

ANALYSIS

Item 19: Oregon Military Department Ten-Year Capital Construction Plan

Analyst: Julie Neburka

Request: Acknowledge receipt of a report on the Oregon Military Department's ten-year capital construction plan

Analysis: The Oregon Military Department (OMD) manages almost 4.2 million square feet of facilities statewide, making it one of the largest facilities managers in the state. Significant redevelopment and construction investments are made in OMD facilities each biennium, funded with federal funds and state-issued Article XI-Q bonds. A budget note in the HB 5006 (2021) budget report directed OMD to return to the Legislature prior to the February 2022 legislative session with a report on its ten-year capital construction plan; the note states:

“The Oregon Military Department is directed to report to the Joint Committee on Ways and Means on its ten-year capital construction plan prior to the February 2022 legislative session. The report shall describe the process by which the annual Installation Status Report required by the U.S. Army is prepared, its relationship to the ten-year capital plan, the permissible uses of Federal Military Construction Funds and the process for securing use of those funds, and the factors that inform the prioritization of recommended armory service life extension projects. This report should also include analysis and recommendations for inclusion of labor standards related to work performed by women, minority individuals, and veterans and apprenticeship utilization in construction contracts.”

The agency's report describes the annual facility condition assessment undertaken to evaluate its facilities against standard Army-wide inspection and evaluation criteria. The resulting analysis is used to both establish and revise the agency's capital improvement and renovation investment plan, including its armory service life extension program, which relies heavily on state-issued bond for financing. The report also details the five-year process for securing the use of Congressionally-approved federal military construction dollars, a nation-wide competitive process in four funding categories through the National Guard Bureau for funding both armories and other types of military facilities, such as training site barracks and ranges. OMD indicates that the competitive federal process yields funding for a new armory or readiness center project every three to four years, on average. Most recently, federal funding through the National Guard Bureau paid for barracks, water, and heating projects at Camp Umatilla, for an unmanned aerial vehicle facility in Boardman, and for a new readiness center in Washington County.

The report details the actions taken by the agency to ensure equitable opportunities to bid on its construction contracts for all contractors regardless of owner ethnicity, gender, disability, or firm size, and makes no recommendations for changes to its current practices.

Recommendation: The Legislative Fiscal Office recommends that the Interim Joint Committee on Ways and Means acknowledge receipt of the report.

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Oregon Military Department
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Request: Report on the 10-year capital construction plan for the Oregon Military Department as outlined in the House Bill 5006 (2021) budget note.

Recommendation: Acknowledge receipt of the report.

Discussion: The Oregon Military Department's (OMD) report outlines the 10-year capital construction plan process, and how it works in conjunction with the National Guard Bureau, the Army, and the U.S. Congress, to secure federal approval and funding for OMD facilities and for capital improvements. OMD is responsible for maintaining over 4.2 million square feet of facilities within 69 thousand acres of property. The agency is responsible for the following:

- 37 armories and 11 automotive shops;
- Two aviation support facilities, one in Salem and one in Pendleton;
- Camp Withycombe in Clackamas county; and
- Two National Guard Training camps: Camp Rilea near Warrenton and Camp Umatilla in Hermiston.

Annually, OMD must provide an extensive cost assessment and a condition analysis report of all Oregon National Guard facilities to the National Guard Bureau. The assessment must be based on Army standards and is used by OMD to establish and revise their capital improvement and renovation investment plan for all OMD facilities, including its armory service life extension program, which is the responsibility of the state. The National Guard Bureau ranks and categorizes which capital improvement projects may qualify for one of four federal funding programs. All projects the National Guard Bureau identifies as a qualifying project are then sent to Congress for approval. Once federally approved, the state has five years to execute the project. OMD proposes projects each biennium and requests six-year capital construction financing through the state legislature. Once state funding is secured, OMD works with the National Guard Bureau to establish a cooperative agreement to obtain federal matching funds to assist in offsetting the cost of the capital improvements.

The report states the federal competitive process has yielded a new Armory/Readiness Center in Oregon every three to four years. Recently this included the Readiness Center project in Redmond and rebuilding the training and barrack facilities at Camp Umatilla.

