

Army Regulation 5–10

Management

Stationing

**Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
20 August 2010**

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 5-10
Stationing

This major revision, dated 20 August 2010--

- o Modifies those situations exempt from stationing reporting procedures (para 1-5e).
- o Implements responsibilities of the Department of the Army (para 1-6).
- o Modifies responsibilities of Army Commands, Army Service Component Commands, and Direct Reporting Units (para 1-7).
- o Requires Army Commands, Army Service Component Commands, and Direct Reporting Units to publish permanent orders, as deemed necessary, during the implementation of a stationing action (para 1-7b(7)).
- o Modifies stationing planning factors (para 2-3b).
- o Modifies Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7 responsibilities for stationing actions involving the Secretary of Defense, other Defense Agencies, Joint, and other Service interface (para 2-4).
- o Modifies stationing package requirements (para 3-5).
- o Clarifies policies on stationing documentation (chap 5).
- o Makes administrative changes (throughout).

Management

Stationing

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:


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History. This publication is a major revision.

Summary. This regulation establishes policy, procedures, and responsibilities for stationing actions.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve, unless otherwise stated. It also applies to civilian employees effected by stationing actions.

Proponent and exception authority.

The proponent of this regulation is Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7. The proponent has the authority to approve exceptions or waivers to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulations. The proponent may delegate this approval authority, in writing, to a division chief within the proponent agency or its direct reporting unit or field operating agency, in the grade of colonel or the civilian equivalent. Activities may request a waiver to this regulation by providing justification that includes a full analysis of the expected benefits and must include formal review by the activity's senior legal officer. All waiver requests will be endorsed by the commander or senior leader of the requesting activity and forwarded through their higher headquarters to the policy proponent. Refer to AR 25–30 for specific guidance.

Army internal control process. This regulation contains management control provisions in accordance with AR 11–2, but it does not identify key management controls that must be evaluated.

Supplementation.

Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of command and local forms are prohibited without prior approval from the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–FMI), 400 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0400.

Suggested improvements.

Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–FMI), 400 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0400.

Distribution.

This publication is available in electronic media only and is intended for command levels C, D, and E for the Active Army, the Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

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Glossary

Chapter 1 Responsibilities and Policies

Section I General

1–1. Purpose

This regulation assigns responsibilities for and prescribes policies and procedures governing the Army stationing process. HQDA will execute unit stationing actions (activation/establishment, inactivation/discontinuance, realignment, and relocation) at the lowest cost consistent with mission accomplishment and with the maximum use of existing available facilities at the gaining installation. This process includes publishing a comprehensive Army stationing strategy, developing feasible stationing alternatives, ensuring that the documentation of alternatives addresses all known costs, informing interested parties of stationing actions, and obtaining stationing decisions from HQDA and clearance to announce and execute stationing actions.

1–2. References

Required and related publications and prescribed and referenced forms are listed in appendix A.

1–3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

Abbreviations and special terms used in this regulation are explained in the glossary.

1–4. Responsibilities

Responsibilities are listed in chapter 1, section II.

1–5. Scope

a. The Chief, National Guard Bureau (CNGB); Chief, Army Reserve (CAR) and/or Commanding General, U.S. Army Reserve Command (CG, USARC) will use the methodology in this regulation when approving stationing actions for Army units in their respective commands.

b. Stationing actions consist of two components: a force structure component, which addresses manpower issues; and an installation component, which addresses facility management, to include military construction (MILCON); Facilities Reduction Program; facilities revitalization, housing and base support; base operations (BASOPS), Family programs; environment; audio visual/base communications; antiterrorism/force protection; sustainment, restoration, and modernization; critical infrastructure risk management; Soldier programs; infrastructure; utilities; and, real property maintenance issues.

c. Stationing actions are used to complete coordination and obtain approval for stationing units at installations and leased space in support of operational requirements. This regulation is not to be used to request approval for a force design update (FDU) proposal or a concept plan governed by AR 71–32 that may result in a stationing action. While FDUs and concept plans are not required solely for stationing actions, they may be required in support of force structure actions outlined in AR 71–32. If a FDU or a concept plan is required, it must be approved prior to approval of the stationing action. Approved FDUs and concept plans provide the force structure that may be reflected in a stationing action. When a proposed stationing action does not require a FDU or concept plan, the Army Command (ACOM), Army Service Component Command (ASCC), or Direct Reporting Unit (DRU) will submit the stationing package to HQDA as a request for approval. (See table 2–1 for a time line to assist in planning for stationing actions.)

d. The primary focus of this regulation is on permanent stationing in the continental United States (CONUS) including Hawaii, Alaska, and Trust Territories; on permanent stationing from a CONUS location to a location outside the continental United States (OCONUS); and permanent stationing from an OCONUS location to a CONUS location.

e. The procedures outlined in this regulation do not apply to the situations listed below. The planning methodology described in this regulation, however, should be followed whenever a stationing action is being considered, regardless of the source or purpose of the stationing action. Those situations specifically exempted from stationing reporting procedures to HQDA include the following:

(1) Stationing actions specifically mandated by law such as Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, PL 101–510, as amended, which are classified as base realignment and closure (BRAC)-directed stationing actions. This regulation governs the stationing of units and organizations not specifically addressed in a decision to close or realign an installation under BRAC law. These stationing actions are referred to as BRAC discretionary stationing actions because the future of the unit is within the Secretary of the Army's (SA's) discretionary authority to determine.

(2) Intratheater overseas unit stationing actions.

(3) Units deploying from or returning to the CONUS in accordance with applicable emergency provisions in the execution of contingency plans or for other reasons of national security.

(4) Units that temporarily move to another location to receive equipment and new equipment training prior to returning to home station. The return to home station does not require action under this regulation.

- (5) Nonappropriated fund civilian reduction policies (see AR 215–3).
- (6) Reorganizations of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers involving civil works authorizations.
- (7) Other assignment or reduction actions required by statute.
- (8) Units that are temporarily relocated because of approved construction or renovation of current facilities.
- (9) Actions required as a result of equipment (basis-of-issue) plan modernization.

f. Initial identification of stationing actions by the ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs will be done in conjunction with the annual command plan process.

Section II Responsibilities

1–6. Department of the Army

a. *Secretary of the Army*. The SA will—

(1) Approve, or forward for the Secretary of Defense’s (SECDEF’s) approval, stationing actions as indicated in table 3–1.

(2) Forward for the SECDEF’s approval, announcements of installation realignments that the SA believes require the personal knowledge and involvement of the SECDEF prior to release to members of Congress and the media and/or public.

b. *Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installation and Environment)*. The ASA (I&E) will—

(1) Establish overall Army policy related to the installation component of stationing (facilities/infrastructure/base support) and be responsible for matters pertaining to installation closures, realignments, and stationing.

(2) Approve all BRAC discretionary unit stationing actions except for those approved by the SA or the SECDEF, as provided for in table 3–1.

c. *Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs)*. The ASA (M&RA) will—

(1) Establish overall Army policy for programming and oversight of Army organization and force structure, to include the Army force management initiatives that affect the operating and generating forces.

(2) Oversee and review all Active Army, Reserve Component (RC), and civilian personnel policies addressing stationing actions.

(3) Oversee well-being issues pertaining to Army stationing.

(4) Oversee and review any manpower policies addressing stationing actions and conduct special studies as necessary.

d. *Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management and Comptroller)*. The ASA (FM&C) will—

(1) Review cost and savings data, and assess budgetary impacts of stationing proposals, in coordination with the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–8 (DCS, G–8), Director of Program Analysis and Evaluation; appropriations sponsors; and HQDA staff.

(2) Program, budget, and administer funds to support permanent change of station moves for Active Army Soldiers through the Military Personnel Division of the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Budget.

(3) Provide independent analyses to validate proposed base support costs and savings as required through the U.S. Army Cost and Economic Analysis Center.

e. *Chief Information Officer/G-6*. The CIO/G–6 will—

(1) Validate installation information technology (IT) requirements, including cost estimates, contained in stationing documents.

(2) Identify the requirements of the common-user facilities providing the transport capability for voice, data, imagery, and multimedia, and the appropriate information assurance through the Installation Information Infrastructure Modernization Program.

(3) Ensure that the proposed IT requirements support the Army’s current IT investment strategy and comply with the standardization, interoperability, and compatibility requirements of other planned or programmed IT procurements to ensure integration with existing or programmed installation IT requirements.

(4) In coordination with the command responsible for managing the land, determine installation communications infrastructure impacts.

f. *Deputy Chief of Staff, G–1*. The DCS, G–1 will—

(1) Ensure military and civilian personnel policies exist to support stationing objectives.

(2) Validate military and civilian personnel authorizations contained in stationing documents.

(3) Validate effective date (E-date) with Force Management System Web for documentation in the Personnel Management Authorization Document.

(4) Establish overall Army policy for the reduction and realignment of civilian personnel involved in stationing actions.

