

Summary of Selection Process

Introduction

The Army's efforts to reduce unnecessary infrastructure began with the Defense Secretary's Commission on Base Realignments and Closures in 1988. Since that Commission, the Army has reduced its force of 770,000 active duty soldiers to 540,000 and active divisions from 18 to 12. The Army has closed 77 installations in the U.S. and is in the process of closing six others. Over 500 sites overseas, mostly in Europe, have been returned to their host nation. The Army is planning to return about 150 more. Last December, the Army announced further reductions in end strength to 495,000 personnel and a further restructuring of the active Army to 10 divisions by the end of fiscal year 1996. Available resources have declined with the \$90 billion budget of the 1980s dropping to approximately \$60 billion, necessitating major reductions in base operating costs. While these latest recommendations were difficult, the Army has kept its sights focused on the future in order to lay a foundation for a smaller, more capable Army, one that is able to project power and support national strategy into the 21st century.

The Selection Process

To provide an operational context for planning and analysis, the Army developed a stationing strategy. Derived from the National Military Strategy, the Army developed guidelines to govern the stationing of forces and influence the types of installations needed for the future. This operational blueprint described parameters for reducing infrastructure without jeopardizing future requirements.

As in previous studies, the Army conducted a comprehensive review of all installations. To facilitate a fair comparison, the Army grouped installations into categories with similar missions, capabilities and characteristics. After developing a set of measurable attributes related to DoD's four selection criteria for military value, the Army then assigned weights to reflect the relative importance of each measure. Next, the Army collected data on its installations and estimated their relative importance, using established quantitative techniques to assemble installation assessments.

Using both the installation assessments and the stationing strategy, the Army determined the military value of each installation. These appraisals represented the Army's best judgment on the relative merit of each installation and were the basis for selecting installations that were studied further for closure or realignment.

Once the list of final study candidates received approval by the Secretary of the Army, a variety of alternatives were examined in an effort to identify the most feasible and cost-effective way to close or realign. Subsequently, the Army reviewed alternatives recommended by DoD's Joint Cross Service Groups and incorporated those that made sense and saved money. The Army applied DoD's remaining four selection criteria by analyzing the financial, economic, community and environmental impacts of each alternative, using DoD's standard models. The Army's senior leaders reviewed the results of these analyses and discontinued studies of alternatives that were financially or operationally infeasible.

During the course of the study effort, the Army Audit Agency performed independent tests and evaluations to check mathematical computations and ensure the accuracy of data and reasonableness of assumptions throughout every step of analysis. The General Accounting Office monitored the Army's process from the very beginning and met regularly with the Army's auditors as well as officials from The Army Basing Study (TABS).

The Secretary of the Army, with advice from the Chief of Staff, recommended installations for closure or realignment to the Secretary of Defense based upon the DoD Force Structure Plan and the selection criteria established under Public Law 101-510, as amended.

Recommendations and Justifications

Fort McClellan, Alabama

Recommendation: Close Fort McClellan, except minimum essential land and facilities for a Reserve Component enclave and minimum essential facilities, as necessary, to provide auxiliary support to the chemical demilitarization operation at Anniston Army Depot. Relocate the U. S. Army Chemical and Military Police Schools to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, upon receipt of the required permits. Relocate the Defense Polygraph Institute (DODPI) to Fort Jackson, South Carolina. License Pelham Range and current Guard facilities to the Alabama Army National Guard.

Justification: This closure recommendation is based upon the assumption that requisite permits can be granted to allow operation of the Chemical Defense Training Facility at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. The Governor of the State of Missouri has indicated that an expeditious review of the permit application can be accomplished.

Collocation allows the Army to focus on the doctrinal and force development requirements of Engineers, Military Police, and the Chemical Corps. The synergistic advantages of training and development programs are: coordination, employment, and removal of obstacles; conduct of river crossing operations; operations in rear areas or along main supply routes; and counter-drug operations. The missions of the three branches will be more effectively integrated.

This recommendation differs from the Army's prior closure recommendations submitted to the 1991 and 1993 Commissions. The Army will relocate the Chemical Defense Training Facility (CDTF) to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. By relocating the CDTF, the Army can continue providing live-agent training to all levels of command. The Army is the only Service that conducts live agent training, and it will continue this training at Fort Leonard Wood.

The Army has considered the use of some Fort McClellan assets for support of the chemical demilitarization mission at Anniston Army Depot. The Army will use the best available assets to provide the necessary support to Anniston's demilitarization mission.

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$259 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of

\$122 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$45 million with a return on investment expected in six years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$316 million.

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 10,720 jobs (8,536 direct jobs and 2,184 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Anniston, AL Metropolitan Statistical Area, which represents 17.3 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 14.7 percent of employment in the area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installations.

Fort Chaffee, Arkansas

Recommendation: Close Fort Chaffee, except minimum essential buildings, and ranges for Reserve Component (RC) training as an enclave.

Justification: In the past ten years, the Army has significantly reduced its active and reserve forces. The Army must reduce excess infrastructure to meet future requirements.

Fort Chaffee is the former home of the Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC). In 1991, the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission approved the JRTC's relocation to Fort Polk, LA. The transfer was completed in 1992. The post is managed by an Active Component/civilian staff, although it possesses virtually no Active Component tenants.

Fort Chaffee ranked last in military value when compared to other major training area installations. The Army will retain some ranges for use by the RC units stationed in the area. Annual training for Reserve Component units which now use Fort Chaffee can be conducted at other installations in the region, including Fort Polk, Fort Riley and Fort Sill. The Army intends to license required land and facilities to the Army National Guard.

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$10 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$39 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$13 million with a return on investment expected in one year. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$167 million.

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 352 jobs (247 direct jobs and 105 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Fort Smith, AR-OK Metropolitan Statistical Area, which represents 0.3 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 0.4 percent of employment in the area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installation.

Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Colorado

Recommendation: Close Fitzsimons Army Medical Center (FAMC), except for Edgar J. McWhethy Army Reserve Center. Relocate the Medical Equipment and Optical School and Optical Fabrication Laboratory to Fort Sam Houston, TX. Relocate Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS) activities to Denver leased space. Relocate other tenants to other installations.

