Distribution Depot Red River, TX

MAP NO. 44

TEXAS



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TEXAS

FISCAL YEAR 1994 (DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

Personnel/Expenditures	Total	Army	Navy & Marine Corps	Air Force	Other Defense Activities
I. Personnel - Total	271,840	142,401	34,473	88,230	6,736
Active Duty Military	102,544	53,953	6,076	42,515	0
Civilian	54,341	20,281	1,994	25,330	6,736
Reserve & National Guard	114,955	68,167	26,403	20,385	0
II. Expenditures - Total	$15,346,504	$5,587,481	$2,641,691	$5,806,517	$1,310,815
A. Payroll Outlays - Total	7,201,074	3,088,752	710,561	3,183,886	217,875
Active Duty Military Pay	2,585,447	1,319,835	237,585	1,028,027	0
Civilian Pay	1,751,277	705,033	66,018	762,351	217,875
Reserve & National Guard Pay	243,639	150,266	30,949	62,424	0
Retired Military Pay	2,620,711	913,618	376,009	1,331,084	0
B. Prime Contracts Over $25,000 Total	8,145,430	2,498,729	1,931,130	2,622,631	1,092,940
Supply and Equipment Contracts	3,458,801	498,379	543,614	1,376,686	1,040,122
RDT&E Contracts	1,744,152	675,217	840,598	217,862	10,475
Service Contracts	2,292,966	734,965	505,895	1,009,763	42,343
Construction Contracts	522,571	463,228	41,023	18,320	0
Civil Function Contracts	126,940	126,940	0	0	0

Major Locations of Expenditures	Expenditures			Major Locations of Personnel	Military and Civilian Personnel		
	Total	Payroll Outlays	Prime Contracts		Total	Active Duty Military	Civilian
Fort Worth	$2,491,622	$189,070	$2,302,552	Fort Hood	33,695	29,552	4,143
San Antonio	2,271,483	1,630,004	641,479	Kelly AFB	19,317	4,650	14,667
Fort Hood	1,159,423	857,030	302,393	Fort Bliss	18,175	16,123	2,052
Dallas	939,598	136,735	802,863	Lackland AFB	16,437	13,464	2,973
Corpus Christi	614,491	274,702	339,789	Fort Sam Houston	12,514	8,640	3,874
Fort Bliss	608,710	488,367	120,343	Randolph AFB	8,025	5,165	2,860
Houston	451,397	108,447	342,950	Shep AFB/Wich Falls	7,998	6,519	1,479
Grand Prairie	390,250	23,033	367,217	Corpus Christi	6,019	1,852	4,167
Shep AFB/Wich Falls	383,887	204,525	179,362	Dyess AFB	5,490	5,043	447
Austin	370,752	146,817	223,935	Brooks AFB	3,390	1,798	1,592

Prime Contracts Over $25,000 (Prior Three Years)	Total	Army	Navy & Marine Corps	Air Force	Other Defense Activities
Fiscal Year 1993	$9,010,273	$2,484,013	$1,708,662	$3,701,601	$1,115,997
Fiscal Year 1992	8,671,793	2,695,313	1,454,931	3,311,311	1,210,238
Fiscal Year 1991	10,225,414	2,400,595	1,758,415	4,592,133	1,474,271

Top Five Contractors Receiving the Largest Dollar Volume of Prime Contract Awards in this State	Total Amount	Major Area of Work	
		FSC or Service Code Description	Amount
1. TEXTRON INC	$984,510	RDTE/Aircraft-Engineering Development	$643,829
2. LOCKHEED CORPORATION	713,483	Aircraft Fixed Wing	410,671
3. TEXAS INSTRUMENTS INCORPORATED	687,808	Guided Missile Components	165,219
4. GENERAL DYNAMICS CORPORATION	611,673	Aircraft Fixed Wing	614,049
5. LTV AEROSPACE AND DEFENSE CO	276,036	RDTE/Missile and Space Systems-Advanced De	211,690
Total of Above	$3,273,510	(40.2% of total awards over $25,000)	

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CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN TEXAS

20-Mar-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
A						
	CAMP BULLIS					
	CORPUS CHRISTI ARMY DEPOT	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP	1993 DBCRC: Repair and maintenance capabilities for H-1 and H-60 helicopters realigned from NADEP Pensacola, FL; scheduled FY 95
	FORT BLISS	88	DEFBRAC	COMPLETE	REALGNDN	1988 DEFBRAC: Realign basic training to Fort Jackson, SC; completed FY 91
	FORT HOOD	90/91	PRESS/DBCRC	COMPLETE	REALGNUP	1990 PRESS: Inactivate 2nd Armored Division (one brigade left intact); completed FY 90 1991 DBCRC: 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized) [redesignated 2nd Armored Division] realigned from Fort Polk, LA; completed FY 94
	FORT SAM HOUSTON	90/91	PRESS/DBCRC	COMPLETE	REALGNUP	1990 PRESS: Convert Health Services Command to a Medical Command (Canceled by Army) 1991 DBCRC: Trauma research realigned from Letterman Army Institute of Research, Presidio of San Francisco, CA (Change to 1988 SECDEF Commission recommendation); completed FY 93
	LONE STAR ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT					
	LONGHORN ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	90	PRESS	ONGOING	LAYAWAY	1990 PRESS: Layaway; scheduled FY 95

CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN TEXAS

20-Mar-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT	88/90/93	DEFBRAC/PR/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP	1988 DEFBRAC: Ammunition mission realigned from Pueblo Army Depot, CO; scheduled FY 92-94 1990 PRESS: Realign supply function (Changed by Public Law 101-510) 1993 DBCRC: Realign tactical missile maintenance to Letterkenny Army Depot, PA; scheduled FY 94-97 Wheeled vehicle maintenance realigned from Tooele Army Depot, UT; scheduled FY 94-97 Assume command and control of Tooele Depot Activity; scheduled FY 97
	SAGINAW ARMY AIRCRAFT PLANT					
AF						

CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN TEXAS

20-Mar-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	BERGSTROM AFB	90/91/93	PR/DBCRC/DBCRC	COMPLETE	REALIGN	1990 Press Release indicated Closure. 1991 DBCRC: CLOSED (Realigned) - retain Reserves. (Completed September 30, 1993) Directed retiring assigned RF-4s and deactivation of the 67th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing. Regional Corrosion Control Facility to remain if economical and the Air Force Reserve units to remain in a cantonment area if the base is converted to a civilian airport. Directed the 12 AF Headquarters, 12th Tactical Intelligence Squadron and the 602nd Tactical Air Control Squadron to relocate to Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ. Directed the 712th Air Support Operations Center Squadron be relocated to Fort Hood, TX (USA). 1993 DBCRC: Commission did not accept DoD recommendation to relocate reserve forces from the cantonement area to Carswell AFB, TX. 704th Fighter Squadron (AFRES) and 924th Fighter Group (AFRES) will remain in cantonement area until at least the end of 1996. Close or relocate the Regional Corrosion Control Facility by September 30, 1994 unless civilian airport authority assumes responsibility for operating and maintaining that facility before that date.
	BROOKS AFB	91	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP	1991 DBCRC: Directed several realignments to Brooks AFB from U.S.Army Laboratories as follows; Laser bioeffects research from Letterman Army Institute of Research, Persidio of San Francisco, CA. Microwave bioeffects research from Walter Reed Institute of Research, Washington, D.C. Heat Physiology research from U.S.Army Institute of Environmental Medicine, Natick, MA.

CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN TEXAS

20-Mar-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	CARSWELL AFB	88/91/93	BRAC/DBCRC/DBCR	COMPLETE	REALIGN	1988 DEFBRAC: Directed transfer of KC-135s from Closing Pease AFB, NH to Eaker, Wurtsmith, Fairchild, Plattsburg and Carswell AFB. (See 1991 DBCRC for other bases.) 1991 DBCRC: CLOSED (Realigned) - retain Reserves - Convert to USNR Base. (Completed Sep 30, 1993) Directed transfer of assigned B-52s to Barksdale AFB, LA. Directed transfer of assigned KC-135s to the Air Reserve Component (in a cantonement area). Directed the tranfer of the 436th Strategic Training Squadron to Dyess AFB, TX. Directed existing AFRES units remain in a cantonment area. 1993 DBCRC: Changes transfer of 436TS fabrication function from Dyess to Luke AFB, AZ and the 436TS maintenance training function to Hill AFB, UT. Rest of the 436TS continues to move to Dyess AFB, TX. Also, Carswell will revert to Navy control with movement of Navy Reserve units from NAS Dallas, Detroit, Memphis and Cecil Field. (Net Navy Personnel movement into Carswell is 1487 Mil and 1493 Civ.)
	DYESS AFB	91/93	DBCRC/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGN	1991 DBCRC: Directed relocating the 436th Strategic Training Squadron from Closing Carswell AFB, TX to Dyess AFB. 1993 DBCRC: Not all functions of 436TW move. Some now go to Hill AFB, UT and some go to Luke AFB, AZ. Net loss of 23 Mil.
	ELDORADO AFS					
	ELLINGTON FIELD AGS					
	GARLAND AGS					

CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN TEXAS

20-Mar-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	GOODFELLOW AFB	88/91	DEFBRAC/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGN	1988 DEFBRAC: Directed realignment of 25 courses (including fire fighting, fire truck operation and maintenance, and fuel-inspection training) from Closing Chanute AFB, IL. Other technical training courses also realigned to Sheppard (52), Keesler (22), and Lowry (45) AFBs. (See 1991 DBCRC). 1991 DBCRC: Directed that all technical training from Closing Lowry AFB, CO be redistributed to the remaining technical training centers or relocated to other locations. Directed the realignment of the fuels training from Goodfellow AFB to Sheppard AFB, TX and the realignment of the technical training fire course to Goodfellow AFB unless a satisfactory and cost-effective contract can be arranged.
	KELLY AFB	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALIGN	1993 DBCRC: Gained 15 support equipment maintenance personnel from Closing Newark AFB, OH.
	LA PORTE AGS					
	LACKLAND AFB	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	RELIGNUP	1993 DBCRC: Inter-American Air Forces Academy will be relocated from Homestead AFB, FL to Lackland for a net gain of 129 Mil and 22 Civ personnel.
	LAUGHLIN AFB					
	RANDOLPH AFB	91	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP	1991 DBCRC: Directed movement of 323rd Flying Training Wing from Closing Mather AFB to Randolph AFB rather than to Beale AFB as directed by 90 DEFBRAC.
	REESE AFB					

CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN TEXAS

20-Mar-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	SHEPPARD AFB	88/91/93	BRAC/DBCRC/DBCR	RCMD	REALGN	1988 DEFBRAC: Directed relocation of 52 classes (including aircraft engine, propulsion, maintenance, and aircrew life-support training) from Closing Chanute AFB, IL to Sheppard AFB. Also relocated classes to Keesler (22), Goodfellow (25), and Lowry (45) AFBs. (See 1991 DBCRC). 1991 DBCRC: Directed that all technical training from Closing Lowry AFB, CO be redistributed to the remaining technical training centers or relocated to other locations. Directed the realignment of the fuels training from Goodfellow AFB, TX to Sheppard AFB and the realignment of the technical training fire course to Goodfellow AFB unless a satisfactory and cost-effective contract can be arranged. 1993 DBCRC: Redirect 1988 Chanute AFB closure directed class relocation; new recommendation moves 16 Metals Tech Non-Destructive Inspection and Aircraft Structural Maintenance training courses to Naval Air Station, Memphis, TN (rather than to Sheppard) and than move with them to NAS Pensacola, FL. Obviates $17.5M in MILCON at Sheppard AFB, TX but will require $16.4 MILCON at Pensacola.
N						
	N/MRC ABILENE	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1993 DBCRC: Recommended closure of the Navy/Marine Corps Reserve Center at Abilene, TX because its capacity is excess to projected requirements.
	NAS CHASE FIELD	90/91	PRESS/DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	199O PRESS: DOD Secretary proposed NAS Chase Field as a closure in his 1990 press release. 1991 DBCRC: Recommended closing the facility rather than closing and retaining it as an OLF.

CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN TEXAS

20-Mar-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	NAS DALLAS	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1993 DBCRC: Directed the closure of NAS Dallas and relocation of its aircraft, personnel, equipment, and support to Carswell AFB, TX.
	NAS, CORPUS CHRISTI					
	NAS, KINGSVILLE					
	NAVAL HOSPITAL, CORPUS CHRISTI					
	NAVAL STATION GALVESTON	88	DEFBRAC	CLOSED	CLOSE	1988 DEFBRAC: Recommended stopping construction of the new Naval Station and closing the facility. Ships planned to be homeported there will be relocated to the new Naval Station at Ingleside, TX.
	NAVAL STATION INGLESIDE					
	NRF MIDLAND	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1993 DBCRC: Recommended closure of NRF Midland, TX because its capacity is in excess of projected requirements.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could also result in a maximum potential reduction of 981 jobs (358 direct jobs and 623 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Columbus, Ohio Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.1 percent of the area's employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 0.1 percent of employment in the area.

The Executive Group concluded that the data did not present any evidence or indication that would preclude the recommended receiving community from absorbing the additional forces, missions, and personnel proposed in the recommended realignment scenario. The environmental considerations present at the receiving installations do not prohibit this recommendation from being implemented.

Defense Distribution Depot Red River, Texas (DDRT)

Recommendation: Disestablish the Defense Distribution Depot Red River, Texas. Material remaining at DDRT at the time of disestablishment will be relocated to the Defense Distribution Depot Anniston, Alabama, (DDAA) and to optimum storage space within the DoD Distribution System.

Justification: The Defense Distribution Depot Red River is collocated with an Army maintenance depot, its largest customer. While Collocated Depots may support other nearby customers and provide limited world-wide distribution support, Red River's primary function is to provide rapid response in support of the maintenance operation. The Distribution Concept of Operations states that DLA's distribution system will support the size and configuration of the Defense Depot Maintenance System. Thus, if depot maintenance activities are disestablished, Collocated Depots will also be disestablished.

The recommendation to disestablish the Red River depot was driven by the Army recommendation to realign its Red River Army Depot, Red River's primary customer, and the Agency's need to reduce infrastructure. DDRT was rated 5 of 17 in the Collocated Depot military value matrix. However, that military value ranking was based on support to the maintenance missions. With the realignment of the Army's maintenance mission to Anniston, Alabama, that value decreases significantly. Other customers within the DDRT area can be supported from nearby distribution depots. Production and physical space requirements can also be met by fully utilizing other depots in the distribution system.

Disestablishing DDRT is consistent with both the DLA BRAC 95 Decision Rules and the Distribution Concept of Operations. Military judgment determined that it is in the best interest of DLA and DoD to disestablish DDRT.

Return on Investment: The total estimated one-time cost to implement this recommendation is $58.9 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of $0.8 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are $18.9 million with a return on investment expected in two years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of $186.1 million.

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 1,602 jobs (821 direct jobs and 781 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Texarkana, Texas-Arkansas Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 2.7 percent of the area's employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 7.7 percent of the employment in the area.

The DLA Executive Group determined that receiving communities could absorb the additional forces, missions, and personnel proposed, and concluded that environmental considerations do not prohibit this recommendation from being implemented.

Defense Contract Management District West (DCMDW)
El Segundo, California

Recommendation: This is a redirect of the following BRAC 93 Commission recommendation: "Relocate the Defense Contract Management District, El Segundo, California, to Long Beach Naval Shipyard, Los Angeles, California, or space obtained from exchange of land for space between the Navy and the Port Authority/City of Long Beach." The current recommendation is expanded to read: Relocate the DCMD, El Segundo, CA, (a) to Government property in the Los Angeles/Long Beach area, or, (b) to space obtained from exchange of land between the Navy and Port Authority/City of Long Beach, or (c) to a purchased office building, whichever is the most cost-effective for DoD.

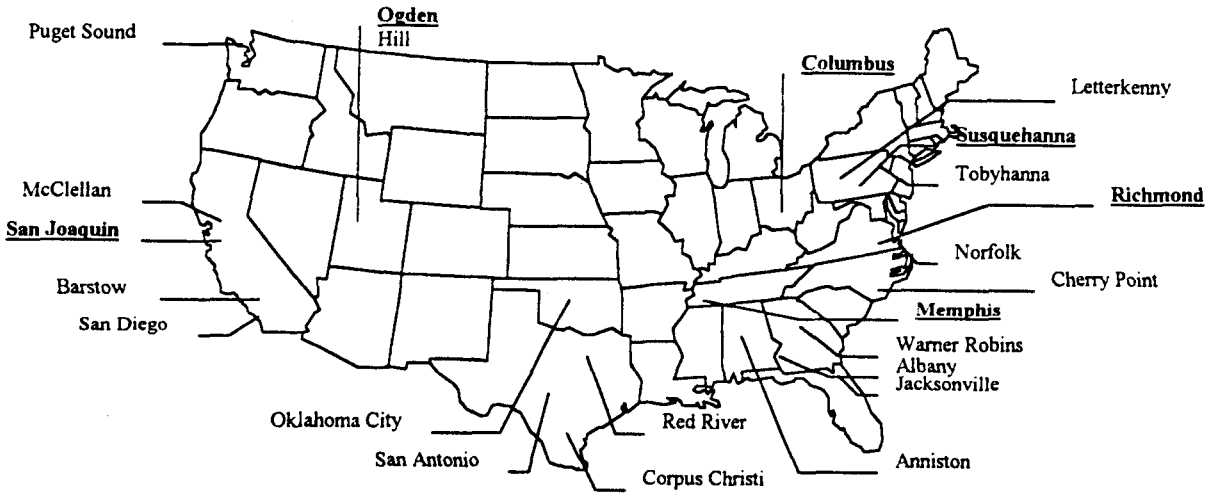
Justification: The Defense Contract Management District West is currently located in GSA-leased administrative space in El Segundo, CA. The BRAC 93 Commission found it was cost effective for DCMD West to move from leased space to DoD-owned property. The Navy has been involved in exploratory discussions on behalf of DLA. However, the President's Five-Point Revitalization Plan, which affords communities the opportunity to obtain installations without substantial compensation, has significantly impacted the Navy's ability to consummate a land exchange at Long Beach with the Port Authority/City of Long Beach. The Long Beach Naval Shipyard, another option, has been placed on the BRAC 95 list for closure.

DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOTS

Category description

Distribution depots receive, store, and issue wholesale and retail (Service-owned) materiel in support of the Armed Forces world-wide. In this analysis, two subcategories of distribution depots were considered: Stand-Alone Depots and Collocated Depots, both of which are required in DLA's Distribution Concept of Operations. Stand-Alone Depots perform normal distribution functions for a wide variety of customers world-wide. Collocated Depots primarily provide support to collocated Military Service maintenance operations, but also provide normal distribution services to other regional customers, and limited world-wide support for specialized Military Service managed items. DLA is committed to retaining distribution depots on Service Maintenance sites as long as the maintenance function continues at that location. Activities within the distribution depot category are shown below. Stand-Alone Depots are designated in bold with an underscore.

Figure 8.1
Distribution Depots



Capacity analyses

Capacity for distribution activities is measured in two ways. The first measure is the ability to handle throughput of material in receiving, processing and shipping. The second measure is physical storage space capacity which is the ability to hold material in support of active issues, slow moving material, and war reserve material. Capacities of both Stand-Alone and Collocated Depots contribute to fulfilling DLA's overall requirement and are discussed in detail below.

Workload capacity analysis

The first measure of capacity is throughput or materiel processing which is lines issued (outgoing materiel), lines received (incoming materiel), and eaches (end-items). The figure below shows DLA's current throughput capability under normal operating conditions - a single eight-hour shift, five days per week; and maximum surge capability during mobilization which allows a second shift and a seven day work week to support contingencies.

Figure 8.2
Distribution Depot Throughput Capacity Analysis

Depot	Issues	Receipts	Eaches	Total Current Throughput	Maximum Surge Capability
DDAA	751	441	2,892	**4,084**	5,635
DDAG	283	185	568	**1,036**	1,519
DDCN	2,038	753	0	**2,791**	3,534
DDJF	2,186	1,347	0	**3,533**	7,324
DDLP	1,334	740	111	**2,185**	4,248
DDNV	6,622	3,650	0	**10,272**	32,118
DDTP	703	489	713	**1,905**	4,498
DDWG	2,788	1,879	0	**4,667**	7,659
DDBC	136	171	113	**420**	5,631
DDCT	922	610	6	**1,538**	2,978
DDDC	5,530	2,436	0	**7,966**	20,904
DDHU	2,488	1,661	0	**4,149**	26,360
DDMC	2,630	1,750	0	**4,380**	6,940
DDOO	3,622	2,354	0	**5,976**	19,114
DDPW	1,339	398	0	**1,737**	5,924
DDRT	3,013	978	267	**4,258**	11,004
DDST	3,753	1,462	0	**5,215**	12,363
DDCO	8,738	1,375	0	**10,113**	13,610
DDMT	10,131	674	0	**10,805**	23,151
DDRV	8,063	1,385	0	**9,448**	17,113
DDSP	17,111	7,953	679	**25,743**	62,395
DDJC	14,696	2,680	0	**17,376**	67,946
DDOU	7,414	1,270	0	**8,684**	27,307
Total	106,291	36,641	5,349	**148,281**	389,275

* Note: Depot acronyms are found in the Appendix and in the Base Closure and Realignment Section.

Because of DoD Force Structure and inventory drawdowns, depot workload is declining. This reduction is depicted in the figure below.

Figure 8.3
Actual and Projected Depot Workload
(Receipt Lines Plus Issue Lines - 000s)

Fiscal Year	Depot Workload	
1993	40.3	(Actual)
1994	34.8	(Actual)
1995	30.3	(Projected)
1996	28.8	(Projected)
1997	27.2	(Projected)
1998	25.3	(Projected)
1999	23.4	(Projected)
2000	21.8	(Projected)
2001	21.3	(Projected)

Physical capacity analysis

The second measure of capacity is physical storage space available and the requirement for that space. In FY 94, DLA had a total storage capacity of 618M (million) Attainable Cubic Feet (ACF) against a valid storage requirement of 451M Occupied Cubic Feet (OCF). These figures include locations affected by previous BRAC decisions in addition to all DLA distribution storage sites within the continental United States. These totals are shown in detail in the following figure. The total ACF consists of bulk space and bin and rack locations. The total OCF is the amount of space which is currently occupied.

Figure 8.4
Distribution Depot Excess Physical Capacity Analysis

(Figures Expressed in Millions)

Activity	ACF	OCF
DDAA	18,965	12,178
DDAG	15,442	8,808
DDCN	3,239	2,440
DDJF	4,936	3,444
DDLP	25,150	18,754
DDNV	29,512	19,377
DDTP	16,862	15,419
DDWG	18,358	13,926
DDBC	9,633	4,601
DDCT	2,315	1,876
DDDC	14,975	10,227
DDHU	15,625	13,190
DDMC	12,791	8,768
DDOO	18,595	16,654
DDPW	3,809	2,602
DDRT	23,007	20,894
DDST	26,318	17,846
DDCO	28,643	23,281
DDMT	33,980	28,373
DDRV	27,284	24,973
DDSP	69,572	59,234
DDJC	77,934	57,754
DDOU	31,838	23,887
Previously Brac'd Depots & Sites	48,784	29,518
Satellite Site Locations	39,993	13,163
TOTAL	617,560M	451,187M

The Storage Management Plan (SMP) details all the additions and reductions to available space and valid storage requirements. Changes to physical space include current on-going military construction, maximum utilization of existing space through efficiency gains from proper storage aids, and discontinued use of substandard storage facilities which are beyond economic repair. Major initiatives that impact warehouse storage requirements are DLA and Service inventory reductions of 52 percent and 47 percent respectively through disposal of obsolete material. In addition, troop drawdowns and the end of the Cold War are also driving inventory requirements downward. DLA is emphasizing creative methods of providing supply support without holding costly inventories. For example, DLA ICPs are aggressively pursuing innovative agreements with suppliers and customers that include Direct Vendor Delivery, Prime Vendor Arrangements, and Buy Response vs. Inventory Contracts. However, adequate storage of DoD assets remains paramount as we accommodate new requirements, European Retrograde, and an increased requirement for covered storage of materiel that is currently stored outside.

These initiatives coupled with previous BRAC actions are reflected in the SMP and will result in a 525M ACF against a storage requirement of 461M OCF. However, during the BRAC Executive Working Group deliberations, other additions and reductions were calculated commensurate with the BRAC 95 recommendations and are reflected in the two figures below.

Figure 8.5
Capacity FY 94 - FY 01

	ACF	ACF
Storage Space (Sep 94 DD 805 Data)		618M
Increases Through FY 01:		
New Construction	13M	
Maximize Utilization	22M	
Decreases Through FY 01:		
Substandard Buildings to Vacate	15M	
Vacate Outside BRAC	23M	
Vacate Previous BRAC	70M	
Vacate BRAC 95	114M	
Total Available FY 01		431M

Figure 8.6
Requirement FY 94 - FY 01

	OCF	OCF
Covered Storage Requirement (Sep 94 DD 805 Data)		450M
Increases through FY 01:		
Europe Returns	2M	
Out-to-Inside	18M	
ASO Pubs	6M	
AMC Residual Spt DMRD 902	17M	
Decreases through FY 01:		
DLA Inventory Reduction 71		
SVS Inventory Reduction 37	108M	
Subtotal		385M
Plus 15% Operating Level	67M	
Covered Storage Requirement FY 01		452M

BOTTOM LINE: SHORTFALL OF 21M

Capacity analysis conclusion

DLA's current and projected production capacity to process receipts and issues in the DLA Distribution System far exceeds current and projected requirements and can easily be met with any closure scenario considered by DLA. For example, incorporating projected workload reductions through year 2001 and our BRAC 95 recommendations, we will require only 28.2 percent of our bin throughput capacity; 77.9 percent of our covered bulk throughput capacity; and 54.0 percent of our open bulk throughput capacity.

Our current and projected physical storage space capacity also far exceeds our current and projected storage space requirements. While the need to store is the more limiting of the foregoing capacities, this known surplus is the rationale for disestablishing/closing existing distribution depots. A recent GAO audit report confirms the existence of Government storage capacity far in excess of requirements. The FY 95 BRAC recommendations will eliminate 114M ACF of storage space resulting in a potential shortfall of approximately 21M ACF. However, on-going and planned initiatives are projected which, when fully implemented, will potentially result in excess capacity by the year 2001. For example, Prime Vendor extended to a greater range of commodities; Direct Vendor Delivery extended to every feasible commodity class; Third Party Logistics which trades off DoD storage space for commercial distribution; discrete pricing which begins to charge Service customers for storage space; and a range of other innovative agreements with suppliers and customers. The point is, DLA is shifting to commercial methods which, in some companies, have virtually eliminated inventories and warehouses. In the future, we will attempt to store only war readiness/contingency material and those items which directly support maintenance. All of these factors were considered in projecting our future storage space requirements and were paramount in making our 95 BRAC recommendations.

To posture ourselves to respond to anticipated inventory drawdowns, DLA is recommending maximum installation closures. To enable this to occur, we have established Joint Cross-Service arrangements with the Navy and the Air Force to obtain additional storage space to bridge the 21M ACF potential deficit on those Navy and Air Force installations where we already have a DLA storage and distribution presence in support of an active maintenance depot. The Navy has offered additional storage at Norfolk and the Air Force has offered additional storage at the Air Logistics Centers. It is in the best interest of DLA and DoD to take advantage of these offers and to fully utilize these installations. This gives DLA a prudent hedge at existing maintenance locations in lieu of keeping open an additional installation. Additionally, this action will allow us to eliminate excess warehouse space in a timely and organized fashion as our future storage requirements are reduced.

Military Value analysis

Once excess capacity was determined, analysis of which sites provided the best contribution to the distribution mission was decided in two parallel evaluations:

- Military Value
- Strategic Analysis of Integrated Logistics System (SAILS)

The Military Value analysis was done in two separate subcategories due to significant difference in mission. The Stand-Alone Depot subcategory is presented first followed by the Collocated Depot subcategory.

Military Value analysis of the Stand-Alone Depots

Stand-Alone description. The Stand-Alone Depots "stand-alone" in the sense that they are not located with a maintenance function, but distribute a wide range of materiel to customers in many locations. The six Stand-Alone Depots provide the full range of distribution support to world-wide customers. They store active consumable items and are generally configured to have sufficient surge and throughput capacity to be a significant receiver and supplier of materiel within a given region, as well as worldwide. DLA's Concept of Operations calls for one large East coast and one large West coast depot to provide mobilization support. These depots store a significant amount of DoD's active inventory. They are also equipped with containerization and consolidation points to accommodate overseas and mobilization demand.

The remaining Stand-Alone Depots are in support of these two depots and are primarily for storage capability and local area demand. Susquehanna and San Joaquin are host activities with two major sites, New Cumberland/Mechanicsburg, PA and Sharpe/Tracy, CA, respectively. The Ogden, UT and Memphis, TN depots are also host activities. The Columbus, OH and Richmond, VA depots are tenants of other DLA activities.

Military Value was assessed in four areas: Mission Scope, Mission Suitability, Operational Efficiencies, and Expandability. Mission Scope addressed the essentiality of the mission to DoD, the strategic location of the depot in regard to current and future missions, and the depot's role in contingency operational readiness. Mission Suitability evaluated the age and condition of the depot, unique facilities, storage and throughput capacity, and distance to transportation. Operational efficiencies weighed both the cost of operating the depot and transportation costs. Expandability considered physical expansion capability and the ability to surge for mobilization. The figure below shows the topics and point values used in ranking Military Value.

Figure 8.7
Stand-Alone Depot Military Value Elements

Measure of Merit	Points
Mission Scope	**290**
Mission essential to DoD	(25)
Other DoD activity performing	(25)
Strategic location	(100)
Contingency operational readiness	(140)
Mission Suitability	**475**
Age & condition of facility	(135)
Unique facilities	(10)
Storage capacity	(150)
Specialized storage	(10)
Throughput capacity	(150)
Location	(20)
Operational Efficiencies	**100**
Base Operating Support costs	(35)
Real property maintenance costs	(35)
Transportation costs	(30)
Expandability	**135**
Facility/Installation expansion	(115)
Mobilization expansion	(20)
Total Points	**1000**

Results of the Military Value analysis are shown in the figure below.

Figure 8.8
Stand-Alone Depot Military Value Final Ranking

Depot	Mission Scope	Mission Suitability	Operational Efficiencies	Expandability	Total
DDJC	261	379	70	112	**822**
DDSP	239	369	76	75	**759**
DDMT	126	265	76	38	**505**
DDOU	133	234	72	66	**505**
DDRV	141	239	80	21	**481**
DDCO	132	220	84	32	**468**

The Military Value assessment for Stand-Alone Depots clearly show a preference for the DDJC and DDSP depots. The large throughput and capacity storage space available, in addition to the wartime contingency role, contributed to their significantly higher scores. The

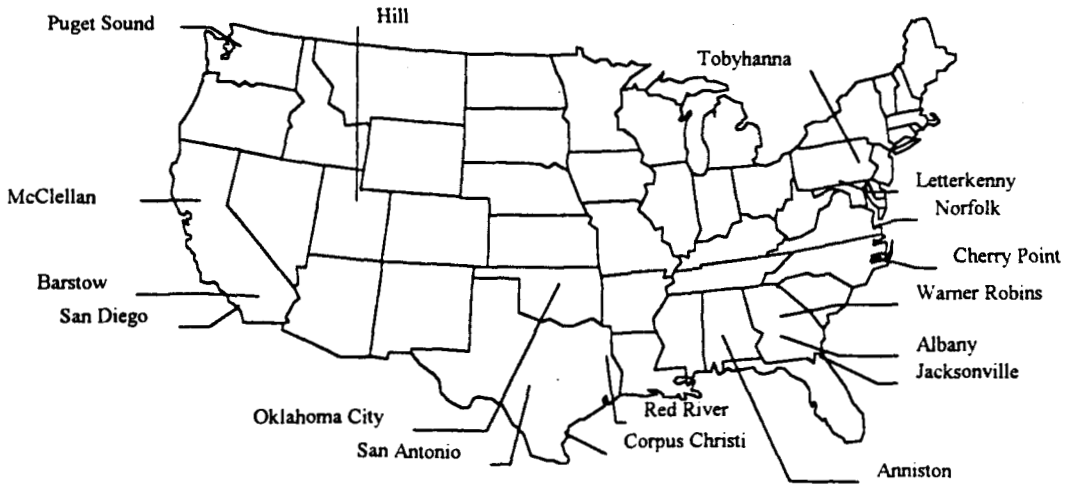
DDMT and DDOU depots were ranked third, primarily because of large amounts of available storage space and throughput. The two smallest depots, DDRV and DDCO, earned the fewest Military Value points.

In DLA's military judgment, two Stand-Alone Depots could be closed and one realigned without degradation of support to war or peacetime requirements. Although DDRV and DDCO ranked last in Military Value for distribution depots, they are both tenants of a DLA ICP. Military Value of the DLA Installations places Columbus (DDCO's host) at number one and Richmond (DDRV's host) at number three. At the same time, Ogden's Installation Military Value was fifth and Memphis sixth out of a total of six. These factors were considered in making the decision to close DDMT and DDOU. DLA's future throughput requirement can be achieved through utilization of the remaining open depots. However, because of the amount of physical storage space required in the overall system, the decision was made to take advantage of DDCO's collocation with DCSC and keep the depot open in a downsized/realigned status. It will be used primarily for slow-moving and war reserve material with the long-range intent of minimizing use of this site as storage requirements decline. Active items currently stored at DDCO will be attrited and stock replenishment will be sent to the two primary East and West coast depots, or to optimum locations in the distribution system.

Military Value analysis of the Collocated Depots

Collocated description. Collocated Depots are located on the same base with a service maintenance depot, which is usually the principal customer. While Collocated Depots may support other nearby customers and provide limited world-wide distribution support, the primary reason for their existence is to provide rapid response in support of the maintenance operation. Collocated Depots are shown in the figure below.

Figure 8.9
Collocated Depots



Military Value was assessed in four areas: Mission Scope, Mission Suitability, Operational Efficiencies, and Expandability. Mission Scope addressed the essentiality of the mission to DoD, the strategic location of the depot relative to its principal customers, special transportation requirements, and operational readiness. Mission Suitability evaluated the age and condition of the facility, storage and throughput capacity, and distance from transportation terminals. Operational Efficiencies weighed operating costs and transportation costs. Expandability considered physical expansion capability, excess storage capacity, and mobilization surge capability. The figure below shows the topics and point values used in ranking Military Value for Collocated Depots.

Figure 8.10
Collocated Depot Military Value Elements

Measure of Merit	Points
Mission Scope	**295**
Mission essential to DoD	(65)
Other DoD activities with mission	(25)
Strategic location	(160)
Special transportation	(25)
Operational readiness	(20)
Mission Suitability	**445**
Age & Condition of facility	(135)
Unique facilities	(25)
Storage capacity	(100)
Specialized storage	(40)
Throughput capacity	(100)
Location	(45)
Operational Efficiencies	**120**
Base Operating Support costs	(45)
Real property maintenance costs	(45)
Transportation costs	(30)
Expandability	**140**
Excess storage capacity	(90)
Facility/Installation expansion	(30)
Mobilization expansion	(20)
Total Points	**1000**

Figure 8.11
Collocated Depot Military Value Analysis

Depot	Mission Scope	Mission Suitability	Operational Efficiencies	Expandability	Total
DDNV	163	385	52	114	714
DDAA	233	292	61	88	674
DDLP	213	284	68	80	645
DDST	151	318	58	91	618
DDRT	159	307	83	56	605
DDWG	191	296	61	56	604
DDDC	181	306	60	57	604
DDAG	176	240	120	65	601
DDOO	175	299	59	35	568
DDMC	203	264	52	41	560
DDTP	204	248	71	21	544
DDHU	188	245	33	45	511
DDBC	194	193	62	53	502
DDCT	223	181	75	13	492
DDJF	196	188	52	23	459
DDCN	179	179	68	14	440
DDPW	142	203	55	20	420

Military Value influences. Military Value for Collocated Depots was influenced both by their capacities and their strategic advantage of being located with a major maintenance customer. In this category, when a Service-controlled Maintenance Depot is closed, the Military Value for the Collocated Depot is greatly reduced. The figure above provides Military Value analysis results for Collocated Depots prior to Service closure recommendations.

SAILS application to DLA BRAC analysis

The second part of the DLA Distribution Analysis used a mathematical optimization model known as the Strategic Analysis of Integrated Logistics Systems (SAILS) model. The overall objective of this model is to identify DLA's optimized depot configuration to minimize the relative distribution system operating costs. The SAILS model is a commercial software package that provides the capability to analyze complex distribution problems and is used by many of the Fortune 500 companies.

The SAILS model was used to examine infrastructure and transportation costs under different depot mix configurations. The infrastructure costs in the model represent "overhead" required to maintain DLA's distribution system plant equipment and support services. The model also measured changes in overall transportation costs associated with the movement of materiel from suppliers to depots and from depots to customers under different depot configurations.

For this analysis, the total relative system operating cost from each fixed configuration was obtained as the measure of effectiveness for that configuration. The objective of the effort was to identify the relative merits of closing each facility by comparison of system costs between runs. The Distribution Concept of Operations affirms DLA's commitment to maintain a presence at Collocated Depots not recommended for disestablishment or closure. Therefore, the model considered all collocated Depots not offered for closure as fixed. Local demand and storage requirements were satisfied by their capacity. Optimization runs looked at trade-offs between the Stand-Alone Depots. A significant factor in the analysis was inbound cost from suppliers to depot and outbound cost from depot to customer. Thus, the SAILS model would favor retention of that combination of depots which provides the lowest operating cost.

Because the SAILS analysis addressed only relative operating costs, it was imperative that results from it be used with other information in the development of closure recommendations. Operating cost information must be combined with closure cost information (as obtained from COBRA analysis) to obtain the complete cost picture. Additionally, because SAILS provided only a peacetime look at operations, the SAILS Model results was considered along with the Military Value analysis which included consideration of DLA's ability to respond to mobilization conditions and other, less quantitative factors. Results of the SAILS Model are shown in the figure below.

Figure 8.12
Stand-Alone SAILS Model Results

Baseline-Total System (Workload Shift)						Total Relative Operating Cost
Columbus	Memphis	Ogden	Richmond	San Joaquin	Susquehanna	272,065

Configuration-Total System						Total Relative Operating Cost
————	Memphis	Ogden	Richmond	San Joaquin	Susquehanna	265,407
Columbus	————	Ogden	Richmond	San Joaquin	Susquehanna	263,319
Columbus	Memphis	———	Richmond	San Joaquin	Susquehanna	263,244
Columbus	Memphis	Ogden	————	San Joaquin	Susquehanna	267,966
Columbus	Memphis	Ogden	Richmond	————	Susquehanna	258,169
Columbus	Memphis	Ogden	Richmond	San Joaquin	————	283,375
Columbus	————	———	Richmond	San Joaquin	Susquehanna	250,846
Columbus	————	Ogden	————	San Joaquin	Susquehanna	261,263
Columbus	Memphis	———	————	San Joaquin	Susquehanna	255,539

————	Depot X is closed
Depot Y	Depot Y is open

Assumptions:
Realignment of Columbus
Closure of Red River and Letterkenny

Analysis of alternatives

DLA's analysis of distribution depots was greatly influenced by military judgment. There are several tenets that were held constant throughout the deliberative process:

- When a Military Service determined that a Maintenance Depot was surplus to their needs, DLA would consider closing collocated distribution functions. The logic was twofold: first, the maintenance depot is by far the biggest customer and primary reason for DLA presence; and second, complete closure of that facility infrastructure generates the best economic return to DoD.

- In the case of Stand-Alone Depots, throughput capacity and storage space to support a two front contingency scenario is paramount. Containerization and consolidation points (CCP) and airlift capability to support mobilization are required. Activities that can provide this type of support, one on each coast, are strongly favored for retention.

- To maximize efficiencies and reduce overall costs, take advantage of storage space at depots collocated with another activity.

Analysis of staffing requirements to accommodate workload moving from a closed, disestablished, or realigned site considered POM reductions and other efficiencies gained from economies of scale. DLA has ongoing initiatives such as activity based costing, benchmarking, tailored logistics, Distribution Standard System, and discrete pricing. These initiatives, along with significant workload reductions, are projected to decrease DLA's distribution workforce prior to FY 01. Further, consolidation of workload at fewer sites is projected to improve productivity within direct labor by 25 percent. In addition, non-direct labor requirements are expected to reduce by 25 percent through elimination of duplicate effort. Taking these factors into consideration, it is projected that only 60 percent of the direct labor would be required to perform the workload transferred from a disestablished depot to a gaining depot; and, only 35 percent of the non-direct labor would be required at the gaining depot. All percentages first allowed for previously programmed POM changes. In the case of a realigned depot, which will be used primarily for slow moving and war reserve materiel, only 20 percent of the workforce (after POM changes) will be transferred to an active depot. A small contingent will remain to perform distribution duties at the realigned site.

DLA looked at numerous scenarios that provided support to the overall Concept of Operations. The scenario disestablishing DDRT and DDLP; closing DDMT and DDOU; and realigning DDCO yielded the best mix of sustaining workload capacity, utilizing storage

capacity and maintaining sufficient Military Value across the Agency. It was the judgment of the DLA BRAC Executive Group that this combination provided the best future distribution operation for the Department of Defense.

The analysis considered downsizing to accommodate our future requirements. In consonance with our Concept of Operations, Military Value, and the SAILS model analyses, DLA recommends closure of the DDMT and DDOU Stand-Alone Depots, and follows the Army lead in disestablishing DDRT and DDLP. The realignment of DDCO is the result of requirements for inactive storage only, and the fact that active workload from DDCO can be accommodated most efficiently at the two primary East and West coast depots (DDSP and DDJC). Because of the large amount of conforming hazardous materiel storage space, new construction and mechanization, close proximity to customers, and collocation with another DLA activity, DDRV remains without change. Additionally, because of the large amounts of storage and throughput capacities, CCP capabilities, and location to transportation ports of embarkation for contingency support, both DDSP and DDJC remain open in an active status. DLA distribution depots collocated with a maintenance depot not selected for closure by their respective Service remain open.

Return on investment analysis

Starting in 1996 and ending in the year 2001, this scenario provided a one time cost of $308.2M and a total net savings of $16.2M. The net present value after 20 years was a savings of $874.4M and a steady state savings of $88M. This scenario efficiently utilized all available storage space in the system.

Impact assessment

Economic assessment

Economic impacts of the DLA BRAC recommendation for distribution depots and Region Headquarters ranges from a small positive impact to a fairly significant negative impact. Anticipated changes in staffing, how those changes influence community support employment, and impact on local employment are provided in the figure below.

Figure 8.13
Personnel Impacts Resulting From Depot Decisions

	Direct Change	Indirect Change	Total Change	Percent Impact	Cummulative Impact	MSA
Losing Sites						
DDCO	-365	-632	-997	-0.1	-0.1	Columbus, OH
DDLP	-378	-370	-748	-1.2	-8.5	Franklin County, PA
DDMT	-1300 (55)*	-2049	-3349	-0.6	-1.5	Memphis, TN-Arkansas-Mississippi
DDOU	-1113 (11)*	-1834	-2947	-0.4	-0.3	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT
DDRT	-821	-781	-1602	-2.7	-7.7	Texarkana, TX-Arkansas
Gaining Sites						
DDRE	89	115	204	0.1	0.2	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA
DDSP	297	163	460	0.1	0.2	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA
DDRW	291	387	678	0.3	0.6	Stockton-Lodi, CA
DDJC	213	117	330	0.2	0.6	Stockton-Lodi, CA
DDAA	539	503	1042	1.7	-14.7	Anniston, AL
DRMS HQ	97	42	139	0.2	0.2	Calhoun County, MI
DGSC	24	38	62	0.0	0.1	Richmond-Petersburg, VA

* Number in parentheses represents contractors currently at the site. This number is included in the total.

Community assessment

The addition of 89 personnel to the DDRE work force and the addition of 297 personnel to the DDSP work force will increase the combined personnel strength of these two activities by approximately 12 percent. The impact of this increase, including dependents, on the population base of the Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA metropolitan area is negligible. Community infrastructure data for this area gathered in the DLA BRAC 95 analysis provides evidence that the community can absorb this increase and can provide support to the forces, missions, and personnel at DDRE and DDSP.

DDRW and DDJC are located in San Joaquin County, CA. The addition of 291 personnel to the DDRW work force and the addition of 213 personnel to the DDJC work force will increase the combined personnel strength of these two activities by approximately 18 percent. The impact of this increase, including dependents, on the population base of San Joaquin County, CA is negligible. Community infrastructure data for this area gathered in the DLA BRAC 95 analysis provides evidence that the community can absorb this increase and can provide support to the forces, missions, and personnel at DDRW and DDJC.

DDAA is located in Calhoun County, AL. The addition of 539 personnel to DDAA's work force will increase the activity's personnel strength by approximately 60 percent. Including dependents, the potential population increase to the area associated with the influx of new

personnel to DDAA's rolls is approximately 1,650, or approximately a 1.4 percent increase to Calhoun County's population base. Community infrastructure data for the Anniston, AL area gathered in the DLA BRAC 95 analysis provides evidence that the community can absorb this increase and can provide support to the forces, missions, and personnel at DDAA.

Community impacts for depot tenants affected by depot closure are as follows. The addition of 97 personnel to the Headquarters, DRMS work force at Battle Creek, MI will increase the personnel strength of the activity by approximately 20 percent. The impact of this increase, including dependents, on the population base of the Battle Creek, MI metropolitan area is negligible. Community infrastructure data for this area gathered in the DLA BRAC 95 analysis provides evidence that the community can absorb this increase and can provide support to the forces, missions, and personnel at DRMS, including the forces, missions, and personnel at the Defense Logistics Services Center which is collocated with DRMS at the Battle Creek, MI Federal Center. Impacts on the Richmond community are discussed in Section 7 of the Description of Analyses.

Environmental assessment

The environmental impacts associated with the BRAC 95 decisions are negligible. A summary of the environmental conditions present at the Stand-Alone and Collocated Depots are identified in the figures below.

Figure 8.14
Environmental Site Summary for Stand-Alone Depots

Activity	IRP Sites	TSDF	Wetlands/ Sensitive Habitats	100-Year Floodplain	Threatened/ Endangered Species	Farmlands/ Forested Areas	Historic/Cultural Resources	Minerals/Energy Resources	Asbestos	PCB Equipment	Lead-Based Paint	Air Quality Considerations	Water Quality Considerations
DDCO	✓								✓				
DDJC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
DDMT	✓	✓							✓	✓			
DDOU	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓			✓	
DDRV	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	
DDSP	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓				

Figure 8.15
Environmental Site Summary for Collocated Depots

Activity	IRP Sites	TSDF	Wetlands/ Sensitive Habitats	100-Year Floodplain	Threatened/ Endangered Species	Farmlands/ Forested Areas	Historic/Cultural Resources	Minerals/Energy Resources	Asbestos	PCB Equipment	Lead-Based Paint	Air Quality Considerations	Water Quality Considerations
DDAA	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
DDAG	✓		✓						✓				
DDCN	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓			
DDJF	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓				✓
DDLP	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			
DDNV			✓	✓			✓		✓			✓	
DDTP	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓		
DDWG	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓			
DDBC	✓								✓				✓
DDCT	✓						✓	✓					
DDDC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
DDHU	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓				
DDMC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	
DDOO	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			
DDPW	✓								✓				
DDRT	✓		✓			✓			✓				
DDST	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓				

Any realignment of personnel from one location to another will increase the generation and disposal of solid waste, increase emissions of air pollutants, and increase treatment of wastewater effluent. Depending on the realignment scenario, other impacts may also result. A summary of the environmental impacts at the receiving locations is identified in the figure below.

Figure 8.16
Environmental Impacts at the Receiving Locations

BRAC Receiver	Hazardous Waste	Solid Waste	Wetlands/ Sensitive Habitats	Threatened/ Endangered Species	Air Quality	Groundwater/ Potable Water	Surface Water	Wastewater	Compliance Cost
DDJC	✓	✓			✓			✓	✓
DDSP	✓	✓			✓			✓	✓
DDAA	✓	✓			✓			✓	✓
DGSC	✓	✓			✓			✓	✓
DDRE		✓			✓			✓	
DDRW		✓			✓			✓	
DRMS HQ		✓			✓			✓	
Other	✓	✓			✓			✓	✓

DDJC, DDSP, DDAA, DGSC. The realignment of workload and associated personnel to these locations will increase the daily tonnage of solid waste generated and disposed and wastewater effluent to be treated. These increases do not exceed the current contract quantities established at the receiving locations; therefore the impact is negligible.

The level of air pollutants emitted at the receiving locations will also increase due to the increase in workload and associated personnel. This increase may require certain operations or activities to modify and/or apply for new permits, which may result in an increase in compliance costs. In addition, DDJC, DDSP, and DGSC are located in areas currently designated as nonattainment for one or more criteria air pollutants. In other words, the level of air pollutants at these installation areas is higher than the level allowed by the federal standards. DDJC is currently undergoing special actions in order to comply with the State Implementation Plan (SIP) and DGSC is currently implementing a non-mandatory program. The realigning work force will also be subject to these actions.

Due to the substantial increase in workload and materiel storage, receiving locations may incur an increase in hazardous waste generated and stored. Although there are no limitations on accepting this increase, modifications and/or applications for new permits may be required. This, too, may result in an increase in compliance costs.

DDRE, DDRW, DRMS HQ. The work force realigned to these locations and the operations currently performed at these locations are administrative in nature. Although these BRAC actions will impact solid waste, air quality, and wastewater, these impacts are negligible. DRMS HQ is a tenant occupying GSA-leased space. GSA is responsible for the environmental impacts and environmental restoration costs at the installation. Only Air Quality data was collected and analyzed to ensure that realignment scenarios would comply with EPA Clean Air Act regulations and the State Implementation Plan.

The realignment of the work force will increase the daily tonnage of solid waste generated and disposed and wastewater effluent to be treated at the receiving locations. These increases do not exceed the current contract quantities established at the receiving locations; therefore the impact is negligible.

The realignment of the work force will also increase the air pollutants emitted at the receiving locations. The impact is negligible due to the number of personnel, and their corresponding operations, relocating. The DDRW installation is located in an area designated as nonattainment for several criteria air pollutants and is currently undergoing special actions in order to comply with the State Implementation Plan. The realigning work force will also be subject to these actions.

Other. DLA BRAC actions will move a considerable number of people to sites yet to be determined, referred to as "Base X" in the BRAC analysis. Workload and personnel will be distributed to optimum locations within the total distribution network. Because each of these bases will experience a small net increase in workload and associated personnel, it is anticipated that the environmental impacts will be negligible.

Summary

DLA's final recommendations are to close DDMT and DDOU; disestablish DDLP and DDRT; and realign DDCO. This action is based on an in-depth analysis of Military Value, anticipated future distribution requirements, optimal depot configurations, and the COBRA analysis. The proposals redirect infrastructure, reduce costs, and position DLA where it needs to be for the Twenty-First Century. These recommendations are based on the military judgment of DLA's most experienced and senior managers and is the most appropriate course of action to pursue in the FY 95 Base Closure process.

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. DLA guy: since eliminated
- 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

SECDEF will make an announcement on all DoD BRAC 95 recommendations later today, 28 Feb 95.

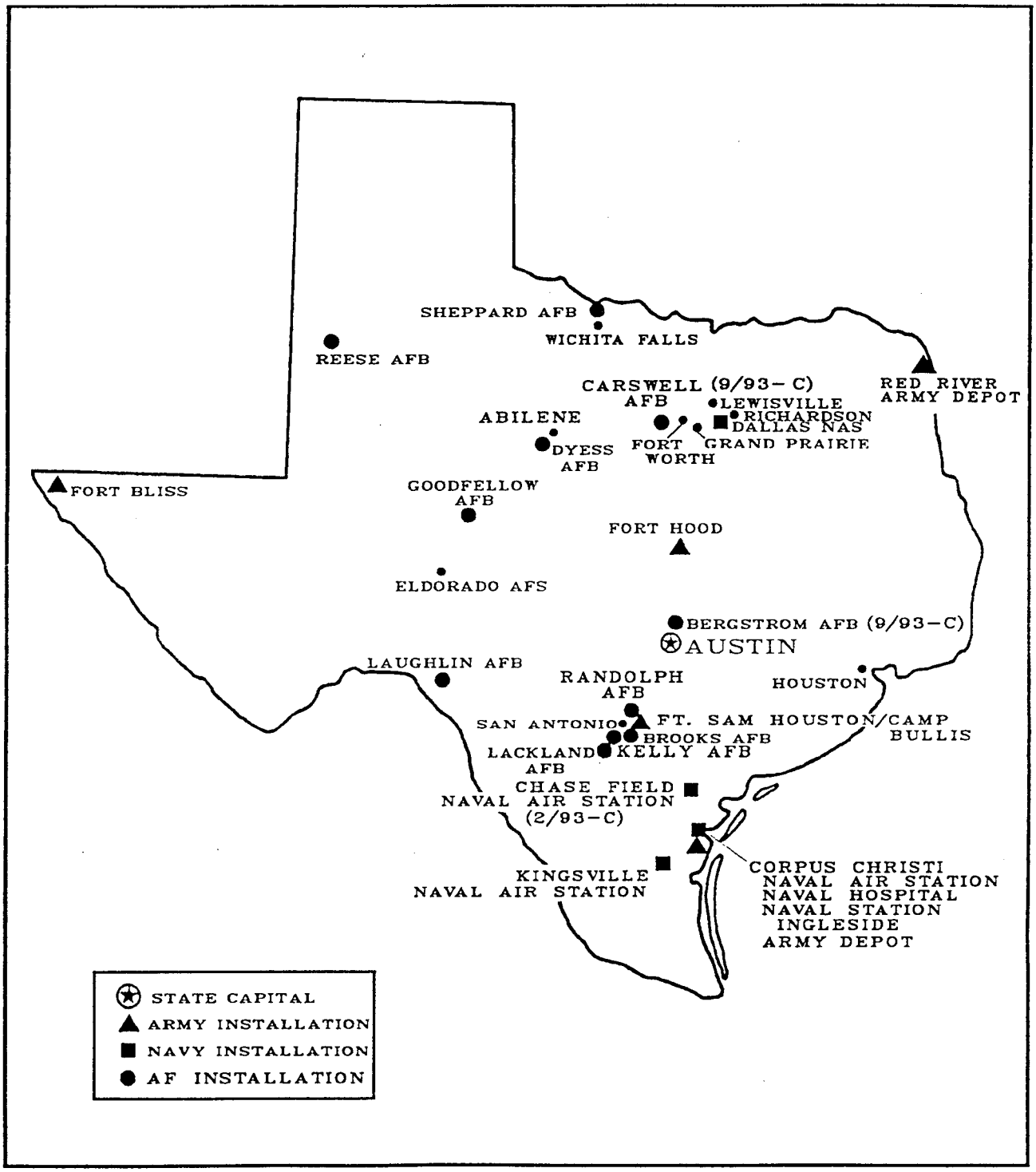
SECDEF will testify 1 Mar and SecArmy will testify on 7 Mar 95 before the BRAC Commission.

Copies of the Army's report are available for copying in Room G2L2, Rayburn House Office Building and B15, Russell Senate Office Building.

CLOSE HOLD

MAP NO. 44

TEXAS



Prepared By: Washington Headquarters Services
Directorate for Information
Operations and Reports

TEXAS

FISCAL YEAR 1994 (DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

Personnel/Expenditures	Total	Army	Navy & Marine Corps	Air Force	Other Defense Activities
I. Personnel - Total	271,840	142,401	34,473	88,230	6,736
Active Duty Military	102,544	53,953	6,076	42,515	0
Civilian	54,341	20,281	1,994	25,330	6,736
Reserve & National Guard	114,955	68,167	26,403	20,385	0
II. Expenditures - Total	$15,346,504	$5,587,481	$2,641,691	$5,806,517	$1,310,815
A. Payroll Outlays - Total	7,201,074	3,088,752	710,561	3,183,886	217,875
Active Duty Military Pay	2,585,447	1,319,835	237,585	1,028,027	0
Civilian Pay	1,751,277	705,033	66,018	762,351	217,875
Reserve & National Guard Pay	243,639	150,266	30,949	62,424	0
Retired Military Pay	2,620,711	913,618	376,009	1,331,084	0
B. Prime Contracts Over $25,000 Total	8,145,430	2,498,729	1,931,130	2,622,631	1,092,940
Supply and Equipment Contracts	3,458,801	498,379	543,614	1,376,686	1,040,122
RDT&E Contracts	1,744,152	675,217	840,598	217,862	10,475
Service Contracts	2,292,966	734,965	505,895	1,009,763	42,343
Construction Contracts	522,571	463,228	41,023	18,320	0
Civil Function Contracts	126,940	126,940	0	0	0

Major Locations of Expenditures	Expenditures			Major Locations of Personnel	Military and Civilian Personnel		
	Total	Payroll Outlays	Prime Contracts		Total	Active Duty Military	Civilian
Fort Worth	$2,491,622	$189,070	$2,302,552	Fort Hood	33,695	29,552	4,143
San Antonio	2,271,483	1,630,004	641,479	Kelly AFB	19,317	4,650	14,667
Fort Hood	1,159,423	857,030	302,393	Fort Bliss	18,175	16,123	2,052
Dallas	939,598	136,735	802,863	Lackland AFB	16,437	13,464	2,973
Corpus Christi	614,491	274,702	339,789	Fort Sam Houston	12,514	8,640	3,874
Fort Bliss	608,710	488,367	120,343	Randolph AFB	8,025	5,165	2,860
Houston	451,397	108,447	342,950	Shep AFB/Wich Falls	7,998	6,519	1,479
Grand Prairie	390,250	23,033	367,217	Corpus Christi	6,019	1,852	4,167
Shep AFB/Wich Falls	383,887	204,525	179,362	Dyess AFB	5,490	5,043	447
Austin	370,752	146,817	223,935	Brooks AFB	3,390	1,798	1,592

Prime Contracts Over $25,000 (Prior Three Years)	Total	Army	Navy & Marine Corps	Air Force	Other Defense Activities
Fiscal Year 1993	$9,010,273	$2,484,013	$1,708,662	$3,701,601	$1,115,997
Fiscal Year 1992	8,671,793	2,695,313	1,454,931	3,311,311	1,210,238
Fiscal Year 1991	10,225,414	2,400,595	1,758,415	4,592,133	1,474,271

Top Five Contractors Receiving the Largest Dollar Volume of Prime Contract Awards in this State	Total Amount	Major Area of Work	
		FSC or Service Code Description	Amount
1. TEXTRON INC	$984,510	RDTE/Aircraft-Engineering Development	$643,829
2. LOCKHEED CORPORATION	713,483	Aircraft Fixed Wing	410,671
3. TEXAS INSTRUMENTS INCORPORATED	687,808	Guided Missile Components	165,219
4. GENERAL DYNAMICS CORPORATION	611,673	Aircraft Fixed Wing	614,049
5. LTV AEROSPACE AND DEFENSE CO	276,036	RDTE/Missile and Space Systems-Advanced De	211,690
Total of Above	$3,273,510	(40.2% of total awards over $25,000)	

Prepared by: Washington Headquarters Services
Directorate for Information
Operations and Reports

DEPOT MAINTENANCE
JOINT CROSS SERVICE GROUP
RECOMMENDATIONS

The Data Analysis Team (DAT) of the JCSG-DM has completed their analysis of the data provided by each of the services The analysis has resulted in a recommendation of two possible alternatives.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 1

MINIMIZE SITES #1 RUN: This alternative recommendation closes eight sites and reduces excess capacity by 30M Direct Labor Hours (DLHs). The eight sites are **LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT (LEAD), RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT (RRAD),** San Antonio Air Logistics Center (ALC), Naval Aviation Depot Jacksonville, Naval Shipyard Pearl Harbor, Naval Surface Warfare Center Crane, and Naval Undersea Warfare Center Keyport.

