

RECORD OF DECISION FOR ARMY GROWTH AND FORCE STRUCTURE
REALIGNMENT

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RECORD OF DECISION FOR ARMY GROWTH AND FORCE STRUCTURE REALIGNMENT

Executive Summary: As the Army's Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7, I have reviewed the Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) for Army Growth and Force Structure Realignment. The PEIS adequately evaluates the potential environmental and socio-economic effects associated with the alternatives for growing and realigning the Army's force structure. The Final PEIS, published on 26 OCT, 2007, is incorporated by reference in this Record of Decision (ROD). This Record of Decision explains that the Army will proceed with its preferred alternative identified in the Final PEIS, Alternative Three. This alternative best supports Army Modular Transformation; implements Global Defense Posture Realignment (GDPR) decisions; adds the necessary Combat Support and Combat Service Support Soldiers to the Active and Reserve components of the Army; and grows the Army by six Active component Brigade Combat Teams (BCTs) and fifteen Active and Reserve component support brigades. In addition, the PEIS analysis was used to relocate a Maneuver Enhancement Brigade (MEB) headquarters and two Heavy Brigade Combat Teams (HBCTs). The HBCTs will be activated in Germany and retained until FY 12 and FY 13 before returning to the United States. A return of these BCTs to the United States is not a part of previous decisions to implement Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) 2005. This decision and analysis within this PEIS do not include BRAC 2005 stationing actions, which are considered part of the baseline condition for analysis. This decision will result in a total growth in Army forces of approximately 74,200 Soldiers, and will realign forces to improve readiness and responsiveness to meet future challenges.

1.0 Background

In January 2007, President Bush asked Congress for authority to increase the overall strength of the Army by 74,200 Soldiers over the next five years. This growth will mitigate shortages in units, Soldiers, and time to train that would otherwise inhibit the Army from meeting readiness goals and supporting strategic requirements. In September 2007, the Secretary of Defense approved the Army's proposal to accelerate growth for the Active component and Army National Guard. The Army must grow, adjust its force structure, and station its units and Soldiers to meet the strategic requirements of the contemporary global security environment.

To meet this need, the Army developed a plan to station and realign units to optimize training, leader development, and combat readiness. This stationing plan integrates BRAC, GDPR, and Army Growth and is facilitated by military construction.

The Army initiated this PEIS in order to support sound decisions for assessing alternatives and implementing these actions with supporting environmental and socio-economic analyses. The PEIS is of appropriate detail to inform stationing decisions included in this ROD. Further site-specific environmental analysis and planning will be conducted at installations affected by the decisions contained in this ROD. The PEIS and this Record of Decision comply with the requirements contained in the Council on Environmental Quality regulations that implement the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508) and the Army NEPA implementing procedures (32 CFR Part 651).

2.0 Proposed Action

The Army's Proposed Action is to realign its existing forces and increase its end strength in accordance with Congressional authorizations to a size and configuration that are capable of meeting national defense and security objectives, implementing Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) recommendations, sustaining unit equipment and training readiness, and easing the deployment burden on the Army's Soldiers and Families. This growth will allow the Army to adjust the composition of its forces in order to accomplish Transformation objectives and create additional unit capabilities in high demand military skill areas where current mission requirements exceed manning authorizations. The three major objectives of the Proposed Action and decisions to grow and realign Army forces include:

- **Matching Army Force Capabilities with Mission Requirements.** The Army must be able to meet the National Defense Strategy (NDS) and National Security Strategy (NSS) objectives while implementing recommendations of the QDR and Army Campaign Plan (ACP). The Army will address existing shortfalls and provide capabilities needed to sustain operations in a global security environment of persistent conflict.
- **Sustaining Force Readiness.** Sustaining the force means ensuring the Army consists of enough Soldiers to support operational deployment requirements and home-station training and equipment maintenance activities. Achieving the proper balance of deployments with training and maintenance activities is critical to ensuring that a professional well-trained and well-equipped force can consistently meet unit readiness standards and successfully accomplish its national defense and security missions.

- **Preserving Soldier and Family Quality of Life and the All Volunteer Force.** The Army must maintain a long-term sustainable balance between operational requirements and Soldier and Family quality of life. A larger supply of available units and Soldiers will allow the Army to establish more sustainable ratios of home-station time versus time spent deployed abroad. This reduces stresses placed on Soldiers and their Families and supports a higher quality of life at home-station. Taking care of Soldiers and their Families is a non-negotiable Army commitment and is essential to the maintenance and preservation of today's high-quality all-volunteer force.

3.0 Alternatives

The Final PEIS evaluated four alternatives in detail: three implementing different levels of Army Growth and Realignment and a no-action alternative.

Alternative One. Implement Realignments and associated activities between FY 2008-2013 to support the Army's Modular Transformation and GDPR decisions. As part of this alternative most Army installations would experience unit gains through stationing and transfer of units from other installations, unit activations to support modularity, unit losses through deactivations, and transfers of existing units to other installations. These actions are necessary to implement Army Transformation and modular force initiatives.

Alternative Two. Execute those actions discussed in Alternative One and, in addition, add approximately 30,000 Combat Support (CS) and Combat Service Support (CSS) Soldiers to the Active and Reserve components of the Army to address critical shortfalls in high demand military skills. In addition to the growth in Alternative One, the Army would add approximately

20,000 additional Active component and approximately 9,200 Reserve component Soldiers to areas of high demand and critical need. These additional CS/CSS Soldiers would enable high-demand units to achieve higher levels of training and operational readiness while increasing Soldier and Family quality of life. Alternative Two also included the possibility of stationing additional support brigades such as MEBs, sustainment brigades, Battlefield Surveillance Brigades (BfSBs), fires brigades, and other multi-functional support brigades identified in the PEIS. The impact of stationing these support units at different installations was analyzed under the rubric of CS/CSS units and Full Sustainment Brigades referred to in the PEIS as stationing scenarios 1 & 2. Appropriate impacts for combat support unit and support brigade stationing actions were assessed as belonging to scenario 1 or 2, depending on the total number of combat support Soldiers being stationed at an installation.

Alternative Three (Preferred Alternative). Execute those actions proposed in Alternatives One and Two and, in addition, grow the Army by up to six Active Brigade Combat Teams (BCTs). In addition to the growth and realignment discussed in Alternatives One and Two, the Active component would also add six additional BCTs to its operational combat forces. This would result in the growth of the Army by up to an additional 24,000 Soldiers. The implementation of this alternative would increase the Army's Active component end-strength to a total of 547,400 Soldiers.

No-Action Alternative. Under the No-Action Alternative, stationing moves, unit activations, unit conversions, and unit deactivations required to implement Army Growth and Realignment would not occur. The No-Action Alternative assumes that units will remain stationed where they are currently stationed at the end of Fiscal Year 2007, or where they are directed to be stationed pursuant to Base

Realignment and Closure (BRAC) 2005 recommendations. No additional CS/CSS Soldiers or BCTs would be added to the Army.