Additionally, the report details the actions taken by the agency to ensure equitable opportunities to bid on its construction contracts for all contractors, regardless of owner ethnicity, gender, disability, or firm size, and makes no recommendations for changes to its current practices.



OREGON MILITARY DEPARTMENT
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October 18, 2021

The Honorable Senator Betsy Johnson, Co-Chair
The Honorable Senator Elizabeth Steiner Hayward, Co-Chair
The Honorable Representative Dan Rayfield Co-Chair
Joint Interim Committee on Ways and Means
900 Court Street NE
H-178 State Capitol
Salem, OR 97301-4048

Dear Co-Chairpersons:

The Oregon Military Department (OMD) is providing information in response to a budget note regarding its ten-year capital construction plan. This report includes details of the process by which the annual Installation Status Report required by the U.S. Army is prepared, its relationship to the ten-year capital plan, the permissible uses of Federal Military Construction Funds as well as the process for securing those funds, and the factors that inform the prioritization of recommended Armory Service Life Extension Projects (ASLEPs). The report also includes analyses and recommendations for inclusion of labor standards related to work performed by women, minority individuals, as well as veterans and apprenticeship utilization in construction contracts. Budget Note #12 contained in 2021 HB 5006 reads as follows:

“The Oregon Military Department is directed to report to the Joint Committee on Ways and Means on its ten-year capital construction plan prior to the February 2022 legislative session. The report shall describe the process by which the annual Installation Status Report required by the U.S. Army is prepared, its relationship to the ten-year capital plan, the permissible uses of Federal Military Construction Funds and the process for securing use of those funds, and the factors that inform the prioritization of recommended armory service life extension projects. This report should also include analysis and recommendations for inclusion of labor standards related to work performed by women, minority individuals, and veterans and apprenticeship utilization in construction contracts.”

The OMD’s Installations Division maintains over 2,824,617 square feet of facilities, including: 37 armories, Camp Withycombe (Clackamas), 11 automotive shops, and two Aviation Support Facilities [Salem (#1) and Pendleton (#2)] to support missions of the Oregon National Guard. The average age of our armories is 41 years, with the oldest constructed in 1950, and the newest constructed in 2018. Additionally, we support over 1,372,837 square feet of facilities at our two main training sites at Camp Rilea (vicinity of Warrenton) and Camp Umatilla (vicinity of Hermiston). In total, our 4.2M square feet of facilities portfolio, on more than 69K acres,

places OMD as one of the largest facility managers within the State of Oregon Executive Branch. These facilities are currently operated and maintained by 269 permanent, limited duration, seasonal, intermittent, and temporary state employees that are funded by a combination of General Fund, Other Funds, and Federal Funds through a federal-state Master Cooperative Agreement. As armories are sustained with 50% Federal Funds and 50% non-Federal Funds, much of the state funding utilized to support armories is derived from revenue generated from renting facilities for local community activities. The training sites, aviation support facilities, and logistics facilities are all supported with 100% federal funds. Though federally reimbursed to a large extent, the operation of all Oregon Army National Guard facilities is a state responsibility that is managed by state employees within OMD's Installations Division. Per National Guard Regulation 420-10:

“The relationship between the National Guard Bureau and the State Military Department is governed by the fact that all Army National Guard facilities are owned by, leased for, or licensed to the States. As a result the States, and not the federal government, operate and maintain all Army National Guard facilities.”

Ten-year Capital Plan:

At the time of this Budget Note response, the federal funding programming process has not been completed and project approvals have not yet been determined for federal fiscal years 2022 and beyond.

National Guard Bureau (NGB) breaks down capital improvement into different categories of projects. The various federal capital construction funding programs include:

- Military Construction (MILCON);
- Unfunded Requirements (UFR);
- Energy Resilience and Conservation Investment Program (ERCIP); and,
- Unspecified Minor Military Construction (UMMC).

