

FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA (ARMY RECOMMENDATION -OPERATIONAL ARMY (IGPBS))

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Realign Fort Bliss, TX, by relocating air defense artillery units to Fort Sill and relocating 1st Armored Division and various echelons above division units from Germany and Korea to Fort Bliss, TX. Realign Fort Sill by relocating an artillery (Fires) brigade to Fort Bliss. Realign Fort Hood, TX, by relocating maneuver battalions, a support battalion, and aviation units to Fort Bliss, TX. Realign Fort Riley, KS, by inactivating various units, activating a Brigade Combat Team (BCT) and relocating 1st Infantry Division units and various echelons above division units from Germany and Korea to Fort Riley, KS. Realign Fort Campbell, KY, by relocating an attack aviation battalion to Fort Riley, KS.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

This proposal ensures the Army has sufficient infrastructure, training land and ranges to meet the requirements to transform the Operational Army as identified in the Twenty Year Force Structure Plan. It also ensures the Army maintains adequate surge capacity. As part of the modular force transformation, the Army is activating 10 new combat arms brigades for a total of 43 active component brigade combat teams (BCTs). Including the results of the Integrated Global Presence and Basing Strategy (IGPBS), the number of BCTs stationed in the United States will rise from twenty-six to forty. Relocating the units listed in this recommendation to Fort Bliss, Fort Riley, and Fort Sill takes advantage of available infrastructure and training land. Fort Bliss and Fort Riley are installations capable of training modular formations, both mounted and dismounted, at home station with sufficient land and facilities to test, simulate, or fire all organic weapon systems. This recommendation enhances home station training and readiness of the units at all installations.

Relocating 1st Armored Division units and echelons above division (EAD) units to Fort Bliss will transform it from an institutional training installation into a major mounted maneuver training installation. This avoids overcrowding and overuse at other installations by stationing them at one of the installations with the greatest capacity. It also creates a potential opportunity for enhanced Operational Testing due to the close proximity of Fort Bliss to White Sands Missile Range.

Relocating an Air Defense Artillery (ADA) unit to Fort Sill supports the establishment of the Net Fires Center, combining the Artillery and ADA schools at Fort Sill and provides a force stabilization opportunity for soldiers in this unit. Relocating the Artillery (Fires) Brigade to Fort Bliss collocates the artillery with the maneuver units at Fort Bliss and vacates space at Fort Sill for the ADA unit.

Realigning Fort Riley by inactivating an Engineer Brigade Headquarters, two other engineer units, two maneuver battalions and other smaller units beginning in FY 06 directly supports the Army's modular force transformation. It also facilitates activating a BCT in FY 06, and relocating 1st Infantry Division Headquarters, the Division Support Command Headquarters, Aviation Brigade units and other units returning from overseas to Fort Riley. The relocation of an attack aviation battalion from Fort Campbell to Fort Riley supports the formation of a multifunctional aviation brigade at Fort Riley.

The Army obtained approval to temporarily station a BCT at Fort Hood in 2005 and another BCT at Fort Bliss in 2006. This recommendation validates the stationing of that BCT at Fort Bliss and relocates two maneuver battalions, an armored reconnaissance squadron and a support battalion from Fort Hood to support the activation at Fort Bliss. Relocating these battalions will provide the assets necessary to accomplish the activation. Relocating aviation units from Fort Hood supports the activation of a multifunctional aviation brigade.

While this recommendation does not in BRAC terms save money, the costs are mitigated by the non-BRAC savings that will accrue to the Department from the closure or realignment of the overseas locations from which these units come. Those non-BRAC savings amount to \$4,400M during the 6-year period and approximately \$20,000M of 20-year net present value savings.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

Fort Bliss, TX was the only installation to express community issues to the Commission concerning the relocation of an operational air defense artillery (ADA) brigade to Fort Sill, OK. The Fort Bliss community argued relocating an operational ADA brigade to Fort Sill does not sufficiently consider the brigade's strategic deployment and training requirements. The community also believed that the certified data undervalued the airspace capacity at Fort Bliss. They urged the Commission to retain the ADA missile brigade at Fort Bliss and reject this DoD recommendation.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found that realignments associated with this recommendation were consistent with the DoD justification.