4.0 PEIS Methodology

This PEIS evaluated the potential environmental and socio-economic impacts to Army installations resulting from the stationing of different types and combinations of new units as part of the Army Growth and Force Structure Realignment. It does not consider installations located outside the Continental United States. Installation locations carried forward for analysis in this PEIS are those sites that may receive more than 1,000 new Soldiers during the period FY 08-13 as part of Alternatives One, Two, or Three. A threshold of 1,000 Soldiers was used for the programmatic analysis because it represents a level of Soldier growth at which the Army would reasonably anticipate that significant impacts could occur.

This PEIS analyzed the impacts to the human and natural environment attributable to four major activity groups associated with Army growth and realignment. These activity groups included:

- **Garrison Construction.** This activity involves all types of garrison construction activities, including new construction, repair and maintenance of existing facilities, and demolition of existing buildings and facilities.
- **Training Infrastructure Construction.** This activity involves training infrastructure construction activities needed to support unit training. Actions required at the installation include construction of firing ranges, battle command simulation facilities, and training support infrastructure.

- **Live-Fire Training.** This activity involves achieving and maintaining readiness to perform assigned missions through weapons qualification and coordinated live-fire activities.
- **Maneuver Training.** This activity involves conducting maneuver training events in accordance with Army doctrine for individual and collective (unit) training tasks. Army Doctrine and Unit Commanders define the tasks and frequencies for conducting maneuver training.

The Army coordinated with installation environmental and engineering professionals at each potential stationing location to determine anticipated impacts from different stationing scenarios. The installation staff assessed the impacts of Army stationing actions for each of the Valued Environmental Components (VECs) listed below:

Valued Environmental Components

Air Quality	Air Space	Cultural Resources
Noise	Soil Erosion	Biological Resources
Wetlands	Water Resources	Facilities
Socio-economics	Energy	Land Use
Hazardous Waste & Materials	Traffic and Transportation	

Stationing Value Model Methodology. The Army conducted a stationing analysis by developing an objective modeling tool to assess the military value of each installation. The Army began its stationing analysis by utilizing attributes that had been developed to assess Military Value of installations for BRAC 2005. This model, the Military Value Installation Model (MV-I), consolidated important Army mission attributes of stationing locations and assigned numerical weightings to each attribute. The Army used subject matter experts to gather the most current data for each attribute and assess the impact of stationing a particular type of BCT at a specific installation.

The BRAC 2005 MV-I Model used 40 attributes supporting six capabilities to determine the value of an installation. Subject matter experts eliminated attributes not relevant to Army Growth and Realignment and developed additional attributes to assess desired features not captured in BRAC 05 analysis. The Army ultimately produced a list of 12 attributes organized into four capabilities. They are:

- **Training**

- Maneuver Land
- Range Sustainment
- Training Facilities

- **Growth**

- Buildable Acres
- Urban Sprawl
- Connectivity

- **Well Being**

- Medical Care Availability
- Family Housing Availability
- Quality of Life Facilities

- **Power Projection**

- Deployment Infrastructure
- Sea Port of Embarkation (SPOE)
- Air Port of Embarkation (APOE)

Training. Within this capability the Army analyzed and compared available maneuver land to maneuver training land requirements; estimated the operational acres for maneuver and live-fire training that would be restricted for future use; and measured the availability of training facilities to support training and their Army funding priority.

Well Being. Within this capability the Army evaluated on- and off-post medical facilities and their ability to handle growth; evaluated on- and off-post family housing and its ability to meet increased requirements; and evaluated the capacity of specific Soldier and Family support facilities (ex. child development centers and fitness centers).

Growth. Within this capability the Army estimated the amount of acreage available to build upon; projected population density adjacent to the installation; and evaluated the installation's digital communications capability for both hard wired connections and wireless connectivity now and into the near future.

Power Projection. Within this capability the Army analyzed the availability and capability of deployment infrastructure, and measured the installation's proximity to its primary Sea Port of Embarkation (SPOE) and Air Port of Embarkation (APOE).

Before an installation was considered as a BCT stationing alternative, it was given additional screening, which considered factors not used in the stationing analysis model. These factors included findings from the PEIS for Army Growth and Force Structure Realignment which has captured projected social and environmental impacts of Army stationing. In addition, the Army included in its analysis cost factors, and other considerations which were not captured by the modified MV-I assessment.

The PEIS and the Stationing Value Model analysis together provided the Senior Army Leadership with information to evaluate BCT stationing alternatives. The Senior Army leadership utilized this information along with their military judgment and knowledge of Army training and operational requirements to make final stationing selections.

Public Involvement. In accordance with the Council for Environmental Quality (CEQ) (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508) and Army regulations (32 CFR Part 651), the Army provided the federal and state agency stakeholders, the public and other interested parties the following notifications and opportunities for involvement during the preparation of this PEIS:

- Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare the PEIS was published in the Federal Register (FR) on 16 May, 2007. An announcement of the Army's intent was also published in the *USA Today* newspaper the same week and announced the public scoping period soliciting public feedback on the proposal. Public scoping was held from 16 May – 16 June 2007.
- The Notice of Availability for the Draft PEIS was published on 24 August 2007. An announcement of availability was published in the *USA Today* newspaper during the week of 24-31 August 2007.
- Public review and comment on the Draft PEIS occurred from 24 August - 9 October 2007. The Draft PEIS was available on the Army Environmental Command's web site for download and review during this time. Hard copies or digital copies of the document were sent to those who requested copies. Several installations identified for potential growth placed notifications of release of the Draft PEIS in local newspapers and libraries to promote further response and public feedback.
- The Notice of Availability for the Final PEIS was published in the Federal Register on 26 October 2007. The Final PEIS was available on the Army Environmental Command's web site beginning 26 October 2007.
- The Notice of Availability of this Record of Decision will be published in the Federal Register. Following its publication, it will be electronically posted at <http://aec.army.mil/> along with the Final PEIS on the Army Environmental Command's webpage for public access.

Scope: The PEIS analysis covers actions associated with Army Growth and Force Structure Realignment in the Fiscal Year (FY) 2008-2013 timeframe. It does not include BRAC 2005 realignments, which are part of the baseline condition for this analysis. The PEIS analysis does not include growth and realignment Outside of the Continental United States (OCONUS), except to the

extent that relocation of units from OCONUS affects stationing decisions within the Continental United States (CONUS). Growth outside the Continental United States will be analyzed as part of a separate NEPA process, which takes additional stationing requirements into account. Installation locations carried forward for analysis in the PEIS were those sites that could have received more than 1,000 new Soldiers between FY 08-13 as part of alternatives to grow and realign the Army's force structure.

