

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.

Community Concerns

The Seneca community contends Seneca should be a Tier 1 instead of a Tier 3 installation due to its power projection capabilities. They note Seneca received no credit for its on-post airfield and missile maintenance facilities, and received insufficient value for its conforming small-arms warehouses. They contend the tiering plan further used irrelevant measures for location, storage, and power projection, and inclusion of the ammunition tiering plan in the stationing strategy negates the military value analysis. The community also argues all other Army ammunition storage is full, so there would be nowhere for Seneca's ammunition to go. They believe the Department would save more money by closing Letterkenny and transferring the missile maintenance mission to existing facilities at Seneca.

Commission Findings

The Commission found the ammunition tiering plan used as an input to the Army's operational blueprint was not intended for BRAC purposes,

and contained both internal inconsistencies and flaws arising from its use in the BRAC context. Its inclusion caused Seneca to lose one position (3rd to 4th) in military value ranking. Because of the inclusion of the tiering plan, bases in different tiers could not be fairly evaluated against each other.

The Commission found no significant excess capacity existed in the Army ammunition storage system. The Commission also found, however, with the retention of demilitarization capability at Sierra Army Depot, the system contained enough demilitarization capacity to create excess storage space equal to two installations over the next six years if demilitarization of existing ammunition stored outdoors was deferred.

The Commission also found Seneca was particularly hurt by the choice of square feet as a storage metric, and Seneca was not given proper credit for its airfield and conforming small-arms warehouses. Given the ability to reduce ammunition storage by two installation equivalents, however, the Commission found Seneca could be closed.

Commission Recommendation

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: close Seneca Army Depot, except an enclave to store hazardous material and ores.

Recreation Center #2, North Carolina

Category: Minor Installation

Mission: Currently leased to City of Fayetteville, North Carolina

One-time Cost: None

Savings: 1996-2001: None

Annual: None

Return on Investment: 1996 (Immediate)

FINAL ACTION: Close

Secretary of Defense Recommendation

Close Recreation Center #2, Fayetteville, NC.

Secretary of Defense 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.

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 Recommendation

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: close Recreation Center #2, Fayetteville, North Carolina.

Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania

Category: Major Training Areas

Mission: Support active Army and Reserve Component training

One-time Cost: \$8.5 million

Savings: 1996-2001: \$74.8 million

Annual: \$18.4 million

Return on Investment: 1997 (Immediate)

FINAL ACTION: Close

Secretary of Defense Recommendation

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

Secretary of Defense 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.

Community Concerns

Members of the surrounding communities in the Lebanon Valley, as well as officials of the Pennsylvania National Guard, believe the training and readiness of Reserve Component units within the state will suffer as a result of the recommendation. The recommendation made by the Secretary of Defense would require travel out of state for annual training. The community would like to continue the current level of daily operations and training on the installation with the support and funding provided by having an active Army garrison. The Pennsylvania National Guard pointed to several inaccuracies in the original data calls to The Army Basing Study, which resulted in the Cost of Base Realignment Actions (COBRA) being recomputed and showing lower savings from closing the installation than first estimated. With the various tenant activities and daily work and training sites dispersed throughout the base, advocates of keeping the post open pointed out that any "enclave" would contain virtually the entire installation.

Commission Findings

The Commission found the Army's recommendation to close Fort Indiantown Gap to be reasonable in view of the cost of maintaining the large amount of aging infrastructure. The Commission carefully examined other installations in the region and found adequate locations exist with sufficient capacity for Reserve Component annual training, without Fort Indiantown Gap, but scheduling of such training would be more difficult, especially during peak training load periods. The Commission also found National Guard and other RC units required continued access to Fort Indiantown Gap for both individual and annual training.

Claims by elected officials, the Pennsylvania National Guard, and community members that the Army's COBRA analysis was flawed were carefully reviewed by Commission Staff, the Army Audit Agency, and the General Accounting Office. Each review supported the Army's COBRA.

The Commission found the Army's analysis objective and an accurate projection of future, substantial savings.

Commission Recommendation

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from the force-structure