Based on the closure of LEAD and RRAD, the following major impacts affecting Army workloads is:

- Tactical missiles from LEAD to three locations
  - **ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT (ANAD)** 502,000 DLHs
  - ALC Ogden 140,000 DLHs
  - MCLB Barstow 48,00 DLHs
- Self-Propelled Artillery (416,000 DLHs) from LEAD to ANAD and Towed Combat Vehicles to MCLB Barstow (42,000 DLHs)
- Tracked Combat Vehicles from RRAD (1,142,000 DLHs) to ANAD and an additional 54,000 DLHs split between MCLB Albany and MCLB Barstow
- **TOBYHANNA ARMY DEPOT (TOAD)** gains 400,000 DLHs from Ground & Shipboard Communications and Electronic Equipment Radio Communications from the Marine Corps and Special Interest Items (TMDE) from ALC San Antonio.

Additionally, there is a **consolidation** of 229,000 DLHs from **CORPUS CHRISTI ARMY DEPOT (CCAD)** to other services. **ANAD** will move small arms to MCLB Albany (232,000 DLHs).

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 2

MINIMIZE EXCESS CAPACITY #1 RUN - This alternative recommendation closes eight sites and reduces excess capacity by approximately 36M DLHs. The eight sites are **LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT (LEAD), RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT (RRAD),** Air Logistics Center (ALC) San Antonio, ALC Sacramento, Naval Aviation Depot Jacksonville, and **two** of the following three facilities from Naval Shipyard Long Beach, Naval Shipyard Portsmouth or Naval Shipyard Pearl Harbor, and **either** Naval Surface Warfare Center Louisville

or Naval Undersea Warfare Center Keyport

Based on this recommendation, the Army workloads that shift as a result of closing LEAD and RRAD are the same as in MINIMIZE SITES #1 above.

- **TOAD** gains 1,500,000 DLHs resulting from the closure of ALC Sacramento with the depot becoming the single site depot for radio communications, electronic warfare, and satellite control/space sensors.

Recommended workload consolidations not resulting from closures, remains the same as in MINIMIZE SITES #1

The alternatives that have been provided by JCSG-DM are very similar to those that are being studied by Army. Presently, ARMY is preparing an "initial response" to OSD providing comments as to the validity of the proposed recommendations. Tasking document has be forwarded to ASA-IL&M and is being worked at AMC headquarters. The response will not go forward until released by appropriate ARMY leadership.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310-0102

16 DEC 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (LOGISTICS)

SUBJECT: Joint Cross-Service group for Depot Maintenance (JCSG-DM) BRAC-95 Alternatives

Your November 22 memorandum seeks a "quick look" analysis of the JCSG-DM initial depot maintenance analysis. Among other things, JCSG-DM recommends depot maintenance closure at Red River and Letterkenny Army Depots.

As part of the Army's own BRAC-95 analysis of five Army depots, these two activities were identified as study candidates for potential closure. Although we have reached no final decisions, analysis thus far suggests that Red River as a closure candidate is much more feasible than Letterkenny. The following, in no particular order, conveys some of our current thinking:

- The Army's operational blueprint which guides our BRAC analysis requires that sufficient depot capacity be retained to meet our CORE capability requirements, centered by commodity group--aircraft, communications-electronics, ground combat vehicles, and missiles. This scheme also provides an alignment, synergy and life cycle linkage with the four major AMC commodity commands. Closure of Red River alone forces us to accept a substantial shortfall of combat vehicle capacity against our full wartime requirement. In this commodity area, alone, additional closure of Letterkenny compounds the CORE shortfall, commodity area, possibly requiring further expansion of Anniston's capabilities. It also breaks our desired alignment with the commodity commands (MICOM).

- Both depots are multi-mission and include major ammunition storage capabilities which we must retain. The two depots differ substantially in their physical configurations. Red River is contiguous to Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant; therefore, the maintenance portion can be closed and its ammunition storage and other tenants can be accommodated by becoming part of

Lone Star. Letterkenny, however, is a "stand-alone" installation. Closure of the maintenance facilities will still require 18,100 acres of ammunition storage and the asociated staffing to be retained.

- Finally, closing Letterkenny would significantly complicate ongoing consolidation of virtually all tactical missile workload directed by BRAC-93. As you know, this consolidation was directed after DoD submitted its plan to close Letterkenny. Apart from the missile consolidation, arguments for closure today do not seem to be any more compelling than those previously rejected; and in fact, DoD would lose the synergy and efficiencies we hoped to gain by consolidating missile maintenance workload and missile storage. We have examined scenarios which would retain and "enclave" this missile maintenance at Letterkenny while closing the remainder, but these do not appear promising at this point in time.

We will continue our COBRA analysis of these two depots.

Joe R. Reeder

Per our discussion, Jim.

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET, SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209
(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: April 25, 1995

TIME: 10:00 a.m.

MEETING WITH: Red River Army Depot Representatives

SUBJECT: Follow-up COBRA and back-up stats on Red River presentation

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number:

Dr. Philip DuVall, Community Representative
Dennis Lewis, Community Representative
Dwight Bird, Community Representative
Bill Brittenham, Community Representative
Tim Rupli, Consultant
Pat Devlin, Representative Chapman's Office

Commission Staff:

Chip Walgren, Manager, State and Local Liaison
Jim Schufreider; Manager, House Liaison
Ed Brown, Army Team Leader
Bob Cook, Interagency Issues Team Leader
Bob Miller, Army DoD Analyst

MEETING PURPOSE: Community representatives provided additional information in suuport of the claims that they made during the Dallas Regional Hearing. Information included layouts of the facilities and information packets on Red River Army Depot and Defense Depot, Red River. Copies are attached to this report.

(miller\doc\redriver\mm-ddrt.doc)

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET, SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209
(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: March 9, 1995

TIME: 2:00

MEETING WITH: Cong. Jim Chapman and Red River Defense Fund Steering Committee (RRDFSC)

SUBJECT: Red River Army Depot and Defense Distribution Depot Red River

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number:

Phillip DuVall; RRDFSC
Dennis Lewis; RRDFSC
Fred Milton; RRDFSC
Charles Cheatham; RRDFSC
Pat Devlin; Cong. Jim Chapman's Office
Billy Moore; Cong. Jim Chapman's Office
Steve Ronnel; Sen. David Pryor's Office
Mike Champness; Sen. Phil Gramm's Office
Brian Moran; Sen. Dale Bumpers' Office
Dave Davis; Sen. Kay Bailey Hutchison's Office
Bob Brooks; Cong. Jay Dickey's Office
Tim Rupli; Consultant
J.R. Reskovac; Consultant

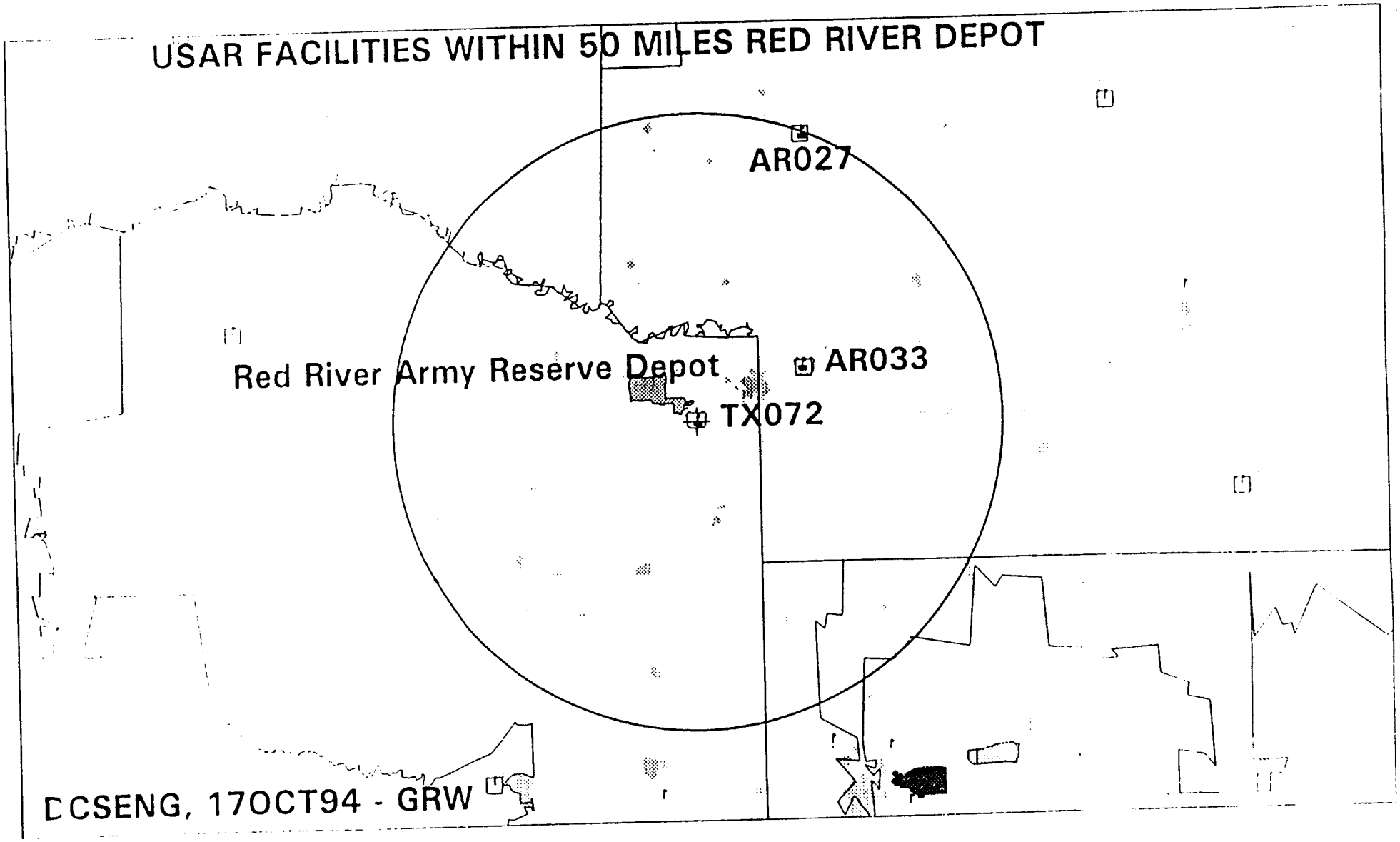
ED RUTTIS
STATE OF TEXAS
REP

Commission Staff:

The Honorable Al Cornella, Commissioner
David Lyles, Staff Director
Charles Smith, Executive Director/Special Assistant
Madelyn Creedon, General Counsel
Wade Nelson, Director of Communications
Cece Carman, Director of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs
Chip Walgren, Manager, State and Local Liaison
Jim Schufreider, Manager, House Liaison

Ben Borden, Director, Review & Analysis
Ed Brown, Army Team Leader
Bob Cook, Interagency Issues Team Leader
Jim Owsley, Cross-Service Team Leader
Bob Miller, Army Team Analyst

MEETING PURPOSE: Representatives of RRDFSC presented data in support of retention of Red River Army Depot. Some of the data appears to conflict with Army data. In addition, RRDFSC presented a copy of a letter from Under Secretary of the Army Reeder, subject: Joint Cross-Service Group for Depot Maintenance (JCSG-DM) BRAC-95 Alternatives. Copies of these documents are attached. Additional copies have been forwarded to The Army Basing Study office for comment.


USAR FACILITIES WITHIN 50 MILES RED RIVER DEPOT
AR027
Red River Army Reserve Depot
AR033
TX072
DCSENG, 17OCT94 - GRW

ANNEX A, INSTALLATION ASSESSMENT

RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT (A-21)

1. WHAT USAR UNITS/ACTIVITIES ARE STATIONED AT THIS INSTALLATION? WHAT ARE THE ASSIGNED, AUTHORIZED AND REQUIRED STRENGTHS OF THE UNITS?

There are no USAR units/activities at Red River Army Depot.

2. ARE ANY OF THE UNITS/ACTIVITIES SCHEDULED FOR INACTIVATIONS OR RELOCATION? (E-DATE)

No inactivations, activations, or relocations are planned for Red River Army Depot.

3. WHAT IS THE NUMBER OF ASSIGNED FULL-TIME SUPPORT PERSONNEL (CIVILIAN & MILITARY) OF THE USAR UNITS/ACTIVITIES AT THIS INSTALLATION?

Not applicable.

4. HOW MANY ACTIVE GUARD AND RESERVE (AGR) SOLDIERS ARE IN GOVERNMENT QUARTERS ON THIS INSTALLATION?

There are no AGR soldiers in government quarters on Red River Army Depot.

5. ARE OFF-INSTALLATION RESERVE FACILITIES AVAILABLE TO SUPPORT THE UNITS/ACTIVITIES?

There are no USARC facilities on Red River Army Depot. Based on our analysis, there are no USAR facilities within a 50 mile radius recommended for relocation, if Red River Army Depot is closed. Information on the three USAR facilities within 50 miles considered for relocation is available upon request from the USARC DCSCOMPT.

6. WHAT USAR UNITS TRAIN HERE (AT/ADT)? CAN TRAINING BE PROVIDED AT OTHER SITES (I.E. ECS)? ARE THERE ARNG OR "PURPLE" TRAINING FACILITIES LOCATED IN CLOSE PROXIMITY FOR "JOINT-USE"? IDENTIFY IMPACT ON CFP AND ARMY RESERVE TRAINING BRIGADES SEPARATELY?

Attachment 1 is a listing of the USAR soldiers/units which train (AT/ADT) at Red River Army Depot in FY 94. These units total 205 personnel, 12 officers and 193 enlisted. Training can be relocated to other depots/training areas.

Red River Army Depot

7. WHAT IS THE IMPACT OF DIVESTING INTEREST IN THIS INSTALLATION (i.e., TRAINING/FACILITIES/COST)? ARE THERE EXISTING AC/USAR PARTNERSHIPS?

There are no USARC facilities on Red River Army Depot.

8. WHICH ARMY INSTALLATIONS OR OTHER DOD INSTALLATIONS ARE WITHIN 150 MILES (CLOSEST THREE AND DISTANCE)? DOES SIMULTANEOUS CLOSING OF ALL MAJOR TRAINING AREAS WITH 150 MILES OF THIS INSTALLATION HAVE AN ADVERSE IMPACT ON RESERVE TRAINING/READINESS?

Not applicable.

9. DOES THE USAR WANT TO ESTABLISH/EXPAND AN ENCLAVE? WHAT UNITS/ACTIVITIES WOULD THE ENCLAVE SUPPORT?

The USARC would not want to establish an enclave on Red River Army Depot.

10. IF ENCLAVING IS SUPPORTED, WHAT COSTS/SAVINGS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH THE INITIATIVE (MCAR/OMAR/LEASES/ETC)?

Not applicable.

11. IF RELOCATION OF THE TRAINING FACILITIES IS REQUIRED, WHAT COSTS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH THE INITIATIVE (MCAR/OMAR/LEASES)?

Not applicable.

12. IS THIS INSTALLATION A DESIGNATED MOBILIZATION SITE? CAN IT BE CLOSED WITHOUT MOBILIZATION IMPACT?

Red River Army Depot is not a designated mobilization site.

13. WHAT ARE THE POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON THE ARMY RESERVE RECRUITING IN THE MARKET AREA (50 MILE RADIUS)?

There are no significant impacts.

14. WHAT UNIQUE LOCAL MARKET FACTORS DIRECTLY SUPPORT USAR UNITS ON THIS INSTALLATION (I.E. MEDICAL UNITS THAT RELY ON LOCAL MEDICAL SCHOOLS, ETC.)?

There are no unique market/demographic factors in support of USAR units.

Red River Army Depot continued

15. WHAT FACTORS ARE TO BE CONSIDERED IN RETAINING/RELOCATING TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS AND DATA BASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (RCAS)?

There are no factors to be considered regarding telecommunications systems and database management systems (RCAS).

16. IS THE ARMY RESERVE COMMAND INTERESTED IN ASSUMING COMMAND AND CONTROL OF THIS INSTALLATION TO RETAIN TRAINING AND SUPPORT FACILITIES?

The USARC is not interested in assuming command and control of Red River Army Depot.

ANNEX A, INSTALLATION ASSESSMENT - Red River Army Depot, Texas

The following U.S. Army Reserve units conduct annual training at Red River Army Depot for a total of 205 Reservists (12-O/193-E):

279 CS CO
850 CS CO

Atch 1

BASE VISIT REPORT

RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT

6 APRIL, 1995

LEAD COMMISSIONER:

Chairman Dixon

ACCOMPANYING COMMISSIONERS:

Commissioner Cornella
Commissioner Kling

COMMISSION STAFF:

David Lyles, Staff Director
Ben Borden, Director of Review and Analysis
Bob Cook, Interagency Team Leader
Liz King, Counsel
Bob Miller, Army Team Analyst

LIST OF ATTENDEES:

COL Hall, CDR, Red River Army Depot
LTC Knapper, CDR, Defense Depot Red River
Congressman Jim Chapman
MG Claude B. Donovan, USA (Ret),
Bob Barnes, Westinghouse Electric Corporation

BASE'S PRESENT MISSION:

Store and maintain general supplies and ammunition; maintain and overhaul combat vehicles (Bradley Fighting Vehicle System, M113 Armored Personnel Vehicle Series, Multiple Launch Rocket System, Fire Support Team Vehicle, Armored Combat Earthmover, Reverse Osmosis

Water Purification Unit); remanufacture of roadwheels, trackshoes, tires; and depot-level maintenance of ammunition.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION:

Close Red River Army Depot. Transfer ammo storage, intern training facility, and civilian training education to Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant. Transfer light combat vehicle maintenance to Anniston Army Depot, AL. Transfer the Rubber Production Facility to Lone Star.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION:

Ground maintenance depot capacity exceeds requirements. Red River cannot assume Anniston or Letterkenny missions without major construction. Available capacity at Anniston and Tobyhanna make realignment of Red River most logical. Consistent with recommendations of Joint Cross-Service Group for Depot Maintenance.

MAIN FACILITIES REVIEWED:

Red River Army Maintenance Depot
Defense Depot Red River.

KEY ISSUES IDENTIFIED:

Key issue in this recommendation is whether reduction to a single Army ground maintenance depot supports Army depot requirements.

What happens to the Missile Recertification Office?

Is there sufficient BASOPS support for the enclaving of the Rubber Production Facility and Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant?

COMMUNITY CONCERNS RAISED:

Major community concern is the impact on the local economy. Closing Red River Army Depot will result in the loss of 2887 direct and an estimated 2753 indirect jobs (total 5654). This is 9.5% of the MSA labor force. Community forecasts 21.7% unemployment rate should depot close.

Congressman Chapman quoted the Defense Depot Maintenance Council Business Plan, FY 95-99, in stating that the Army workload supports 1.75 depots. He recommended retention of two most efficient depots.

Congressman Chapman presented a letter from United Defense proposing establishment of a partnership between United Defense and Red River Army Depot. He also presented a letter from Vice President Al Gore in recognition of Red River Army Depot's outstanding performance.

Congressman Chapman raised concerns that some requirements were not considered. These included supply and storage to support rubber production facility, tenant support of enclaved and other operations, non-appropriated fund accounting office, and missile recertification office.

Red River is recent winner of 1995 Federal Quality Improvement Prototype Award and recognized as a quality depot by Vice President Gore and several organizations/publications.

Recommendations for closure of Red River Army Depot and Defense Depot, Red River, are separate. The community requested that they be combined to give a single analysis of the entire complex.

REQUESTS FOR STAFF AS A RESULT OF VISIT:

Conduct a staff visit to Anniston Army Depot to determine capability to receive workload.

REGIONAL HEARING ISSUE SUMMARY

RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT, TX

DALLAS, TEXAS/19 APR 95

- Issue #1 - Red River supports 77% of all tracked vehicles in a typical mechanized division. Claim is that Army did no analysis to consider moving the remainder to Red River.

- Issue #2 - Current production rates rotate vehicles through Red River every 24 years. Centralizing all of this at Anniston would overload that depot and increase the cycle time.

- Issue #3 - Red River provides capability and capacity to support emergency wartime requirement. Retention of only one depot will put emergency wartime support in doubt.

- Issue #4 - DoD analysis is flawed. This analysis did not consider Red River as a military complex. Army and DLA depots should be considered as one.

- Issue #5 - Army did not compute savings or costs correctly. Savings include $116 million in non-BRAC savings from programmed workload reductions. Costs do not include $34 million in construction costs at Anniston and $319 million for DLA relocation. These flaws change the Army's return on investment from immediate to 43 years.

- Issue #6 - The Army did not consider several requirements. These include supply/storage support for rubber production, tenant/enclave support, Non-Appropriated Fund Office support, and the Missile Recertification Office.

- Issue #7 - Red River has best net operating result or profitability.

- Issue #8 - Army recommendation to close two depots does not meet requirement of 1.75 depots. Army should retain two depots (Anniston and Red River). Team with private industry to preserve industrial base and increase capacity utilization. Closing two depots increases capacity utilization to 163%.

- Issue #9 - Red River has recently recieved recognition from Vice President Gore and several agencies.

- Issue #10 - Red River is largest economic impact of all DoD recommendations. It represents 10% of total civilian job cuts. Projected job losses are %13.6 with %21.7 unemployment in the area.

- Issue #11 - DoD recommendations deviate from selection criteria. Jeopardizes readiness, limit surge capacity, and no assesment of military complex. Criteria 5 costs are not correct.

Bob Miller/Army Team/ 04/21/95 4:36 PM

TRIP REPORT

RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT (RRAD)

Name: Mr Ronald P Hamner
Location Visited: Red River Army Depot, Texarkana, TX.
Date of Visit: 23-24 May 94
Personnel Accompanying: None
Personnel Contacted: COL Thomas A Dunn, Commander, Mr Darwin Holder, Civilian Executive Assistant (CEA), and assorted Directors, Deputy Directors, Division Chiefs, and tenant commanders
Purpose: Initial Depot Visit
Discussion:

- Provided the TABS / BRAC 95 Information Briefing to Depot leadership
- Was briefed in detail on RRAD mission, facilities, and personnel status
  - A complete briefing packet is available for review
- Given a vehicle tour of the entire depot grounds and facilities following briefings
- Key insights from visit
  - Prime (only at this time) depot capable of performing maintenance on light-tracked combat vehicles
  - Facilities and grounds (Ammo storage area) - mixture of original and new construction. Original construction has been modernized inside without major structural work. Initial plans were made with a long-term mission and future modernization in mind (floors, overhead, doors, cranes, road network all exceed requirements to support Bradley Fighting Vehicle family and our current "light" fleet of vehicles). The next generation of light combat vehicles can be accommodated at RRAD without significant facility upgrade or change. There is ample outside storage for vehicles awaiting induction into maintenance programs. Ammo storage occupies the majority of RRAD acreage. A pro-active PM program keeps the igloo inventory in excellent condition. Would rate the condition of all maintenance facilities as excellent and capable of supporting any combat or tactical vehicle/weapons system currently in the Army inventory or planned as the "next" generation of light combat vehicles. Depot has a very modern test track for combat vehicles.
  - Personnel - average age is mid-forties and averages 17 years service. Skilled labor with experience on numerous combat and tactical vehicles, both heavy and light. Deployed personnel to SWA in support of DS/DS.
  - Environmental - problems one would expect at a light combat vehicle maintenance site for some 50 plus years are not to be found. Very aggressive program has been on-going for many years with total employee involvement. Their program is one that has become routine with the work force. Was provided several documents supporting their environmental program. Their engineers are very aggressive in keeping ahead of all requirements and they are responsive to potential problems. Was the best organized program to date of all my visits.
  - Transportation network - impressive rail (46 miles) system that is capable of supporting any known weight requirements in todays Army. Heavily tested in DS/DS with no failures. Well located to road networks and airports. Local airport can not take large planes used to transport combat vehicles.
  - Overall Feel
    - RRAD has the capability and capacity to absorb additional combat vehicle programs without extensive new construction. Facilities are configured and constructed to support much heavier combat vehicles.
    - RRAD has adequate "range" space to accommodate weapons live fire testing in support of all systems except MLRS.
    - Has extensive crane networks within the maintenance facility for loading and unloading light combat vehicles and movement of assets during maintenance process.

– Maintenance facilities occupy 45 acres, 43 buildings, and 1,419,026 square feet of space. Despite facility age, did not see one facility that was not modernized to accommodate the mission. Technically updated throughout the maintenance area.

– Best employee/management relationship of depots visited. Extensive program to help employees become a total part of the depot (HEARTS). VCSA visited RRAD and toured HEARTS program/facility and was very impressed. I have all documentation plus video tape of program.

– Has only rubber production facility in Army inventory (new) that covers 16,946 square feet. Very modern facility that conforms to all environmental regulations. Has modern rubber denuding system, machine track disassembly equipment and does all track and road wheel work for Army/FMS customers. Most impressive facility I saw and one that I feel is not duplicatable without great cost and environmental problems.

– Actively working to attract civilian industry to use depot facilities.

– RRAD was named the winner of the 1994 Army Community of Excellence for installations of its size after being Runner-Up in 1993.

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission Visit

DRAFT ITINERARY - RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT

15 May 1995

ITINERARY	*START*	*FINISH*
BRAC TOUR # 2	*7:00am*	*3:00pm*
TRAVEL TO AIRPORT	*7:00am*	*8:05am*
TRAVEL TO DEPOT	*8:05am*	*8:40am*
MAINTENANCE MISSION TOUR	*8:40am*	*10:42am*
BRIEF TEST TRACK & LUNCH	*10:42am*	*11:34am*
DEFENSE LOGISTIC AGENCY MISSION TOUR	*11:34am*	*12:43pm*
TRAVEL TO MISSLE RECERTIFICATION OFFICE	*12:43pm*	*12:50pm*
MISSLE RECERTIFICATION TOUR	*12:50pm*	*1:10pm*
TRAVEL TO MAINTENANCE DIRECTORATE, BLDG 320	*1:10pm*	*1:17pm*
COMMUNITY RECAP	*1:17pm*	*2:15pm*
TRAVEL TO AIRPORT	*2:15pm*	*2:50pm*
AIRPORT ARRIVAL	*2:50pm*	*2:50pm*
BAGGAGE CHECK-IN	*2:50pm*	*3:00pm*
DEPART TEXARKANA	*3:15pm*	*3:15pm*

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT

INSTALLATION MISSION

- Store and maintain general supplies and ammunition; maintain and overhaul combat vehicles (Bradley Fighting Vehicle System, M113 Armored Personnel Vehicle Series, Multiple Launch Rocket System, Fire Support Team Vehicle, Armored Combat Earthmover, Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Unit); remanufacture of roadwheels, trackshoes, tires; and depot-level maintenance of ammunition.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close Red River Army Depot. Transfer ammo storage, intern training facility, and civilian training education to Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant. Transfer light combat vehicle maintenance to Anniston Army Depot, AL. Transfer the Rubber Production Facility to Lone Star.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Ground maintenance depot capacity exceeds requirements. Red River cannot assume Anniston or Letterkenny missions without major construction. Available capacity at Anniston and Tobyhanna make realignment of Red River most logical. Consistent with recommendations of Joint Cross-Service Group for Depot Maintenance.

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

• One-Time Cost:	$ 59,636,000
• Net Savings During Implementation:	$ 313,081,000
• Annual Recurring Savings:	$ 123,492,000
• Break-Even Year:	Immediate
• Net Present Value Over 20 Years:	$ 1,497,000,000

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RECOMMENDATION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS)

	Military	Civilian	Students
Baseline	**14**	**2957**	
Reductions	14	1847	0
Realignments	0	1040	0
Total	14	2887	0

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF ALL RECOMMENDATIONS AFFECTING THIS INSTALLATION (INCLUDES ON-BASE CONTRACTORS AND STUDENTS)

Recommendation	Out		In		Net Gain (Loss)	
	Military	Civilian	Military	Civilian	Military	Civilian
Red River Army Depot	14	2887	0	0	(14)	(2887)
Defense Distribution Depot Red River	1	820	0	0	(1)	(820)
Total	15	3707	0	0	(15)	(3707)

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- No wetlands reported.
- Threatened or endangered species survey not conducted.
- 58 potential sites for National Register.
- Landfill life expectancy is 20 years.
- Seven Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Part B sites for 90 day hazardous waste storage.
- 28 Defense Environmental Restoration Account sites.
- Three Nuclear Regulatory Commission licenses for sealed sources.

REPRESENTATION

Governor:	George W. Bush
Senators:	Phil Gramm
	Kay Bailey Hutchison
Representative:	Jim Chapman

ECONOMIC IMPACT

- Potential Employment Loss: 5654 jobs (2901 direct and 2753 indirect)
- Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA Job Base: 59,794 jobs
- Percentage: 9.5 percent decrease
- Cumulative Economic Impact (1994-2001): 7.7 percent decrease

MILITARY ISSUES

- There is a 46% capacity shortfall to support 2 Major Regional Contingencies (Near Simultaneous) if Army recommendations are approved. Army leadership accepts risk. To cover the shortfall, the Army would use multiple shifts at depots and other sources to cover shortage.
- The decreasing programmed sustainment workload in Army depots supports going to three depots. Retaining more than three depots will leave the Army with excess capacity.
-

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

- Question from Sen. Pryor: What is reasoning behind recommending closure of depot that received 1995 President's Prototype Award?
- Questions from Rep. Chapman:
  - Was combined military value and closure costs of Red River Depot, Lone Star Ammo Plant, and Defense Logistics Agency Distribution Depot, and tenants considered in overall evaluation?
  - Did Army modify receiving depot's capacity to account for impact of changes in product mix on depot capacity and will Army have sufficient depot maintenance capacity with one combat vehicle depot to meet core requirements and readiness requirements?
  - Army has not claimed savings due to workload reductions from down-sizing. Is this accurate analysis?
- Missile Recertification Office. Community position is that this office and missile storage remain at Red River. Total personnel count is less than 100 with approximately 250 igloos for missile storage. Army position is that the Missile Recertificaton Office is moving to Letterkenny as part of DoDs tactical missile recertification.
- Community claims that enclaving the rubber production facility will require tenants to leave 70 personnel to support operations. The Army scenario does not leave any tenant personnel to do this.
- Army estimates that Anniston can assume all combat vehicle repair mission without adding equipment or constructing facilities (MILCON). Anniston sees five minor projects for total of $.1 million dollars. All of these are below MILCON threshold. Community claims construction at Anniston will total $15 million dollars for the Army portion.
- Anniston Community Task Force comments on Red River Coalition claims:

Anniston counters Red River claim on percent of a division's combat vehicle fleet supported by the depot. Red River states that 77% of the vehicles go to Red River (based on quantity of vehicles). Anniston numbers are 58% going to Red River and 38% when computed on depot level workload associated with the vehicles.

While Red River claims responsibility for four core systems with Anniston having one, Anniston claims a greater maintenance workload for core.

Red River claims Anniston would be at 163% for consolidated workload (5.2 million DLH backlog and 3.2 million DLH for Anniston capacity). Anniston has a maximum potential capacity of 4.5 million DLH. FY99 core backlog is 3.5 million DLH. Operating a 2nd shift almost doubles this (goes to 7.8 million DLH).

Red River challenges Army estimates for costs and savings. Red River says the Army included $116 million that should non-BRAC savings and calculated a 57 year ROI. Anniston says that GAO supports Army results.

Red River states that United Defense wants to team up to do 113A3 conversions. This is already ongoing at Anniston.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

- None.

Bob Miller/Army/ 05/10/95 3:18 PM

MONDAY
MAY 15, 1995
35 CENTS

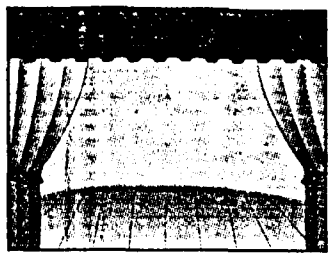
WEATHER 6A
MOSTLY CLOUDY AND WARM

METRO

In concert:

Booking agency wants to know which performers area fans want to see.

PAGE 2A



SPORTS

JUCO state tourney:

Odessa College knocks Texarkana into losers' bracket.

PAGE 1B

Texarkana Gazette

2 SECTIONS, 16 PAGES ■ VOLUME 121, NO. 135

Two BRAC members to visit RRAD today

By LISA BOSE McDERMOTT
Of the Gazette Staff

A Texan and a retired Army general will visit Red River Army Depot today as part of a Base Realignment and Closure Commission visit.

[illegible] members Wendi Steele, o[illegible]ston, Texas, and Retired Maj. Gen. Josue Robles Jr. will arrive at Texarkana Regional Airport this morning for an all-day tour of the depot.

WENDI STEELE

Steele is a writer in Houston and has a background that includes serving as Senate liaison for the commission in 1991.

She began her career with the Reagan administration working in the legislative affairs offices for both the Office of Management and Budget and the White House.

Steele later was a congressional and economic analyst for the Defense and Space Group of the Boeing Co. in Seattle, Wash.

In the Bush administration, she worked for the assistant secretary for legislative and intergovermental affairs of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

JOSUE ROBLES JR.

Robles is senior vice president and chief financial officer and corporate comptroller of USAA Financial Services.

Robles was born in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico. He joined the U.S. Army in 1966 and was commissioned a second lieutenant in 1967.

Robles served in a variety of command and staff positions that led to his assignment as commander general for the First Infantry at Fort Riley, Kan. Prior to that, he served as director of the Army Budget, and as the assistant division commander of the 1st Cavalry Division in Fort Hood, Texas.

Fort Hood is the chief customer of Defense Distribution Depot Red River at Texarkana.

Dickey s promise

By LISA BOSE McDERMC
Of the Gazette Staff

Base Realignment anc member Rebecca Cox cor Red River Army Depot a with U.S. Rep. Jay Dickey

Dickey briefed Cox ab neighbor Defense Distribu Texarkana (DDRT).

"Jay raised many issues reviewed by the commiss pared statement.

A BRAC spokesman sa been scheduled.

The two met for about 4 the failure of the Depart sider Red River as a mil staff said.

Cox was at the Dallas R realignment and closure mation from other com reports," Dickey said.

Board may push for ne

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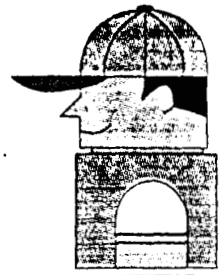
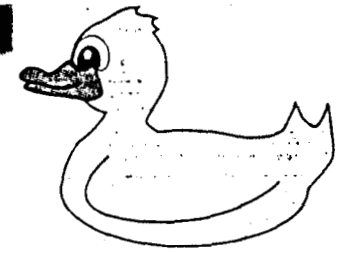


STATE

Quack is back:

Plastic duck returns home to Grapevine yard after grand world tour.

PAGE 5A



a Gazette

TEXARKANA TEXAS/ARKANSAS

Dickey secures commissioner's promise to tour depot complex

By LISA BOSE McDERMOTT
Of the Gazette Staff

Base Realignment and Closure Commission member Rebecca Cox committed herself to visit River Army Depot after meeting Thursday U.S. Rep. Jay Dickey, R-Ark.

Dickey briefed Cox about the depot and its neighbor Defense Distribution Depot Red River at Texarkana (DDRT).

"Jay raised many issues that should be carefully reviewed by the commission," Cox said in a prepared statement.

A BRAC spokesman said the visit has not yet been scheduled.

The two met for about 40 minutes and discussed the failure of the Department of Defense to consider Red River as a military complex, Dickey's staff said.

Cox was at the Dallas Regional Hearing on base realignment and closure and has "gleaned information from other commissioners and other reports," Dickey said.

Dickey said he stressed that costs to close the depot and DDRT have been understated and there won't be a return on investment from closing the depot for 57 years.

The Army claims there will be an immediate return on investment.

Dickey also told Cox that closing the base would cripple the local economy.

In addition, Dickey said there is some concern that savings from closures would not go toward reducing the federal deficit, but that the Department of Defense would count it as surplus income.

Cox will be the sixth of the eight BRAC commissioner to visit RRAD. Dickey calls that level of interest "extremely encouraging."

This is the second time Cox has been a member of the BRAC commission. She was a commissioner for the 1993 round of base closures.

Dickey will accompany her when she tours the depot. He will also be at today's visit with commissioners Wendi Steele and Josue Robles Jr.

or new post office

Some Arkansas-side officials say city needs own ZIP code

By CHRISTY BUSBY
Of the Gazette Staff

Texarkana, Ark., City Board Members

office in Texarkana, Ark., is needed because the last mail pick up on the Arkansas side is shortly after 5 p.m.

1.4 Red River Army Depot (RRAD), Texarkana, Texas

1.4.1 OVERVIEW

HISTORY/MISSION: Activated on 9 August 1941 as an ordnance depot, RRAD was carved from 116 East Texas farms and ranches in 1941-42. Although originally intended to serve only as an ammunition storage depot, Red River's responsibilities soon expanded to include the maintenance, repair, and overhaul of tanks, artillery pieces, and other heavy weapons. The depot also was assigned a general supply mission in 1943 and it shipped thousands of tons of ordnance materiel during World War II. RRAD was later assigned the general supply distribution mission in 1949 and maintained that roll until the arrival of the Defense Logistics Agency in 1991. RRAD also geared up to support US troops in the Korean War, and in 1951 the depot's employment level increased to an all-time high of 11,500.

The depot retained its prominence in the depot system in the 1950s by pioneering work in logistics. During the Vietnam conflict, the depot responded to increased requirements for maintenance and supply support. Due to its reputation for quality overhaul of combat vehicles, the depot was designated as the rebuild point for the M113 Armored Personnel Carrier family of vehicles in 1977. The mission for repair and overhaul of the Bradley Fighting Vehicle and the Multiple Launch Rocket System was assigned to the depot in 1980.

Red River continues to have major maintenance and ammunition missions focusing attention on repair and overhaul of light and medium tracked vehicles.

LOCATION: RRAD stands at the hub of an area surrounded by the corners of four southwestern states - Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Texas. The depot is located 18 miles west of Texarkana, Texas. (Population 55,000)

SIZE: RRAD occupies 19,081 acres of which 208 acres are devoted to the maintenance mission. Total buildings on the facility are 1,400 with 86 devoted to maintenance operations. Maintenance facilities consist of 825,094 SF out of the facility's total of 7,796078 SF. Total facility value is $159.86M and plant equipment value is $140.8M.

WORK FORCE/PAYROLL: Military personnel, 11; civilian personnel, 3,294. Annual payroll, $123M.

1.4.2 DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

POPULATION: RRAD and its tenant activities employ 44 percent of the local industrial labor force. The majority of the workers commute from cities within a 20-mile radius of the depot.

SKILL BASE: The population base is well educated and provides a range of highly

skilled resources, to include heavy industry, business and management, all engineering specialties, machine tooling, welding skills, and electronic and optic repair skills.

TRANSPORTATION ACCESS: RRAD is supported by one airport, multiple rail and motor freight carriers to include 23 regular route common carriers and 34 specialized commodity carriers, and one east-west interstate highway (I-30).

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS/CONSTRAINTS:

Environmental Conditions.

The Environmental Management Division is now a part of the Directorate of Industrial Risk Management, which was created effective 1 January 1991. Based on the size and diversity of missions assigned to this installation, the environmental activity has multifaceted environmental challenges to effectively deal with including air, water, wastewater, hazardous waste, and solid waste management. Red River has its own water plant, steam generation plant, sewage and industrial waste treatment facilities, and sanitary landfill.

Water/Wastewater Management.

The existing sewer treatment plant is capable of properly treating the sanitary sewage generated by the depot and Lone Star Ammunition Plant. NDPES permit limitations are easily met. The plant has design capability that allows twice the amount of flow presently being treated.

The Industrial Waste Treatment Plant treats phosphate and heavy metal rinse water from various operations on depot. This is an NPDES permitted facility and also generates RCRA regulated wastewater sludge, which is disposed of as an Environmenal Protection Agency (EPA) F006 waste. Treated rinse waters are released three to four times a week after in-house analytical testing verifies the rinsewaters are below NPDES permit effluent limitations.

RRAD has submitted to the EPA a notice of intent (NOI) to comply with the requirements of the general permit for storm water management. Storm water sampling requirements have been completed. A storm water pollution prevention plan for RRAD is being prepared by Army Environmental Hygiene Agency (AEHA), but implementation, compliance, and maintenance of the plan will be the responsibility of the environmental management staff.

Hazardous Waste Management.

An automated hazardous waste tracking system, developed by Red River environmental and systems analyst personnel, became operational in August 1990. The system tracks

hazardous waste from "cradle-to-grave" and regulatory inspectors are very impressed with the system. Red River's tracking system is the cornerstone for an Army-wide standardized system Department of the Army (DA) is developing for implementation in calendar year 1993.

The depot was issued a ten year RCRA Hazardous Waste Permit by both the Texas Water Commission and EPA in August 1988. A Part B permit application for open burning/open detonation of waste explosives was submitted to both the Texas Water Commission and EPA in November 1988. The regulatory agencies have yet to issue a permit pursuant to this application and RRAD continues operation of this site under interim status.

Red River is actively engaged in hazardous waste minimization (HAZMIN) actions to reduce the volume and toxicity of hazardous waste generation. RRAD is designated as a Center of Technical Excellence (CTX) for the reduction of chlorinated solvents. Water blast equipment that uses non-toxic detergents and hot water under pressure of 150-400 pounds are being used to separate oil and grease from parts being cleaned. A 1,1,1, trichloroethane distillation system was installed in 1991 to remove contaminates and recover 1,1,1, trichloroethane for reuse until water blast equipment could be procured to replace degreaser vats.

Solid Waste Management.

RRAD has two permitted Type I sanitary landfills. One is currently in use and will be closed in late fiscal year 93 the new landfill, permitted 16 November 1989, will begin operation. This landfill will meet the newly promulgated Subtitle D regulations prior to operation and has a life expectancy of 20 - 25 years. The landfill serves RRAD and the Lone Star Ammunition Plant.

Air Quality Management.

RRAD has several air permits from the Texas Air Control Board covering a gamut of air emission sources such as: degreasing, plating, painting, abrasive cleaning, coal/wood natural gas fired boilers, open burning/open detonation of explosives, and propellants. We are currently in the process of completing a comprehensive air emission inventory in order to meet the permitting requirements of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. We successfully negotiated an air permit for the fluidized bed rubber denuding system,which removes rubber from track and road wheels. This process greatly reduced the quantities of chlorinated solvents that were required to perform the operation.

Environmental Summary.

Required reports and certifications are regularly provided to the state regulatory agencies and the EPA, and a good working relationship exists between the agencies and the

environmental staff at RRAD. Regulatory inspectors from these agencies conduct multi-media inspections at the depot at least annually. These inspections have become more in-depth in recent years, and despite the fact RRAD has one of the smallest environmental management organizations within Depot System Command, very few major notices of violations are issued.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES

COMPETITIVE - The following local industries compete for the same skills, resources and transportation as RRAD.

Georgia Pacific Paper Company	3 Large Medical Centers
International Paper Company	Weyerhauser Paper Co
Cooper Tire & Rubber Company	Hotel/Motel/Restaurants
Defense Depot Red Rive (DLA)	Lone Star Ammunition Plant
Federal Correctional Institute	Alumax
Texana Tank Car	Smith Blair
Johnson Controls	

1.4.3 TECHNOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENTS

SIGNIFICANT EXISTING/CURRENT CAPABILITIES -

EQUIPMENT: RRAD uses a large scale mainframe computer (IBM 4381-P13) interconnected to a Local Area Network with over 180 terminal devices in its maintenance shop floor system (MSFS).

SOFTWARE: The MSFS application provides total asset visibility from acquisition of an item to end item completion. This MSFS application modules in support of product production at RRAD include:

Requisition	Inventory
Requisition Suspense	End Item Tracking
Component Tracking	Bench Stock
Test Equipment	Kitting
Work Station Requirement	Administration
Hazardous Waste Tracking	

MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUES/PROCESSES: The draw down in troop strength, along with the Defense Depot Management Council (DDMC) and BRAC initiatives have caused RRAD to take a fresh approach to long term planning. Some earlier initiatives that were in the planning stages fell by the wayside; however, they currently appear to be back on track. Our current plans and investigative efforts include injection molding of road wheel and track; power and inertia simulator; automated diesel engine assembly;

construction of an outdoor laser safe range with required features and equipment for test firing of laser range finders; construction of a centralized modern facility to primarily house machining, forming, cutting, grinding, plating, punching, and metallurgical treating of metals, including preliminary cleaning; and composite material repair.

Some new items and processes have been planned as a result of new products introduced or to meet Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) and EPA requirements. The Are:

Intermediate Forward Test Equipment to support Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS), Bradley Fighting Vehicle System (BFVS), possibly Paladin and future weapon systems and support equipment.

The use of computer aided coordinate measuring systems to determine critical hull measurements to be used during conversion programs on light track vehicles. These systems will also support prototype development and other program developments under way and planned by RRAD.

Use of ASCII 5 x 7 dot matrix stamps to identify ordnance material to aid in planning and scheduling of production.

Use of electroless nickel in lieu of chrome plating on selected items.

Use of zinc plating in lieu of cadmium plating on selected items.

Process logic controller to automate track and road wheel rebuild operations.

Fluidized Bed Denuding System

RRAD has the only CONUS road wheel and track rebuild facility operated by DOD. RRAD supports the road wheel and track block requirements for all of DOD, not just the Army. RRAD Production Engineering Division and Rubber Products Division personnel have developed and initiated a production improvement and modernization program. This five year modernization program addresses work place safety, environmental improvements, quality improvements, increased productivity, and cost reductions. The modernization program includes the installation of a fluidized bed rubber denuding system to strip rubber from metal parts.

The fluidized bed system (FBS) represents an investment of over $3M. AMC and DESCOM provided quidance and support after evaluating the FBS as environmentally necessary, technically feasible, and economically justified.

FBS rubber removal, or denuding, is a process in which road wheels or track blocks are submerged in a fluidized bed heating tank at an appropriate temperature, and for an appropriate time period, to totally pyrolyze the rubber material. To pyrolyze means all

organic components or the rubber are converted to gases, which are then removed and burned in a secondary combustion chamber. The air steam is cleaned before being exhausted to the atmosphere. After rubber removal is complete, the road wheels or track metal parts are transported to a water quench tank for cooling and then to an unloading station. The hot FBS tanks are totally enclosed with the operators remotely located in a control room. The heating, cooling, ventilation/pollution control, and material handling systems are all automated and computer controlled.

Implementation of the FBS system of denuding is a major factor in achieving the Rubber Products Modernization program objectives that include a 50 percent reduction in hazardous waste, a 29 percent reduction of volatile organic compounds emitted to the atmosphere, and a 38 percent reduction in utility costs. This system will enable RRAD to reach the highest competitive level in road wheel and track remanufacturing with the capability to rebuild all configurations of road wheels and track in quantities required to support all DOD activities.

Red River Army Depot Investment Strategy/Modernization Program.

The DDMC, Corporate Business Plan - Army, outlines the future strategies that each depot shall pursue in attaining the target savings while maintaining a responsive depot maintenance capability in support of mission requirements.

Under this plan, RRAD will be postured as the light combat vehicle CTX and depot maintenance facility for the Army. Included are armored personnel carriers, assault vehicles, air defense weapon systems carriers, land combat missile system platforms, (where system integration requirements demand repair/overhaul of the platforms at RRAD), light tracked anti-tank and communications station carriers, and towed and self-propelled artillery. Inherent in the repair/modification for assigned systems is the associated repair of engines and other secondary items. The theater readiness monitoring facility for the HAWK and PATRIOT missile systems will be retained at RRAD.

Capability in the light track area has been established for many years and RRAD has constantly been in pursuit of the latest technological advancements to upgrade and maintain the current level of support. With the decision to send artillery to RRAD, some new priorities were established. The final planning documents have not been laid in place but preparations to acquire full support have already begun.

RRAD has made a commitment to invest in facilities required to enhance this new phase of its mission. Some of these facilities include an upgraded area capable of working tritium, an upgraded hydraulics area capable of maintaining the requirements for artillery, developing a functional firing simulator facility and developing a firing range capable of handling artillery firings.

The equipment required to support the mission has been identified; however, there are

many logistics problems associated with acquiring this depot maintenance plant equipment (DMPE). The funding will be identified and split between Defense Business Operations Fund (DBOF) and BRAC 91 funds (exactly how has not been determined). Some DPME will be transferred from other sources within DOD.

Included in future investment programs is the FCIM PProgram. This program is now beginning to gain influence at RRAD. The total parameters of the program have not been determined at this time; however, investigation into its feasibility at RRAD has begun. RRAD has, for planning purposes, defined a requirement for $1M of funding to do the design phase prior to implementation. In the implementation phase it is envisioned there will be a requirement for an additional $9.9M. This will allow for the implementation and compliance with the following initiatives; (1) Computer Aided Acquisition, Logistics and Support (CALS), (2) Equipment Data Management and Information Control System (EDMICS), and (3) RAMP.

Individuals visiting RRAD, that have been here in the past, will surely recognize a major effort to give the depot a facelift. Those that have never been at RRAD will see a depot dedicated to beauty and professionally kept.

All of the structures on RRAD have been or are in the process of being painted. The front gate area has undergone a beautification project which has greatly enhanced the depot image. Streets and sidewalks, that have long ago needed repairs, have been repaired. The old World War II wooden barrack type structures have been demolished which has greatly enhanced the beauty and professional image of the depot. This is but another phase of RRAD's investment strategy. With competition a by-word in the Army community RRAD has committed to increase the moral of the work force by instilling pride in the depot and to gain a long range savings, by spending dollars that will stop unnecessary repairs down the road. As a result of this initiative, RRAD is fast becoming a show place within the DESCOM community.

Red River Army Depot has won the DESCOM Communities of Excellence award for the past two years. Currently, RRAD is one of two finalist in the Army Communities of Excellence competition.

DEPOTS

INSTALLATION = RED RIVER DEPOT

MISSION REQUIREMENTS AND OPERATIONAL READINESS

CAPACITY-MAINTENANCE	3232665 MANHOURS *
CAPACITY-SUPPLY	1707K SQ FT
RESERVE TRAINING	
ANNUAL TRAINING	2202 PERSONS
INACTIVE DUTY TRAINING	5423 MANDAYS
DEPLOYMENT NETWORK	
RAILHEAD	0 MILES
AIRPORT	22 MILES
SEAPORT	286 MILES
HIGHWAY	1 MILE
AVAILABLE WORKFORCE	DA WILL PROVIDE
MAINTENANCE FLEXIBILITY	12

LAND AND FACILITIES

PERCENT PERMANENT FACILITIES	91 %
AVERAGE AGE OF FACILITIES	44 YRS
INFRASTRUCTURE	
WATER SUPPLY CAPACITY	3.00 MGD
SEWAGE TREATMENT CAPACITY	3.00 MGD
ELECTRICAL CAPACITY	283
SOLID WASTE LANDFILL COSTS	$20.89/TON
ENVIRONMENTAL CAPACITY	
ARCHEOLOGY/HISTORIC BUILDINGS FACTOR	.0012
ENDANGERED SPECIES	0
WETLANDS FACTOR	.0149
AIR QUALITY	1
WATER QUALITY	1
NOISE QUALITY	
AICUZ ZONE II OFF POST	0 ACRES
AICUZ ZONE III OFF POST	0 ACRES
CONTAMINATED SITE IRP	28
CONTAMINATED SITE NPL	0

7-12-91

CONTINGENCY, MOBILIZATION AND FUTURE REQUIREMENTS

EXCESS CAPACITY-MAINTENANCE	149.77K SQ FT
EXCESS CAPACITY-STORAGE	10K SQ FT
BUILDABLE ACRES	2139 ACRES
ENCROACHMENT	79.45 POP/SQ MI
INFORMATION MISSION AREA	1275 PTS
TELEPHONE SWITCHING	450 PTS
OUTSIDE CABLE PLANT	260 PTS
COMMON USER SUPPORT	420 PTS
DSN/DDN NODE	50 PTS
POST WIDE WAN/LAN	45 PTS
TCC	50 PTS
VTC	0 PTS

COST AND MANPOWER

IBOE	$13.40/HOUR
MCA COST FACTOR	0.94
MISSION OVERHEAD	$8.32/HOUR

* Changed maintenance capacity from 3,350,808 direct labor hours to 3,232,665 direct labor hours. Changed made on 11 July 1994.

INFORMATION PAPER

DACS-TABS
7 Feb 95

SUBJECT: Red River Army Depot, Texarkana, Texas

1. Purpose: To provide information to the Secretary of the Army concerning Red River Army Depot (RRAD) in preparation for a visit with Senator Kay Bailey Hutchinson (R).

2. Facts.

a. Current Mission: The depot is one of three ground combat vehicle maintenance depots performing both vehicle and ammunition related missions. The primary maintenance mission is to perform depot level maintenance on light combat vehicles, such as the M113 Armored Personnel Carrier, the M2/M3 Bradley Fighting Vehicle System, and the Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS). As a result of 1993 Commission on Tooele Army Depot, RRAD assumed a sizable wheeled vehicle mission. There is a daily growing inventory in excess of 9,000 combat and wheeled vehicles stored at RRAD which are DLA assets. The depot ammunition mission includes storage and repair of assorted munitions that include missile guidance control systems and gyro optics, missile renovation, grenades, mortars, bombs, rockets, and large and small caliber ammunition. The depot is a Tier II facility with an extensive demil mission and stowage of 160,000 tons, valued at $6 billion dollars. Ammunition storage areas account for 47% (9,000 of 19,081acres) of the total depot acreage. The total civilian depot population is 4,562 (15 military).

b. Key Tenant Activity: The largest tenant activity located at RRAD is the Defense Logistics Agency Regional Distribution Depot. The facility employees about 1,000 personnel, occupies 249 of 1400 buildings (approximately 18% of depot total) and is located on 800 acres. The facility is centrally located to approximately 41% of the military (DoD) population. Awarded a $28.7 million dollar contract in May, 1994, for the construction of a "consolidated" facility for receiving, stowage, shipping, packaging, and marking of depot inventory that will have 680,000 square feet of floor space. The facility is being enhanced with an additional $19 million dollar contract for mechanized equipment. Construction is on-going at this time. *** DLA has indicated they will close this facility. If they don't, the Army plans to support them from its adjacent installation, Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant.**

c. Unique Facilities: RRAD operates the Army's only rubber production facility that rebuilds armored vehicle roadwheels and track. Ultra-modern when constructed, the facility includes a fluidized bed process for removing rubber that increases production while attaining all EPA objectives in reducing hazardous waste, volatile organic compounds emitted to the atmosphere, and utility costs. The activity operates within all existing environmental permits required for such operations and required extensive efforts to obtain such permits over an extended period of time. *** Army plans to transfer this plant to Lone Star if closure of RRAD is approved.**

d. Award Winning Depot: Has implemented series of employee enhancement programs that are considered pilot for use throughout Army, DoD, and numerous other federal agencies that has measurably improved working conditions, labor relations, and cost reduction within the depots operational program. Has recently won Army, DoD, Industry, and Executive Branch recognition for mission accomplishment/development/personnel related programs. Was most recently (February 6, 1995) named winner of the President's Quality Award (Federal Quality Award). ***Awards well deserved, but recommendation to close is based largely on Army's excess ground depot capacity and Anniston Army Depot is the only Army facility with the capacity to absorb the mission.**

Ronald P. Hamner/30077
Approved by: COL Jones

RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT
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: Carved from 116 East Texas farms and ranches which earlier had been great Southern plantations, RRAD came into being on August 9, 1941. The depot reservation of 19,081 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.

Time has brought many changes to this East Texas depot, but one thing has not changed. True to their Texas heritage, members of RRAD are sincere in their belief that they can accomplish any task set before them. Empowered members have a true team spirit as they work toward a common goal of providing quality products and services in a competitive industrial environment.

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 ve- hicles and their support systems. RRAD is only source in DoD for organic depot main-tenance of following CORE systems: M113 Family of Vehicles; Bradley Fighting Vehicles Systems; Multiple Launch Rocket System; Fire Support Team Vehicle; and M9 Armored Com- bat Earthmover and Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Unit (transfer from TEAD). RRAD is only source in DoD for remanufacture of roadwheels, track shoes, 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.

RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT
UNIQUE INSTALLATION CHARACTERISTICS

JOINT SYNERGY: RRAD, LSAAP, and DLA's Area Oriented Distribution Depot are located on the same military reservation. This has resulted in many cooperative efforts that have mutual benefits. Some prime examples are development and usage of one sanitary landfill, demilitarization of ammunition, reduction in fire department personnel, and utilization of excess LSAAP facilities by RRAD for storage. Other initiatives are being explored such as the guard force and engineering staffs.

Three distinctly different missions also offer an expanded capability to support Army Reserve and National Guard training. This could be further expanded to active duty Army and Marine Corp personnel. RRAD also provides interservice depot level maintenance support to the Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corp on selected items.

RRAD also provides services to the community for capabilities that they do not have such as disaster/environmental spill assistance. The forestry management program generates approximately $1.2M annually in revenue, almost 75% of the AMC total.

UNIQUE FACILITIES: RRAD has numerous unique facilities. Unique facilities supporting the Directorate of Maintenance consist of a high-speed banked oval test track capable of supporting light and heavy tanks, heavy lift capability in the industrial maintenance shops, automated vehicle hull blasting, metal heat treatment, tritium laboratory, Army oil sample analysis laboratory, radiological laboratory, 100,000 class clean rooms, rubber products remanufacture, rubber analysis laboratory, and rail head capable of supporting 25 railcars at one time. Other unique facilities are the weapon system test firing ranges, vehicle water fording pits, and test slopes.

