MANSCEN Construction

By Major Steven M. Herold and Major Neil F. Wilson

Realignment of the Chemical and Military Police Schools from Fort McClellan to Fort Leonard Wood grows ever closer to reality. The realization of the impending moves is brought to life in artistic renderings and models depicting $203.4 million (M) in construction projects for the Maneuver Support Center (MANSCEN). These construction efforts will propel the MANSCEN into the Army's showcase of consolidation, while retaining individual regimental identity and proponency. Construction will begin after the ongoing Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is completed and approved. The EIS process is on schedule, which should allow the two-year construction effort to begin in the spring of 1997.

The MANSCEN is one of the future TRADOC *clusters* that will be organized around battlefield functions. The TRADOC concept will link like battlefield functions into mutually supporting school clusters to enhance execution of training, doctrine, and combat developments.

The table on this page shows the expected impacts of the two additional schools on the population at Fort Leonard Wood.

General Instruction Facility

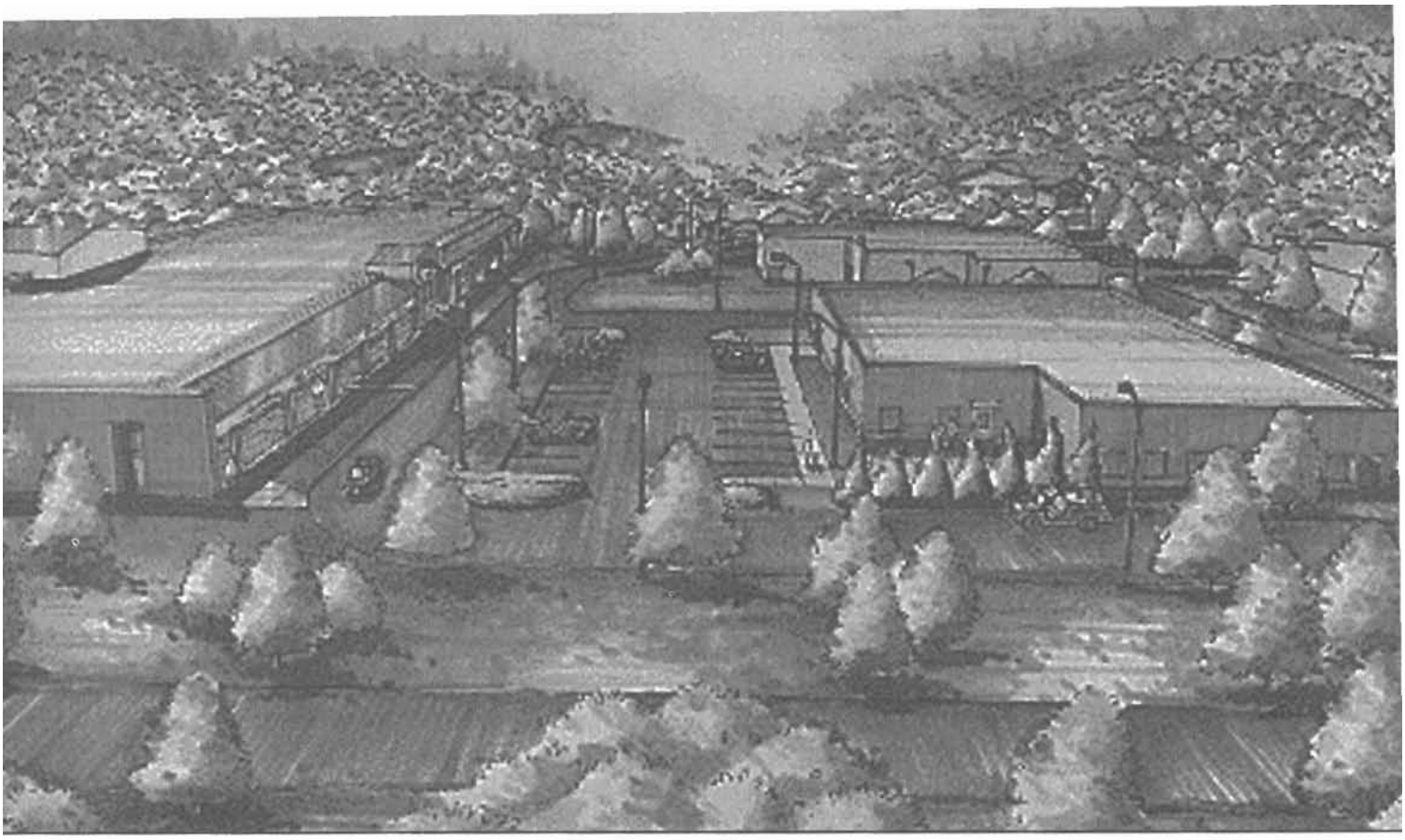
The General Instruction Facility (GIF), a $58M project, will connect to the current Engineer Center headquarters to form the MANSCEN headquarters and schools complex. The building plans should be 95-percent complete by December 1996. The MANSCEN staff and the Engineer, Chemical, and Military Police School staffs will take up residence in the new complex in the second half of FY99. While some of the building space is dedicated to unique branch control, much of it will be used by all the schools.

