Force Generation Sub-committee: Mobilization Force Generation Installation (MFGI)

6) ***Does Army funding and investment for existing Mobilization Force Generation Installations (MFGI) provide sufficient benefit for platform viability?***

BLUF: Yes, Army funding and investment for existing MFGIs provides sufficient benefit for platform viability. In addition, there were concerns for the throughput capacity of the 2 active MFGIs at Forts Bliss and Hood, with CONUS Replacement Center (CRC) processing capability. Both Ft Hood and Ft Bliss can support a base through-put capacity of 850 PAXs a week, with surge capacity to up to 2000 PAX a week, and meet emergent requirements.

In the event of contingency, reactivations of another MFGI require between 180 days and 225 days to complete. If statutory requirements and SECDEF policies can be waived, the time to re-activate the primary MFGI can be minimal – less than 30 days while building to maximum throughput capacity over a period of time.

The Army has 25 MFGIs. There are seven (7) primary MFGIs (pMFGI), five (5) secondary MFGIs (sMFGI), and thirteen (13) contingency MFGIs (cMFGI). At the height of OIF/OEF, more than 20 installations were conducting mobilization and demobilization operations, but now there are only two (2) activated (operational) MFGIs. In addition to unit deployment processing at MFGIs, mobilized individual augmentees were processed at CONUS Replacement Centers (CRCs) located at Fort Benning, GA, Camp Atterbury, IN and Winchester, VA. (see Appendix for definitions and listing of all MFGIs).

With the downturn in defense spending and the reduction in unit and individual mobilization requirements, the Army identified a need to close (deactivate) excess MFGI capacity. At the request of HQDA and Forces Command (FORSCOM), in April 2013, the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management and Comptroller) (ASA (FM&C)) at Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) conducted a Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) that considered the cost associated with cessation of CONUS Replacement Center (CRC) operations at Benning, Atterbury, and Winchester, and the cost impact of consolidating the CRC operations to either Joint Base McGuire Dix Lakenhurst (JBMDL) or to the Ft. Bliss, TX MFGI.

In late 2014, Army Enterprise Partners, Medical Command (MEDCOM), Installation Management Command (IMCOM), Army Materiel Command/Army Sustainment Command (AMC/ASC) and FORSCOM looked at current, future, and contingency mobilization requirements to determine if reduction from 3 MFGIs (Joint Base Maguire Dix Lakenhurst – JBMDL, Ft Bliss, TX, Ft. Hood, TX) to 2 MFGIs (Bliss, Hood) was possible without incurring significant risk. After analyzing multiple criteria (e.g

availability of Observer/Controller Training (OC/T) Brigades, amount of time IMCOM and MEDCOM would require to generate capability to process forces at an MFGI, the number of Reserve Component units needed to support stead-state post-mob activities at a given installation, Soldier Readiness Processing (SRP) throughput at a given MFGI, and Bed-space) the Enterprise Partners recommended that JBMDL inactivate as an MFGI and CRC processing center leaving Forts Bliss and Hood as the remaining active MFGIs with CRC processing capability. The Army decided to consolidate CRC operations at Ft. Bliss, Texas because the site offered the following advantages:

- Medical/Dental Treatment facility on site
- Supported unity of Command
- Extensive past performance (mobilizing/deploying/training large unit formations)
- Efficiently processed deployers (civilians, contractors, Soldiers)
- Reduced operating costs
- Enforces standardization
- No medical referral cost impact
- Functional proponent oversight over contractors
- IMCOM managed installation

In a 25 August 15 information paper, FORSCOM indicated that a simultaneous or near-simultaneous mobilization requirement of approximately 8,000 pax would require reactivation of additional MFGIs above/beyond the two (2) that are currently active.

> "A deliberate expansion in mobilization capacity, using current SECDEF mobilization policies and contracting procedures would require between 180 days and 225 days to complete. If statutory requirements and SECDEF policies can be waived, the time to re-activate the primary MFGI can be minimal – less than 30 days while building to maximum throughput capacity over a period of time."

Identifying costs for mobilization and demobilization operations remains a challenge because MFGIs are not homogeneous in capabilities or required support requirements. Some of the factors that affect the cost and the speed with which MFGIs can be re-activated include the following (not all inclusive):

- Projected mobilization /demobilization load
- Type/size of units being processed and the missions for which they are to be trained [Security Forces (SECFOR)? Train Advise Assist (TAA) Combined Arms maneuver?]
- What medical facilities are available?
- How many bed spaces are available?
- Are AC forces still at home station? (e.g. active installations become MFGI)

- What ranges, simulation capabilities and training areas are available/needed?
- How quickly can RC forces be mobilized to augment MEDCOM, IMCOM, and First Army operations at the MFGI?

Conclusion:

In the event of a large contingency, additional MFGIs (already partially funded) can be activated. The cost and speed with which additional MFGIs can be reactivated is dependent upon multiple factors.

Proposals:

a) Army continues to support the two (2) Primary MFGI sites for mobilization training.
b) Army incorporates the MFGI information into an Army Mobilization Plan and Army Expansion Plan in order to be prepared for future contingency and large mobilizations requirements.
c) Army provides a Pre-deployment Training Equipment (PDTE) set to Ft. Bliss.