- (5) Assist in notifying labor organizations having national consultation rights of substantive changes in employment as a result of stationing decisions.
- g. Deputy Chief of Staff, G-2.* The DCS, G-2 will—
- (1) Coordinate, as required, stationing actions for units, activities, organizations, and installations under the command of the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command.
 - (2) Review all stationing packages to validate intelligence and security requirements.
- h. Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7.* The DCS, G-3/5/7 will—
- (1) Serve as the Army Staff (ARSTAF) principal proponent for directing and monitoring Army stationing activities.
 - (2) Keep the Army leadership informed of the status of planned and ongoing stationing actions.
 - (3) Approve stationing packages in accordance with table 3-1.
 - (4) Develop DA Pam 5-10, Procedures for Army Stationing, to define instructions, guidance and procedures necessary for implementing the policies and responsibilities outlined in this regulation.
 - (5) Ensure that stationing packages meet all requirements of this regulation:
 - (a) Provide guidance to the ARSTAF, ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs for completing stationing documentation.
 - (b) Coordinate stationing actions with the appropriate Army Secretariat and Staff and forward to the appropriate approval authority.
 - (c) Ensure that The Judge Advocate General (TJAG), Environmental Law Division, reviews all stationing packages for compliance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and that other applicable environmental regulations have been met prior to submission to the approval authority.
 - (d) When appropriate, coordinate stationing actions with the CNGB and the CAR/CG, USARC.
 - (e) Ensure that installation training infrastructure (ranges, training land, and so on) at the gaining installation satisfies the specific mission requirements of the unit.
 - (f) Ensure that funding and manpower information in the stationing package is correct.
- i. Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4.* The DCS, G-4 will—
- (1) Review all stationing packages to ensure that logistical issues have been addressed.
 - (2) Ensure that transportation costs required as the result of unit relocations have been addressed and resources have been identified in the stationing package.
 - (3) Coordinate, as required, on stationing actions involving logistics support to installations under the command of the U.S. Army Materiel Command.
 - (4) Ensure that coordination is complete to update DOD activity address code files maintained by the U.S. Army Materiel Command (USALO-GSA) for all organizations affected by stationing actions and realignments.
- j. Deputy Chief of Staff, G-8.* The DCS, G-8, in conjunction with the ASA (FM&C), appropriations directors, and HQDA staff, will—
- (1) Review all cost and savings data in stationing documents.
 - (2) Assess programmatic impacts of stationing actions.
- k. Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management.* The ACSIM will—
- (1) Ensure that the installation infrastructure at a specific location meets the unit's specific mission requirements and minimizes the potential to create a critical infrastructure risk as a result of the stationing action.
 - (2) Ensure that the installation real property at a specific location meets the unit's specific mission requirements for training, testing, and operations.
 - (3) Serve as the primary HQDA coordinator for development and integration of components of the Army Environmental Program as described in AR 200-1, as applicable to stationing.
 - (4) Manage BRAC program execution to include HQDA proponenty for all construction, environmental, and land use requirements in support of the program.
 - (5) Keep the Army leadership informed of the status of all BRAC actions.
 - (6) Establish policies for inter-/intra-Service support agreements (ISAs).
 - (7) In coordination with Installation Management Command, accomplish the following:
 - (a) Validate BASOPS facility requirements contained in stationing packages, including renovation, construction cost estimates, and proposed facility use.
 - (b) Upon approval of the ASA (I&E), terminate construction projects that are no longer required as a result of stationing actions in coordination with affected ACOM, ASCC, DRU, and HQDA staff.
 - (c) Provide oversight and assistance in preparing NEPA analysis and supporting environmental procedures and requirements. Provide assistance in identifying and resolving other environmental requirements that may impact stationing decisions.
 - (d) Validate all base support impacts at losing and gaining installations.
 - (e) Ensure base support impacts have been addressed throughout the planning, programming, budgeting, and execution (PPBE) process.
 - (f) Resolve ISA functional differences elevated from ACOMs/ASCCs/DRUs.

l. The Surgeon General. The TSG will—

(1) Coordinate, as required, on stationing actions for units, activities, organizations, and installations under command of the U.S. Army Medical Command (MEDCOM) and its subordinate commands.

Note. Additionally, the MEDCOM will review all stationing actions to assess the impact on health services at losing and gaining Army installations/leased space.

(2) Ensure the adequacy of installation medical support if proposed stationing actions are approved.

(3) Ensure that the Health Facility Planning Agency evaluates installation health care facilities and addresses health care MILCON issues.

m. Director, Army National Guard. The DARNG will—

(1) Act as staff proponent for stationing actions of Army National Guard (ARNG) units, activities, organizations, and installations.

(2) Coordinate with the CNGB for all stationing actions for ARNG forces. As prescribed by NGR 10–1, the CNGB, with the consent of the Governor, and under the provisions of Title 32, United States Code, Section 104 (32 USC 104), approves unit status changes.

(3) Forward stationing packages for brigade and division stationing actions to the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–FMI) for approval by the SA or SECDEF.

(4) Ensure that all moves to or from Active Army installations are coordinated with the command having responsibility for managing the land and documented in a stationing package and forwarded to DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–FMI) for approval by the appropriate approval authority in table 3–1.

n. Chief, Army Reserve. The CAR will—

(1) Act as staff proponent for stationing actions of U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) units, activities, organizations, and installations.

(2) Approve stationing actions of USAR units involving locations which are not Active Army installations.

(3) Forward stationing packages for brigade and division stationing actions to DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–FMI) for approval by the SA or the SECDEF.

(4) Ensure that all moves to or from Active Army installations are coordinated and documented in a stationing package and forwarded to DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–FMI) for approval by the appropriate approval authority in table 3–1.

o. Chief of Military History. The Chief of Military History will—

(1) Ensure that unit historical property is transferred in an expeditious manner.

(2) Provide priority lists and other unit historical data to decisionmakers.

p. Chief of Legislative Liaison. The CLL will—

(1) In collaboration with the DCS, G–3/5/7, determine if the Information for Members of Congress (IMC) included in a stationing package is required to go to Congress.

(2) Provide guidance and assistance in preparing congressional notification documents in accordance with AR 1–20.

(3) Inform interested members of Congress and congressional committees of approved stationing actions.

q. Chief of Public Affairs. The CPA will—

(1) Coordinate with the appropriate ACOM/ASCC/DRU public affairs officer to provide guidance and assistance in preparing and releasing public notification documents before HQDA or local release is made.

(2) Ensure that public notification documents closely align and do not conflict with IMC released by the Office of the Chief of Legislative Liaison (OCLL).

(3) Coordinate the release of public notification documents with the affected ACOM/ASCC/DRU after the IMC has been delivered to the appropriate congressional delegates.

(4) Coordinate with the Office of the Secretary of Public Affairs and appropriate OCONUS ASCCs for host-nation notification requirements in accordance with JP 3–61.

r. The Judge Advocate General. The TJAG will provide legal advice to the ARSTAF on stationing actions, including administrative law and environmental law review of stationing packages.

s. General Counsel. The GC will provide legal advice to the Army Secretariat on stationing actions as necessary.

t. Chief of Chaplains. The Chief of Chaplains will—

(1) Ensure that free exercise of religion is supported for Soldiers, Family members, and authorized personnel during force structure and stationing strategies.

(2) Provide technical assistance and oversight in military chapel requirements, construction, and renovation.

(3) Recommend funding priorities to the ACSIM on military chapel construction within the Army Focused Facilities Strategy Program.

1–7. Commanders of Army Commands, Army Service Component Commands, and Direct Reporting Units

a. The ACOM, ASCC, and DRU commanders are responsible for ACOM/ASCC/DRU parent unit-level approval

and forwarding stationing actions of subordinate units and organizations to HQDA. Additionally, they are responsible for coordinating stationing actions at gaining and losing installations. The ACOM/ASCC/DRU commanders, in coordination with the command responsible for managing the land, must ensure that installations can adequately support both the assigned force structure and the additional force structure contained in the proposed stationing package before submitting stationing actions. To this end, it is imperative that the command responsible for managing land monitors the fiscal year cumulative effects of stationing actions for installations.

b. The ACOM/ASCC/DRU commanders will—

(1) Document proposed stationing actions in the command plan and program objective memorandum (POM) to ensure support is available to implement actions. Ensure that the stationing action is included in the POM Schedule 8 to ensure a 24-month lead time to implement manpower and funding changes.

(2) Initiate stationing package (the ACOM/ASCC/DRU requesting the action in coordination with the command responsible for managing the land of the affected installations).

(3) Ensure that the ACOM/ASCC/DRU Staff Judge Advocate reviews the stationing package prior to submission to HQDA.

(4) Prepare the appropriate detailed analyses and documentation (see fig 5–3) to support the stationing proposal, including the effects on base support and host-tenant agreements. Ensure that all identified costs are funded or proposed funding has been identified. Include all one-time and/or recurring costs identifying whether direct or reimbursable and, if reimbursable, for only 2 years until POM changes are implemented.

(5) Ensure that all NEPA documentation has been completed and included in the stationing package as required by paragraph 5–2*b*(11) of this regulation.

(6) Provide appropriate notification to unions when stationing actions impact employees represented by labor unions. Unions must be notified of any proposed actions impacting the bargaining unit employees' conditions of employment. If unions submit negotiable proposals, management must complete negotiations prior to implementing any stationing action involving bargaining unit employees.