Justification: FAMC is low in military value compared to other medical centers. This recommendation avoids anticipated need for estimated \$245 million construction to replace FAMC while preserving health care services through other more cost-effective means. This action will offset any loss of medical services through: phased-in CHAMPUS and Managed Care Support contracts; increased services at Fort Carson and US Air Force Academy; and redistribution of Medical Center patient load from Region Eight to other Medical Centers. FAMC is not collocated with a sizable active component population. Its elimination does not jeopardize the Army's capability to surge to support two near-simultaneous major regional contingencies, or limit the Army's capability to provide wartime medical support in the theater of operations. Closure of this medical center allows redistribution of medical military personnel to other medical centers to absorb the diverted medical center patient load. These realignments avoid a significant cost of continuing to operate and maintain facilities at this stand-alone medical center. DoD's Joint Cross-Service Group for Military Treatment Facilities supports the closure of Fitzsimons.

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$142 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of \$39 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$34 million with a return on investment expected in three years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$299 million.

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 4,489 jobs (2,903 direct jobs and 1,586 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Denver, CO Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, which represents 0.4 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 0.8 percent of employment in the area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installations.

Price Support Center, Illinois

Recommendation: Close Charles Melvin Price Support Center, except a small reserve enclave and a storage area.

Justification: Charles Melvin Price Support Center provides area support and military housing to the Army and other Federal activities in the St. Louis, MO, area. It is low in military value compared to similar installations. Its tenants, including a recruiting company and a criminal investigative unit, can easily relocate.

This recommendation is related to the Army's recommendation to relocate Aviation-Troop Command (ATCOM) from St. Louis, MO, to other locations. A reduction in the Army's presence in the area warrants a corresponding reduction in Charles Melvin Price Support Center.

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$4 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$35 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$9 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$116 million.

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 363 jobs (225 direct jobs and 138 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the St. Louis, MO-IL Metropolitan Statistical Area, which represents less than 0.1 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 0.6 percent of employment in the area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installations.

Savanna Army Depot Activity, Illinois

Recommendation: Close Savanna Army Depot Activity (ADA). Relocate the United States Army Defense Ammunition Center and School (USADACS) to McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, Oklahoma.

Justification: This recommendation is supported by the Army's long range operational assessment. The Army has adopted a "tiered" ammunition depot concept to reduce infrastructure, eliminate static non-required ammunition stocks, decrease manpower requirements, increase efficiencies and permit the Army to manage a smaller stockpile. The tiered depot concept reduces the number of active storage sites and makes efficiencies possible:

(1) Tier 1 - Active Core Depots. These installations will support a normal/full-up activity level with a stockage configuration of primarily required stocks and minimal non-required stocks requiring demilitarization. Normal activity includes daily receipts/issues of training stocks, storage of war reserve stocks required in contingency operations and additional war reserve stocks to augment lower level tier installation power projection capabilities. Installations at this activity level will receive requisite levels of storage support, surveillance, inventory, maintenance and demilitarization.

(2) Tier 2 - Cadre Depots. These installations normally will perform static storage of follow-on war reserve requirements. Daily activity will be minimal for receipts/issues. Workload will focus on maintenance, surveillance, inventory and demilitarization operations. These installations will have minimal staffs unless a contingency arises.

(3) Tier 3 - Caretaker Depots. Installations designated as Tier 3 will have minimal staffs and store stocks no longer required until demilitarized or relocated. The Army plans to eliminate its stocks at these sites no later than year 2001. Savanna Army Depot Activity is a Tier 3 depot.

USADACS performs the following basic functions: munitions training, logistics engineering, explosive safety, demilitarization research and development, technical assistance, and career management. Relocation of USADACS to McAlester Army Ammunition Plant (AAP) allows it to collocate with an active ammunition storage and production operation. McAlester AAP, a Tier 1 depot, is the best for providing the needed capabilities.

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$38 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of \$12 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$13 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 \$112 million.

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 627 jobs (450 direct jobs and 177 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Carroll County, IL, area, which represents 8.2 percent of the area's employment. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installations.

Fort Ritchie, Maryland

Recommendation: Close Fort Ritchie. Relocate the 1111th Signal Battalion and 1108th Signal Brigade to Fort Detrick, MD. Relocate Information Systems Engineering Command elements to Fort Huachuca, AZ.

Justification: This recommendation assumes that base support for Defense Intelligence Agency and other National Military Command Center support elements will be provided by nearby Fort Detrick. Closing Fort Ritchie and transferring support elements of the National Military Command Center to Fort Detrick will: (a) maintain operational mission support to geographically unique Sites R and C (National Military Command Center) for the Joint Chiefs of Staff; (b) capitalize on existing facilities at Site R and C to minimize construction; (c) maintain an active use and continuous surveillance of Site R and Site C facilities to maintain readiness; (d) collocate signal units that were previously separated at two different garrisons; (e) consolidate major portion of Information Systems Engineering Command-CONUS with main headquarters of Information Systems Engineering Command to improve synergy of information system operations; and (f) provide a direct support East Coast Information Systems Engineering Command field element to respond to regional requirements. These relocations, collocations and consolidations allow the elimination of Fort Ritchie's garrison and avoids significant costs associated with the continued operation and maintenance of support facilities at a small installation.

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$93 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$83 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$65 million with a return on investment expected in one year. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$712 million.

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 3,210 jobs (2,344 direct jobs and 866 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Hagerstown, MD Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, which represents 4.8 percent of the area's employment. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installations.

Selfridge Army Garrison, Michigan

Recommendation: Close U.S. Army Garrison, Selfridge.

Justification: Closing Selfridge eliminates an installation that exists primarily to provide housing for activities (predominantly Detroit Arsenal) located in the immediate area although such support can be provided through a less costly alternative. Sufficient commercial housing is available on the local economy for military personnel using Variable Housing Allowance/Basic Allowance for Quarters. Closure avoids the cost of continued operation and maintenance of unnecessary support facilities. This recommendation will not degrade local military activities.

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$5 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$47 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$10 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$140 million.

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 867 jobs (536 direct jobs and 331 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Detroit, MI Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, which represents less than 0.1 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 less than 0.1 percent of employment in the area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installations.