The Commission conducted an independent and in-depth review of the requirements for training and live-fire of these systems. Fort Sill has 42,000 maneuver acres compared with 992,000 maneuver acres at Fort Bliss. While Fort Sill ranges cannot support live fire, and they are not compatible with tank or mechanized infantry unit maneuver requirements, they are compatible with the movement and positioning of artillery units. Field artillery units have trained at Fort Sill successfully for years, and the air defense artillery brigade will be able to accomplish its maneuver training at Fort Sill as well. The Commission's analysis confirmed that ADA units at Fort Sill will have to deploy to Fort Bliss to live-fire. The Avenger system requirement is to live-fire one missile per platoon every six months. Therefore, this will require additional simulation and deployments to Fort Bliss to meet the requirement. However, the Patriot system live-fire requirement is infrequent, with one missile launch per battery every other year, and only if missiles are available. This can be satisfied through simulation and deployments to Fort Bliss in conjunction with other joint exercises, to include Roving Sands.

The Commission found that relocating this brigade was not optimal, but it was suitable and did not rise to the level of a substantial deviation. It enabled the Net Fires center and concepts at Fort Sill through the collocation of an operational ADA brigade with an institutional ADA brigade, thus creating synergies and force stabilization opportunities between the units.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

The Commission found the Secretary's recommendation consistent with the final selection criteria and force structure plan. Therefore, the Commission approved the recommendation of the Secretary.

FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA (ARMY RECOMMENDATION - USAR COMMAND AND CONTROL SOUTHWEST (AR, CA, OK))

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Realign the Joint Force Training Base Los Alamitos, CA, by disestablishing the 63rd Regional Readiness Command (RRC) Headquarters, Robinson Hall, USARC and activating a Southwest Regional Readiness Command headquarters at Moffett Field, CA, in a new AFRC. Realign Camp Pike Reserve Complex, Little Rock, AR, by disestablishing the 90th RRC and activating a Sustainment Brigade. Close the Major General Harry Twaddle United States Armed Forces Reserve Center, Oklahoma City, OK, and relocate the 95th DIV (IT) to Fort Sill, OK. Realign Camp Parks Reserve Forces Training Area, CA, by relocating the 91st Div (TSD) to Fort Hunter Liggett, CA.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities and command and control structure throughout the Southeast Region of the United States. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

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

This recommendation supports the Army Reserve's Command and Control restructuring initiative to reduce Regional Readiness Commands from ten to four. This recommendation transforms Army Reserve command and control by eliminating nondeployable command and control headquarters, transforming excess spaces into deployable units and moving institutional training units onto major training areas. It supports the Army Reserve's Command and Control restructuring initiative to reduce Regional Readiness Commands from ten to four by disestablishing two major peacetime administrative headquarters—the 63d Regional Readiness Command in Los Angeles, CA, and the 90th Regional Readiness Command in Little Rock, AR,—and creating a new consolidated headquarters in their place at Moffett Field, CA. It supports the transformation of Army Reserve Operational Force Structure by activating a sustainment brigade in Little Rock, AR in the place of the 90th RRC, which will increase the deployable capability of the Army Reserve to support the Active Army. The Sustainment brigade is a new operational capability for the Army Reserve. This proposal transforms the Army's training support to the Reserve Component by re-locating the 95th DIV (Institutional Training) from the Major General Harry Twaddle United States Army Reserve Center, Oklahoma City, OK, to Fort Sill, OK, and relocating the 91st Div (Training Support) from Camp Parks Reserve Forces Training Area, CA, to Fort Hunter Liggett, CA which improves operational effectiveness by putting these Training Divisions at major training sites in their regions.

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

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated \$16.8M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs would reduce costs and increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

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

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

There were no formal expressions from the community.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found no reason to disagree with the recommendation of the Secretary of Defense.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

The Commission found the Secretary's recommendation consistent with the final selection criteria and force structure plan. Therefore, the Commission approved the recommendation of the Secretary.

FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA (JOINT CROSS SERVICE GROUP – EDUCATION AND TRAINING; NET FIRES CENTER)

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Realign Fort Bliss, TX, by relocating the Air Defense Artillery (ADA) Center & School to Fort Sill, OK. Consolidate the ADA Center & School with the Field Artillery Center & School to establish a Net Fires Center.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

This recommendation consolidates Net Fires training and doctrine development at a single location. The moves advance the Maneuver Support Center (MANSCEN) model, currently in place at Fort Leonard Wood, which consolidated the Military Police, Engineer, and Chemical Centers and Schools. This recommendation improves the MANSCEN concept by consolidating functionally related branch centers and schools, fostering consistency, standardization, and training proficiency. It also facilitates task force stabilization by combining operational forces with institutional training. In addition, it consolidates both ADA and Field Artillery skill level I courses at one location, allowing the Army to reduce the total number of Military Occupational Skills training locations (reducing the TRADOC footprint). Additionally, it enhances military value, supports the Army's Force Structure Plan, and maintains sufficient surge capability to address unforeseen requirements. It improves training capabilities while eliminating excess capacity at institutional training installations. This provides the same or better level of service at a reduced cost. This recommendation supports Army Transformation by collocating institutional training, Modification Table of organization and Equipment (MTOE) units, research, development, test and evaluation (RDT&E)

organizations, and other TDA units in large numbers on single installations to support force stabilization and engage training.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The Fort Bliss community agreed with the concept of consolidating the ADA and Field Artillery schools to create a Net Fires Center but believed it should be located at Fort Bliss because it would be less expensive at Fort Bliss, and Fort Bliss's missile ranges and maneuver space can accommodate the schools better than Fort Sill. For example, ADA missiles can be live-fired at Fort Bliss. Community representatives maintained that moving the ADA school to Fort Sill would degrade U.S. air defense weapon systems development and allied missile training conducted at Fort Bliss. They claimed that Fort Bliss is large enough to retain all units currently stationed there as well as the 1st Armored Division and that greater opportunity for stabilization exists at Fort Bliss because it will have more units than Fort Sill.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found DoD's recommendation consistent with the Final Selection Criteria and the Force Structure Plan. The Commission carefully considered the seven major concerns raised by the Fort Bliss community. While it is true that ADA missiles cannot be live-fired at Fort Sill, the Commission found that the Army does not require live-firing of these missiles at Fort Sill. Similarly, the Commission found that sufficient training space exists at Fort Sill to accomplish the mission. Related to the concern that U.S. weapons system development and testing at Fort Bliss would be adversely impacted by relocating the ADA school and units to Fort Sill, the Commission found that development and testing are not tied to the location of these organizations and that these functions are principally the responsibility of other organizations. Moreover, the Commission found that training foreign allies at Fort Bliss is independent of the BRAC process, and allies would be free to choose to train at either Fort Bliss or Fort Sill. The Commission found compelling the Army's argument that the highest military value of both forts was obtained by relocating the ADA units from Fort Bliss to Fort Sill, including force and family stabilization. Related to the concern that cost savings would be improved substantially by retaining ADA units at Fort Bliss while assigning other units to Fort Bliss, the Commission found that the approved recommendation correctly prioritized gains in military value relating to mission requirements, warfighting, training, and deployability, rather than generating higher potential cost savings from collocating all units of concern at Fort Bliss.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

The Commission finds the Secretary's recommendation consistent with the final selection criteria and the Force Structure Plan. Therefore, the Commission approves the recommendation of the Secretary.

FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA (JOINT CROSS SERVICE GROUP – HEADQUARTERS AND SUPPORT ACTIVITIES; CONSOLIDATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES INTO JOINT REGIONAL CORRECTION FACILITIES)

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Realign Edwards Air Force Base, CA, Kirtland Air Force Base, NM, and Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA, by relocating the correctional function of each to Marine Corps Air Station, Miramar, CA,

and consolidating them with the correctional function already at Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA, to form a single Level II Southwest Joint Regional Correctional Facility.

Realign Lackland Air Force Base, TX, Fort Knox, KY, and Fort Sill, OK by relocating the correctional function of each to Fort Leavenworth, KS, and consolidating them with the correctional function already at Fort Leavenworth, KS, to form a single Level II Midwest Joint Regional Correctional Facility.

Realign Naval Air Station Jacksonville, FL, and Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL, by relocating the correctional function of each to Naval Weapons Station Charleston, SC, and consolidating them with the correctional function already at Naval Weapons Station Charleston, SC, to form a single Level II Southeastern Joint Regional Correctional Facility.