(7) Implement approved stationing actions. Process permanent orders (when necessary for the implementation of a stationing action).

c. The ACOM/ASCC/DRU commanders responsible for managing land will—

(1) Ensure that garrisons under their command complete the BASOPS portions of the stationing packages and return those packages through channels to the requesting ACOM/ASCC/DRU.

(2) Include appropriate garrison staff directorates and special staff offices and other affected installation stakeholders (for example, commissary and exchange manager, medical and dental activity leadership) in the planning, development, and preparation of the BASOPS portions of stationing packages on their installation.

(3) Ensure that accurate one-time and significant year-of-execution cost information is provided to the requesting command in order to calculate costs and savings.

Chapter 2

Planning Stationing Actions

2–1. General

a. Army decisionmakers use a variety of inputs to make stationing decisions. Inputs include, but are not limited to: the Total Army Analysis process; Structure Manning Decision Review; NEPA analysis; Defense Management Reviews; Army Management Reviews; ACOM/ASCC/DRU visions; the PPBE process; statutes; Inter-Service Training Review Organization; resource constraints; and changing workloads.

b. Study and analysis of feasible stationing alternatives must be accomplished before any stationing concept is approved for inclusion in command plans and reflected in authorization, program, and/or budget documents. Therefore, a set of minimal stationing planning factors is provided (paragraph 2–3*b* of this regulation) to assist in the selection and coordination of alternatives and to ensure complete and accurate analysis has been accomplished prior to a final decision.

c. The planning process outlined in paragraph 2–3 below is applicable at any level (from installation to HQDA) and is intended to serve as a guideline for all staff planners.

d. Final HQDA approval of recommended stationing actions is dependent upon the completion and documentation of a comprehensive analysis of stationing alternatives that properly balance operational, environmental, and resource impacts.

2–2. Long-range stationing plans

a. Significant changes in social, economic, and political trends have serious implications on stationing. The long lead time required to modify the force structure, create the necessary facility support, program funds, and develop

political support for a change in the base structure necessitates the efficient use of available planning time. Stationing considerations must become part of the planning process at the earliest opportunity.

b. The Army strategic planning guidance provides the senior Army leadership's strategic vision and POM functional area long-range goals for 10 to 20 years into the future. Both force structure and facility support are integral components of this process. Stationing is the link between force structure and base structure and must be similarly addressed.

c. The Army Plan (TAP) contains Army leadership priorities and resource allocation guidance for the mid-range period. Facility support—especially new construction and training land acquisition—is resource intensive and requires early integration into both NEPA and the PPBE process as a coordinated function in support of force structure and strategic design. The training land necessary to support stationing decisions can be a significant facilities factor well beyond the installation population considerations normally associated with facilities. Stationing actions must consider the capability of training land to support training densities by conducting land use requirement studies per AR 350–19. Again, this coordinated stationing approach provides the link between force structure and base structure. The stationing vision developed by the Army's Long Range Planning System is normally developed into resource allocation guidance in TAP.

d. The ACOM/ASCC/DRU command plans must include stationing decisions that articulate proposed actions or changes since the last TAP development.

e. The RC planners must attempt (to the extent practicable) to anticipate social, economic, and political changes in their stationing decisions because RC units are affected by conditions in the local community. The RC planners will be permitted to exercise latitude in modifying stationing decisions as conditions in the local community may warrant.

2–3. Process

a. The stationing planning process uses the staff-study methodology to ensure that all feasible stationing alternatives are thoroughly identified, analyzed, and evaluated by the decisionmaker. This process results in stationing scenarios that not only make military sense by being acceptable from a tactical or strategic perspective but also satisfy environmental and resource concerns as well. Such alternatives are essential to proper environmental analyses required by NEPA.

b. Stationing affects many functional areas and therefore requires extensive coordination. This coordination is facilitated by using the stationing planning factors shown below:

- (1) Army stationing guidance.
- (2) Operational considerations.
- (3) Joint Service obligations.
- (4) Mobilization planning impacts.
- (5) Budget impact (operating accounts, procurement accounts, and pay accounts).
- (6) Facilities impact.
- (7) Range availability.
- (8) Environmental impact.
- (9) Personnel implications (military and civilian).
- (10) Well-being.
- (11) Timing.
- (12) Training (maneuver area and land acquisition impacts).
- (13) Statutory constraints and guidance.
- (14) Local community impact.
- (15) Area support responsibilities (AR 5–9).
- (16) Support to RC training.
- (17) Potential issues.
- (18) Military construction.
- (19) Housing.
- (20) Morale, welfare, and recreation.
- (21) Family and child care activities.
- (22) Simulation centers.
- (23) Infrastructure.
- (24) Logistics support.
- (25) Information technology.
- (26) Distributed/Distance Learning and Training Centers.
- (27) Base support impacts and liabilities on BASOPS, Family programs, environment, audio/visual/base communications, and real property maintenance.
- (28) Security, antiterrorism, force protection considerations, and critical infrastructure risk management.

c. Since each stationing action is unique, each individual stationing action poses different issues. When analyzing a stationing option, the planner initially considers each factor, disregarding those that have little or no impact on the particular action. Once the applicable factors have been identified, they are discussed in the stationing summary (SS). After identifying a number of possible stationing alternatives, the planner uses the factors to filter out infeasible alternatives. The remaining alternatives are considered feasible stationing alternatives. Stationing planning factors are then used once again to evaluate the remaining alternatives and derive the best alternative to recommend to the decisionmaker. The selected factors, feasible stationing alternatives, evaluation process, and ultimate recommendation form the nucleus of the stationing package submitted to HQDA for approval.

d. Site surveys are an integral part of the planning process. The complex nature of stationing and today's constrained resources make a site survey a necessity to identify impacts of a specific alternative.

(1) The ACOM/ASCC/DRU installation planners or HQDA (ACSIM/Installation Management Command) can provide facility and environmental planning information to assist in narrowing the number of stationing alternatives prior to conducting site surveys.

(2) The parent ACOM/ASCC/DRU must forward non-Army installation site-survey requests to DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-FMI) for approval. HQDA will coordinate with the other Service involved and will forward their decision to the requesting ACOM/ASCC/DRU. Upon approval, points of contacts and other administrative instructions for conducting the survey will also be provided. No commitments may be made to local installation personnel. Commitments received by local installation personnel are not binding and require the affected Service's department approval.

2-4. The Secretary of Defense, other Defense Agencies, Joint, and other Service interface

a. The DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-FMI) is the single ARSTAF point of contact for all Army stationing actions and actions involving units and/or organizations for which the Army is responsible to provide guidance and support to Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), other Services, and non-DOD activities on stationing involving Army installations.

b. Army forces are frequently based on other Service's installations and vice versa. When this is the situation, several issues must be considered:

(1) The DODI 4000.19 requires negotiation of an ISA to officially document support responsibilities of the supplier and receiver. A memorandum of agreement or memorandum of understanding may also accompany the DD Form 1144 (Support Agreement). Stationing Army units, organizations, and/or agencies on other Service installations may be more expensive than locating on an Army installation because of Army peculiar support that may be required and/or fair share costing. When another Service is to be based on an Army installation, a use permit supporting the ISA will be issued in accordance with AR 405-80.

(2) The Service that owns the installation is responsible for funding any externally mandated realignment or relocation action for the installation. For example, under the current DOD policy, a BRAC-directed closure of an Army installation requires the Army to fund the relocation of other Service tenants at a closing installation, to include construction costs at other locations. This potential funding requirement must always be considered when another Service requests approval to station forces on Army installations.

(3) Inquiries for a site survey on an Army installation from another Service will be forwarded to DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-FMI) for a decision. Stationing of other Service units on Army installations requires HQDA approval.

(4) Stationing at Joint bases will be coordinated with and follow the stationing procedures of the servicing component.

2-5. Stationing activities external to the routine stationing process

a. Army stationing decisions have political and economic implications that impact local communities and the defense budget. As a result, stationing decisions may be made outside the normal Army stationing process. Such instances include specific actions mandated by Congress or through the statutory BRAC process.

b. Regardless of the source of the decision, the stationing planning factors outlined in paragraph 2-3b of this regulation are used to develop an Army recommendation prior to a final decision. The same factors are used to develop plans for other stationing actions resulting from the externally mandated decision. For example, closures directed under the base closure process usually address only major functions of an installation. Other unit actions resulting from the closure (other than those directed under applicable law) are discretionary and require individual consideration. These BRAC discretionary actions require a stationing package and the approval of the ASA (I&E) or higher. While reporting procedures and funding or staffing procedures may vary with these external actions, the fundamental nature of stationing remains complex and demands strict adherence to the planning policy outlined in this regulation.

2-6. Stationing time lines

Stationing actions require various time lines to implement. The longest time line (5 years) involves planning for and executing major construction in conjunction with a stationing action. Military construction, Army (MCA) time lines will control project development. Table 2-1 depicts a best-case scenario when all factors and issues are known well in advance.