Bayonne Military Ocean Terminal, New Jersey

Recommendation: Close Bayonne Military Ocean Terminal. Relocate the Military Transportation Management Command (MTMC) Eastern Area Command Headquarters and the traffic management portion of the 1301st Major Port Command to Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. Retain an enclave for the Navy Military Sealift Command, Atlantic, and Navy Resale and Fashion Distribution Center.

Justification: This recommendation is supported by the Army's long range operational assessment. The primary mission of Bayonne is the shipment of general bulk cargo. It has no capability to ship bulk munitions. There are sufficient commercial port facilities on the

East and Gulf Coasts to support power projection requirements with a minimal loss to operational capability. Bayonne provides the Army with few military capabilities that cannot be accomplished at commercial ports.

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$44 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of \$8 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$10 million with a return on investment expected in five years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$90 million.

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 2,105 jobs (1,367 direct jobs and 738 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Jersey City, NJ Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, which represents 0.8 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 0.8 percent of employment in the area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installations.

Seneca Army Depot, New York

Recommendation: Close Seneca Army Depot, except an enclave to store hazardous material and ores.

Justification: This recommendation is supported by the Army's long range operational assessment. The Army has adopted a "tiered" ammunition depot concept to reduce infrastructure, eliminate static non-required ammunition stocks, decrease manpower requirements, increase efficiencies and permit the Army to manage a smaller stockpile. The tiered depot concept reduces the number of active storage sites and makes efficiencies possible:

(1) Tier 1 - Active Core Depots. These installations will support a normal/full-up activity level with a stockage configuration of primarily required stocks and minimal non-required stocks requiring demilitarization. Normal activity includes daily receipts/issues of training stocks, storage of war reserve stocks required in contingency operations and additional war reserve stocks to augment lower level tier installation power projection capabilities. Installations at this activity level will receive requisite levels of storage support, surveillance, inventory, maintenance and demilitarization.

(2) Tier 2 - Cadre Depots. These installations normally will perform static storage of follow-on war reserve requirements. Daily activity will be minimal for receipts/issues. Workload will focus on maintenance, surveillance, inventory and demilitarization operations. These installations will have minimal staffs unless a contingency arises.

(3) Tier 3 - Caretaker Depots. Installations designated as Tier 3 will have minimal staffs and store stocks no longer required until demilitarized or relocated. The Army plans to eliminate stocks at these sites no later than year 2001. Seneca Army Depot is a Tier 3 depot.

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$15 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$34 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$21 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$242 million.

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 463 jobs (325 direct jobs and 138 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Seneca County, NY, economic area, which represents 3.2 percent of the area's employment. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installations.

Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania

Recommendation: Close Fort Indiantown Gap, except minimum essential facilities as a Reserve Component enclave.

Justification: In the past ten years, the Army significantly reduced its active and reserve forces. The Army must reduce excess infrastructure to meet future requirements.

Fort Indiantown Gap is low in military value compared to other major training area installations. Although managed by an Active Component garrison, it has virtually no Active Component tenants. Annual training for Reserve Component units which now use Fort Indiantown Gap can be conducted at other installations in the region, including Fort Dix, Fort A.P. Hill and Fort Drum.

Fort Indiantown Gap is owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and leased by the U.S. Army through 2049 for \$1. The government can terminate the lease with one year's written notice. Facilities erected during the duration of the lease are the property of the U.S. and may be disposed of, provided the premises are restored to their natural condition.

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$13 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$67 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$23 million with a return on investment expected in one year. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$285 million.

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 789 jobs (521 direct jobs and 268 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA Metropolitan Statistical Area, which represents 0.2 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 increase equal to 0.2 percent of employment in the area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installations.

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.

Fort Pickett, Virginia

Recommendation: Close Fort Pickett, except minimum essential training areas and facilities as an enclave for the Reserve Components. Relocate the Petroleum Training Facility to Fort Dix, NJ.

Justification: In the past ten years, the Army has reduced its active and reserve forces considerably. The Army must reduce excess infrastructure to meet the needs of the future.

Fort Pickett is very low in military value compared to other major training area installations. It has virtually no Active Component tenants. Annual training for reserve units that now use Fort Pickett can be conducted easily at other installations in the region, including Fort Bragg, Fort A.P. Hill and Camp Dawson. The Army intends to license required facilities and training areas to the Army National Guard.

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$25 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$41 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$21 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$241 million.

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 362 jobs (254 direct jobs and 108 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Nottoway & Dinwiddie Counties, VA area, which represents 0.8 percent of the area's employment. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installations.

Fort Greely, Alaska

Recommendation: Realign Fort Greely by relocating the Cold Region Test Activity (CRTA) and Northern Warfare Training Center (NWTC) to Fort Wainwright, Alaska.

Justification: Fort Greely currently supports two tenant activities (CRTA and NWTC) and manages training areas for maneuver and range firing. Over 662,000 acres of range and training areas are used by both the Army and the Air Force. These valuable training lands will be retained.

The Army has recently reduced the NWTC by over half its original size and transferred oversight responsibilities to the U.S. Army, Pacific. The garrison staff will reduce in size and continue to support the important testing and training missions. The Army intends to use Fort Wainwright as the base of operations (107 miles away) for these activities, and "safari" them to Fort Greely, as necessary. This allows the Army to reduce its presence at Fort Greely, reduce excess capacity and perform essential missions at a much lower cost. The Army intends to retain facilities at Bolio Lake (for CRTA), Black Rapids (for NWTC), Allen Army Airfield, and minimal necessary garrison facilities to maintain the installation for contingency missions.

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$23 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$43 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$19 million with a return on investment expected in one year. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$225 million.

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 969 jobs (724 direct jobs and 245 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Southeast Fairbanks Census Area, AK, which represents 36.3 percent of the area's employment. There are no known environmental impediments at the realigning or receiving installations.

Fort Hunter Liggett, California

Recommendation: Realign Fort Hunter Liggett by relocating the U.S. Army Test and Experimentation Center (TEC) missions and functions to Fort Bliss, Texas. Eliminate the Active Component mission. Retain minimum essential facilities and training area as an enclave to support the Reserve Components (RC).