Range projects, though funded through the MILCON appropriation, are evaluated separately from non-range projects. NGB utilizes separate processes to evaluate and prioritize projects within each of the different funding categories, which includes a review of the state's Installations Status Report (ISR). The requests for MILCON consideration are annually submitted to NGB by The Adjutant General (TAG) for Oregon in a document called the Long Range Construction Plan (LRCP). NGB's Facility Review Committee evaluates the LRCPs from each of the 54 states and territories, then validates a priority listing for the National Guard as a whole. MILCON projects, once reviewed and approved by NGB's Facility Review Committee, are incorporated into the Army's MILCON Program Objective Memorandum (POM), and reflected in a five year outlook that is approved by Congress in a document called the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP). OMD's current Ten-year Capital Construction Plan is depicted in Enclosure 1.

In order for a MILCON project to be considered for prioritization by NGB, the state must demonstrate they have adequate land for the new facility and have accomplished National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) requirements. For new Readiness Center (armories) projects, in addition to providing the land, the state must contribute 25% of the new construction costs. Additional state funding is also required for any features that are outside NGB construction criteria described in National Guard Pamphlet 415-12, such as: Oregon art, renewable energies, emergency potable water wells, high frequency radio antenna to support state emergency communications, and any construction site special remediation or disposal of contaminated soil as well as correction of any unsatisfactory soil conditions.

Installations Status Report (ISR):

The Installations Division conducts an extensive annual analysis of all Oregon Army National Guard facilities. This analysis, the ISR, is an annual requirement by the Department of the Army using standard Army-wide inspection and evaluation criteria. The ISR is a decision support system designed to measure the capability of defense installations, facilities, and infrastructure to provide appropriate support to forces in the conduct of their wartime missions and improve management of the limited resources for facility improvements. Once the inspections are completed, the ISR provides a comprehensive assessment of the condition of OMD facilities and cost estimates to bring these facilities to an acceptable standard based on Army criteria. At a high level, the 2020 ISR results for Oregon's armories show 53% do not comply with Army standards, while 47% are in compliance with only minor limitations. At a finer level, 37% are in poor-to-below standards condition and 16% are in an unacceptable condition. OMD is also working with the Department of Administrative Services and NGB for additional contracted facility condition assessments. Together, these assessments provide a clearer picture of our deferred maintenance backlog and are instrumental in forecasting future improvements that are required. The most recent ISR is provided in Enclosure 2.

Permissible Uses of Federal Military Construction Funds:

The federal MILCON construction program is governed by National Guard Regulation 415-5. MILCON programming is the process of acquiring both the authority and the resources necessary to meet facility requirements identified by the planning process. A construction project with an estimated cost greater than the federally mandated Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization (SRM) funded ceiling of \$6M is normally funded through the MILCON Program. A project is not considered an actual funded project until it has been authorized and appropriated by Congress.

NGB obtains programming and budgetary resources in the annual POM process. NGB then applies these programming funds against the highest MILCON priorities nationwide annually to prepare its next MILCON President's Budget submission, to update its FYDP, and to create a prioritized, unfunded MILCON list. In some cases, Congress may provide additional resources during the annual budget authorization and appropriation bills.

A project remains on the FYDP until either Congress authorizes and appropriates funding for it, TAG cancels it, or the state fails to comply with the MILCON programming and project

documentation process.¹ Also, a Department of Defense element (including the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Army, or the Chief of National Guard Bureau) can decide to remove it from the program. NGB oversees the development of the funded MILCON project list (the FYDP) and the unfunded MILCON list [aka the Infrastructure Requirements Program (IRP)] after doing a detailed analysis of the annual LRCP submissions from all TAGs across the 54 states and territories within the NGB area of responsibility as well as convening a Facility Review Committee.

MILCON projects are programmed separately. Every MILCON undertaking must be individually authorized and funded in military construction legislation or performed under special statutory authority (e.g., 10 U.S.C. §2803 or 10 U.S.C. §2854). Once appropriated, funds cannot be moved to support other efforts without a formal Congressional reprogramming action.