Table 2–1
Stationing action time lines

Action time lines involving MILCON	Action time lines involving no MILCON
5 years minimum <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placement in command vision. • Initiate NEPA analysis. • Upon completion of NEPA, stationing package submission. • Projected construction costs submitted. 	18 months minimum. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate NEPA analysis. • Stationing package submitted and approved. • Operations and Maintenance Army base support funding request in funding letter.
4 years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approved stationing action. • Design for 35 percent of MCA construction required. 	6 months <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent change of station orders published. •
3 years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design for 100 percent of MCA construction required. • Construction contract award for MCA required. 	3 months <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advanced party moves. • E-date. • Move of main body.
2 years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction in progress for required MCA. • Operations and Maintenance Army base support funding requested. 	+2 months <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rear detachment moves. •
1 year <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction in progress for required MCA. • 	

Chapter 3

Reporting and Staffing Stationing Actions

3–1. General

The administrative stationing requirements ensure that operational, facility, and environmental requirements, along with political sensitivities, are identified, considered, and properly balanced. Additionally, the Army leadership must be prepared to keep the OSD apprised of stationing actions and to notify interested members of Congress before announcing a stationing action to the public. After the stationing decision has been announced, the Army leadership must be prepared to respond to inquiries from Congress, the press, and the public. This chapter outlines the staffing procedures used to gain HQDA approval of stationing packages.

3–2. Pending unit actions

a. The DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–FMI) maintains a list of all known pending stationing actions that require a stationing package. The list is known as the Pending Unit Actions List (PUAL). Input and information is received from multiple sources and verified with the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–FMO) Organization Integrator, DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–FMP) command manager, as well as the ACOM/ASCC/DRU. The Structure and Manpower Allocation System is the HQDA database of record for parent level units.

b. The PUAL is forwarded to the ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs, U.S. Army Human Resources Command, ARSTAF, Secretariat, U.S. Army Center of Military History (AAMH–FPO), and other interested agencies via e-mail either quarterly, during force review update, or master force.

c. The PUAL is unclassified but is for official use only in accordance with AR 25–55 and should not be released outside the Army.

3–3. Approval authority

Approval of a stationing package by the Army leadership initiates execution of stationing actions. The level at which the stationing decision is made (table 3–1) depends upon the nature of the specific action. The time required to secure a final decision is significantly influenced by the level at which the decision is made. This must be factored into the stationing milestones accordingly.

3–4. Stationing package requirements

a. The ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs, or activities planning stationing actions will submit the stationing package to DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–FMI) for coordination with the appropriate Secretariat and ARSTAF offices. (The RC stationing

packages requiring HQDA action are addressed in chapter 4 of this regulation.) Stationing actions involve a change in authorized strength on an installation or at a leased space location. There is no minimum number threshold before a stationing package is required. Stationing packages will be unclassified. The handling and control of stationing packages must adhere to the requirements of AR 380–5.

b. Announcement of stationing actions is accomplished at HQDA. Politically sensitive stationing actions may require congressional notification during the early planning stages. This determination is usually made when briefings to the Army leadership are made to gain support for the stationing action. Official public notification of stationing actions will not take place until permission is given by DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–FMI) to announce the action. This permission is usually given after IMC has been approved by the SA.

c. Accurate documentation, which details the ACOM/ASCC/DRU decision process, enables HQDA to make timely decisions and expedite execution. Table 3–2 establishes the documentation required for stationing packages. (The description of these documents, along with general guidance for preparation, is in chapter 5 of this regulation.)

d. Prior to submitting a stationing package to HQDA, the ACOM/ASCC/DRU must coordinate the action with the command responsible for managing the land.

e. Stationing packages are forwarded via e-mail to DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–FMI) stationing manager. Signed NEPA documentation required by paragraph 5–2*b*(11) of this regulation are forwarded along with the stationing package.

3–5. Stationing packages

a. Per table 2–1 of this regulation, stationing packages with no MILCON requirement are to arrive at DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–FMI) at least 18 months prior to the E-date of the proposed stationing action. This allows sufficient time for issue resolution, approval of the action, and personnel actions to be initiated in a timely manner. Stationing actions, which cannot meet the 18-month time line, will be submitted as soon as possible after the decision for a stationing action has been made. Stationing packages are initially analyzed for compliance with this regulation and are then staffed with appropriate Secretariat and ARSTAF elements, including the CNGB and CG, USARC, if appropriate.

b. Once staffing has been completed, the action is forwarded to the appropriate approval authority.

c. Upon stationing package approval, the IMC document is forwarded to the SA (if required) for review and approval (unless the SA is the approval authority for the stationing package).

d. Once the SA approves the IMC, the IMC is returned to DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–FMI) who will then forward the IMC to the OCLL for use in notifying Congress of the pending stationing action.

e. Upon release to Congress, the OCLL notifies the Office of the Chief of Public Affairs to allow local release of the information to the media and/or public.

f. Simultaneously upon stationing package approval and with the release of the IMC (if required), DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–FMI) returns the stationing package to the ACOM/ASCC/DRU for implementation of the stationing action. After retaining the stationing package for 2 years, DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–FMI) will forward the stationing package to the National Archives and Records Administration for permanent storage (see AR 25–400–2).

3–6. Activation and/or establishment and inactivation and/or discontinuance of units

Activations and/or establishments and inactivations and/or discontinuances stationing actions must have prior approval of the Director, Force Management, DCS, G–3/5/7. If required, a FDU or a concept plan must be approved prior to approval of the stationing package. Stationing packages are staffed in accordance with procedures outlined in paragraphs 3–4 and 3–5 of this regulation.

3–7. Units moving to the United States from permanent overseas assignment

Units stationed OCONUS relocating to an installation in CONUS and the impacts of such actions, in terms of where a returning unit will be assigned, often generate great interest. The gaining CONUS ACOM/ASCC/DRU, in coordination with the command responsible for managing the land of the gaining installation, and the OCONUS ACOM/ASCC/DRU will prepare the appropriate stationing package.

3–8. Movement of units from continental United States to outside the continental United States

The gaining OCONUS ACOM/ASCC/DRU, in coordination with the losing CONUS ACOM/ASCC/DRU and command responsible for managing the land of the losing installation, will prepare the stationing package for unit moves from CONUS to OCONUS. All information required for a CONUS action is required for CONUS to OCONUS moves with the exception of a community impact analysis (CIA). The NEPA documentation is not required except as needed in accordance with DODD 6050.7. The proponent for the action must ensure that all applicable environmental requirements have been satisfied, including any host nation requirements or Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document.

3–9. Concurrent reduction and realignment actions

It is possible that more than one reduction or realignment action affecting the same installation or activity during a fiscal year may be under consideration. This should be evident based upon information in the PUAL. The command

responsible for land management must ensure that any adverse effects of all planned actions are included in the stationing package.

3-10. Appropriated fund civilian actions

A stationing action which will result in the reduction in force or transfer out of the commuting area of 50 or more U.S. direct-hire permanent civilian personnel will also require additional action by the ASA (M&RA). The local Civilian Personnel Advisory Center can provide guidance when this occurs.

3-11. Non-Army stationing actions

When another Service, Federal agency, or other non-Army organization initiates a stationing action involving an Army installation, the Army will require them to submit a stationing package in accordance with this regulation. These actions will normally commence with a site visit request from the other Service/agency to HQDA, DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-FMI). Preparation of the stationing package will require coordination with the command managing the land well in advance of package submission to properly plan and prepare for the action. Because of potential impacts on U.S. direct-hire civilian employment and funding levels for base support, stationing actions involving another Service, Federal agency, or other non-Army organizations on an Army installation must be reported via a stationing package to HQDA, DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-FMI). Other Services/agencies will not move onto an Army installation without HQDA and the other Service/agency headquarter’s approval. This includes actions occurring under the Out-Leasing Program.

**Table 3-1
Approval authority**

Action	Approval Authority
Stationing of a division	OSD
Stationing of a brigade	SA
Information for Members of Congress	SA
BRAC-related discretionary actions	ASA (I&E)
Stationing packages stationing of the remainder of the force	DCS, G-3/5/7
Stationing of the USAR	CAR/CG, USARC
Stationing of the ARNG	CNGB
Stationing of other Service/defense units on Army installations	DCS, G-3/5/7
Waiver for the stationing of individuals or units into or within the Military District of Washington with a cost of \$500,000 or greater	OSD

**Table 3-2
Documentation requirements for stationing actions**

Stationing Summary
Manpower Migration Diagram
Civilian Employee Impacts (if appropriate)
Cost and Savings Summary
Facility Requirements Summary (if appropriate)
Information for Members of Congress
Public notification documents
Environmental documentation
Community Impact Analysis (when the unit’s total authorized strength change at an installation is 200 or more unless included in NEPA documentation)

Chapter 4 Reserve Component Stationing

4-1. General

a. Stationing RC forces is managed as part of the Army stationing process, thereby ensuring that RC stationing is fully integrated into all phases of the force structure development and resourcing process. To this end, it is necessary for the ARNG and USAR to develop long-range state, regional, and national demographic, economic, and stationing projections. The considerations used to develop feasible stationing alternatives are listed in paragraph 2-3c of this regulation.

b. Incorporating RC stationing actions into this process does not limit the State Governor's authority to manage the location of units of the ARNG within their respective boundaries as authorized by 32 USC 104(a). In time of war or national emergency, however, HQDA may be required to unilaterally implement RC stationing actions.

c. The RC stationing actions will be included in the annual command plan process.