Justification: Fort Hunter Liggett is low in military value compared to other major training area installations and has few Active Component tenants. Relocation of the Test and

Experimentation Center optimizes the unique test capabilities afforded by Fort Bliss and White Sands Missile Range.

Fort Hunter Liggett's maneuver space is key to Reserve Component training requirements. Since it is a primary maneuver area for mechanized units in the western United States, retention of its unique training lands is essential.

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$6 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$12 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$5 million with a return on investment expected in one year. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$64 million.

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 686 jobs (478 direct jobs and 208 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Salinas, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area, which represents 0.3 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 increase equal to 0.32 percent of employment in the area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installations.

Sierra Army Depot, California

Recommendation: Realign Sierra Army Depot by eliminating the conventional ammunition mission and reducing it to a depot activity. Retain an enclave for the Operational Project Stock mission and the static storage of ores.

Justification: This recommendation is supported by the Army's long range operational assessment. The Army has adopted a "tiered" ammunition depot concept to reduce infrastructure, eliminate static non-required ammunition stocks, decrease manpower requirements, increase efficiencies and permit the Army to manage a smaller stockpile. The tiered depot concept reduces the number of active storage sites and makes efficiencies possible:

(1) Tier 1 - Active Core Depots. These installations will support a normal/full-up activity level with a stockage configuration of primarily required stocks and minimal non-required stocks requiring demilitarization. Normal activity includes daily receipts/issues of training stocks, storage of war reserve stocks required in contingency operations and additional war reserve stocks to augment lower level tier installation power projection

capabilities. Installations at this activity level will receive requisite levels of storage support, surveillance, inventory, maintenance and demilitarization.

(2) Tier 2 - Cadre Depots. These installations normally will perform static storage of follow-on war reserve requirements. Daily activity will be minimal for receipts/issues. Workload will focus on maintenance, surveillance, inventory and demilitarization operations. These installations will have minimal staffs unless a contingency arises.

(3) Tier 3 - Caretaker Depots. Installations designated as Tier 3 will have minimal staffs and store stocks no longer required until demilitarized or relocated. The Army plans to eliminate stocks at these sites no later than year 2001. Sierra Army Depot is a Tier 3 Depot.

Complete closure is not possible, since Sierra is the Center of Technical Excellence for Operational Project Stocks. This mission entails the management, processing and maintenance of: Force Provider (550-man tent city), Inland Petroleum Distribution System; and Water Support System. It also stores such stocks as Clam Shelters (mobile maintenance tents), bridging, and landing mats for helicopters. The cost of relocating the Operational Project Stocks is prohibitively expensive. Therefore, the Army will retain minimum essential facilities for storage.

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$14 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$55 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$29 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$333 million.

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 839 jobs (592 direct jobs and 247 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Lassen County, CA economic area, which represents 7.4 percent of the area's employment. There are no known environmental impediments at the realigning or receiving installations.

Fort Meade, Maryland

Recommendation: Realign Fort Meade by reducing Kimbrough Army Community Hospital to a clinic. Eliminate inpatient services.

Justification: This recommendation, suggested by the Joint Cross-Service Group on Medical Treatment, eliminates excess medical treatment capacity at Fort Meade, MD by eliminating inpatient services at Kimbrough Army Community Hospital. Inpatient care would be provided by other military medical activities and private facilities through Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS).

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$2 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$16 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$4 million with a return on investment expected in one year. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$50 million.

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 203 jobs (129 direct jobs and 74 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Baltimore, MD Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, which represents less than 0.1 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 less than 0.1 percent of employment in the area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installations.

Detroit Arsenal, Michigan

Recommendation: Realign Detroit Arsenal by closing and disposing of the Detroit Army Tank Plant.

Justification: Detroit Tank Plant, located on Detroit Arsenal, is one of two Army Government-Owned, Contractor-Operated tank production facilities. A second facility is located at Lima, Ohio, (Lima Army Tank Plant). The Detroit plant is not as technologically advanced as the Lima facility and is not configured for the latest tank production. Moreover, retaining the plant as a "rebuild" facility is not practical since Anniston Army Depot is capable of rebuilding and repairing the M1 Tank and its principal components. Accordingly, the Detroit Tank Plant is excess to Army requirements.

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$1 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$8 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$3 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$38 million.

Impacts: This recommendation will not affect any jobs in the Detroit, MI Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area. There are no known environmental impediments at the realigning site.

Fort Dix, New Jersey

Recommendation: Realign Fort Dix by replacing the Active Component garrison with a U.S. Army Reserve garrison. Retain minimum essential ranges, facilities, and training areas required for Reserve Component (RC) training as an enclave.

Justification: In the past ten years, the Army has significantly reduced its active and reserve forces. The Army must reduce excess infrastructure to meet the needs of the future.

This proposal retains facilities and training areas essential to support Army National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve units in the Mid-Atlantic states. However, it reduces base operations and real property maintenance costs by eliminating excess facilities. Additionally, this reshaping will truly move Fort Dix into a preferred role of RC support. It retains an Army Reserve garrison to manage Fort Dix and provides a base to support RC logistical requirements. The Army intends to continue the Army National Guard's current license of buildings.

Various U.S. Army National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve activities regularly train at Fort Dix. The post houses the National Guard High Technology Training Center, a unique facility providing state-of-the-art training devices for guardsmen and reservists in a 12-state area. Fort Dix's geographic proximity to a large portion of the nation's RC forces and the air and seaports of embarkation make it one of the most suitable RC Major Training Areas in the United States. This recommendation is consistent with the decision of the 1991 Commission, but better aligns the operation of the installation with its users.

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$19 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$112 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$38 million with a return on investment expected in one year. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$478 million.

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 1,164 jobs (739 direct jobs and 425 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Philadelphia, PA-NJ Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, which represents less than 0.1 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 1.2 percent of employment in the area. There are no known environmental impediments at the realigning or receiving installations.

Fort Hamilton, New York

Recommendation: Realign Fort Hamilton. Dispose of all family housing. Retain minimum essential land and facilities for existing Army units and activities. Relocate all Army Reserve units from Caven Point, New Jersey, to Fort Hamilton.