5.0 Decision for Army Growth and Force Structure Realignment

In the Final PEIS, the Army identified Alternative Three as the preferred alternative. This alternative included implementation of stationing actions needed to carry out Army Modularity and Global Defense Posture Realignment (GDPR), added units and Soldiers to the Army in high-demand Combat Support (CS) and Combat Service Support (CSS) skills, and grew the Army by up to six Active component BCTs. I have considered the results of the analysis described in the PEIS, the Army's stationing value model, supporting studies, and comments provided during formal comment and review periods. Based on this review, I have determined Alternative Three reflects the proper balance among initiatives for the protection of the environment and socio-economic conditions, appropriate mitigation, and actions to achieve Army Growth and Force Structure Realignment. This alternative adds 74,200 Soldiers to the Army's Active and Reserve components. As part of this decision, the Active Army will grow by approximately 65,000 Soldiers, consisting of six BCTs, eight Active component support brigades, and the additional CS / CSS units required to balance the Army's force structure. Each of the six additional Active component BCTs are planned to be Infantry Brigade Combat Teams (IBCTs), which are rapidly deployable and provide flexibility in meeting operational requirements. As part of this alternative, the Army will relocate a Maneuver Enhancement Brigade (MEB)

to Fort Drum, NY, and has tentatively identified Fort Richardson as a potential stationing location for relocating a second MEB. A final decision on the MEB at Fort Richardson, AK, however, is dependent upon completion of supplemental NEPA analysis. The Army will also relocate 2 HBCTs as part of this decision. The 2 HBCTs will be activated and retained in Germany until FY 12 and FY 13. They will then return to the continental United States. The Army has used the PEIS and stationing analysis to select Fort Bliss, TX and White Sands Missile Range (WSMR), NM, as stationing locations for the HBCTs in FY 12 and 13, respectively. In addition, the Army Reserve will grow by 1,000 Soldiers and the Army National Guard by 8,200 Soldiers. This decision allows the Army to mitigate persistent Army shortfalls in manning and equipment while realigning units to installations that best support training, operational readiness, and its Soldiers and Families.

Specific stationing decisions that the Army intends to implement as part of the selected alternative are presented below.

Growth BCT #1: The Army will retain an IBCT on a permanent basis as the Army's 43rd Active component combat BCT. This IBCT was programmed for inactivation in accordance with the Quadrennial Defense Review (2006). The possibility of retaining this IBCT was taken into account by the BRAC Commission in 2005, and installation level NEPA analysis for this IBCT was conducted as part of the Fort Carson Transformation EIS (2007). Fort Carson is being selected for this stationing action because it ranks favorably in possessing the capabilities and attributes the Senior Army Leadership has determined to be necessary to support this stationing action. Key capabilities the Army assessed as part of this stationing decision included the ability to support growth, training, Soldier and Family well being, and power projection. While most Army installations are experiencing considerable training land deficits, Fort Carson's

deficit is smaller than a majority of installations in the Army inventory. This stationing action will provide the best support for additional training requirements of this IBCT. Fort Carson has the capability to support current and future operations of this IBCT, and has already demonstrated its capacity to support the IBCT requirements while supporting a train-up for operations in Southwest Asia. In addition, Fort Carson has a robust and modernized training range and training simulations infrastructure and the ability to handle increased communications traffic required to support military operations. The installation is also one of the most highly requested locations in the Army, has adequate schools and medical facilities, and supports a high quality of Soldier and Family life. These reasons make Fort Carson an ideal location to permanently station this IBCT. Fort Carson has completed Environmental Impact Statements for both itself and the Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site (PCMS) that analyzed the permanent stationing of this BCT. This decision takes the information in those documents into account.

Growth BCT #2: The Army will establish a new IBCT (growth BCT #2) at Fort Bliss, Texas in 2009. Fort Bliss is being selected for this stationing action because it ranks favorably in possessing the capabilities and attributes the Senior Army Leadership has determined to be necessary to support this stationing action. Key capabilities the Army assessed as part of this stationing decision included the ability to support growth, training, Soldier and Family well being, and power projection. Fort Bliss possesses the necessary training land to support additional BCT training requirements. In addition, Fort Bliss has undergone a dramatic range modernization program that will provide top quality training facilities for Soldiers. Fort Bliss has training lands which are highly compatible with military training, and the installation experiences limited impacts from encroachment to military training events. Fort Bliss has the adequate communications capability to support additional BCTs and military communication requirements. Also, it is capable of providing Soldiers and

Families with a high quality of life and the necessary medical facilities, housing, and garrison infrastructure requirements to support the stationing of additional BCTs. Fort Bliss also has the capability to support future training requirements, and new weapons systems and doctrine. These reasons make Fort Bliss an ideal location to permanently station the Army's 2nd growth IBCT.

Growth BCT #3: The Army will establish a new IBCT (growth BCT #3) at Fort Stewart, Georgia in 2010. Fort Stewart is being selected for this stationing action because it ranks favorably in possessing the capabilities and attributes the Senior Army Leadership has determined to be necessary to support this stationing action. Key capabilities the Army assessed as part of this stationing decision included the ability to support growth, training, Soldier and Family well being, and power projection. As part of this decision, the Army will activate and retain an HBCT in Europe for two additional years while an HBCT currently stationed at Fort Stewart is converted to an IBCT. The addition of this IBCT at Fort Stewart displaces an HBCT at Fort Stewart and therefore does not result in a net increase in the number of BCTs at Fort Stewart. The two-year retention of the HBCT in Germany supports near-term theater security needs, and reduces stress and turbulence on Soldiers and Families by allowing additional time for construction to support transformation, BRAC realignments, and Grow the Army stationing. This decision helps to promote greater levels of environmental sustainability and land-use compatibility for military training activities at Fort Stewart. This decision will reduce impacts on biological resources, soils, and wetlands. In conjunction with Savannah River Site, Fort Stewart has considerable training land resources that can be effectively utilized by an IBCT to meet its training requirements. Training infrastructure at Fort Stewart has undergone considerable modernization and is ideal for supporting the training requirements of this IBCT. The installation is highly requested by Soldiers and their Families and has adequate schools and medical facilities to support BCTs.

Facilities vacated by the HBCT at Fort Stewart will be used to accommodate this IBCT, and minimal capital improvements will be required to support the stationing of this BCT at Fort Stewart. These reasons have led the Army to select Fort Stewart as the stationing location for the Army's 3rd growth IBCT.

Growth BCT #4: The Army will activate a second IBCT (growth BCT #4) at Fort Stewart, Georgia in 2011. Fort Stewart is being selected for this stationing action because it ranks favorably in possessing the capabilities and attributes the Senior Army Leadership has determined to be necessary to support this stationing action. Key capabilities the Army assessed as part of this stationing decision included the ability to support growth, training, Soldier and Family well being, and power projection. In conjunction with Savannah River Site, Fort Stewart has considerable training land resources that can be effectively utilized by an IBCT to meet its training requirements. Training infrastructure at Fort Stewart has undergone considerable modernization and is ideal for supporting the training requirements of this IBCT. The installation is highly requested by Soldiers and their Families and has adequate schools and medical facilities to support BCTs. The decision to convert an HBCT to an IBCT at Fort Stewart will allow the Army to accommodate a second IBCT at Fort Stewart. Fort Stewart has the space for the construction of facilities to support this additional IBCT and also the communications infrastructure to support current and future military training requirements. These reasons make Fort Stewart an ideal location to station Growth IBCT #4.