4-2. Army National Guard stationing

a. The CNGB issues the Troop Structure Program to the adjutants general of the states and territories with an information copy to the CAR.

b. The DARNG serves as the ARSTAF coordination agency for ARNG stationing actions in much the same capacity as DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-FMI) with regard to the Active Army.

c. The IMCs for National Guard Bureau stationing actions will be forwarded to DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-FMI) who will forward it to the SA for approval. Upon SA approval, DCS, G-3/5/7 will forward the IMC to the OCLL and CPA to release the information to the appropriate Congressional members and public correspondents.

4-3. U.S. Army Reserve stationing

a. The USAR command plan outlines the activation and/or establishment, inactivation and/or discontinuance, relocation, or realignment of a unit which may affect stationing for the POM years.

b. The CG, USARC serves as the ARSTAF coordination agency for USAR stationing actions in much the same capacity as DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-FMI) with regard to the Active Army.

c. The IMCs for USAR stationing actions will be forwarded to DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-FMI) who will forward it to the SA for approval. Upon SA approval, DCS, G-3/5/7 will forward the IMC to the OCLL and CPA to release the information to the appropriate Congressional members and public correspondents.

4-4. Coordination

a. The ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs, state adjutants general, and USARC commands with a geographical responsibility will coordinate stationing plans as they are formulated and implemented, and ensure that the number of RC units in a local community does not exceed the community's ability to support them at authorized strength. Maximum shared use of facilities will be ensured.

b. In cases where complete coordination cannot be effected because no single component has unilateral approval authority, the initiator will complete and forward the stationing package, together with the issue and reasons for nonresolution, to the next higher headquarters. Every attempt should be made to resolve issues at the lowest possible level.

Chapter 5 Stationing Documentation

5-1. Preparation guidelines

a. The source document or baseline for authorized manpower in the stationing package is the latest approved modified table of organization and equipment (MTOE) or table of distribution and allowance (TDA) with projected E-date.

b. The latest command operating budget, program budget guidance, and the POM provide the basis to derive budget and program projections. As plans are formulated, estimates of anticipated one-time and recurring costs and savings are reflected in budget and program submissions.

c. When MCA projects are involved, the stationing package must be submitted 5 years prior to execution. Initial facts and statistics used to prepare the required documentation must be refined and updated throughout the stationing time line—recognizing that initial inputs may be incomplete and/or only estimates of resource requirements. Accurate reporting of requirements enables responsive, cost efficient resource allocation.

d. Wherever possible, standard Army databases and management information systems must be used, to include—

(1) Army Stationing and Installation Plan—authorized installation population (civilian and military) and future year authorizations for the affected units/installations.

(2) Integrated Facilities System—current real property facility data on Army installations.

(3) Facility Planning System—facility allowances, personnel, and equipment lists for MTOE and TDA units identified in the Army Stationing and Installation Plan.

(4) Real Property Planning and Analysis System—an analysis of facility assets against allowances or requirements, evaluation of impacts of proposed stationing actions, validation of construction programs, analysis of facility maintenance, and calculations for buyout and replacement for MTOE and TDA units.

(5) Installation status report—facility conditions at installations within a facility category group (for example, barracks, administrative, or maintenance).

(6) Support Facility Annex—directed or major weapon-specific facility considerations (for example, logistics, maintenance, training, and special physical security, or safety needs).

(7) Active and/or inactive range inventory—for training facilities data on Army installations.

(8) Army Environmental Database-Restoration and Army Environmental Database Compliance Related Cleanup—to determine environmental cleanup requirements.

e. Stationing actions are not made public until authorized by HQDA. This restriction does not prohibit discussions about proposed actions and their impacts with members of Congress, state and local government officials, and labor unions with national consultation rights.

f. Once the action has been cleared for release and Congress has been notified, the reporting documents may be released to other Federal agencies, labor unions, and the public.

5-2. Stationing summary

a. General. The SS provides essential information about the stationing action for review by HQDA. The SS—

(1) Describes the unit and its mission, the nature of and rationale for the action, alternatives considered, strategic and operational implications, manpower and personnel impacts, costs savings, facilities requirements, reuse and reductions, well-being requirements, environmental considerations, and milestones for implementation.

(2) Identifies potential problem areas.

b. Content. The SS is tailored to describe the proposed stationing action and includes the following:

(1) *Unit identification code and mission.* Describe the unit's identification and its mission. The unit should be identified by its official unit designation and unit identification code; for MTOE units, identify by the standard requirements code.

(2) *Nature of action.* Explain exactly what is to be accomplished or what is expected to take place and describe all units and activities affected by the proposed action.

(3) *Rationale.* Present a convincing argument for why the action should be taken to include a description of what problems will be encountered and solved or what management improvements will be achieved. Adjustments to force structure by HQDA are not a rationale. In most cases, ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs have choices as to units to inactivate, relocate, or other stationing action as a result of HQDA decisions. If there are no choices (for example, only one unit of this kind in the force), this must be stated.

(4) *Alternatives to the proposed action.* Describe what alternatives were studied and why the proposed action is the preferred action, to include what screening and evaluation criteria were used to determine the recommended action. If an activity or unit is being relocated, alternative locations must be considered and addressed. Specific justification supporting the selected alternative must be clearly articulated. At a minimum, a no action alternative of continuing the status quo will be included.

(5) *Strategic and operational implications.* Describe the impacts if the preferred action has an effect on current strategy, contingency plans, or other operational considerations. Do not include classified information.

(6) *Estimated military and civilian personnel impacts.* Describe the overall change in military and civilian personnel authorizations (see fig 5-1) for the affected locations and provide a summary of civilian employee impacts (see fig 5-2) if appropriate. Include separations, eliminations, and retirements and identify the number of military and civilian authorizations that are moving. Information concerning civilian personnel does not eliminate the reduction in force submission requirements established by ASA (M&RA).

(7) *Programs to provide assistance to affected personnel.* Provide assurances that both military and civilian personnel will be informed about assistance programs, benefits, and entitlements available to them as a result of the proposed action.

(8) *Anticipated cost and savings.* Describe the one-time and steady state new annual recurring savings and costs. Include, as a required attachment, the Cost and Savings Summary (see fig 5-3), a display of both one-time and recurring costs and savings.

(9) *Facilities requirements.* Describe what facilities must be constructed, converted, renovated, or leased to implement the action and provide facility costs and cost avoidance for both losing and gaining locations. Identify specific projects, by fiscal year, which must be constructed to implement the preferred alternative or must be canceled as a

result of the action. Additionally, the CIO/G-6, through the Information Systems Engineering Command, will assist in identifying IT requirements and developing cost estimates that must be included in total facility costs. These IT requirements must include all costs necessary to make the facility complete and usable upon occupancy, in accordance with DA Pam 420-1-2. At a minimum, include the units square footage requirement. Include a facility requirements summary (see fig 5-4), as deemed necessary, to detail the number of projects and summarize project information.

(10) *Training land requirements.* Describe what new or diverted land requirements (for example, configuration, capacity, and characteristics) will be needed to support unit training if the proposed action is approved. Identify whether changes to training land use will increase or decrease utilization intensity and any potential costs associated with sustaining the land (for example, rehabilitation or rejuvenation). Identify all MILCON projects by fiscal year that would be canceled to mitigate any existing training land availability shortfalls. Describe the current status of the installation land use requirements study according to AR 405-10 to support the proposed action.

(11) *Environmental impacts.* Evaluate for compliance with the NEPA which provides guidance on the environmental analysis process and assists in determining which type of environmental analysis and documentation is required. Beginning the NEPA process early in the planning phase ensures that all impacts and reasonable alternatives are considered to support the decisionmaking process. The analysis includes the cumulative impacts of the stationing action and other reasonably foreseeable Federal and non-Federal actions that impact the installation or surrounding communities. State the type of environmental analysis performed for the proposed action's environmental impacts and briefly describe the action's environmental impacts. The environmental impacts of stationing actions are analyzed and documented in one of three ways: A categorical exclusion, as documented by the use of a record of environmental consideration; an environmental assessment that resulted in a finding of no significant impact; or an environmental impact statement that resulted in a record of decision.

Note. The stationing package must include the signed record of environmental consideration, finding of no significant impact, or record of decision, as appropriate. The actual underlying environmental analysis need not be forwarded as part of the stationing package.

(12) *Quality of life requirements.* Describe any extraordinary quality of life requirements which may exceed common levels of support at the gaining installation (for example, accommodating large numbers of newly arrived Family members enrolled in the Exceptional Family Member Program). Identify any required initiatives that must be taken to ensure adequate well-being for all personnel.