Justification: Fort Hamilton is low in military value compared to the other command and control/administrative support installations. The post has limited capacity for additional growth or military development. No new or additional missions are planned.

This proposal reduces the size of Fort Hamilton by about one-third to support necessary military missions in the most cost effective manner. The New York Area Command, which includes protocol support to the United Nations, will remain at Fort Hamilton. Another installation will assume the area support currently provided to the New York area.

The Armed Forces Reserve Center at Caven Point was built in 1941. Its sole mission is to support reserve component units. The buildings on the 35-acre parcel are in poor condition. Relocating to Fort Hamilton will allow the Army Reserve to eliminate operating expenses in excess of \$100 thousand per year.

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$2 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$3 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$7 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$74 million.

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 85 jobs (52 direct jobs and 33 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the New York, NY, Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, which represents less than 0.1 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 0.1 percent of employment in the area. There are no known environmental impediments at the realigning or receiving installations.

Kelly Support Center, Pennsylvania

Recommendation: Realign the Kelly Support Center by consolidating Army Reserve units onto three of its five parcels. Dispose of the remaining two parcels. Relocate the Army Reserve's leased maintenance activity in Valley Grove, WV, to the Kelly Support Center.

Justification: Kelly Support Center, a sub-installation of Fort Drum, NY, provides administrative and logistical support to Army Reserve units in western Pennsylvania. It comprises five separate parcels of property.

The Kelly Support Center is last in military value compared to other command and control/administrative support installations. Reserve usage is limited to monthly weekend drills. It possesses no permanent facilities or mobilization capability.

This proposal eliminates two parcels of property, approximately 232 acres and 500,000 square feet of semi-permanent structures, from the Army's inventory. Since there are no other feasible alternatives, the Army is retaining three small parcels for Army Reserve functions and Readiness Group Pittsburgh.

Relocating the Army's Reserve activity from Valley Grove Area Maintenance Support Activity, WV, to the Kelly Support Center consolidates it with its parent unit and saves \$28,000 per year in lease costs.

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$36 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of \$22 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$5 million with a return on investment expected in six years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$28 million.

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 209 jobs (128 direct jobs and 81 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, & Westmoreland Counties, PA, area which represents less than 0.1 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 0.1 percent of employment in the area. There are no known environmental impediments at the realigning or receiving installations.

Letterkenny Army Depot, Pennsylvania

Recommendation: 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 system workload to Tobyhanna Army Depot.

Justification: Letterkenny 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, Letterkenny 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. The heavy combat vehicle mission from Anniston cannot be absorbed at Letterkenny without major construction and facility renovations. Available maintenance capacity at Anniston and Tobyhanna makes the realigning Letterkenny to the two depots the most logical in terms of military value and cost effectiveness. Closure of Letterkenny is supported by the Joint Cross-Service Group for Depot Maintenance.

The Army's recommendation to transfer missile workload to Tobyhanna Army Depot preserves Letterkenny's missile disassembly and storage mission. It capitalizes on Tobyhanna's electronics focus and retains DoD missile system repair at a single Army depot.

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$50 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$207 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$78 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$952 million.

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 4,126 jobs (2,090 direct jobs and 2,036 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Franklin County, PA area, which represents 6.6 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 8.5 percent of employment in the area. There are no known environmental impediments at the realigning or receiving installations.

Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico

Recommendation: Realign Fort Buchanan by reducing garrison management functions and disposing of family housing. Retain an enclave for the reserve components, Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) and the Antilles Consolidated School.

Justification: Fort Buchanan, a sub-installation of Fort McPherson, provides administrative, logistical and mobilization support to Army units and activities in Puerto Rico and the Caribbean region. Tenants include a U.S. Army Reserve headquarters, AAFES and a DoD-operated school complex. Although the post is managed by an active component garrison, it supports relatively few active component tenants. The family housing will close. The activities providing area support will relocate to Roosevelt Roads Navy Base and other sites. The Army intends to license buildings to the Army National Guard, that they currently occupy.

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$74 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of \$50 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$10 million with a return on investment expected in seven years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$45 million.

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 289 jobs (182 direct jobs and 107 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the San Juan, PR economic area which represents 0.1 percent of the area's employment. There are no known environmental impediments at the realigning or receiving installations.

Dugway Proving Ground, Utah

Recommendation: Realign Dugway Proving Ground by relocating the smoke and obscurant mission to Yuma Proving Ground, AZ, and some elements of chemical/biological research to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD. Dispose of English Village and retain test and experimentation facilities necessary to support Army and DoD missions.

Justification: Dugway is low in military value compared to other proving grounds. Its test facilities conduct both open air and laboratory chemical/biological testing in support of various Army and DoD missions. The testing is important as are associated security and safety requirements. However, this recommendation enables the Army to continue these important missions and also reduce costly overhead at Dugway.

Yuma can assume Dugway's programmed smoke and obscurant testing. Aberdeen Proving Ground can accept the laboratory research and development portion of the chemical/biological mission from Dugway, since it is currently performing chemical and biological research in facilities that carry equivalent bio/safety levels. Open air and simulant testing missions will remain at Dugway.

The State of Utah has expressed an interest in using English Village and associated firing and training ranges at Dugway for the National Guard, including the establishment of an artillery training facility.

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$25 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$61 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$26 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$307 million.

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 1,715 jobs (1,096 direct jobs and 619 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Tooele County, UT economic area, which represents 13.0 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 36.6 percent of employment in the area. There are no known environmental impediments at the realigning or receiving installations.

Fort Lee, Virginia

Recommendation: Realign Fort Lee, by reducing Kenner Army Community Hospital to a clinic. Eliminate inpatient services.

Justification: This recommendation, suggested by the Joint Cross-Service Group on Medical Treatment, eliminates excess medical treatment capacity at Fort Lee, VA by eliminating inpatient services at Kenner Army Community Hospital. Inpatient care would be provided by other nearby military medical activities and private facilities through Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS).

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$2 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$16 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$4 million with a return on investment expected in one year. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$51 million.

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 321 jobs (205 direct jobs and 116 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Richmond-Petersburg, VA Metropolitan Statistical Area, which represents 0.1 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 increase equal to 0.1 percent of employment in the area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installations.