Growth BCT #5: In addition to retaining IBCT #1 on a permanent basis, the Army selects Fort Carson, Colorado for the stationing of an additional IBCT in 2011. Fort Carson is being selected for this stationing action because it ranks favorably in possessing the capabilities and attributes the Senior Army Leadership has determined to be necessary to support this stationing action.

Key capabilities the Army assessed as part of this stationing decision included the ability to support growth, training, Soldier and Family well being, and power projection. While most Army installations are experiencing considerable training land deficits, Fort Carson's deficit is smaller than a majority of Army installations, allowing it to best support the additional training requirements of this IBCT. It has the capability to support current and future operations of this IBCT and provides a robust and modernized training range and training simulations infrastructure. Moreover, Fort Carson has the ability to handle increased communications traffic required to support military operations and has considerable potential to support future military training requirements. The installation is also one of the most highly requested stationing locations in the Army, has adequate schools and medical facilities, and supports a high quality of Soldier and Family life. These reasons have led the Army to select Fort Carson as the stationing location for the Growth IBCT #5.

Growth BCT #6: The Army will establish a second IBCT at Fort Bliss, Texas in 2011. Fort Bliss is being selected for this stationing action because it ranks favorably in possessing the capabilities and attributes the Senior Army Leadership has determined to be necessary to support this stationing action. Fort Bliss also possesses the necessary training land to support additional BCT training requirements. Key capabilities the Army assessed as part of this stationing decision included the ability to support growth, training, Soldier and Family well being, and power projection. In addition, Fort Bliss has undergone a dramatic range modernization program that will provide top quality training facilities to Soldiers and their Families. Fort Bliss has training lands that are highly compatible with military training and experience limited impacts from encroachment to military training events. Fort Bliss has the adequate communications capability to support additional BCTs and their current and future military requirements. Fort Bliss is capable of providing Soldiers and

Families with a high quality of life and the necessary medical facilities, and has the housing and support infrastructure to station an additional IBCT. Fort Bliss also has the capability to support future training requirements, and new weapons systems and doctrine. These reasons make Fort Bliss an ideal location to permanently station the Army's Growth IBCT #6.

HBCT Relocation #1: The Army will station an HBCT returning from Germany at Fort Bliss, Texas in 2012. Fort Bliss is being selected for this stationing action because it ranks favorably in possessing the capabilities and attributes the Senior Army Leadership has determined to be necessary to support this stationing action. Key capabilities the Army assessed as part of this stationing decision included the ability to support growth, training, Soldier and Family well being, and power projection. Fort Bliss also possesses the necessary training land and space to support additional BCT training requirements. In addition, Fort Bliss has undergone a dramatic range modernization program that will provide top quality training facilities to Soldiers and their Families. Fort Bliss has training lands which are highly compatible with HBCT training requirements and the installation experiences limited impacts from encroachment to military training events. Fort Bliss has the adequate communications capability to support additional BCTs and their current and future military requirements. Fort Bliss is capable of providing Soldiers and Families with a high quality of life and the necessary medical facilities, and has the housing and support infrastructure to station an additional HBCT. Fort Bliss also has the capability to support future training requirements, new weapons systems, and capacity to train to the Army's evolving doctrine. These reasons have led to the selection of Fort Bliss as the stationing location for the HBCT returning from Germany.

HBCT Relocation #2: The Army will station an HBCT returning from Germany at White Sands Missile Range (WSMR), New Mexico in 2013. WSMR is being

selected for this stationing action because it ranks favorably in possessing the capabilities and attributes the Senior Army Leadership has determined to be necessary to support this stationing action. Key capabilities the Army assessed as part of this stationing decision included the ability to support growth, training, Soldier and Family well being, and power projection. WSMR possesses the necessary training land and space to support the HBCT's training requirements. In addition, WSMR's close proximity to Fort Bliss will allow Soldiers stationed there to leverage training infrastructure and the considerable range modernization that has taken place at Fort Bliss. WSMR has training lands which are highly compatible with HBCT training requirements, and the installation experiences limited impacts from encroachment to military training events. WSMR has the adequate communications capability to support the HBCT and their current and future military requirements. The installation will provide Soldiers and Families with a high quality of life. Space is available to construct the necessary facilities needed to support housing and additional support infrastructure required to station the HBCT. WSMR has the capability to support future training requirements, new weapons systems, and the capacity to train to the Army's evolving doctrine. These reasons have led to the selection of WSMR as the stationing location for an HBCT returning from Germany in 2013.

Air Defense Artillery Brigade: This brigade headquarters will be stationed at Fort Hood, TX in FY09. Stationing of this brigade headquarters will ensure the proper balance of combat and combat support units is located at Fort Hood. This decision will enhance command and control for Patriot missile battalions restationing to Fort Hood, and will position the unit to participate in training events with their Corps headquarters stationed at Fort Hood.

Fires Brigade: A Fires brigade will be stationed at Fort Bliss, TX in FY10. This Fires Brigade was identified for restationing to Fort Bliss as part of BRAC 2005

recommendations. Its structure is accounted for as a part of this Grow the Army decision. Stationing of this support brigade will ensure the proper balance of combat and combat support units at Fort Bliss. This decision will enhance support capabilities to combat units stationed at Fort Bliss and better support Army operational and training requirements.

Maneuver Enhancement Brigades (MEBs): As part of this decision, the Army will station a MEB at Fort Leonard Wood, MO in FY09 and will also relocate two other MEBs. One MEB will be restationed at Fort Drum, NY in FY 2013. The other MEB is tentatively being considered for restationing at Fort Richardson, AK in FY 2010. As to this latter MEB, however, a final decision will not be made until a supplemental NEPA analysis is completed to analyze impacts of stationing this unit. In all three instances, the stationing of these MEBs is designed to best support the Army's operational readiness and improve combat readiness of assigned units.

Sustainment Brigade Headquarters: As part of this decision the Army will station a Sustainment Brigade Headquarters at Fort Hood, TX in 2011. The stationing of this Brigade at Fort Hood will ensure the proper balance of combat logistics support and command of logistics functions to support the BCTs currently stationed at Fort Hood.

Battlefield Surveillance Brigade (BfSB): As part of decisions for growth and realignment, the Army will station a BfSB at Fort Polk, LA in 2013. This stationing decision will ensure that the BfSB is ideally positioned to integrate its operations with the units stationed at and training at Fort Polk and the Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC).

Engineer Brigade & Military Police Brigade: The Army is considering the stationing of an Engineer Brigade and a Military Police Brigade at Schofield Barracks, HI. This action will ensure the proper balance of combat support units and command and control is available in the Pacific theater to support training and operational requirements. A final decision on this action will not be made until a supplemental NEPA analysis is completed to analyze impacts of stationing this unit.