(13) *Coordination of funding.* Provide the name, title, office, and commercial and Defense Switched Network telephone number of the appropriate person at each installation included in the stationing action who has knowledge of the base support funding.

(14) *Impact on Reserve Component training and support.* Describe the impact on training areas, ranges, readiness, annual training facilities, and unit training affiliations.

(15) *Potential problems.* Identify potential problems, such as local opposition or socioeconomic concerns, which may be encountered if the action is implemented. Describe the impact upon the installation if the proposed stationing action is approved. (For example, as a result of a planned U.S. Army Forces Command medical battalion inactivation, a statement describing the impact to the local MEDCOM activity that may rely on the battalion's medical staff augmentation.)

(16) *Community impact analysis.* Include a CIA (see fig 5-5) in all stationing packages when the unit's total authorized strength change at an installation is 200 or more unless a substantially similar analysis has already been included in the NEPA documentation. The CIA is a summary of the impacts of the stationing action on the population and economy of the surrounding communities. It addresses the impacts of changes in population, personal income, tax base, and employment. It may include an examination of the effects on local businesses, schools, housing, and other public services and economic factors. Information in the CIA is derived from and backed up by a detailed analysis generated by the Economic Impact Forecast System (EIFS) model developed by the U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory. Information on the EIFS model can be obtained by contacting the U.S. Corps of Engineers Mobile District, Mobile, AL.

(17) *Milestones.* Show projected milestones for the initiation and completion of the stationing action.

c. Format. See figures 5-1 through 5-8 for sample SS enclosures.

5-3. Information for Members of Congress

a. General. The IMC is a required, self-explanatory enclosure to the SS. It may take on several different looks, depending on the circumstances and includes—

(1) A full description (normally one page) of the approved stationing action. The IMC is an abbreviated who, what, where, when, and why of the projected stationing action, including a unit mission statement.

(2) Information about a stationing study that is being initiated. This information will be the exception rather than the rule and used only in highly politically sensitive cases and after approval to use this course of action by Army leadership.

b. Distribution. The OCLL determines which members of Congress should receive the IMC and provides it to them before the action is announced to the public.

c. *Format.* Figure 5–6 shows a sample IMC.

5–4. Information for correspondents

a. *General.* Public notification documents of the impacts of stationing actions are enclosures to the SS and are provided for the leadership to inform the citizens who work on or live near an affected installation. These documents are prepared by or in coordination with the public affairs officer and consist of a draft news release and questions and answers. The information for correspondents (IC) is released after the IMC has been released to Congress (if required).

b. *Contents of the information for correspondents.*

(1) The IC is a required enclosure and should duplicate the IMC with the exception of the point of contact information. This avoids confusion and ensures that all affected parties are delivering the same message.

(2) Questions and answers (QAs) are included, when deemed necessary by the ACOM/ASCC/DRU, to provide additional explanatory information or specific details of the impacts of the action on the local community or the work force not contained in the information for public correspondents. The QAs normally are not released to the media but are used to respond to questions or inquiries from the public, local governments, and members of Congress. Where an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement has been prepared, the QAs should discuss that document and summarize the expected environmental impacts associated with the stationing action.

c. *Format.*

(1) See figure 5–7 for a sample IC.

(2) See figure 5–8 for a sample QAs.

**Manpower Migration Diagram
Conversion of the 4th Psychological Operations (PSYOP) Group
Fort Bragg, NC**

a. Authorization changes.

UNIT	OFF	WO	ENL	TOTAL
4 th PSYOP GP				
FY 08	9	5	49	63
FY 09	0	0	-8	-8
1 st PSYOP BN – FY 08	20	0	113	133
3 ^d PSYOP BN				
FY 08	2	0	53	55
FY 09	6	0	146	152
FY 10	3	0	48	51
5 th PSYOP BN – FY 08	11	0	45	56
6 th PSYOP BN – FY 08	20	0	113	133
8 th PSYOP BN – FY 08	11	0	45	56
9 th PSYOP BN				
FY 08	7	0	134	141
FY 09	0	0	2	2
FY 10	8	0	96	104
TOTAL	97	5	836	938

b. Population changes (Data source: Army Stationing Installation Plan).

Fort Bragg, North Carolina

	Mil	Civ
Before	53,416	15,435
Transfer In	938	0
After	54,354	15,435

Figure 5–1. Format for manpower migration diagram

**Civilian Employee Impacts
Inactivation of
Unit of Action Capabilities Development Activity (UACDA)/
Unit of Action Experimentation Element (UAEE)
Fort Knox, KY**

Category	Number
Resign/retire	1
Placed elsewhere	3
Transfer to FFID	14
Declined transfer to FFID*	16
Mil-to-Civ Conversion	7
Transfer to Training and Doctrine Command Analysis Center	2
RIF separate	0
Terminate temporaries	0
Ending total	43

Notification letters asking for volunteers were dispatched to affected civilians at Fort Knox on 31 Aug. All employees responded by 18 Sep indicating their decision to either relocate to Fort Bliss or remain at Fort Knox. Normal recruitment processes are being used to fill Future Force Integration Directorate (FFID) Fort Bliss vacancies where no civilian has volunteered to move.

* Note – Individuals have been registered in a mandatory surplus placement program for placement at other TRADOC activities at Fort Knox.

Figure 5-2. Format for civilian employee impacts

**Cost and Savings Summary
 Conversion of the 4th Psychological Operations Group
 Fort Bragg, NC
 (\$ Thousands)**

One-Time Costs	FY08	FY 09	FY 10	FY11	Source of Funds
Military Personnel Appn Costs					
Military PCS					
Operations and Maintenance Costs					
Civilian Personnel Costs					
Civilian PCS					
Civilian Termination Costs					
Equipment Transportation					
Facility Modification					
Equipment Purchases (<\$250K Threshold>)					
Procurement Appns Costs	\$6,494	\$30			OMA
Military Construction Appn Costs					
Facility Modification				\$5,349	MCA
New Facilities				\$60,000	
New Family Housing privatized housing					
Total One-Time Costs	\$6,494	\$30		\$65,349	
Annual Recurring Costs					Source of Funds
Mission (-)					
Civilian Pay					
GS/NSPS					
Contractor ¹					
Base Support (less civilian pay)					
BASOPS	\$331	\$390	\$443		OMA
Family Program					
Environmental					
Audio Visual					
Base Communications					
Real Property Maintenance					

¹ Contractor costs based on total of XX Contractor Manpower Equivalent.

Figure 5-3. Format for cost and savings summary

**Facility Requirements Summary
Future Force Integration Directorate (FFID) Transfer of Function
Fort Bliss, TX**

1. Unit Identification

UIC	Unit Description	Authorized Strength FY 08				
		OFF	WO	ENL	CIV	CONTR
W6KRAA	Future Force Integration Directorate	109	5	38	38	17

2. Facility Requirements

Year	FCG	FCG Description	UM	Perm	Total	Assets	Reqmt
					Assets	Allow	
2007	17214	Battle Laboratory	SF	40			
2007	17132	General Instructional Bldg	SF	15			
2007	17133	General Instructional Bldg	SF	16			
2008	21410	Vehicle Maint Shop	SF	4			
2008	17131	Computer Instruction Bldg	SF	22			
2009	17132	General Instructional Bldg	SF	15			
2009	17132	General Instructional Bldg	SF	15			
2010	17132	General Instructional Bldg	SF	15			
2010	17214	Battle Laboratory	SF	22			
2010	17214	Battle Laboratory	SF	13			

3. Stationing Profile at Ft Bliss

FCG	FCG Description	Before	Planned	Before	Before	FFID's	Revit	Total
		Station	Const	Before	Station	Station		
		Total	Proj	Station	Total	Allow		
		Assets		Allow	Assets	Allow		
17131	Computer Instruction Bldg	21	0	9	21	0	0	0
17132	General Instruction Bldg	241	0	10	274	0	0	0
17133	Vehicle Maint Shop	90	0	76	90	0	0	0
17200	Simulator Facilities	119	0	112	119	0	0	0
21410	Vehicle Maint Shop	758	839	1102	1657	0	0	0

Building 5800 (Facility Category Group (FCG) 17214), an existing Fort Bliss facility, will serve as the FFID work center for initial stand-up in FY 07. The building can accommodate up to 300 work spaces. Some space is presently partially occupied by combat developers from the Air Defense Artillery (ADA) School. Space constraints will ease as FFID stands up and these combat developers realign to Fort Sill, OK, via a BRAC move. Fort Bliss will use existing facilities for the FFID Simulation Facility, buildings 1094 & 1092 (FCGs 17132 & 17133). In FY 08, FFID will acquire existing Motor Pool buildings 1090 & 1085 (FCG 21410). FFID will receive three additional buildings 1080, 1081, and 1082 (FCG 17132) to expand their modeling, simulation, and training capacity as the ADA School displaces to Fort Sill in FY 09-10. In FY 10, following successful construction of dedicated facilities for 1AD, FFID acquires the existing Close Combat Tactical Trainer building 1093 (FCG 17131) and Fort Bliss Battle Simulation Center and classroom, buildings 1043 and 1044 (FCG 17214), finalizing their designed footprint for all specified functions.