Branch U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Lompoc, California

Recommendation: Close Branch U.S. Disciplinary Barracks (USDB), Lompoc, CA.

Justification: Branch USDB, Lompoc consists of approximately 4,000 acres and 812,000 square feet of detention facilities. It is permitted to and operated by the Federal Bureau of Prisons. There are no Army activities on USDB, Lompoc. Accordingly, it is excess to the Army's requirements.

Return on Investment: There is no one-time cost to implement this recommendation. There are no costs and savings during the implementation period. There are no annual recurring savings after implementation. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$0 million.

Impacts: This recommendation will not affect any jobs in the Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA economic area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing site.

East Fort Baker, California

Recommendation: Close East Fort Baker. Relocate all tenants to other installations that meet mission requirements. Return all real property to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

Justification: East Fort Baker is at the north end of the Golden Gate Bridge in Marin County, CA. The post consists of approximately 347 acres and 390,000 square feet of facilities. It provides facilities and housing for the Headquarters, 91st Training Division (U.S. Army Reserve) and the 6th Recruiting Brigade, Army Recruiting Command. The 91st Training Division has a requirement to remain in the San Francisco Bay area, while the 6th Recruiting Brigade has a regional mission associated with the western United States. Both the 6th Recruiting Brigade and the 91st Training Division can easily relocate to other installations. The 91st Training Division will relocate to Parks Reserve Forces Training Area, where it better aligns with its training mission. Closing East Fort Baker saves

operations and support costs by consolidating tenants to other military installations without major construction.

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$8 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of \$1 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$2 million with a return on investment expected in five years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$15 million.

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 152 jobs (97 direct jobs and 55 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the San Francisco, CA Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, which represents less than 0.1 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 0.5 percent of employment in the area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installations.

Rio Vista Army Reserve Center, California

Recommendation: Close Rio Vista Army Reserve Center.

Justification: Rio Vista Army Reserve Center consists of approximately 28 acres. It formerly supported an Army Reserve watercraft unit. Since Reserve Components no longer use Rio Vista Reserve Center, it is excess to the Army's requirements. Closing Rio Vista will save base operations and maintenance funds and provide reuse opportunities for approximately 28 acres.

Return on Investment: There is no one-time cost to implement this recommendation. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$1 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.1 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$2 million.

Impacts: This recommendation will not affect any jobs in the Vallejo-Fairfield-NAPA, CA Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving sites.

Stratford Army Engine Plant, Connecticut

Recommendation: Close Stratford Army Engine Plant.

Justification: The Stratford facility has produced engines for heavy armor vehicles and rotary wing aircraft. Reduced production requirements and the Army's increased capability for rebuild and repair have eliminated the need for the Stratford Army Engine Plant. There is no requirement for use of the installation by either the Active or Reserve Components.

The Army has an extensive capability to repair engines at Anniston and Corpus Christi Army Depots. The current inventory for these engines meets projected operational requirements. During mobilization, the capability to rebuild engines can be increased at both depots. In the event of an extended national emergency that would deplete stocks, the depots could reconfigure to assemble new engines from parts provided by the manufacturer until mothballed facilities become operational. Prior to closing the facility, the contractor will complete all existing contracts.

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$2 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$24 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$6 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$80 million.

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 3 jobs (2 direct jobs and 1 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Fairfield County, CT economic area, which represents 0 percent of the area's employment. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing site.

Big Coppett Key, Florida

Recommendation: Close Big Coppett Key.

Justification: Big Coppett Key, an island near Key West, consists of approximately five acres and 3,000 square feet of facilities. Big Coppett Key formerly provided communications support to United States Army. Since the Army no longer uses Big Coppett Key, it is excess and to Army requirements. Closing Big Coppett Key will save base operations and maintenance funds and provide reuse opportunities.

Return on Investment: There is no one-time cost to implement this recommendation. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$0.05 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.01 million with an immediate return

on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$0.1 million.

Impacts: This recommendation will not affect any jobs in the Monroe County, FL economic area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing site.

Concepts Analysis Agency, Maryland

Recommendation: Close by relocating Concepts Analysis Agency to Fort Belvoir, VA.

Justification: In 1993, the Commission suggested that DoD direct the Services to include a separate category for leased facilities to ensure a bottom-up review of leased space. The Army has conducted a review of activities in leased space to identify opportunities for relocation onto military installations. Because of the cost of leasing, the Army's goal is to minimize leased space when feasible, and maximize the use of government-owned space.

Since Army studies indicate that space is available at Fort Belvoir, the Concepts Analysis Agency can easily relocate with limited renovation. The annual cost of the current lease is \$1.5 million.

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$3.7 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of \$0.4 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.8 million with a return on investment expected in five years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$7 million.

Impacts: This recommendation will not result in a change in employment in the Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area because all affected jobs will remain in that area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing site or receiving installation.

Publications Distribution Center Baltimore, Maryland

Recommendation: Close by relocating the U.S. Army Publications Distribution Center, Baltimore to the U.S. Army Publications Center St. Louis, Missouri.

Justification: Consolidation of the U.S. Army Publications Distribution Center, Baltimore with the U.S. Army Publications Center, St. Louis, combines the wholesale and retail distribution functions of publication distribution into one location. The consolidation eliminates a manual operation at Baltimore in favor of an automated facility at St. Louis and creates efficiencies in the overall distribution process. This move consolidates two leases into one less costly lease.

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$6 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$3 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$3 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 \$35 million.

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 213 jobs (131 direct jobs and 82 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Baltimore, MD Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, which represents less than 0.1 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 less than 0.1 percent of employment in the area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installations.

Hingham Cohasset, Massachusetts

Recommendation: Close Hingham Cohasset.

Justification: Hingham Cohasset, formerly a U.S. Army Reserve Center, is essentially vacant and is excess to the Army's requirements. The site consists of approximately 125 acres and 150,000 square feet of facilities. Closing Hingham Cohasset will save base operations and maintenance funds and provide reuse opportunities.

Return on Investment: There is no one-time cost to implement this recommendation. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$1 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.2 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$2 million.