Appendix A

- **Primary Mobilization Force Generation Installations (pMFGI):** Army installations including federally activated state-operated installations designated to provide continuous Active Component/Reserve Component (AC/RC) power projection, combat preparation, post-mobilization training, sustainment capabilities, and pre-mobilization training support. The pMFGIs have nearby Soldier Readiness Processing (SRP) facilities that meet Army Force Generation (ARFORGEN) throughput requirements. The pMFGIs are capable of hosting Combat Training Center-type events.

- **Secondary Mobilization Force Generation Installations (sMFGI):** Army installations that maintain equipment sets for Reserve Component units and can provide post-mob support for Reserve Component units identified for deployment or for Continental United States (CONUS)-based missions.

- **Contingency Mobilization Force Generation Installations (cMFGI):** During exceptional levels of effort, Army installations that may be used as necessary to support post-mobilization training of RC units. Routinely support AC/RC Army Force Generation (ARFORGEN) training requirements facilitating progressive readiness.

Mobilization Force Generation Installation (MFGI) Installations

Primary MFGIs (pMFGI): ****denotes activated/operational**

Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, NJ
Joint Base Lewis-McChord, WA
**Fort Bliss, TX
**Fort Hood, TX
Camp Atterbury, IN
Camp Shelby, MS
Schofield Barracks, HI

Secondary MFGIs (sMFGI):

Fort McCoy, WI
Fort Bragg, NC
Fort Stewart, GA
Fort Sill, OK
Fort Carson, CO

Contingency MFGIs (cMFGI):

Fort Benning, GA
Fort Buchanan, PR
Fort Campbell, KY
Fort Drum, NY
Fort Gordon, GA
Fort Leonard Wood, MO
Fort Polk, LA
Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson, AK
Fort Riley, KS
Fort Sam Houston, TX
Gowen Field, ID
Fort Hunter Liggett, CA

Appendix B

FY14 O&M Execution by Program ($K)						
Garrison/Installation	SRM - sustainment restoration modernization	Other OMA - operations maintenance army	Other OMNG - operations maintenance national guard	OCO - overseas contingency opns	BOS - base opns spt	TOTAL
Primary						
USAG Fort Hood	164,843.6	64,025.2		38,461.6	137,464.7	**404,795.1**
USAG Fort Bliss	78,635.3	19,579.3		36,152.8	123,871.2	**258,238.6**
USAG Hawaii	107,765.1	3,988.9		4,572.3	158,835.5	**275,161.8**
USAG Fort Lewis McChord [JBLM]	109,658.8	42,590.4		7,118.2	201,357.1	**360,724.5**
USA SPT ACT, Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst		401.3		3,829.1	793.9	**5,024.3**
Camp Atterbury *	8,362.3	3,513.1	1,807.3	77.0	8,059.1	**21,818.8**
Camp Shelby *	7,505.6	1,361.6	0.0	817.9	4,923.3	**14,608.4**
Secondary						
USAG Fort Bragg	77,626.3	56,090.9		5,782.9	198,798.6	**338,298.7**
USAG Fort Stewart (Hunter AAF)	38,947.4	19,459.4		629.0	119,149.3	**178,185.1**
USAG Fort Carson	52,167.2	27,306.0		1,151.9	81,063.3	**161,688.4**
USAG Fort Sill	42,909.4	7,773.3		1,869.7	78,800.6	**131,353.0**
USAG Fort McCoy		146.3			1,313.8	**1,460.1**
Contingency						
USAG Fort Buchanan		187.7			1,901.9	**2,089.6**
USAG Fort Benning	73,380.4	18,544.1		2,118.5	159,994.7	**254,037.7**
US Army CSTC and Camp Parks	0.0	195.1			1,461.3	**1,656.4**
USAG Ft Polk	20,054.0	11,926.2		7,241.7	78,959.0	**118,180.9**
USAG Fort Sam Houston ASA [JBSA]	100.0	8,326.5		0.0	7,687.4	**16,113.9**
USAG Fort Gordon	83,170.8	6,994.9		1,993.1	81,274.5	**173,433.3**
USAG Fort Riley	40,708.4	12,487.7		2,641.0	69,570.4	**125,407.5**
USAG Fort Drum	38,109.2	14,414.1		222.2	84,438.5	**137,184.0**
USAG Fort Campbell	54,326.9	15,008.8		2,081.7	107,742.4	**179,159.8**
USAG Fort Richardson (Elmendorf)		479.9		576.3	1,091.5	**2,147.7**
USAG Fort Leonard Wood	53,374.6	6,655.4		1,836.5	71,455.8	**133,322.3**
Camp Roberts *	16,007.3	7,258.0	0.0	1,154.0	5,207.0	**29,626.3**
Gowen Field * (Does not include Orchard	11,656.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,362.4	**16,018.3**
* IMCOM does not receive funds to support these intallations						
FY15 BOS includes OCO for End-strength over 490K and OCO Readiness funds, where applicable						