Many training functions will take place in the new building. It will include general instruction classrooms, numerous applied instructional facilities, and administrative areas that support the Chemical and Military Police Schools and the combined Noncommissioned Officer (NCO) Academy. Many classrooms are designed for small-group instruction and some have moveable walls to allow use by larger groups. Classrooms will have fully hard-wired multimedia and computer-linked training capabilities to support the high-tech Classroom XXI concept.

A computer-based simulations "Warfighter Training Center" will be located within the GIF, where Engineer, Chemical, and Military Police officers and NCOs will train on both combined and branch battlefield functions. Engineer officers and NCOs will train on mobility, countermobility, and survivability operations; and general and topographic engineering skills. Chemical officers and NCOs will use the intelligence-preparation-of-the-battlefield and the deliberate decision-making processes to advise battalion and brigade commanders on nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) contamination avoidance, protection, decontamination, smoke, and flame operations. Military Police officers and NCOs will train the Military Police

Projected MANSCEN population

Category	BRAC Impact	FY99 Post-BRAC Population
Military permanent party	1,599	6,231
Trainees/students (average daily load)	3,378	11,684
Civilian workers	498	4,892
Family members	3,621	12,005
Total	9,096	34,812



Artist's conception of the Military Police Village

battlefield missions of circulation control, area security, enemy prisoner of war, and law enforcement operations. The top-notch simulation capabilities will replicate contingency operations and provide Military Police leaders experience in planning and executing missions to support maneuver forces.

The General Instruction Facility will house some of the Chemical School's most critical training areas, such as the Radiological Laboratory (Rad Lab) and the NBC Reconnaissance and Biological Integrated Detection Systems (BIDS) training simulators. The Rad Lab will be used to instruct all Chemical Corps soldiers on the fundamentals of radiation protection, monitoring, and equipment operations. Instructors will also use the lab to train radiation safety officers assigned throughout the Army. The NBC Reconnaissance and BIDS training simulators will use state-of-the-art technology to provide advanced training to selected Chemical Corps soldiers.

Critical facilities inside the GIF for specialized Military Police training will provide physical security areas, including a mock arms room, interview and interrogations rooms, a computer fraud room, and mock crime scenes. Military Police officers and NCOs will use the high-tech classrooms for professional development courses.

Military Police Village

While the General Instruction Facility will provide the majority of resources to instruct officers and NCOs, the Military Police Village will be the primary location for Military Police one-station unit training (OSUT) and advanced law enforcement training (ALET). More than 15,000 military and civilian personnel will be trained in the Military Police Village each year.

The buildings in the Military Police Village that support the skill level 1 training tasks of OSUT soldiers will also provide classroom and administrative space for students and instructors. A weapons simulator will allow students to improve gunnery skills. Mock facilities include a Military Police station, a confinement facility, a communications lab, and a minimall storefront. In its entirety, the village provides OSUT students a mock community with streets, parking lots, businesses, and homes, where Military Police soldiers will practice patrolling and crime-scene techniques.

The Tactical Clearing Complex (TCC), part of the Military Police Village, will provide mock military installation facilities. These facilities will include a credit union, medical clinic, and single-family and duplex living quarters where soldiers and civilians will practice ALET techniques. The ALET staff will train about 5,700 students, including 3,300 federal, state, and municipal law enforcement personnel, in this state-of-the-art training complex. Two of the ALET's primary TCC users will be

students in the Special Reaction Team (SRT) training course and the Counterdrug Special Weapons and Tactics Course. A large administrative building in the TCC will provide classroom and administrative areas.

Chemical Defense Training Facility

The "crown jewel" of the Chemical School facilities is the Chemical Defense Training Facility (CDTF). This $28M project will be the location of toxic agent training. The commandant of the Chemical School views this facility as the place where all Chemical Corps soldiers prove that chemical defense doctrine, training, and materiel (detection kits, decontamination kits and solutions, and protective equipment) work effectively. Most importantly, soldiers will become confident in their equipment, procedures, and themselves. This confidence will be transported to the soldiers' next units. Allied and international soldiers and personnel in various federal, state, and city agencies also will train at the CDTF.