Unique facilities supporting the Directorate of Ammunition consist of below surface explosive detonation, open air propellant and powder burning, explosive designed facilities, environmentally controlled deactivation furnaces, 100,000 class clean rooms, ammunition storage igloos and magazines.

RRAD has potable and waste water treatment plants and a steam generation plant.

UNIQUE LOCATION: RRAD is resident on a 35,000 acre reservation and is the only AMC maintenance depot co-located with an ammunition manufacturing plant (LSAAP) and a major DLA distribution depot. The absence of other major industrial operations in rural Northeast Texas allows RRAD to operate within established EPA standards, and encroachment from neighboring communities is not a factor.

Five of the nine active Army Divisions are West of the Mississippi River. RRAD's centralized location and proximity to these customers minimizes transportation time and associated costs. RRAD is serviced by an on-site rail head, North and South interstate highways, and major U.S. Highways. Additionally, Barksdale Air Force Base (90 mi), Tinker Air Force Base (300 mi), and the shipping ports of Houston (286 mi), Beaumont (260 mi), and New Orleans (375 mi) support mobilization contingencies.

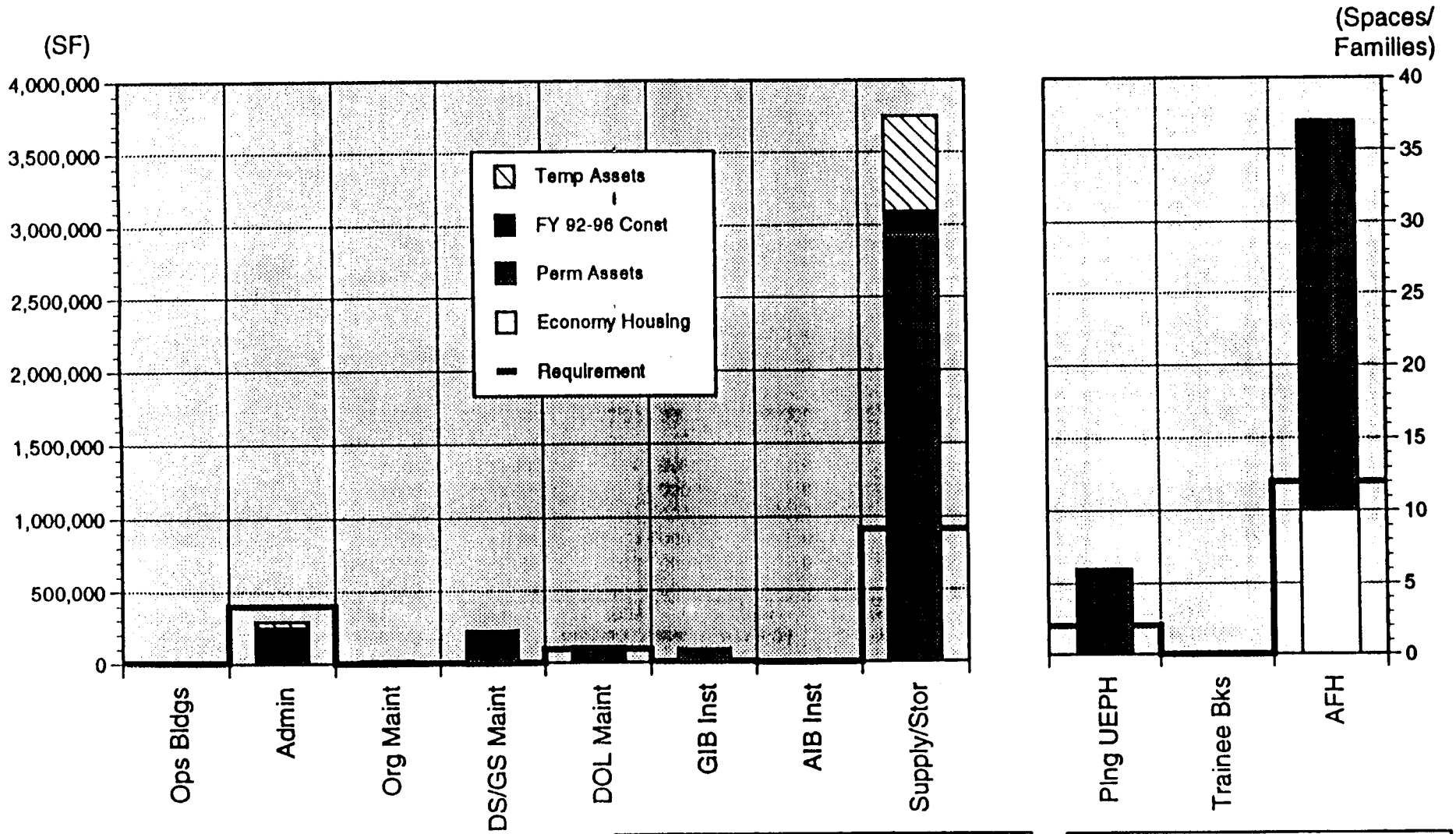
RRAD is geopolitically supported by four states, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana.

5 Oct 1994

Red River Army Depot

Analysis of Essential Facility Requirements – FY 00

DAIM-FDP



Notes:
- Data Sources: Jun 94 HQIFS, Aug 94 ASIP, & May 94 CAPCES (FY 92-96 MCA, BCA, AFH).
- Barracks capacity measured at 2 people per room; does not mean barracks have been renovated to that standard.

Aug 94 ASIP	Mil	USCiv
• FY 94	15	4,117
• FY 00	15	4,041

FY 00 Facilities Bill

- Essential Only – $ 25.8M
- All Facilities – $ 86.3M

Installation Facilities Buyout Summary

*** Red River Army Depot ***

Aug 94 ASIP Population	
FY94	15
FY00	15

Facility Outlook - FY00

	HQRPLANS Requirement (SF)	HQRPLANS Permanent Assets (SF)	Permanent Surplus/Deficit (SF)	Construction FY92-96 (SF)	Permanent Surplus/Deficit FY00 (SF)	Temporary Assets (SF)	Deficit Buy-Out After Const ($M)
Ops Bldgs (SF)	6,000	0	-6,000	0	-6,000	0	$0.9
Admin (SF)	400,000	248,000	-152,000	0	-152,000	43,000	$20.6
Org Maint (SF)	0	17,000	17,000	0	17,000	2,000	$0.0
DS/GS Maint (SF)	0	195,000	195,000	16,000	211,000	9,000	$0.0
DOL Maint (SF)	93,000	92,000	-1,000	0	-1,000	19,000	$0.1
GIB Inst (SF)	6,000	73,000	67,000	0	67,000	17,000	$0.0
AIB Inst (SF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0.0
Supply/Stor (SF)	915,000	2,947,000	2,032,000	149,000	2,181,000	655,000	$0.0
Planning UEPH (PN)	2	6	4	0	4	0	$0.0
Trainee Barracks (PN)	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0.0
AFH On Post(FA)		27					
AFH Off Post(FA)		10					
AFH Totals (FA)	12	37	25	0	25	0	$0.0

Essential Facilities Buy-Out:

$21.6 in FY94 $

$25.8 in FY00 $

Notes:
- Buyout considers construction complete and adds 9% P&D and 26% for Org, DS/GS and DOL Maint Hardstands
- Buyout ($) is calculated for facility shortage at FCG level - FCG grouping may reflect overall facility surplus (SF)
- Planning UEPH shows 2 person per room capacity of permanent barracks
- DOL Maint is comprised of the Special Purpose Maintenance FCG
- AFH On Post includes government controlled leases

Sources:
- Re[illegible]ements, Assets & Buyout from HQRPLANS Sep 94 (Jun 94 HQIFS, Aug 94 ASIP)
- I[illegible]3 construction from CAPCES/1391 Processor May 94

Active Army - Real Property

For Army [illegible] es

Category of Installation: DEPOT

Base Name (4) Insno	Installation Name	FY 1996 Military (1)	FY 1996 US Civilian (1)	Over 300 USC? (1)	Sq Ft Bldgs (2)	Acres Land (2)	Lease Cost (3)	MACOM
RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT		**15**	**4,037**	*				**AMC/DESCOM**
48245	HF RAD DENTON				1,600	50		
48515	RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT				7,795,774	19,081		
ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT		**12**	**3,796**	*				**AMC/DESCOM**
01012	ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT				8,481,507	15,279		
TOBYHANNA ARMY DEPOT		**115**	**3,602**	*				**AMC/DESCOM**
42780	TOBYHANNA ARMY DEPOT				4,311,812	1,293		
LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT		**77**	**3,404**	*				**AMC/DESCOM**
42345	LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT				8,400,359	19,243	$221,100	

Sources: (1) Aug 94 ASIP based on 16 May 94 SAMAS; Totals represent total Military/US Civilians (US Civil Service or Equivalent)
(2) HQIFS - June 94
(3) [illegible]IS/REMIS - Jan 1994 (Lease Data shown is for INSNO matches)
(4) [illegible]-Installation list version 94-4

09/14/94
GAC

NONSTRUCTURAL ATTRIBUTES

Red River Army Depot -- 48515

1. LAND USE.

a. Land Availability (estimated quantities in acres).

(1)	Installation total	19,081
(2)	Cantonment area	0
(3)	Maneuver area	806
(4)	Training lands (designated as sensitive/marginal by ITAMS/LCTA monitoring)	0
(5)	Firing Ranges	673
(6)	Non-Impact Firing Range	0
(7)	Wetlands Sec 404 area	N/A
(8)	Other (Surface water areas; set aside unique areas; i.e., recreation habitat, forests; restricted use areas such as landfills, contaminated sites, safety zones.	17,602

b. Air Space.

(1)	Restricted Air Space.	N/A
(2)	Extent of Installation Compatible Use Zones (ICUZ) or Noise and Accident Potential Zone (NAPZ).	0

2. THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES (PLANTS AND ANIMALS).

No Federal or State listed endangered or threatened species or critical habitats are known to occur on the installation. No survey was conducted, however the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Regional Office was contacted and they determined that the fish and wildlife are not affected by the installation mission.

3. CULTURAL RESOURCES.

a. An archeological overview and historic structure report were prepared for Red River Depot in the early 1980's. The installation has a Historic Preservation Plan, which has not been reviewed by the State Historic Preservation Officer/Advisory Council for Historic Preservation.

b. The historic structure report did not recommend any of the Depot buildings as being historically significant.

c. Approximately 65% (9,500) of the installation's lands have been surveyed for archeological resources. Fifty-eight (58) of the archeological sites discovered by these investigations may be eligible for the National Register. It was previously reported that unsurveyed Red River lands have a high potential for possessing archeological resources.

4. INFRASTRUCTURE ISSUES.

a Potable Water.

All potable water is obtained from surface water. Design capacity of the plant is 3.0 MGD, with usage of 1.2 MGD. The plant was designed in the 1940's, but was refurbished in 1989 to include computer controlled systems.

b. Wastewater.

A wastewater treatment plant exists with a design capacity of 3.0 MGD and an average use of 0.4 MGD. A National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit exists. A dechlorination system or alternate system may be required in the future.

An industrial wastewater treatment plant exists with a design capacity of 1.25 MGD. The average use of the plant is 0.4 MGD. A NPDES permit exists.

c. Solid Wastes.

The existing 42.2 acre landfill is being closed. A new 59-acre landfill will be constructed and operated by Lone Star AAP. The new landfill's estimated usable life is 20 years. Adequate space to support future landfills exists. A contract is in existence with Western Waste Inc., New Boston,Tx. Total cost is $850,000.00 with a daily volume of 122 tons at a cost of $20.89 per ton.

5. AIR QUALITY.

a. The installation is in the Shreveport-Texarkana-Tyler 22 Air Quality Control Region.

b. The region is in attainment.

c. There are 65 air pollution sources including: boilers, paint booths, abrasive cleaning, degreasing, plating, and furnaces.

d. The installation has no air emission credits.

e. No major projects have been identified in the A-106 plan.

f. The installation in not within 100 km of a critical air quality region.

5. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS/SITES.

a. Use of hazardous materials.

The installation is a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) facility and has four RCRA Part B permitted 90 day storage areas and three RCRA Part B permitted hazardous waste storage buildings. The original permit application was 10 July 1989, with a renewal of 1 April 1994 and an expiration of 2 August 1998.

b. Contaminated Sites.

An assessment by the Fort Worth Corps of Engineers district office was completed in April 1992. Twenty-eight Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible contaminated sites were identified.

c. PCB, Asbestos, Lead Paint, or RADON issues.

A PCB survey is complete. Sixty-two of 76 identified contaminated transformers have been replaced.

d. Underground Storage Tanks (UST).

All underground storage tanks have been removed.

e. Radioactive Materials and Sources

Numerous Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licenses are held by the installation. BML 12-00722-06 for Tritium Fire Control Devices. BML 12-00722-13 used in Model M43A1 Chemical Agent Detectors, containing americium 241. BML 12-00722-14 used in Chemical Agent Monitor, contains nickel 63 source.

There are six (6) buildings with a total of 68,400 sq ft that require decommissioning. The probability of contamination is lower than in operational nuclear

facilities because the only radioactive materials stored ar RRAD are in the form of sealed source containers. When necessary 'scope surveys' will be conducted.

7. OTHER ISSUES, CONSTRAINTS.

No other significant issues or constraints are known.

8. REVENUE GENERATING PROGRAMS.

Revenue is generated from Forestry and Fish/Wildlife programs. Yearly totals are as follows.

FY92 revenue	$676,497
FY93 revenue	$1,285,522
FY94 (est)	$1,100,000

9. PROGRAMMED ENVIRONMENTAL COSTS.

a. Summary of environmental compliance costs:

	Funded	Unfunded
FY94	$2.280M	$0.349M
FY95		$2.538M
FY96		$1.200M
FY97		$1.728M
FY98		$1.200M
FY99		$1.200M
	$2.280M	$8,215M

b. Summary of environmental restoration costs:

	Funded	Unfunded
FY94	$1.361M	
FY95		$1.030M
FY96		$1.242M
FY97		$0.686M
FY98		$0.412M
FY99		$0.250M
	$1.361M	$3.620M

ACRONYMS

AICUZ	Air Installation Compatible Use Zone
ICUZ	Installation Compatible Use Zone
ITAMS	Integrated Training Area Management System
LCTA	Land Condition Trend Analysis
404 Wetlands	Regulated Wetlands

City of Wake Village, Texas

eb Long - City Administrator MIKE HUDDLESTON - MAYOR Maxine Orr - City Secretary

March 10, 1995

Defense Base Closure and
Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Please refer to this letter when replying 95034-6

Dear Sir:

I can only imagine the enormous responsibility placed on the BRAC Commission as you try and accomplish your mission. I am sure the letters you receive could be interchanged as far as personal and economic impact on families, schools, businesses and governmental entities.

I ask that you look at Red River Army Depot and let it stand on its own merit. It is an effective operation which has achieved excellence awards year after year.

The City of Wake Village is only one of many cities directly effected each time Red River Army Depot has a reduction in force or even the talk of one. Wake Village, Texas (population 5,000) has 123 citizens employed at Red River. This equates to 6% of our households. The elementary school has 150 students who have one or both parents employed at Red River. The impact would be heavy for Wake Village but much heavier in Hooks, New Boston, Texarkana, Texas and Texarkana, Arkansas. Four thousand one hundred jobs directly effected, and thousands indirectly effected, will take years to overcome.

I am convinced that Red River Army Depot fulfills a mission for this Country that is necessary and unmatched. With the expansion of Highway 59 and the extension of Interstate 49, it seems the geographic location of RRAD will become even more important.

The movement in the Country to cut across political lines and do the right thing should be easy to apply in this case. I ask that you meet with your colleagues and counterparts to help make the next few months count for our part of the Country.

Please accept this as a letter of encouragement to give 110% effort to the economic survival of our area. The impact of Red River Army Depot closing its gates, even on a 24-36 month phased-out basis, will touch every person whether employed at Red River or not.

Thank you for your consideration in this most important matter.

Sincerely,

Mike Huddleston, Mayor

P.O. Box 3776 Wake Village, Tx 75501 903-838-0515

RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT
DATA CALL SUPPLEMENT FOR
JOINT CROSS SERVICE GROUP - DEPOT MAINTENANCE

CAPACITY

1. Capacity Utilization

1.1 Calculate the capacity index for the commodity groups applicable to depot maintenance work at your activity. Provide your answers expressed in direct labor hours (DLHs) in Table 1.1.a by commodity groups for the Fiscal Years (FY) requested.

Table 1.1.a: Capacity Index

COMMODITY GROUP	INDEX (K DLHs)				
	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
Aircraft Comp Ordnance	80	80	80	80	80
Engines Tanks	124	124	124	124	124
Missiles Tactical	260	260	260	260	260
Combat Vehicles Tanks	2210	2210	2210	2210	2210
Const Equipment	83	83	83	83	83
Tactical Vehicles Vehicles	276	276	276	276	276
Components	123	123	123	123	123
Ground Gen Equip Other	69	69	69	69	69
Spec Interest Calibration	8	8	8	8	8
TOTAL	3,233	3,233	3,233	3,233	3,233

Revised 30 June 1994

Encl 1

9 19 OCT 94 RRAD

RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT
DATA CALL SUPPLEMENT FOR
JOINT CROSS SERVICE GROUP - DEPOT MAINTENANCE

CAPACITY

1. Capacity Utilization

1.1 Calculate the capacity index for the commodity groups applicable to depot maintenance work at your activity. Provide your answers expressed in direct labor hours (DLHs) in Table 1.1.a by commodity groups for the Fiscal Years (FY) requested.

Table 1.1.a: Capacity Index

COMMODITY GROUP	INDEX (K DLHs)				
	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
Aircraft Comp Ordnance	80	80	80	80	80
Ground Combat Veh Components	124	124	124	124	124
Missiles Tactical	260	260	260	260	260
Combat Vehicles Tanks	2210	2210	2210	2210	2210
Const Equipment	83	83	83	83	83
Tactical Vehicles Vehicles	276	276	276	276	276
Components	123	123	123	123	123
Ground Gen Equip Other	69	69	69	69	69
Spec Tulwrest Calibration	8	8	8	8	8
TOTAL	3,233	3,233	3,233	3,233	3,233

changed from 3C (Engr) to 6d 0830, 21 Oct 94 TM

Revised 30 June 1994

Encl 1

F-1

Capacity Utilization, continued

1.2 Calculate the utilization index for the commodity groups applicable to depot maintenance work at your activity. Provide your answers expressed as a percentage (%) in Table 1.2.a by commodity groups for the Fiscal Years requested.

Table 1.2.a: **Utilization Index**

COMMODITY GROUP RRAD	INDEX(%)				
	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999
Aircraft Comp Ordnance	33	36	36	45	46
Engines Tanks	16	19	42	40	41
Missiles Tactical	44	32	34	54	65
Combat Vehicles Tanks	59	80	89	60	55
Const Equipment	34	53	30	20	20
Tactical Vehicles Vehicles	70	0	0	0	0
Components	12	2	2	2	2
Ground Gen Equip Other	72	16	0	6	6
Spec Interest Calibration	25	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	54	61	67	49	46

NOTE: DESCOM use CI calculated in 1.1.a

19 Oct 94 RRAD

1. **Capacity Utilization, continued**

Calculate the utilization index for the commodity groups applicable to depot maintenance work at your activity. Provide your answers expressed as a percentage (%) in Table 1.2.a by commodity groups for the Fiscal Years requested.

Table 1.2.a: **Utilization Index**

COMMODITY GROUP RRAD	INDEX(%)				
	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999
Aircraft Comp Ordnance	33	36	36	45	46
Ground Combat Vehicles Components	16	19	42	40	41
Missiles Tactical	44	32	34	54	65
Combat Vehicles Tanks	59	80	89	60	55
Const Equipment	34	53	30	20	20
Tactical Vehicles Vehicles	70	0	0	0	0
Components	12	2	2	2	2
Ground Gen Equip Other	72	16	0	6	6
Spec Interest Calibration	25	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	54	61	67	49	46

NOTE: DESCOM use CI calculated in 1.1.a

CAPACITY

1. Capacity Utilization - 1.3 Continued

1.3 Assuming (a) that the current projected total workload remains as assigned; (b) that sufficient production demand is available to justify maximum hiring with no significant investment in capital equipment; and (c) that no major Military Construction additional to that already approved and funded: What is the maximum extent to which operations, by commodity group, could be expanded for depot maintenance work at your activity based on the current and future planned workload mixes? Please provide your response in the absolute maximum number of direct labor hours (DLHs).

Table 1.3.a: Maximum Potential Capacity

COMMODITY GROUP	INDEX (K DLHs)				
	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
Aircraft Comp Ordnance	274	274	274	274	274
Engines Tanks	170	170	170	170	170
Missiles Tactical	380	380	380	380	380
Combat Vehicles Tanks	2768	2768	2768	2768	2768
Const Equipment	160	160	160	160	160
Tactical Vehicles Vehicles	399	399	399	399	399
Components	133	133	133	133	133
Ground Gen Equip Other	360	360	360	360	360
Spec Interest Calibration	40	40	40	40	40
TOTAL	4,684	4,684	4,684	4,684	4,684

Revised 30 June 1994

19 Oct 94 RRA

CAPACITY

1. **Capacity Utilization - 1.3 Continued**

1.3 Assuming (a) that the current projected total workload remains as assigned; (b) that sufficient production demand is available to justify maximum hiring with no significant investment in capital equipment; and (c) that no major Military Construction additional to that already approved and funded: What is the maximum extent to which operations, by commodity group, could be expanded for depot maintenance work at your activity based on the current and future planned workload mixes? Please provide your response in the absolute maximum number of direct labor hours (DLHs).

Table 1.3.a: Maximum Potential Capacity

COMMODITY GROUP	INDEX (K DLHs)				
	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
Aircraft Comp Ordnance	274	274	274	274	274
Ground Combat Vehicles Components	170	170	170	170	170
Missiles Tactical	380	380	380	380	380
Combat Vehicles Tanks	2768	2768	2768	2768	2768
Const Equipment	160	160	160	160	160
Tactical Vehicles Vehicles	399	399	399	399	399
Components	133	133	133	133	133
Ground Gen Equip Other	360	360	360	360	360
Spec Interest Calibration	40	40	40	40	40
TOTAL	4,684	4,684	4,684	4,684	4,684

changed from 3 to 6d 0830, 21 Oct 94 RR

Revised 20 June 1994

Red River Army Depot
Joint Cross Service Group - Depot Maintenance

CAPACITY

2. Plant Replacement Value

2.1 What is the estimated Plant Replacement Value (PRV) as of the end of each Fiscal Year of your depot maintenance activity expressed in thousands of dollars ($K) as a function of the facilities and equipment? Provide your answer in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Expenditures and Equipment Values

PRV	$K				
	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
Facilities	$137,850[1]	$145,000[2]	$165,575[3]	$171,370[4]	$177,350[5]
Equipment	$114,020	$119,520	$127,520	$135,520	$143,520
TOTAL	$251,870	$264,520	$293,095	$306,890	$320,870

[1]Includes 3.5% inflation, BRAC93 projects @ $975.5K
[2]Includes 3.5% inflation and MCA project Tactical Vehicle Facility @ $2.4M.
[3]Includes 3.5% inflation and MCA project Metal Finishing Facility @ $15.5M
[4]3.5% inflation.
[5]3.5% inflation.

NOTE: DESCOM - Count facilities and/or portions of facilities that are dedicated to depot maintenance (industrial floor and admin space dedicated to depot maintenance). Do not count common use areas, i.e., base ops facilities, MWRs, and power plants.

Plant equipment - Only count plant equipment that is depreciable i.e., that with an acquisition cost greater than $25K.

Only include CCAD, ANAD, LEAD, TOAD, and RRAD.

NOTE: Expenditures and equipment values will be given in constant year dollars (FY 95).

CAPACITY

3. Programmed Workload

3.1 Given the current configuration and operation of your activity, provide the programmed depot level workload by commodity group in Tables 3.1.a and 3.1.b. Express your answer in both dollars ($K) and direct labor hours (DLH) for the Fiscal Years requested.

Table 3.1.a: **Programmed Workload**

COMMODITY GROUP RRAD	$M (REIMB)				
	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999
Aircraft Comp Ordnance	3.1 (0.3)	2.7 (0.3)	2.8 (0.3)	3.2 (0.3)	3.3 (0.3)
Engines Tanks	8.9 (0.9)	9.6 (0.9)	12.0 (0.9)	11.6 (0.9)	11.8 (0.9)
Missiles Tactical	16.4 (2.4)	9.2 (1.8)	9.9 (1.8)	16.5 (1.8)	20.2 (1.8)
Combat Vehicles Tanks	152.2 (26.4)	159.0 (65.7)	179.2 (67.4)	118.6 27.5)	106.0 (26.5)
Const Equipment	3.1 (0)	4.4 (2.9)	2.5 (1.0)	1.6 (0)	1.6 (0)
Tactical Vehicles Vehicles	24.0 (3.2)	0	0	0	0
Components	1.9 (1.9)	0.3 (0.3)	0.3 (0.3)	0.3 (0.3)	0.3 (0.3)
Ground Gen Equip Other	5.9 (0)	1.1 (0)	0	0.2 (0)	0.2 (0)
Spec Interest Calibration	0.3 (0)	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	215.8 (35.1)	186.3 (71.9)	206.7 (71.7)	152.0 (30.8)	143.4 (29.8)

NOTE: Use the latest data available. Identify reimbursable work separately.

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19 Oct 94 RRA:

CAPACITY

Programmed Workload

3.1 Given the current configuration and operation of your activity, provide the programmed depot level workload by commodity group in Tables 3.1.a and 3.1.b. Express your answer in both dollars ($K) and direct labor hours (DLH) for the Fiscal Years requested.

Table 3.1.a: Programmed Workload

COMMODITY GROUP RRAD	$M (REIMB)				
	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999
Aircraft Comp Ordnance	3.1 (0.3)	2.7 (0.3)	2.8 (0.3)	3.2 (0.3)	3.3 (0.3)
Ground Combat Vehicles Components	8.9 ~~2.8~~ (0.9)	9.6 ~~2.9~~ (0.9)	12.0 ~~2.8~~ (0.9)	11.6 ~~2.4~~ (0.9)	11.8 ~~2.6~~ (0.9)
Missiles Tactical	16.4 (2.4)	9.2 (1.8)	9.9 (1.8)	16.5 (1.8)	20.2 (1.8)
Combat Vehicles Tanks	152.2 ~~[illegible]~~ (26.4)	158.0 ~~164.7~~ (65.7)	119.2 ~~[illegible]~~ (67.4)	118.6 ~~[illegible]~~ (27.5)	116.0 ~~[illegible]~~ (26.5)
onst Equipment	3.1 (0)	4.4 (2.9)	2.5 (1.0)	1.6 (0)	1.6 (0)
Tactical Vehicles Vehicles	24.0 (3.2)	0	0	0	0
Components	1.9 (1.9)	0.2 (0.3)	0.3 (0.3)	0.3 (0.3)	0.3 (0.3)
Ground Gen Equip Other	5.9 (0)	1.1 (0)	0	0.2 (0)	0.2 (0)
Spec Interest Calibration	0.3 (0)	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	215.8 (35.1)	186.3 (71.9)	206.7 (71.7)	152.0 (30.8)	143.4 (29.8)

NOTE: Use the latest data available, Identify reimbursable work separately.

3. Programmed Workload, continued

Table 3.1.b: Programmed Workload

COMMODITY GROUP RRAD	DLHs in M (REIMB) FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999
Aircraft Comp Ordnance	.026 (.002)	.029 (.002)	.029 (.002)	.036 (.002)	.037 (.002)
Engines Tanks	.070 (.006)	.097 (.007)	.122 (.007)	.118 (.007)	.120 (.007)
Missiles Tactical	.115 (.020)	.083 (.019)	.088 (.019)	.141 (.019)	.170 (.019)
Combat Vehicles Tanks	1.250 (.290)	1.697 (.762)	1.887 (.802)	1.261 (.361)	1.142 (.348)
Const Equipment	.025 (0)	.044 (.030)	.025 (.010)	.017 (0)	.017 (0)
Tactical Vehicles Vehicles	.193 (.025)	0	0	0	0
Components	.015 (.015)	.003 (.003)	.003 (.003)	.003 (.003)	.003 (.003)
Ground Gen Equip Other	.050 (0)	.011 (0)	0	.004 (0)	.004 (0)
Spec Interest Calibration	.002 (0)	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1.749 (.359)	1.964 (.823)	2.154 (.843)	1.580 (.392)	1.493 (.379)

NOTE: Use the latest data available. Identify reimbursable work separately.

19 Oct 94 RRAD

3. Programmed Workload, continued

Table 3.1.b: Programmed Workload

COMMODITY GROUP RRAD	DLHs in M (REIMB)				
	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999
Aircraft Comp Ordnance	.026 (.002)	.029 (.002)	.029 (.002)	.036 (.002)	.037 (.002)
Ground Combat Vehicles Components	.070 ~~.020~~ (.006)	.097 ~~.024~~ (.007)	.122 ~~.052~~ (.007)	.118 ~~.050~~ (.007)	.120 ~~.051~~ (.007)
Missiles Tactical	.115 (.020)	.083 (.019)	.088 (.019)	.141 (.019)	.170 (.019)
Combat Vehicles Tanks	1.250 ~~1.300~~ (.290)	1.697 ~~1.770~~ (.762)	1.887 ~~1.957~~ (.802)	1.267 ~~1.329~~ (.361)	1.142 ~~1.211~~ (.348)
Const Equipment	.028 (0)	.044 (.030)	.025 (.010)	.017 (0)	.017 (0)
Tactical Vehicles Vehicles	.193 (.026)	0	0	0	0
Components	.015 (.025)	.003 (.003)	.003 (.003)	.003 (.003)	.003 (.003)
Ground Gen Equip Other	.050 (0)	.011 (0)	[illegible]	.004 (0)	.004 (0)
Spec Interest Calibration	.002 (0)	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1.749 (.359)	1.964 (.823)	2.154 (.843)	1.580 (.392)	1.493 (.379)

NOTE: Use the latest data available. Identify reimbursable work separately.

Red River Army Depot
Joint Cross Service Group - Depot Maintenance

CAPACITY

4. Service Centers of Excellence

4.1 If your activity (Depot) has been designated as a Service Center of Excellence for any of the commodity groups, please identify them below.

NOTE: Centers of Excellence should be identified with an asterisk if you are a DoD CTX.

COMMODITY GROUP: Aviation Ordnance

UH-1 Cobra and AH-64 Apache Attack Helicopter Aircraft Armament Subsystems

COMMODITY GROUP: Missile Tactical

a. Chaparral Guided Missile System
b. Chaparral Guided Missile

COMMODITY GROUP: Ground Combat Vehicles, Self-Propelled and Tanks

a. Bradley Fighting Vehicle System (BFVS)
b. Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS)
c. Fire Support Team Vehicle (FISTV)
d. M113 Family of Vehicles
e. Opposing Forces Surrogate Vehicle (OSV)
f. Large Area Mobile Projected Smoke System (LAMPSS)
g. Armored Gun System (AGS)

COMMODITY GROUP: Automotive/Construction Equipment

M9 Armored Combat Earthmover (ACE)
(transferring to RRAD from TEAD under BRAC 93)

COMMODITY GROUP: Ground General Purpose

Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Unit
(transferring to RRAD from TEAD under BRAC 93)

CAPACITY

4. Service Centers of Excellence - 4.1 Continued

COMMODITY GROUP: Other

a. Combat Vehicle Roadwheels and Track*

b. Bias Ply Tires
(transferring to RRAD from TEAD under BRAC 93)

c. Pollution Prevention Program

(1) Elimination of wastes resulting from the use of chlorinated solvents.

(2) Elimination of wastes resulting from the use of abrasive blast media.

(3) Elimination of wastes resulting from the use of metal finishing processes.

d. Microchip Technology in Logistics Applications (MTLA)

RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT
DATA CALL SUPPLEMENT FOR
JOINT CROSS SERVICE GROUP - DEPOT MAINTENANCE

MEASURE OF MERIT

GEOGRAPHIC

1. Location

1.1 Specify any special strategic importance or military value consideration of your activity accruing from its geographical location.

Activity - RRAD

Location - Rural North East Texas, 18 miles West of Texarkana, Texas

Description of Strategic Importance/Military Value - RRAD is strategically located in the Southwest United States and is serviced by an on-site rail head; North, South, East, and West interstate highways; major U.S. highways; and a regional municipal airport capable of supporting large military aircraft. Barksdale Air Force Base, Tinker Air Force Base, and the shipping ports of Houston, Beaumont, and New Orleans are all within one day's transport.

Five of the nine active Army Divisions are located West of the Mississippi River and are major RRAD customers. RRAD's close proximity to these customers minimizes transportation time and associated costs. Additionally, RRAD's centralized location easily supports mobilization contingencies in the Mid-East, Far-East, Caribbean, South America, and Central America.

A significant strategic advantage to the RRAD maintenance activity is the co-location with the Defense Logistics Agency's Area Oriented Depot, Defense Distribution Depot Red River (DDRT), and Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant (LSAAP). The joint synergy as a result of the co-location provides for a wide range of capabilities and an overall reduction in costs for common areas.

RRAD is not affected by encroachment from neighboring communities and has never been restricted on the type of mission that could be performed at the installation. The internal resources are available for expansion of existing missions and acceptance of new missions with no environmental impact.

Red River Army Depot
Joint Cross Service Group - Depot Maintenance

GEOGRAPHIC

2. Environmental Compliance

Answers to the following questions need to reflect the particular workloads or processes affected by the environmental restrictions/compliance.

2.1 Is your activity in full compliance with all Federal, state, and local environmental regulations? If not in full compliance, provide a comprehensive list of individual regulations that require actions to be taken. What compliance waivers have been granted? When must the activity come into compliance?

Maintenance activities are in compliance with Federal and State environmental regulations mandated by the Clean Air Act. No waivers have been requested or are force. No local regulations are applicable.

2.2 Has any actual or programmed work at this installation been restricted or delayed because of environmental considerations, such as air or water quality? If so, provide the details of the impact of the restrictions or delays.

No actual or programmed work in the maintenance area has been restricted or delayed because of environmental considerations such as air or water quality.

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GEOGRAPHIC

3. **Environmental Restrictions**

Answers to the following questions need to reflect the particular workloads or processes affected by the environmental restrictions/compliance.

3.1 Are there any special programs relating to environmental or industrial waste considerations for your activity? If so, provide the details.

There are no special programs related to environmental or industrial waste considerations. The depot operates an industrial waste treatment plant in accordance with the provisions of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit issued by the Environmental Protection Agency and Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission. Industrial waste from depot activities is treated at the plant. If a new waste stream is identified, a permit amendment will be requested. No problems have been encountered in amending our permit as required.

3.2 Within what provisions must the activity operate with regard to disposal of hazardous wastes and radioactive materials?

Code 40 of Federal Regulations (CFR)
Part 264
Standards for owners/operators of hazardous waste treatment storage, and disposal facilities.

Code 40 of Federal Regulations (CFR)
Part 268
Land disposal restrictions.

Texas Administrative Code 30
Chapter 335, Subchapter F
Permitting standards for owners/operators of hazardous waste storage, processing, or disposal facilities.

Texas Administrative Code 30
Chapter 335, Subchapter O
Land disposal restrictions.

Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission Permit
Permit HW-50178-000
Permit for municipal and hazardous waste site.

GEOGRAPHIC

4. Other Co-Located Activities

4.1 Are there any co-located activities that directly benefit or relate to the depot maintenance activity? If yes, list and describe the impact of each. Include benefits derived from being co-located.

Co-Located Activity - Defense Distribution Depot Red River (DDRT)

Benefit/Relationship - Supplier/Tenant

Describe Impact - DDRT has 3.5 million square feet of operations and warehouse space, 2.2 million square feet of improved outside storage space (includes 40 acres of concrete hardstand), and a hazardous material storage facility.

A 60-ton bridge crane is capable of loading or unloading 25 rail cars simultaneously, spans 3 rail spurs, and services both rail and truck transport docks. A helipad is also available for emergency shipments.

DDRT generally provides support to the RRAD maintenance activity by receipt, storage, and issue of assets, repair and spare parts. Support to RRAD represents approximately 20 percent of the total issues and receipts. Significant savings are realized in the transportation of material to and from DDRT and RRAD because of the co-location.

RRAD manufactures the Single Channel Ground and Airborne Radio System (SINCGARS) mounting kit, brackets, and support hardware. DDRT is the world-wide source for assembly and distribution of SINCGARS.

DDRT also provides for world-wide distribution of combat tracked vehicles repaired by the maintenance activity. As part of this mission, DDRT assembles the Basic Issue Items for shipment with each vehicle.

Co-Located Activity - Defense Redistribution and Marketing Office (DRMO)

Benefit/Relationship - Supplier and Service Provider/Tenant

Describe Impact - DRMO serves as the property disposal office for RRAD. The sale of recyclable materials are also handled through this office with proceeds returned to RRAD.

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GEOGRAPHIC

4. Other Co-Located Activities - 4.1 Continued

Co-Located Activity - U. S. Army Health Clinic

Benefit/Relationship - Service Provider/Tenant

Describe Impact - The U.S. Army Health Clinic provides both Occupational Medicine and Primary Care to approximately 10,000 patients annually. Of this 10,000, approximately 4,200 are employees of Red River Army Depot, Defense Distribution Depot Red River, and other tenants.

The industrial hygiene laboratory supports Red River Army Depot, Defense Distribution Depot Red River, and other tenants.

Co-Located Activity - District Test Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment (TMDE) Center

Benefit/Relationship - Service Provider/Tenant

Describe Impact - The TMDE Center provides calibration and maintenance of equipment at RRAD and from the Little Rock Region of the Federal Aviation Agency. Two independent laboratories annually certify over 10,000 items.

The Electronic Standards Laboratory is environmentally controlled, has a microwave screen room, and is equipped with the latest electronic technology.

The Physical Dimensions Laboratory is constructed on a stabilized seismic foundation, is environmentally controlled, and equipped with standard gages and the latest technology in physical property measurement equipment.

They are the only Army facility west of the Mississippi certifying small arms and ammunition gages. Approximately 1,728 small arms and ammunition gages are certified annually supporting Red River Army Depot, Active Army Units, Army Reserves, National Guard, and selected contractor-operated facilities.

All standards are traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

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GEOGRAPHIC

4. Other Co-Located Activities - 4.1 Continued

Co-Located Activity - Ammunition Storage

Benefit/Relationship - Activity/Mission of RRAD

Describe Impact - Ammunition production and storage facilities cover over 8,934 acres spanned by 107 miles of improved road and 20 miles of railroad. Storage facilities include 702 earth-covered igloos, 18 standard magazines, and 13 dunnage and equipment buildings. Additional storage facilities are available through cooperative agreement with Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant. These storage facilities provide the necessary storage required in support of the ammunition and missile depot maintenance missions.

Co-Located Activity - Defense Printing Services

Benefit/Relationship - Supplier/Tenant

Describe Impact - Defense Printing Services operate under the administration of the Navy but provides printing services to Red River Army Depot, Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, Defense Finance Accounting System, Corpus Christi Army Depot, Sacramento Army Depot, and Sierra Army Depot. They operate 24 hours a day, 6 days a week, to meet customer demands.

Monthly production is 4 million copies using electronic media and 400,000 copies on field printing. They print weekly and bi-weekly payroll, contracts, issue runs, competition bid packages, and general paper media.

Co-Located Activity - School of Engineering and Logistics

Benefit/Relationship - Service Provider/Tenant

Describe Impact - The School of Engineering and Logistics is DoD's largest intern training center. They offer graduate level technical education, training and research capabilities in Supply Management, Maintenance Management, and six engineering programs. They also are a source for technical training in support of the maintenance activity.

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GEOGRAPHIC

4. Other Co-Located Activities - 4.1 Continued

Co-Located Activity - Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant (LSAAP)

Benefit/Relationship - Share Resources/Army Materiel Command Government-Owned Contractor-Operated Facility

Describe Impact - LSAAP is located on the contiguous RRAD installation. They have the mission of manufacturing various types of ammunition and explosives for DoD. Ammunition and general purpose storage facilities are also available. A common sanitary landfill is shared with RRAD.

4.2 Do co-located activities support or are they supported by the depot maintenance activity?

Co-Located Activity - Defense Distribution Depot Red River (DDRT)

Describe Relationship - DDRT supports the RRAD maintenance activity through receipt, storage, and issue of assets, repair and spare parts. Support to RRAD represents approximately 20 percent of the total issues and receipts. They also assemble the Basic Issue Items for each vehicle produced by the maintenance activity.

The RRAD maintenance activity provides DDRT technical support, quality assurance testing, and maintenance on combat-tracked vehicles and their components in support of their distribution program. RRAD also serves as the supplier for the Single Channel Ground and Airborne Radio System (SINCGARS) mounting kit, brackets, and support hardware. DDRT is the world-wide source for assembly and distribution of SINCGARS.

Co-Located Activity - Defense Redistribution and Marketing Office (DRMO)

Describe Relationship - DRMO serves as the property disposal office for RRAD. Sale of recyclable materials are also handled through this office with proceeds returned to RRAD.

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GEOGRAPHIC

4. Other Co-Located Activities - 4.2 Continued

Co-Located Activity - U.S. Army Health Clinic

Describe Relationship - The U.S. Army Health Clinic provides Occupational Medicine to 4,200 employees of Red River Army Depot, Defense Distribution Depot Red River, and other tenants.

Industrial hygiene laboratory supports Red River Army Depot, Defense Distribution Depot Red River, and other tenants.

Co-Located Activity - District Test Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment (TMDE) Center

Describe Relationship - The TMDE Center provides calibration and maintenance of equipment at RRAD in both the Electronic Standards Laboratory and Physical Dimensions Laboratory. It is the only Army facility west of the Mississippi certifying small arms and ammunition gages.

Co-Located Activity - Ammunition Storage

Describe Relationship - Ammunition storage facilities provide the necessary storage required in support of the ammunition and missile depot maintenance missions.

Co-Located Activity - Defense Printing Services

Describe Relationship - Defense Printing Services provides printing services to Red River Army Depot for contracts, issue runs, competition bid packages, and general paper media.

Co-Located Activity - School of Engineering and Logistics (SEL)

Describe Relationship - As part of their formal training, intern students are required to perform research studies and develop statistical data profiles. The maintenance activity is a vital source for field application of their studies. RRAD managers identify specific projects and areas for study and the interns provide the service at no cost to RRAD. Any savings resulting from the suggested improvements or recommendations are credited to RRAD. Additionally, SEL serves as a ready source for technical training of RRAD members and has the capability to support a large number of personnel should RRAD require expansion of personnel resources to support increased workload.

GEOGRAPHIC

4. Other Co-Located Activities - 4.2 Continued

Co-Located Activity - Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant (LSAAP)

Describe Relationship - LSAAP indirectly supports the maintenance activity through joint ventures such as the sanitary landfill. RRAD also provides back up fire department coverage for LSAAP. Interservice agreements are in place, prorating shared costs, thus, effectively reducing RRAD's total expenditure.

4.3 How would these activities and the depot maintenance activity function if they were not co-located?

Co-Located Activity - Defense Distribution Depot Red River (DDRT)

Describe Impact if not Co-Located - Without the co-location of DDRT, RRAD would have to establish an organization responsible for receipt and issue of assets in support of the maintenance activity. Additionally, lead time for receipt of repair and spare parts would be increased to allow for shipment from another Defense Logistics Area Oriented Depot.

Without the RRAD maintenance activity, DDRT would lose their world wide combat vehicle distribution mission. DDRT is currently the only Defense Logistics Area Oriented Depot with this type mission.

Neither DDRT nor the RRAD maintenance activity could support the total infrastructure required to sustain RRAD. The burden of increased costs would place either one in a noncompetitive posture by pricing themselves out of business.

Co-Located Activity - Defense Redistribution and Marketing Office (DRMO)

Describe Impact if not Co-Located - If DRMO was not co-located with the RRAD maintenance activity, there would be increased transportation costs for disposal of excess and recyclable material and a probable loss in returned revenue. DDRT and the RRAD maintenance activity are major generators of the material reclaimed and redistributed through DRMO.

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GEOGRAPHIC

4. Other Co-Located Activities - 4.3 Continued

Co-Located Activity - U.S. Army Health Clinic

Describe Impact if not Co-Located - Without the U.S. Army Health Clinic, the RRAD maintenance activity would have to contract with the local medical community for occupational services. This, however, would put the government at risk by not having trauma medical care available on site.

Without the RRAD maintenance activity, the U.S. Army Health Clinic would see a reduction in approximately 2,000 patients.

Co-Located Activity - District Test Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment (TMDE) Center

Describe Impact if not Co-Located - Without co-location of the TMDE Center, the RRAD maintenance activity would be required to procure additional TMDE to fill the pipeline because of increased turnaround time. Additionally, a field service team would have to be deployed from another TMDE center on regular intervals to support calibration of embedded TMDE. Both would increase the overhead costs required to support the maintenance activity.

Without co-location of the RRAD maintenance activity, workload for the TMDE Center would decrease. They would retain a mission in support of RRAD Ammunition Storage, Little Rock Region of the Federal Aviation Agency, Active Army Units, Army Reserves, National Guard, and selected contractor-operated facilities.

Co-Located Activity - Ammunition Storage

Describe Impact if not Co-Located - Without the co-location of the RRAD maintenance activity, ammunition storage would still be a mission; however, any depot maintenance of stocks would require transport to another maintenance facility. This would result in additional costs being incurred for transportation.

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GEOGRAPHIC

4. Other Co-Located Activities - 4.3 Continued

Co-Located Activity - Defense Printing Services

Describe Impact if not Co-Located - Without the co-location of the RRAD maintenance activity, Defense Printing Services would lose a primary customer and see a significant reduction in workload.

Without the co-location of Defense Printing Services, the RRAD maintenance activity would acquire printing services from another source.

Co-Located Activity - School of Engineering and Logistics (SEL)

Describe Impact if not Co-Located - Without the co-location of SEL, the RRAD maintenance activity would require additional personnel in the Engineering and Maintenance Management Analysis Offices to perform required studies.

Without the co-location of the maintenance activity, SEL intern students would require temporary duty assignments at other depots to obtain their field experience.

Co-Located Activity - Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant (LSAAP)

Describe Impact if not Co-Located - Without the co-location of LSAAP, the RRAD maintenance activity would absorb all costs associated with the sanitary landfill or would require permanent contractual services for commercial disposal which is more expensive and creates a long term liability to the government. Additionally, the LSAAP storage facilities currently utilized by RRAD would not be available.

Without the co-location of RRAD, LSAAP would incur all costs associated with the sanitary landfill and would not reap the benefit of shared expenses on other interservice agreements.

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Red River Army Depot
Joint Cross Service Group - Depot Maintenance

GEOGRAPHIC

5. Encroachment

5.1 Have operations at this activity been at all constrained to accommodate requests of the local communities?

Type of Encroachment	Operation Impacted	Describe

None

5.2 Indicate any encroachment constraints on current or future operations that would restrict future expansion.

Type of Encroachment	Constraint on Expansion	Describe

None

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FACILITIES AND EQUIPAGE

6. Unique or Peculiar Facilities

6.1 List unique or peculiar testing facilities, excluding equipment (e.g., runways, railheads, ports, tracks, ponds, etc.).

Test Facility - Combat Vehicle Test Track

Describe Uniqueness/Peculiarity - Construction of a new test track was completed in 1994. It is a one mile, high speed oval, capable of supporting light and heavy tracked combat vehicles. The test track has banked corners with retaining walls and is lighted for night testing which provides increased capacity. The test track complex also consists of 60 percent longitudinal, 40 percent transverse, and 20 percent transverse emplacement slopes for functional tests, as well as water pits for fording and swimming of combat vehicles. It is the most modern and safest test track within the Depot System Command.

Test Facility - X-Ray Laboratories

Describe Uniqueness/Peculiarity - RRAD's combat vehicle x-ray laboratory is large enough to accept entire combat vehicle hulls such as the Bradley Fighting Vehicle System and Abrams Main Battle Tank. The walls are lead lined to prevent accidental exposure to personnel outside the laboratory. A lead-lined control room is also part of the facility.

RRAD's ammunition x-ray laboratory is also lead-lined and contained within a building designed to comply with explosive safety regulations and has an operator control room isolated from the x-ray area. The facility is capable of supporting diagnostic tests of fuses, missile warheads, rocket motors, and large bombs.

Test Facility - Radiology Laboratory

Describe Uniqueness/Peculiarity - Construction of RRAD's radiology laboratory was completed in FY94. It is constructed to meet the current Occupational Safety Health Act, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and Environmental Protection Agency regulations required for radiation testing in support of the maintenance mission. It is the only laboratory in the Depot System Command that fully complies with the Nuclear Regulatory Commissions' limit on release of radiation to the atmosphere.

FACILITIES AND EQUIPAGE

6. Unique or Peculiar Facilities - 6.1 Continued

Test Facility - District Test Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment (TMDE) Center

Describe Uniqueness/Peculiarity - The TMDE Center is constructed on a seismic stabilized foundation which isolates resonant vibration frequencies. This foundation is required because of the sensitivity of measurements in the physical properties laboratory. Within the facility is a radio frequency interference (RFI) screen room utilized for calibration of sensitive electronic equipment.

Test Facility - Rubber Laboratory

Describe Uniqueness/Peculiarity - The rubber laboratory is constructed with reinforced walls and a shielded operator enclosure to contain rubber fragmentation and prevent personal injury during combat vehicle roadwheel endurance testing. It is the only rubber laboratory in the Depot System Command.

Test Facility - Small Arms Facility

Describe Uniqueness/Peculiarity - RRAD's small arms facility contains two indoor firing ranges. Both ranges capture projectiles from small arms and rifles during live test firing. The firing pit is sound attenuated to isolate the shop area from noise. The facility has a certified arms room and is monitored by an intrusion detection system connected by telephone link to the depot security office.

Test Facility - Elliott Lake

Describe Uniqueness/Peculiarity - Elliott Lake is a fresh water lake located on RRAD primarily utilized as a reserve water source for potable water. However, if required the lake is available as a test facility for amphibious vehicles.

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FACILITIES AND EQUIPAGE

6. Unique or Peculiar Facilities - Continued

6.2 Indicate the reasons that these facilities are required by the depot maintenance function.

Test Facility - Combat Vehicle Test Track

Reasons Required for Maintenance - The test track is required for in-process and final acceptance testing of light and heavy tracked combat vehicles as required by the technical data packages for those systems. Every vehicle must successfully pass all tests before being accepted as serviceable.

Defense Distribution Depot Red River (DDRT) utilizes the test facilities as part of the Care of Supplies in Storage program to assure serviceability of the combat vehicles is maintained. Prior to shipment from DDRT each vehicle is also subjected to rigorous acceptance tests to verify the vehicle performance complies with the requirements of the technical data package.

Test Facility - X-Ray Laboratories

Reasons Required for Maintenance - The X-Ray laboratory is required for the x-ray of combat vehicles and a variety of other items repaired or manufactured in the maintenance activity to check for stress fractures, porosity in welds, and weld certification after repair of ballistic weldments.

RRAD's ammunition x-ray laboratory is required to verify the serviceability of fuzes, missile warheads, rocket motors, and large bombs. These tests are performed by lot sample analysis or 100 percent depending on the program requirement.

Test Facility - Radiology Laboratory

Reasons Required for Maintenance - The radiology laboratory is required to analyze swipes taken from shipping and storage containers, fire control instrumentation, and maintenance work areas to determine radiation leakage, exposure, and contamination.

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FACILITIES AND EQUIPAGE

6. Unique or Peculiar Facilities - 6.2 Continued

Test Facility - Firing Ranges

Reasons Required for Maintenance - The outdoor test ranges are required to verify the function and serviceability of 20 MM cannons, 7.62 MM mini-gun, 25 MM chain gun, 40 MM grenade launchers, and a variety of small arms and rifles. These tests are required as part of the final acceptance test procedures detailed in the technical data packages.

Test Facility - Underground Explosive Detonation Range

Reasons Required for Maintenance - The range is used for lot sample test of explosive serviceability and demilitarization of obsolete or unsafe explosives.

Test Facility - Perimeter Roads

Reasons Required for Maintenance - Perimeter roads are utilized for performance test of wheeled vehicles under controlled conditions. The gravel and cross country roads are utilized for endurance testing of wheeled and tracked vehicles in an off-road environment.

Test Facility - Navigational Guidance Package Test Range

Reasons Required for Maintenance - The RRAD Navigational Guidance Package Test Range is a requirement for final acceptance test of the Multiple Launch Rocket System and Fire Support Team Vehicle to verify system performance after integration.

Test Facility - District Test Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment (TMDE) Center

Reasons Required for Maintenance - The TMDE Center provides physical and electronic calibration services and performs TMDE maintenance for the maintenance activity.

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FACILITIES AND EQUIPAGE

6. Unique or Peculiar Facilities - 6.2 Continued

Test Facility - Rubber Laboratory

Reasons Required for Maintenance - The rubber laboratory is used to verify the tensile strength of rubber compounds, adhesion to metal, and performance of endurance control test on roadwheels manufactured by RRAD.

Test Facility - Small Arms Facility

Reasons Required for Maintenance - RRAD's small arms facility is currently used to perform general and direct support maintenance on weapons of the combat vehicles and aircraft armament subsystems overhauled at RRAD. The capability exists to expand the current mission to include depot level maintenance of small arms.

Test Facility - Elliott Lake

Reasons Required for Maintenance - Elliott Lake has been used to verify prototype swim kits for the Bradley Fighting Vehicle System. It is available as a test facility for amphibious vehicles.

6.3 How could the depot maintenance functions be performed without these specialized facilities?

Test Facility - Combat Vehicle Test Track

Describe Testing Alternatives - Testing of combat vehicles, in accordance with the final inspection record (FIR) of the technical data package, could not be performed without a test track complex (e.g., track, slopes, fording, and swim pits). Serviceability could not be verified.

The only viable alternative would be shipment of vehicles to an installation that has the required facilities. This, however, would have tremendous impact on both the maintenance activity and DDRT production schedules and increase the costs of depot maintenance significantly.

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FACILITIES AND EQUIPAGE

6. Unique or Peculiar Facilities - 6.3 Continued

Test Facility - X-Ray Laboratories

Describe Testing Alternatives - Verification of ballistic weldments could not be performed. Combat vehicles and other items repaired or manufactured in the maintenance activity could not be checked for stress fractures or porosity in welds, thus, allowing suspect material to be accepted without verification.

Serviceability of fuzes, missile warheads, rocket motors, and large bombs could not be determined.

No alternative is viable.

Test Facility - Radiology Laboratory

Describe Testing Alternatives - A contract could be issued to an independent laboratory for radiology analysis. However, safety and the government's liability must be addressed before this could be considered an alternative.

Test Facility - Firing Ranges

Describe Testing Alternatives - Cannons and mini-guns require live test fire prior to packing with the combat vehicle or aircraft armament subsystem for shipment. Additionally, selected weapon stations require live test fire with a slave gun as part of final acceptance. This would require transportation to a test range for test firing and return to the maintenance facility for preparation for storage or issue.

Test Facility - Underground Explosive Detonation Range

Describe Testing Alternatives - No alternatives.

Test Facility - Perimeter Roads

Describe Testing Alternatives - Public roads and highways.

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FACILITIES AND EQUIPAGE

7. Buildings and Their Condition

7.1 List the buildings used to perform the depot maintenance functions by category code numbers (five or six digit CCNs), identifying their current condition (adequate, substandard, and inadequate) in Table 7.1 in thousands of square feet (KSF).

Table 7.1: Facility Conditions

CCN	FACILITY TYPE	CONDITION/AREA (# KSF)		
		ADEQUATE	SUBSTANDARD	INADEQUATE
14131	OPS GEN PURP	10		
21210	GM MNT FACILITY	36		
21290	OTHER	12		
21435	TRACK VEH	213		
21435	REBD SH & FAC	17		
21440	MAT STAGING BLDG	127		
21440	VEH C/REB DEP	46		
21440	VEH C/REB DEP	60		
21440	REBD SH & FAC	15		
21440	VEH C/REB DEP	300		
21440	REBD SH & FAC	5		
21440	REBD SH & FAC	2		
21440	VEH C/REB DEP	44		
21440	REBD SH & FAC	24		
21440	VEH C/REB DEP	21		

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Table 7.1: Facility Conditions

CCN	FACILITY TYPE	CONDITION/AREA (# KSF)		
		ADEQUATE	SUBSTANDARD	INADEQUATE
21440	VEH C/REB DEP	126		
21456	WASH FAC CEN	9		
21490	OTHER	2		
21490	OTHER	69		
21490	OTHER	3		
21490	OTHER	6		
21490	OTHER	4		
21490	OTHER	4		
21490	OTHER	18		
21510	SM ARMS REP SE	23		
21530	HEAVY GUN SHOP	71		
21710	ELECT MTN SH	15		
21850	BATTERY SHOP	8		
22220	GM H/L EQUIP PL	19		
22416	HEAT TRMT FAC	5		
44220	GEN PURP WHSE	7		
44240	FLAM MAT STHSE	1		
44240	FLAM MAT STHSE	1		
44270	GEN STOREHOUSE	1		

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Table 7.1: Facility Conditions

CCN	FACILITY TYPE	CONDITION/AREA (# KSF)		
		ADEQUATE	SUBSTANDARD	INADEQUATE
21210	GM MNT FACILITY	21		
21610	AMMO RENV SHOP	12		
21610	AMMO RENV SHOP	11		
21610	AMMO RENV SHOP	10		
21630	AMMO DEMOL FAC	1		
22210	GM ASSY PL	10		
61050	ADMIN GEN PURP	9		
21610	AMMO RENV SHOP	44		
14990	OTHER	1		
14930	BARR EXPLOSIVE	1		
	Total	1,565		

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FACILITIES AND EQUIPAGE

7. Buildings and Their Condition - Continued

7.2 In Table 7.2.a, identify space available for expansion by building type for those facility category code numbers (five or six digit CCNs) that are most important to your mission. An activity's expansion capability is a function of its ability to reconfigure/rehabilitate existing underutilized facilities to accept new or increased requirements.