Once a project has been approved by Congress, the state has five years in which to execute the project from the year of appropriation. In order to obtain the federal funding, the state enters into a Military Construction Cooperative Agreement (MCCA). A condition of receiving federal funding is the new facility must be used for its intended purpose for twenty-five years; otherwise, the state is obligated to reimburse to the federal government a prorated share of the original construction cost.² The MCCA is signed by TAG and the United States Property and Fiscal Officer (USPFO), then certified by the State Attorney General. With a fully executed MCCA, federal funds are dispersed to the USPFO for Oregon and OMD's Installations Division executes the construction contract. Upon contract award, the state pays progress payments to the general contractor based on approved pay applications and seeks reimbursement of federal funds from the USPFO for allowable expenses throughout the life of the construction project.

Process for Securing Federal Military Construction Funds:

Requirements feed OMD's master plans that are derived from ISR, changing missions, or new programs which impact the agency's capital investment strategy. The federal requirements of the capital investment strategy for the MILCON program are communicated to NGB by OMD's annual submission of the LRCP, and the state matching requirement is communicated to the legislature by the Capital Financing Six-Year Forecast Summary as a component of our Agency Request Budget each biennium. Accompanying the LRCP's annual submission to NGB is a TAG narrative identifying OMD's top two projects requested for MILCON funding consideration. The top two projects for this year's submission: a new Readiness Center in Redmond and a new Field Maintenance Shop in Medford. These projects are competing National Guard wide for federal fiscal year 2028 funding consideration since the FYDP has already been established out to federal fiscal year 2027.

¹ Oregon has never had a project removed from the FYDP due to failure to comply with documentation requirements or processes.

² Oregon has never had to repay funds to the National Guard Bureau due to failing to utilize a facility for the required 25 year period.

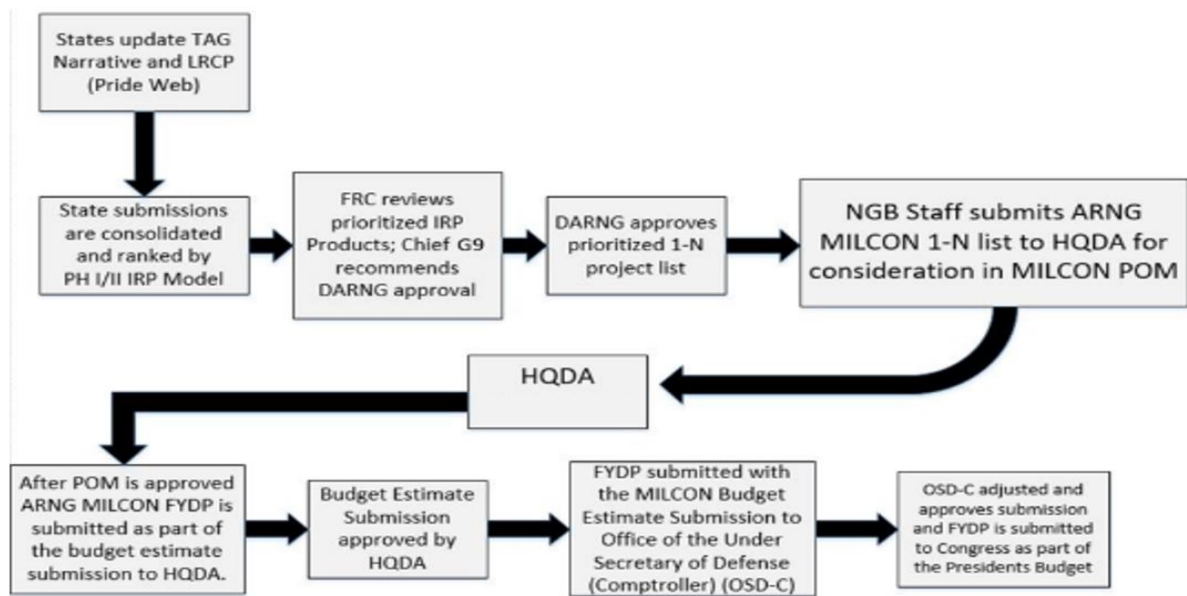
The minimum requirements for submission of a MILCON project request include: detailed programming documents that provide the scope, costing, and justification of the project on Department of Defense Forms 1390/91; life cycle costing analysis of potential renewable energies to incorporate into the project in order to determine if they are cost beneficial; an economic analysis that confirms the project and method is appropriate (i.e., repair versus replacement); a listing and costing of non-real property furnishings such as kitchen equipment, furniture, and communications equipment; documentation showing land ownership such as a deed for the property; documentation describing the environmental condition of the property and suitability for construction; as well as a 10% design package consisting of a vicinity map, location map, site plan, and utility plan.