Expeditionary Support Command: The Army will activate an Active component Expeditionary Support Command (ESC) at Fort Lewis, WA in 2011. Stationing of this ESC will ensure the proper command and control of logistics operations in support of units stationed at Fort Lewis, WA.

Combat Support and Combat Service Support Decisions: Table 5.1 (pp. 22-23) summarizes the net gains and losses of Soldiers, BCTs, and support brigades to include combat support unit stationing actions which are not discussed as part of actions above. The table shows the total increase in the number of Soldiers at each installation resulting from the implementation of this Record of Decision to grow and realign the Army. The stationing of these units will take place from Fiscal Year 2008-2013. Decisions to station CS/CSS Soldiers at the installations will provide the Army with a balance of support and command and control functions needed to meet the Army's training and operational mission requirements.

Table 5-1. Unit Stationing Actions Related to Growth of Army Forces

INSTALLATION	Change in Total Number of Soldiers by Installation	Change in Number of BCTs	Support Brigade Stationing Actions
ABERDEEN PG	166	0	0
FORT BENNING	45	0	0
FORT BLISS	13,017	2 New IBCTs 1 HBCT (GE)	1 Fires Brigade
FORT BRAGG	1,405	0	0
FORT CAMPBELL	748	0	0
FORT CARSON W/PCMS	4,877	1 (Retained) 1 New IBCT	0
FORT DRUM	1479	0	Restation 1 MEB HQ
FORT EUSTIS	205	0	0
FORT GORDON	192	0	0
FORT HOOD	3,273	0	1 New Sustainment Brigade HQ; 1 New Air Defense Artillery Brigade HQ
FORT IRWIN	-360	0	Lose 1 MEB HQ
FORT KNOX	546	0	0
FORT LEAVENWORTH	274	0	0
FORT LEE	179	0	0
FORT LEWIS	1,878	0	1 New Expeditionary Support Command
FORT LEONARD WOOD	961	0	1 New MEB HQ
FORT MYER	289	0	0

Table 5-1 (Continued). *Unit Stationing Actions Related to Growth of Army Forces*

INSTALLATION	Change in Total Number of Soldiers by Installation	Change in Number of BCTs	Support Brigade Stationing Actions
FORT POLK	1,283	0	1 New Battlefield Surveillance Brigade
FORT RILEY	1,315	0	0
FORT SAM HOUSTON	60	0	0
FORT SILL	769	0	0
FORT STEWART / HAAF	3,899	1 HBCT to IBCT Conversion; 1 New IBCT	0
FORT STORY	55	0	0
WHITE SANDS	3,981	1 HBCT (GE)	0
<u>* FORT RICHARDSON</u>	613	0	Restation 1 MEB HQ
<u>* FORT WAINWRIGHT</u>	229	0	0
<u>*HAWAII SCHOFIELD & FORT SHAFTER</u>	479	0	1 Engineer Brigade; 1 MP Brigade HQ; Lose 1 MEB HQ
<u>* US Army Europe, Korea, Japan, Kuwait</u>	1,839	0	0

** Growth and Realignment numbers of the Army Outside of CONUS (Hawaii and Alaska) will not be finalized until a separate NEPA process is completed; NEPA will not be conducted for units stationed in foreign countries.*

In addition to the stationing actions supporting Army growth listed above, this Record of Decision (ROD) will also implement the stationing and realignments needed to execute Army Modularity and Global Defense Posture Realignments (GDPR). These actions are discussed in the Final PEIS under Alternative One. Since the publication of the Final PEIS in October 2007, some minor changes in the Army's stationing plan have occurred, which have been captured as Appendix A to this ROD. These changes have been included as part of this decision, and the analysis of impacts for these decisions was captured in the Final PEIS and the Army's decision-making process. Minor adjustments to stationing decisions will occur through time as the Army continues to manage its forces to best meet mission requirements. Specific NEPA will be conducted for these stationing actions, as needed.

The PEIS and this ROD identify units that could be permanently stationed in Hawaii (HI) or Alaska (AK). The Army has not made its final decision on these units, and they are included in the PEIS for reference and comparison purposes only at this time. A supplemental NEPA analysis will be completed prior to decisions on HI and AK stationing.

6.0 Environmental Consequences

Implementation of the Army's Decision to grow and realign its forces is expected to result in direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts to the environment at those stationing locations where Army Growth and Realignment is selected to occur. The potential for environmental effects at these stationing locations has been conducted by assessing the needs of units for facilities and training which are required for modular Army units.

This analysis supports informed decisions providing decision-makers with potential socio-economic and environmental impacts of actions taken to grow and realign Army forces. This analysis does not provide the fidelity of environmental and socio-economic impact assessment to substitute for site-specific environmental analysis. Site-specific NEPA evaluations will be conducted at installations affected by the Army's implementation of this decision before actions take place which implement the decision at the installation. Environmental and socio-economic impacts are summarized below and discussed in more detail in Section 4 of the PEIS.

6.1 Air Quality

The more significant impacts to air quality would be experienced at those installations where Air Quality is already being closely monitored and non-attainment of National Ambient Air Quality standards is already an issue (Chapter Four Final PEIS, 2007).

Alternative Three (Preferred Alternative): Of the installations analyzed, Fort Carson is the only installation projected to experience significant impacts to Air Quality resulting from the implementation of the Army's preferred alternative. Under this alternative, the Army will validate the stationing of a BCT temporarily assigned to Fort Carson in 2005. It will add an additional combat support troops and an additional 3,452 man IBCT in 2011. Fort Carson is currently at the limits of its Clean Air Act Title V permit for air emissions and must work with the state of Colorado to re-evaluate its air emissions permit. The Army will determine appropriate mitigation actions when conducting site-specific NEPA at Fort Carson.

Alternative Two: Fort Carson would experience significant impacts to air quality resulting from the stationing of additional CS/CSS Soldiers. Fort Carson is currently at the limits of its Title V permit for air emissions and must work with the state of Colorado to re-evaluate its air emissions permit. The Army will determine appropriate mitigation actions when conducting site-specific NEPA at Fort Carson.

Alternative One: Under this Alternative, Fort Carson would experience significant impacts to air quality resulting from the stationing of CS/CSS Soldiers needed to implement Modularity. Fort Carson is currently at the limits of its Title V permit for air emissions and must work with the state of Colorado to re-evaluate its air emissions permit. The Army will determine appropriate mitigation actions when conducting site-specific NEPA at Fort Carson.

No-Action Alternative: The current level of air emissions generated from stationary and mobile sources is expected to continue. The Army will continue best management practices, and recapitalize and make improvements to equipment and weapons systems as the force is modernized.