Impacts: This recommendation will not affect any jobs in the Boston-Worcester-Lawrence-Lowell-Brockton, MA-NH New England County Metropolitan Area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing site.

Sudbury Training Annex, Massachusetts

Recommendation: Close Sudbury Training Annex.

Justification: Sudbury Training Annex, outside Boston, consists of approximately 2,000 acres and 200,000 square feet of facilities. The primary mission of Sudbury Training Annex

is to provide storage facilities for various Department of Defense activities. Sudbury Training Annex is excess to the Army's requirements. Closing the annex will save base operations and maintenance funds and provide reuse opportunities for approximately 2,000 acres.

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$1 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of \$0.1 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.1 million with a return on investment expected in five years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$1 million.

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 21 jobs (13 direct jobs and 8 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Essex-Middlesex-Suffolk-Plymouth and Norfolk Counties, MA, which represents less than 0.1 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 0.1 percent of employment in the area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving sites.

Aviation-Troop Command, Missouri

Recommendation: Disestablish Aviation-Troop Command (ATCOM), and close by relocating its missions/functions as follows:

- Relocate Aviation Research, Development & Engineering Center; Aviation Management; and Aviation Program Executive Offices to Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, AL, to form the Aviation & Missile Command.
- Relocate functions related to soldier systems to Natick Research, Development, Engineering Center, MA, to align with the Soldier Systems Command.
- Relocate functions related to materiel management of communications-electronics to Fort Monmouth, NJ, to align with Communications-Electronics Command.
- Relocate automotive materiel management functions to Detroit Arsenal, MI, to align with Tank-Automotive and Armaments Command.

Justification: In 1993, the Commission suggested that DoD direct the Services to include a separate category for leased facilities to ensure a bottom-up review of leased space. The Army has conducted a review of activities in leased space to identify opportunities for

relocation onto military installations. Because of the cost of leasing, the Army's goal is to minimize leased space, when feasible, and maximize the use of government-owned facilities.

In 1991, the Commission approved the merger of Aviation Systems Command and Troop Systems Command (ATCOM). It also recommended that the Army evaluate the relocation of these activities from leased space to government-owned facilities and provide appropriate recommendations to a subsequent Commission. In 1993, the Army studied the possibility of relocating ATCOM to a military installation and concluded it would be too costly. It is evident that restructuring ATCOM now provides a financially attractive opportunity to relocate.

Significant functional efficiencies are also possible by separating aviation and troop support commodities and relocating these functions to military installations. The aviation support functions realign to Redstone Arsenal to form a new Aviation & Missiles Command. The troop support functions realign to Natick, MA to align with the new Soldier Systems Command.

This recommendation preserves crucial research and development functions while optimizing operational efficiencies. Moving elements of ATCOM to Natick and Redstone Arsenal improves the synergistic effect of research, development and engineering, by facilitating the interaction between the medical, academic, and industrial communities already present in these regions. Vacating the St. Louis lease will collocate/consolidate similar life cycle functions at military installations for improved efficiencies and effectiveness.

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$146 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$9 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$46 million with a return on investment expected in three years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$453 million.

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 7,679 jobs (4,731 direct jobs and 2,948 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the St. Louis, MO-IL Metropolitan Statistical Area, which represents 0.5 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 0.6 percent of employment in the area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing site or receiving installations.

Fort Missoula, Montana

Recommendation: Close Fort Missoula, except an enclave for minimum essential land and facilities to support the Reserve Component units.

Justification: Fort Missoula consists of approximately 35 acres and 180,000 square feet of facilities. It provides administration, supply, training, maintenance, logistics support to Reserve Component forces. The post also provides facilities for the United States Forest Service. Fort Missoula has land and facilities excess to the Army's requirements. Closing Fort Missoula will save base operations and maintenance funds and provide reuse opportunities for approximately 25 acres. The Army intends to continue to license buildings and land currently occupied by the Army National Guard.

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$0.4 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$0.5 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.2 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 \$2 million.

Impacts: This recommendation will not affect any jobs in the Missoula County, MT economic area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installations.

Camp Kilmer, New Jersey

Recommendation: Close Camp Kilmer, except an enclave for minimum necessary facilities to support the Reserve Components.

Justification: Camp Kilmer consists of approximately 75 acres and 331,000 square feet of facilities. The camp provides administration, supply, training, maintenance, and logistics support to Reserve Component forces. The vast majority of the site is excess to the Army's requirements. Closing Camp Kilmer will save base operations and maintenance funds and provide reuse opportunities for approximately 56 acres.

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$0.1 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$1 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.2 million with a return on investment expected in one year. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$3 million.

Impacts: This recommendation will not affect any jobs in the Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NY Metropolitan Statistical Area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installations.

Caven Point Army Reserve Center, New Jersey

Recommendation: Close Caven Point U. S. Army Reserve Center. Relocate its reserve activities to the Fort Hamilton, NY, provided the recommendation to realign Fort Hamilton is approved.

Justification: Caven Point U.S. Army Reserve Center (USARC) is located near Jersey City, NJ, and consists of approximately 45,000 square feet of administrative and maintenance facilities on 35 acres. It is overcrowded and in generally poor condition. The primary mission of Caven Point USARC is to provide administrative, logistics and maintenance support to the Army Reserve. The consolidation of tenants from Caven Point USARC with Reserve Component activities remaining on Fort Hamilton will achieve savings in operations costs.

Return on Investment: The cost and savings information for the closure of Caven Point U.S. Army Reserve Center is included in the recommendation for Fort Hamilton, NY.

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 4 jobs (3 direct jobs and 1 indirect job) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Jersey City, NJ, Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area which represents less than 0.1 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 0.8 percent of employment in the area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installations.

Camp Pedricktown, New Jersey

Recommendation: Close Camp Pedricktown, except the Sievers-Sandberg Reserve Center.

Justification: Camp Pedricktown consists of approximately 82 acres and 260,000 square feet of facilities. Its primary mission is to provide administration, supply, training, maintenance, and logistics support to Reserve Component forces. The vast majority of Camp Pedricktown's land and facilities are excess to Army requirements. Closing it will save base operations and maintenance funds and provide reuse opportunities for approximately 60 acres.