Table 7.2.a: Space Available for Expansion

BUILDING ID/TYPE	CCN	INSTALLATION SPACE (KSF)			TOTAL
		ADEQUATE	SUBSTANDARD	INADEQUATE	
GM MNT Facility	21210	5.2			5.2
Veh C/Rep Dep	21440	124.4			124.4
Other	21490	20.2			20.2
Small Arms Rep	21510	10.0			10.0
	Total	159.8			159.8

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FACILITIES AND EQUIPAGE

8. Unique and/or Peculiar Capabilities and Capacities

8.1 What unique and/or peculiar capabilities and capacities does the depot maintenance activity possess?

Depot Maintenance Capability/Capacity - Depot level maintenance of the following:

a. Bradley Fighting Vehicle System
b. Multiple Launch Rocket System
c. Fire Support Team Vehicle
d. Chaparral Guided Missile System
e. Chaparral Guided Missile
f. Aircraft Armament Subsystems
g. Vulcan Air Defense System

Describe Why Unique/Peculiar - RRAD is the only DoD installation in the world providing depot level maintenance on these systems. The combined expertise and knowledge resident at RRAD is unequalled by any organization, commercial or government. All special equipment and facilities are in place to fully support depot level maintenance.

Depot Maintenance Capability/Capacity - Prototype design and manufacture of the following:

a. Opposing Forces Surrogate Vehicle
b. Large Area Mobile Projected Smoke System
c. M113 Armored Personnel Carrier Stretch
d. Explosive Ordnance Vehicle
e. Light Armored Vehicle Conversion

Describe Why Unique/Peculiar - As a result of RRAD's knowledge and expertise of the M113 Family of Vehicles, Bradley Fighting Vehicle System, and the manufacturing processes required to perform depot level maintenance on these systems, RRAD served as the Research and Design center for these vehicles. Design and prototype fabrication was completed in record time and within budget. The Opposing Forces Surrogate Vehicle has been approved for production with RRAD receiving the contract.

FACILITIES AND EQUIPAGE

8. Unique and/or Peculiar Capabilities and Capacities - 8.1 Continued

Depot Maintenance Capability/Capacity - Remanufacture of roadwheel, track, and bias ply tires.

Describe Why Unique/Peculiar - RRAD is the only DoD installation in the world that has an established capability for remanufacture of roadwheel, track, and bias ply tires.

Depot Maintenance Capability/Capacity - Ammunition Deactivation

Describe Why Unique/Peculiar - RRAD has an ammunition deactivation furnace for small arms ammunition. Certification testing is tentatively scheduled for July 1994 under an interim permit. When certified as environmentally safe and fully permitted, it will be one of the first deactivation furnaces permitted within the continental United States.

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FACILITIES AND EQUIPAGE

8. Unique and/or Peculiar Capabilities and Capacities - Continued

8.2 Separately list the depot maintenance facilities and equipment which are one of a kind within the Service and/or DoD.

Facility/Equipment - Combat Vehicle Hull Blast

Describe Why it is One of a Kind - The combat vehicle hull blast system was designed for RRAD and was constructed as an integral part of the tracked vehicle overhaul facility. It is an automated system that completely strips the hull (inside and outside) of paint and protective coatings. Daily production by this method is approximately eight hulls per day as opposed to one manually.

Facility/Equipment - Rubber Denuding Fluidized Bed

Describe Why it is One of a Kind - The fluidized bed is an environmentally safe method utilized to remove rubber from tracked vehicle roadwheels and track. It has enhanced our ability to increase production and, at the same time, allowed RRAD to reach objectives in reducing hazardous waste, volatile organic compounds emitted to the atmosphere, and utility costs.

Facility/Equipment - Rubber Products Facility

Describe Why it is One of a Kind - DoD's only roadwheel and trackshoe remanufacture facility is located at RRAD. The capability exists to support all configurations of roadwheels and trackshoes in the DoD supply system. The initial capability was established in 1953 and has since been expanded to include design, fabrication, laboratory analysis, and prototype development.

Facility/Equipment - BFVS/MLRS Transmission Test Stand

Describe Why it is One of a Kind - RRAD is the Army's maintenance depot for the BFVS and MLRS. This test stand was designed by Brown Boveri Corporation of Germany specifically to test the BFVS and MLRS transmissions in accordance with technical data package requirements. It is completely automated and housed within an environmentally controlled test chamber where the operator is separated from the test cell by armor plated glass. It is the only test stand of its kind within DoD.

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FACILITIES AND EQUIPAGE

8. Unique and/or Peculiar Capabilities and Capacities - 8.2 Continued

Facility/Equipment - BFVS/MLRS Engine Dynamometers

Describe Why it is One of a Kind - RRAD is the Army's maintenance depot for the BFVS and MLRS. The completely automated engine dynamometers were designed and configured specifically to test the BFVS and MLRS engines in accordance with technical data package requirements. They are the only engine dynamometers in DoD currently deigned to test MLRS and BFVS engines.

Facility/Equipment - BFVS/MLRS Transmission Controller Test Stand

Describe Why it is One of a Kind - RRAD is the Army's maintenance depot for the BFVS and MLRS. This test stand was designed specifically to test the BFVS and MLRS transmission controllers in accordance with technical data package requirements. It is the only test stand of its kind within DoD.

Facility/Equipment - BFVS/MLRS Fan Speed Control Valve Test Stand

Describe Why it is One of a Kind - RRAD is the Army's maintenance depot for the BFVS and MLRS. This test stand was designed specifically to test the BFVS and MLRS fan speed control valves in accordance with technical data package requirements. It is the only test stand of its kind within DoD.

Facility/Equipment - Apache (AH-64) Servo Control Valve Test Stand

Describe Why it is One of a Kind - RRAD is the Army's maintenance depot for helicopter aircraft armament systems. This test stand was designed specifically to test the Apache Attack Helicopter (AH64) servo valve in accordance with technical data package requirements. It is also capable of testing all "Moog" servo valves, used on a variety of aircraft armament and combat vehicle systems. It is the only test stand of its kind within DoD.

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FACILITIES AND EQUIPAGE

8. Unique and/or Peculiar Capabilities and Capacities - 8.2 Continued

Facility/Equipment - Ammunition Deactivation Furnace

Describe Why it is One of a Kind - Certification testing of RRAD's ammunition deactivation furnace is scheduled for June 1994 under an interim permit. When certified as environmentally safe and fully permitted, it will be one of only three deactivation furnaces permitted within the continental United States.

Facility/Equipment - M-97 Aircraft Armament Turret Test Stand

Describe Why it is One of a Kind - RRAD is the Army's maintenance depot for helicopter aircraft armament systems. This test stand was designed specifically to test the Cobra Helicopter M97 turret in accordance with technical data package requirements. It is the only test stand of its kind within DoD.

Facility/Equipment - BFVS Turret Optical Alignment Tower

Describe Why it is One of a Kind - RRAD is the Army's maintenance depot for the BFVS. This test stand was designed specifically to collimate the BFVS optical sights and weapon systems in accordance with technical data package requirements. It is mounted on a 15' X 20' seismic isolated foundation to isolate resonant frequencies. It is the only test stand of its kind within DoD and is required for final acceptance testing of all BFVS turrets during depot level maintenance.

Facility/Equipment - BFVS Hull Machining Center

Describe Why it is One of a Kind - The computer numerically controlled machining center is the only machining center in DoD that is designed, tooled, and programmed for the BFVS conversion. This piece of equipment measures approximately 40' X 20' X 15' and requires its own isolated foundation, large clear span, and high ceiling structure in which to function.

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FACILITIES AND EQUIPAGE

8. Unique and/or Peculiar Capabilities and Capacities - 8.2 Continued

Facility/Equipment - Chaparral Guided Missile Depot Maintenance Equipment

Describe Why it is One of a Kind - RRAD is the Army's maintenance depot for the Chaparral Guided Missile. Test equipment to support depot level maintenance, alignment, and acceptance test was specifically designed for subcomponents, components, and missile guidance section. This test equipment is one of a kind and does not exist elsewhere within DoD or the commercial sector. It is not being transferred to Letterkenny Army Depot under the DoD Tactical Missile Consolidation. A list of the equipment follows:

Guidance Section Final Test Station
Guidance Section Optical Evaluator Test Station
Guidance Section Leakage and Destruct Test Station
Guidance Section Stray Light Test Station
Guidance Section Seeker Performance Test Station
Guidance Section and Electronic Section Wire Checker Test Station
Guidance Section Quad Bump and Gravity Balance Test Station
Guidance Section Refrigerated Detector Unit Performance Test Station
Guidance Section Refrigerated Detector Unit Flushing Test Station
Guidance Section Head Coil Resistance Test Station
Guidance Section Dome Housing Pressure and Vacuum Test Station
Guidance Section Homing Group Rate Table Test Station
Guidance Section Preamplifier Test Station
Guidance Section Servo Group Test Station
Guidance Section Generator Match Test Station
Guidance Section Umbilical and Servo Harness Continuity Test Station
Guidance Section Piston Match Test Station
Guidance Section Servo Leakage and Impedance Test Station
Guidance Section Umbilical Flow Test Station
Guidance Section Orifice Leakage Test Station
Guidance Section Orifice Calibration Test Station
AN/DAW-1B Circuit Card Acceptance Test Station
AN/DAW-1 and AN/DAW-1B Integrated Guidance Section Test Station (RATE) A-PE-7 P/N 145434 and (RATE) A-PE-6 P/N 1023612
AN/DAW-1B Guidance Section Seeker Performance Test Station
AN/DAW-1B Guidance Section Performance Evaluation Non-Rate Test Station P/N 10234628
Harness and Cable Test Stations 109831 and 10232253
Monitoring Set AN/TSQ-T3 Cable Test Station
Harness and Cable Test Station 1030669
Launch and Control Set Test Station 10231218

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FACILITIES AND EQUIPAGE

8. Unique and/or Peculiar Capabilities - 8.2 Continued

Facility/Equipment - Chaparral Guided Missile System Depot Maintenance Equipment

Describe Why it is One of a Kind - RRAD is the Army's maintenance depot for the Chaparral Guided Missile System. Test equipment to support depot level maintenance, alignment, and acceptance test was specifically designed for subcomponents, components, and system level. This test equipment is one of a kind and does not exist elsewhere within DoD or the commercial sector. It is not being transferred to Letterkenny Army Depot under the DoD Tactical Missile Consolidation. A list of the equipment follows:

Circuit Board Test Station (CBT-M-2), 1036229
MCEA Test TS-5, 1040638
Camera/Video Signal Processor Test Station TS-21, 96214-2805183
Receiver Power Supply Test Station TS-23, 96214-2805181
Video Display Control Panel Test Station TS-20, 96214-2805184
Infrared Receiver Test Station TS-S3, 96214-2805177
Tracking Signal Processor Test Station TS-22, 96214-2805180
Image Evaluation Test Station, 96214-2805176
Camera Test Station TS-S4, 96214-2805178
AN/TSQ-T3 Monitoring Set
- Lamp Driver Component Board Assembly, 10233423
- Voltage Regulator Component Board Assembly, 10233438
- Caging Voltage Filter Component Board Assembly, 10234205

AN/TSM-101 Guided Missile Test Set
- Load Component Board Assembly, 10233706
- Component Board Assembly, 10233711
- Acquisition LAMDA Signal Generator

Control Unit Test Station TS-7, 11073300
Power and Pneumatic Subsystem Test Station TS-6, 11070577
Mount Slew and Hydraulics Subsystem Test Station TS-8, 1030670
Launch Control Test Set TS-13, 10231218
Power Supply Assembly and Module Tester TS-3, 11073500
Test control Assembly Test Station TS-4, 11073103
Missile Control Electronics Assembly F1 Test Fixture, 39297
Supercage Amplifier F1 Test Fixture, 39309
Missile Selector Switch Driver F1 Test Fixture, 39178
Mount Drive Electronic Assembly F1 Test Fixture, 39284
Control Units F1 Test Fixture, 39281
Generator Set Control Box F1 Test Fixture, 39282
Distribution Box F1 Test Fixture, 39283
Voltage Regulator F1 Test Fixture, 39168
Power Supply Test control F1 Test Fixture, 39171
Vickers Hydraulic Console/Chaparral Test Stand #5897
Actuator Test Stand w/Recorder and Counter
Sound-Suppression Booths with Consoles (Four each)

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FACILITIES AND EQUIPAGE

8. Unique and/or Peculiar Capabilities and Capacities - 8.2 Continued

Facility/Equipment - BFVS/MLRS Transmission Ball Bearing Measurement Equipment

Describe Why it is One of a Kind - RRAD is the Army's maintenance depot for the BFVS and MLRS. The BFVS/MLRS transmissions contain matched ball bearings. The ball bearing measurement equipment is accurate to within one-one millionth of an inch and allows replacement of ball bearings within the matched set. It is the only equipment of its type within DoD.

Facility/Equipment - MLRS Hoist Test Stand

Describe Why it is One of a Kind - RRAD is the Army's maintenance depot for the MLRS. This test stand was designed specifically to test the MLRS electric hoist in accordance with technical data package requirements. It is the only test stand of its kind within DoD or the commercial sector.

Facility/Equipment - MLRS Ball Screw Actuator Test Stand

Describe Why it is One of a Kind - RRAD is the Army's maintenance depot for the MLRS. This test stand was designed specifically to test the MLRS mechanical ball screw actuator in accordance with technical data package requirements. It is the only test stand of its kind within DoD.

Facility/Equipment - MLRS Hydraulic Test Stand

Describe Why it is One of a Kind - RRAD is the Army's maintenance depot for the MLRS. This test stand was designed specifically to test the MLRS hydraulic components in accordance with technical data package requirements. It was constructed as an integral part of the hydraulic facility with a separate room containing the electrical control panels and hydraulic distribution system. It is the only test stand of its kind within DoD or the commercial sector.

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FACILITIES AND EQUIPAGE

8. Unique and/or Peculiar Capabilities and Capacities - 8.2 Continued

Facility/Equipment - X200-4 RISE Transmission Test Stand

Describe Why it is One of a Kind - RRAD is the Army's maintenance depot for the M113 Family of Vehicles. These vehicles are being upgraded with a new transmission and power pack so that the systems can keep up with the Bradley Fighting Vehicle System and Abrams Main Battle Tank on the battle field. This test stand was designed to test the RISE transmission in accordance with technical data package requirements. It is the only test stand of its kind within DoD or the commercial sector.

Facility/Equipment - X200-4 RISE Transmission Components Test Stand

Describe Why it is One of a Kind - RRAD is the Army's maintenance depot for the M113 Family of Vehicles. These vehicles are being upgraded with a new transmission and power pack so that the systems can keep up with the Bradley Fighting Vehicle System and Abrams Main Battle Tank on the battle field. This test stand was designed to test the RISE transmission components in accordance with technical data package requirements. It is the only test stand of its kind within DoD or the commercial sector.

Facility/Equipment - BFVS/MLRS Final Drive Test Stand

Describe Why it is One of a Kind - RRAD is the Army's maintenance depot for the BFVS and MLRS. This test stand was designed specifically to test the BFVS/MLRS final drive in accordance with technical data package requirements. It is the only test stand of its kind within DoD.

Facility/Equipment - BFVS/MLRS Shock Absorber Test Stand

Describe Why it is One of a Kind - RRAD is the Army's maintenance depot for the BFVS and MLRS. This test stand was designed specifically to test the BFVS/MLRS shock absorbers in accordance with technical data package requirements. It is the only test stand of its kind within DoD.

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FACILITIES AND EQUIPAGE

8. Unique and/or Peculiar Capabilities and Capacities - 8.2 Continued

Facility/Equipment - MLRS Aim Verification Gage

Describe Why it is One of a Kind - RRAD is the Army's maintenance depot for the MLRS. The aim verification gage was specifically designed to load into the MLRS rocket bay onto the alignment pins. Utilizing theodolites and survey control points the gage is optically sighted to verify mechanical and electronic alignment. It is the only aim verification gage in DoD.

Facility/Equipment - MLRS Stabilized Reference Package Position Determining System Rate Table

Describe Why it is One of a Kind - RRAD is the Army's maintenance depot for the MLRS. The rate table and corresponding software and interface device was specifically designed to test the MLRS navigation gyro package. The capability does not exist at any other DoD installation.

Facility/Equipment - BFVS/MLRS Transmission Electronic Controller Test Stand

Describe Why it is One of a Kind - RRAD is the Army's maintenance depot for the BFVS and MLRS. This test stand was designed specifically to test the BFVS/MLRS transmission electronic controller in accordance with technical data package requirements. It is the only test stand of its kind within DoD.

Facility/Equipment - Rubber Injection Molding Equipment

Describe Why it is One of a Kind - The rubber injection molding equipment is currently being used to manufacture rubber pads for track shoes and will be expanded to roadwheels. The equipment has the capability of supporting manufacture of almost any molded rubber product or part within the DoD inventory, from roadwheels to bushings.

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FACILITIES AND EQUIPAGE

9. Acreage Available for Building

9.1 What acreage on the installation does the government own in the proximity of the depot maintenance area that could be used for future expansion? Identify in Table 9.1 the real estate resources which have the potential to facilitate future development and for which you are the plant account holder or into which, though a tenant, your activity could reasonably expect to expand. Developed area is defined as land currently with buildings, roads, and utilities where further development is not possible without demolition of existing improvements. Report in "Restricted" areas that are restricted for future development due to environmental constraints (e.g., wetlands, landfills, archaeological sites), operational restrictions (e.g., ESQD arcs, HERO, HERP, HERF, AICUZ, ranges), or cultural resources restrictions. Identify the reason for the restriction when providing the acreage.

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FACILITIES AND EQUIPAGE

9. Acreage Available for Building - 9.1 Continued

Table 9.1: Real Estate Resources

LAND USE	TOTAL ACRES	DEVELOPED ACREAGE	AVAILABLE FOR DEVELOPMENT	
			RESTRICTED	UNRESTRICTED
Maintenance	279	182	**97	0
Operational	241	241	0	0
Training	1065	1065	0	0
R & D	0	0	0	0
Supply and Storage	7466	7466	0	0
Admin	93	55	0	38
Housing	96	96	0	0
Recreational	284	284	0	0
Forestry Program	14500	14500	0	0
Agricultural Outlease Program	0	0	0	0
Hunting/Fishing Programs	14250	14250	0	0
Other	2139	0	0	***2139
Total	*19081	NA	97	2177

* This is not a cumulative total because some of these acreages are multi-use areas, i.e., some storage areas are also forestry areas and hunting/fishing areas, etc.

** These 97 acres are only restricted in regard to operational movement of vehicles. All vehicles would have to cross or travel Texas Avenue to and from the current Maintenance area.

*** These are buildable acres on the RRAD installation, not immediately adjacent to the Maintenance area. These areas are also included in the forestry category.

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FACILITIES AND EQUIPAGE

10. Administrative Space

10.1 What amount in square feet of administrative space could be made available to the depot maintenance function?

Current Use	Square Feet	Potential Use (Be Specific)
	None currently identified.	

11. Industrial Waste

11.1 Are there any inhibiting factors that would limit future expansion on the base? Provide the details if applicable.

No inhibiting factors that would limit future expansion on the base related to industrial waste are foreseen at the present time. If expansion is required at some point in the future, an amendment to the NPDES Permit would be requested.

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MEASURES OF MERIT

Workload and Capabilities

Answers to the following questions are to reflect programmed amounts by commodity group, by activity in direct labor hours by Fiscal Year for FY 1996 through FY 1999.

12. Core Capabilities (DOD)

12.1 What is the amount of core capability required to support your own Service? Provide your answers in Table 12.1.a by commodity group for the Fiscal Years requested.

Table 12.1.a: **Service Required Core**

COMMODITY GROUP RRAD	Capability (DLHs in M)			
	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999
Engines Tanks	.040	.040	.040	.040
Combat Vehicles Tanks	3.753	3.753	3.753	3.753
Const Equipment	.024	.024	.024	.024
Tactical Vehicles Vehicles	.033	.033	.033	.033
Ground Gen Equip Generators	.007	.007	.007	.007
Other	.040	.040	.040	.040
TOTAL	3.897	3.897	3.897	3.897

NOTE: AMSAA/DESCOM. Total Core capability required to be maintained by depot by commodity.

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MEASURES OF MERIT

Workload and Capabilities

Answers to the following questions are to reflect programmed amounts by commodity group, by activity in direct labor hours by Fiscal Year for FY 1996 through FY 1999.

12. **Core Capabilities (DOD)**

12.1 What is the amount of core capability required to support your own Service? Provide your answers in Table 12.1.a by commodity group for the Fiscal Years requested.

Table 12.1.a: Service Required Core

COMMODITY GROUP RRAD	Capability (DLHs in M)			
	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999
Ground Combat Vehicles Components	.040	.040	.040	.040
Combat Vehicles Tanks	3.753	3.753	3.753	3.753
Inst Equipment	.024	.024	.024	.024
Tactical Vehicles Vehicles	.033	.033	.033	.033
Ground Gen Equip Generators	.007	.007	.007	.007
Other	.040	.040	.040	.040
TOTAL	3.897	3.897	3.897	3.897

NOTE: AMSAA/DESCOM. Total Core capability required to be maintained by depot by commodity.

'orkload and Capabilities, continued

12. Core Capabilities, (DOD), continued

12.2 What is the amount of capability retained for the performance of other Service core? Provide your answers in Table 12.2.a by commodity group for the Fiscal Years requested.

Table 12.2.a: **Core Capability Retained for Other Services**

COMMODITY GROUP RRAD	Capability (DLHs in M)			
	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999
Ground Gen Equip Generators	.060	.060	.060	.060
TOTAL	.060	.060	.060	.060

NOTE: HQAMC/DESCOM - Other Service Core done in Army Depots.

Workload and Capabilities, continued

12. Core Capabilities (DoD), continued

12.3 What portion of the Service Core capability identified in the 12.1a above is identified as Service-Controlled Core (Title 10 responsibility)? Provide your answer in Table 12.3.a by commodity group for the Fiscal Years requested.

Table 12.3.a: **Service-Controlled Core (Title 10)**
RRAD

COMMODITY GROUP	Capability (DLHs in M)			
	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
Engines Tanks	.040	.040	.040	.040
Combat Vehicles Tanks	3.753	3.753	3.753	3.753
Const Equipment	.024	.024	.024	.024
Tactical Vehicles Vehicles	.033	.033	.033	.033
Ground Gen Equip Generators	.007	.007	.007	.007
Other	.040	.040	.040	.040
TOTAL	3.897	3.897	3.897	3.897

This table duplicates data in table 12.1.a, Service Required Core. For Army, all Service required core done in Army depots is Title 10 core (Source: HQDA DALO-SMM, 30 Jun 94).

This sheet prepared by HQ AMC, AMCLG-MP. POC: Mike Russell, DSN 284-8249. Prepared 7 Jul 94.

Workload and Capabilities, continued

13. Core Workloads

13.1 What are your Total Core Workloads to be applied against capabilities identified in Tables 12.1a and 12.2a? Provide your answer (DLH) in Table 13.1.a by commodity group for the Fiscal Year requested.

Table 13.1.a: **Total Core Workloads**

COMMODITY GROUP RRAD	Workload (DLHs in M)			
	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999
Engines Tanks	.084	.112	.107	.106
Missiles Tactical	.027	.033	.036	.058
Combat Vehicles Tanks	1.697	1.887	1.281	1.142
Const Equipment	.024	.024	.017	.017
Tactical Vehicles Vehicles	0	0	0	0
Ground Gen Equip Generators	0	0	0	0
Other	.011	0	0	0
TOTAL	1.843	2.056	1.421	1.323

NOTE: Include portion of current PTM/DBOF program that applies to each of the 27 Core systems.

If the result is not larger than the core requirement then add reimbursable systems work for 27 systems.

If the result is still not larger than the core requirement for that commodity, then add surrogate systems: i.e. M2A for M1.

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Workload and Capabilities, continued

Core Workloads

13.1 What are your Total Core Workloads to be applied against capabilities identified in Tables 12.1a and 12.2a? Provide your answer (DLH) in Table 13.1.a by commodity group for the Fiscal Year requested.

Table 13.1.a: Total Core Workloads

COMMODITY GROUP RRAD	Workload (DLHs in M)				
	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	
Ground Combat Vehicles Components	.084 ~~.024~~	.112 ~~.042~~	.107 ~~.040~~	.106 ~~.040~~	CH #2
Missiles Tactical	.027	.033	.036	.058	
Combat Vehicles Tanks	1.697 ~~1.770~~	1.887 ~~1.957~~	1.261 ~~1.330~~	1.142 ~~1.211~~	CH #2
Const Equipment	.024	.024	.017	.017	
Tactical Vehicles Vehicles	0	0	0	0	
Ground Gen Equip Generators	0	0	0	0	
Other	.011	0	0	0	
TOTAL	~~1.850~~ 1.843	2.056	~~1.482~~ 1.421	~~1.326~~ 1.323	CH #2

NOTE: Include portion of current P7M/DBOF program that applies to each of the 57 Core systems.

If the result is not larger than the core requirement then add reimbursable systems work for 57 systems.

If the result is still not larger than the core requirement for that commodity, then add surrogate systems: i.e. M88 for M1.

14. Other Workloads (Above Core)

14.1 What above core workloads do you perform by these source categories? Use the most appropriate category, but do not duplicate workload on more than one table. Provide answers in Tables 14.1.a through 14.1.g by commodity group for the Fiscal Years requested.

Table 14.1.a: **FMS Above Core Workload**

COMMODITY GROUP RRAD	Workload (DLHs in M)			
	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999
Aircraft Comp Ordnance	.001	.001	.001	.001
Missiles Tactical	.001	.001	.001	.001
Const Equipment	.010	0	0	0
TOTAL	.012	.002	.002	.002

NOTE: Do not include any workload necessary to sustain core previously reported in 13.1.a

DESCOM: Current requirements
USASAC: New requirements

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Workload and Capabilities, continued

. Other Workloads (Above Core)

14.1 What above core workloads do you perform by these source categories? Use the most appropriate category, but do not duplicate workload on more than one table. Provide answers in Tables 14.1.a through 14.1.g by commodity group for the Fiscal Years requested.

Table 14.1.a: FMS Above Core Workload

COMMODITY GROUP RRAD	Workload (DLHs in M)			
	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999
Aircraft Comp Ordnance	.001	.000 ~~.001~~	.001	.001
Missiles Tactical	.001	.001	.001	.001
Const Equipment	.010	0	0	0
TOTAL	.012	.00 ~~.002~~	.001	.002

NOTE: Do not include any workload necessary to sustain core previously reported in 13.1.a

DESCOM: Current requirements
USASAC: New requirements

RRAD

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rkload and Capabilities, continued

14. Other Workloads (Above Core), continued

Table 14.1.b: Interservice Above Core Workload

COMMODITY GROUP RRAD	Workload (DLHs in M)			
	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999
Aircraft Comp Ordnance	.001	.001	.001	.001
Missiles Tactical	.001	.001	.001	.001
TOTAL	.002	.002	.002	.002

NOTE: HQAMC/DESCOM Other Service work that we do is not core to other Service.

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RRAD

Workload and Capabilities, continued

Other Workloads (Above Core), continued

Table 14.1.b: Interservice Above Core Workload

COMMODITY GROUP RRAD	Workload (DLHs in M)			
	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999
Aircraft Comp Ordnance	.001	.000 ~~.001~~	.001	.001
Missiles Tactical	.001	.001	.001	.001
TOTAL	.002	.001 ~~.002~~	.002	.002

NOTE: HQAMC/DESCOM Other Service work that we do is not core to other Service.

RRAD

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Other Workloads (Above Core), continued

Table 14.1.c: Other Agency Above Core Workload

COMMODITY GROUP	Workload (DLHs in M)			
RRAD	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999
TOTAL	0	0	0	0

NOTE: DESCOM: All other reimbursable work which is not other Service or Army reimbursable.

4. Other Workloads (Above Core), continued

Table 14.1.d: Last Source of Repair Workload

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COMMODITY GROUP RRAD	Workload (DLHs in M)			
	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999
Aircraft Comp Ordnance	.026	.030	.029	.030
TOTAL	.026	.030	.029	.030

NOTE: MSCs: No commercially acceptable TDP.
No commercial bidders expected.
MSCs provide item/qty DESCOM converts to DLHs

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14. Other Workloads (Above Core), continued

Table 14.1.d: Last Source of Repair Workload

COMMODITY GROUP RRAD	Workload (DLHs in M)			
	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999
Aircraft Comp Ordnance	.026	.029 ~~.030~~	.029	.030
TOTAL	.026	~~.030~~ .029	.029	.030

NOTE: MSCs: No commercially acceptable TDP.
No commercial bidders expected.
MSCs provide item/qty DESCOM converts to DLHs

RRAD

14. Other Workloads (Above Core), continued

Table 14.1.e: Within Service Above Core Workload

COMMODITY GROUP RRAD	Workload (DLHs in M)			
	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999
Aircraft Comp Ordnance	.027	.027	.034	.035
Engines Tanks	.013	.010	.011	.014
Missiles Tactical	.054	.053	.103	.110
Const Equipment	.010	.001	0	0
Tactical Vehicles Components	.003	.003	.003	.003
Ground Gen Equip Other	0	0	.004	.004
TOTAL	.107	.094	.155	.166

NOTE: DEBIIM Army, reimbursable plus Army DBOH/PTM above Core.

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1. Other Workloads (Above Core), continued

Table 14.1.e: Within Service Above Core Workload

COMMODITY GROUP RRAD	Workload (DLHs in M)			
	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999
Aircraft Comp Ordnance	.001 ~~.027~~	.000 ~~.027~~	.005 ~~.054~~	.005 ~~.035~~
Ground Combat Vehicles Components	.001 ~~.013~~	.000 ~~.010~~	0 ~~.011~~ ~~.010~~	.003 ~~.014~~ ~~.011~~
Missiles Tactical	.051 ~~.054~~	.050 ~~.053~~	.100 ~~.103~~	.107 ~~.110~~
Const Equipment	.010	.001	0	0
Tactical Vehicles Components	.003	.003	.003	.003
Ground Gen Equip Other	0	0	.004	.004
TOTAL	~~.094~~ .066 ~~.107~~	~~.053~~ .054	~~.155~~ .112 ~~.165~~	~~.166~~ ~~.180~~ .122

NOTE: DESCOM Army reimbursable plus Army DBOF/PJM above Core.

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(RRAD)

. Other Workloads (Above Core), continued

Table 14.1.f: Low Quantity Above Core Workload

COMMODITY GROUP RRAD	Workload (DLHs in M)			
	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999
Engines Tanks	.012	.011	.011	.011
Missiles Tactical	.003	.003	.003	.003
Combat Vehicles Tanks	.024	.034	.042	.035
Spec Interest Other	.041	.029	.026	.021
TOTAL	.080	.077	.082	.070

NOTE: MSCs (item and quantity). No commercial bidders expected because of uneconomical quantities. Do not double count workload from 14.1.d.

DESCOM converts to DLHs

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4. Other Workloads (Above Core), continued

Table 14.1.f: Low Quantity Above Core Workload

COMMODITY GROUP RRAD	Workload (DLHs in M)			
	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999
Ground Combat Vehicles Components	.012	.010 ~~.011~~	.011	.011
Missiles Tactical	.003	.003	.003	.003
Combat Vehicles Tanks	.000 ~~.024~~	.000 ~~.034~~	.000 ~~.042~~	.000 ~~.020~~
Spec Interest Other	.000 ~~.041~~	.000 ~~.029~~	.000 ~~.026~~	.000 ~~.021~~
TOTAL	~~.080~~ .015	~~.077~~ .013	~~.082~~ .014	~~.070~~ .014

NOTE: MSCs (item and quantity) No commercial bidders expected because of uneconomical quantities. Do not double count workload in 14.1.d.

DESCOM converts to DLHs

RRAD

14. All Other Workloads (Above Core), continued

Table 14.1.g: All Other Workload (Above Core)

COMMODITY GROUP RRAD	Workload (DLHs in M)			
	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999
TOTAL	0	0	0	0

NOTE: DESCOM: Count the total program minus 13.1a and 14.1a through 14.1f

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4. Other Workloads (Above Core), continued

Table 14.1.h: Total Above Core Workload

(Sum of Tables 14.1a through 14.1g)

COMMODITY GROUP RRAD	Workload (DLHs in M)			
	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999
Aircraft Comp Ordnance	.029	.029	.036	.037
Engines Tanks	.013	.010	.011	.014
Missiles Tactical	.056	.055	.105	.112
Const Equipment	.020	.001	0	0
Tactical Vehicles Components	.003	.003	.003	.003
Ground Gen Equip Other	0	0	.004	.004
TOTAL	.121	.095	.159	.170

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14. Other Workloads (Above Core), continued

Table 14.1.h: Total Above Core Workload

(Sum of Tables 14.1a through 14.1g)

COMMODITY GROUP RRAD	Workload (DLHs in M)			
	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999
Aircraft Comp Ordnance	.029	.029	.036	.037
Ground Combat Vehicle Components	~~0~~ .013	.010	~~.010~~ .011	~~.011~~ .014
Missiles Tactical	.056	.055	.105	.112
Const Equipment	.020	.001	0	0
Tactical Vehicles Components	.003	.003	.003	.003
Ground Gen Equip Other	0	0	.004	.004
TOTAL	~~.106~~ .121	.098	~~.156~~ .159	~~.167~~ .170

Red River Army Depot
Joint Cross Service Group - Depot Maintenance

WORKLOAD AND CAPABILITIES

15. Unique and/or Peculiar Workloads (Refer to question 8.1)

15.1 What amount of the workload reported in question 8.1 is Core? Provide your answers in Table 15.1 by commodity groups for the Fiscal Years requested.

Table 15.1: Unique and/or Peculiar Total Core Workload

COMMODITY GROUP	WORKLOAD (DLHs)			
	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
Engines Tank	82,477	102,067	98,222	94,273
Combat Vehicles Tank	937,069	1,171,419	838,256	836,970
Constr Equip	24,000	24,000	7,600	7,600
TOTAL	1,043,546	1,297,486	944,078	938,843

Revised 5 August 1994

19 Oct 94
RRAD

Red River Army Depot
Joint Cross Service Group - Depot Maintenance

WORKLOAD AND CAPABILITIES

15. Unique and/or Peculiar Workloads (Refer to question 8.1)

15.1 What amount of the workload reported in question 8.1 is Core? Provide your answers in Table 15.1 by commodity groups for the Fiscal Years requested.

Table 15.1: Unique and/or Peculiar Total Core Workload

COMMODITY GROUP	WORKLOAD (DLHs)			
	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
~~Engines~~ Ground Combat Vehicles ~~Tank~~ Components	82,477	102,067	98,222	94,273
Combat Vehicles Tank	937,069	1,171,419	838,256	836,970
Constr Equip	24,000	24,000	7,600	7,600
TOTAL	1,043,546	1,297,486	944,078	938,843

Revised 9 August 1994

Red River Army Depot
Joint Cross Service Group - Depot Maintenance

WORKLOAD AND CAPABILITIES

15. Unique and/or Peculiar Workloads (Refer to question 8.1) - Continued

15.2 What amount of the workload reported in question 8.1 is non-Core? Provide your answer in Table 15.2 by commodity group for the Fiscal Years requested.

Table 15.2: Non-Core Unique and/or Peculiar Workload

COMMODITY GROUP	WORKLOAD (DLHs)			
	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
Aircraft Comp Ordnance	24,991	28,514	27,664	28,338
Missiles Tactical	59,366	66,558	133,551	164,668
TOTAL	84,357	95,072	161,215	193,006

Revised 30 June 1994

TOTAL F 05

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WORKLOAD AND CAPABILITIES

16. Scope of Work Performed

16.1 Indicate the services/functions performed at this activity that are associated with depot maintenance, but not generally classified or considered as integral to the depot maintenance functions.

Service/Function - Chemical Laboratory

Description - RRAD's chemical laboratory is staffed by five chemists. The laboratory is fully equipped with modern instrumentation and is capable of providing complete scientific analysis of all processes and chemical compounds used by the maintenance activity to include environmental analysis, process control, and hazardous waste analysis.

Service Function - Army Oil Sample Analysis Laboratory

Description - Oil samples, taken from engines after dynamometer test, are analyzed for wear metal content to determine if the engine is acceptable as a serviceable item or must be overhauled. Additionally, after completion of the performance test of each combat vehicle, an oil sample is taken from each engine. This sample is also analyzed for wear metal content to detect potential failures.

Other oil samples are also taken from transmissions, shock absorbers, hydraulic pumps, etc.

Service Function - Research and Development (R&D)

Description - In today's climate of shrinking Defense dollars, Program Managers and MACOMs are attempting to continue with their research and development by selecting alternate sources to do the work. One such source is the maintenance depot. It is a proven fact that the extensive knowledge and expertise resident at a maintenance depot cannot be matched by the commercial sector.

A prime example of success in the R&D arena is RRAD. RRAD has provided the R&D for the Opposing Forces Surrogate Vehicle, Large Area Mobile Projected Smoke System, Line of Sight Forward Heavy chassis, and M113 Armored Personnel Stretch Carrier to name a few. This R&D included conceptual design, prototype design, prototype fabrication, field test support, and engineering drawings to support production.

WORKLOAD AND CAPABILITIES

16. Scope of Work Performed - 16.1 Continued

Service Function - Test Program Set Development and Fabrication

Description - RRAD has an engineering and electronic technician staff dedicated to design and development of test program sets utilized on computer automated test equipment. The RRAD staff does the electrical design, writes the computer software, fabricates the interface adapters, and writes the accompanying technical manual to support all systems currently utilized in support of the maintenance activity's missions.

RRAD has also provided contract service to Armament, Munitions, and Chemical Command (AMCCOM), Tank-Automotive Command (TACOM), and Missile Command (MICOM) in support of their systems. The completed test program sets were fielded to other depots and the field units.

Service Function - Technical Data Development

Description - RRAD has a dedicated technical writing staff. They have the full complement of expertise and media to develop and deliver a camera-ready copy from engineering drawings. Each manuscript is fully illustrated and complies with established publication guidelines.

RRAD developed the complete set of Depot Maintenance Work Requirements (DMWR) and updates for the BFVS that is currently in use today in the maintenance shops. Technical manuals and DMWRs have been written for the Armament, Munitions, and Chemical Command (AMCCOM), Tank-Automotive Command (TACOM), and Missile Command (MICOM).

Service Function - Reserve Component Training

Description - RRAD offers a wide range of opportunities for Army Reserve and National Guard training in the maintenance activity. The diversified missions of maintenance provide both basic and advanced training depending upon the requirement. Over 65,000 mandays of active duty training are conducted annually.

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WORKLOAD AND CAPABILITIES

16. Scope of Work Performed - 16.1 Continued

Service Function - Field Support and Technical Assistance Teams

Description - RRAD's support to the soldier is not limited to depot level maintenance. We respond to requests for field support and technical assistance routinely. Technicians respond to telephonic inquiries and travel to field locations around the globe to assist in problem resolution and sustainment of readiness. To date in FY94, RRAD has made 39 on-site visits, deploying a total of 117 members.

Service Function - Foreign Military Sales Customer Technical Training

Description - RRAD conducts depot maintenance training of foreign nationals and provides engineering support to assist their countries in establishing depot capability for combat vehicles and weapon systems that they have procured from the United States.

Service Function - Special Skill Certifications

Description - RRAD has established programs for the training and certification of special skills utilized in performance of depot level maintenance of assigned missions. The following is a list of certification programs.

Non-Destructive Testing
Soldering
Quality Assurance
Vehicle Test Driving
Ballistic Armor Welding (steel and aluminum)

Service Function - Material Fielding Teams

Description - RRAD provides the technical expertise on material fielding teams to supplement regular Army units. Each vehicle is carefully checked out to assure it is ready for release and if problems are detected, they are corrected on site. During Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, RRAD deployed 275 members in the continental United States and 176 members to South West Asia in support of fielding and deployment for a total of 30,304 mandays.

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WORKLOAD AND CAPABILITIES

16. Scope of Work Performed - 16.1 Continued

Service Function - Vehicle Operational Life Extension Program

Description - RRAD has developed a Vehicle Operational Life Extension Program. Depot teams visit field locations and inspect vehicles and combat weapon systems, determine the current condition of serviceability and identify potential or existing problems that affect the readiness and may result in catastrophic failure which would require the vehicle or weapon system to be returned to a depot for overhaul. A list of maintenance actions is provided to the unit and a recommended repair parts list submitted for requisition. The team returns to assist the unit in the repairs upon receipt of the required parts.

Service Function - Modification Teams

Description - RRAD fields modification teams to posts, camps, and stations on a regular basis. These teams apply modifications at the request of MACOMs.

16.2 Describe how these services/functions are related to accomplishment of the depot maintenance mission and the benefits of these relationships.

Service/Function - Chemical Laboratory

Describe Relationship and Benefit to Maintenance Mission - The chemical laboratory is an extension of the maintenance mission. They provide analysis of chemical compounds and processes utilized by the maintenance mission to assure compliance with required specifications, occupational safety and health act, and environmental protection agency regulations and guidelines.

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WORKLOAD AND CAPABILITIES

16. Scope of Work Performed - 16.2 Continued

Service/Function - Army Oil Sample Analysis Laboratory

Describe Relationship and Benefit to Maintenance Mission - The Army Oil Sample Analysis Laboratory is an extension of the maintenance mission. Oil samples, taken from engines after dynamometer test, are analyzed for wear metal content to determine if the engine is acceptable as a serviceable item or must be overhauled. Additionally, after completion of the performance test of each combat vehicle, an oil sample is taken from each engine. This sample is also analyzed for wear metal content to detect potential failures.

Other oil samples are also taken from transmissions, shock absorbers, hydraulic pumps, etc.

Service/Function - Research and Development

Describe Relationship and Benefit to Maintenance Mission - The capability to successfully be involved in research and development is directed related to knowledge and expertise gained through performance of depot level maintenance on similar systems and vehicles. Being involved in research and development allows the depot maintenance activity to directly influence design characteristics that affect maintainability.

Service/Function - Test Program Set Development and Fabrication

Describe Relationship and Benefit to Maintenance Mission - The maintenance activity is the ultimate customer or recipient of the product whether it be developed by contractor or in-house. Being involved in the development provides an opportunity to develop user-friendly test programs and diagnostics that will support maintenance objectives. Ultimately, user input results in a better product. Problems encountered during maintenance activities can be addressed directly to the internal development office for immediate resolution. Problems that require on-site investigation can be accomplished without temporary duty assignments.

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WORKLOAD AND CAPABILITIES

16. Scope of Work Performed - 16.2 Continued

Service/Function - Technical Data Development

Describe Relationship and Benefit to Maintenance Mission - The maintenance activity is the ultimate customer or recipient of the product whether it be developed by contractor or in-house. Being involved in the development provides an opportunity to develop user-friendly technical manuals and depot maintenance work requirements that will support maintenance objectives. Years of proven experience combined with in-depth knowledge and expertise in depot level maintenance provide for a better product. Problems encountered during maintenance activities can be addressed directly to the internal development office for immediate resolution. Problems that require on-site investigation can be accomplished without temporary duty assignments.

Service/Function - Reserve Component Training

Describe Relationship and Benefit to Maintenance Mission - Army Reserve and National Guard personnel are assigned in the production areas where they receive hands-on training while working directly with maintenance personnel. The depot maintenance activity gains thousands of hours of additional labor annually at no expense as a result of this cooperative agreement.

Service/Function - Field Support and Technical Assistance Teams

Describe Relationship and Benefit to Maintenance Mission - Field support and technical assistance to the user is an extension of the maintenance mission. The resident knowledge and expertise available at the depot is kept current through this involvement and provides customer satisfaction.

Service/Function - Material Fielding Teams

Describe Relationship and Benefit to Maintenance Mission - Material fielding teams are extensions of the maintenance mission. The resident knowledge and expertise of personnel on material fielding teams is invaluable in vehicle handoffs to units. This is just another way of providing exemplary customer service.

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WORKLOAD AND CAPABILITIES

16. Scope of Work Performed - 16.2 Continued

Service/Function - Vehicle Operational Life Extension Program (VOLEP) Teams

Describe Relationship and Benefit to Maintenance Mission - VOLEP teams are a new concept in customer service. Maintenance technicians identify systems that can be repaired in the field and those that must be returned to depot for depot level maintenance. Assisting in the field repairs assures that readiness is maintained and reduces the overall maintenance costs of the Army.

Service/Function - Modification Teams

Describe Relationship and Benefit to Maintenance Mission - On-site modification teams are extensions of the maintenance mission. When modifications are required, they are applied to all vehicles. Therefore, modifications are being applied to vehicles during the depot maintenance process at the maintenance activity simultaneously with those in the field. This allows for rotation of personnel and assures trained personnel are available.

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WORKLOAD AND CAPABILITIES

17. Interface with Customers

17.1 Indicate any special functions that the depot maintenance function performs that require close interface with customers, such as on-site workloads (e.g., technical assistance, crash/battle damage repairs, modification/upgrade installations).

Service/Function - Test Program Set Development and Fabrication

Describe Required Interface/Relationship/Benefit - RRAD serves as the contractor for development and fabrication of test program sets. Jointly a scope of work is drafted. In-process reviews are conducted at regular scheduled intervals to assure we are responding to the customers requirements. Being involved in the development provides an opportunity to develop user-friendly test programs and diagnostics that will support the maintenance objectives. Ultimately, user input results in a better product.

Service/Function - Technical Data Development

Describe Required Interface/Relationship/Benefit - RRAD serves as the contractor for development of depot maintenance work requirements, technical manuals, and technical data packages. Jointly a scope of work is drafted. In-process reviews are conducted at regular scheduled intervals to assure we are responding to the customers requirements. Upon completion of the manuscript, hands-on validation is performed to verify the technical accuracy. Being involved in the development provides an opportunity to develop user-friendly technical manuals and depot maintenance work requirements that will support the maintenance objectives. Years of proven experience combined with in-depth knowledge and expertise in depot level maintenance provide for a better product.

Service/Function - Reserve Component Training

Describe Required Interface/Relationship/Benefit - Army Reserve and National Guard personnel are assigned in the production areas where they receive hands-on training while working directly with maintenance personnel. The depot maintenance activity gains thousands of hours of additional labor annually at no expense as a result of this cooperative agreement.

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WORKLOAD AND CAPABILITIES

17. Interface with Customers - 17.1 Continued

Service/Function - Field Support and Technical Assistance Teams

Describe Required Interface/Relationship/Benefit - The MACOMs request field support and technical assistance when technical problems require resolution. RRAD coordinates closely with the MACOM and field unit to assure the proper technical representation is provided depending on the problem. Resolution of technical problems at field level is extended customer service and keeps technical personnel current through this involvement.

Service/Function - Material Fielding Teams

Describe Required Interface/Relationship/Benefit - The depot assists the MACOMs in material fielding as an extension of the maintenance mission. Depot members serve as a member of the material fielding team, working along side contractors and active Army personnel. The resident knowledge and expertise of personnel on material fielding teams is invaluable in vehicle handoffs to units. This is just another way of providing exemplary customer service.

Service/Function - Vehicle Operational Life Extension Program (VOLEP) Teams

Describe Required Interface/Relationship/Benefit - VOLEP teams are a new concept in customer service. Maintenance technicians identify systems that can be repaired in the field and those that must be returned to depot for depot level maintenance. This information and recommendations are provided to and coordinated with the maintenance engineering and project offices of the MACOMs. Assisting in the field repairs assures that readiness is maintained and reduces the overall maintenance costs of the Army.

Service/Function - Modification Teams

Describe Required Interface/Relationship/Benefit - On-site modification teams require close coordination with the field unit and MACOM to assure work areas are provided, assets are available, and the work schedule does not interfere with scheduled training maneuvers. Additional coordination is required with the MACOMs to assure fielding schedules are met and modification kits arrive at scheduled sites prior to the teams arrival.

F69

WORKLOAD AND CAPABILITIES

17. Interface with Customers - 17.1 Continued

Service/Function - Crash/Battle Damage Repairs

Describe Required Interface/Relationship/Benefit - In the event of a crash or battle damage incident, RRAD gathers the facts that lead up to the incident. Working with the field unit and MACOM, a technical evaluation of the extent of damage is performed with a recommendation for repair. Depending on the extent of damage, extraordinary measures may have to be taken and special procedures developed to effect the repair. Approval of the repair processes must be coordinated with the MACOM to assure system integrity is maintained.

MEASURES OF MERIT

The following are for depot maintenance only. No common or other functions or facilities included.

COSTS

18. Real Property Maintenance (RPM)

18.1 What is your activity's backlog of real property maintenance for facilities performing depot maintenance as of 30 September 1993 (express in $K)?

$6,882

18.2 What were your activity's annual RPM expenses (in $K) for Fiscal Years 1990-1993? Provide your answers in Table 18.2.

Table 18.2: Real Property Maintenance Expenses

	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1993
RPM (Expenses ($K)	$21,550	$20,341	$23,177	$31,929

F70

19. Annual Operating Costs (Excludes Materials used in Depot Maintenance Workloads)

19.1 What were the total depot maintenance actual annual operating costs for your activity (AOC/$K), excluding materials, used in depot maintenance workloads for Fiscal Years 1990-1993? What was the cost per direct labor hour ($DLH) for actual executed hours reported in the DBOF? Provide your answers in Table 19.1.a.

Table 19.1.a: Annual Operating Costs

EXPENSE RRAD	FY1990	FY1991	FY1992	FY1993
AOC ($K)	122,481	111,836	144,767	157,603
$ / DLH	43.95	47.35	51.98	61.32

F71

Red River Army Depot
Joint Cross Service Group - Depot Maintenance

21. Local Wage Rate

21.1 What were your Department of Labor local wage rates for a WG-11, step 3, for Fiscal Years 1991-1994?

Table 21.1: Wage Rate

WAGE RATE	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994
WC 11 Step 3	$11.72	$12.20	$12.71	$13.18

F72

22. Programmed Capital Investments

22.1 How much is programmed for new mission equipment for Fiscal Years 1996 through 1999? Provide your answer (in $K) in Table 22.1.

22.2 How much is programmed for replacement equipment for Fiscal Years 1996 through 1999? Provide your answer (in $K) in Table 22.1.

Table 22.1: Programmed Capital Investments

Type	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
* New Mission	$0	$0	$0	$0
Replacement	$3,750	$0	$0	$0

NOTE:

* RRAD has full capability to support all missions currently assigned. No new missions are anticipated with the exception of transfer of TEAD workload. TEAD depot maintenance plant equipment will be transferred to RRAD to support this workload and will not require new procurement.

Document Separator

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission Visit
RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT
15 June 1995

ITINERARY	*START*	*FINISH*
DEPART RRAD FOR AIRPORT	*9:35am*	*9:35am*
TRAVEL TO AIRPORT	*9:35am*	*10:10am*
Ms COX ARRIVES AT AIRPORT	*10:40am*	*10:40am*
BAGGAGE AND LOAD BUS	*10:40am*	*10:55am*
TRAVEL TO DEPOT	*10:55am*	*11:30am*
TRAVEL TO BLDG 320	*11:30am*	*11:33am*
MS COX LUNCHEON	*11:33am*	*12:03pm*
PRESS TIME	*12:03pm*	*12:13pm*
BRIEF VEHICLE LINE	*12:13pm*	*12:23pm*
TRAVEL TO DISASSEMBLY	*12:23pm*	*12:25pm*
BRIEF DISASSEMBLY OPERATIONS	*12:25pm*	*12:31pm*
BRIEF COMPONENT AREA, 1ST FLR	*12:31pm*	*12:36pm*
ENGINE DISASSEMBLY	*12:36pm*	*12:40pm*
COMPONENT REBUILD, 2ND FLOOR	*12:40pm*	*12:46pm*
BRIEF TRANSMISSION REBUILD AND CROSSDRIVE	*12:46pm*	*12:52pm*
BRIEF HYDRAULICS	*12:52pm*	*12:55pm*
MS COX TRAVELS TO BLDG 333	*12:55pm*	*12:56pm*
BRIEF HULL BLAST	*12:56pm*	*1:02pm*

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission Visit
RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT
15 June 1995

ITINERARY	START	FINISH
BRIEF CNC MACHINE	1:02pm	1:08pm
BRIEF ASSEMBLY LINE	1:08pm	1:13pm
BRIEF HAZMIN PROGRAM	1:13pm	1:16pm
BRIEF PCCA AREA	1:16pm	1:19pm
BRIEF BODY LINE	1:19pm	1:24pm
MS COX BOARDS BUS FOR BLDG 321	1:24pm	1:25pm
TRAVEL TO BLDG 321	1:25pm	1:26pm
BRIEF ASARS	1:26pm	1:30pm
BRIEF BLDG 323 ENROUTE	1:30pm	1:31pm
BRIEF BLDG 343 ENROUTE	1:31pm	1:32pm
BRIEF DYNAMOMETER	1:32pm	1:34pm
BRIEF ELECTRONICS MISSION ENROUTE	1:34pm	1:36pm
BRIEF AIR & LAND COMBAT SYSTEMS, BLDG 421	1:36pm	1:48pm
TRAVEL TO BLDG 406 & 407	1:48pm	1:50pm
BRIEF BLDG 406 & 407	1:50pm	2:04pm
BG DAVIS ARRIVES AT TXK AIRPORT	1:30pm	1:30pm
BG DAVIS HELO'S TO RRAD	1:30pm	1:55pm
BG DAVIS TRAVELS TO DOCK 536	1:55pm	1:58pm

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission Visit

RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT

15 June 1995

ITINERARY	START	FINISH
TRAVEL TO DOCK 536	2:04pm	2:07pm
BRIEF AT DOCK 536	2:07pm	2:22pm
TRAVEL TO BLDG 581	2:22pm	2:23pm
BRIEF AT BLDG 581	2:23pm	2:33pm
BRIEF 02 HRDSTD ENROUTE	2:33pm	2:36pm
BRIEF LOW COST STRG ENROUTE	2:36pm	2:39pm
MITLA/RF SCANNERS/PACKING	2:39pm	2:46pm
DIRECT DELIVERY TO FT HOOD	2:46pm	2:52pm
TRAVEL TO DOC CONSTRUCTION SITE	2:52pm	2:56pm
BRIEF DOC CONSTRUCTION SITE	2:56pm	3:01pm
TRAVEL TO BLDG 320	3:01pm	3:04pm
COMMUNITY RECAP (MS COX & BG DAVIS)	3:04pm	3:49pm
BREAK FOR MS.COX & BG DAVIS	3:49pm	3:52pm
MS COX TRAVELS TO RRAD HELIPAD	3:52pm	3:55pm
MS COX HELO'S TO AIRPORT	3:55pm	4:15pm
MS COX ARRIVES AT AIRPORT	4:15pm	4:18pm
MS COX AWAITING DEPARTURE	4:18pm	4:25pm
MS COX DEPARTS TEXARKANA	4:25pm	4:25pm

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission Visit

RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT

15 June 1995

ITINERARY	*START*	*FINISH*
COMMAND BRIEF RRAD & DLA	*3:52pm*	*4:12pm*
PRESS OPPORTUNITY	*4:12pm*	*4:22pm*
BRIEF VEHICLE LINE	*4:22pm*	*4:34pm*
TRAVEL TO DISASSEMBLY	*4:34pm*	*4:36pm*
BRIEF DISASSEMBLY	*4:36pm*	*4:42pm*
BRIEF LINES 19,18,17, AND 16	*4:42pm*	*4:48pm*
ENGINE & POWER PACK DISASSEMBLY	*4:48pm*	*4:50pm*
BRIEF SECOND FLOOR COMPONENT REBUILD	*4:50pm*	*4:55pm*
BRIEF TRANSMISSION REBUILD	*4:55pm*	*5:00pm*
TRAVEL TO 1ST FLOOR	*5:00pm*	*5:02pm*
1ST FLOOR BODY & HYDRAULIC	*5:02pm*	*5:05pm*
TRAVEL TO BLDG 333	*5:05pm*	*5:06pm*
BRIEF HULL BLAST	*5:06pm*	*5:12pm*
BRIEF CNC MACHINE	*5:12pm*	*5:18pm*
BRIEF ASSEMBLY LINE	*5:18pm*	*5:23pm*
BRIEF HAZMIN PROGRAM	*5:23pm*	*5:25pm*
BRIEF PCCA AREA	*5:25pm*	*5:27pm*
BRIEF BODY LINE	*5:27pm*	*5:32pm*

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission Visit
RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT
15 June 1995

ITINERARY	*START*	*FINISH*
BOARD BUS FOR BLDG 421	*5:32pm*	*5:33pm*
BRIEF ASARS ENROUTE TO BLDG 421	*5:33pm*	*5:35pm*
BRIEF AIR & LAND COMBAT SYSTEMS, BLDG 421	*5:35pm*	*5:47pm*
TRAVEL TO BLDG 406 & 407	*5:47pm*	*5:49pm*
BRIEF BLDG 406 & 407	*5:49pm*	*6:01pm*
DEPART RRAD FOR TXK AIRPORT	*6:01pm*	*6:04pm*
TRAVEL TO TXK AIRPORT	*6:04pm*	*6:34pm*
BG DAVIS ARRIVES AT TAC AIR	*6:34pm*	*6:36pm*
BG DAVIS TO ADDRESS COMMUNITY AT AIRPORT	*6:36pm*	*6:39pm*
BG DAVIS DEPARTS TEXARKANA	*6:30pm*	*6:30pm*

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. IMPACT : 2901 direct jobs

3. COBRA RUN :

POSITION ELIMINATED		POSITION REALIGNED	
officer	= 8	officer	= 0
enlisted	= 6	enlisted	= 0
civilian	= 1847	civilian	= 1040
TOTAL	= 1861	TOTAL	= 1040

4. ASIP :

8 MAY 95 ASIP

POSITION ELIMINATED

W1BF03	TRACY	1 (OFF)	1 (ENL)	0 (CIV)
!0MC02	GSA	0 (OFF)	0 (ENL)	2 (CIV)
W4GV!G	CECOM	0 (OFF)	0 (ENL)	1 (CIV)
!0MC04	DEF PRINTING	0 (OFF)	0 (ENL)	12 (CIV)
W3LF29	RGN6TH USACIDC	0 (OFF)	1 (ENL)	0 (CIV)
W46A10	TMDE	0 (OFF)	0 (ENL)	16 (CIV)
!0MC01	DRMO	0 (OFF)	0 (ENL)	28 (CIV)
010306	AAFES	0 (OFF)	0 (ENL)	7 (CIV)
W2M501	ACTUSA MED DEPT	0 (OFF)	0 (ENL)	17 (CIV)
W0MC-A	RRAD	7 (OFF)	4 (ENL)	1764 (CIV)
TOTAL		8 (OFF)	6 (ENL)	1847 (CIV)

1578

POSITION REALIGNED

W0MC-A	RRAD (ANNISTON)	0 (OFF)	0 (ENL)	375	(CIV)	✓	375
W30M-A	RRAD (LONE STAR)	0 (OFF)	0 (ENL)	348	(CIV)	✓	287
	- AMMO STORAGE 146						
	- SECURITY 41						
	- BASOPS 100						
W4CM18	CIV TRG CTR(LONE STAR)	0 (OFF)	0 (ENL)	160	(CIV)		
I911/P	INTERN (LONE STAR)	0 (OFF)	0 (ENL)	2	(CIV)		
W468AA	SCH ENG/LOG(BASE X)	0 (OFF)	0 (ENL)	37	(CIV)		
W49054	DFAS (BASE X)	0 (OFF)	0 (ENL)	118	(CIV)		
TOTAL		0 (OFF)	0 (ENL)	1040	(CIV)		

5. RETAIN : AT RED RIVER DEPOT

W0MC-A	RRAD	0 (OFF)	0 (ENL)	74	(CIV)	✓	72
	- RUBBER PLANT						

14 June 95

	Total Vehicles	Total Man-Hours	
Bradley	534	1,162,518	66%
MLRS	25	76,500	
M113 FOV	422	452,999	24%
Diesel	270	204,296	10%
	1251	1,896,313	

If this is not what you need, call me,

Ann S.