Figure 5-4. Format for facility requirements summary

**Community Impact Analysis (CIA)
Conversion of the 4th Psychological Operations Group
Fort Bragg, NC**

In order to analyze these regional socioeconomic effects of the proposed stationing changes at Fort Bragg, the Economic Impact Forecast System (EIFS) (Huppertz, Claire E.; Bloomquist, Kim M.; Barbehenn, Jacinda M.; EIFS 5.0 Economic Impact Forecast System, User's Reference Manual; USACERL Technical Report TA-94/03; July 1994.) is used. It has been a mainstay of Army NEPA practice since its initial development and implementation in the mid-70s. EIFS provides a mechanism to estimate impacts, and ascertain the "significance" of projected impacts, using the Rational Threshold Value (RTV) technique. This analysis and determination can be readily documented, and if significance thresholds are not exceeded, the analysis can be completed. EIFS was designed to address NEPA applications, providing a "two-tier" approach to the process; (1) a simple and quick aggregate model (sufficient to ascertain the overall magnitude of impacts) and (2) a more detailed, sophisticated input-output (I-O) model to further analyze impacts that appear significant, in NEPA terms, and worthy of additional expenditures and analyses. This "two-tier" approach is consistent with the notion of a "first tier" analysis, such as this programmatic approach and a "second tier" analysis if RTV (and other) determinations indicate such a need.

Complete documentation of the model, its development, and applicable theoretical underpinnings is available in numerous publications; and these are presented in Appendix A, along with a brief presentation of the overall theoretical basis of the model and supporting tools

The Rational Threshold Value (RTV) technique (Webster, R.D.; and Shannon, E.; The Rational Threshold Value (RTV) Technique for the Evaluation of Regional Economic Impacts; USACERL Technical Report TR N-49/ADA055561; 1978) was developed to measure the regional significance of the EIFS model estimates. This technique relies on the yearly Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) time series data on employment, income, and population to evaluate historical trends within a subject community (region); and uses those trends to measure the "resilience" of the local community to change, or its ability to accommodate such change. This approach has worked well when communicating with affected communities. The combined use of RTV with the EIFS model meet the two pronged approach for significance determinations, intensity and context (CEQ, 1992). To affect these analyses, the inputs to the EIFS model must be estimated. The normal EIFS inputs include:

- Number of affected (moving) civilians and their salaries
- Number of affected (moving) military employees and their salaries
- Percentage of affected military employees living on-post
- Changes in local procurement, contracting, and purchases
- Definition of the multi-county region of influence (ROI)

Figure 5-5. Sample community impact analysis

**Community Impact Analysis (CIA)
Conversion of the 4th Psychological Operations Group
Fort Bragg, NC**

This proposed action indicates a net increase in military strength of 938 positions, including the following individual units:

4TH PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS GP
1ST PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS BN
3RD PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS BN
5TH PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS BN
6TH PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS BN
8TH PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS BN
9TH PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS BN

No civilian workforce changes are indicated. To obtain estimates of the average military salary and to define the ROI, a recent stationing analyses for the Army Environmental Center (*Analysis of Socioeconomic Effects for the ACP Stationing Alternatives*) was used. An estimated average salary of \$37,000 is used. The ROI was defined as Cumberland, Moore, Hoke, and Harnett counties in North Carolina. Local procurement, contracting, and purchases were not included, but are expected to be minor. To produce a conservative estimate of these effects, 100% of the military were assumed living off-base.

The estimated inputs were used to produce EIFS reports (model results) for changes in total business volume, employment, income, and population. These are best shown as percentages (of the activity in the total ROI), and can be compared to the RTVs for that variable. The following EIFS documentation is provided; detailing the inputs, documenting projected changes, and evaluating the potential significance of the predicted change, based on the RTV technique.

The output, detailed in Appendix B, indicates that the projected changes are not significant, lying easily within the range of impacts typical for the ROI. The projected changes and their respective RTVs are shown as follows:

	Projected Change	Rational Threshold Value (RTV)
Sales Volume	0.17%	9.38%
Personal Income	0.36%	9.13%
Employment	0.42%	6.61%
Population	0.48%	2.35%

Figure 5-5. Sample community impact analysis (continued)

DRAFT

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310-0101

Date

INFORMATION FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

SUBJECT: Force Structure Actions at Fort Bragg, North Carolina

The Department of the Army announced today the 4th Psychological Operations Group, 1st Psychological Operations Battalion (Bn), 3rd Psychological Operations Bn, 5th Psychological Operations Bn, 6th Psychological Operations Bn, 8th Psychological Operations Bn and the 9th Psychological Operations Bn will convert to a modular design at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. These actions will result in an increase of 938 military and zero civilian authorizations at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. All stationing actions will be completed by March 16, 2010.

The 4th Psychological Operations Group plans and conducts Theater Psychological Operations in support of the Regional Combatant Commander's campaign plan. Additionally, the units provide tactical psychological operations support to a U.S. Army Corps, U.S. Army Division, a Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF), Navy Carrier Task Group(s) (CTG), Joint Special Operations Task Force (JSOTF) and/or the Ranger Task Force (RTF). These stationing actions are part of integrated force structure changes that support the Army's transformation requirements.

Point of contact for this notification is XXXXX *name* XXXXX, (703) 695-4828, Office of Chief of Legislative Liaison, Office of the Secretary of the Army.

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

DRAFT

Figure 5-6. Sample Information for Members of Congress

DRAFT

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310-0101

INFORMATION FOR CORRESPONDENTS

SUBJECT: Force Structure Actions at Fort Bragg, North Carolina

The Department of the Army announced today the 4th Psychological Operations Group, 1st Psychological Operations Battalion (Bn), 3rd Psychological Operations Bn, 5th Psychological Operations Bn, 6th Psychological Operations Bn, 8th Psychological Operations Bn and the 9th Psychological Operations Bn will convert to a modular design at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. These actions will result in an increase of 938 military and zero civilian authorizations at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. All stationing actions will be completed by March 16, 2010.

The 4th Psychological Operations Group plans and conducts Theater Psychological Operations in support of the Regional Combatant Commander's campaign plan. Additionally, the units provide tactical psychological operations support to a U.S. Army Corps, U.S. Army Division, a Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF), Navy Carrier Task Group(s) (CTG), Joint Special Operations Task Force (JSOTF) and/or the Ranger Task Force (RTF). These stationing actions are part of integrated force structure changes that support the Army's transformation requirements.

Point of contact for this notification is *XXXXX name XXXXX*, (703) 614-2487, Office of the Chief of Public Affairs, Office of the Secretary of the Army.

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

DRAFT

Figure 5-7. Sample information for correspondents

Questions and Answers

Q1. What is the total increase or decrease of military personnel to the installation as a result of these actions?

A1. The reorganization of these units will result in a net increase of the post military authorizations by 938 military spaces.

Q2. Why is the Army reorganizing these units?

A2. The reorganization of these units is operationally imperative now to ensure the Army is properly postured to support its strategic commitments. These units are necessary to meet essential logistical requirements of the combatant commanders.

Q3. Are there adequate facilities at Fort Bragg for this stationing initiative?

A3. No. Facilities will have to be constructed, converted, or renovated in order to implement this stationing action. Total facilities cost is \$65.349 million.

Q4. Will this stationing action impact the local environment?

A4. Implementation of the proposed action would have no significant direct, indirect, or cumulative adverse effects on the environment.

Q5. Will force structure actions have an impact on local communities in and around Fort Bragg?

A5. This initiative equates to an increase of 938 military authorizations at Fort Bragg. Significant impact to the surrounding communities is not expected.

Q6. Will this action save the Army any money?

A6. No. This action supports the SECDEF directive and National Interest. There are no savings realized by stationing personnel at Fort Bragg.

Figure 5–8. Sample questions and answers

Chapter 6 Base Closure and Realignment

6–1. General

The BRAC decisions are categorized into two distinct stationing actions.

a. Base realignment and closure-directed actions. These are actions that are directed by the BRAC Commission Report approved according to BRAC law. An example is the BRAC-directed closure of Fort McClellan, AL. Not only was the closure of Fort McClellan directed, but also the relocation of the U.S. Army Military Police School and the U.S. Army Chemical School to Fort Leonard Wood, MO, was directed.

b. BRAC discretionary actions. These are the actions remaining after BRAC-directed actions have been considered. Again, using Fort McClellan as an example, once the two schools were considered, the disposition of other remaining units at Fort McClellan was at the discretion of the SA.

6–2. Base realignment and closure-directed actions

a. No formal stationing actions are required by the DCS, G–3/5/7 for BRAC-directed actions. The BRAC-directed actions are managed at the ACSIM BRAC Division.

b. For the purposes of this regulation, when an installation is closed by direction of BRAC, the U.S. Army Garrison of the closing installation is considered a directed action.