Realign Naval Support Activity Norfolk, VA, Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA, and Camp LeJeune, NC, by relocating the correctional function of each and consolidating them at Naval Support Activity, Northwest Annex, Chesapeake, VA, to form a single Level II Mid-Atlantic Joint Regional Correctional Facility.

Realign Fort Lewis, WA, by relocating the management of correctional functions to Submarine Base Bangor, WA. The correctional facilities at Submarine Base Bangor, WA, and Fort Lewis, WA, will together form the Level II Northwestern Joint Regional Correctional Facility.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The Department of Defense (DoD) Correctional program exists to enforce the military justice system, ensuring the safety, security, administration, and good order and discipline of its prisoners under guidance of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). The UCMJ is legislation that is contained in Title 10 of the United States Code. It comprises a complete set of criminal military law and code. The DoD Correctional program currently consists of 17 DoD correctional facilities, which incorporate three facility classifications and four custody levels. There are eight Level I, eight Level II and one Level III correctional facilities. Level I is capable of providing pretrial and post-trial confinement up to one-year. Level II is capable of providing pretrial and post-trial confinement for prisoners/inmates with sentences to confinement of five years or less and Level III provides post-trial confinement exceeding five years, one day, to include life and death sentences.

This recommendation creates five Level II Joint Regional Correctional Facilities. The Southwest Joint Regional Correctional Facility consolidates the Naval Consolidated Brig Miramar, Marine Corps Air Station Miramar; the Edwards Confinement Facility, Edwards Air Force Base, CA; the Kirtland Confinement Facility, Kirtland Air Force Base, NM; and the Marine Corps Base Brig, Camp Pendleton, to a single Level II Joint Regional Correctional Facility at Miramar. The Midwestern Joint Regional Correctional Facility consolidates the Lackland Confinement Facility, Lackland Air Force Base, TX, the Army Regional Correctional Facility, Fort Knox, KY, the Army Regional Correctional Facility, Fort Sill, OK, and the components of the US Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, KS, into a single Level II Joint Regional Correctional Facility at Leavenworth. The Southeastern Joint Regional Correctional Facility consolidates the Naval Consolidated Brig Charleston, Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, SC; the Waterfront Brig Jacksonville, Naval Air Station Jacksonville, FL; and the Waterfront Brig Pensacola, Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL, to a single Level II Joint Regional Correctional Facility at Charleston. The Mid-Atlantic Joint Regional Correctional Facility consolidates the Naval Brig Norfolk, Naval Support Activity, Norfolk, VA, Marine Corps Base Brig, Quantico, VA, and Marine Corps Base Brig Camp LeJeune, NC; to a single Level II Joint Regional Correctional Facility at Chesapeake. The Northwestern Joint Regional Correctional Facility consolidates the Army Regional Correctional Facility at Fort Lewis, WA, and the Waterfront Brig Puget Sound, Silverdale, Submarine Base Bangor, WA, to a single Level II Joint Regional Correctional Facility with correctional facilities at both locations.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

There were no formal expressions from the community.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found no reason to disagree with the recommendation of the Secretary of Defense. Many DoD correctional facilities were built in the 1960s and 1970s; some were built in the 1950s. The Commission found that, clearly, new facilities are required to improve safety, security, and efficiency.

FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA (JOINT CROSS SERVICE GROUP – HEADQUARTERS AND SUPPORT ACTIVITIES; DEFENSE FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING SERVICE)

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

The Commission found the Secretary's recommendation consistent with the final selection criteria and the Force Structure Plan. Therefore, the Commission approves the recommendation of the Secretary.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) sites at Rock Island IL; Pensacola Saufley Field, FL; Norfolk Naval Station, VA; Lawton, OK; Pensacola Naval Air Station, FL; Omaha, NE; Dayton, OH; St. Louis, MO; San Antonio, TX; San Diego, CA; Pacific Ford Island, HI; Patuxent River, MD; Limestone, ME; Charleston, SC; Orlando, FL; Rome, NY; Lexington, KY; Kansas City, MO; Seaside, CA; San Bernardino, CA; and Oakland, CA. Relocate and consolidate business, corporate and administrative functions to the Defense Supply Center-Columbus, OH, the Buckley Air Force Base Annex, Denver, CO, or the MG Emmett J. Bean Federal Center, Indianapolis, IN.