OPTIONAL FORM 99 (7-90)

FAX TRANSMITTAL

# of pages ▶ 1

To Dwight Byrd	From Ann Stone
Dept./Agency	Phone # 4255
Fax # 2440	Fax #

NSN 7540-01-317-7368 5099-101 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

READ

ABOUT CORE

MILCON

LEAD INPUT ON ENVIRONMENT
WHAT CAPACITY AND DESIGNED FOR

[illegible] RIFS BASE BRAC

BASE VISIT REPORT

DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT RED RIVER, TEXAS
Texarkana, TX

8 JUNE 1995

COMMISSIONER:

Admiral Benjamin Montoya

LIST OF ATTENDEES:

Marilyn K. Wasleski, BRAC Senior Analyst, Interagency Issues
LT COL Knapper, Commander, DDRT (Note: The LT COL was only presently briefly and went over what he was going to present to Commissioner Montoya during his visit.
Fred Milton, Deputy Commander
John Henson, Chief, Support Office
Bill Brittenharn, Chief, Distribution, Administrative System and Support Branch
Reon Hall, Computer System Analyst

BASE'S PRESENT MISSION:

The Red River Defense Distribution Depot receives, stores, and issues wholesale and retail material in support of DLA and the Military Services. It is a collocated depot located on the same installation with one of its major customers--Red River Army Depot. Its primary mission is to provide rapid response to this customer. However, this depot has a large support mission to other customers outside of its mission to support the Army Depot.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION:

Disestablish the Defense Distribution Depot Red River, Texas.

- Material remaining at DDRT at the time of disestablishment will be relocated to DDAA and to optimum storage space within the DoD Distribution System.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION:

- The recommendation to disestablish the depot was driven by the Army recommendation to realign the Red River Army Depot--its collocated customer .
- The Distribution Concept of Operations states DLA's distribution system will support the size and configuration of the Defense Depot Maintenance System. Thus, if depot maintenance activities are disestablished, collocated depots will also be disestablished.
- Although in the military value analysis for collocated depots the depot rated 5 of 17, this value dropped significantly when the Army decided to realign its maintenance mission to Anniston Army Depot, Alabama.
- The depot's other customers can be supported from nearby distribution depots.

MAIN FACILITIES REVIEWED:

The visit included a briefing on the Red River Army Depot and the Defense Distribution Depot. This briefing covered the depot's mission, capabilities, performance indicators, and installation infrastructure. A tour of the base's facilities was also conducted. The tour made stops at both the DLA Depot and the maintenance Depot facilities.

KEY ISSUES IDENTIFIED:

The issues identified below supplement those obtained during previous base visits and most of them were obtained during a staff only base visit prior to the Commissioner's arrival..

- DLA supports the Army's Rubber Products mission which will be remaining. DLA is the wholesale store keeper and provides distribution functions. Jim Sanchez of DLA said that if needed DLA will continue to provide support for this mission, but feels that the Rubber Products mission can support itself. DDRT officials feel that this would be in conflict with DMRD 902, which requires DLA to provide this service/ function for the services. They feel if the mission self-supported itself, it would be in violation of this order.
- DDRT officials said about 20 -25 people would be needed for direct support to the Rubber Products mission, plus some administrative support. Officials said that they are aware that DLA has sent a letter to the Army asking what DLA support is needed.
- DLA support of the ammunition function which is remaining has not yet been resolved.
- DDRT officials feel tht 70% of their stock will have to be relocated, not the 40% as stated by DLA. This would raise the cost to move the stocks by $13 million.
- Officials stated that DLA admitted to the need to move 70% of the stock and said this can be done an increase in costs of $600,000. Mr. Sanchez of DLA said that about 50% of the stocks will be moved and feels that their cost estimate is adequate.

- DDRT officials said that the depot stores alot of parts from Foreign Military Sales that still need to be maintained, even though those parts are no longer used by the U.S.
- DDRT officials said that the cost to move the 10,000 bags of raw asbestos that is located at the Depot for the National Stockpile has not been considered. DLA added $600,000 to its COBRA to move this, which they feel is only sufficient if it is being moved to one of the enclaved areas on the Depot.
- DDRT currently has about 9000 vehicles. Most of these vehicles belong to ATCOM. Mr. Sanchez that only about 3500 of those vehicles will be moved to Anniston. The rest will be disposed of or issued out before closure. He said that if Army decides to fast track the closure of the Red River Army Depot and closes it in two years, DLA may not be able to do that. This is because they plan to attrite the vehicles from the Depot, instead of moving them. Two years would probably not give them enough time to do that.
- The $2 million radiation survey costs is not redmediation costs and not included in the initial DLA costs.
- DDRT officials feel that there will not be enough hardstand at Anniston Army Depot to accommodate all of the vehicles.
- Anniston has groundwater contamination problems and it on the NPL list. Red River does not have these problems and is not on the NPL list.
- DLA BRAC data does not include the cost to move the items coming in from the closure of the Tooele Army Depot. To date, about 9000 tons have been received from Tooele and more is expected.
- DLA is currently building a 680,000 sq. ft. building for receiving, shipping, preservation and packaging, and storing. This building was suspended on April 22, 1995. It is about 20% built. DLA is currently in negotiations with the Army Corps of Engineers on the costs to maintain the site until notice is given to the contractor to continue completion of the building or totally stop. Presently, the earliest the contractor can start up again is July 1, 1995. DDRT officials said that the cost to shut down and cancel the contract with the contractor is about $23 million; while the cost to complete the building is $28 million. This is on top of the sunk costs to date. Commission Montoya requested that the staff check these figures with the Army Corps of Engineers. The contractor, George Hymen, has a three year contract to complete the building, however he said he would finish the building in two years.
- During Operation Desert Storm the DLA depot operated as a CCP--Consolidated Containerization Point--shipping things about of Tinker Air Force Base, which operated as an aerial point of embarkation. Neither of these two facilities are officially designated as such, but have the capabilities to operate as such.
- DDRT during an 8 hour period can receive and issue 350 vehicles; they say that Anniston can only process 60 vehicles per day, according to the BRAC data call information.
- The Depot has a 30 ton crane.
- The Depot has about 40 acres of concert hardstand.
- The Depot has a new 29,000 sq. ft. hazardous storage facility. It will be ready for occupancy on Aug. 15, 1995. This facility along with upgrades to a few other hazardous storage facilities cost $3.6 million.
- DDRT's budget is about $79 million, with about half coming from reimbursable missions.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS RAISED:

The following community issues raised concern both the Red River Army Depot and the Defense Distribution Depot.

- Congressional officials asked DoD to consider the Red River Army Depot as a military complex during the BRAC analysis because of all of its missions--the maintenance, rubber products, DLA, DFAS, Ammo. This request was denied and the Community, therefore, feels that the military value of the Depot was underestimated.
- The Community contends that the unemployment costs in the COBRA are understated. The Community feels that the costs should be $30 million, not $562,000 as indicated in the COBRA. They said that the COBRA counts only 25% of the people for collecting unemployment. The Community stated that most if not all of the people will be collecting the full about of unemployment--$259/ week for 26 weeks. This is because the area is depressed and does not offer any good job opportunities. Most job openings are for low and minimum wage jobs.
- The Community contends that 10% of the BRAC job losses are from the closure of Red River Army Depot and Defense Distribution Depot. They said that this will raise the unemployment rate in this rural area to over 20%. The closure will have an impact of 7500 direct and indirect job losses.
- Fort Hood is DDRT's largest customer not RRAD; therefore, the community feels that DDRT should have been evaluated as a stand-alone depot.
- The Community contends the cost to the move the vehicles is understated.

REQUESTS FOR STAFF AS A RESULT OF VISIT:

Determine from the Army Corps of Engineers the cost to complete versus the cost to cancel the DLA facility currently being built at Red River Army Depot.

Marilyn Wasleski/Interagency Issues/6/10/95

DRAFT

BASE VISIT REPORT

RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT

8 JUNE, 1995

LEAD COMMISSIONER:

Commissioner Montoya

ACCOMPANYING COMMISSIONERS:

None

COMMISSION STAFF:

Bob Miller, Army Team Analyst
Marilyn Wasleski, Interagency Team Analyst

LIST OF ATTENDEES:

COL Hall, CDR, Red River Army Depot
LTC Knapper, CDR, Defense Depot Red River
Congressman Jim Chapman
Robert E. Lee, Red River Army Depot Defense Committee

BASE'S PRESENT MISSION:

Store and maintain general supplies and ammunition; maintain and overhaul combat vehicles (Bradley Fighting Vehicle System, M113 Armored Personnel Vehicle Series, Multiple Launch Rocket System, Fire Support Team Vehicle, Armored Combat Earthmover, Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Unit); remanufacture of roadwheels, trackshoes, tires; and depot-level maintenance of ammunition.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION:

Close Red River Army Depot. Transfer ammo storage, intern training facility, and civilian training education to Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant. Transfer light combat vehicle

maintenance to Anniston Army Depot, AL. Transfer the Rubber Production Facility to Lone Star.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION:

Ground maintenance depot capacity exceeds requirements. Red River cannot assume Anniston or Letterkenny missions without major construction. Available capacity at Anniston and Tobyhanna make realignment of Red River most logical. Closure of Red River is consistent with recommendations of Joint Cross-Service Group for Depot Maintenance.

MAIN FACILITIES REVIEWED:

Red River Army Maintenance Depot
Defense Depot, Red River.

KEY ISSUES IDENTIFIED:

Key issue in this recommendation is whether reduction to a single Army ground maintenance depot supports Army depot requirements.

If Anniston Army Depot has the capacity to meet requirements, should the Army rely on a single depot for all ground vehicle maintenance?

Is there sufficient BASOPS support for the enclaving of the Rubber Production Facility and Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant?

COMMUNITY CONCERNS RAISED:

Red River Depot community presented information on the environmental capabilities at Anniston Army Depot to support the increase in workload. Community concern is that Anniston can not provide the necessary waste treatment, and possibly electricity and boiler capability. Community presented recommendation to downsize Red River and Anniston to core and realign Letterkenny combat workload into them. Community thinks that going to a single depot is too risky.

Support of rubber production facility requires support from DLA. This support is not in current plan and DLA states that they will not leave personnel at Red River.
Community presented a letter from Program Manager, M1 Abrams Program, asking about possibility of using Red River in fielding of M1A2.

Community supports retention of Red River instead of Letterkenny by referencing new COBRA costs, which make Letterkenny generates greater savings than Red River.

Community expressed concern that the impact on the local economy will. Closing Red River Army Depot will result in the loss of 2887 direct and an estimated 2753 indirect jobs (total 5654). This is 9.5% of the MSA labor force. Community forecasts 21.7% unemployment rate should depot close.

REQUESTS FOR STAFF AS A RESULT OF VISIT:

Get information on the depot rates of the Army depots to give a comparison of costs or efficiencies.

LTC Miller/ Army Team/ 06/12/95 12:19 PM

RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT
TEXARKANA, TX

ITINERARY

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE
AND
REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
VISIT

8 JUNE 1995

HOUR	SCHEDULE
1340	Arrive at Depot
1345	Defense Distribution Depot Red River Tour
1445	Command Briefing
1505	Media Time
1515	Maintenance Tour
1700	Community Recap
1745	Dinner at Community Club
1835	Travel to Airport
1910	Arrive at Airport
1935	Depart Texarkana

PM ABRAMS

WORLDWIDE FIELDING OPERATIONS

TO: Betty Duffy
OFFICE: TRAD
PHONE: 829-3233
FAX: 829-2362
FROM: CPT [illegible]

DATE: 5 May 95
PAGES TO FOLLOW: 9.

MESSAGE: Here is a rough schedule - it may fluctuate slightly, and a preservation guideline. Also enclosed is what Lima tank plant replied back to us with - they modified slightly our preservation guidelines - so if you also have any better ideas re preservation & storage they are welcomed. If you have any questions or need clarification please call.

Have a good weekend

CPT J

PM ABRAMS TANK SYSTEM
ATTN: SFAE-ASM-AB-LF
WARREN, MI 48397-5000
(810) 574- 8267
DSN: 786- 8267
FAX EXTENSION 5014
Email:
JASTROJ@CC.TACOM.ARMY.MIL
JASTROJ

LTC Burger PM

PRESERVATION GUIDELINES

PM Abrams recommends the following actions be taken to prevent deterioration damage to tanks not assigned to a unit, being placed in outdoor, non-permanent storage. The numbers to the right are estimated manhours required for each action.

WORK CODE A

Preparation for Storage:

- Add Bracco 599 to engine oil system. .50
- Install safety pin in the fire extinguisher system (crew compartment only). .25
- [redacted]
- Prepare and install baffle assembly in loaders and driver's hatch. .50
- Purge GPS, ICU, TRU, GAS.(CITV-M1A2) .20
- Open hull and turret ammo doors. .25

Drain fuel & open drain valves

WORK CODE B

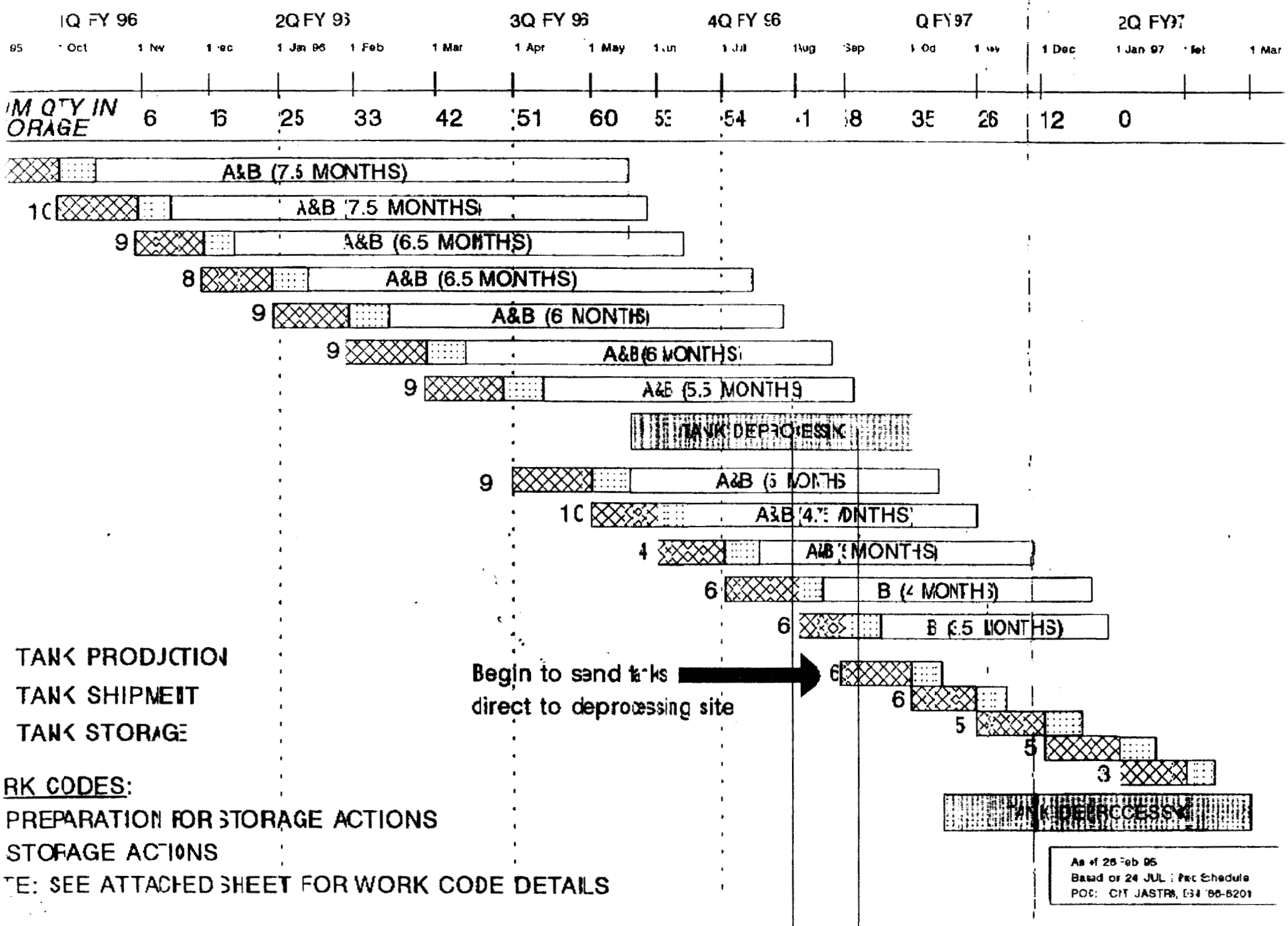
Storage Actions:

- Move vehicle to storage location and remove battery pack . leave ammo doors open 1.00
- Cover the tank with reinforced poly tarp that will cover the entire tank and extend six inches over the sides front and rear. The tarp will be secured in a minimum of ten places, evenly spaced around the bottom of the tarp. 2.00
- Maintain an inventory system that will document where the vehicles are stored, and the location of removed equipment. .25
- Secure the loader's hatch with a padlock, store and account for keys. Secure logbooks and store in an indoor location. .25

6-Month Maintenance:

- Remove tarp. 2.00
- Open padlock. .25
- Install slave battery packs. 2.00
- Inspect preclean and V-Packs for water damage .50
- Accomplish crew level before operation checks. .50
- Purge GPS. ICU. TRU. GAS. Charge main accumulator as needed. (CITV-M1A2). 2.50
- Check dissent for proper color on Muzzle Reference Sensor (MRS) .25
- Start vehicle and run detach kits for a minimum of 20 minutes. Move the vehicle at least 20 feet. Run the NBC unit 15 minutes during the run cycle. rotate turret a minimum of 3 rotations in each direction. Elevate and depress gun tubes full travel three times. 3.00
- Exercise the main gun recoil mechanism a minimum of 3 extensions. Equipment requirement. 2.00
- Accomplish crew level after operation checks. .50
- Remove slave batteries. 2.00
- Dump all hydraulic pressure. .25
- Install padlocks. .25
- Install tarp. 2.00

M1A2 (U.S.) COSIS Schedule For 2-8 & 1-12 AR Battalions



PRESERVATION GUIDELINES (continued)

Preparation for Delivery:

- If over 90 days since the last 6 month maintenance checks, accomplish all items on the 6 month maintenance list, plus, the following additional tasks: (NOTE: Delete - Install tarp, install padlock, don't dump hydraulic pressure, don't remove slave batteries.)	
- Depreserve exterior of vehicle.	3.00
- Prepare vehicle for paint.	6.00
- Paint vehicle (if required)	4.00
- Prepare for shipment IAW Production Contract	24.00
- Touch up exterior paint as required.	1.00
- Secure all "stowed" items inside the tank.	1.00
- Install the BII rails.	2.00
- Install and secure BII box.	1.00
- Install dry charged batteries, tape negative cable, close drain valves and check fuel crossover hoses & clamps	2.00
- Bring fuel capacity up to 200 gallons.	2.00
- Present to government for inspection.	.25
- Work off government write-ups.	.50
- Load/Tie down.	2.00
TOTAL HOURS	73.45

NOTE:

- If vehicles are stored for over a year, we recommend conducting an annual service as part of perparation for delivery.

- If the tank is stored with the EAPU mounted, we recommend removal of the EAPU battery prior to storage.

RQTP95 0107

DCMDN-RQTP

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Storage of AUT M1A2's at LATP

1. We have reviewed the previous Preservation Guidelines and have determined some items are unnecessary and others are tasks that are part of GDLS' normal production efforts. In view of this, we have determined the following list is what we recommend be done to prepare vehicles for storage, maintenance, exercise and prep for delivery. Please keep in mind this is a recommendation and the times referenced are our estimates. Undoubtedly, after government and GDLS negotiation, the times will escalate, to some extent.

a. **Preparation For Storage**

TASK	TIME IN HOURS
(1) Open hull and turret ammo doors and block open.	.25
(2) Add Bracco 599 to engine oil system	.50
(3) Add fuel additive/stabilizer.	.50
	1.25

b. **Storage Actions**

TASK	TIME IN HOURS
(1) Move vehicle to storage location and park so tank nose is higher than rear. Also, disconnect battery pack negative cable and tape. Verify ammo doors are open.	2.00

TASK	TIME IN HOURS
(2) Cover the tank with reinforced poly tarp that will cover the entire tank and extend six inches over the sides, front and rear. The tarp will secure in a minimum of ten places, evenly spaced around the bottom of the tarp.	2.00
(3) Maintain an inventory system that will document where the vehicles are stored and the locations of removed equipment.	.25
(4) Secure the loader's hatch with a padlock, store and account for keys. Secure logbooks and store in an indoor location.	.25
(5) Verify tarps are secured every 30 days and fix as required. (charge will vary)	.25
	4.75

c. **6-Month Maintenance Checklist**.

(1) Remove tarp	1.00
(2) Open padlock	.25
(3) Hook up negative cable on battery pack	.50
(4) Inspect precleaner and V packs for water damage	.50
(5) Perform test and acceptance 6-month maintenance checklist	[illegible]
(b) Start vehicle and run at fast idle 20 minute minimum	.50
(c) Run the N.B.C. system 15 minutes minimum	.25
(d) Operate personnel heater	.25
(e) Move the vehicle at least 20 feet	.25

(f) Rotate the turret a minimum of 3 times each way .25

SUBJECT: Storage of AUT M1A2's at LATP

TASK	TIME IN HOURS
(g) Elevate and depress the gun at least 3 times	.25
(h) Exercise the main gun recoil system and update weapons card	2.00
(i) Purge the optics (GPS, GAS, CITV, MCU, TRU)	2.00
(j) Visually check for fuel leaks	.25
(k) Visually check for hyd leaks (i.e. vista gage)	.25
(l) Charge the main accumulator as required	.50
(m) Dump hydraulic pressure	.25
(6) Disconnect negative cable on battery pack and tape	.25
(7) Install padlocks	.25
(8) Install tarp	1.50
	11.00

d. Preparation for Delivery

TASK	TIME IN HOURS
(1) Remove tarp and padlock and move vehicle to Prep and Ship Building.	1.50
(2) Depreserve exterior of vehicle - wash etc./clean interior	2.00
(3) Reinspect quality vehicle checks prior to flatcar load per logbook checksheets (F-36) verify all preservatives are replaced/work off write-ups.	10.00
(4) Bring fuel capacity up to 100/200 gallons	.50
(5) Close hull/turret ammo doors	.25

g. Nine Mar 96 vehicles:

9 X 21.75 X $95 = $18,596

h. Nine Apr 96 vehicles:

9 X 21.75 X $95 = $18,596

i. Ten May 96 vehicles:

10 X 21.75 X $95 = $20,663

j. Four Jun 96 vehicles:

4 X 21.75 X $95 = $8,265

k. Six Jul 96 vehicles:

6 X 21.75 X $95 = $12,398

l. Six Aug 96 vehicles:

6 X 21.75 X $95 = $12,398

TOTAL $240,185

3. Cpt. Jastrab (PM Abrams) also mentioned the possibility of an environmentally-controlled tent to store these vehicles. If this was done, the following tasks would not be required:

Storage Actions:

Tarping	2.00 hrs.
Verify tarps are secure	.25

6 Month Maintenance:

Remove tarp	1.00 hrs.
Insp. precleaner and V-packs	.50
Re-install tarp	1.00

(6) Check desiccant in MRS for proper color and change as needed	.50
(7) Verify all stowed items are inside tank and secured	.25
(8) Present to government for inspection	.25
(9) Work off government write-up	.50
	15.75
TOTAL HOURS	**32.75**

2. Based upon our previous task requirements and the schedule you supplied to us, the following are our rough order magnitude cost estimates to store AUT M1A2's at LATP:

a. Six Sep 95 vehicles:

6 X 32.75 X $95 = $18,668

b. Ten Oct 95 vehicles:

10 X 32.75 X $95.00 = $31,113

c. Nine Nov 95 vehicles:

9 X 21.75 X $95 = $18,596

NOTE: Eleven hours are deleted as maintenance checklist will not be required for vehicles only stored 5.5 months or less

d. Eight Dec 95 vehicles:

8 X 32.75 X $95 = $24,890

e. Nine Jan 96 vehicles:

9 X 32.75 X $95 = $28,001

f. Nine Feb 96 vehicles:

9 X 32.75 X $95 = $28,001

DCMDN-RQTP PAGE 6
SUBJECT Storage of AUT M1A2's at LATP

Prep. for Delivery

Remove tarp	1.00
TOTAL	**5.75 hours per vehicle**

5.75 X 95 tanks X $95 = $51,894

NOTE: This total does not include any damage/repair required from outside storage. We are not aware; however, of any significant efforts due to damage or deterioration. DATP received our Saudi tanks after 12-month storage. They could possibly address this aspect.

4. In summary, storing vehicles at LATP is a costly effort. The attached plan is our recommendation and has not been coordinated with GDLS or PM Abrams. We are; however, confident in its technical validity as it is based upon experience. The cost estimates are best-guess and we are sure that GDLS will say various tasks take longer than our estimates.

5. Hopefully, this will give you a baseline to work from. Any questions or additional info you need, please call me at Comm. (419)221-9573 or DSN 850-6073.

Robert S Vargo

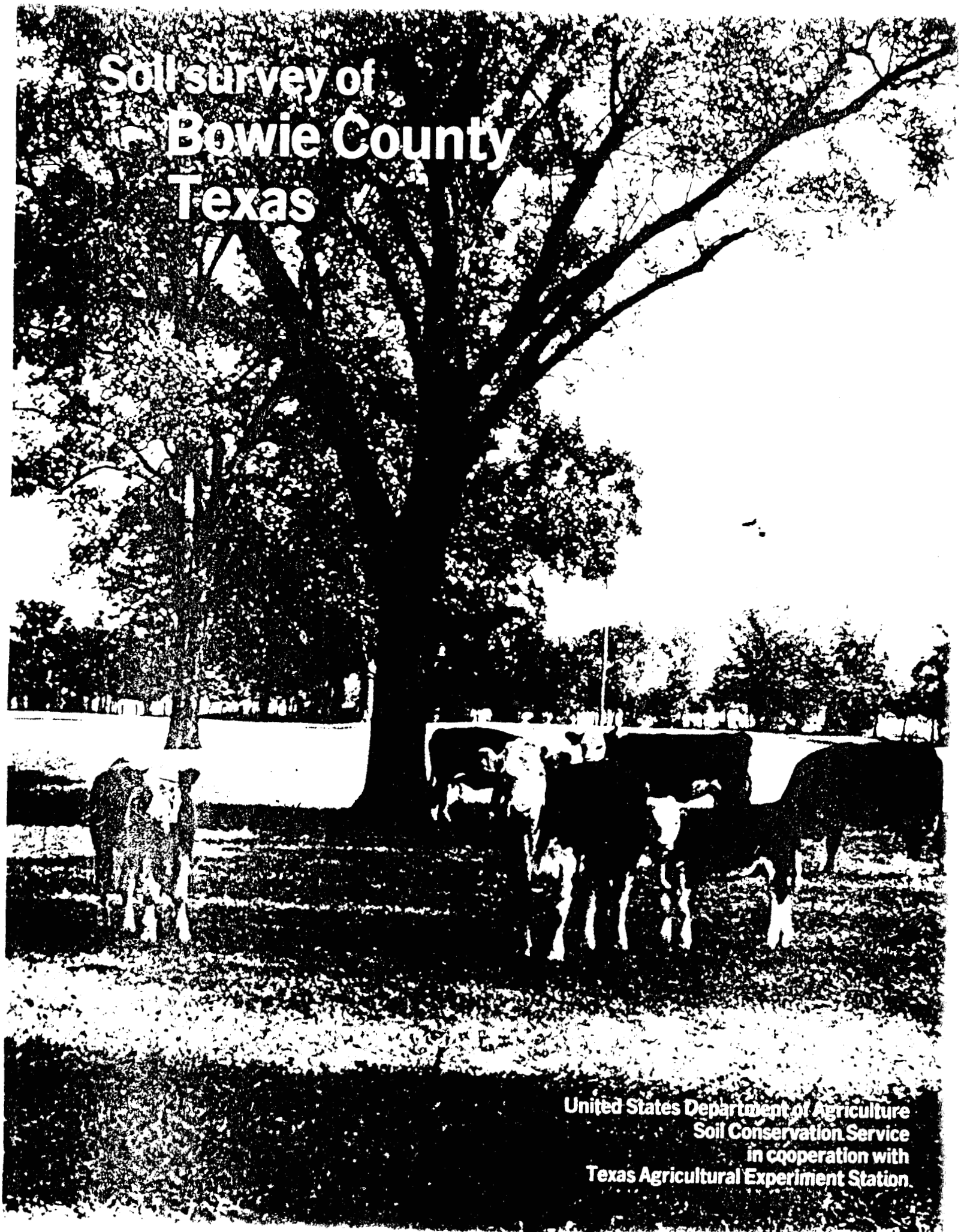
ROBERT S. VARGO
Program Integrator - AUT

M1 ABRAMS TANK SYSTEM SUPPORT

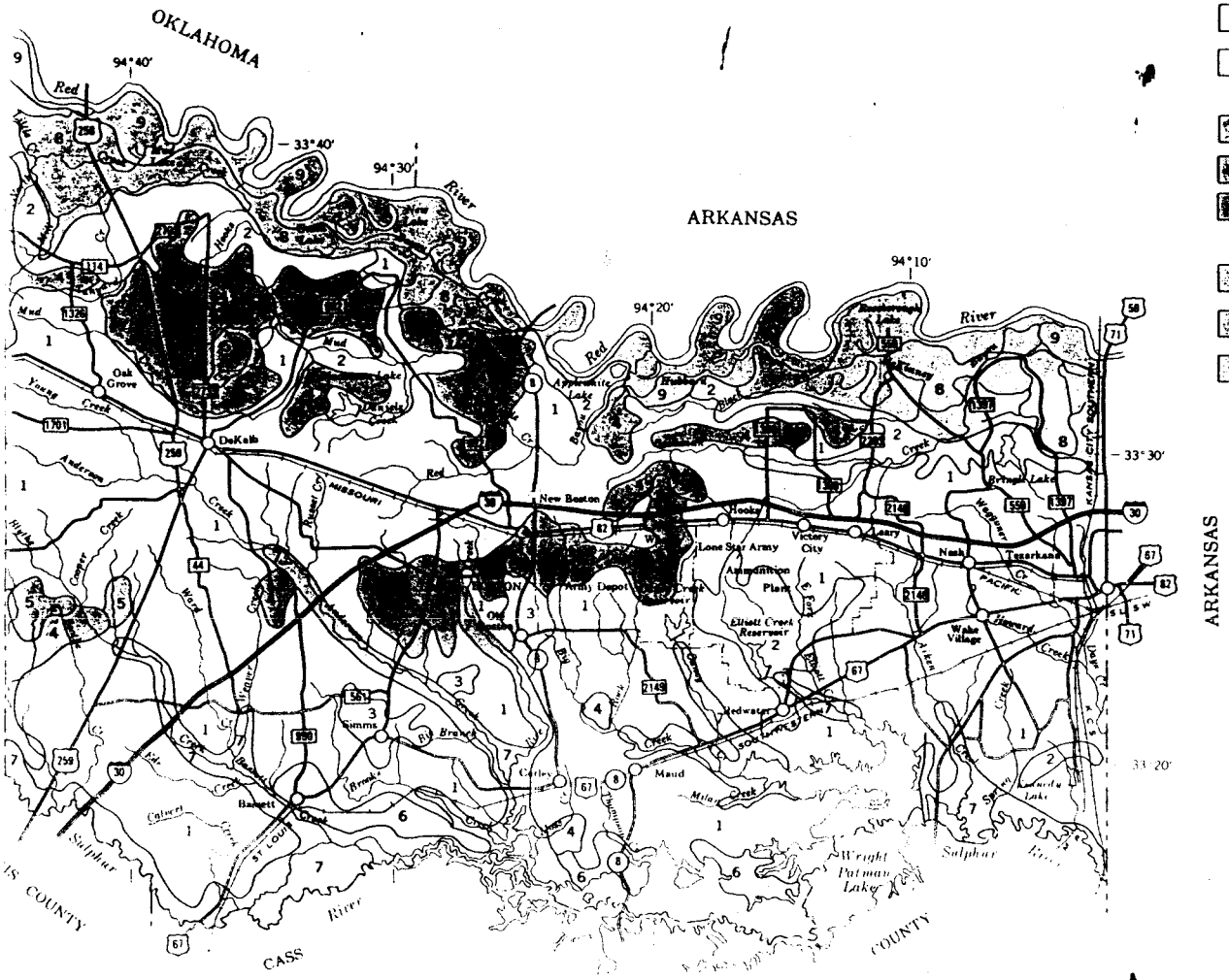
Defense Distribution Depot Red River

- Program Manager Has Requested Cost Estimate From DDRT
  - Store M1A2 Tanks For FY96-97 Unit Fieldings
  - Store, Maintain, Exercise & Prepare For Shipment
  - Lima Army Tank Plant Too Expensive
  - DDRT Has Adequate Storage Space
  - DDRT Has Experience To Maintain & Exercise Tanks
- Program Manager Requested DDRT To Process For Export
  - On-Site At Ft. Bliss Texas
  - DDRT Declined Due To Resources Shortfall
- Program Manager Requests DDRT To Evaluate Storage Requirements
  - Store, Maintain & Exercise Plan Developed By Contractor & LATP
  - DDRT To Determine Smarter, Better and/or More Cost Effective Methods

Soil survey of Bowie County Texas



United States Department of Agriculture
Soil Conservation Service
in cooperation with
Texas Agricultural Experiment Station



LEGEND

DOMINANTLY GENTLY SLOPING SOILS; ON UPLANDS

1 — Sawyer-Eylau-Woodtell: Moderately well drained, moderately slowly permeable to very slowly permeable loamy soils

2 — Ruston-McKamie: Well drained, moderately permeable to very slowly permeable loamy soils

3 — Rosalie-Darden: Well drained to excessively drained, moderately permeable to rapidly permeable sandy soils

DOMINANTLY NEARLY LEVEL SOILS; ON UPLANDS

4 — Wrightsville: Poorly drained, very slowly permeable loamy soils

5 — Annona-Alusa: Somewhat poorly drained and poorly drained, very slowly permeable loamy soils

6 — Ashford: Poorly drained, very slowly permeable clayey soils

DOMINANTLY NEARLY LEVEL SOILS; ON BOTTOM LAND

7 — Gladewater-Texark: Poorly drained, very slowly permeable clayey soils that are frequently flooded

8 — Billyhaw-Perry: Somewhat poorly drained and poorly drained, very slowly permeable clayey soils that are rarely or occasionally flooded

9 — Severn: Well drained, moderately rapidly permeable loamy soils that are rarely flooded

Each area outlined on this map consists of more than one kind of soil. The map is thus meant for general planning rather than a basis for decisions on the use of specific tracts.

Compiled 1979

This soil survey includes areas of McCurtain County, Oklahoma, and Little River County, Arkansas, south of the Red River. Areas of Bowie County, Texas, north of the Red River are included with McCurtain County, Oklahoma and will be included with Little River County, Arkansas

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
TEXAS AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTAL STATION

GENERAL SOIL MAP
BOWIE COUNTY, TEXAS

N

Scale 1:316,800

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

1 0 5 10 Km

BOWIE COUNTY, TEXAS — SHEET NUMBER 41

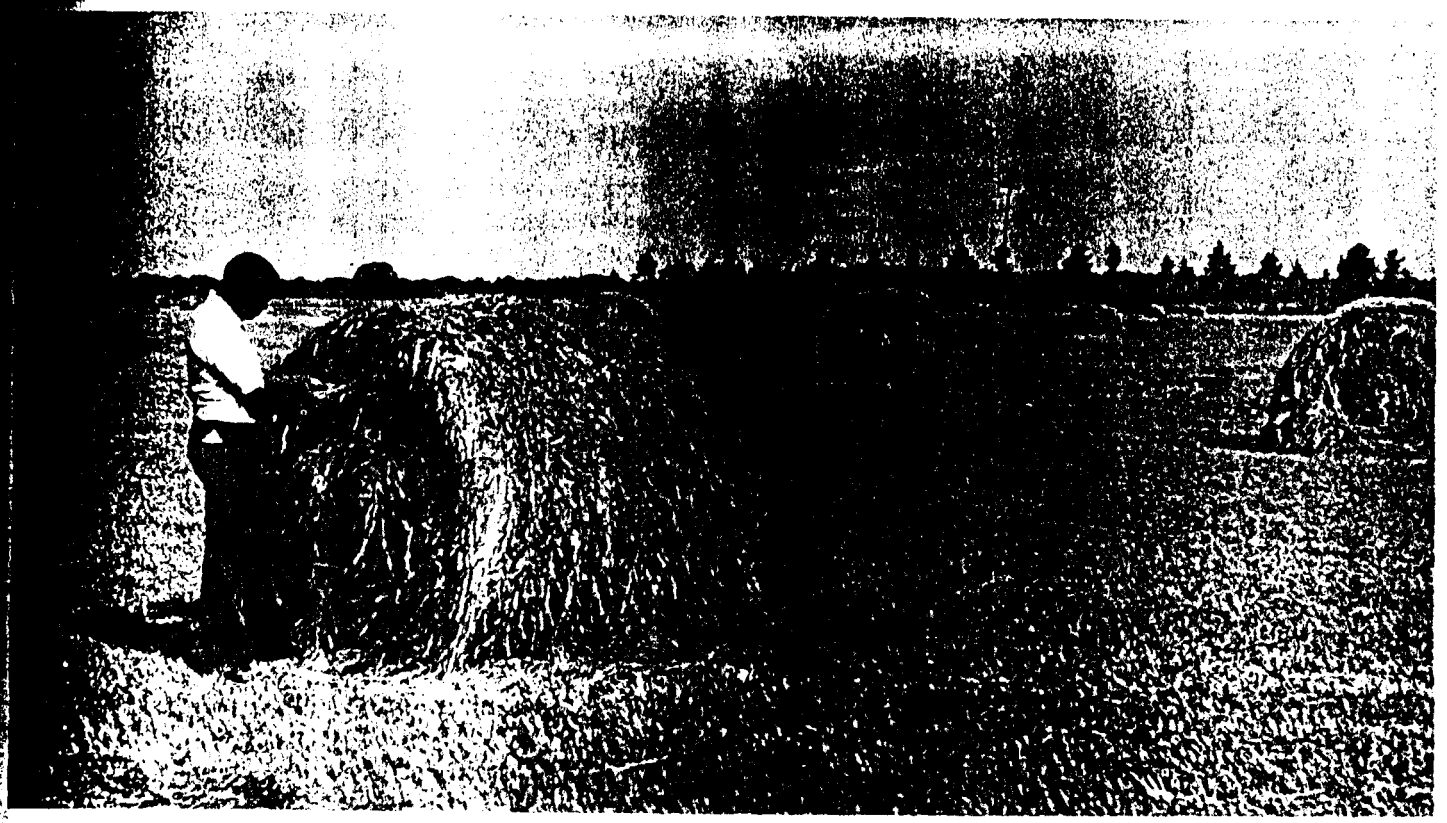


Figure 5.—Large round rolls of Pensacola bahiagrass hay on Alusa loam.

This soil is poorly suited to crops. Frequent flooding and poor drainage are the main limiting features.

This soil is poorly suited to most urban and recreational development. Frequent flooding and wetness are the main limiting features.

This soil is in capability subclass Vw; woodland group 2w.

4—Annona loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes. This gently sloping soil is on uplands. Slopes average about 2 percent. Soil areas are broad and irregular in shape. They range from 20 to 500 acres in size and average about 200 acres.

Typically, this soil has a surface layer of very dark grayish brown loam about 2 inches thick. Below this is brown loam about 10 inches thick. The subsoil extends to a depth of 80 inches or more. It is clay that is mottled in shades of red, brown, and gray in the upper part and is grayish brown in the lower part. This soil is slightly acid to very strongly acid.

This Annona soil is somewhat poorly drained. Runoff is slow, and permeability is very slow. Available water capacity is high. The rooting zone is deep, but the clayey subsoil restricts the movement of roots, water, and air. The erosion hazard is moderate.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Adaton, Alusa, and Sawyer soils. Also included on mounds are a few areas of soils that have a thick surface layer. Included soils make up less than 15 percent of any mapped area.

This Annona soil is used mostly for pasture and woodland.

This soil is moderately well suited to pasture. Proper fertilizing, the addition of lime, and proper grazing are necessary to produce moderate yields of improved grasses. Improved bermudagrass, bahiagrass, and fescue are adapted to this soil as well as white and arrowleaf clovers.

This soil is moderately well suited to crops such as soybeans, grain sorghum, and corn. The hazard of erosion and low fertility are the main limiting features. Crop residue and cover crops left on the soil surface help maintain soil tilth and organic matter content. Erosion control is needed. The addition of lime and a complete fertilizer increases yields.

The soil is moderately well suited to trees such as loblolly pine, red oak, and sweetgum. Proper woodland management, such as selective cutting, removal of undesirable trees and shrubs, and protection from fire, increases timber yields.

This soil is poorly suited to most urban development. High shrink-swell and wetness are the main limiting features.

This soil is well suited to paths and trails, but it is poorly suited to picnic areas and campgrounds because of very slow premeability.

This soil is in capability subclass IIIe; woodland group 4c.

5—Ashford clay. This nearly level soil is in broad, flat areas of uplands. Soil areas are irregular in shape. They range from 50 to over 1,000 acres and average about 300 acres.

Typically, the surface layer is light olive gray, slightly acid clay about 4 inches thick. The subsoil extends to a depth of 80 inches or more. It is gray, very strongly acid clay that is mottled with reds and brown in the upper part and is olive gray, strongly acid clay in the lower part.

This soil is poorly drained. A high water table is at or near the surface during the cool season. Runoff and permeability are very slow. Available water capacity is high. The rooting zone is deep, but the movement of roots, water, and air is restricted by the clayey texture. The erosion hazard is slight.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Wrightsville and Bryarly soils. These included soils make up about 10 percent of any mapped area.

This Ashford soil is used mainly for hardwood forest and wildlife habitat, but a small percent is used for crops and pasture.

This soil is moderately well suited to pasture and to plants such as fescue and bahiagrass. Proper fertilization and proper grazing increase yields.

This soil is moderately well suited to hardwood trees such as southern red oak and water oak. Proper woodland management, such as control of undesirable hardwood, selective harvesting, and fire protection, is needed to increase timber yields.

This soil is moderately well suited to crops. Soybeans is one of the main crops. Poor drainage, very slow permeability, and clay texture are the main limiting features. The addition of lime and a complete fertilizer is needed for good yields. Cover crops and plant residue left on the surface of the soil help to maintain organic matter content and soil tilth. A drainage system is needed for best yields.

This soil is poorly suited to urban and recreational development. Wetness and high shrink-swell are the main limitations. Low strength is a limitation for local roads and streets.

This soil is in capability subclass IIIw; woodland group 3w.

6—Billyhaw clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes. This nearly level soil is on flood plains. Soil areas are irregular in shape. They range from 100 to over 1,000 acres and average about 600 acres.

Typically, the surface layer is neutral clay about 25 inches thick. It is dark brown in the upper part and dark reddish brown in the lower part. Below this, to a depth of 57 inches, is reddish brown, calcareous, moderately alkaline clay. The underlying material to a depth of 75 inches or more is reddish brown, calcareous, moderately alkaline silt loam that contains few thin strata of reddish brown silty clay loam.

This soil is somewhat poorly drained. A water table is near the surface for brief periods during the cool season. Runoff is slow to very slow, and permeability is very slow. Available water capacity is high. The rooting zone is deep, but the movement of water, air, and plant roots is restricted by the clayey texture throughout. The erosion hazard is slight. This soil shrinks and cracks when dry (fig. 6).

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of

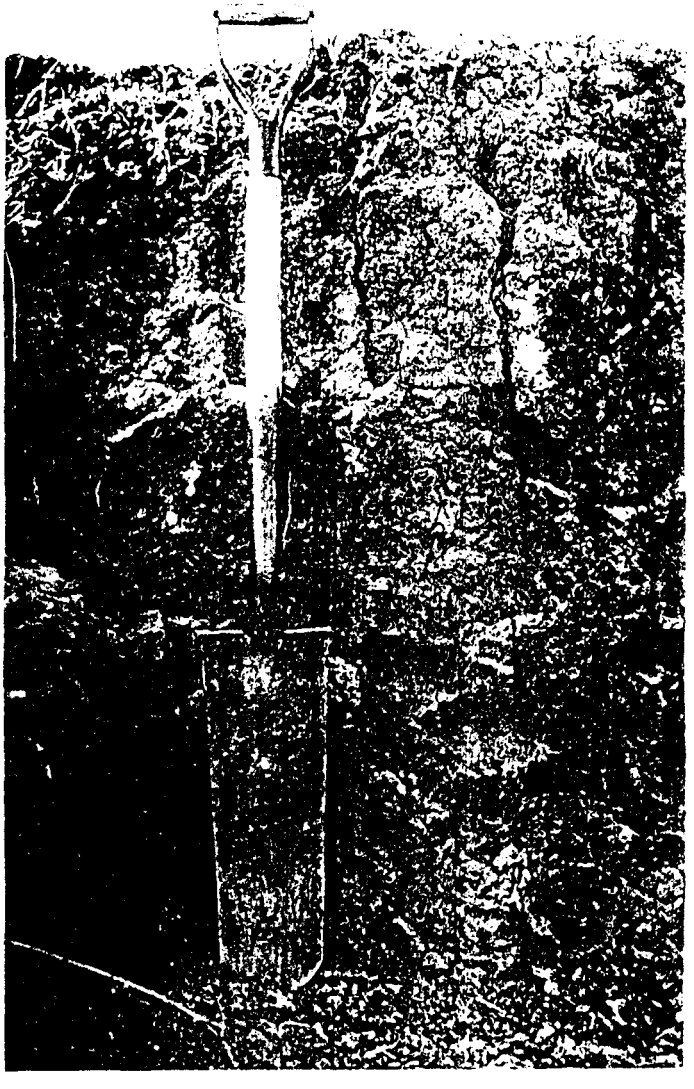


Figure 6.—Profile of Billyhaw clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes. Note large cracks extending deep into the profile.

production. Bahiagrass, bermudagrass, crimson clover, and arrowleaf clover are the main plants.

These soils are moderately well suited to loblolly pine, shortleaf pine, and eastern redcedar. Woodland management, such as selective cutting, removal of undesirable trees and shrubs, and protection from fire, increases yields.

This soil is poorly suited to crops. Droughtiness, the erosion hazard, the high gravel content, and low fertility are the main limiting features. However, the addition of lime and fertilizers will increase production. Terraces and diversions help control soil washing. Crop residue left on the soil surface helps to maintain organic matter content.

This soil is well suited to most urban development. Small stones or gravel are limitations for shallow excavations. In some areas, slope is a limitation for small commercial buildings.

This soil is well suited to recreational development except for playgrounds, which are limited by slope and small stones or gravel.

This soil is in capability subclass IIIe; woodland group 4f.

34—Saffell-Urban land complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes. This deep, gently sloping and sloping complex is on forested convex upland terraces. Slopes average about 5 percent. Areas are long and narrow. They average about 75 acres. This complex is about 45 percent Saffell soils, about 35 percent Urban land, and about 20 percent other soils. Areas of these soils and Urban land are so intermingled that they could not be shown separately at the scale selected for mapping.

Typically, the Saffell soil has a slightly acid gravelly sandy loam surface layer about 14 inches thick. It is brown in the upper part and yellowish red in the lower part. The subsoil to a depth of 80 inches or more is red, very strongly acid gravelly sandy clay loam.

Cuts for leveling purposes have removed the gravelly sandy loam surface layer and exposed the more clayey subsoil in some places. The Saffell soils are well drained and moderately permeable. The available water capacity is low. The erosion hazard is moderate.

Urban land is occupied mostly by commercial establishments and their paved parking lots. In places there are single-unit dwellings, streets, driveways, sidewalks, and patios.

Information on the use of these areas for urban development is contained in the sections on engineering and recreation.

This complex is not assigned to a capability subclass or woodland group.

35—Sardis silt loam, frequently flooded. This nearly level soil is on flood plains along the major creeks and drainageways. Slopes are less than 1 percent. Soil areas are long and narrow and parallel to streams. They range from 50 to several hundred acres and average about 200 acres.

Typically, the surface layer is brown silt loam about 9 inches thick. The subsoil extends to a depth of 62 inches or more. In the upper 41 inches, it is silt loam that is yellowish brown in the upper part and brown in the lower part. The lower part of the subsoil is pale brown fine sandy loam. Typically, this soil is neutral in the upper part and grades to very strongly acid in the lower part.

This soil is somewhat poorly drained. It floods briefly two to four times a year. A water table is 1 to 3 feet below the surface during winter and spring. Runoff is slow, and permeability is moderate. The available water capacity is high. The rooting zone is deep, and roots, water, and air move easily through the soil. The erosion hazard is slight.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Amy and Thenas soils. The included soils make up less than 30 percent of any mapped area.

This Sardis soil is used mainly for woodland and pasture.

This soil is moderately well suited to pasture. The main forage plants are bermudagrass, fescue, bahiagrass, crimson clover, and arrowleaf clover. Frequent flooding and wetness limit yields to some extent. Proper grazing and the addition of lime and fertilizers increase yields.

This soil is well suited to trees such as loblolly pine, yellow-poplar, water oak, and sweetgum. Proper woodland management, such as selective cutting, removal of undesirable trees and shrubs, and protection from fire, increases timber production.

This soil is not recommended for cultivation because of frequent flooding.

This soil is poorly suited to urban and recreational development because of the hazard of flooding.

This soil is in capability subclass Vw; woodland group 1w.

36—Sawyer silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes. This nearly level and gently sloping soil is on uplands. Areas are broad and irregular in shape. They range from 20 to 500 acres and average about 100 acres.

Typically, the surface layer is dark grayish brown silt loam about 6 inches thick. The subsoil extends to a depth of 80 inches or more. It is yellowish brown silty clay loam in the upper 9 inches, yellowish brown clay loam that has grayish and reddish mottles in the next 11 inches, and mottled gray, red, and strong brown clay in the lower part. Typically, this soil is slightly acid in the upper part and grades to very strongly acid in the lower part.

This soil is moderately well drained. Runoff and permeability are slow. Available water capacity is high. The rooting zone is deep, but the clayey texture in the lower part slows the movement of roots, water, and air. The erosion hazard is moderate.

Included with this soil in mapping are a few areas of Adaton and Eylau soils. Some areas have small mounds. Included soils make up 10 to 20 percent of the area.

These Sawyer soils are used mostly for pasture. A few areas are used for woodland and crops.

This soil is well suited to pasture plants such as bermudagrass, tall fescue, bahiagrass, ryegrass, arrowleaf clover, and crimson clover. Proper grazing and the addition of lime and fertilizers increase production.

This soil is well suited to trees such as loblolly and slash pine. Woodland management, such as selective cutting, removal of undesirable trees and shrubs, and control of fire, increases timber production (fig. 9).

This soil is moderately well suited to crops. The main crops are soybeans, grain sorghum, corn, and small grains. Low fertility and the erosion hazard are the main limiting features. Terraces and diversions decrease the amount of soil washing. Crop residue left on the soil surface increases infiltration and maintains organic matter content. Lime and fertilizers increase yields.

This soil is poorly suited to most urban development. High shrink-swell and high clay content are the main limiting features. Low strength is also a limitation for roads and streets.

This soil is well suited to recreational developments

[illegible] Sawyer silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

such as picnic areas and paths and trails. It is moderately well suited to camp areas and playgrounds. Slow permeability and slope are limitations.

This soil is in capability subclass IIe; woodland group 2w.

37—Sawyer-Urban land complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes. This nearly level and gently sloping soil is on upland interstream divides. Slopes average about 2 percent. Most areas are broad and irregular in shape. They range from 20 to several hundred acres and average about 50 acres.

This complex is about 60 percent Sawyer soils, 30 percent Urban land, and 10 percent other soils. Areas of these soils and Urban land are so intermingled that they could not be shown separately at the scale selected for mapping.

Typically, the Sawyer soil has a surface layer of dark grayish brown silt loam about 6 inches thick. The subsoil extends to a depth of 80 inches or more. It is yellowish brown silty clay loam that has grayish and reddish mottles in the upper 26 inches. Below this is gray, red, and strong brown, very strongly acid clay. The upper layers of most of the soil have been altered by cutting and filling.

Sawyer soils are moderately well drained. Runoff is slow, and permeability is slow. Available water capacity is high. The rooting zone is deep, but the clayey texture in the lower part slows the movement of water, air, and plant roots. The erosion hazard is moderate.

Structures on Urban land are mostly commercial buildings, streets, parking lots, and residences.

Included with this complex in mapping are small areas of Eylau and Ruston soils. The included soils make up about 10 percent of each mapped area.

The main soil characteristics that affect construction are high shrink-swell and wetness. Low strength limits use for streets and roads. Information about the use of these soils for urban development is contained in the sections on engineering and recreation.

This complex is not assigned to a capability subclass or woodland group.

38—Severn very fine sandy loam. This nearly level soil is on flood plains that rarely flood. Soil areas are long and narrow and parallel the river. They range from 100 to over 1,000 acres and average about 300 acres.

Typically, this soil has a surface layer of reddish brown very fine sandy loam about 8 inches thick. The next layer, to a depth of about 42 inches, is yellowish red very fine sandy loam. Below this to a depth of 65 inches or more is reddish brown, moderately alkaline silty clay loam stratified with other textures. Typically, this soil is moderately alkaline throughout.

This soil is well drained. It is rarely flooded. Runoff is slow, and permeability is moderately rapid. Available water capacity is high. The rooting zone is deep, and roots, water, and air move easily through the soil. The erosion hazard is slight.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Severn silty clay loam and Kiomatia soils. Also included are areas of a soil that has a thin clayey horizon on the surface and stratified sandy horizons below. These soils make up less than about 20 percent of the mapped acreage.

Most of this Severn soil is used for crops.

This soil is well suited to pasture. Bermudagrass, white clover, and alfalfa are common pasture and hay plants. Proper grazing and fertilization increase production.

This soil is well suited to trees such as eastern cottonwood, black walnut, pecan, and sweetgum. Woodland management, such as selective cutting, removal of undesirable trees and shrubs, and protection from fire, increases timber production.

This soil is well suited to soybeans, grain sorghum, cotton, and corn. Crop residue left on the soil surface helps to maintain organic matter content. Fertilizers increase yields.

This soil is moderately well suited to urban development. Limitations are flooding and low strength. Low strength is particularly a limitation for roads and streets.

This soil is well suited to recreational development.

This soil is in capability class I; woodland group 2o.

39—Severn silty clay loam. This nearly level soil is on flood plains that rarely flood. Areas are circular or long and narrow. They range from 10 to 100 acres and average about 50 acres.

Typically, the surface layer is dark reddish brown silty clay loam about 8 inches thick. The underlying material extends to a depth of 72 inches or more. It is silt loam that is reddish brown in the upper part, yellowish red in the middle part, and reddish brown in the lower part. This soil is typically calcareous throughout.

This soil is well drained. Runoff is slow, and permeability is moderately rapid. Available water capacity is high. The rooting zone is deep, and roots, water, and air move easily through the soil. The erosion hazard is slight.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Billyhaw clay, Severn very fine sandy loam, and Redlake clay. Included soils make up less than 20 percent of any mapped area.

Most of this Severn soil is used for crops. Minor acreages are in pasture and woodland.

This soil is well suited to pasture. Bermudagrass, white clover, and alfalfa, are the main pasture plants. Proper grazing and the addition of fertilizers increase production.

This soil is well suited to trees such as eastern

This Woodtell soil is used for pasture and woodland.

This soil is moderately well suited to pasture. The main forage crops are bermudagrass, bahiagrass, crimson clover, and arrowleaf clover. Proper grazing and the addition of lime and fertilizers can increase yields.

This soil is moderately well suited to trees such as loblolly pine and shortleaf pine. Woodland management, such as selective cutting, removal of undesirable trees and shrubs, and protection from fire, increases timber production.

This soil is not recommended for cultivation because of slope and the hazard of erosion.

This soil is poorly suited to urban development. The main limitations are the high shrink-swell, high clay content, and low strength. Low strength is a limitation for local roads and streets.

This soil is well suited to recreational development such as paths and trails. It is moderately well suited to picnic areas. Limitations for camp areas and playgrounds are very slow permeability and slope.

This soil is in capability subclass VIe; woodland group 4c.

47—Woodtell gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes. This gently sloping soil is on narrow convex ridges. Slopes average about 5 percent. Soil areas are oblong. They range from 5 to about 25 acres and average about 15 acres.

Typically, this soil has a surface layer of brownish gravelly sandy loam about 12 inches thick. The subsoil extends to a depth of 44 inches. It is red clay in the upper part and red clay loam in the lower part. Gray mottles are throughout. The underlying material to a depth of 70 inches or more is red sandy clay loam. This soil is typically strongly acid in the upper part and very strongly acid in the lower part.

This soil is moderately well drained. Runoff is medium, and permeability is very slow. Available water capacity is medium. The rooting zone is deep, but the clayey subsoil slows the movement of roots, water, and air. The erosion hazard is moderate.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of soils like the Woodtell soil that has loamy subsoil and small areas of the gravelly Saffell soils. The included soils make up less than 15 percent of the mapped acreage.

This Woodtell soil is used for pasture and woodland. The surface layer has been removed from much of this soil for gravel.

This soil is moderately well suited to pasture. Bermudagrass, bahiagrass, crimson clover, and arrowleaf clover are the main forage plants. Proper grazing, the addition of lime, and heavy applications of fertilizers can increase yields.