NGB's Facility Review Committee evaluates each of the top two MILCON requests from each of the 54 states and territories against six evaluation criteria that includes: cost, equitability, ISR data, timely submission, thoroughness of the submission, and specifically identified Army focus areas. Projects are awarded points for each of the evaluation criteria where a project could receive a maximum of 100 points. Projects with lower construction costs obtain more points (up to 15 points); states that have not received an approved project in recent years³ get more points (up to 10 points); projects that mitigate more ISR deficiencies receive more points (up to 40 points); states that meet programming suspense dates get more points (up to 5 points); packets that are thorough and complete get more points (up to 20 points); and projects that address Army focus areas get more points (up to 10 points). This year's Army focus areas are Readiness Centers, Armed Forces Reserve Centers (joint facilities), Vehicle Maintenance Shops, Civil Support Team Ready Buildings, Aviation Operations Buildings and Aircraft Hangars, as well as barracks at the training sites. There are also multiple categories in the MILCON arena. The armories compete separately from training site barracks and range proposals.

The Director, Army National Guard is the final approval authority for the MILCON priority list submitted to Headquarters, Department of Army (HQDA). The actual funding limits for the given program year will determine how far down the priority list the projects are funded.

Upon public release of the President's Budget Submission (normally in February), the top projects selected for programming in the FYDP will be released. See the next page for a flowchart of the MILCON project request lifecycle:

³ Generally, full points are awarded if a state has not received an approved project in greater than 3 years. Oregon's average is one project every three to four years.



Generally, our history has shown that federal approval and funding for a new armory occurs every 3 to 4 years.

Armory Service Life Extension Projects:

The Armory Service Life Extension Program (ASLEP) systematically improves our armories by addressing severe deficiencies at facilities that are essential to the conduct of OMD’s missions, thereby extending their useful lifespan by 25 years. Projects that are selected for the ASLEP program address major facility deficiencies in the near-term that otherwise would not be mitigated due to the lengthy process to secure federal funding, as previously described. Our ASLEP program started in 2007 and has included 11 armories. Of the projects that have been awarded for construction to date, OMD has been able to leverage the \$22,148,638 in state funds for the ASLEP program for an additional \$16,895,863 in federal operations and maintenance funding since the program began (See Enclosure 3).

The Regional Emergency Enhancement Program (REEP) includes a review of disaster response plans, such as the Cascadia Subduction Zone Catastrophic Disaster Response Plan, and has identified critical facilities that require improvements in order to provide resiliency and effectively serve as regional hubs in the event of disasters and emergencies. Our REEP program started in the 2017-2019 biennium, and to date, we have completed six armories/facilities. Examples of resiliency improvements include: seismic retrofits, installation of emergency potable water wells, provision of emergency backup power generators and uninterruptable power sources, installation of diesel fuel contingency storage, as well as high frequency radio communication systems improvements.

Business Inclusion and Diversity in Contracting:

All construction projects by OMD, whether from Federal Funding moved to the state via the Cooperative Agreement, or construction projects as a result of state Bond financing, are advertised with COBID (the Certification Office for Business Inclusion and Diversity - which provides certified firms a fair opportunity to compete for government contracts, regardless of owner ethnicity, gender, disability, or firm size), Oregon Buys, and the Daily Journal of Commerce. Local plan centers obtain information on OMD projects from COBID, Oregon Buys, and the Daily Journal of Commerce. All eligible contractors registered to conduct business in Oregon, whether union or non-union, have the same competitive opportunity to bid on OMD projects. All contractors are required to pay their workers prevailing wage rates as established by the Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries.