Decontamination Apparatus Training Facility

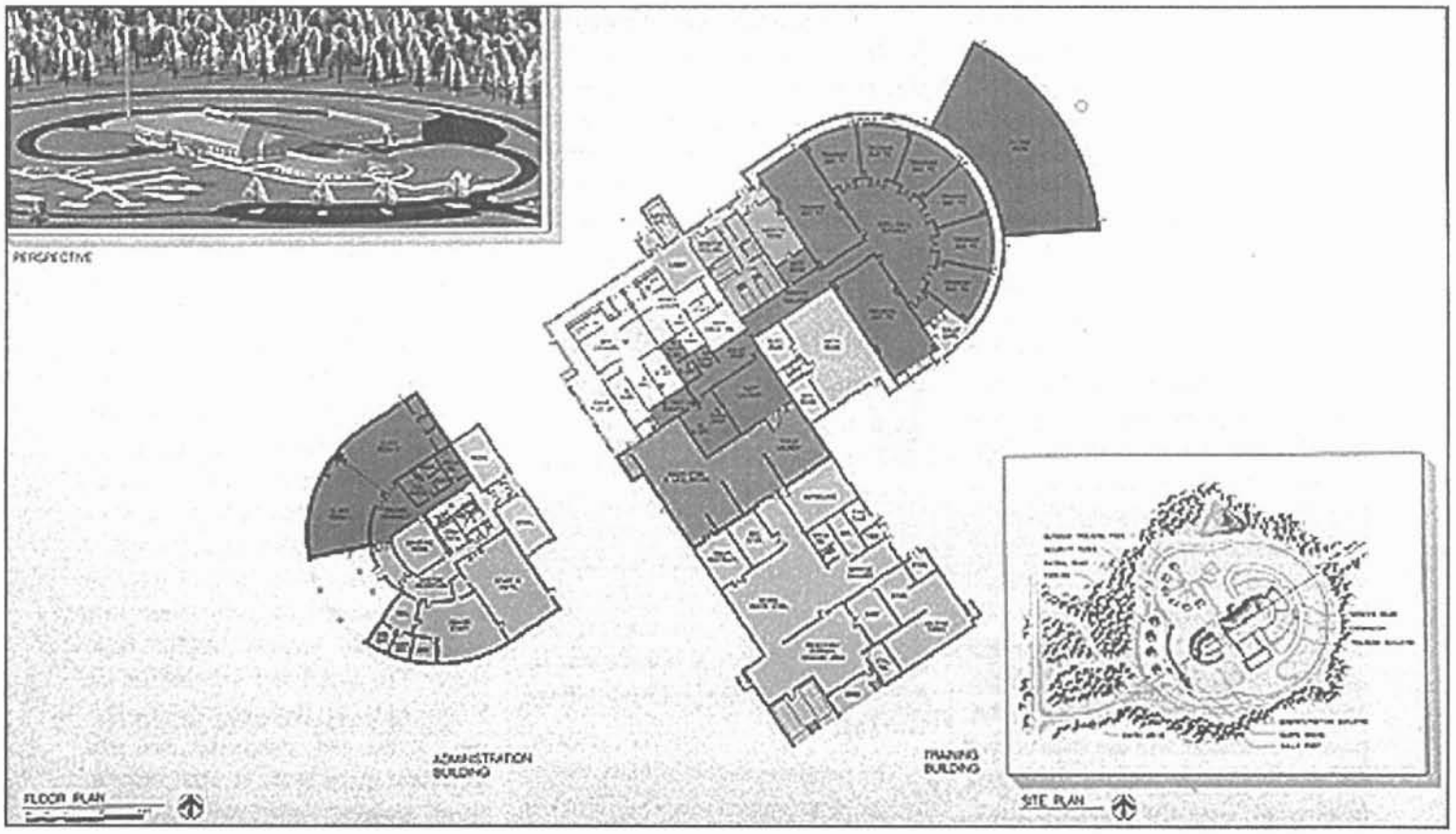
The other major Chemical School facility in the construction project is the Decontamination Apparatus Training Facility (DATF), used to instruct light and heavy decontamination equipment techniques. The interior will house the "hands on" equipment training while the exterior will provide a thorough decontamination site. There soldiers will apply their training knowledge to simulated contaminated equipment and personnel.