Realign DFAS Arlington, VA, by relocating and consolidating business, corporate, and administrative functions to the Defense Supply Center-Columbus, OH, the Buckley Air Force Base Annex, Denver, CO, or the MG Emmett J. Bean Federal Center, Indianapolis, IN. Retain a minimum essential DFAS liaison staff to support the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer, Military Service Chief Financial Officers, and Congressional requirements.

Realign DFAS Cleveland, OH, by relocating and consolidating business, corporate, and administrative functions to the Defense Supply Center-Columbus, OH, the Buckley Air Force Base Annex, Denver, CO, or the MG Emmett J. Bean Federal Center, Indianapolis, IN. Retain an enclave for the Military Retired and Annuitant Pay Services contract function and government oversight.

Realign DFAS Columbus, OH, by relocating up to 55 percent of the Accounting Operation functions and associated corporate and administrative functions to DFAS Denver, CO, or DFAS Indianapolis, IN, and up to 30 percent of the Commercial Pay function and associated corporate and administrative functions to DFAS Indianapolis, IN, for strategic redundancy.

Realign DFAS Denver, CO, by relocating up to 25 percent of the Accounting Operation functions and associated corporate and administrative functions to DFAS Columbus, OH, or DFAS Indianapolis, IN, and up to 35 percent of the Military Pay function and associated corporate and administrative functions to DFAS Indianapolis, IN, for strategic redundancy.

Realign DFAS Indianapolis, IN, by relocating up to 10 percent of the Accounting Operation functions and associated corporate and administrative functions to DFAS Columbus, OH or DFAS Denver, CO, and up

to 20 percent of the Commercial Pay function and associated corporate and administrative functions to DFAS Columbus, OH, for strategic redundancy.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

This action accomplishes a major facilities reduction and business line mission realignment, transforming the current DFAS organization into an optimum facilities configuration, which includes strategic redundancy to minimize risks associated with man-made or natural disasters/challenges. All three of the gaining sites meet DoD Antiterrorism/Force Protection (AT/FP) Standards. The current number of business line operating locations (26) inhibits the ability of DFAS to reduce unnecessary redundancy and leverage benefits from economies of scale and synergistic efficiencies. Overall excess facility capacity includes approximately 43 percent or 1,776,000 Gross Square Feet (GSF) in administrative space and 69 percent or 526,000 GSF in warehouse space with many locations lacking adequate threat protection as defined in DoD AT/FP Standards. Finally, the three locations have potential to evolve into separate Business Line Centers of Excellence and further enhance “unit cost” reductions beyond the BRAC facilities/personnel savings aspect.

The three gaining locations were identified through a process that used Capacity Analysis, Military Value, Optimization Modeling, and knowledge of the DFAS organization and business line mission functions. The Military Value analysis, of 26 business operating locations, ranked the Buckley AF Base Annex, CO, the Defense Supply Center-Columbus, OH, and the MG Emmett J. Bean Federal Center, Indianapolis, IN, as 3, 7, and 9 respectively. The Optimization analysis not only included the factors of available capacity and expansion capability, but also included business line process and business operational considerations in identifying the three-location combination as providing the optimal facilities approach to hosting DFAS business line missions/functions.

Subject matter knowledge of DFAS' three business line missions and its operational components, along with business process review considerations and scenario basing strategy, was used to focus reduction of the 26 locations and identification of the three gaining locations. The scenario basing strategy included reducing the number of locations to the maximum extent possible, while balancing the requirements for an environment meeting DoD Antiterrorist and Force Protection standards, strategic business line redundancy, area workforce availability, and to include an anchor entity for each business line and thus retain necessary organizational integrity to support DoD customer needs while the DFAS organization relocation is executed.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The communities' concerns about DoD's proposed closure of numerous Defense Finance and Accounting Service sites focused on criticism of military value scores. Most stated that the Headquarters & Support Activities-Joint Cross Services Group focused its analysis almost exclusively on physical facility issues and not on work quality or customer input. Some contended that DoD overweighed the value of locations on DoD installations within a controlled perimeter; a consideration they contended was irrelevant to DFAS' mission. Others pointed out facilities proposed for closure despite meeting DoD force protection standards.