Conclusion:

Never in Oregon's history have armories provided as much support to the communities within our state as has been experienced over these past two years. During this period, OMD facilities have served as emergency shelters for flood victims, multi-agency coordination centers for wildland fires and floods, distribution centers for COVID-19 personal protective equipment, COVID-19 testing and vaccination centers, mobilization platforms for the thousands of Guard members called up for statewide emergencies, as well as command and control centers for synchronizing support of missions. Our armories and facilities provide critical links to their communities for support of unit readiness goals as well as for our Service Members and families to be available during times of disasters and emergencies throughout the state.

As we develop plans and programming in support of these facilities, the goal for all of our construction projects is to maximize federal funding (within the guidelines of the contracting system and to the best of our abilities), in order to keep the money within our home state.

Thank you for your interest and continued support of OMD's Capital Construction Program.

We respectfully request your acceptance of this report.

Sincerely,



David A. Stuckey
Deputy Director
Oregon Military Department

Enclosures:

1. Ten-Year Capital Construction Plan
2. Installation Status Report (ISR)
3. Armory Service Life Extension Program (ASLEP)

Enclosure 1 – Ten-Year Capital Construction Plan

Biennium	Concept/Project	Description	State Funds	Federal Funds	Total Estimated Cost
2021-23	Regional Training Institute Barracks – Umatilla (FY’22 UMMC)	Construction of a new student barracks		\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000
2021-23	Camp Umatilla-Open Bay Barracks (FY’22 SRM). Note: this project is combined with the above project in 2021 SB 5506.	Construction of a new open bay enlisted barracks		\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
2021-23	Guard Shack – Camp Umatilla (FY’22 SRM)	Construction of a new guard shack and gate		\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000
2021-23	Hillsboro Readiness Center (FY’24 FYDP)	Construction of New Readiness Center	\$5,300,000	\$22,700,000	\$28,000,000
2021-23	ASLEP & REEP – Ashland Armory	Addition/Alteration Seismic and Natural Hazard Remediation of existing armory	\$5,373,235		\$5,373,235
2021-23	ASLEP & REEP – Corvallis Armory	Addition/Alteration Seismic and Natural Hazard Remediation of existing armory	\$4,317,605		\$4,317,605
2021-23	ASLEP & REEP – McMinnville Armory (Not Approved in Leg Adopted Budget)	Addition/Alteration Seismic and Natural Hazard Remediation of existing armory	\$5,531,595		\$5,531,595
2021-23	ASLEP – Kliever Armory (Portland) (Not Approved in Leg Adopted Budget)	Addition/Alteration of existing armory	\$6,149,437		\$6,149,437
2023-25	Officer Barracks – Umatilla (FY’23 #1 UMMC) (Pending NGB Approval)	Construction of new transient officer barracks		\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000
2023-25	Salem Owen Summers Headquarters (FY’23 #2 UMMC) (Pending NGB Approval)	Addition/Alteration		\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
2023-25	Dining Facility – Umatilla (FY’23 UFR) (Pending NGB Approval)	Construct new transient training dining facility		\$7,400,000	\$7,400,000