6.2 Air Space

Alternative Three (Preferred Alternative): There are no significant impacts to airspace resources expected to result from Army Growth. The addition of a BCT would slightly increase airspace demand to accommodate unmanned aerial systems (UAS) training at Fort Carson, Fort Stewart, and Fort Bliss, but are not projected to significantly impact air space utilization.

Alternatives One and Two: There are no significant impacts to airspace resources at installations expected to result from the implementation of Army growth and realignment under these alternatives.

No-Action Alternative: No effects are expected. The Army will continue to utilize airspace resources as they are managed today. The fielding and use the UAS unrelated to BCT stationing and other future combat systems are considered as separate actions. Site-specific identification of impacts to airspace relevant to those actions may be required.

6.3 Cultural Resources

More significant impacts to cultural resources would result from the maneuver of heavy tracked vehicles and training activities associated with a Heavy BCT. Decisions implementing CS/CSS unit and IBCT growth will have less potential to affect cultural resources as they do not involve the requirement to conduct HBCT maneuver training. The relocation of HBCTs from Germany to US locations will likely result in significant impacts to cultural resources.

Alternative Three (Preferred Alternative): Implementation of the preferred alternative will result in significant impacts to cultural resources at White Sands Missile Range (WSMR). The decision to implement the preferred alternative could result in significant impacts at Fort Bliss and Fort Carson. The Army believes that impacts to cultural resources at Fort Bliss and Fort Carson are mitigable to a level that is less than significant. The Army will determine appropriate mitigation actions when conducting site-specific NEPA at WSMR, Fort Bliss, and Fort Carson when more project-level information is available in greater detail.

Alternatives One and Two: There are no significant impacts to cultural resources at installations expected to result from the implementation of Army growth and realignment under these alternatives.

No-Action Alternative: No impacts are anticipated.

6.4 Noise

Noise associated with live-fire activities and gunnery qualifications of HBCTs and new IBCTs may impact residential communities or other noise receptors surrounding Army installations. Changes to existing noise contours would occur at some installations, potentially impacting off-post properties and residential areas.

Alternative Three (Preferred Alternative): Implementation of the preferred alternative is projected to result in significant impacts from HBCT and IBCT training activities at Fort Bliss, TX. The Army will determine appropriate mitigation actions when conducting site-specific NEPA at Fort Bliss when more project-level information is available in greater detail.

Alternatives One and Two: No significant impacts to communities from noise generating impacts are anticipated.

No-Action Alternative: No impacts are expected. The current level of noise from Army activities will generally continue. Some changes may be experienced from the fielding and implementation of future combat systems or other weapons; however, those actions are independent of this PEIS.

6.5 Soil Erosion

The soils found in the arid or semi-arid environments of several installations may be further compacted under the weight of wheeled or tracked vehicles or by Army excavation activities during training.

Alternative Three (Preferred Alternative): Fort Bliss is projected to experience significant impacts from the implementation of this alternative involving the training of an additional HBCT, IBCTs, and new CS/CSS units. The Army will determine appropriate mitigation actions when conducting site-specific NEPA at Fort Bliss when more information is available in greater detail. No other installations are projected to experience significant impacts from implementing this alternative.

Alternatives One and Two: Fort Bliss is projected to experience significant impacts from the implementation of this alternative under both Alternative One (modular growth) and Alternative Two. A greater intensity of significant impacts would be projected under Alternative Two. The Army will determine appropriate mitigation actions when conducting site-specific NEPA at Fort Bliss when more information is available in greater detail. Under these alternatives, no additional IBCTs or HBCTs would train at Fort Bliss, and the intensity of significant impact would be less in comparison to Alternative Three. The Army will determine appropriate mitigation actions when conducting site-specific NEPA at Fort Bliss when more information is available in greater detail. No other installations are projected to experience significant impacts from implementing this alternative.

No-Action Alternative: No additional impacts are expected. Installations authorized for change from BRAC and Transformation, independent of this PEIS, could continue to experience soil loss from construction activities and/or training.

Established Army programs to mitigate soil loss and sustain training areas such as the Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) program would continue to operate on the same levels prior to implementation of this decision.

6.6 Biological Resources

Changes in live-fire and maneuver training could lead to increased erosion and the introduction of invasive plant species that could alter the natural environment or ecosystem at some stationing locations. Increased noise from training activity could result in impacts to sensitive species.

Alternative Three (Preferred Alternative): The implementation of Alternative Three would result in impacts to the Red-Cockaded Woodpecker at Fort Stewart. The impacts of establishing two IBCTs and CS/CSS growth at Fort Stewart are projected to be partially offset by the decision to convert one of the HBCTs at Fort Stewart to a Growth IBCT. The conversion of an HBCT at Fort Stewart will result in the reductions of impacts to soils, vegetation, and other biological resources. The Army will determine appropriate mitigation actions when conducting site-specific NEPA at Fort Stewart when more information is available in greater detail.

Alternatives One and Two: There are no significant impacts to biological resources expected at installations resulting from the implementation of these alternatives.

No-Action Alternative: Long-term beneficial effects are expected. The Army would continue to responsibly manage its resources on Army lands. Any future changes to land use or training doctrine that may impact the vegetative or wildlife resources on the installations would be handled in accordance with the

installation's Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) or other sustainability initiatives.

6.7 Wetlands

Significant impacts may occur at installations with large tracts of wetlands found within their boundaries. Further site-specific analysis will be required to determine the extent of impacts to wetlands.

Alternative Three (Preferred Alternative): The implementation of Alternative Three would result in significant impacts to wetlands at Fort Stewart. The impacts of establishing two IBCTs and CS/CSS growth at Fort Stewart are projected to be partially offset by the decision to convert one of the HBCTs from Fort Stewart to an IBCT. The requirements to implement this decision and its associated actions may not be mitigable to less than significant with regards to wetlands impacts. The Army will determine appropriate mitigation actions when conducting site-specific NEPA at Fort Stewart when construction project information is available in greater detail. No other installations are projected to experience significant impacts from implementing this alternative.

Alternatives One and Two: There are no significant impacts to wetland resources expected at installations resulting from the implementation of these alternatives.

No-Action Alternative: No additional impacts are expected. Over time, changes may occur at Army installations (e.g., from BRAC or the fielding of new equipment) that may require additional mapping or identification of low water crossings or other mitigations to prevent damage to sensitive wetland environments. These changes would be accompanied by best management

practices already in place at the installation, and other sustainability efforts to promote responsible management of wetlands.

6.8 Water Resources

Significant impacts to water demand are expected to occur at installations with semi-arid and arid environments associated with those installations. Several installations may need to consider upgrading their water supply system and wastewater treatment systems. The addition of units will increase water demand to support both Soldier and Family living requirements as well as military activities such as washing military vehicles and equipment.

Alternative Three (Preferred Alternative): Army growth under this Alternative is projected to lead to significant impacts to water resources at Fort Carson and WSMR. The Army will determine appropriate mitigation actions when conducting site-specific NEPA at Fort Carson and WSMR as specific project information and water demand information become available. No other installations are projected to experience significant impacts from implementing this alternative.