6-3. Base realignment and closure discretionary actions

a. The BRAC discretionary actions require a stationing package to be submitted to HQDA for approval.

b. All BRAC discretionary actions are forwarded for approval to DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-FMI) for approval by the ASA (I&E) unless the approval authority is the SA or SECDEF as shown in table 3-1. Unless otherwise directed by BRAC, USAR units residing on installations closing because of BRAC also require a stationing package to DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-FMI) for approval by the ASA (I&E).

Appendix A References

Section I Required Publications

AR 1–20

Legislative Liaison (Cited in para 1–6p(2).)

AR 380–5

Department of the Army Information Security Program (Cited in para 3–4a.)

Section II Related Publications

A related publication is a source of additional information. The user does not have to read it to understand this publication.

AR 5–9

Area Support Responsibilities

AR 10–87

Army Commands, Army Service Component Commands, and Direct Reporting Units

AR 25–55

The Department of the Army Freedom of Information Act Program

AR 25–400–2

The Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS)

AR 71–32

Force Development and Documentation-Consolidated Policies

AR 200–1

Environmental Protection and Enhancement

AR 215–3

Nonappropriated Funds Personnel Policy

AR 350–19

The Army Sustainable Range Program

AR 380–5

Department of the Army Information Security Program

AR 405–10

Acquisition of Real Property and Interests Therein

AR 405–80

Management of Title and Granting Use of Real Property

AR 420–1

Army Facilities Management

AR 570–4

Manpower Management

AR 600–8–11

Reassignment

DA Pam 420–1–2

Army Military Construction and Nonappropriated-Funded Construction Program Development and Execution

DOD 4165.66–M

Base Redevelopment and Realignment Manual (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/>.)

DODD 6050.7

Environmental Effects Abroad of Major Department of Defense Actions (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/>.)

DODI 4000.19

Interservice and Intragovernmental Support (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/>.)

JP 3–61

Public Affairs (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/index.html>.)

National Environmental Policy Act

(Available at <http://www.gsa.gov>.)

NGR 10–1

Organization and Federal Recognition of Army National Guard Units (Available at http://www.ngbpdc.ngb.army.mil/pubs/25/ngpam25_30.pdf.)

PL 101–510

Public Law: Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, as amended (Available at <http://www.defense.gov/brac/docs/legis03.pdf>.)

10 USC 2687

Base Closure and Realignment Act (Available at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/uscode/browse.html>.)

32 USC 104

Units: location; organization; command (Available at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/uscode/browse.html>.)

32 CFR Part 651

Environmental Analysis of Army Actions (Available at <http://ecfr.gpoaccess.gov>.)

Section III**Prescribed Forms**

This section contains no entries.

Section IV**Referenced Forms**

Unless otherwise indicated, DA forms are available on the APD Web site (<http://www.apd.army.mil>) and DD forms are available on the OSD Web site (<http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/formsprogram.htm>).

DA Form 2028

Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms

DD Form 1144

Support Agreement

Glossary

Section I Abbreviations

ACOM

Army Command

ACSIM

Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management

appn

appropriations

AR

Army regulation

ARNG

Army National Guard

ARSTAF

Army Staff

ASA (FM&C)

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management and Comptroller)

ASA (I&E)

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installation and Environment)

ASA (M&RA)

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs)

ASCC

Army Service Component Command

BASOPS

base operations

bn

battalion

BRAC

base realignment and closure

CAR

Chief, Army Reserve

CG

commanding general

CIA

community impact analysis

CIO/G-6

Chief Information Officer, G-6

CLL

Chief of Legislative Liaison

CNGB

Chief, National Guard Bureau

CONUS

continental United States

CPA

Chief of Public Affairs

DARNG

Director, Army National Guard

DCS, G-1

Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1

DCS, G-2

Deputy Chief of Staff, G-2

DCS, G-3/5/7

Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7

DCS, G-4

Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4

DCS, G-8

Deputy Chief of Staff, G-8

DOD

Department of Defense

DODD

Department of Defense directive

DODI

Department of Defense instruction

DRU

Direct Reporting Unit

E-date

effective date

FCG

Facility Group Category

FDU

force design update

FFID

Future Force Integration Directorate

GC

general counsel

HQDA

Headquarters, Department of the Army

IC

information for correspondents

IMC

Information for Members of Congress

ISA

inter-/intra-Service support agreement

IT

information technology

MCA

military construction, Army

MEDCOM

U.S. Army Medical Command

MILCON

military construction

MTOE

modified table of organization and equipment

NEPA

National Environmental Policy Act

NGR

National Guard regulation

OCLL

Office of the Chief of Legislative Liaison

OCONUS

outside the continental United States

OSD

Office of the Secretary of Defense

POM

program objective memorandum

PPBE

planning, programming, budgeting, and execution

PSYOP

psychological operations

PUAL

Pending Unit Actions List

QAs

questions and answers

RC

Reserve Component

ROI

region of influence

RTV

rational threshold value

SA

Secretary of the Army

SECDEF

Secretary of Defense

SS

stationing summary

TAP

The Army Plan

TDA

table of distribution and allowance

TJAG

The Judge Advocate General

TSG

The Surgeon General

U.S.

United States

USAR

U.S. Army Reserve

USARC

U.S. Army Reserve Command

USC

United States Code

Section II**Terms****Army installation**

An Army installation constitutes the following:

a. An installation is defined as an aggregation of contiguous or near contiguous, real property holdings commanded by a centrally selected commander. Installations represent management organizations. An installation may be made of one or more sites.

b. A site is a physically defined location which can be supported by a legal boundary survey which closes a polygon. It can be owned, leased, or otherwise possessed or used. A site may exist in one of three forms: land only, facility or facilities only, or land and all the facilities on it. A site is the sum of all real property at a specific location.

Closure

The process of placing facilities in an inactive status at an installation or site after units, organizations, and activities have vacated, relocated, transferred, and/or inactivated and services have ceased. Closure may involve maintaining an installation or site in an inactive status. It may also involve disposal or transfer of land or improvements to another Federal agency or to state, local, or private interests as specified by the DOD 4165.66–M (Base Redevelopment and Realignment Manual).

Consolidation

The combining of a number of separate activities located at different installations or sites into activities at one or more installations or sites.

Critical infrastructure risk

Risk to strategic infrastructure and networked assets in support of the Army's mission to provide necessary forces and capabilities to the combatant commanders in support of the National Security and Defense Strategies.

Critical infrastructure risk management

A capability focused risk management program that seeks to manage risk to our assets and infrastructure, enabling mission success and aiding commanders in both deliberate and adaptive planning, as well as strategic risk management. The Army applies risk management practices which contribute to mission assurance and complements other Army

programs such as strategic mobilization, industrial preparedness, supply chain risk management, antiterrorism, physical security, and continuity of operations. As an all-hazards based program, it will ensure a capability to detect and assess information, provide timely warning, execute planned actions to mitigate or prevent disruptions to critical assets and, if necessary, to recover to full mission capability. As part of a stationing action, it must be considered to assure that a single point of failure is not created potentially adversely impacting mission success and commander's capabilities.

Elimination

Manpower requirements and authorizations no longer recognized for a particular unit or organization.

Force component

The personnel and equipment associated with a unit.

Installation component

The facilities associated with supporting a unit.

Realignment

A realignment constitutes the following:

- a.* Transfer, consolidate, or relocate all or portions of any function, authorization, or personnel of unit, MTOE or TDA activity or organization of the Active Army or Reserve Component.
- b.* Entails activation and/or establishment and inactivation and/or discontinuance of all or portions of any unit, MTOE, or TDA activities or organizations of the Active Army or Reserve Component.

Relocation

A relocation constitutes the following:

- a.* The physical move of all or portions of a unit, organization, or activity to a different location than where it is currently located.
- b.* Relocation used for the purpose of this regulation involves the permanent physical movement from one installation or site to a different installation or site outside of the commuting area.

Reorganization

A rearrangement of personnel and equipment within or among units, activities, or installations in accordance with the organizations and structures to develop a synchronized, affordable, supportable, and executable mix of organizational capabilities that support DOD, Army, Joint operational and contingency planning.

Stationing

Stationing is the process of combining force structure and installation structure at a specific location to satisfy a specific mission requirement. As such, it includes all forms of realignment or relocation and includes those actions that determine the authorized population (military and civilian) at a particular installation. Each stationing action is composed of a force component and an installation component. The force component consists of the personnel (military and civilian) and equipment of an organization. The installation component deals with all the facilities required to support the unit. Both components must be considered as part of the stationing process. The desired end of this process is a force that is based in a manner that ensures effective and efficient mission accomplishment. The ways used to accomplish stationing include transfer, consolidation, or relocation of a function, manpower, or personnel; activation or inactivation; or reduction or increase of civilian personnel. The means to execute these actions are encompassed in the procedures used to manage directed actions (for example, those actions mandated by Congress, BRAC, and discretionary actions resulting from ACOM/ASCC/DRU requests, Department of the Army direction, or directed actions requiring additional actions not originally specified).

Well-being

The personal—physical, material, mental, and spiritual—state of Soldiers, retirees, veterans, civilians, and their families that contributes to their preparedness to perform and support the Army's mission.

Section III

Special Abbreviations and Terms

There are no entries in this section.

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PIN 032592-000