Enclosure 1 – Ten-Year Capital Construction Plan

Biennium	Concept/Project	Description	State Funds	Federal Funds	Total Estimated Cost
2023-25	Solar Micro-Grid and Energy Storage – Umatilla (FY'23 ERCIP) (Pending NGB Approval)	Construct new photo-voltaic array with micro-grid and backup energy storage		\$8,200,000	\$8,200,000
2023-25	ASLEP – Coos Bay Armory	Addition/Alteration of existing armory	\$4,985,900		\$4,985,900
2023-25	ASLEP – Newport Armory	Addition/Alteration of existing armory	\$3,286,730		\$3,286,730
2023-25	ASLEP – Warrenton Armory	Addition/Alteration of existing armory	\$5,151,470		\$5,151,470
2023-25	ASLEP – La Grande Armory	Addition/Alteration of existing armory	\$6,779,440		\$6,779,440
2025-27	Boardman Multipurpose Machinegun Range (FY'25 FYDP)	Construction of new machinegun range		\$16,500,000	\$16,500,000
2025-27	Lebanon Readiness Center (FY'25 FYDP)	Construction of new Readiness Center in Linn County	\$5,462,525	\$25,000,000	\$30,462,525
2025-27	ASLEP – Woodburn Armory	Addition/Alteration of existing armory	\$3,840,965		\$3,840,965
2025-27	ASLEP Hood River Armory	Addition/Alteration of existing armory	\$2,809,915		\$2,809,915
2025-27	ASLEP – St. Helens Armory	Addition/Alteration of existing armory	\$2,810,140		\$2,810,140
2027-29	ASLEP – Gresham Armory	Addition/Alteration of existing armory	\$4,140,480		\$4,140,480
2027-29	Redmond Readiness Center (LRCP #1 for FY'28)	Construction of New Readiness Center	\$4,724,000	\$22,000,000	\$26,724,000
2027-29	Infantry Squad Battle Course – Boardman (Range #1 for FY'28)	Construction of new live fire maneuver range		\$7,022,000	\$7,022,000
2027-29	ASLEP – Bend Armory	Addition/Alteration of existing armory	\$6,387,235		\$6,387,235
2029-31	ASLEP – Hermiston Armory	Addition/Alteration of existing armory	\$4,980,590		\$4,980,590
2029-31	ASLEP – Pendleton Armory	Addition/Alteration of existing armory	\$5,923,820		\$5,923,820
2029-31	Medford FMS (LRCP #2 for FY'31)	Construction of New Field Maintenance Shop		\$17,713,000	\$17,713,000

Enclosure 2 – Installation Status Report

2020 Readiness Center Use Rankings									
Readiness Center Use		2017		2018		2019		2020	
SITE NAME	SITE CITY	Msn	Qual	Msn	Qual	Msn	Qual	Msn	Qual
LANE COUNTY AFRC FMS 5	SPRINGFIELD	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
ANDERSON READINESS CENTER	SALEM	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
THE DALLES READINESS CENTER	THE DALLES	CHG	G	CHG	G	G	G	G	G
POLK COUNTY READINESS CENTER	DALLAS	CHG	G	CHG	G	G	G	G	G
CAMP WITHYCOMBE CLACKAMAS	HAPPY VALLEY	CHG	G	CHG	G	G	G	G	G
HERMISTON ARMORY	HERMISTON	CHG	G	CHG	G	G	G	G	G
ONTARIO READINESS CENTER	ONTARIO	CHG	G	CHG	G	G	G	G	G
RICHARD A. MILLER ARMORY FMS 3	FOREST GROVE	CHG	CHG	CHG	CHG	G	G	G	G
BILL HEALEY ARMORY	BEND	R	R	R	R	CHG	CHG	G	G
BAKER CITY READINESS CENTER	BAKER	CHG	G	CHG	G	CHG	G	A	G
MEDFORD ARMORY FMS 6	MEDFORD	R	CHG	CHG	G	CHG	G	A	G
MILTON FREEWATER ARMORY	MILTON-FREEWATER	R	G	CHG	G	CHG	G	A	G
HAROLD G. MAISON RC/FMS	PORTLAND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	A	G	A	G
CENTRAL OREGON READINESS CTR	PRINEVILLE	R	G	CHG	G	A	G	A	G
ROSEBURG ARMORY	ROSEBURG	CHG	CHG	CHG	G	A	G	A	G
HOOD RIVER ARMORY	HOOD RIVER	R	G	CHG	G	CHG	G	R	G
WOODBURN ARMORY	WOODBURN	R	A	CHG	A	CHG	A	R	CHG
GRESHAM ARMORY	GRESHAM	R	A	CHG	A	CHG	A	R	CHG
ASHLAND ARMORY	ASHLAND	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	CHG
PENDLETON ARMORY AASF COMPLEX	PENDLETON	CHG	R	R	R	R	R	CHG	CHG
LAGRANDE ARMORY	LA GRANDE	CHG	G	CHG	G	G	G	CHG	CHG
ST HELENS ARMORY	ST. HELENS	R	CHG	CHG	A	CHG	A	A	A
JFHQ OWEN SUMMERS BLDG FMS 4	SALEM	CHG	A	CHG	A	CHG	A	R	A
MTA CAMP RILEA	WARRENTON	R	R	CHG	CHG	CHG	A	CHG	A
REDMOND ARMORY	REDMOND	R	A	CHG	CHG	A	G	CHG	CHG
COOS BAY ARMORY	COOS BAY	CHG	R	R	R	R	R	R	CHG
GRANTS PASS ARMORY	GRANTS PASS	R	A	CHG	CHG	CHG	R	R	R
SMITH HALL	CORVALLIS	R	R	CHG	R	CHG	R	R	R
KLIEVER MEMORIAL ARMORY FMS 1	PORTLAND	CHG	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
ALBANY ARMORY	ALBANY	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
NEWPORT ARMORY	NEWPORT	B	R	CHG	R	R	R	R	R
MCNARY FIELD SALEM AASF	SALEM	CHG	R	CHG	R	R	R	R	R
MCMINNVILLE ARMORY	MCMINNVILLE	R	R	R	R	R	R	CHG	R
JACKSON ARMORY	PORTLAND	CHG	CHG	CHG	CHG	CHG	R	B	R
SALEM RESERVE CENTER	SALEM	B	B	CHG	B	CHG	B	B	CHG
HILLSBORO ARMORY	HILLSBORO	B	B	CHG	B	CHG	B	B	B
LEBANON ARMORY	LEBANON	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
KINGSLEY FIELD FIRING RANGE SITE 5	KLAMATH FALLS	N/A	N/A	B	B	B	B	B	B