Alternatives One and Two: There are no significant impacts to water resources expected at installations resulting from the implementation of these alternatives.

No-Action Alternative: No additional impacts are expected. The Army continues to improve conservation and protection of its water resources at Army installations in conjunction with INRMPs and Environmental Management Systems (EMSs), or other sustainability practices. These programs are ongoing and would continue to be implemented in the absence of the Proposed Action.

6.9 Facilities

Significant impacts would be realized at those installations lacking adequate buildable space, or current facilities capacity necessary to accommodate growth. A major investment in modernization of current infrastructure would be required at several installations to accommodate growth.

Alternative Three (Preferred Alternative): Fort Bragg, Fort Carson, Fort Lewis and Fort Riley could experience significant impacts to facilities resulting from the implementation of the preferred alternative. Facilities, to include water treatment, living space, office space, and other facilities are currently in short supply at these installations. There is limited space for facilities expansion at Fort Lewis, Fort Bragg, and Fort Riley to accommodate additional unit stationing in the existing cantonment areas under this alternative. Fort Carson has adequate buildable space but will need to re-evaluate capacity of existing facilities as part of this decision. The Army will determine appropriate mitigation actions and facilities solutions when conducting site-specific NEPA at Fort Carson, Fort Lewis, Fort Bragg and Fort Riley when more information on facilities requirements is available in greater detail.

Alternatives One and Two: Fort Bragg, Fort Lewis and Fort Riley would experience significant impacts resulting from the implementation of the preferred alternative. Facilities, to include water treatment, living space, office space, and other facilities are currently in short supply at these installations. There is limited space for expansion of these facilities at Fort Lewis, Fort Bragg, and Fort Riley to accommodate additional CS/CSS growth under these alternatives. The Army will determine appropriate mitigation actions when conducting site-specific NEPA at Fort Lewis, Fort Bragg and Fort Riley when more facilities requirement information is available in greater detail.

No-Action Alternative: No additional impacts are expected. The Army will continue to expend funds for acquisition of real property assets, for repair and maintenance of facilities, and for management of its real property and infrastructure. While implementation of BRAC 2005 will result in a reduction of Army inventory and real property, the disposal of these facilities will result in cost avoidance and more central management of assets in order to promote more efficient planning and management. In addition, BRAC 2005 decisions facilitate the Army's proper implementation of our nation's National Security and Defense Strategies.

6.10 Socio-economics

All Alternatives (One, Two and Three): There could be significant shortfalls at several installations in their on-post and local public school systems. Fort Bliss and Fort Riley are projected to experience significant shortfalls in classroom space resulting from the implementation of the preferred alternative. The Army will determine appropriate mitigation actions when conducting site-specific NEPA at Fort Bliss and Fort Riley when more school data and classroom requirements information are available in greater detail.

No-Action Alternative: No additional impacts are expected.

6.11 Energy Demand/ Generation

All Alternatives (One, Two and Three): The stationing of new BCTs at several installations could require some capital investment and expansion of existing utilities to accommodate growth. However, there are no significant impacts to energy demand projected under any of the alternatives.

No-Action Alternative: No additional impacts are expected. Investments in utility or other energy infrastructure are naturally anticipated to occur due to increased competition for energy resources in the future.

6.12 Land Use Conflict/ Compatibility

All Alternatives (One, Two & Three): Land use compatibility could be a significant issue at several installations which are experiencing facilities or space constraints, to include Fort Bragg and Fort Lewis. The Army will determine appropriate mitigation actions when conducting site-specific NEPA at Fort Bragg, Fort Lewis when more land use information is available in greater detail. It should be noted that virtually all installations are experiencing shortfalls in training land availability — and therefore scheduling conflicts — as units try to train to doctrinal training standards. The addition of BCTs to Fort Carson and Fort Stewart, and a BfSB at Fort Polk may lead to increases in land use conflicts to support military training. The Army will determine appropriate mitigation actions when conducting site-specific NEPA at installations when more information is available in greater detail.

No-Action Alternative: No additional impacts are expected. In the future, the Army may field new weapons systems that will require larger maneuver areas within which to train, or new training or tactical doctrine that will alter the frequency or magnitude of training. These impacts and future conflicts will be evaluated as necessary and at the appropriate level of NEPA.

6.13 Hazardous Materials/ Hazardous Waste

All Alternatives (One, Two and Three): There are no significant adverse impacts expected to the management of hazardous materials or waste from growth at any of the seventeen potential stationing locations. Each location has a hazardous waste management program in place and could easily accommodate growth with only a minor capital investment in facilities, depending on the level of growth expected.

No-Action Alternative: No additional impacts are expected. The Army will continue to execute its Hazardous Waste management programs and seek efficiencies through the implementation of Best Management Practices, Environmental Management Systems, and other sustainability or waste reduction initiatives.

6.14 Traffic and Transportation

All Alternatives (One, Two and Three): Significant impacts to traffic and transportation systems are expected at several installations where systems are already highly congested. These installations may require a major capital investment in infrastructure to alleviate traffic congestion. Fort Bliss and Fort Bragg are projected to experience significant impacts on Traffic and Transportation, and the Army would take the appropriate mitigation actions at each of these sites when more traffic and transportation information is available. Impacts at Fort Bliss and Fort Bragg are significant under Alternatives One and Two as well, although to a lesser extent because of reduced levels of growth at these installations. No other significant impacts are projected at other Army installations.

No-Action Alternative: No additional impacts are expected. Although some traffic studies are currently being conducted at some of the installations identified in this PEIS, these studies are in conjunction with other programs such as BRAC 2005.

The comparison charts in Chapter Four of the Final PEIS (pp. 55-60) describe all of the anticipated impacts of potential stationing decisions for various levels of new unit stationing at Army installations. This table can be cross-referenced for additional information.

The No-Action Alternative is the environmentally preferred alternative. However, the No-Action Alternative would not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action.

6.15 Cumulative Effects

Impacts resulting from cumulative effects are documented in Chapter Four of the PEIS for Army Growth and Force Structure Realignment. Follow-on NEPA analyses will occur at the site-specific (installation) level and will assess cumulative effects in more detail.

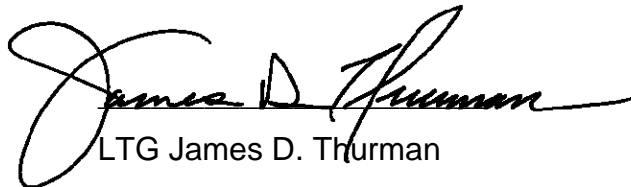
7.0 Mitigation Commitments

The PEIS identified four activity groups that were likely to produce environmental and socio-economic impacts at the installations where Army Growth and Force Structure Realignment would occur. Those activity groups were garrison construction, training infrastructure construction, live-fire training, and maneuver training. Because the estimated potential impacts from these activity groups will vary by installation, identification of specific mitigation measures is not

practicable. At present the Army will consider three types of mitigation to minimize the impacts of Army Growth and Realignment.