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$0.1 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$2 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.4 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$5 million.

Impacts: This recommendation will not affect any jobs in the Philadelphia, PA-NJ Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installations.

Bellmore Logistics Activity, New York

Recommendation: Close Bellmore Logistics Activity.

Justification: Bellmore Logistics Activity, located on Long Island, consists of approximately 17 acres and 180,000 square feet of facilities. It formerly provided maintenance and logistical support to Reserve Component units. Since Reserve Components no longer use Bellmore Logistics Activity, it is excess to the Army's requirements. Closing Bellmore Logistics Activity will save base operations and maintenance funds and provide reuse opportunities.

Return on Investment: There is no one-time cost to implement this recommendation. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$2 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.3 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$5 million.

Impacts: This recommendation will not affect any jobs in the Nassau-Suffolk, NY Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing site.

Fort Totten, New York

Recommendation: Close Fort Totten, except an enclave for the U. S. Army Reserve. Dispose of family housing.

Justification: Fort Totten, a sub-installation of Fort Hamilton, provides administrative and logistical support to Army Reserve units in the New York City metropolitan area.

Fort Totten is low in military value compared to other command and control/administrative support installations. The post has limited capacity for growth or further military development.

Fort Totten is home to the Ernie Pyle U.S. Army Reserve Center, the largest in the country. Realignment of the Center to nearby Fort Hamilton is not possible since Fort Hamilton has little available space. Therefore, the Army decided to retain this facility as a reserve enclave.

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$4 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$0.1 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$2 million with a return on investment expected in one year. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$17 million.

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 69 jobs (43 direct jobs and 26 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the New York, NY Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, which represents less than 0.1 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 0.1 percent of employment in the area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installations.

Recreation Center #2, North Carolina

Recommendation: Close Recreation Center #2, Fayetteville, NC.

Justification: Recreation Center #2 consists of approximately four acres and 17,000 square feet of community facilities. Recreation Center #2 is currently being leased to the city of Fayetteville, NC, and is excess to the Army's requirements. Closing Recreation Center #2 will provide reuse opportunities.

Return on Investment: There are no costs associated with this recommendation.

Impacts: This recommendation will not affect any jobs in the Fayetteville, NC Metropolitan Statistical Area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing site.

Information Systems Software Command (ISSC), Virginia

Recommendation: Close by relocating Information Systems Software Command to Fort Meade, MD.

Justification: In 1993, the Commission suggested DoD direct the Services to include a separate category for leased facilities to ensure a bottom-up review of leased space. The Army has conducted a review of activities in leased space to identify opportunities for relocation onto military installations. Because of the cost of leasing, the Army's goal is to minimize leased space, when feasible, and maximize the use of government-owned facilities.

This activity can relocate easily for a minor cost. The annual cost of the current lease is \$2 million.

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$6 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of \$2 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$1 million with a return on investment expected in six years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$8 million.

Impacts: This recommendation will not result in a change in employment in the Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area because all affected jobs will remain in that area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing site or receiving installation.

Camp Bonneville, Washington

Recommendation: Close Camp Bonneville.

Justification: Camp Bonneville consists of approximately 4,000 acres and 178,000 square feet of facilities. The primary mission of Camp Bonneville is to provide training facilities for Active and Reserve units. Training currently conducted at Camp Bonneville will be shifted to Fort Lewis, Washington. Accordingly, Camp Bonneville is excess to the Army's requirements. Closing the camp will save base operations and maintenance funds and provide reuse opportunities.

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$0.04 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$0.8 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.2 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$2 million.

Impacts: This recommendation will not affect any jobs in the Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA economic area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing site.

Valley Grove Area Maintenance Support Activity, West Virginia

Recommendation: Close Valley Grove Area Maintenance Support Activity (AMSA). Relocate reserve activity to the Kelly Support Center, PA, provided the recommendation to realign Kelly Support Center is approved.

Justification: Valley Grove AMSA, located in Valley Grove, WV, consists of approximately 10,000 square feet of leased maintenance facilities. Its primary mission is to provide maintenance support to Army Reserve activities. Consolidating tenants from Valley Grove AMSA with the Reserve Component activities remaining on Kelly Support Center will reduce the cost of operation.

Return on Investment: The cost and savings information for the closure of Valley Grove AMSA is included in the recommendation for Charles E. Kelly Support Center.

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 10 jobs (7 direct jobs and 3 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Wheeling, WV-OH, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of the areas employment. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installations.

Tri-Service Project Reliance

Recommendation: Change the recommendation of the 1991 Commission regarding Tri-Service Project Reliance. Upon disestablishment of the U.S. Army Biomedical Research Development Laboratory (USABRDL) at Fort Detrick, MD, do not collocate environmental and occupational toxicology research with the Armstrong Laboratory at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH. Instead relocate the health advisories environmental fate research and military criteria research functions of the Environmental Quality Research Branch to the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency (AEHA), Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, and maintain the remaining functions of conducting non-mammalian toxicity assessment models and on-site biomonitoring research of the Research Methods Branch at Fort Detrick as part of Headquarters, U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command.

Justification: There are no operational advantages that accrue by relocating this activity to Wright-Patterson AFB. Substantial resources were expended over the last 15 years to develop this unique laboratory currently used by researchers from across the DoD, other federal agencies and the academic community. No facilities are available at Wright-

Patterson to accommodate this unique aquatic research activity, which supports environmental quality R&D initiatives developing cost effective alternatives to the use of mammalian species in toxicity testing. Significant new construction is required at Wright Patterson to duplicate facilities at Fort Detrick to continue this critical research. No construction is required at Aberdeen Proving Ground. Furthermore, the quality of water required for the culture of aquatic animals used in this research is not adequate at Wright-Patterson. This would necessitate additional construction and result in either several years of costly overlapping research in Maryland and Ohio, or the loss of over 10 years experience with the unique lab colonies used at Fort Detrick. The Navy and the Air Force agree that true research synergy is possible without executing the planned relocation.

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$0.3 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$4 million. There are no annual recurring savings after implementation. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$4 million.

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 15 jobs (9 direct jobs and 6 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of the areas 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 0.6 percent of employment in the area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installations.