This soil is moderately well suited to loblolly and slash pine. Woodland management, such as selective cutting, removal of undesirable trees and shrubs, and protection from fire, increases timber yields.

This soil is poorly suited to crops. Crops can grow successfully, however, with intensive management that includes erosion control, proper management of crop residue, and recommended applications of lime and fertilzers. The main crops are corn and soybeans.

This soil is poorly suited to urban development. The main limitation is the high shrink-swell, and low strength is a limitation for roads and streets.

This soil is well suited to recreational development such as paths and trails. Very slow permeability and slope are limitations for camp areas, picnic areas, and playgrounds.

This soil is in capability subclass IVe; woodland group 4c.

48—Wrightsville-Rodessa complex. This nearly level complex is on broad, upland terraces. Slopes average less than 1 percent. Soil areas are irregular in shape. They range from 10 to over 1,000 acres and average about 300 acres.

This complex is characterized by broad flats of Wrightsville silt loam and circular mounds of Rodessa loam in a random pattern. The mounds of Rodessa soil are so small and the soil pattern is so intricate that the soils could not be shown separately at the scale selected for mapping. The mounds are 2 to 3 feet high, 60 to 120 feet in diameter, and 100 to 200 feet apart.

This complex is about 75 percent Wrightsville soils, 15 percent Rodessa soils, and 10 percent other soils.

Typically, the Wrightsville soil has a surface layer of brown, strongly acid silt loam about 4 inches thick. The next layer, which extends to a depth of 16 inches, is light brownish gray, very strongly acid silt loam. The subsoil to a depth of 80 inches or more is light brownish gray, very strongly acid clay that has strong brown mottles and vertical streaks of uncoated sand and silt.

Wrightsville soils are poorly drained. A water table is at or near the soil surface during the winter and spring. Water stands on the surface for 2 or 3 weeks during the cool season. Runoff is slow, and permeability is very slow. The available water capacity is high. The rooting zone is deep, but the excess water and clayey subsoil restrict the movement of air and plant roots. The erosion hazard is slight.

Typically, the Rodessa soil has a surface layer of brownish loam about 14 inches thick. The subsoil extends to a depth of 70 inches or more. It is yellowish brown loam to a depth of 26 inches. Below this to a depth of about 42 inches, it is clay loam that is yellowish brown in the upper part and pale brown in the lower part. It has common tongues and streaks of uncoated sand and silt and has reddish, brownish, and grayish mottles. The lower part of the subsoil is mottled gray and red clay.

Rodessa soils are somewhat poorly drained. A water table is 2 to 3 feet below the surface during the cool season. Runoff is slow, and permeability is very slow. Available water capacity is high. The rooting zone is deep. The erosion hazard is slight.

Included with this complex in mapping are small spots of Adaton, Ashford, and Sawyer soils. Included soils make up less than 10 percent of the mapped acreage.

Most areas of Wrightsville-Rodessa complex are used for woodland and wildlife habitat. A few areas are used for rice and soybeans and for pasture.

These soils are moderately well suited to pasture plants such as bahiagrass, dallisgrass, and tall fescue. Crimson clover and arrowleaf clover will grow on the Rodessa part of the complex. A drainage system will remove excess water and provide a better environment for pasture plants. Proper grazing and complete fertilizers can increase forage yields.

These soils are moderately well suited to loblolly pine, water oak, willow oak, and sweetgum. Woodland management, such as selective cutting, removal of undesirable trees and shrubs, and protection from fire, increases timber yields.

The soils in this complex, are moderately well suited to crops such as soybeans and rice (fig. 11). Wetness, very slow permeability, low fertility, and droughtiness are the main limiting features. A drainage system is needed to remove excess water. Crop residue left on the soil surface improves infiltration and helps to maintain organic matter content. The addition of lime and a complete fertilizer can increase yields.

These soils are poorly suited to urban development. The main limitations are wetness, low strength, and high shrink-swell characteristics. Low strength limits use for roads and streets.

These soil are poorly suited to most recreational developments because of very slow permeability. However, they are well suited to paths and trails.

This complex is in capability subclass IIIw; woodland group 3w.

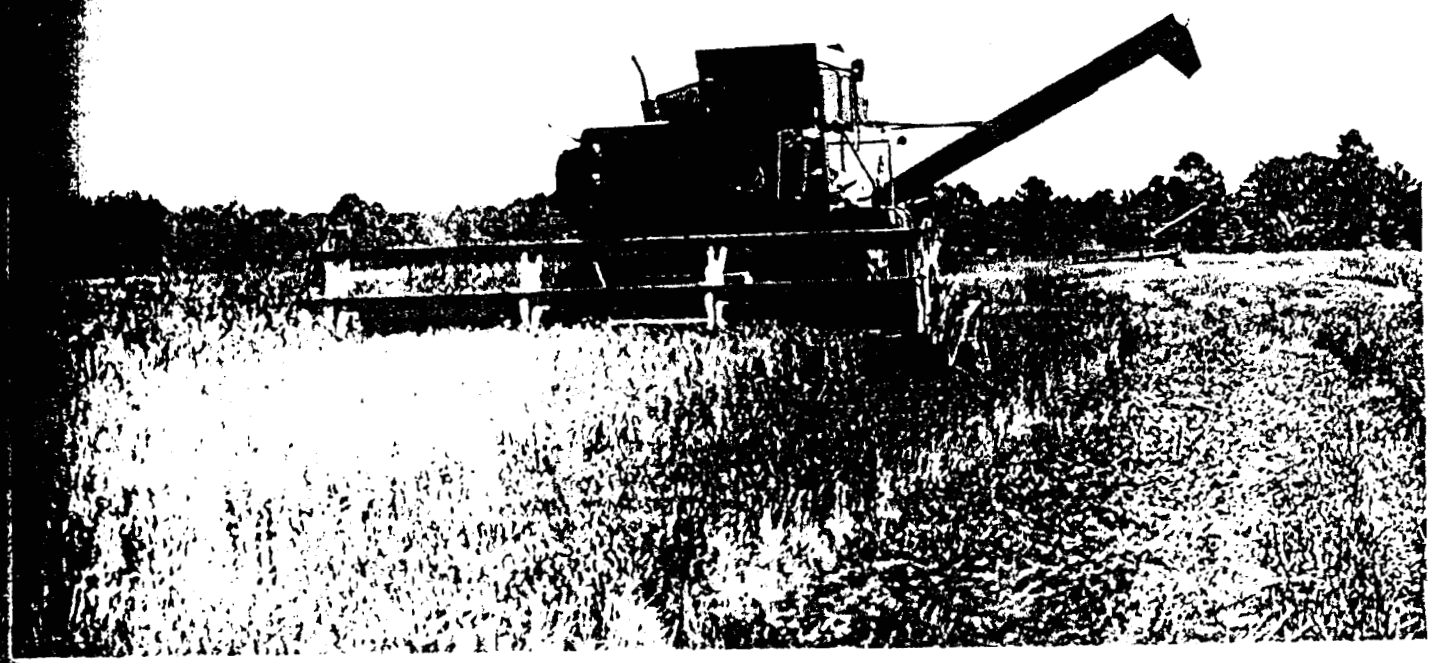


Figure 11—Combining rice on Wrightsville-Rodessa complex.

ENVIRONMENTAL/UTILITY CONCERNS

8 JUNE 1995

ANNISTON HAS INSUFFICIENT INDUSTRIAL WASTE TREATMENT CAPACITY TO ACCEPT TRANSFER OF RRAD MAINTENANCE WORKLOAD

ANAD TOTAL INDUSTRIAL WASTE TREATMENT CAPACITY	270,000 *
ANAD AVERAGE DISCHARGE	130,000
EXCESS CAPACITY	140,000
RRAD AVERAGE DISCHARGE	335,971

ANAD CAPACITY SHORTFALL 195,971 GAL/DAY

TRANSFER OF RRAD MAINTENANCE MISSION TO ANAD WOULD REQUIRE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW INDUSTRIAL WASTE TREATMENT PLANT

*** Maximum capacity including surge**

ANAD NATIONAL PRIORITY LIST (NPL) 1989

- SITE OF SEVEN HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL TRENCHES
- EXHUMATION AND REMOVAL OF 62,000 TONS OF CONTAMINATED EARTH
- RCRA CLOSURE IN 1983
- THREE SEPARATE TREATMENT FACILITIES FOR PREVENTION OF FUTURE CONTAMINATION
- AVERAGE 100,000 GAL/DAY WATER EXTRACTION
- $77M PROGRAMMED FOR GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION CLEANUP
- ESTIMATED COMPLETION - YEAR 2030

ARMY CANNOT AFFORD RISK OF ADDITIONAL GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION AT ANAD DUE TO HEAVY INDUSTRIAL WASTE ASSOCIATED WITH RRAD MAINTENANCE WORKLOAD

ANAD ELECTRICAL CAPACITY

2 - 44/12.47 KV SUBSTATIONS:

	SUBSTATION AVAILABLE	EQUIP DEMAND	"EXCESS"
NICHOLS INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX	14,000 KVA	9,000 KW	5,000 KW
WEST AREA AND RESTRICTED AREA	7,000 KVA	3,000 KW	4,000 KW

ANAD DEMAND IS APPROXIMATELY 12,000 KW WITH 9,000 KW "EXCESS"

EXCESS CAPACITY

NICHOLS INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX	36%
WEST AREA AND RESTRICTED AREAS	57%

YEARLY RED RIVER COMPLEX USAGE	58.5M KW
DEMAND	11,000 - 12,000 KW

Assumptions:

- **Nichols Industrial Substation supports vehicle maintenance and storage**
- **9,000 KW represents current demand at 64% of KVA**

ANAD MAY REQUIRE ADDITIONAL ELECTRICAL CAPACITY PRIOR TO ACCEPTANCE OF RRAD MAINTENANCE AND DDRT WORKLOAD

ANAD BOILER PLANT CAPACITY

5 - 30,000 LB PER HOUR COAL FIRED		150,000 LB PER HR
1 - 50,000 LB PER HOUR GAS/OIL FIRED		50,000
	TOTAL CAPACITY	200,000
ANAD USAGE		???
ANAD PROVIDE USAGE FOR ALL UTILITIES EXCEPT STEAM		
	EXCESS CAPACITY	???

RRAD USAGE	SUMMER	40,000 LB PER HR
	WINTER	120,000

ANAD AIR EMISSIONS PERMITS LIMIT COAL SULFUR CONTENT AND GAS/OIL FUEL QUANTITIES. INFORMATION ON LIMITS UNKNOWN.

COVERED STORAGE OF COAL AT ANAD IS REQUIRED TO ELIMINATE COAL RUN-OFF. ANAD'S GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION REQUIRES SIGNIFICANT AND EXPENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS FOR INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS. ADDITIONAL WORKLOAD INCREASES THESE CONTROLS AND COSTS.

POTENTIAL FOR SHORTAGE OF EXCESS BOILER PLANT CAPACITY TO ACCEPT ADDITIONAL STEAM REQUIREMENTS OF RRAD MAINTENANCE MISSION WITHOUT FACILITY CONSTRUCTION

BACKUP INFORMATION

B.G. JAMES E. SHANE,
Robert M. Miller, JR., AND
RON HAMNER
10-11 APRIL 1995

INDUSTRIAL WASTE TREATMENT PLANT

- RECEIVES WASTEWATER FROM:
  - WASH RACKS / STEAM CLEANING
  - METAL CLEANING / PAINT STRIPPING
  - ELECTROPLATING
  - PAINTING

- TREATMENT PROCESSES — CAPACITIES (GAL/DAY)

- CYANIDE / CADMIUM	20,000
- OIL & GREASE REMOVAL	130,000 *
- GENERAL WASTE (ACIDS, BASES)	120,000 *
- CHROMIUM	60,000
- PHENOL (NOT IN USE)	20,000 *
TOTAL CAPACITY	270,000 * (GAL/DAY)
AVERAGE DISCHARGE	130,000
% OF CAPACITY	48%

IN COMPLIANCE

- DISCHARGE TO SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT
- PLAN TO ADD MICRO FILTRATION IN FY 96
- POLLUTION PREVENTION INITIATIVES WILL REDUCE DISCHARGES

RRAD INDUSTRIAL WASTE TREATMENT EFFLUENT

	MG
DEC 94	10.076
NOV 94	8.703
OCT 94	9.433
SEP 94	11.125
AUG 94	13.162
JUL 94	10.423
JUN 94	8.816
MAY 94	11.627
APR 94	10.040
MAR 94	12.447
FEB 94	10.498
JAN 94	11.751

128.101 MG

128.101 / 365 DAYS/YR = 0.350 DAILY AVG OR 350,000 GAL/DAY

RUBBER PRODUCTS (BLDG 493)	30 GAL/DAY
DLA & INFILTRATION	13,999 GAL/DAY

335,971 AVG GAL/DAY FOR RRAD MAINTENANCE MISSION ONLY

RRAD INDUSTRIAL WASTE ELEMENTS

Nat'l Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (Outfall 103)

- Zinc Plating
- Nickel Plating
- Anodizing
- Chrome Plating
- Black Chrome Plating
- Zinc Phosphating
- Alodine Application
- Chromic & Nitric Acid Cleaning
- Spent Electrolytes (Sulfuric Acid)
- Phosphate Soaps
- Oil & Grease
- Sodium Hydroxide & Phosphoric Acid
- Manganese Phosphate

SOURCE: ANAD INFORMATION BOOKLET
for
BG JAMES E. SHANE,
ROBERT M. MILLER, JR., AND
RON HAMNER
10-11 APRIL 1995

ENVIRONMENTAL

- TOTAL COMPLIANCE WITH ALL PERMITS
  - AIR
  - WATER
  - HAZ / SOLID WASTES
  - UNDERGROUND ST. TANKS
  - ASBESTOS
  - RADON

  > $40 MIL INVESTED SINCE 1982
- HAZARDOUS WASTE MINIMIZATION
  - 50 % REDUCTION SINCE 1984
- LED ARMY EFFORTS TO IMPLEMENT TECHNOLOGIES
  - HIGH PRESSURE PARTS WASHERS
  - ION VAPOR DISPOSITION OF ALUM.
- NATIONAL PRIORITY LIST (NPL) IN 1989
  - GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION
  - CLEAN-UP - $77MIL THROUGH 2030

SITE Z-1 REMEDIATION

- FORMERLY SITE OF SEVEN HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL TRENCHES.

- LANDFILLING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE CEASED IN SEP 1981.

- GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION RESULTED IN:

  - PLACEMENT ON NATIONAL PRIORITY LIST

  - EXHUMATION AND REMOVAL
    - 62,000 TONS OF CONTAMINATED EARTH

    - RCRA CLOSURE IN 1983

    - GROUNDWATER TREATMENT

SOURCE: ANAD INFORMATION BOOKLET
FOR
BG JAMES E. SHANE,
ROBERT M. MILLER, JR. and
RON HAMNER
10-11 APRIL 1995

GROUNDWATER TREATMENT FACILITIES (DSN 003)

- DESIGNED TO MITIGATE AND CONTROL "HIGHLY CONTAMINATED POCKETS OF GROUNDWATER".
- THREE SEPARATE TREATMENT FACILITIES.
  - AVERAGE - 100,000 GAL/DAY EXTRACTION
  - TREATMENT: AIR STRIPPING AND CHARCOAL FILTRATION
  - SIXTEEN WITHDRAWAL WELLS IN 1990
  - PUMPING CAPACITY OF 600,000 GAL/DAY

SOURCE: ANAD INFORMATION BOOKLET
for
BG JAMES E. SHANE,
ROBERT M. MILLER, JR., AND
RON HAMNER
10-11 APRIL 1995

GROUNDWATER TREATMENT FACILITIES (DSN 002)

- DEWATERING SYSTEM INSTALLED TO PROTECT METAL FINISH FACILITY (BLDG. 114)
- TREATMENT INITIATED DUE TO GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION
  - AIR STRIPPING
  - HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM REDUCTION/REMOVAL
    - PERMIT LIMIT - 150 ppb
    - TYPICAL DISCHARGE <4 ppb
  - CAPACITY 1.0M GAL/DAY

SOURCE: ANAD INFORMATION BOOKLET
for
BG. JAMES E. SHANE,
ROBERT M. MILLER, JR., AND
RON HAMNER
10-11 APRIL 1995

UTILITIES

- Anniston Army Depot's utilities are in excellent condition.

- The systems are maintained by a combination of in-house labor and contract work.

ELECTRICAL CAPACITY

- 2 - 44/12.47 KV SUBSTATIONS:
  - NICHOLS INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX ——— 14,000 KVA —— 9,000 KW
  - WEST AREA AND RESTRICTED AREA ——— 7,000 KVA —— 3,000 KW
  - TOTAL KVA AVAILABLE ——— 21,000 KVA —— 12,000 KW

- CURRENT DEMAND TO DATE IS APPROXIMATELY 12,000 KW

NATURAL GAS CAPACITY

- ANAD IS SERVICED BY A 6 INCH MAIN
- ANAD HAS USED UP TO 19,000 KCF
- ALAGASCO STATES THEY CAN EASILY MEET OUR DEMANDS
- ALAGASCO BUDGETING FOR FUTURE NEEDS

CENTRAL BOILER PLANT CAPACITY

- 5-50,000 LB PER HOUR COAL FIRED BOILERS
- 1-50,000 LB PER HOUR DUAL FUELED BOILERS (NATURAL GAS WITH OIL BACKUP)

SOURCE: ANAD INFORMATION BOOKLET
for
BG JAMES E. SHANE,
ROBERT M. MILLER, JR., AND
RON HAMNER
10-11 APRIL 1995

CHART 10

● COAL STORAGE FACILITY

- 228' LONG X 100' WIDE COVERED FACILITY.
- CAPACITY: APPROXIMATELY 8,000 TONS.
- THIS FACILITY HAS ELIMINATED OPEN STORAGE OF COAL THUS ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH COAL RUN-OFF.

● COAL HANDLING FACILITY

PROVIDES ANAD WITH RAILCAR UNLOADING FACILITY FOR COAL

BENEFITS INCLUDE:

- ABILITY TO RECEIVE COAL BY RAIL.
- FLEXIBILITY OF RECEIVING COAL BY TWO TRANSPORTATION MODES.
- COVERED STORAGE FOR APPROXIMATELY 5,000 TONS.

SOURCE: ANAD INFORMATION BOOKLET
FDR
BG JAMES E. SHANE,
Robert M. Miller, JR. AND
RON HAMNER
10-11 APRIL 1995

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT

INSTALLATION MISSION

- Store and maintain general supplies and ammunition; maintain and overhaul combat vehicles (Bradley Fighting Vehicle System, M113 Armored Personnel Vehicle Series, Multiple Launch Rocket System, Fire Support Team Vehicle, Armored Combat Earthmover, Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Unit); remanufacture of roadwheels, trackshoes, tires; and depot-level maintenance of ammunition.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close Red River Army Depot. Transfer ammo storage, intern training facility, and civilian training education to Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant. Transfer light combat vehicle maintenance to Anniston Army Depot, AL. Transfer the Rubber Production Facility to Lone Star.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Ground maintenance depot capacity exceeds requirements. Red River cannot assume Anniston or Letterkenny missions without major construction. Available capacity at Anniston and Tobyhanna make realignment of Red River most logical. Consistent with recommendations of Joint Cross-Service Group for Depot Maintenance.

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

• One-Time Cost:	$ 51,632,000
• Net Savings During Implementation:	$ 226,990,000
• Annual Recurring Savings:	$ 92,849,000
• Break-Even Year:	Immediate
• Net Present Value Over 20 Years:	$ 1,117,981,000

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RECOMMENDATION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS)

	Military	Civilian	Students
Baseline	**13**	**2454**	
Reductions	13	1472	0
Realignments	0	908	0
Total	13	2380	0

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF ALL RECOMMENDATIONS AFFECTING THIS INSTALLATION (INCLUDES ON-BASE CONTRACTORS AND STUDENTS)

Recommendation	Out		In		Net Gain (Loss)	
	Military	Civilian	Military	Civilian	Military	Civilian
Red River Army Depot	14	2887	0	0	(14)	(2887)
Defense Distribution Depot Red River	1	820	0	0	(1)	(820)
Total	15	3707	0	0	(15)	(3707)

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- No wetlands reported.
- Threatened or endangered species survey not conducted.
- 58 potential sites for National Register.
- Landfill life expectancy is 20 years.
- Seven Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Part B sites for 90 day hazardous waste storage.
- 28 Defense Environmental Restoration Account sites.
- Three Nuclear Regulatory Commission licenses for sealed sources.

REPRESENTATION

Governor:	George W. Bush
Senators:	Phil Gramm
	Kay Bailey Hutchison
Representative:	Jim Chapman

ECONOMIC IMPACT (ORIGINAL DATA)

- Potential Employment Loss: 5654 jobs (2901 direct and 2753 indirect)
- Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA Job Base: 59,794 jobs
- Percentage: 9.5 percent decrease
- Cumulative Economic Impact (1994-2001): 7.7 percent decrease

MILITARY ISSUES

- There is a 46% capacity shortfall to support 2 Major Regional Contingencies (Near Simultaneous) if Army recommendations are approved. Army leadership accepts risk. To cover the shortfall, the Army would use multiple shifts at depots and other sources to cover shortage.
- The decreasing programmed sustainment workload in Army depots supports going to three depots. Retaining more than three depots will leave the Army with excess capacity.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

- Question from Sen. Pryor: What is reasoning behind recommending closure of depot that received 1995 President's Prototype Award?
- Questions from Rep. Chapman:
  - Was combined military value and closure costs of Red River Depot, Lone Star Ammo Plant, and Defense Logistics Agency Distribution Depot, and tenants considered in overall evaluation?
  - Did Army modify receiving depot's capacity to account for impact of changes in product mix on depot capacity and will Army have sufficient depot maintenance capacity with one combat vehicle depot to meet core requirements and readiness requirements?
  - Army has not claimed savings due to workload reductions from down-sizing. Is this accurate analysis?
- Community claims that enclaving the rubber production facility and missile recertification office will require tenants to leave 70 personnel to support operations in addition to what is in COBRA.
- Army estimates that Anniston can assume all combat vehicle repair mission without adding equipment or constructing facilities (MILCON). Anniston sees five minor projects for total of $.1 million dollars. All of these are below MILCON threshold. Community claims construction at Anniston will total $15 million dollars for the Army portion.
- Anniston Community Task Force comments on Red River Coalition claims:

  Anniston counters Red River claim on percent of a division's combat vehicle fleet supported by the depot. Red River states that 77% of the vehicles go to Red River (based on quantity of vehicles). Anniston numbers are 58% going to Red River and 38% when computed on depot level workload associated with the vehicles.

  While Red River claims responsibility for four core systems with Anniston having one, Anniston claims a greater maintenance workload for core.

Red River claims Anniston would be at 163% for consolidated workload (5.2 million DLH backlog and 3.2 million DLH for Anniston capacity). Anniston has a maximum potential capacity of 4.5 million DLH. FY99 core backlog is 3.5 million DLH. Operating a 2nd shift almost doubles this (goes to 7.8 million DLH).

Red River challenges Army estimates for costs and savings. Red River says the Army included $116 million that should non-BRAC savings and calculated a 57 year ROI. Anniston says that GAO supports Army results.

Red River states that United Defense wants to team up to do 113A3 conversions. This is already ongoing at Anniston.

- Red River community points out that by using Army's update to COBRAs closing Letterkenny Army Depot saves more than closing Red River.
- Red River community claims that Anniston does not have infrastructure to handle environmental waste after consolidation of maintenance mission from Red River and Letterkenny.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

- None.

Bob Miller/Army/ 06/12/95 10:49 AM

1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

Red River Army Depot, Texas

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.

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 cannot 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.

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.

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.

BRAC 95 ARMY INSTALLATION LIST

MANEUVER

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

MAJOR TRAINING AREAS

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

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

Carlisle Barracks, PA
Fort Leavenworth, KS
Fort Lesley J. McNair, DC
West Point, NY

TRAINING SCHOOLS

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

COMMAND, CONTROL & ADMIN

Charles E. Kelley Support Facility, PA
Charles Melvin Price Support Center, IL
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
Presidio of San Francisco, CA
US Army Garrison, Selfridge, MI

MEDICAL CENTERS

Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, CO
Tripler Army Medical Center, HI
Walter Reed Army Medical Center, DC

COMMODITY

Army Research Laboratory, MD
Cold Regions Research Laboratories, NH
Detroit Arsenal, MI
Fort Detrick, MD
Fort Monmouth, NJ
Natick RDEC, MA
Picatinny Arsenal, NJ
Redstone Arsenal, AL
Rock Island Arsenal, IL

DEPOTS

Anniston Army Depot, AL
Corpus Christi Army Depot, TX
Letterkenny Army Depot, PA
Red River Army Depot, TX
Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA

PROVING GROUNDS

Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD
Dugway Proving Ground, UT
White Sands Missile Range, NM
Yuma Proving Ground, AZ

AMMUNITION STORAGE

Blue Grass Army Depot, KY
Hawthorne Army Depot, NV
Pueblo Army Depot, CO
Savanna Army Depot, IL
Seneca Army Depot, NY
Sierra Army Depot, CA
Tooele Army Depot, UT
Umatilla Army Depot Activity, OR

AMMUNITION PRODUCTION

Holston Army Ammunition Plant, TN
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant, IA
Lake City Army Ammunition Plant, MO
Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, TX
McAlestar Army Ammunition Plant, OK
Milan Army Ammunition Plant, TN
Pine Bluff Arsenal, AR
Radford Army Ammunition Plant, VA

INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

Detroit Army Tank Plant, MI
Lima Army Tank Plant, OH
Stratford Army Engine Plant, CT
Watervliet Arsenal, NY

PORTS

Bayonne Military Ocean Terminal, NJ
Oakland Army Base, CA
Sunny Point Military Ocean Terminal, NC

LEASES

Army Materiel Command, VA
Army Research Office, NC
Army Personnel Center, MO
Army Space Command, CO
Aviation-Troop Support Command, MO
Concepts Analysis Agency, MD
Information Systems Command, VA
JAG Agencies, VA
JAG School, Charlottesville, VA
Military Traffic Management Cmd, VA
National Ground Intelligence Center, VA
Operational T&E Command, VA
Personnel Command, VA
HQ, Space & Strategic Defense Cmd, VA
Space & Strategic Defense Cmd, AL

THE ARMY BASING STUDY
BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT 1995

VOLUME I

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

INSTALLATION

NARRATIVES

MARCH 1995

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.

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT RED RIVER (DDRT)

INSTALLATION MISSION

The Red River Defense Distribution Depot receives, stores, and issues wholesale and retail material in support of DLA and the Military Services. Its primary mission is to provide rapid response to its largest customer--the Red River Army Depot--with which it is collocated.

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Disestablish the Defense Distribution Depot Red River, Texas

- Material remaining at the depot at the time of disestablishment will be relocated to the Defense Distribution Depot Anniston, Alabama and to optimum storage space within the DoD Distribution System.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- The recommendation to disestablish the depot was driven by the Army recommendation to realign the Red River Army Depot--its primary customer (approximately 20% of it's mission).
- The Distribution Concept of Operations states DLA's distribution system will support the size and configuration of the Defense Depot Maintenance System. Thus, if depot maintenance activities are disestablished, collocated depots will also be disestablished.
- Reduces infrastructure costs.
- Although in the military value analysis for collocated depots the depot rated 5 of 17, this value dropped significantly when the Army decided to realign its maintenance mission to Anniston, Alabama.
- The depots other customers (approximately 80%) can be supported from nearby distribution depots.
- Production and physical space requirements can also be met by fully utilizing other depots in the distribution system.

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

• One-Time Cost:	$ 58.9 million
• Net Costs During Implementation:	$ 0.8 million
• Annual Recurring Savings:	$ 18.9 million
• Break-Even Year:	2002 (2 years)
• Net Present Value Over 20 Years:	$186.1 million

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS ACTION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS, INCLUDES TENANTS)

	Military	Civilian	Students
Baseline			
Reductions	1	378	-
Realignments	0	442	-
Total	1	820	-

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF ALL RECOMMENDATIONS AFFECTING THIS INSTALLATION (INCLUDES ON-BASE CONTRACTORS AND STUDENTS)

	Out		In		Net Gain (Loss)	
Recommendation	Military	Civilian	Military	Civilian	Military	Civilian
Close Army Depot	14	2,887	0	0	(14)	(2,887)
Disestablish DDRT	1	820	0	0	(1)	(820)
TOTAL	15	3,707	0	0	(15)	(3,707)

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Environmental considerations do not prohibit the recommendation from being implemented.

REPRESENTATION

Senators:	Phil Gramm, Kay Bailey Hutchison (Texas)
	Dale Bumpers, David Pryor (Arkansas)
Representative:	Jim Chapman (Texas), Jay Dickey (Arkansas)
Governor:	George W. Bush, Jr. (Texas), Jim Guy Tucker (Arkansas)

ECONOMIC IMPACT

- Potential Employment Loss: 1602 jobs (821 direct and 781 indirect)
- Texarkana, Texas-Arkansas MSA Job Base: 59,794 jobs
- Percentage: 2.7 percent decrease
- Cumulative Economic Impact (1994-2001): 7.7 percent decrease

MILITARY ISSUES

- DLA support for central region if distribution depot closes.
- Response time for surge requirements.
- Relocation of current mission and attendant DLA support.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

- Central location. Centrally located to many Service training facilities.
- Provides over 50% CONUS installations with supply support.
- Modern facilities: Tracked Vehicle Complex ($50 M), Distribution Operation Center ($60M approximately 20% complete - will have when completed 680,000 sq. ft.).
- Able to expand.
- Anniston Army Depot has limited physical expansion capability.
- Assert that one-time cost for moving DLA stock was not considered in the BRAC analysis.
- Most of the jobs scheduled to come to Red River Defense Depot (and Army Depot) as a result of the closure of Tooele in BRAC 1993 never occurred. Approximately 240 Defense Depot jobs were scheduled to come. To date only those wanting to move under the priority placement program have come.
- Synergy between the Defense Depot, Army Maintenance Depot, and the Ammunition facility will be lost. Only place where these three types of facilities are collocated.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

- Validation of costs associated with recommended action.

Marilyn Wasleski/Interagency Issues Team/06/07/95 3:16 PM

1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

Defense Distribution Depot Red River, Texas (DDRT)

Recommendation: Disestablish the Defense Distribution Depot Red River, Texas. Material remaining at DDRT at the time of disestablishment will be relocated to the Defense Distribution Depot Anniston, Alabama, (DDAA) and to optimum storage space within the DoD Distribution System.

Justification: The Defense Distribution Depot Red River is collocated with an Army maintenance depot, its largest customer. While Collocated Depots may support other nearby customers and provide limited world-wide distribution support, Red River's primary function is to provide rapid response in support of the maintenance operation. The Distribution Concept of Operations states that DLA's distribution system will support the size and configuration of the Defense Depot Maintenance System. Thus, if depot maintenance activities are disestablished, Collocated Depots will also be disestablished.

The recommendation to disestablish the Red River depot was driven by the Army recommendation to realign its Red River Army Depot, Red River's primary customer, and the Agency's need to reduce infrastructure. DDRT was rated 5 of 17 in the Collocated Depot military value matrix. However, that military value ranking was based on support to the maintenance missions. With the realignment of the Army's maintenance mission to Anniston, Alabama, that value decreases significantly. Other customers within the DDRT area can be supported from nearby distribution depots. Production and physical space requirements can also be met by fully utilizing other depots in the distribution system.

Disestablishing DDRT is consistent with both the DLA BRAC 95 Decision Rules and the Distribution Concept of Operations. Military judgment determined that it is in the best interest of DLA and DoD to disestablish DDRT.

Return on Investment: The total estimated one-time cost to implement this recommendation is $58.9 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of $0.8 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are $18.9 million with a return on investment expected in two years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of $186.1 million.

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 1,602 jobs (821 direct jobs and 781 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Texarkana, Texas-Arkansas Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 2.7 percent of the area's employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 7.7 percent of the employment in the area.

The DLA Executive Group determined that receiving communities could absorb the additional forces, missions, and personnel proposed, and concluded that environmental considerations do not prohibit this recommendation from being implemented.

DLA BRAC 95 Detailed Analysis

DLA BRAC Categories

Command and Control		
Contract Management Districts		
DCMDN	Defense Contract Management District Northeast	Boston, MA
DCMDS	Defense Contract Management District South	Marietta, GA
DCMDW	Defense Contract Management District West	El Segundo, CA
DCMCI	Defense Contract Management Command International	Dayton, OH
Distribution Regions		
DDRE	Defense Distribution Region East	New Cumberland, PA
DDRW	Defense Distribution Region West	Stockton, CA
Reutilization & Marketing Operations		
DRMSE	Defense Reutilization & Marketing Service Operations East	Columbus, OH
DRMSW	Defense Reutilization & Marketing Service Operations West	Ogden, UT
Distribution Depots		
Stand-Alone Depots		
DDCO	Defense Depot Columbus	Columbus, OH
DDMT	Defense Depot Memphis	Memphis, TN
DDOU	Defense Depot Ogden	Ogden, UT
DDRV	Defense Depot Richmond	Richmond, VA
DDJC	Defense Depot San Joaquin	Tracy/Stockton, CA
DDSP	Defense Depot Susquehanna	New Cumberland-Mechanicsburg, PA
Collocated Depots		
DDAA	Defense Depot Anniston	Anniston, AL
DDAG	Defense Depot Albany	Albany, GA
DDBC	Defense Depot Barstow	Barstow, CA
DDCN	Defense Depot Cherry Point	Cherry Point, NC
DDCT	Defense Depot Corpus Christi	Corpus Christi, TX
DDHU	Defense Depot Hill	Ogden, UT
DDJF	Defense Depot Jacksonville	Jacksonville, FL
DDLP	Defense Depot Letterkenny	Chambersburg, PA
DDMC	Defense Depot McClellan	Sacramento, CA
DDNV	Defense Depot Norfolk	Norfolk, VA
DDOO	Defense Depot Oklahoma City	Oklahoma City, OK
DDPW	Defense Depot Puget Sound	Puget Sound, WA
DDRT	Defense Depot Red River	Texarkana, TX
DDDC	Defense Depot San Diego	San Diego, CA
DDST	Defense Depot San Antonio	San Antonio, TX
DDTP	Defense Depot Tobyhanna	Tobyhanna, PA
DDWG	Defense Depot Warner Robins	Warner Robins, GA
Inventory Control Points		
DCSC	Defense Construction Supply Center	Columbus, OH
DFSC	Defense Fuel Supply Center	Alexandria, VA
DGSC	Defense General Supply Center	Richmond, VA
DISC	Defense Industrial Supply Center	Philadelphia, PA
DPSC	Defense Personnel Support Center	Philadelphia, PA
Service/Support Activities		
DLSC	Defense Logistics Services Center	Battle Creek, MI
DRMS	Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service	Battle Creek, MI
DSDC	DLA Systems Design Center	Columbus, OH

DLA BRAC 95

FACT SHEETS

DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT RED RIVER, TEXAS (DDRT)

RECOMMENDATION:

Disestablish DDRT. Materiel associated with the maintenance mission will be relocated to DDAA, Anniston, AL. Remainder of stock will be stored in optimum storage locations within the DoD distribution system.

COSTS/SAVINGS:

One-Time Costs:	$58.9M
Steady State:	$18.9M (FY 01)
Net Present Value:	$186.1M
Return on Investment Year:	2002 (2 Years)
Start Year:	1996
End Year:	2000

RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION:

The collocated maintenance depot realigned to Anniston Army Depot, AL. DLA followed the Army lead. Other customers within the area can be supported from nearby distribution depots. There is sufficient storage and thruput capacity available at the remaining depots not selected for closure to satisfy requirements and timeframes.

WHY OTHER COLLOCATED DEPOTS WERE NOT SELECTED:

DLA has a commitment to the Services to maintain a distribution depot at maintenance sites for rapid response support. If the maintenance activity did not close or realign, the collocated distribution depot did not close or realign.

RISK ASSESSMENT:

Implementing all of the closure/realignment actions for distribution will leave DLA in a 21M ACF shortfall. However, both Navy and Air Force have offered additional storage space at their collocated locations to offset this deficit if necessary. In addition, DLA took some risks in the Storage Management Plan for inventory reductions; for remaining in some substandard facilities; and for increases in new requirements from European retrograde, out-to-in (materiel requiring inside storage space) and Army residual material at closing bases.

PERSONNEL IMPACTS:

Personnel Transferred:

349 civilians to DDAA, Anniston, AL
87 civilians to DDSP, New Cumberland, PA
6 civilians to HQ DDRW, Stockton, CA

Personnel Eliminated:

378 civilians and 1 military = 379

PERSONNEL REDUCTION METHODOLOGY (COBRA):

POM reductions were taken first. Due to workload reductions, it is projected that only 40% of the indirect and 60-65% of the direct labor will be required to accommodate workload moving from a closed or disestablished depot. Manpower was reduced to these percentages and positions were then dispersed commensurate with the migrations of the workload.

MILITARY VALUE:

Military Value Ranking in Category (see charts at enclosure 1): 5 of 17

Installation Military Value: N/A

Military Value Point Distribution Methodology:

Points were assigned to the depots based on the certified data. In most cases, the "best" answer received the total points available, and the others received a proportion of the points based on the relationship of their answer to the "best" answer. Age of buildings (under Mission Suitability) was determined based on an average age of all buildings, normalized by the number of square feet in each. Building condition (also under Mission Suitability) was determined by comparing the Long Range Maintenance Planning data developed by the Navy Norfolk Public Works Center to the expected cyclic maintenance requirements of a new building, again, normalized by square footage.

SAILS RESULTS: N/A

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM STORAGE, WORKLOAD, AND PERSONNEL PROJECTIONS:

Reductions in storage capacity requirements, workload throughput, and personnel are shown below:

	FY 92	FY 01
Storage Capacity Requirement	788M ACF	452M ACF
Workload Throughput	44M	21M
Personnel	24,700	11,100

DDRT SPECIFIC WORKLOAD DATA:

Percent Support to Maintenance:	12%
Percent Support to Local Customers (other than Maintenance):	8%
Storage Capacity (ACF):	23.007M
Occupied Storage Capacity (OCF):	20.894M
Excess Storage Capacity (ACF):	2.113M
Current Thruput Capacity (Issues, Receipts, and Eaches) one 8-hour shift:	4,258
Maximum Thruput Capacity (Issues, Receipts, and Eaches) one 8-hour shift:	11,004
Maximum Thruput Capacity (Issues, Receipts, and Eaches) second 8-hour shift:	11,004

FACILITY DATA:

Facility Age Evaluation: 34.69 years

Facility Condition:

Ranked tied for 1st with DDPW and DDOO of 17 in Collocated Depots.

MILCON:

Construct 44 acres of new reinforced concrete heavy vehicle hardstand at DDAA to replace the capacity lost a DDRT. Estimated cost is $19M.

ECONOMIC IMPACT:

-821 Direct	Cumulative:	-4583 Jobs
-781 Indirect		-7.7%
-1602 (-2.7%)		

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT:

We reviewed all environmental conditions present on the installation. No outstanding environmental issues are present. The EG concluded that environmental considerations do not prohibit this recommendation from being implemented.

COMMUNITY IMPACT:

DLA conducted a comprehensive analysis of the ability of each DLA community to support additional mission and personnel. We collected community-specific data in infrastructure, cost of living, and quality of life areas. All data was provided by DLA activities located in the affected communities. All data was certified as being accurate by the DLA field activity commander. All recommended receiving communities were assessed assuming all new hires into the area would come from outside the area and that these new hires would all have dependents who would relocate in the area as well.

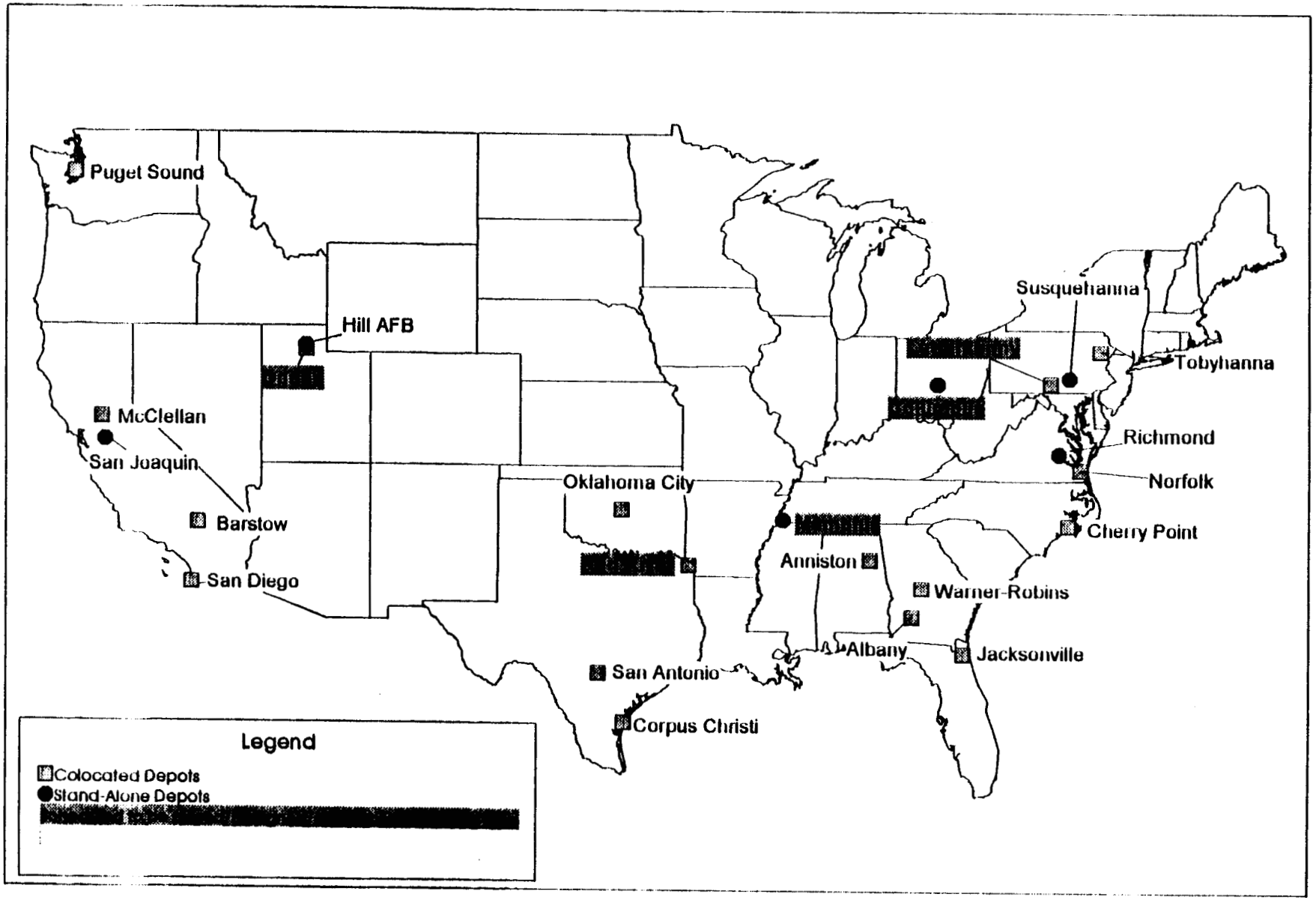
The Anniston, AL area stands to receive 539 additional personnel as a result of DLA's BRAC 95 recommendations (349 from DDRT, 190 from DDLP). Analysis of the community data for the Anniston area indicates that it can absorb this increase to its population base.

The Harrisburg, PA area stands to receive 398 additional personnel as a result of DLA's BRAC 95 recommendations (87 from DDRT, 22 from Chambersburg (10 DDLP, 12 DSDC [This activity is a tenant of the Army at Letterkenny. It is our intent that the Army will relocate the DSDC personnel.]), 213 from Memphis (124 DDMT, 89 DDRE Memphis), 76 from DDCO). Analysis of the community data for the Harrisburg area indicates that it can absorb this increase to its population base.

MAP - (See Enclosure 2)

2 Encl

Defense Distribution Depots



BASE VISIT REPORT

DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT RED RIVER, TEXAS

6 APRIL, 1995

LEAD COMMISSIONER:

Chairman Dixon

ACCOMPANYING COMMISSIONERS:

Commissioner Cornella
Commissioner Kling

COMMISSION STAFF:

David Lyles, Staff Director
Ben Borden, Director, Review and Analysis
Bob Cook, Interagency Issues Team Leader
Elizabeth King, Counsel
LTC Bob Miller, Army Analyst

LIST OF ATTENDEES:

COL Hall, CDR, Red River Army Depot
LTC Knapper, CDR, Defense Depot Red River
Congressman Jim Chapman
MG Claude B. Donovan, USA (Ret)

INSTALLATION MISSION:

- The Red River Defense Distribution Depot receives, stores, and issues wholesale and retail material in support of DLA and the Military Services. Its primary mission is to provide rapid response to its largest customer -- the Red River Army Depot -- with which it is collocated.

DOD RECOMMENDATION:

- Disestablish the Defense Distribution Depot Red River, Texas. Material remaining at DDRT at the time of disestablishment will be relocated to the Defense Distribution Depot Anniston, Alabama, (DDAA) and to optimum storage space within the DoD Distribution System.

DOD JUSTIFICATION:

- The Defense Distribution Depot Red River is collocated with an Army maintenance depot, its largest customer. While Collocated Depots may support other nearby customers and provide limited world-wide distribution support, Red River's primary function is to provide rapid response in support of the maintenance operation. The Distribution Concept of Operations states that DLA's distribution system will support the size and configuration of the Defense Depot Maintenance System. Thus, if depot maintenance activities are disestablished, Collocated Depots will also be disestablished.

- The recommendation to disestablish the Red River depot was driven by the Army recommendation to realign its Red River Army Depot, Red River's primary customer, and the Agency's need to reduce infrastructure. DDRT was rated 5 of 17 in the Collocated Depot military value matrix. However, that military value ranking was based on support to the maintenance missions. With the realignment of the Army's maintenance mission to Anniston, Alabama, that value decreases significantly. Other customers within the DDRT area can be supported from nearby distribution depots. Production and physical space requirements can also be met by fully utilizing other depots in the distribution system

MAIN FACILITIES REVIEWED: Defense Depot warehouses and construction site for new warehouse.

KEY ISSUES IDENTIFIED:

- DLA support for US central region if distribution depot closes.
- Potential reduction in response time for surge requirements.
- Relocation of current mission and attendant DLA support.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES:

- Savings are overstated by DLA and the costs are significantly understated.
- Relocation costs, as computed by the community, are $319 million, significantly above the DLA figure of $58.9.
- Many requirements performed by DLA, such as preservation/packaging and support of the rubber products mission were not considered.
- DLA should have rated the depot differently because the bulk of the depot mission is not in support of the Army depot, but rather in support of the central US region.
- The return on investment, as computed by the community, is 22 years, not the DLA return of two years.
- Status of funded warehouse currently under construction.

REQUESTS FOR STAFF AS A RESULT OF VISIT: Analyze community concerns and analysis to determine validity.

Bob Cook/Interagency Issues Team Leader/ 05/18/95 3:03 PM

REGIONAL HEARING ISSUE SUMMARY

RED RIVER DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT, TX

DALLAS REGIONAL HEARING

APRIL 19, 1995

- Savings are overstated by DLA and the costs are significantly understated. Relocation costs, as computed by the community, are $319 million, significantly above the DLA figure of $58.9. The return on investment, also computed by the community, is 22 years, not the DLA return of two years.

- DLA should have rated the depot differently because the bulk of the depot mission is not in support of the Army depot, but rather in support of the central US region. In fact, approximately 85% of the Distribution Depot's mission is to support customers other than the Red River Army Depot.

- If the Distribution Depot closes, support to the central United States will be more costly because items will have to be shipped from a farther distance.

- Many requirements performed by the depot, such as preservation/packaging and support of the rubber products mission, were not considered by DLA in their analysis.

- The Community is concerned about the economic impact if closure is approved. The depot is the largest single employer in the local area.

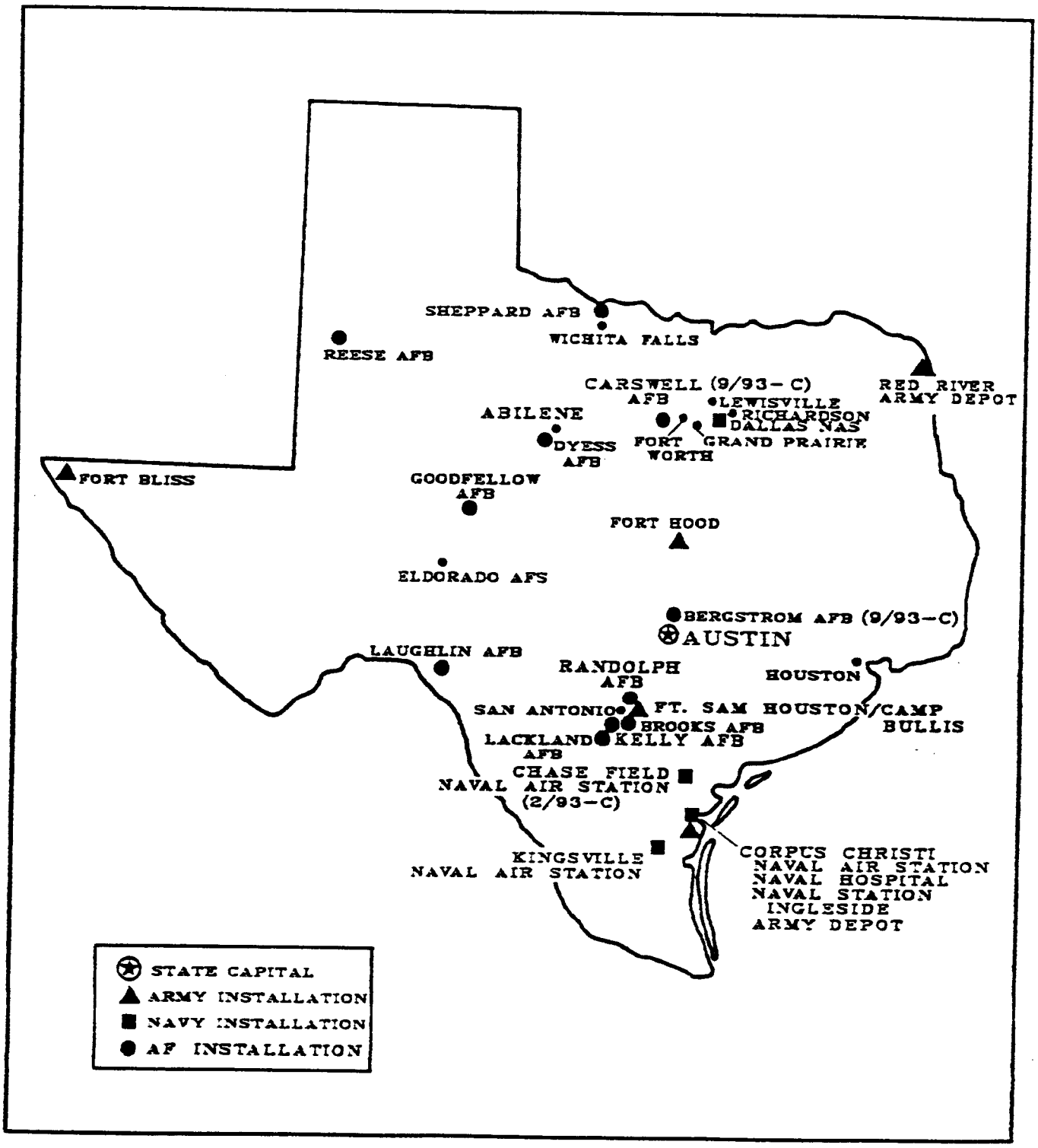
- Red River Army Depot is a superior maintenance depot which has won numerous efficiency awards; therefore, it should not be closed. The Commission should reward, not close, superior installations.

- A major construction project is currently underway and will provide approximately 68,000 square feet of additional storage. Completion of the building will make the depot even more valuable in the distribution depot community.

- Elimination of the distribution depot will deprive the DoD of storage facilities to accommodate surge requirements in time of national crises.

MAP NO. 44

TEXAS



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TEXAS

FISCAL YEAR 1994 (DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

Personnel/Expenditures	Total	Army	Navy & Marine Corps	Air Force	Other Defense Activities
I. Personnel - Total	271,340	142,401	34,473	88,230	5,736
Active Duty Military	102,544	53,353	6,076	42,515	0
Civilian	54,341	20,281	1,394	25,330	5,736
Reserve & National Guard	114,355	58,167	26,403	20,385	0
II. Expenditures - Total	$15,346,504	$5,587,481	$2,541,591	$5,306,517	$1,310,315
A. Payroll Outlays - Total	7,201,074	3,388,752	710,561	3,183,386	217,375
Active Duty Military Pay	2,585,447	1,319,335	237,585	1,028,027	0
Civilian Pay	1,751,277	705,033	66,018	762,351	217,375
Reserve & National Guard Pay	243,539	150,266	30,349	52,424	0
Retired Military Pay	2,620,711	913,618	376,609	1,331,084	0
B. Prime Contracts Over $25,000 Total	8,145,430	2,498,729	1,931,130	2,522,531	1,092,940
Supply and Equipment Contracts	3,458,301	498,379	543,614	1,375,586	1,040,122
RDT&E Contracts	1,744,152	575,217	840,598	217,862	10,475
Service Contracts	2,292,366	734,365	505,895	1,009,763	42,343
Construction Contracts	522,571	463,228	41,023	18,320	0
Civil Function Contracts	126,940	126,940	0	0	0

Major Locations of Expenditures	Expenditures			Major Locations of Personnel	Military and Civilian Personnel		
	Total	Payroll Outlays	Prime Contracts		Total	Active Duty Military	Civilian
Fort Worth	$2,491,622	$189,070	$2,302,552	Fort Hood	33,695	29,552	4,143
San Antonio	2,271,483	1,630,004	641,479	Kelly AFB	19,317	4,650	14,667
Fort Hood	1,159,423	857,030	302,393	Fort Bliss	18,175	16,123	2,052
Dallas	939,598	136,735	802,863	Lackland AFB	16,437	13,464	2,973
Corpus Christi	614,491	274,702	339,789	Fort Sam Houston	12,514	8,640	3,874
Fort Bliss	608,710	488,367	120,343	Randolph AFB	8,025	5,165	2,860
Houston	451,397	108,447	342,950	Sheppard AFB/Wich Falls	7,998	6,519	1,479
Grand Prairie	390,250	23,033	367,217	Corpus Christi	6,019	1,852	4,167
Sheppard AFB/Wich Falls	383,887	204,525	179,362	Dyess AFB	5,490	5,043	447
Austin	370,752	146,817	223,935	Brooks AFB	3,390	1,798	1,592

Prime Contracts Over $25,000 (Prior Three Years)	Total	Army	Navy & Marine Corps	Air Force	Other Defense Activities
Fiscal Year 1993	$9,010,273	$2,484,013	$1,708,662	$3,701,601	$1,115,997
Fiscal Year 1992	8,671,793	2,695,313	1,454,931	3,311,311	1,210,238
Fiscal Year 1991	10,225,414	2,400,595	1,758,415	4,592,133	1,474,271

Top Five Contractors Receiving the Largest Dollar Volume of Prime Contract Awards in this State	Total Amount	Major Area of Work: PSC or Service Code Description	Major Area of Work: Amount
1. TEXTRON INC	$984,510	RDTE/Aircraft-Engineering Development	$643,829
2. LOCKHEED CORPORATION	713,483	Aircraft Fixed Wing	410,671
3. TEXAS INSTRUMENTS INCORPORATED	687,808	Guided Missile Components	165,219
4. GENERAL DYNAMICS CORPORATION	511,573	Aircraft Fixed Wing	514,049
5. LTV AEROSPACE AND DEFENSE CO	276,036	RDTE/Missile and Space Systems-Advanced De	211,590
Total of Above	$3,273,510	(40.2% of total awards over $25,000)	

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CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN TEXAS

20-Mar-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
A						
	CAMP BULLIS					
	CORPUS CHRISTI ARMY DEPOT	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP	1993 DBCRC: Repair and maintenance capabilities for H-1 and H-60 helicopters realigned from NADEP Pensacola, FL; scheduled FY 95
	FORT BLISS	88	DEFBRAC	COMPLETE	REALGNDN	1988 DEFBRAC: Realign basic training to Fort Jackson, SC; completed FY 91
	FORT HOOD	90/91	PRESS/DBCRC	COMPLETE	REALGNUP	1990 PRESS: Inactivate 2nd Armored Division (one brigade left intact); completed FY 90 1991 DBCRC: 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized) [redesignated 2nd Armored Division] realigned from Fort Polk, LA; completed FY 94
	FORT SAM HOUSTON	90/91	PRESS/DBCRC	COMPLETE	REALGNUP	1990 PRESS: Convert Health Services Command to a Medical Command (Canceled by Army) 1991 DBCRC: Trauma research realigned from Letterman Army Institute of Research, Presidio of San Francisco, CA (Change to 1988 SECDEF Commission recommendation); completed FY 93
	LONE STAR ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT					
	LONGHORN ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	90	PRESS	ONGOING	LAYAWAY	1990 PRESS: Layaway; scheduled FY 95

CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN TEXAS

20-Mar-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT	88/90/93	DEFBRAC/PR/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP	1988 DEFBRAC: Ammunition mission realigned from Pueblo Army Depot, CO; scheduled FY 92-94 1990 PRESS: Realign supply function (Changed by Public Law 101-510) 1993 DBCRC: Realign tactical missile maintenance to Letterkenny Army Depot, PA; scheduled FY 94-97 Wheeled vehicle maintenance realigned from Tooele Army Depot, UT; scheduled FY 94-97 Assume command and control of Tooele Depot Activity; scheduled FY 97
	SAGINAW ARMY AIRCRAFT PLANT					
AF						

CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN TEXAS

20-Mar-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	BERGSTROM AFB	90/91/93	PR/DBCRC/DBCRC	COMPLETE	REALIGN	1990 Press Release indicated Closure. 1991 DBCRC: CLOSED (Realigned) - retain Reserves. (Completed September 30, 1993) Directed retiring assigned RF-4s and deactivation of the 67th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing. Regional Corrosion Control Facility to remain if economical and the Air Force Reserve units to remain in a cantonment area if the base is converted to a civilian airport. Directed the 12 AF Headquarters, 12th Tactical Intelligence Squadron and the 602nd Tactical Air Control Squadron to relocate to Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ. Directed the 712th Air Support Operations Center Squadron be relocated to Fort Hood, TX (USA). 1993 DBCRC: Commission did not accept DoD recommendation to relocate reserve forces from the cantonement area to Carswell AFB, TX. 704th Fighter Squadron (AFRES) and 924th Fighter Group (AFRES) will remain in cantonement area until at least the end of 1996. Close or relocate the Regional Corrosion Control Facility by September 30, 1994 unless civilian airport authority assumes responsibility for operating and maintaining that facility before that date.
	BROOKS AFB	91	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP	1991 DBCRC: Directed several realignments to Brooks AFB from U.S.Army Laboratories as follows; Laser bioeffects research from Letterman Army Institute of Research, Persidio of San Francisco, CA. Microwave bioeffects research from Walter Reed Institute of Research, Washington, D.C. Heat Physiology research from U.S.Army Institute of Environmental Medicine, Natick, MA.

CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN TEXAS

20-Mar-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	CARSWELL AFB	88/91/93	BRAC/DBCRC/DBCR	COMPLETE	REALIGN	1988 DEFBRAC: Directed transfer of KC-135s from Closing Pease AFB, NH to Eaker, Wurtsmith, Fairchild, Plattsburg and Carswell AFB. (See 1991 DBCRC for other bases.) 1991 DBCRC: CLOSED (Realigned) - retain Reserves - Convert to USNR Base. (Completed Sep 30, 1993) Directed transfer of assigned B-52s to Barksdale AFB, LA. Directed transfer of assigned KC-135s to the Air Reserve Component (in a cantonement area). Directed the tranfer of the 436th Strategic Training Squadron to Dyess AFB, TX. Directed existing AFRES units remain in a cantonment area. 1993 DBCRC: Changes transfer of 436TS fabrication function from Dyess to Luke AFB, AZ and the 436TS maintenance training function to Hill AFB, UT. Rest of the 436TS continues to move to Dyess AFB, TX. Also, Carswell will revert to Navy control with movement of Navy Reserve units from NAS Dallas, Detroit, Memphis and Cecil Field. (Net Navy Personnel movement into Carswell is 1487 Mil and 1493 Civ.)
	DYESS AFB	91/93	DBCRC/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGN	1991 DBCRC: Directed relocating the 436th Strategic Training Squadron from Closing Carswell AFB, TX to Dyess AFB. 1993 DBCRC: Not all functions of 436TW move. Some now go to Hill AFB, UT and some go to Luke AFB, AZ. Net loss of 23 Mil.
	ELDORADO AFS					
	ELLINGTON FIELD AGS					
	GARLAND AGS					

CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN TEXAS

20-Mar-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	GOODFELLOW AFB	88/91	DEFBRAC/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGN	1988 DEFBRAC: Directed realignment of 25 courses (including fire fighting, fire truck operation and maintenance, and fuel-inspection training) from Closing Chanute AFB, IL. Other technical training courses also realigned to Sheppard (52), Keesler (22), and Lowry (45) AFBs. (See 1991 DBCRC). 1991 DBCRC: Directed that all technical training from Closing Lowry AFB, CO be redistributed to the remaining technical training centers or relocated to other locations. Directed the realignment of the fuels training from Goodfellow AFB to Sheppard AFB, TX and the realignment of the technical training fire course to Goodfellow AFB unless a satisfactory and cost-effective contract can be arranged.
	KELLY AFB	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALIGN	1993 DBCRC: Gained 15 support equipment maintenance personnel from Closing Newark AFB, OH.
	LA PORTE AGS					
	LACKLAND AFB	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	RELIGNUP	1993 DBCRC: Inter-American Air Forces Academy will be relocated from Homestead AFB, FL to Lackland for a net gain of 129 Mil and 22 Civ personnel.
	LAUGHLIN AFB					
	RANDOLPH AFB	91	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP	1991 DBCRC: Directed movement of 323rd Flying Training Wing from Closing Mather AFB to Randolph AFB rather than to Beale AFB as directed by 90 DEFBRAC.
	REESE AFB					

CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN TEXAS

20-Mar-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	SHEPPARD AFB	88/91/93	BRAC/DBCRC/DBCR	RCMD	REALGN	1988 DEFBRAC: Directed relocation of 52 classes (including aircraft engine, propulsion, maintenance, and aircrew life-support training) from Closing Chanute AFB, IL to Sheppard AFB. Also relocated classes to Keesler (22), Goodfellow (25), and Lowry (45) AFBs. (See 1991 DBCRC). 1991 DBCRC: Directed that all technical training from Closing Lowry AFB, CO be redistributed to the remaining technical training centers or relocated to other locations. Directed the realignment of the fuels training from Goodfellow AFB, TX to Sheppard AFB and the realignment of the technical training fire course to Goodfellow AFB unless a satisfactory and cost-effective contract can be arranged. 1993 DBCRC: Redirect 1988 Chanute AFB closure directed class relocation; new recommendation moves 16 Metals Tech Non-Destructive Inspection and Aircraft Structural Maintenance training courses to Naval Air Station, Memphis, TN (rather than to Sheppard) and than move with them to NAS Pensacola, FL. Obviates $17.5M in MILCON at Sheppard AFB, TX but will require $16.4 MILCON at Pensacola.
N						
	N/MRC ABILENE	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1993 DBCRC: Recommended closure of the Navy/Marine Corps Reserve Center at Abilene, TX because its capacity is excess to projected requirements.
	NAS CHASE FIELD	90/91	PRESS/DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1990 PRESS: DOD Secretary proposed NAS Chase Field as a closure in his 1990 press release. 1991 DBCRC: Recommended closing the facility rather than closing and retaining it as an OLF.

CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN TEXAS

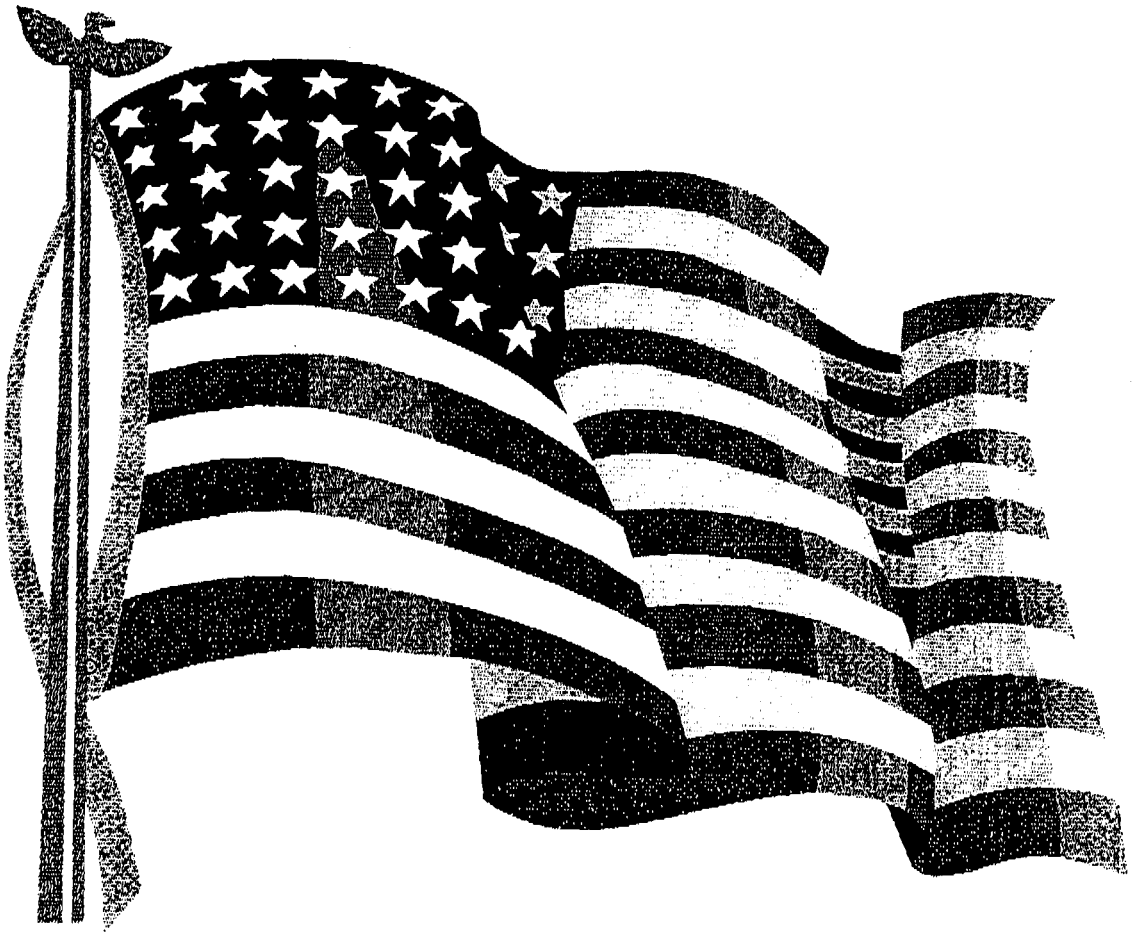
20-Mar-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	NAS DALLAS	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1993 DBCRC: Directed the closure of NAS Dallas and relocation of its aircraft, personnel, equipment, and support to Carswell AFB, TX.
	NAS, CORPUS CHRISTI					
	NAS, KINGSVILLE					
	NAVAL HOSPITAL, CORPUS CHRISTI					
	NAVAL STATION GALVESTON	88	DEFBRAC	CLOSED	CLOSE	1988 DEFBRAC: Recommended stopping construction of the new Naval Station and closing the facility. Ships planned to be homeported there will be relocated to the new Naval Station at Ingleside, TX.
	NAVAL STATION INGLESIDE					
	NRF MIDLAND	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1993 DBCRC: Recommended closure of NRF Midland, TX because its capacity is in excess of projected requirements.

CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN ARKANSAS

21-Mar-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
A						
	FORT CHAFFEE	91	DBCRC	COMPLETE	REALGNDN	1991 DBCRC: Return installation to semiactive status with an Active Component garrison to be used in support of Reserve Component training; completed FY 93 Realign Joint Readiness Training Center to Fort Polk, LA; completed FY 93
	PINE BLUFF ARSENAL					
AF						
	EAKER AFB	88/90/91	BRAC/PR/DBCRC	COMPLETE	CLOSE12-92	1988 DEFBRAC: Directed transfer of KC-135s from Closing Pease AFB, NH to Wurtsmith, Plattsburg, Caswell, Fairchild and Eaker AFBs. 1990 Press Release recommended Closure. 91 DBCRC: Directed Closure. (Completed December 15, 1992). Directed retirement of assigned B-52s and transfer of assigned KC-135s to other Active or Reserve Component units.
	FORT SMITH MAP AGS					
	LITTLE ROCK AFB					
N						
	NRC FAYETTEVILLE	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1993 DBCRC: Recommended closure of the Naval Reserve Center Fayetteville, Arkansas because its capacity is excess to projected requirements.
	NRC FT SMITH	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1993 DBCRC: Recommended closure of Naval Reserve Center Ft Smith, Arkansas because its capacity is in excess of projected requirements.



Red River Defense Committee

Fax to: LTC Robert M. Miller, Jr.
Senior Analysts, BRAC
703-696-0550

From: Dwight Byrd

Red River Downsizing Plan

- Plan developed to reduce excess capacity, Feb 94
- Plan identified
  - Resources required for sustainment of core workload
  - Infrastructure available for divestiture
- Divestiture Plan
  - Divest facilities to industry
  - Layaway any excess facilities
- Net annual labor savings $37 million
- Reduces maximum capacity by 41%
- Improves FY 99 capacity utilization to about 80%

Red River
Partnership With Industry Plan

- Red River/United Defense - Alliance Plan, Nov 94

- Worksplit for Light Tracked Vehicles
  - Depot "Core" - Disassembly and Overhaul at Red River
  - Industry "Above Core" - Modification and Assembly at United Defense

Red River Proposal

- Combine Downsizing and Partnership With Industry Plans
  - Downsize Red River
  - Make facilities available for industry use
  - Accomplish depot and industry work at Red River

Note: A similar plan for Anniston downsizing was prepared in February 1994. A teaming arrangement with General Dynamics is in place.

MINIMUM CORE CADRE (MCC) DEVELOPMENT

RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT

22 FEB 94

1 5/9/94

THE SITUATION

- Possible closure of 2 depots
- $20 Billion reduction in infrastructure
- Options
  - Do nothing -- take your chances
  - Develop an option to downsize
- Closure candidates identified by 1 Jul 94

2 5/9/94

WHY KEEP DEPOTS?

- To have the skill base to support . . .
  - Logistics Power Projection
- As validated by . . .
  - Desert Shield / Desert Storm

Depots -- A National Treasure

3 5/9/94

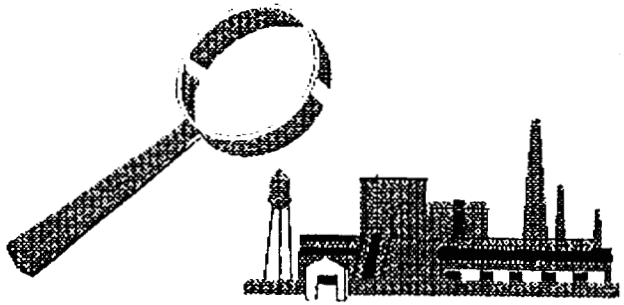
RRAD SUPPORT

DESERT SHIELD / DESERT STORM

- Deployed 315 personnel to
  - 257 CONUS locations
  - 176 OCONUS locations
- Provided 30,304 mandays of support
  - Painted 6,000 items - 1st Cavalry
  - Provided staff to USA Spt Gp
  - Upgraded 300 BFVS's in SWA
  - Assisted USA Spt Gp - Mod of M1A1's
  - Fabricated 1,000 M9ACE roadwheels

4 5/9/94

MINIMUM CORE CADRE TO SUPPORT
LOGISTICS POWER PROJECTION



5 5/9/94

APPLICATION OF METHODOLOGY
THE APPROACH

- Apply the ANAD algorithm
- RRAD baseline system -- M2/M3
- Scope of work -- overhaul/repair
- Determine CORE resources (equip/fac/pers)
- Compare current resources to CORE
- Consolidate, layaway, divest excess

6 5/9/94

APPLICATION OF METHODOLOGY
THE PROCESS

- Use union management team approach
- Determine CORE processes for each Maint Div
- Identify direct labor CORE personnel
- Identify facilities/equipment for CORE personnel
- Consolidate CORE work in existing facilities
- Identify excess facilities
- Determine indirect/BASOPS to support CORE
- Determine total CORE resources
- Explore opportunities for conversion of excess facilities

7 5/9/94

PRESENT RESOURCING
RRAD

AREA	PERSONNEL	FACILITIES - SF
MAINT DIRECT	1,278	1,333,054
BASOPS AND INDIRECT	1,146	928,540
AMMUNITION/MRO	340	1,987,238
DLA SUPPLY OPERATIONS	1,063	3,237,496
OTHER TENANTS	501	520,654

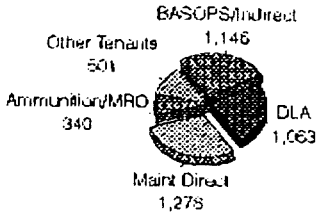
8 5/9/94

DIRECT MCC SKILL REQUIREMENTS
RRAD

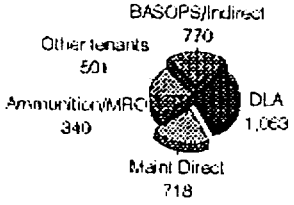
SKILL	CORE	CORE ENABLERS	OTHER LIGHT TRACK	RUBBER PROD
HME MECH	292		187	
EIS MECH	214		61	
ORD MECH	32		8	
PNEU SYS MECH	37		13	
OPTICAL REPR	24		0	
PAINTER		32	4	
SANDBLASTER		18	38	
ELECTROPLATER		16	10	
MACHINIST	30		86	
AUTO MACHINIST	15		4	
WELDER	18		22	
RUBBER WORK				127
TOTAL	652	66	433	127

9 5/9/94

CORE PERSONNEL -- FUTURE
RRAD



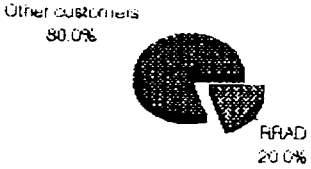
Current



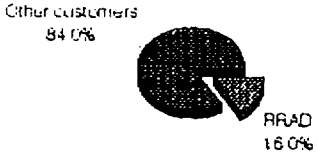
Future

10 5/9/94

DLA SUPPORT
@ RRAD



Line Items Shipped



Line Items Stored

11 5/9/94

DIRECT CORE -- FACILITIES REQUIREMENT
RRAD

BLDG #	SF -- TOTAL	SF -- CORE	SF -- NON CORE
312	126,708		126,708
315	43,904	43,904	
320	5,000	5,000	
321	124,040	124,040	
323	59,587	59,587	
333	218,480		218,480
343	14,668	14,668	
345	371,002	371,002	
388	12,060		12,060
401	18,209		18,209
406	19,238	19,238	
407	24,000	24,000	
410	16,846		16,846
411	20,783	20,783	
421	51,633	51,633	
441	37,751		37,751
493	125,884		125,884
OTHER	43,113	43,113	
TOTAL	1,333,064	777,028	556,036

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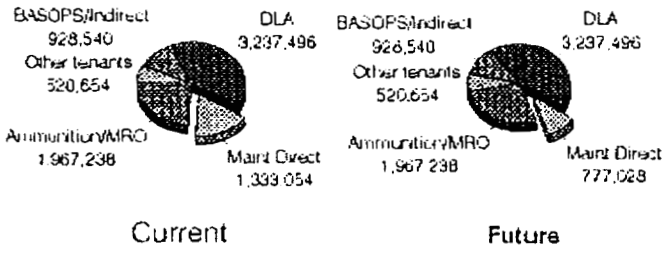
CORE FACILITIES -- FUTURE SQ FT

RRAD



Current Future

13 5/9/94

PLANT REPLACEMENT VALUE

RRAD DISPOSITION CANDIDATES

BLDG	SQ FT	BLDG VALUE $ (000)	EQUIP VALUE $ (000)
312	126,706	10,136	2,573
333	218,480	17,478	8,897
388	12,060	964	43
410	16,946	1,356	6
401	18,209	1,457	1,433
441	37,751	3,020	1,215
493	125,884	10,071	10,035
TOTAL	556,026	44,482	24,192

14 5/9/94

TOTAL CORE RESOURCES

RRAD -- SUMMARY

	PAST	FUTURE	DELTA	% CHANGE
Work Positions	2,110	1,251	859	-41
Total Sq Ft	1,333,054	777,028	556,026	-42
Direct Personnel	1,278	718	560	-44
Indirect Personnel	395	237	158	-40
BASOPS Personnel	751	533	218	-29

WORKLOAD TO SUSTAIN CORE = 1.2 M MANHOURS OF WORK

15 5/9/94

COMPARISON OF ANNUAL OPERATING COST

RRAD -- CURRENT VS MCC

(LABOR ONLY)

	CURRENT $(000)	MCC $(000)	SAVING $(000)
DIRECT PERSONNEL	42,513	23,884	
INDIRECT PERSONNEL	22,378	13,427	
BASOPS	24,252	14,551	
TOTAL	89,143	51,862	37,281

16 5/9/94

SYSTEMS NOT INCLUDED IN MCC
RRAD

- BFVS CONVERSION
- M113 FOV
- MLRS
- RUBBER PRODUCTS REMANUFACTURE

17 5/9/94

THE REUTILIZATION POSSIBILITIES
RRAD

- Sell facilities for overhaul/conversion of
  - Non-core light tracked vehicles
- Sell Rubber Operations Facility for
  - Contractor operations

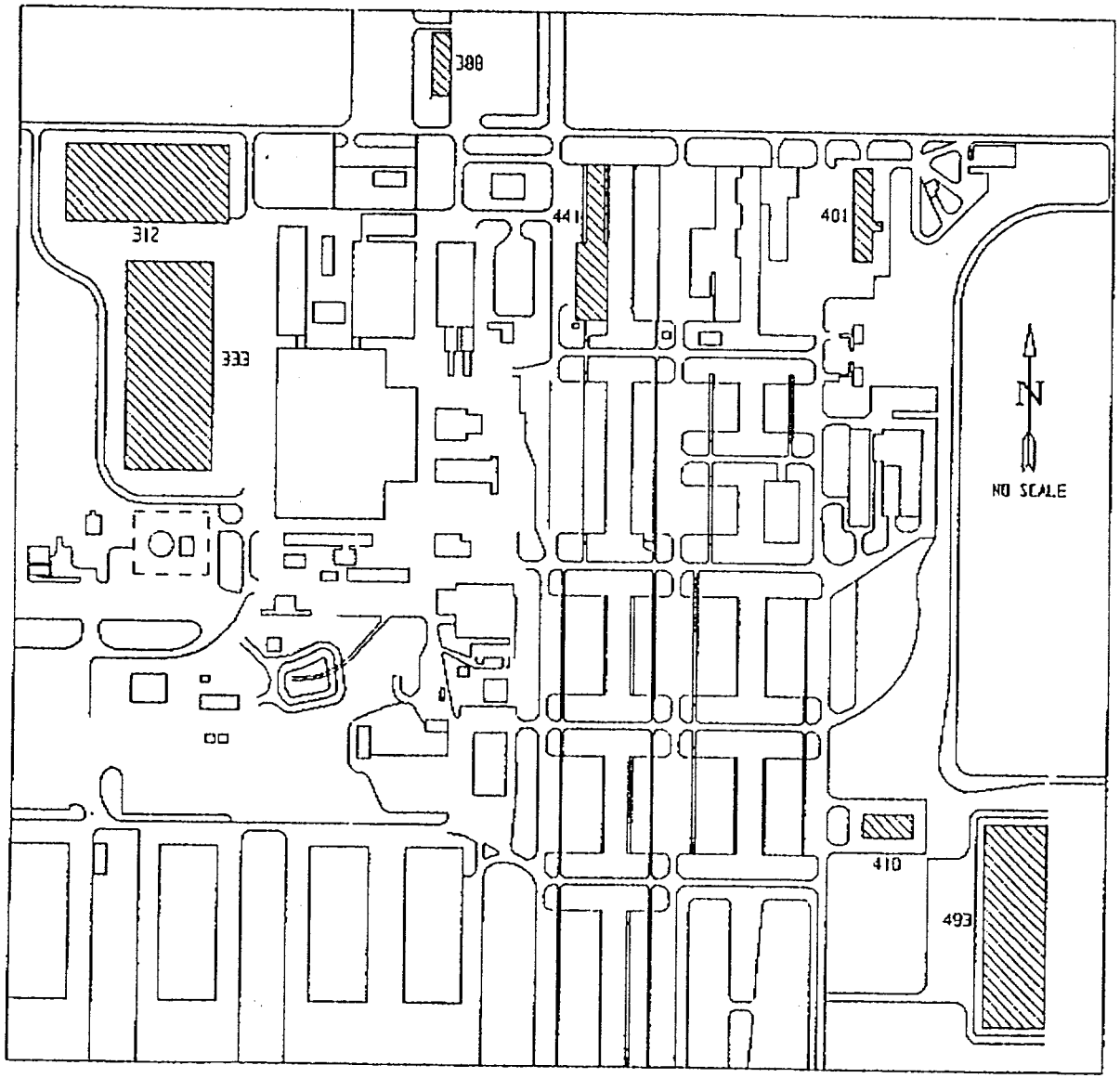
18 5/9/94

Minimum Core Cadre -- Update

- Brief to CG, DESCOM -- 22 Feb 94
- DESCOM brief to CG, AMC -- 24 Feb 94
  - AMC requested briefing update
    - use expanded "Core" weapon systems
    - use mobilization workload provided
- RRAD update provided to DESCOM -- 8 Mar 94
  - no reduction in facilities or personnel
- DOD/Industy Task Force findings -- Mar 94
  - "Core" concept is valid
    - maintain "Core" work in-house
    - allocate/compete non-core work to industry

19 5/9/94

RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT
MAINTENANCE AREA



▨ - DIVEST

Partnership with Industry

RRAD/United Defense

Maintenance Conference
2-3 Nov 94

United Defense/IOC Alliance

Outline

- Background
- Approach
- Key Meetings
- Working Draft - Alliance Agreement
- Current Status

Background

- Alliance team initiated - Jul 94
  - IOC
  - United Defense
  - RRAD
- Vision
  - A public/private sector alliance to preserve the health and viability of the light combat vehicle industrial base.

Approach

- Develop an overarching strategy/agreement for the light combat vehicle sector
- Develop subordinate agreements/worksplits on a program by program basis

Key Meetings

- 18 Jul 94 - Initial team meeting @ Chambersburg
- 28 Jul 94 - Team meeting with PM-BFVS & M113 @ RRAD
- 2 Aug 94 - Team meeting @ UDLP - Alexandria
- 9 Aug 94 - M113 meeting @ UDLP - Anniston
- 17 Aug - Team meeting @ UDLP - Alexandria
- 23 Aug 94 - M113 worksplit meeting @ Birmingham
- 30 Aug 94 - BFVS worksplit meeting @ San Jose
- 7 Sep 94 - IPR @ Chambersburg
- 14 Sep 94 - Team brief to PEO-ASM @ TACOM
- 20 Sep 94 - Team brief to DCG-AMC @ Alexandria
- 27 Sep 94 - IOC brief to AMC legal

Working Draft - Alliance Agreement

Key Features

- U. S. Army and United Defense Alliance
- Scope
  - M2/M3 BFVS & MLRS chassis
  - M113 Family of vehicles
  - M8 Armored Gun System
  - M9 Armored Combat Earthmover
  - M88 Recovery Vehicle
  - M109 Self Propelled Howitzer/FAASV
- Facilities
  - RRAD
  - ANAD
  - LEAD
  - UDLP

Working Draft - Alliance Agreement

Key Features (cont'd)

- Worksplit Framework
  - Depots
    - disassembly & cleaning
    - repair, overhaul & test components
    - fielding & readiness support
  - United Defense
    - fabrication & machining
    - assembly & test
    - fielding & readiness support
  - Retention of Depot Core Competency

Working Draft - Alliance Agreement

Key Features (cont'd)

- Implementation Guidance
  - provides framework for individual vehicle plans
  - provides for retention of critical combat vehicle skill base & capability
  - avoids creation of new duplicate capability
  - includes production, maintenance and upgrade work
  - allows co-location, cooperative management, & sharing of resources
  - protects all parties thru normal contractural obligations

Working Draft - Alliance Agreement

Key Features (cont'd)

- Implementation Plan
  - BFVS A0/A2 Upgrade - contract changes by 1 Jan 95
  - BFVS A1/A2 Upgrade - contract changes by 1 Mar 95
  - M113 A2/A3 Upgrade - contract changes by 1 Mar 95
  - all others - contract changes by 30 Sep 95
  - establish an Advisory Board within 60 days
- Signatures
  - Cmdr, Industrial Operations Command
  - Cmdr, Tank, Automotive & Armamants Command
  - PEO, Armored Systems Modernization
  - PEO, Field Artillery Systems
  - President, United Defense L. P.

9 11/1/94

Current Status

- United Defense/Army Alliance Agreement
  - working draft developed
  - initial target date for signature - 31 Oct 94
  - negotiations continuing
- Individual program agreements
  - BFVS A0/A2 -- UDLP existing contract
    - draft RRAD scope of work developed
    - negotiations continuing
  - M113 A2/A3 -- UDLP existing contract
    - draft worksplit developed
    - negotiations continuing

10 11/1/94

UPDATE - THE ARMY (AMC LEGAL) GOT CONCERNED ABOUT ENTERING INTO AN "EXCLUSIVE" BROAD AGREEMENT WITH UNITED DEFENSE OR ANY OTHER CONTRACTOR. THE LEGAL AND BRAC ISSUES HAVE DELAYED FINALIZATION OF A BROAD AGREEMENT, BUT AN INDIVIDUAL PROGRAM AGREEMENT ON THE M113 A2/A3 WHERE RED RIVER WOULD SERVE AS A SUB-CONTRACTOR TO UNITED DEFENSE IS NEAR COMPLETION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
200 ARMY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20310-0200

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

June 6, 1995

Mr. Ed Brown III
Army Team Leader
Defense Base Closure and
Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Please refer to this number when responding 950531-2R1

Dear Mr Brown:

This information is in response to your question (950531-2) regarding Congressman Chapman's letter on unemployment data at Red River.

The COBRA standard factor for unemployment was calculated using an average derived from historical data. The entire methodology for calculating unemployment is standard across DoD. All COBRA standard factors were approved by DoD IG.

The COBRA model makes some basic, common sense assumptions not found in Congressman Chapman's letter. Some people that are fired find jobs within the same economic area, some move and find jobs elsewhere, some retire and some military personnel move to a new assignment. Congressman Chapman's methodology assumes that the personnel in eliminated positions (direct & indirect) never retire, never find a new job or would remain unemployed in the economic area.

Although it is difficult to forecast the employment impacts of BRAC, we believe that COBRA portrays unemployment in a more realistic way than the highly speculative alternative scenario.

The Army's point of contact for this action is Mr. Joseph Vallone, DACS-TAB, tel. (703) 614-6513.

for MICHAEL G. JONES
COL, U.S. ARMY
Director, The Army Basing Study

Printed on Recycled Paper

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

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MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

May 30, 1995

Colonel Michael G. Jones
Director, The Army Basing Study
200 Army Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20310-0200

Please refer to this number when responding: 950531-2

Dear Colonel Jones:

Request your response to Congressman Chapman's letter on unemployment data at Red River Army Depot. Congressman Chapman states that the Army has made an alarming mistake in analysis of the Red River Army Depot closure.

Please provide your response no later than 6 June 1995. Your response should reference the above correspondence number. Thank you for your assistance. I appreciate your time and cooperation.

Sincerely,

Edward A. Brown III
Army Team Leader

EAB/rmm
encl.

JIM CHAPMAN
FIRST DISTRICT
TEXAS

2417 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-4301
TELEPHONE: (202) 225-3035

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-4301

COMMITTEE
APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEES
ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT
VA, HUD, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

May 24, 1995

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon
Chairman
The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I want to bring to your attention an alarming mistake made by the Army in its base closure analysis. This grievous error regards the calculation of the employment impact on the Texarkana area of the recommended closure of Red River Army Depot (RRAD) and Defense Distribution Depot Red River, Texas (DDRT) in my Congressional District. This subject was a topic of discussion during the May 15 site visit with Commissioners Josue Robles and Wendi Steele, and I want to provide the Commission with details of my analysis.

The Army's "Total Appropriations Detail Report (COBRA v5.08)" submitted to the Commission along with the Department's base closure recommendation lists a cost of $564,000 for unemployment compensation related to RRAD. The Defense Logistics Agency claims $163,468 in unemployment compensation will be associated with DDRT's closure. I am enclosing the relevant pages of the DLA and Army reports.

The actual cost of the unemployment compensation that will be incurred should the Commission approve this closure recommendation could be $52.8 Million. The real figure is more than 72 times what the Defense Department has represented it to be to the Commission. Please allow me to explain.

The Army's recommendation to close Red River Army Depot projected the loss of 5654 jobs (2901 direct and 2753 indirect) in the Texarkana Metropolitan Statistical Area [Secretary Perry's March 1 report, page 5-15]. This figure did not include the projected loss of 1602 jobs (821 direct and 781 indirect) from the closure of co-located Defense Distribution Depot Red River, Texas [page 5-150].

Of the RRAD and associated tenant Army job losses, a conservatively estimated 1847 jobs will be eliminated (as opposed to others that will be transferred, retained at enclaved entities, etc.). All of the 821 Defense Logistics Agency jobs at DDRT are expected to be eliminated. Thus, direct jobs to be lost under the Department's closure recommendation total 2668.

THIS STATIONERY PRINTED ON PAPER MADE OF RECYCLED FIBERS

Using numbers provided by the Texarkana office of the Texas Employment Commission (TEC), each of these individuals will qualify for 26 weeks of unemployment compensation at $259 per week. This combined cost is $17,966,312. This figure represents the largest portion -- but by no means the total -- of unemployment costs associated with this closure recommendation.

The jobs at the Red River Defense Complex are the best jobs in the entire area. Based on the TEC's historical records, no more than 10% of these employees can be expected to find employment at comparable salary in the 26 weeks following the proposed closure action. The remaining individuals will qualify for an additional 26 weeks of unemployment compensation, significantly adding to the costs to be incurred from this recommended closure.

The subsequent 26 week period will cost $16,168,334 in unemployment compensation for 2401 people (the original group of 2668 minus the 10% that may find employment) at $259 per person.

In addition, indirect job losses will cost a great deal of money in unemployment compensation. The Army estimates that about 9 indirect jobs will be lost for each 10 direct jobs lost. While I am concerned that the actual ratio may be much higher, I will use the Army's estimate as a best-case scenario.

I have shown above that a minimum of 2668 direct jobs will be lost under the Department's recommendation. Using the Army's ratio, these direct job losses will result in 2401 indirect job losses. These individuals who lose their jobs as an indirect result of the closure of Red River will likewise qualify for unemployment compensation, albeit at a reduced weekly amount.

Using the TEC's conservative estimate of $200 a week for these 2401 individuals, unemployment costs for this group will total $12,486,240 during the first 26 weeks.

Since these jobs are generally lower-paying than the direct depot jobs, a larger percentage of these people may obtain employment in the 26-week period. If half of these workers find work within the first 26 weeks, $6,240,000 will be paid to the remaining unemployed. This figure represents 1200 (50% of 2401) people for 26 weeks at $200 per week.

Based on the above analysis, the total costs of unemployment compensation for this recommended closure comes to $52,860,886!

While virtually all base closure actions involve some job displacement and economic impact is not the primary criterion for the Commission's evaluation of the Department's recommendations, the enormity of this unavoidable cost should give the Commissioners pause. At the very least, the Pentagon should be

required to provide the Commission with factually accurate and verifiable data with which to make this statutorily required evaluation. I strongly believe that the Department's failure to account wholly and accurately for the unemployment compensation costs that will result from its recommended closure of Red River significantly bolsters my contention that the Pentagon's recommendation in this case should be rejected by the Commission.

As the Representative of the First Congressional District of Texas, I am deeply grateful to you for considering the case for Red River. Please let me know if I may provide the Commission additional information. With warm regards, I am

Sincerely,

Jim Chapman
Member of Congress

Enclosure

ONE-TIME COST REPORT (COBRA v8.08) - Page 2/7
Date As Of 21:02 12/23/1994, Report Created 09:17 02/10/1995

Department : DLA
Option Package : DEPOT 06
Scenario File : C:\COBRASOR\DEPOTO6.CBR
Std Factor File : C:\COBRASOR\DEPOTX.SFF

Base: DORT, TX
(All values in Dollars)

Category	Cost	Sub-Total
Construction		
Military Construction	0	
Family Housing Construction	0	
Information Management Account	0	
Land Purchases	0	
Total - Construction		0
Personnel		
Civilian RIF	612,668	
Civilian Early Retirement	233,717	
Civilian New Hires	0	
Eliminated Military PCS	8,887	
Unemployment	153,466	
Total - Personnel		1,008,509
Overhead		
Program Planning Support	459,278	
Mothball / Shutdown	4,692,500	
Total - Overhead		5,151,778
Moving		
Civilian Moving	7,210,240	
Civilian PPS	3,283,200	
Military Moving	0	
Freight	3,180,267	
One-Time Moving Costs	8,990,000	
Total - Moving		22,663,938
Other		
HAP / RSE	1,279,634	
Environmental Mitigation Costs	0	
One-Time Unique Costs	10,000,000	
Total - Other		11,[illegible],634
Total One-Time Costs		39,890,758
One-Time Savings		
Military Construction Cost Avoidances	0	
Family Housing Cost Avoidances	0	
Military Moving	0	
Land Sales	0	
One-Time Moving Savings	0	
Environmental Mitigation Savings	0	
One-Time Unique Savings	0	
Total One-Time Savings		0
Total Net One-Time Costs		39,890,758

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/15
Data As Of 10:49 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
Sce Factors 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	3,367	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

"DRAFT"

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
HEADQUARTERS
CAMERON STATION
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22304-6100

IN REPLY REFER TO CAAJ(BRAC)

Honorable Alan J. Dixon
Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This is in response to your staff's letter of 2 June 1995 and discussions with Commissioner Robles at the Defense Distribution Depot Anniston (DDAA) on 9 June 1995:

a. Requesting the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) provide a Cost of Base Realignment Actions (COBRA) run incorporating costs for the movement of items among Inventory Control Points (ICPs) and additional costs associated with delaying the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) 1993 realignment of the Defense Personnel Support Center (DPSC) to the Aviation Supply Office (ASO) compound. You also asked if the Military Construction (MILCON) cost avoidance for the scenario had been updated.

(1) A COBRA run including costs for movement of items is at enclosure 1. Movement costs were developed as part of implementation planning, and are not certified data. Since neither DLA nor the Department of Defense has historically identified a separate cost for transferring item management, and because DLA's field activities had no basis on which to predict the impact of projected changes in transfer methods, certified data regarding potential costs were not available.

(2) Costs to retain DPSC at the South Philadelphia compound have also been incorporated. As the General Accounting Office pointed out, costs associated with retaining the 185 positions supporting the DPSC facility for two additional years are minimal in any case, and would not have led DLA to change its recommendation.

b. You asked for certain data concerning costs and the ability of DDAA to accept the distribution mission from the Defense Distribution Depot Red River (DDRT).

(1) There were 6,362 wheeled and track vehicles located at Red River in September 1994. We estimated that 3,564 vehicles (10 percent of the serviceable and 75 percent of the unserviceable) would be relocated to the new maintenance site. We estimated it would cost $5.8 million for preparation and transportation. To validate the accuracy of our September 1994 estimate, we had our Red River Depot provide current June 1995 data as to the number of vehicles on hand. There are 9,204 vehicles currently at Red River (enclosure 2). We contacted the Army Tank Automotive Command (TACOM), since they own 6,313 (70 percent of those vehicles) to obtain their estimate of the number of vehicles they plan to move to Anniston. TACOM plans to move 1,238 of these vehicles to Anniston; the remainder will be shipped directly to customers or to disposal (enclosure 3). The remaining 2,891 vehicles are owned by various Army/National Guard customers. We estimate that 75 percent of these vehicles (2,168) will be moved to Anniston. The number of vehicles that are estimated to move based on this June 1995 data is 3,406, which is within 5 percent of our previous BRAC 95 planning number of vehicles to move. The initial cost estimate was also reviewed and determined to be sufficient to prepare and ship this number of vehicles to Anniston. We did not include due-in assets in our numbers. Once the final BRAC decision is made, we will coordinate with the vehicle owner to redirect incoming vehicles to Anniston, if maintenance cannot be started within the closure timeframe.

(2) In the DDRT data call, 165,032 tons of material (versus 120,000 tons noted in referenced letter) was identified as being on hand. Through disposal and attrition initiatives we estimated that 60 percent of the stock would be eliminated prior to closure, thus only 40 percent of the stock (66,013 tons) would be relocated. Less than 20 percent of the stock being relocated would move to DDAA based on the current level of support being provided to Red River depot maintenance by DDRT. DDAA currently has the capacity to store the mission stock being transferred. Cost of shipment preparation and transport was estimated at $12.7 million.

(3) Standard packing costs were used for all distribution depot stock movements commensurate with Defense Base Operating Fund (DBOF) rates for bin and bulk stock. DDRT used different costs.

(4) DLA personnel assigned to Rubber Plant support were projected to move to base X in the DDRT COBRA scenario. Since the operation of the Rubber Plant is an Army mission, we did not calculate costs in the COBRA for supply, preservation and packaging of industrial facilities that support the rubber products mission. The Army recommendation indicated that the Rubber Plant would be cantoned and attached to Lone Star. DLA will work with the Army to determine whether the 25 DLA depot personnel supporting that mission will be transferred back to the the Army or assigned to another DLA depot and duty-stationed on the cantoned facility.

c. In the referenced discussion with Commissioner Robles, we confirmed that DLA currently has sufficient distribution infrastructure to store and provide full support to both maintenance missions planned to move to DDAA from Letterkenny and Red River. The only facility change required, which was included in our COBRA runs, is the 44 acres of hardstand to store 3,564 wheeled and track vehicles from Red River and 36 acres to store the projected 2,913 vehicles from Letterkenny.

Sincerely,

3 Encl

RAY E. McCOY
Major General, USA
Principal Deputy Director

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950609-14

FROM: HEFLIN, Howell	TO: DIXON
TITLE: U.S. SEN (AL)	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: U.S. SENATE	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: ANNISTON ARMY Depot	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA	✓		
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX	✓		
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS	✓		
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING	✓		
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA	✓		
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES	✓		
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE	✓		
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER		X	
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions		FYI

Subject/Remarks:

Attached letter from Gen. Sullivan supporting consolidating REAM to ANNISTON Army Depot

Date:	Routing Date:	Date Originated:	Mail Date:
950612	950609	950608	

GLEN BROWDER
3D DISTRICT, ALABAMA

COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515–0103

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PHONE: (205) 236–5655

107 FEDERAL BUILDING
OPELIKA, AL 36801
PHONE: (334) 745–6221

15 EAST NORTHSIDE
TUSKEGEE, AL 36083
PHONE: (334) 727–6490

June 8, 1995

Please refer to this number 95 0609-14

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Chairman Dixon:

We are writing in regard to the Department of Defense's recommendation to consolidate ground combat vehicle maintenance at Anniston Army Depot and the benefits such consolidation would have on the long-term viability and readiness of the ground combat vehicle fleet.

We recently contacted Army Chief of Staff General Gordon Sullivan about our concerns over arguments that the Red River Army Depot community is making to refute the Army's recommendation for consolidation, primarily that Anniston is not capable of accepting the additional workload.

As you will see from the enclosed response, General Sullivan believes the consolidation should occur and Anniston has the highest military value and is "the obvious choice." Were the consolidation not to occur, General Sullivan states that readiness and modernization would be jeopardized.

We recommend that the Base Closure Commission give serious consideration to General Sullivan's responses and accept the Army's recommendation to consolidate ground combat vehicle maintenance at Anniston Army Depot.

Sincerely,

Glen Browder
Glen Browder
Member of Congress

Howell Heflin
Howell Heflin
United States Senator

Enclosure

cc: Base Closure Commissioners

UNITED STATES ARMY

THE CHIEF OF STAFF

June 8, 1995

JUN 08 1995

Honorable Glen Browder
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20515-0103

Dear Congressman Browder:

Thank you for your letter of June 5, 1995, regarding the Army's proposal to consolidate at Anniston Army Depot. As you are aware, we have made the tough but necessary choice to eliminate excess depot maintenance capacity by closing Red River Army Depot and consolidating maintenance for combat vehicles at Anniston Army Depot. When implemented, it will produce savings of about $100 million each year. This decision earned the complete support of the Secretary of Defense's joint cross service group for depot maintenance. Here are the answers to your specific questions:

1. **Given the outyear workload, how many combat vehicle maintenance depots are needed?** Only one is required. Keeping more depots than we need drains scarce resources away from readiness and modernization.

2. **Could the consolidation of the combat vehicle workload occur at any depot or is Anniston the only practical location?** Anniston, the Army's only heavy combat vehicle depot, is the obvious choice. Of the three combat vehicle maintenance depots, Anniston has the highest military value. Transferring its mission elsewhere would be three times as costly and save only half as much as closing Red River.

3. **Can Anniston handle the workload? How many workshifts are required, how many are possible? In case of war, can Anniston handle the predicted workload? Again, how many shifts are required and how many are possible?** Anniston can certainly handle the workload. After the consolidation, it will operate at 78% of its capacity with just one shift working a normal 8-hour day, five days a week. Anniston also can handle the wartime requirements of two major regional conflicts by adding a second shift with minimal overtime. The depot would actually exceed those requirements by expanding to a seven day operation. From experience, the major wartime workload comes during reconstitution, after the conflict ends when production is not as time sensitive.

4. **It is our understanding that if the consolidation does not occur, the workloads of both Red River and Anniston fall below 50%. Is this the case? What are the consequences of this for the Army both in terms of cost and readiness?** It is true that the Army would operate at less than 50% of

maximum potential capacity (32% for Red River and 48% for Anniston) based upon the projected FY99 workload if the recommended consolidation does not occur. This would result in the retention of excess infrastructure, increased operating costs, and higher rates. The high costs associated with maintaining excess infrastructure and overhead would be at the expense of higher priority programs, jeopardizing readiness and modernization.

I believe the Army's justification to close Red River is compelling. Thank you for your personal interest in and support of the Army.

Sincerely,

Gordon R. Sullivan
General, United States Army

Copy furnished:
Senator Howell Heflin

RETIREMENT MAGNITUDE
M113 FAMILY OF VEHICLES

CATEGORY	M113 FOV	
REEFEX	186	
DRMO	231	
CTR MIL HIST	55	
FMS	210	
POTENTIAL COMM SALE	582	
FORECAST FUTURE RQMNTS	50	
TOTAL	1314	
NOTE: All the above vehicles can be transported		
two per truckload.		

As of 6 Jan 95

5041736

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF LEGISLATIVE LIAISON
1600 ARMY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20310-1600

May 3, 1995

Honorable Marcy Kaptur
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Kaptur:

This replies to your letter on behalf of P. E. Black Corporation, concerning the status of contracts with the Red River Army Depot (RRAD) if RRAD closes due to Base Realignment and Closure 1995 (BRAC '95).

RRAD entered into two contracts for equipment totaling $2,193,630.00 on September 27, 1994. The equipment is due to be delivered on June 24, 1995; therefore, there is no need to transfer either of the contracts. Both pieces of equipment are required for the Rubber Products Division. The BRAC '95 recommendation is to transfer the Rubber Production Facility to Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant prior to the closure of RRAD. As the current plan is to leave the Rubber Production Facility in operation after closure of RRAD, the equipment will still be required.

I trust this information will be of assistance.

Sincerely,

George T. Greiling
Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Army
Chief, Special Actions Branch
Congressional Inquiry Division

cc: Alan J. Dixon, Chairman,
The Defense Base Closure and Realignment
Commission (case number 950331-5R1)

Printed on Recycled Paper

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF LEGISLATIVE LIAISON
1600 ARMY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20310-1600

April 19, 1995

Mr. Alan Dixon
Chairman
The Defense Base Closure and
Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

950331-5R1

Dear Mr. Dixon:

This acknowledges your April 10, 1995, letter to Major General Harrison, case number 950331-5R1, concerning Congresswoman Kaptur's request for information regarding Red River Army Depot.

We have received your letter and are expediting a response. If you have any questions concerning this inquiry, please contact DeAnna Ludtke at (703)697-9308.

Sincerely,

DuWayne W. Jones
Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Army
Contracting/Procurement Liaison Officer
Congressional Inquiry Division

Printed on Recycled Paper

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

April 13, 1995

TABS 5
950413-14

Colonel Michael G. Jones
Director, The Army Basing Study
200 Army Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20310-0200

Dear Colonel Jones:

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission received the attached two pieces of correspondence in reference to Red River Army Depot. Request you provide comments on each of them.

Request your comments on the above no later than 28 April, 1995. Thank you for your assistance. I appreciate your time and cooperation.

Sincerely,

Edward A. Brown III
Army Team Leader

EAB/rmm
encl.

950329-6

BARRY B. TELFORD
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DE KALB, TEXAS 75559
903-667-5514
AUSTIN OFFICE:
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AUSTIN, TEXAS 78768-2910
512-463-0692

State of Texas
House of Representatives

COMMITTEES:
PENSIONS AND INVESTMENTS
CHAIRMAN
CORRECTIONS
MEMBER
HOUSE ADMINISTRATION
MEMBER

March 23, 1995

The Hon. Allen Dixon
Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore St., Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon:

I am writing in regard to the Department of Defense's decision to place Red River Army Depot on the 1995 BRAC listing recommending it for closure.

RRAD is one of our largest defense depots in terms of people and workload and has played a vital role in our nation's defense since being established in 1941. RRAD continues to serve as a vital ammunition storage center and has an huge maintainence mission built around the Army's light tracked combat vehicle fleet. Vehicles rebuilt under this mission come off the end of the line better than new.

My argument against closing this facility is twofold: the enormous cost of closing the facility and moving its mission to other depots and the continued excellence and work ethic displayed by the employees at RRAD.

After touring RRAD and learning firsthand the true costs of closing this facility, I feel the Pentagon's estimate of $60 million to close it is grossly underestimated. I was advised that one project alone at the depot would cost $35 million to shut down, while a building currently under construction would cost $35 million to satisfy the contractor's contract if stopped. The cost of moving all the equipment in just one lot at RRAD would be $30-35 million if the facility was closed.

I am also advised that many of the missions the Pentagon listed RRAD as unable to do have in fact can and have been done at the facility. Also, the part of the depot's mission that would be moved to Anniston, Alabama, would put that facility at 100 percent capacity in peacetime. What would happen then if there was a national emergency and production had to be increased?

RRAD is committed to the principles of the National Peformance Review and has become a model in changing the way the federal government does business, with many agencies visiting RRAD to witness this new management philosophy and adopting it. RRAD was the winner of the 1995 President's Quality Improvement Prototype Award and the 1991-93 winner of the Army Communities of Excellence within the Army Depot System Command. Also in 1993, the depot was runner-up in the Army Communities in Excellence, Small Installation Category at the DA level; in 1994, it was named the best small installation in the continental U.S. RRAD was the AMC level winner of the DA Chief of Staff Supply Excellence Award in 1993, runner-up in 1994 and AMC level winner in 1995. The facility also was AMC level winner of the Maintenance Excellence Award in 1986, 1988, 1991 and first runner-up in 1989, 1990, and 1992.

Closing this facility would be a detriment to the defense of this great nation and would have a devestating economic impact to the communities in four states -- Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Louisiana. It is hard for me to understand why the Department of Army would consider closing a facility that has meet every challenge from World War II to Desert Storm. I solicit your help in removing Red River Army Depot from the closure list based strictly on its military value, its vital role in the defense of our nation and because of the tremendous cost to the American taxpayer.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Barry B. Telford

BBT/rw

MARCY KAPTUR
MEMBER
9TH DISTRICT, OHIO

COMMITTEES
APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEES
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
AGRICULTURE, AND RELATED AGENCIES
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
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Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-3509

March 28, 1995

Mr. Alan Dixon
Chairman
Def Base Closure & Realign Comm
1700 N Moore St
Ste 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Please refer to this number when responding 950331-5

Dear Mr. Dixon:

As you know, the Red River Army Depot (RRAD) has been placed on the base closure list from which selections will be made and submitted to the President for final approval. In preparation for this submittal, you and several other members of the Base Realignment and Closure Committee will be visiting RRAD on April 6, 1995, to investigate and confirm the appropriateness of closing RRAD. While I understand the need to implement the BRAC process and have no over-all objections to the closing of RRAD, I wanted to make you aware of an important issue related to the closure of RRAD that may have the unintended consequence of unnecessarily costing money -- when it could be saved without complicating or encumbering the BRAC process or the closure of RRAD.

In an attempt to cut the operating costs of several primary functions, RRAD has awarded several contracts to P.E. Black Corporation, a company in my district. Specifically, these contracts are for an adhesive application system and an automated paint application system. Although these contracts total $2.2 million, they represent a significant savings in terms of reduced personnel and operating costs and will pay for themselves before the term necessary to actually close the base expires. More importantly, the contracts supply equipment and functions that can be transferred to other bases not slated for closure or those bases that will receive RRAD's present functions (Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, Anniston Army Depot).

To prevent the loss of that necessary equipment and technology already offered and accepted by RRAD at a significant cost savings, and which can be used by other facilities within the Army/DoD base/facility system, could you please ask and ascertain the answers to the following questions when you visit RRAD on April 6, 1995:

- Will the placement of RRAD on the final closure list prevent RRAD

from honoring its contract with P.E. Black Corporation for the provision of an adhesive application system and an automated paint application system?

- If so, can the contract be transferred to those facilities selected to replace RRAD's functions (Anniston, Lone Star) or another suitable base that can utilize the equipment and functions and realize the cost savings and increased operating capabilities associated with the present contract?

- Will preventing the successful execution of this contract by RRAD or another suitable base/facility actually cost money in the long-run due to increased operating and personnel costs?

Allowing RRAD to honor its contract with P.E. Black will facilitate the BRAC process by cutting personnel and operating costs. Additionally, if RRAD is ultimately closed, the equipment can be transferred to those facilities slated to replace RRAD's functions and/or other similar facilities, thereby continuing to provide significant savings in operational and personnel costs.

Since it is likely that disallowing the execution of this contract will prove counter-productive and will subvert the core BRAC mission of saving money by actually costing money -- please assure that RRAD's contract with P.E. Black is not voided by RRAD's placement on the final closure list. If this is not possible, what is the likelihood of transferring the contract to one of the facilities that will replace RRAD's functions (Lone Star, Anniston) or another appropriate base/facility?

Thank you for your prompt attention to this inquiry. Please give this company in my district due consideration consistent with Defense Base Closure and Realignment Committee governing rules and regulations.

Sincerely,

Marcy Kaptur

MARCY KAPTUR
Member of Congress

MK:eg

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

U.S. CONGRESSMAN JIM CHAPMAN

1st Congressional District, Texas
(202) 225-3035

2417 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

FAX FORM

TO: LTC Bob Miller

FAX #: 703 696-0550

FROM: Pat Devlin

FAX #: (202) 225-7265

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING THIS ONE: 6

COMMENTS:

Per our conversation last week here is the unemployment information Commissioners Robles and Steele had asked for after their Red River site visit. Please call me if you have questions.

Thanks!

Pat Devlin

JIM CHAPMAN
FIRST DISTRICT
TEXAS

2417 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-4301
TELEPHONE: (202) 225-3035

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-4301

COMMITTEE:
APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEES:
ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT
VA, HUD, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

May 24, 1995

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon
Chairman
The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I want to bring to your attention an alarming mistake made by the Army in its base closure analysis. This grievous error regards the calculation of the employment impact on the Texarkana area of the recommended closure of Red River Army Depot (RRAD) and Defense Distribution Depot Red River, Texas (DDRT) in my Congressional District. This subject was a topic of discussion during the May 15 site visit with Commissioners Josue Robles and Wendi Steele, and I want to provide the Commission with details of my analysis.

The Army's "Total Appropriations Detail Report (COBRA v5.08)" submitted to the Commission along with the Department's base closure recommendation lists a cost of $564,000 for unemployment compensation related to RRAD. The Defense Logistics Agency claims $163,468 in unemployment compensation will be associated with DDRT's closure. I am enclosing the relevant pages of the DLA and Army reports.

The actual cost of the unemployment compensation that will be incurred should the Commission approve this closure recommendation could be $52.8 Million. The real figure is more than 72 times what the Defense Department has represented it to be to the Commission. Please allow me to explain.

The Army's recommendation to close Red River Army Depot projected the loss of 5654 jobs (2901 direct and 2753 indirect) in the Texarkana Metropolitan Statistical Area [Secretary Perry's March 1 report, page 5-15]. This figure did not include the projected loss of 1602 jobs (821 direct and 781 indirect) from the closure of co-located Defense Distribution Depot Red River, Texas [page 5-150].

Of the RRAD and associated tenant Army job losses, a conservatively estimated 1847 jobs will be eliminated (as opposed to others that will be transferred, retained at enclaved entities, etc.). All of the 821 Defense Logistics Agency jobs at DDRT are expected to be eliminated. Thus, direct jobs to be lost under the Department's closure recommendation total 2668.

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Using numbers provided by the Texarkana office of the Texas Employment Commission (TEC), each of these individuals will qualify for 26 weeks of unemployment compensation at $259 per week. This combined cost is **$17,966,312**. This figure represents the largest portion -- but by no means the total -- of unemployment costs associated with this closure recommendation.

The jobs at the Red River Defense Complex are the best jobs in the entire area. Based on the TEC's historical records, no more than 10% of these employees can be expected to find employment at comparable salary in the 26 weeks following the proposed closure action. The remaining individuals will qualify for an additional 26 weeks of unemployment compensation, significantly adding to the costs to be incurred from this recommended closure.

The subsequent 26 week period will cost **$16,168,334** in unemployment compensation for 2401 people (the original group of 2668 minus the 10% that may find employment) at $259 per person.

In addition, indirect job losses will cost a great deal of money in unemployment compensation. The Army estimates that about 9 indirect jobs will be lost for each 10 direct jobs lost. While I am concerned that the actual ratio may be much higher, I will use the Army's estimate as a best-case scenario.

I have shown above that a minimum of 2668 direct jobs will be lost under the Department's recommendation. Using the Army's ratio, these direct job losses will result in 2401 indirect job losses. These individuals who lose their jobs as an indirect result of the closure of Red River will likewise qualify for unemployment compensation, albeit at a reduced weekly amount.

Using the TEC's conservative estimate of $200 a week for these 2401 individuals, unemployment costs for this group will total **$12,486,240** during the first 26 weeks.

Since these jobs are generally lower-paying than the direct depot jobs, a larger percentage of these people may obtain employment in the 26-week period. If half of these workers find work within the first 26 weeks, **$6,240,000** will be paid to the remaining unemployed. This figure represents 1200 (50% of 2401) people for 26 weeks at $200 per week.

Based on the above analysis, the total costs of unemployment compensation for this recommended closure comes to **$52,860,886**!

While virtually all base closure actions involve some job displacement and economic impact is not the primary criterion for the Commission's evaluation of the Department's recommendations, the enormity of this unavoidable cost should give the Commissioners pause. At the very least, the Pentagon should be

required to provide the Commission with factually accurate and verifiable data with which to make this statutorily required evaluation. I strongly believe that the Department's failure to account wholly and accurately for the unemployment compensation costs that will result from its recommended closure of Red River significantly bolsters my contention that the Pentagon's recommendation in this case should be rejected by the Commission.