- **Mitigation in conjunction with site-specific NEPA analyses.**
Where appropriate, the Army will conduct site-specific NEPA analyses to evaluate effects of installation actions supporting the preferred alternative. Identification of site- or project-specific mitigation will occur through this process.
- **Adherence to the “sustainable environment” ethic.** The Army will continue to implement sustainability principles in both its extant and future infrastructure and environment and with respect to actions that affect natural resources.
- **Use of best management practices.** The Army will apply best management practices in site- and project-specific planning and execution in order to avoid or minimize adverse impacts to the environment and socio-economic conditions.

My decision is based on national security requirements, strategic factors, mission related considerations, and environmental/socio-economic factors listed in the PEIS. The installations designated to receive new and realigned elements under this decision will perform appropriate site-specific NEPA analysis.



LTG James D. Thurman

James D. Thurman
Lieutenant General, U.S. Army
Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7

19 December 2007
Date

19 December, 2007

Appendix A. Adjustments to the Growth and Realignment Plan that have taken place since the publication of the Final PEIS (October, 2007). These stationing actions are included as part of the Army's decision to implement growth and force structure realignment.

State	Installation	Fiscal Year	Additions to Unit	Number of New Soldiers
CO	Carson	FY08	Space Detachments	64
CO	Carson	FY09-11	HBCT Additional Authorization	9
CO	Carson			
CO	Carson	FY08	IBCT Additional Authorization	3
CO	Carson			
<i>Subtotal</i>				76
GA	Benning	FY09-11	HBCT Additional Authorization	3
GA	Benning			
GA	Benning	FY09	497th Movement Control Team	21
<i>Subtotal</i>				24
GA	Gordon	FY08	HHC, Signal Command (Theater)	185
<i>Subtotal</i>				185
GA	Stewart	FY09-11	HBCT Additional Authorizations	9
GA	Stewart			
GA	Stewart	FY07	Additional 38th Explosive Ordnance Authorizations	21
GA	Stewart / Hunter AAF	FY11	10th Truck Company	171
GA	Stewart	FY11	240th Surgical Team	15
<i>Subtotal</i>				216
KS	Riley	FY09-12	HBCT Additional Authorizations	9
KS	Riley			
KS	Riley	FY09	Additional 162nd Explosive Ordnance Authorization	21
<i>Subtotal</i>				30

Appendix A (Continued)

State	Installation	Fiscal Year	Additions to Unit	Number of New Soldiers
KY	Campbell	FY08	101 Human Resources Command	26
KY	Campbell	FY09	Additional 717th Explosive Ordnance Authorization	21
KY	Campbell	FY09-11	IBCT Additional Authorizations	12
KY	Campbell			
Subtotal				59
State / Country	Installation	FY	Unit / Capability	Grow the Army Plan
KY	Knox	FY10	9th Engineer Battalion	175
KY	Knox	FY10	Engineer Company	103
KY	Knox	FY10	Engineer Support Company	128
KY	Knox	FY10	Engineer Company	103
KY	Knox	FY09-11	Additional IBCT Authorization	3
KY	Knox			
Subtotal				512
LA	Polk	FY13	Battlefield Surveillance Brigade (BfSB)	1,026
LA	Polk	FY09-12	IBCT Additional Authorizations	16
LA	Polk			
LA	Polk	FY11	603rd Truck Company	171
Subtotal				1,213
MO	Leonard Wood	FY09	512th Military Police Company	170
MO	Leonard Wood	FY13	Additional 763rd Explosive Ordnance Authorization	21
Subtotal				191
NC	Bragg	FY07	Additional 18th Explosive Ordnance Authorization	21
NC	Bragg	FY08-FY09	18th Human Resources Command	42
NC	Bragg	FY10	112th Signal Battalion	178
NC	Bragg	FY09-11	IBCT Additional Authorizations	12
NC	Bragg			

Appendix A (Continued)

NY	Drum	FY10	513th Clearance Company	191
NY	Drum	FY07	Additional 725th Explosive Ordnance Authorization	21
NY	Drum	FY09-11	IBCT Additional Authorizations	9
NY	Drum			
<i>Subtotal</i>				221
OK	Sill	FY12	Artillery Battalion (JLENS)	140
<i>Subtotal</i>				140
TX	Bliss	FY09-11	HBCT Additional Authorizations	9
TX	Bliss			
TX	Bliss	FY11	745th Surgical Team	15
<i>Subtotal</i>				24
TX	Hood	FY09	16th Tactical Signal / Network Company	152
TX	Hood	FY11	Additional Sustainment Brigade	363
TX	Hood	FY08	502nd Human Resources Company	42
TX	Hood	FY07	Additional 47th Explosives Ordnance Authorization	21
TX	Hood	FY09-11	Additional HBCT/CAV Authorizations	12
TX	Hood			
<i>Subtotal</i>				590
TX	Sam Houston	FY08	106th Signal Brigade, Headquarters Company	54
<i>Subtotal</i>				54
VA	Eustis	FY08	93rd Signal Brigade, Headquarters Company	54
VA	Eustis	FY08	510th Human Resources Company	20
<i>Subtotal</i>				74

Appendix A (Continued)

VA	Lee	FY08	612th Movement Control Team	21
<i>Subtotal</i>				21
VA	Story	FY10	690th Transportation Detachment	55
<i>Subtotal</i>				55
WA	Lewis	FY08-10	Additional SBCT Authorizations	48
WA	Lewis	FY09		
WA	Lewis	FY10		
WA	Lewis	FY08	22nd Human Resources Company	26
WA	Lewis	FY11	497th Truck Company	171
<i>Subtotal</i>				245

Appendix B. List of Acronyms.

ACP	-	Army Campaign Plan
APOE	-	Air Port of Embarkation
BCT	-	Brigade Combat Team; H or I BCT refers to Heavy or Infantry BCT
BfSB	-	Battlefield Surveillance Brigade
BRAC	-	Base Realignment and Closure
CEQ	-	Council of Environmental Quality
CFR	-	Code of Federal Regulation
CONUS-		Continental United States
CS	-	Combat Support (refers to unit function)
CSS	-	Combat Service Support (refers to unit function)
ESC	-	Expeditionary Support Command
GDPR	-	Global Defense Posture Realignment
FR	-	Federal Register
FY	-	Fiscal Year
MEB	-	Maneuver Enhancement Brigade
MV-I	-	Military Value Installations Model
NDS	-	National Defense Strategy
NOI	-	Notice of Intent
NSS	-	National Security Strategy
NEPA	-	National Environmental Policy Act

- OCONUS- Outside of the Continental United States
- PEIS - Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement
- QDR - Quadrennial Defense Review
- ROD - Record of Decision
- SPOE - Sea Port of Embarkation
- VEC - Valued Environmental Components