	2017		2018		2019		2020	
Overall Score	Msn	Qual	Msn	Qual	Msn	Qual	Msn	Qual
Total	38	38	37	37	38	38	38	38
Meets standard	2	14	13	16	10	18	10	19
	5.3%	36.8%	35.1%	43.2%	26.3%	47.4%	26.3%	50.0%
Adequate	0	7	11	5	9	5	8	7
	0.0%	18.4%	29.7%	13.5%	23.7%	13.2%	21.1%	18.4%
Below standard	30	12	11	12	14	11	14	9
	78.9%	31.6%	29.7%	32.4%	36.8%	28.9%	36.8%	23.7%
Unacceptable	6	5	2	4	5	4	6	3
	15.8%	13.2%	5.4%	10.8%	13.2%	10.5%	15.8%	7.9%

Enclosure 3 – Armory Service Life Extension Program

Site	Biennium	State Dollars	Federal Dollars	Total
Gresham	2007-2009	\$2,337,902.00		\$2,337,902.00
St. Helens	2007-2009	\$2,705,629.56		\$2,705,629.56
Milton-Freewater	2009-2011	\$2,459,673.78	\$1,804,000.00	\$4,263,673.78
Roseburg	2013-2015	\$2,230,504.32	\$2,725,400.00	\$4,955,904.32
Medford	2013-2015	\$2,385,721.22	\$3,213,537.79	\$5,599,259.01
Maison (Portland)	2013-2015	\$1,566,410.19	\$2,040,142.14	\$3,606,552.33
Oregon Youth Challenge	2015-2017	\$5,192,441.00	\$5,920,074.00	\$11,112,515.00
Grants Pass	2017-2019	\$3,270,356.00	***\$1,192,709.00	\$4,463,065.00
Owen Summers (Salem)*	2019-2021	\$4,800,000.00	***	\$4,800,000.00
Anderson RC (Salem)*	2019-2021	\$1,000,000.00	***	\$1,000,000.00
Jackson (Portland)**	2019-2021	\$4,275,000.00	***	\$4,275,000.00
Total		\$32,223,638.07	\$16,895,862.93	\$49,119,501.00

Notes:

* Project under design

** Project under solicitation

*** Additional federal funding anticipated