As the Representative of the First Congressional District of Texas, I am deeply grateful to you for considering the case for Red River. Please let me know if I may provide the Commission additional information. With warm regards, I am

Sincerely,

Jim Chapman
Member of Congress

Enclosure

ONE-TIME COST REPORT (COBRA v6.08) - Page 2/7
Date As Of 21:02 12/23/1994, Report Created 09:17 08/10/1995

Department : DLA
Option Package : DEPOT 06
Scenario File : C:\COBRA50W\DEPOT06.CBR
Std Factors File : C:\COBRA50W\DEPOT3.SFT

Base: DORT, TX
(All values in Dollars)

Category	Cost	Sub-Total
Construction		
Military Construction	0	
Family Housing Construction	0	
Information Management Account	0	
Land Purchases	0	
Total - Construction		0
Personnel		
Civilian RIF	612,868	
Civilian Early Retirement	233,717	
Civilian New Hires	0	
Eliminated Military PCS	6,887	
Unemployment	153,488	
Total - Personnel		1,006,509
Overhead		
Program Planning Support	469,278	
Mothball / Shutdown	4,682,500	
Total - Overhead		5,151,778
Moving		
Civilian Moving	7,210,240	
Civilian PPS	3,283,200	
Military Moving	0	
Freight	3,180,387	
One-Time Moving Costs	8,990,000	
Total - Moving		22,663,938
Other		
HAP / RSE	1,279,634	
Environmental Mitigation Costs	0	
One-Time Unique Costs	10,000,000	
Total - Other		11,[illegible],634
Total One-Time Costs		39,890,758
One-Time Savings		
Military Construction Cost Avoidances	0	
Family Housing Cost Avoidances	0	
Military Moving	0	
Land Sales	0	
One-Time Moving Savings	0	
Environmental Mitigation Savings	0	
One-Time Unique Savings	0	
Total One-Time Savings		0
Total Net One-Time Costs		39,890,758

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 Factrs 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

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT

TEXARKANA, TEXAS 75507-5000

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

SDSRR-F

20 Apr 95

MEMORANDUM FOR Commander, U. S. Army Industrial Operations Command, ATTN: AMSMC-AFE, (Mr. Alan G. Wilson), Rock Island, Illinois 61299-6000

SUBJECT: Missile Recertification Office (MRO) Data

1. References:

a. Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission 1993 Report to the President, enclosure 1

b. DOD Tactical Missile Study, 18 Jan 91, enclosure 2

c. Tactical Missile Maintenance Consolidation Plans for Letterkenny Army Depot, 31 Jan 92, revised 30 Apr 92, enclosure 3

d. Defense Depot Maintenance Council Corporate Business Plan FY 91-95, enclosure 4

2. Information in referenced studies and reports is furnished as requested during your visit to MRO on 20 Apr 95

3. BRAC 93 recommendation to the President, enclosure 1, recommended the consolidation of tactical missile maintenance at the depot as originally planned by the Department of Defense in the Tactical Missile Maintenance Consolidation Plan for Letterkenny Army Depot, 31 Jan 92, revised 30 Apr 92, enclosure 3.

4. The DoD Tactical Missile Study, enclosure 2, states "HAWK and PATRIOT Theater Readiness Monitoring Facility (TRMF) maintenance will remain at RRAD". The report further states "RRAD TRMF is fully utilized, centrally located, and there is no economic advantages to move, and they best satisfy each Services' mission and readiness".

5. The Tactical Missile Maintenance Consolidation Plan for Letterkenny Army Depot, enclosure 3, further states that TRMF, for HAWK, and PATRIOT will remain at their present location as recommended in the Tactical Missile Study, enclosure 2

6. The Defense Depot Maintenance Council report, enclosure 4, also directs "The Theater Readiness Monitoring Facility for the HAWK and PATRIOT missile systems will be retained at RRAD".

7. Some confusion may exist with the current organization name attached to the Recertification Facility. Until FY94 HAWK missile operations were referred to as Theater Readiness Monitoring Facility (TRMF) and the PATRIOT missile operations were referred to as PATRIOT Missile Facility (PMF). Since TRMF was the original facility to support HAWK, the division office was referred to as TRMF Office. Reorganization occurred in FY94 with the TRMF Office becoming an office reporting to the Commander. The name was changed to Missile Recertification Office with divisions referred to as TRMF for HAWK and PMF for PATRIOT. Although the name has changed the mission remains the same.

SDSRR-F
SUBJECT: Missile Recertification Office (MRO) Data

8. I appreciate your efforts to better understand the recertification mission for HAWK and PATRIOT. Hopefully, the enclosed data will further enhance the PM's for HAWK and PATRIOT position to retain the HAWK and PATRIOT mission at RRAD.

9. For additional information contact the undersigned, DSN 829-3202.

FOR THE COMMANDER

4 Encls

JESSIE C. WILLIAMS
Chief, Missile Recertification
Office

CF:
SDSRR-C (Colonel Hall)
AMCPM-HA-T (Ken Pickett)
SFAE-MD-PA-AS-LM (Dave Dalton)
SFAE-MD-AD-PA-PT (Vern Chance)

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

1993 REPORT TO THE

Army Depots

Letterkenny Army Depot, Pennsylvania

Category: Depots
Mission: Depot Maintenance
*One-time Cost: $ 23.1 million**
*Savings, 1994-99: $ 42.8 million**
Annual: $ 13.1 million
Payback: 7 years
**These numbers reflect SIMA-E reduced savings*

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Realign Letterkenny Army Depot (LEAD) by reducing it to a depot activity and placing it under the command and control of Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA. Relocate the maintenance functions and associated workload to other depot-maintenance activities, including the private sector. Retain the conventional ammunition storage mission and the regional Test Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment (TMDE) mission. Change the recommendation of the 1991 Commission regarding Letterkenny as follows: instead of sending Systems Integration Management Activity East (SIMA-E) to Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, as recommended by the 1991 Commission, retain this activity in place. Retain the SIMA-E and the Information Processing Center at Letterkenny until the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) completes its review of activities relocated under Defense Management Review Decision (DMRD) 918. The activities of the depot not associated with the remaining mission will be inactivated, transferred or otherwise eliminated. Missile maintenance workload will not consolidate at Letterkenny, as originally planned. However, Depot Systems Command will relocate to Rock Island Arsenal, where it will consolidate under the Industrial Operations Command there, as approved by the 1991 Commission.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The decision to realign LEAD was driven by the results of the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff triennial review of roles and missions in the Department of Defense. As part of this review, the Chairman chartered the Depot Maintenance Consolidation Study. The study identified a significant amount of excess depot capacity and duplication among the Services.

The Army has concluded the projected ground systems and equipment depot maintenance workload for fiscal year 1999 is not sufficient to maintain all of the ground systems and equipment depots.

In drawing the conclusion to downsize LEAD, the Army considered the following factors: relative military value of the depots, the future heavy force mix, reduced budget, workforce skills, excess capacity, ability of the depots to accommodate new workload levels, the proximity of the depots to the heavy forces in the U.S., and the resulting savings.

SIMA-E, which performs computer systems design and data management functions for a variety of activities, is transferring to the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) in 1993. Retention keeps this activity located regionally upon the customer. SIMA-West is located in St. Louis and supports functions in the western portion of the U.S. DISA advised the Army there were no advantages [illegible] from a relocation to Rock Island Arsenal. Less than 25% of the work performed by SIMA-E is associated with the Industrial Operations Command at Rock Island Arsenal.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community argued the consolidation of the Joint Missile Maintenance mission at Letterkenny Army Depot, as originally recommended by Defense Management Review Decision (DMRD) 918, remains the most sensible and economical option available for the interservicing of missile workload. The community maintained realigning the missile maintenance workload to other depots would not take advantage of the efficiencies gained by interservicing at a single site. Also, the community argued existing artillery workload should not be transferred to another Army depot as originally planned. The community cited various factors including a partnership arrangement with private industry for assembling the Paladin weapon system. Additionally, the community believed Depot Systems Command (DESCOM) should not relocate to Rock Island Arsenal, IL, as recommended by the 1991 Commission, but should remain in place at LEAD and form the Industrial Operations Command (IOC) from existing DESCOM assets, thereby saving the cost of

personnel relocations. The community agreed with the Army recommendation SIMA-E should remain in place at LEAD until DISA determined the best alternative for its future.

COMMISSION FINDINGS:

The Commission found the Army treated all its depots equally. The Commission also found the Army's process for isolating and eliminating excess capacity was a consistent and prudent approach toward decreasing the excess capacity that existed in the Army's depot system.

The Commission carefully considered interservicing of tactical-missile maintenance and found the eight defense depots identified by the Department of Defense as interservicing candidates in the *Tactical Missile Maintenance Consolidation Plan for Letterkenny Army Depot* 31 January 1992 (revised 30 April 1992) were performing similar work on tactical missile guidance and control sections and in some instances related ground control systems. In addition to Letterkenny Army Depot, these eight included Anniston Army Depot, AL; Red River Army Depot, TX; Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA; Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach, CA; Naval Aviation Depot Alameda, CA; Naval Aviation Depot Norfolk, VA; and Ogden Air Logistics Center, Hill AFB, UT.

The Commission also found the workload originally planned for consolidation at Letterkenny had decreased. Some missile systems—the Shillelagh, Land Combat Support System, Chaparral, and the ANTSQ-73—were no longer considered viable candidates for transfer because they would soon be retired, and a substantial portion of the remaining work for potential transfer to Letterkenny was being performed by private contractors. Despite all of these interservicing efficiency-reducing factors, a recent study by the Army Audit Agency concluded the annual recurring savings to be realized from tactical-missile consolidation at Letterkenny would still be equivalent to savings achieved from the proposed Letterkenny realignment, if all missile maintenance workload, including that which is currently assigned to the private sector, transitions to Letterkenny.

While the Letterkenny facilities might possibly be under-utilized if the tactical-missile workload was consolidated at the depot, retention of the current artillery workload could help alleviate the problem. Although not included with DOD's original consolidation plan, the transfer of Hawk ground control system maintenance from the Marine Corps Logistics Base, Barstow, could further reduce costs and improve Letterkenny facility utilization rates.

The Commission found the consolidation of tactical missile maintenance at a single depot was a valid plan worthy of implementation in order to create efficiencies and reduce costs.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION:

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criteria 1 and 4. Therefore, the Commission rejects the Secretary's recommendation on Letterkenny Army Depot, PA, and instead, adopts the following recommendation: Letterkenny Army Depot will remain open. Consolidate tactical missile maintenance at the depot as originally planned by the Department of Defense in the *Tactical Missile Maintenance Consolidation Plan for Letterkenny Army Depot*, 31 January 1992 (revised 30 April 1992). Add tactical missile maintenance workload currently being accomplished by the Marine Corps Logistics Base, Barstow, California, to the consolidation plan. Retain artillery workload at Letterkenny. Retain the Systems Integration Management Activity-East (SIMA-E) at Letterkenny Army Depot (change to the 1991 Commission recommendation) until the Defense Information Systems Agency completes its review of activities relocated under DMRD 918. Relocate Depot Systems Command to Rock Island Arsenal, IL, and consolidate with the Armament, Munitions, and Chemical Command into the Industrial Operations Command, as approved by the 1991 Commission. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Tooele Army Depot, Utah

Category: Depots
Mission: Depot Maintenance
One-time Cost: $ 13.7 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ 107.2 million
Annual: $ 51.0 million
Payback: Immediate

DoD TACTICAL MISSILE STUDY

PREPARED FOR:

DEFENSE DEPOT MAINTENANCE COUNCIL

18 JANUARY 1991

therefore was discounted, considering existing facilities could accommodate workload without construction.

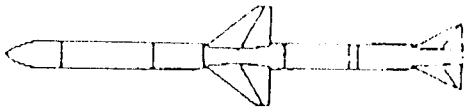
Depot Level		Intermediate Level
NADEP Norfolk or OO-ALC	Air, Surface and Chaparral	RRAD - Sidewinder, HAWK, Patriot, Chaparral
RRAD-	Ground	Yorktown - Air and surface
LEAD - (No existing capacity elsewhere)	All missile systems	Seal Beach - Air and Surface or Concord

(c) Alternative 3 is presented as a potential to compete, interservice, or consolidate along technology requirements. While this alternative would result in cost efficiency gains, it would be more difficult to manage and control and would be a sub-optimum yield. If a single site won all the competition other than LEAD, additional construction would be required. Potential competing organic depots are LEAD, NADEPs Norfolk and Alameda and OO ALC. Alignment as follows:

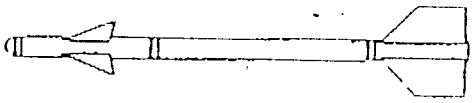
Active -	Patriot, Hawk, Standard, Harpoon Phoenix and Sparrow
Passive -	Sidewinder, Harm, Maverick IR, Shrike and Chaparral
Terminally Guided -	Walleye, SLAM, Maverick Laser, Tow
Inertial Only -	Lance
Missile Support Equipment -	No change

(d) Alternative 4 - LEAD can satisfy all requirements as the single depot maintenance activity. Marine Corps workload will remain at MCLB Barstow. Hawk and Patriot Theater Readiness Monitoring Facility (TRMF) maintenance will remain at RRAD. MCLB Barstow and RRAD are fully utilized, centrally located, there is no economic advantage to move, and they best satisfy each Services' mission and readiness. West coast I-level maintenance for air and standard missiles will be combined at NWS Seal Beach. NWS Charleston will be the single east coast site for standard missile with the combining of standard missile workload presently performed at NWS Yorktown. NWS Charleston was chosen as the single site for standard missiles because a new facility for missile maintenance will be completed in mid 1991. This facility can accommodate all east coast standard missile workload and will allow the cancellation of the MILCON at NWS Yorktown. NWS Yorktown will retain the east coast site for air missiles.

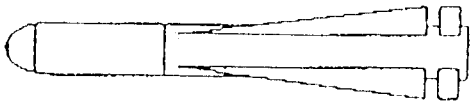
TACTICAL MISSILE MAINTENANCE CONSOLIDATION PLAN FOR LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT



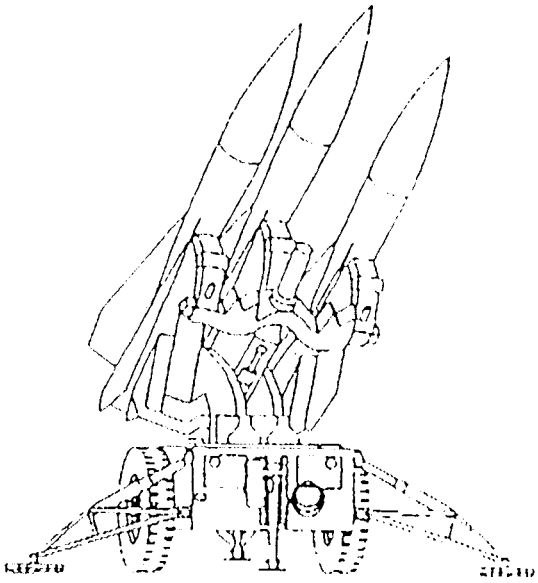
SPARROW



SIDEWINDER



MAVERICK



HAWK

Prepared for: ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR PRODUCTION AND LOGISTICS

31 JANUARY 1992
REVISED 30 APRIL 1992

j. Chaparral is an air defense system consisting of the missile, the launcher, and normally an M113 chassis that transports the launcher. LEAD will repair the missile, launcher platform, and missile subsystems. RRAD will continue to repair the M113 chassis transporter. The workload data is based upon this concept. Maintenance workload for the Chaparral may be further reduced in future years.

k. The Army Tactical Missile is being reassigned from ANAD to LEAD for all maintenance and stockpile reliability program efforts. This was a recommendation of the Tactical Missile Study. This action should be completed November 1992.

l. The HARM and the Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM) will transition to LEAD over several years. The schedule is dependent upon the development of the TPS and the ATE. HARM will begin transitioning in 1993 for the Peculiar Support Equipment (P.S.E.), followed by the control sections, and finally the guidance sections in 1996. For planning purposes, it is assumed that both AMRAAM and HARM will activate depot maintenance at LEAD in 1995.

m. RRAD maintains a Theatre Readiness Monitoring Facility in support of the Homing All the Way Killer (HAWK) and Phased Array Tracking To Intercept Of Target (PATRIOT) missile programs. Marine Corps Logistics Base at Barstow, California is the Marine's depot maintenance point for the HAWK system. These operations will continue at their present location as recommended in the Tactical Missile Study, and this workload was not considered for consolidation at LEAD.

n. The Avenger is a mobile air defense system, using Stinger missiles and mounted on a High Mobility Motorized Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV) truck, using a forward looking infrared sensor for target acquisition. It is a division and brigade level component of the forward area air defense system and was originally called the pedestal mounted Stinger. The Air-To-Air Stinger (ATAS) is a defensive missile fired from a helicopter at enemy aircraft. Neither Avenger, nor the ATAS were included in the Tactical Missile Study., Both are tactical missile systems that will transition to LEAD. There are depot level maintenance (DLM) requirements for the Avenger beginning in FY93. Avenger DLM capability should be established at LEAD to meet FY93 requirements.

o. The PATRIOT system is produced by Raytheon Corporation, and LEAD is the current organic depot support for the system. This plan assumes the consolidation of all depot maintenance for PATRIOT to LEAD. There is also approximately $30 million in PATRIOT maintenance performed by NATO Maintenance Support Activity that was not included in the consolidation planning.

p. Many of the systems identified for transition may never be consolidated. The future reductions to DOD budgets may force the elimination of systems from the active inventory. In addition, not all systems should be assumed to transition from all contractors. There is an extremely high probability that 100 percent of contractor workload will not be

DEFENSE DEPOT MAINTENANCE COUNCIL

OPTIONAL FORM 99 (7-90)

FAX TRANSMITTAL

# of pages ▶ 2.

To J. Williams

Dept./Agency

Fax # 3477

From R. Byrd

Phone #

Fax #

NSN 7540-01-317-7368 5099-101 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

CORPORATE BUSINESS PLAN

FY 91-95

JUNE, 1991

PRINTED BY USAISC-KY

Table 7-5
Letterkenny Army Depot (LEAD)
DLH (000)

	FY91	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY95
Workload	1749.0	1771.7	1901.9	2185.7	3284.3
Capacity Index	1643.0	1831.0	2373.0	2373.0	3351.3
Utilization Index	106%	97%	80%	92%	98%
Competition Risk	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

LEAD will serve as the DOD tactical missile (guidance and control) and missile support equipment depot level maintenance facility. All Army artillery workload currently at LEAD will be consolidated at RRAD, while the LEAD automotive workload will be consolidated at TEAD. The FY95 capacity reflects changes to accomodate these workload shifts.

Table 7-6
Red River Army Depot (RRAD)
DLH (000)

	FY91	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY95
Workload	2294.0	2431.6*	3184.7*	3285.8	2939.4
Capacity Index	2409.0	2702.0	3539.0	3880.0	3168.0
Utilization Index	95%	90%	90%	85%	93%
Competition Risk	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

All light combat vehicle depot maintenance for the Army, including repair of associated engines and secondary items, will be located at RRAD. Depot maintenance of appropriate tactical missile systems at RRAD will be transferred to LEAD. The theater readiness monitoring facility for the Hawk and Patriot missile systems will be retained at RRAD.

* Bradley Fighting Vehicle SWA generations will increase workload.

JIM CHAPMAN
FIRST DISTRICT
TEXAS

117 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515–4301
TELEPHONE: (202) 225–3035

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515–4301

COMMITTEE:
APPROPRIATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEES:
ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT
VA, HUD, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

May 5, 1995

Lt. Col. Bob Miller, Analyst
The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Lt. Col. Miller:

Please find attached several charts that discuss realigning the Barstow Marine Corps Logistics Base as an alternative to the Defense Department's closure recommendations. If you judge that this proposal makes sense, I would suggest that its inclusion in the options available to the Commission may assist the Commission to maintain greater flexibility at this juncture of the BRAC process.

This proposal has the significant advantage of being based on a sound logical foundation: If the Army is going to close all but one vehicle maintenance depot to support 10 divisions, how can the Marine Corps justify keeping two depots to support three divisions? The proposal has the added advantage of reducing excess capacity and duplication while achieving interservicing. Finally, this proposal would spread the BRAC impact more evenly across each of the services than does the Defense Department's recommendation.

I appreciate the difficulty of the task before the Commission and the critical role played by the Commission staff. I hope that this proposal is helpful. With warm regards, I am

Sincerely,

Jim

Jim Chapman
Member of Congress

Enclosure

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BASE VISIT REPORT

RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT, TX
DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT RED RIVER, TX

15 May 1995

LEAD COMMISSIONER:

Commissioner Josue Robles, Jr.

ACCOMPANYING COMMISSIONER:

Commissioner Wendi Steele

COMMISSION STAFF:

Ed Brown, Army Team Leader

LIST OF ATTENDEES:

Colonel Richard W. Hall, Commander, Red River Army Depot
Lieutenant Colonel Andy Knapper, Commander, Defense Distribution Depot Red River
Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison
Congressman Jim Chapman
Congressman Jay Dickey

BASE'S PRESENT MISSION:

- Store and maintain general supplies and ammunition; maintain and overhaul combat vehicles (Bradley Fighting Vehicle System, M113 Armored Personnel Vehicle Series, Multiple Launch Rocket System, Fire Support Team Vehicle, Armored Combat Earthmover, Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Unit); remanufacture of roadwheels, trackshoes, tires; and depot-level maintenance of ammunition.

- The Defense Distribution Depot Red River receives, stores, and issues wholesale and retail material in support of DLA and the Military Services. Its primary mission is to provide rapid response to its largest customer -- the Red River Army Depot -- with which it is collocated.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE 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.

- Disestablish the Defense Distribution Depot Red River, Texas (DDRT). Material remaining at DDRT at the time of disestablishment will be relocated to the Defense Distribution Depot Anniston, Alabama, (DDAA) and to optimum storage space within the DoD Distribution System.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE 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 cannot 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.

- The Defense Distribution Depot Red River is collocated with an Army maintenance depot, its largest customer. While Collocated Depots may support other nearby customers and provide limited world-wide distribution support, Red River's primary function is to provide rapid response in support of the maintenance operation. The Distribution Concept of Operations states that DLA's distribution system will support the size and configuration of the Defense Depot Maintenance System. Thus, if depot maintenance activities are disestablished, Collocated Depots will also be disestablished.

- The recommendation to disestablish the Red River depot was driven by the Army recommendation to realign its Red River Army Depot, Red River's primary customer, and the Agency's need to reduce infrastructure. DDRT was rated 5 of 17 in the Collocated Depot military value matrix. However, that military value ranking was based on support to the maintenance missions. With the realignment of the Army's maintenance mission to Anniston, Alabama, that value decreases significantly. Other customers within the DDRT area can be supported from nearby distribution depots. Production and physical space

requirements can also be met by fully utilizing other depots in the distribution system.

- Disestablishing DDRT is consistent with both the DLA BRAC 95 Decision Rules and the Distribution Concept of Operations. Military judgment determined that it is in the best interest of DLA and DoD to disestablish DDRT.

MAIN FACILITIES REVIEWED:

- Red River Army Depot – Sub-Assembly Support Facility; Tracked Vehicle Complex; Automated Parts Distribution Center; Land Combat Systems Overhaul Facility; Air Defense and Land Combat Systems Repair Facility; Vehicle Float Test Facilities;

- Defense Distribution Depot Red River – Vehicle and Artillery Operations; Set Assembly/Disassembly Operations; Dedicated Customer Pack and Direct Delivery Areas; Distribution Operations Center construction site

KEY ISSUES IDENTIFIED:

- Future service life extension of combat vehicles cannot be rejected

- Relocation and consolidation of maintenance mission at Anniston will result in missing delivery dates for an extended period

INSTALLATION CONCERNS RAISED:

- Costs for moving DLA stocks not adequately captured

- Eliminations exceed actual manpower

- Supply support activity at Anniston differs from that at Red River thereby requiring additional personnel

- Adequacy of crane capability at Anniston to support increased mission

- Efficiency and cost-effectiveness of reduction to two supply distribution activities (Susquehanna and San Joaquin)

- Increased costs for first and second destination shipment of rubber products

- Boiler requirement for continued operation of rubber plant

- Will cost $23 million to cancel $28 million construction cost of Distribution Operations Center

COMMUNITY CONCERNS RAISED:

- Army did not evaluate Red River as a military complex
- Both Army and DLA one-time costs are dramatically understated and savings dramatically overstated
- Army included force structure savings in its BRAC savings
- Defense Distribution Depot Red River evaluated as a co-located, not a distribution depot
- DoD recommendations overload Anniston Army Depot, limit surge capability, and jeopardize readiness
- Unemployment compensations costs are understated since employees laid-off will be eligible for 65 weeks of unemployment, not 26 as calculated in COBRA
- Number of BASOPS personnel to support remaining missions is inadequate

REQUESTS FOR STAFF AS A RESULT OF VISIT:

- Determine maintenance backlogs at both Red River and Anniston
- Determine results of site surveys accomplished for accommodating transfer of DLA activities
- Validate military construction costs at Anniston to support transfer of missions
- Determine if adequate space exists at Anniston for transfer of maintenance and supply missions
- Does Anniston have comparable hull cleaning and milling machines or does Red River's capability need to be transferred
- Determine what is required to give DoD authority to enter into partnering agreements with private industry
- Validate that 375 personnel realignments are adequate to support increased workload at Anniston

Capacity Issue

The BRAC Joint Service Group provided FY99 Depot Capacity Utilization data as shown on attached chart. The data reflected is "maximum potential capacity" and assumes operations are expanded in existing facilities and equipment by adding additional personnel and converting administrative space to production space. Our understanding is that this was done to get the Air Force to include all of their workstations in the capacity data. The effect on the Army is that the Army capacity is not realistic and is overstated.

The Army workload being considered is CORE only and understates what the Army will have to transfer to the receiving depots. The guidance provided for development of Army BRAC 95 implementation plans confirms this.

We believe the Army needs to retain both Red River and Anniston and downsize both. A plan was developed about one year ago that proposed to downsize Red River to CORE workload and provide underutilized facilities for industry use. (See attached charts.) Anniston also developed a similar plan at the same time. We believe that this approach provides a "win-win" situation for all concerned.

FY 1999 DEPOT CAPACITY UTILIZATION - SINGLE SHIFT

Based on DOD Certified Data

INSTALLATION:	*Maximum potential capacity (000 hours)*	*Core (000 hours)*	*% capacity utilization*
Ogden ALC	*9,005*	*4,895*	*54*
Oklahoma City ALC	*12,863*	*6,658*	*52*
Warner Robins ALC	*9,913*	*6,763*	*68*
San Antonio ALC	*15,220*	*4,463*	*29*
Sacramento ALC	*10,291*	*4,231*	*41*
Tobyhanna Army Depot	*7,606*	*2,304*	*30*
Red River Army Depot	*4,684*	*1,323*	*28*
Anniston Army Depot	*4,512*	*1,497*	*33*
Letterkenny Army Depot	*3,707*	*981*	*26*
Corpus Christi Army Depot	*4,714*	*3,182*	*68*
Cherry Point NADEP	*5,735*	*2,211*	*39*
Jacksonville NADEP	*7,158*	*3,093*	*43*
North Island NADEP	*7,772*	*3,333*	*43*
Norfolk NSY	*15,851*	*9,016*	*57*
Pearl Harbor NSY	*8,032*	*3,212*	*40*
Portsmouth NSY	*7,996*	*3,196*	*40*
Puget Sound NSY	*14,919*	*10,699*	*72*
Long Beach NSY	*5,401*	*3,217*	*60*
Crane NSWC	*2,451*	*675*	*28*
Louisville NSWC	*2,480*	*1,228*	*50*
Keyport NUWC	*1,141*	*734*	*64*
Albany Marine Corps Depot	*1,883*	*1,061*	*56*
Barstow Marine Corps Depot	*1,563*	*836*	*53*
Total DoD	*164,897*	*78,808*	*48*

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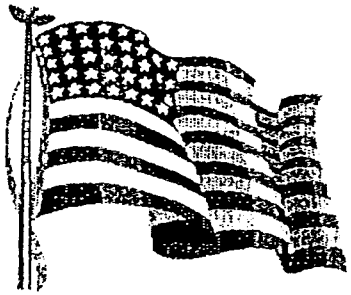
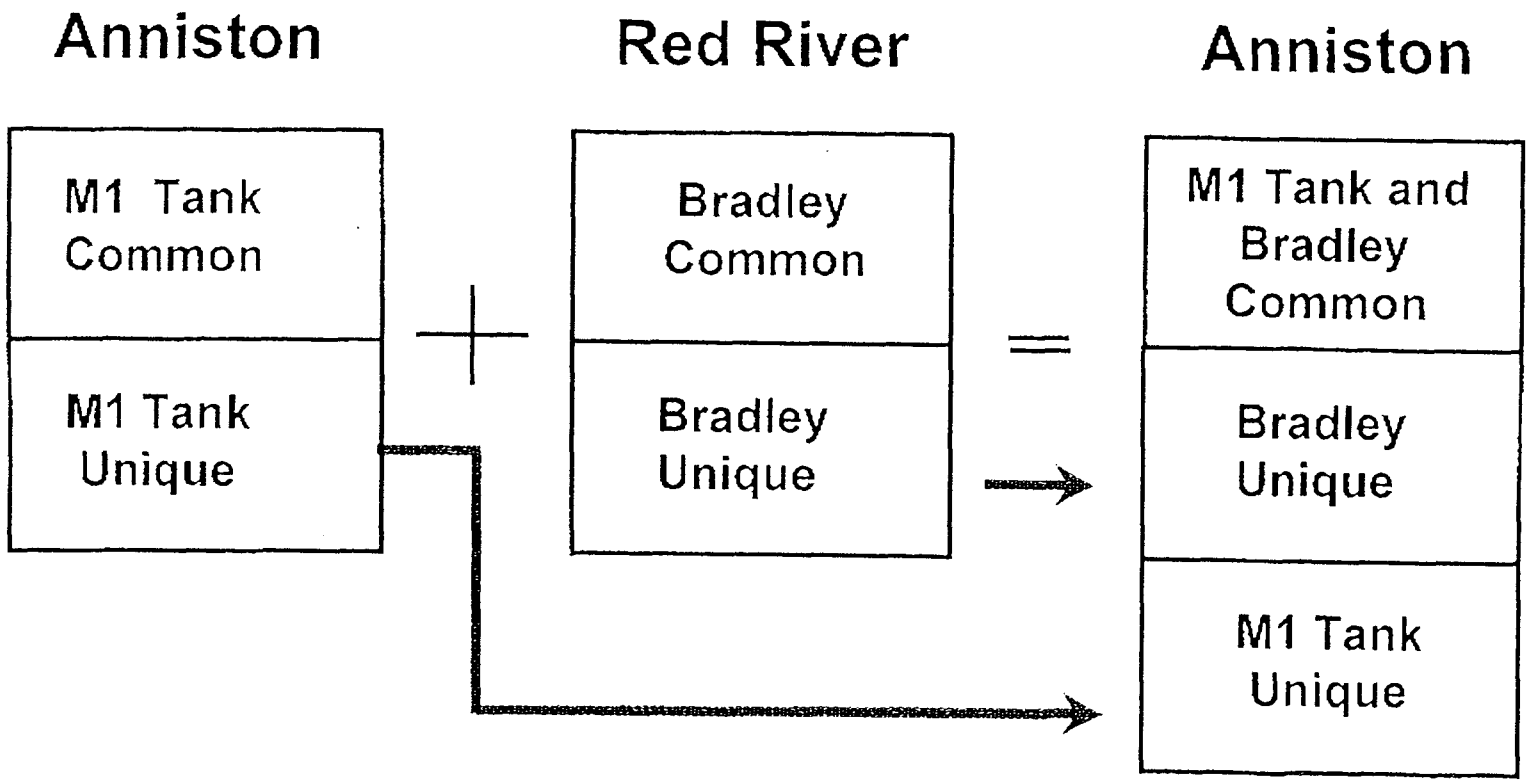


Unique Capacity Is Not Additive



MINIMUM CORE CADRE (MCC) DEVELOPMENT

RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT

22 FEB 94

THE SITUATION

- Possible closure of 2 depots
- $20 Billion reduction in infrastructure
- Options
  - Do nothing -- take your chances
  - Develop an option to downsize
- Closure candidates identified by 1 Jul 94

WHY KEEP DEPOTS?

- To have the skill base to support . . .
  - Logistics Power Projection
- As validated by . . .
  - Desert Shield / Desert Storm

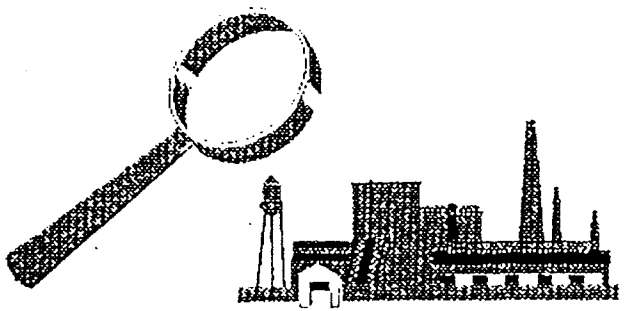
Depots -- A National Treasure

RRAD SUPPORT

DESERT SHIELD / DESERT STORM

- Deployed 315 personnel to
  - 257 CONUS locations
  - 176 OCONUS locations
- Provided 30,304 mandays of support
  - Painted 6,000 items - 1st Cavalry
  - Provided staff to USA Spt Gp
  - Upgraded 300 BFVS's in SWA
  - Assisted USA Spt Gp - Mod of M1A1's
  - Fabricated 1,000 M9ACE roadwheels

MINIMUM CORE CADRE TO SUPPORT
LOGISTICS POWER PROJECTION



APPLICATION OF METHODOLOGY
THE APPROACH

- Apply the ANAD algorithm
- RRAD baseline system -- M2/M3
- Scope of work -- overhaul/repair
- Determine CORE resources (equip/fac/pers)
- Compare current resources to CORE
- Consolidate, layaway, divest excess

APPLICATION OF METHODOLOGY
THE PROCESS

- Use union management team approach
- Determine CORE processes for each Maint Div
- Identify direct labor CORE personnel
- Identify facilities/equipment for CORE personnel
- Consolidate CORE work in existing facilities
- Identify excess facilities
- Determine indirect/BASOPS to support CORE
- Determine total CORE resources
- Explore opportunities for conversion of excess facilities

PRESENT RESOURCING
RRAD

AREA	PERSONNEL	FACILITIES - SF
MAINT DIRECT	1,279	1,393,054
BASOPS AND INDIRECT	1,146	928,540
AMMUNITION/MRO	340	1,967,238
DLA SUPPLY OPERATIONS	1,063	3,237,496
OTHER TENANTS	501	520,654

DIRECT MCC SKILL REQUIREMENTS
RRAD

SKILL	CORE	CORE ENABLERS	OTHER LIGHT TRACK	RUBBER PROD
HYD MECH	292		187	
EIS MECH	214		61	
GRD MECH	32		8	
PNEU SYS MECH	27		13	
OPTICAL REPR	24		0	
PAINTER		32	4	
SANDBLASTER		18	38	
ELECTROPLATER		16	10	
MACHINIST	30		86	
AUTO MACHINIST	15		4	
WELDER	18		22	
RUBBER WORK				127
TOTAL	652	66	433	127

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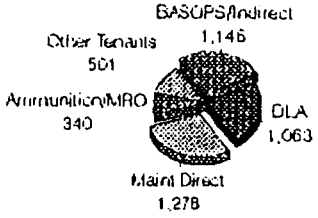
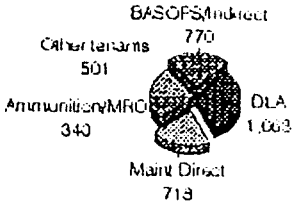
CORE PERSONNEL -- FUTURE
RRAD



Current



Future

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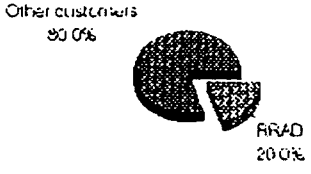
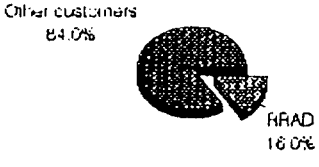
DLA SUPPORT
@ RRAD



Line Items Shipped



Line Items Stored

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DIRECT CORE -- FACILITIES REQUIREMENT
RRAD

BLDG #	SF -- TOTAL	SF -- CORE	SF -- NON CORE
312	129,706		129,706
315	43,904	43,904	
320	5,000	5,000	
321	124,040	124,040	
323	58,567	58,567	
333	218,460		218,460
343	14,668	14,668	
345	371,002	371,002	
388	12,050		12,050
401	18,200		18,200
406	19,298	19,298	
407	24,000	24,000	
410	16,846		16,846
411	20,783	20,783	
421	51,633	51,633	
441	37,751		37,751
463	125,884		125,884
OTHER	43,113	43,113	
TOTAL	1,333,054	777,028	556,026

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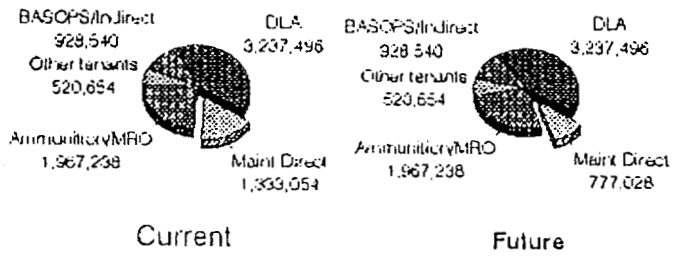
CORE FACILITIES -- FUTURE SQ FT

RRAD



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PLANT REPLACEMENT VALUE

RRAD DISPOSITION CANDIDATES

BLDG	SQ FT	BLDG VALUE $ (000)	EQUIP VALUE $ (000)
312	126,706	10,136	2,573
333	218,480	17,478	8,887
368	12,050	964	43
410	16,946	1,356	6
401	18,209	1,457	1,433
441	37,751	3,020	1,215
493	125,884	10,071	10,035
TOTAL	556,026	44,482	24,192

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TOTAL CORE RESOURCES

RRAD -- SUMMARY

	PAST	FUTURE	DELTA	% CHANGE
Work Positions	2,110	1,231	859	-41
Total Sq Ft	1,333,054	777,028	556,026	-42
Direct Personnel	1,276	718	560	-44
Indirect Personnel	395	237	158	-40
BASOPS Personnel	751	533	218	-29

WORKLOAD TO SUSTAIN CORE = 1.2 M MANHOURS OF WORK

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COMPARISON OF ANNUAL OPERATING COST

RRAD -- CURRENT VS MCC

(LABOR ONLY)

	CURRENT $(000)	MCC $(000)	SAVINGS $(000)
DIRECT PERSONNEL	42,513	23,664	
INDIRECT PERSONNEL	22,378	13,427	
BASOPS	24,252	14,551	
TOTAL	89,143	51,862	37,281

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SYSTEMS NOT INCLUDED IN MCC
RRAD

- BFVS CONVERSION
- M113 FOV
- MLRS
- RUBBER PRODUCTS REMANUFACTURE

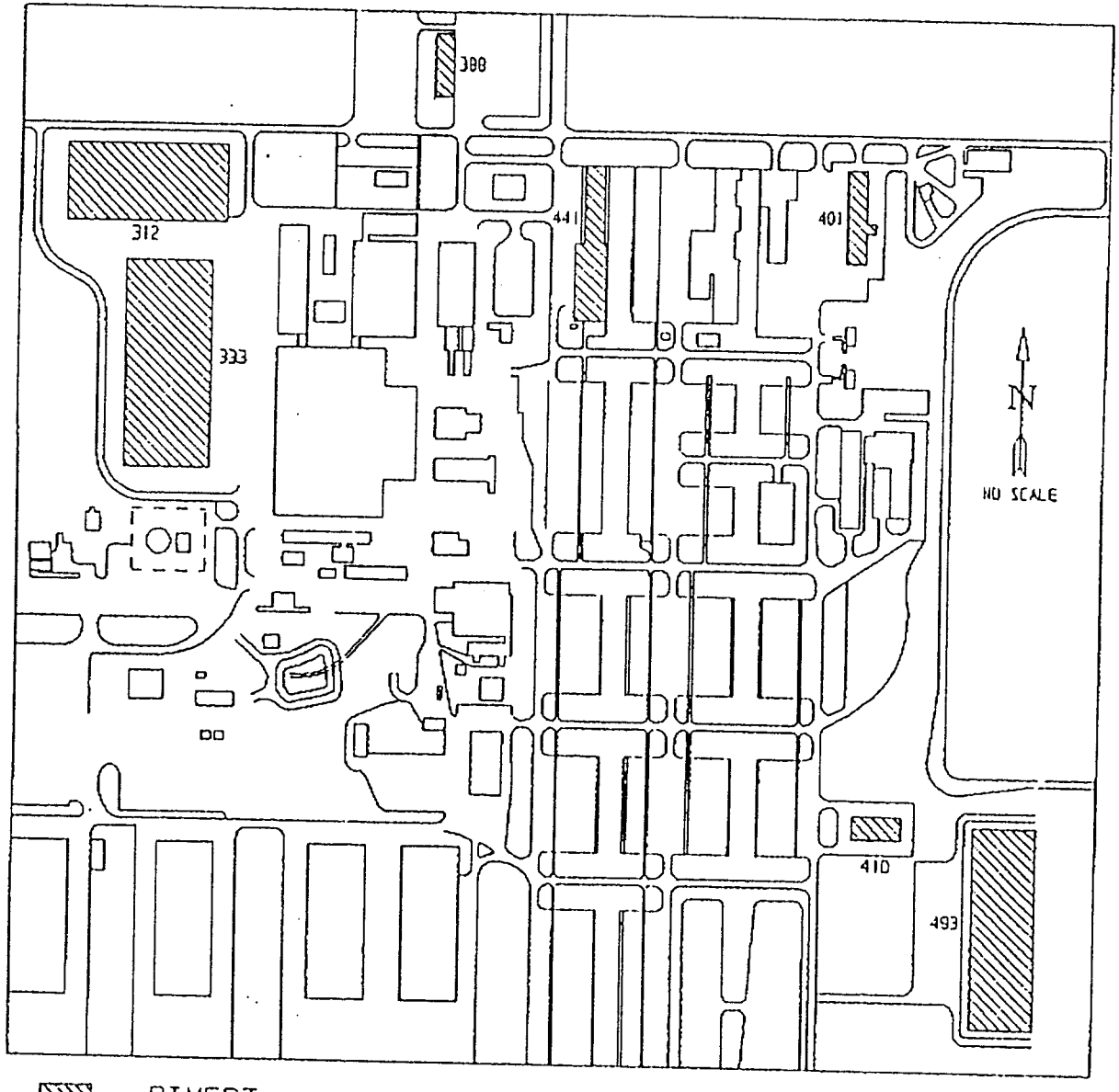
THE REUTILIZATION POSSIBILITIES
RRAD

- Sell facilities for overhaul/conversion of
  - Non-core light tracked vehicles
- Sell Rubber Operations Facility for
  - Contractor operations

Minimum Core Cadre -- Update

- Brief to CG, DESCOM -- 22 Feb 94
- DESCOM brief to CG, AMC -- 24 Feb 94
  - AMC requested briefing update
    - use expanded "Core" weapon systems
    - use mobilization workload provided
- RRAD update provided to DESCOM -- 8 Mar 94
  - no reduction in facilities or personnel
- DOD/Industy Task Force findings -- Mar 94
  - "Core" concept is valid
    - maintain "Core" work in-house
    - allocate/compete non-core work to industry

RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT
MAINTENANCE AREA



▨ - DIVEST

AMSDS-SP (SDSRR-C/22 Dec 93) 1st End J. Kendrick/
eaw/DSN 570-5420
SUBJECT: Rewarding the Workforce 20 [illegible]

CDR, U.S. Army Depot System Command, Chambersburg, PA 17201-4170

FOR Commander, Red River Army Depot, ATTN: SDSCC-C, Texarkana, TX 75507-5000

1. I am pleased to approve both of your proposals to motivate the depot workforce through awards.

2. I consider the planned annual net operating result (NOR) as the primary depot performance measure, therefore we should reward positive variances from the planned NOR. I request that you adhere to your enclosed concept plan which was coordinated with the headquarter's staff. Request that you send me Red River Army Depot's detailed plan by 15 April 1994.

3. I am looking forward to seeing positive results from this and other RRAD initiatives.

Good luck!

Encl
as

Dennis L. Benchoff
DENNIS L. BENCHOFF
Major General, USA
Commanding

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
200 ARMY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20310-0200

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

May 2, 1995

Mr. Edward A. Brown III
Defense Base Closure and
Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Brown:

The attached response is being provided to request 950414-9, dated April 14, 1995, that addresses questions from Representative Jim Chapman on Red River Army Depot.

Point of Contact for this action is Mr. Ron Hamner, (703) 693-0077.

MICHAEL G. JONES
COL, GS
Director, TABS

Attachment

Printed on Recycled Paper

RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT
QUESTIONS FROM CONGRESSMAN JIM CHAPMAN

QUESTION: The Army has stated that it did not base its BRAC recommendations on savings realized from workload reductions resulting from downsizing. The Army's analysis shows the elimination of 1847 personnel at Red River and the realignment of only 375 personnel to Anniston, yielding a net savings of 1472 personnel. Provide a detailed analysis of how the Army could reduce 1472 personnel and include a description of the process improvements that will allow a savings of over 1000 direct labor positions, breakdown of the projected types of personnel included in the 375 proposed for realignment, the projected workload used to make the calculation, and the number of base operations personnel eliminated.

The Army recommendation is for the elimination of all 1847 personnel - not the 1472 addressed in the question. An additional 375 are being transferred to Anniston that are not part of the 1847. The number of personnel recommended for transfer to Anniston was determined based on the workloads at both Anniston and Red River, when there would be reductions of those workloads based on Fiscal Year projections, and the available workforce at Anniston. It was determined that it was more cost effective to retain a skill from the Anniston workforce, that is compatible/equal to the required skill, rather than eliminate that individual and hire the duplicate skill from the Red River workforce. The breakdown of the labor categories includes multiple skilled laborers in the maintenance fields (material identifiers, warehouse workers, computer operators, welders. welding inspectors, machinists, grinders, machine tool operators, painters, HME mechanics, sandblasters, assorted mechanics, test cell operators, etc). Although the vast majority are skilled laborers, there are several technical (engineers) specialities included in the evaluation. The workloads that were used to make the necessary calculations were those certified by the Army Materiel Command (AMC) for the FY 95 and beyond timelines. Base operations personnel retained at Red River (transferred to Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant) totaled 100 employees. The Army analysis did not go beyond the specific authorizations listed in the total depot (W45JXX) population provided in the Army Stationing and Installation Plan (ASIP). The transfer of 100 base operations personnel was determined based upon a recommendation from AMC with the remaining base operations personnel eliminated in the 1,847 depot staff.

QUESTION: The only apparent savings associated with the decision by the Army to close Red River relates to base operations and indirect maintenance personnel savings resulting from moving the depot maintenance mission to Anniston. What are the Army's estimated costs and personnel saved in the base operations and maintenance indirect areas. Provide the rationale used in obtaining the estimates. Explain specifically any personnel savings besides base operations and maintenance indirect personnel shown in the COBRA analysis and the rationale used in making the estimate.

The Army's projected savings are based upon the evaluation of all positions at Red River as identified in the Army Stationing and Installation Plan (ASIP). Base operations and maintenance indirect personnel are not specifically identified at that level of detail. However, they are included in the overall personnel savings of $254 million associated with the elimination of 1,847 personnel. When identifying specific positions, Army coordinated with the Army Materiel Command for depot reported staffing. Savings associated with all personnel are detailed in the COBRA analysis which has been provided in an earlier request.

QUESTION: Provide the following information, showing costs and personnel estimates used in the Army COBRA analysis, for support provided for remaining operations.

Missile Recertification Office

The Army recommendation does not include this activity as "remaining" at Red River but includes it as part of the on-going DoD Tactical Missile Consolidation at Letterkenny.

Consolidated Non-Appropriated Fund Accounting Office

This activity was not included as a part of the cost analysis for the Army recommendation since its personnel (134) are non-appropriated fund employees. They will either be eliminated during the process or absorbed at other locations.

Ammunition Operations

The ammunition storage mission at Red River was transferred to the Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant. Base operations support was included in the total (100) personnel included in the transfer. TMDE, DRMO, U.S. Army Health Clinic, and the Defense Printing Services were not included in the transfer and were addressed individually in the Army recommendation.

Rubber Operations

The rubber operations were enclaved at Red River (Lone Star) with command and control being Anniston Army Depot. Base operations support was included in the total (100) personnel included in the transfer. TMDE, DRMO, and U.S. Army Health Clinic were not included in the transfer and were addressed individually in the Army recommendation.

Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Non-Appropriated Payroll Activity

This activity was transferred to Base "X" and was not left at Red River.

QUESTION: The Army, in answering a question related to consideration of combined costs of RRAD, DDRT and LSAAP, stated that it made allowances for DLA Regional Distribution Center to be part of the enclave supported by LSAAP. Specifically, what provisions were made for base operations support, medical support, DRMO Marketing Office support? What were the cost and personnel estimates for this support? Also, what costs were included for the movement of core tracked vehicles and associated repair parts from RRAD to ANAD? Were these estimates included in the COBRA analysis?

The responsibility for all analysis for the Defense Logistics Agency's (DLA) Regional Distribution Center is with the DLA BRAC Office. The Army made no COBRA analysis that included any data associated with the mission, personnel or assets on-hand at the distribution center. Army had envisioned a possible scenario that would have included "enclaving" the DLA activity in place but took no additional actions in light of DLA's independent analysis and recommendation. All reported savings and costs associated with the DLA recommendation are in their submission and at no time were they included in any Army recommendation/analysis.

QUESTION: On January 5, 1995, the community specifically requested that the Army and DoD evaluate RRAD, DDRT, LSAAP, and tenants as a single military complex. Subsequently, the Army made its analysis independent of costs associated with the "disestablishment" of DDRT. DLA made its decision to close DDRT because of the Army's decision to move the depot maintenance mission to Anniston. Did the Secretary of Defense accept the two independent analyses and recommendations or was an analysis made at the DoD level? If such an analysis was made, provide it. If it was not done, why not?

The Secretary of Defense considered the Military Department and Defense Logistics Agency evaluations prior to making the Department's formal recommendations. DLA's decision to close DDRT is considered to be independent from the Army's recommendation. DLA decided separately that it was more advantageous to them to relocate rather than stay as part of the enclave supported by LSAAP. DoD's Joint Cross-Service Group for Depot Maintenance recommended the closure of Red River. The Army does not have any of the analysis conducted at DoD level.

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:
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GEN J. B. DAVIS, USAF (RET)
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RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

April 14, 1995

Colonel Michael G. Jones
Director, The Army Basing Study
200 Army Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20310-0200

950414-9

Dear Colonel Jones:

The attached questions from Representative Jim Chapman are forwarded for your comment. Request you submit answers for the record to the Commission.

Request your comments on the above no later than 2 May, 1995. Thank you for your assistance. I appreciate your time and cooperation.

Sincerely,

for Clarence R. Brown, Army Team

for Edward A. Brown III
Army Team Leader

EAB/rmm
encl.

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

U.S. CONGRESSMAN JIM CHAPMAN
1st Congressional District, Texas
(202) 225-3035

2417 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

FAX FORM

TO: Lt. Col. David Reed

FAX #: 703 693-7550

FROM: Pat Devlin

FAX #: (202) 225-7265

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING THIS ONE: 7

COMMENTS:

Dave –

I want to send you this advanced copy of questions my boss is submitting to the BRAC Commission.

I thought it might be helpful to you to get this stuff early.

JIM CHAPMAN

FIRST DISTRICT
TEXAS

2417 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-4301
TELEPHONE (202) 225-3035

COMMITTEE:

APPROPRIATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEES:
ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT
VA, HUD, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-4301

April 12, 1995

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon, Chairman
The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Thank you for traveling to Northeast Texas last week to visit Red River Army Depot (RRAD) and the Defense Logistics Agency's Distribution Depot Red River (DDRT). It was an honor to present the community's concerns about the Defense Department's closure recommendations.

I am also grateful to you for submitting my questions for the record to the Department of the Army and the Defense Logistics Agency. Please find enclosed a series of follow-up questions that seek to gain greater knowledge of the Army's depot evaluation procedures. I would very much appreciate it if you would submit these questions to the Defense Department and the Army with the request for a response in the customary five working day time-frame.

I thank you in advance for your attention to this matter, and I look forward to the Commission's regional hearing in Dallas next week.

Sincerely,

Jim Chapman
Member of Congress

Enclosures

Questions for the Army submitted by Congressman Jim Chapman

QUESTION 1

The Army has stated that it did not base its BRAC recommendations on savings realized from workload reductions resulting from downsizing. The Army's analysis shows the elimination of 1847 personnel at Red River and the realignment of only 375 personnel to Anniston, yielding a net savings of 1472 personnel. Provide a detailed analysis of how the Army could reduce 1472 personnel and include a description of the process improvements that will allow a savings of over 1000 direct labor positions, breakdown of the projected types of personnel included in the 375 proposed for realignment, the projected workload used to make the calculation, and the number of base operations personnel eliminated.

QUESTION 2

The only apparent savings associated with the decision by the Army to close Red River relates to base operations and indirect maintenance personnel savings resulting from moving the depot maintenance mission to Anniston. What are the Army's estimated costs and personnel saved in the base operations and maintenance indirect areas? Provide the rationale used in obtaining the estimates. Explain specifically any personnel savings besides base operations and maintenance indirect personnel shown in the COBRA analysis and the rationale used in making the estimate.

QUESTION 3

Provide the following information, showing costs and personnel estimates used in the Army COBRA analysis, for support provided for remaining operations.

Operation	Support Required
Missile Recertification Office	Base Operations U.S. Army Health Clinic District Test Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment Center (TMDE) Navy, Defense Printing Service Regional Defense Reutilization & Marketing Office (DRMO)
Consolidated Non-Appropriated Fund Accounting Office	Computer Support Other Base Operations Support U.S. Army Health Clinic
Ammunition Operations	Base Operations U.S. Army Health Clinic TMDE DRMO Navy, Defense Printing Services
Rubber Operations	Base Operations DRMO U.S. Army Health Clinic TMDE
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Non-Appropriated Payroll Activity	Computer Support

QUESTION 4

The Army, in answering a question related to consideration of combined costs of RRAD, DDRT and LSAAP, stated that it made allowances for the DLA Regional Distribution Center to be part of the enclave supported by LSAAP. Specifically, what provisions were made for base operations support, medical support, DRMO Marketing Office support? What were the cost and personnel estimates for this support? Also, what costs were included for the movement of core tracked vehicles and associated repair parts from RRAD to ANAD? Were these estimates included in the COBRA analysis?

QUESTION 5

On January 5, 1995, the community specifically requested that the Army and DoD evaluate RRAD, DDRT, LSAAP, and tenants as a single military complex. Subsequently, the Army made its analysis independent of costs associated with "disestablishment" of DDRT. DLA made its decision to close DDRT because of the Army's decision to move the depot maintenance mission to Anniston. Did the Secretary of Defense accept the two independent analyses and recommendations or was an analysis made at the DoD level? If such an analysis was made, provide it. If it was not done, why not?

Memo

To: **Commissioner Benjamin Montoya**

From: Marilyn K. Wasleski, Senior Analyst, Interagency Team

Thru: Bob Cook, Team Leader - Interagency
Ben Borden, Director - Review and Analysis

Date: June 12, 1995

Subj: Red River Defense Distribution Depot - New Construction

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I contacted the Army Corps of Engineers to determine the suspension and termination costs versus the costs to complete the DLA building currently being constructed at the Red River Defense Distribution Depot. DLA suspended the construction of the building on April 22. An Army Corps of Engineer official provided me with the following information. The official stated that the suspension and termination costs are estimates as things have not been finalized with the contractor.

The following information is based on an April 1 - October 1 suspension period.

Payments Made to Date	$ 5.8 million
Additional Materials Purchased	2.0 million
Suspension Cost ($400K/Mo.)	2.4 million
Total	**$10.2 million**

If DLA decides to terminate the project after October 1, the costs are as follows:

Pervious Total to Suspend	$10.2 million
Termination Costs @ 20% of Work in Place	1.6 million
Total	**$11.8 million**

If DLA decides to continue construction of the building, the total cost to complete the building is **$32.6 million**. Therefore, an additional **$24.8 million** would be needed to complete the building.

DDRT-W (R. Webster)/(903)-334-4681 13 Jun 95

INFORMATION PAPER

PURPOSE: To provide the estimated sunk costs for the Distribution Operations Center (DOC) at Defense Distribution Depot Red River (DDRT) located at Red River Army Depot (RRAD) requested by BRAC Commissioner, Mr. Benjamin Montoya.

BACKGROUND:

a. The DOC project for Defense Logistics Agency is being built at a previous Army Military Construction site for a 1.2 million SF facility called the Central Distribution Center (CDC). The CDC project had completed site work design and construction at a cost of $7.1 million dollars. In addition, an electrical substation had been completed at a cost of $500,000. The construction for the remainder of the CDC project was awarded in FY90 and terminated by the Department of Army prior to the Notice to Proceed.

b. The Supply mission was transferred to DLA on 1 October 1991. In FY92, DLA obtained a $39 million appropriation to construct a 680,000 SF facility called the DOC. The DOC is a significantly scaled down version of the CDC and was sited on the same site as the CDC. By locating the DOC on the same site as the CDC, the site work and substation work could be utilized.

c. The facility part of the DOC project was awarded for $28,750,000 and a notice to proceed issued on 7 June 94. The project is currently 20% complete and was suspended on 18 Apr 95. The suspension was a direct result of RRAD being added to the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) List.

FACTS:

a. The sunk costs for the DOC project were provided to the DOD Inspector General's (IG) representatives on their 5 Apr 95 visit to DDRT. The DODIG representatives visited all BRAC locations that had Military Construction projects in the process of being constructed.

b. The following sunk costs were provided to the DODIG and are part of their on-going analysis of all Military Construction projects:

1) CDC Sunk Costs used for the DOC Project:

a) Site work and Design (Netherton Corp., Contract # 88-C-0035)	$7.1 million
b) Electrical Substation (Bradshaw-Clark Corp., Contract # 89-C-0175)	$0.5 million
TOTAL CDC SUNK COSTS FOR DOC PROJECT:	**$7.6 million**

2) DOC Contract Sunk Costs:

a) Site work and Design (Keck Corp., Contract # 93-C-0122)	$0.7 million
b) DOC Facility Design (HTB Corp., Contract # 94-C-0110)	$2.3 million
c) DOC Progress Payments as of 7 Apr 95	$6.6 million *
d) Ft. Worth Corps of Engineers Costs to Date (20 % of total Supervisory & Admin costs)	$0.4 million
TOTAL DOC CONTRACT SUNK COSTS	**$10.0 million**

3) **TOTAL SUNK COST FOR THE DOC PROJECT: (combines paragraphs 1) & 2) above)** **$17.6 MILLION**

* - The pay estimate provided to the DODIG was for the time period ending on 15 Mar 95.

SUMMARY: In summary, the total current (as of 7 Apr 95) estimated sunk costs for the DOC project is $17.6 million. It is important to note that this cost estimate does **not** include any contract termination costs, costs incurred during the suspension period since 7 Apr 95, or site restoration costs if a decision is made to terminate the DOC project. These additional costs will be several million dollars.

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