In addition, many claimed that the three sites selected by DoD for retention had higher operating costs than many DFAS sites proposed for closure, despite the heavy weight assigned to operating costs in computing military value scores. They also noted that operating costs, and therefore military value scores, were heavily influenced by differing costs for General Service Administration space that are irrelevant to a DFAS site's effectiveness or efficiency and something a DFAS site cannot control. Some sites claimed they provide unique services not properly factored into military value scores. Some communities raised concerns about the choice of sites with high locality pay. Many claimed that only about 10 percent to 15 percent of personnel would move, creating workforce and experience losses that would negatively affect customer service.

Some DFAS facilities had been sited to mitigate the effect of previous BRAC rounds, and their closure would be a heavy blow to communities that may not have fully recovered from previous BRAC actions.

Some argued that DFAS consolidation to the Denver site on Buckley Annex makes no sense as a BRAC recommendation, because another BRAC recommendation would realign the Air Reserve Personnel Center, the site's current major tenant, to another location. Realigning DFAS personnel away from, rather than to, Denver would allow for a full closure of the property.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission identified discrepancies in the DFAS sites' military value scores, but the scores were not DoD's primary site selection driver. Instead, DoD used an optimization model to develop a best-value solution to get to the minimum number of sites. The model's primary focus was potential receiver sites with a large capacity and, in turn, personnel. The Commission acknowledges that the work of DFAS does not have to be done on military installations. The Commission found that in the out-years, DFAS' workforce will continue to decrease due to technology and efficiency improvements, and retaining DoD-owned property could be a liability to the organization. Therefore, as workload and personnel decrease, GSA property or similar types of properties will provide more flexibility for DFAS to reduce its facility footprint.

Further, the Commission found that closing the DFAS located in Denver, CO, at Buckley Annex, combined with other BRAC actions, would enable a full closure of property owned by the Air Force. The DFAS in Columbus and the DFAS in Indianapolis do not afford such an opportunity. Buckley Annex is approximately 38 acres, and DFAS occupies 78 percent of the building on the property. The Commission found that closing the Denver site would require keeping open another major DFAS site in order to retain desired anchor sites for business operations and strategic redundancy. According to DoD, the next major site in their selection process would be the DFAS in Cleveland, OH.

Last, the Commission found that DoD did not adequately consider economic impact in its decision process. The two sites that could have experienced severe impacts are Limestone, ME, and Rome, NY. Retaining these two sites will provide DFAS with needed capacity for business operations and strategic redundancy while also mitigating economic impacts.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

The Commission found that the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final selection criteria 3, 4, and 6 and from the Force Structure Plan. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following:

Close the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) sites at Denver, CO; Rock Island, IL; Pensacola Saufley Field, FL; Naval Station, Norfolk, VA; Lawton, OK; Naval Air Station, Pensacola, FL; Omaha, NE; Dayton, OH; St. Louis, MO; San Antonio, TX; San Diego, CA; Pacific Ford Island, HI; NAS Patuxent River, MD; Charleston, SC; Orlando, FL; Lexington, KY; Kansas City, MO; Seaside, CA; San Bernardino, CA; and Oakland, CA. Relocate the functions performed at these locations to the DFAS sites at Cleveland, OH; Columbus, OH; Indianapolis, IN; Limestone, ME; and Rome, NY; grow the DFAS site at Cleveland, OH, to not less than 1500 Full Time Equivalents (FTE); grow the DFAS site at Limestone, ME, to not less than 600 FTE, and grow the DFAS site at Rome, NY, to not less than 1000 FTE; maintain not less than the current FTEs at the DFAS sites at Columbus, OH, and Indianapolis, IN. Assign functions among the DFAS sites retained to provide for strategic redundancy in all critical tasks. Realign the Arlington, VA, site by relocating all functions to the remaining DFAS sites except the minimum essential DFAS liaison staff to support the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer, Military Service Chief Financial Officers, and Congressional requirements, which will be retained in the National Capital Region.

The Commission found this change and the recommendation as amended are consistent with the final selection criteria and the Force Structure Plan. The full text of this and all Commission recommendations can be found in Appendix Q.