Ranges and Training Areas

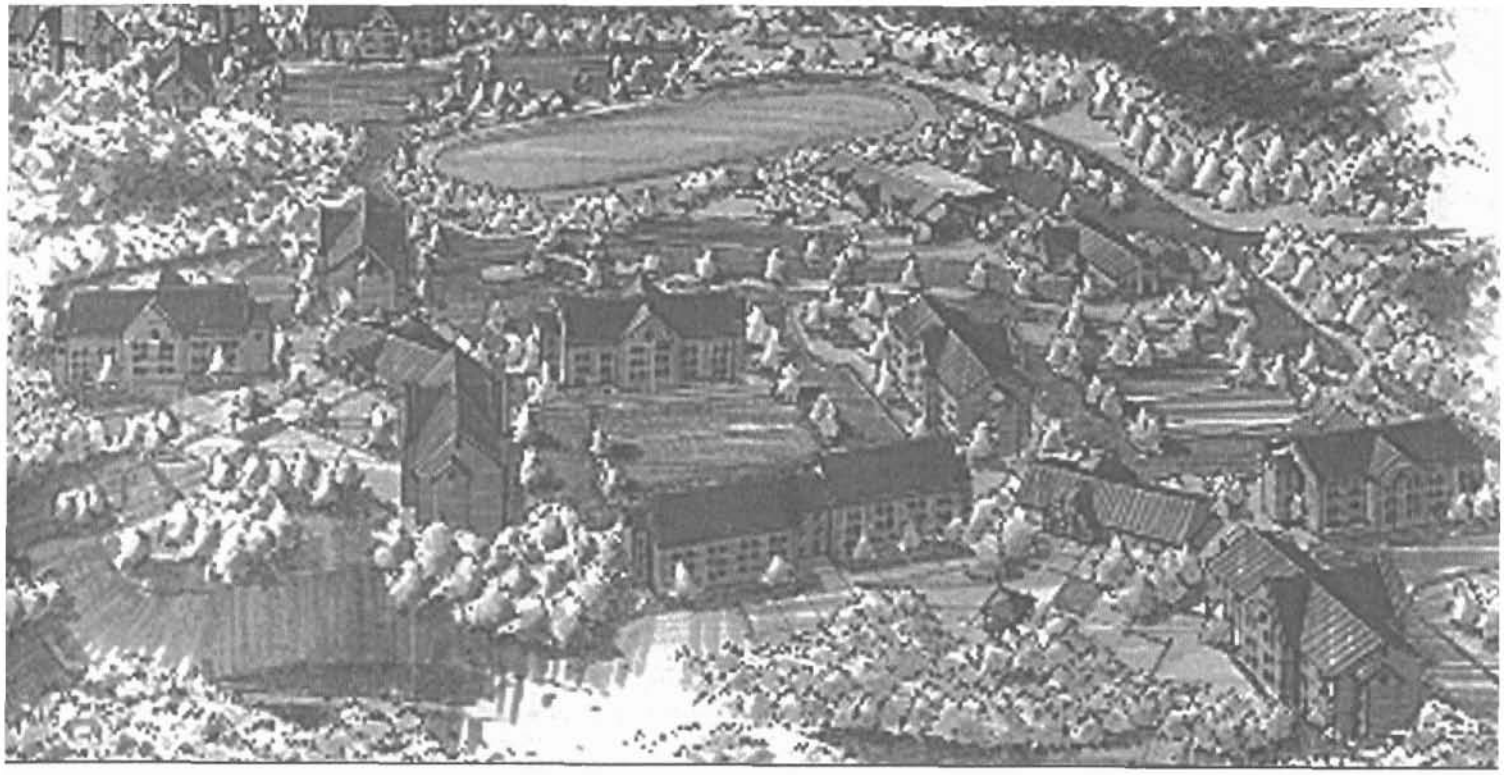
In addition to the facilities construction, the Chemical and Military Police Schools will receive new ranges and training areas to execute core training.

Chemical soldiers will train to standard on several new areas: Range 27/27A, the flame field expedience range; static and mobile smoke training areas; range instructional facilities; NBC Reconnaissance and BIDS field training exercise sites; and operational decontamination sites.

Range 19 on Fort Leonard Wood will be upgraded to an MK19 (40-millimeter grenade machine-gun) range for Military Police training. The Military Police will also receive Range 13, an SRT complex,



Site plan for Chemical Defense Training Facility



Artist's conception of new Unaccompanied Enlisted Personnel Housing Facility

where they will receive specialized training in weapons, to include mini-uzis, shotgun, pistol, and sniper rifles. Range 13 will allow live-fire building-clearing exercises that add a high degree of realism to SRT training.

Military Operations in Built-Up Areas Training Site

A military operations in built-up areas (MOBA) (formerly called military operations in urban terrain [MOUT]) training site will provide all Fort Leonard Wood soldiers the ability to train in a highly realistic urban environment. The MOBA village will consist of 16 buildings—9 intact and 7 partially rubbled. Several have two stories, and one is a three-story apartment building. The village also will contain an underground sewer complex that has safe subterranean egress and ingress routes.

Unaccompanied Enlisted Personnel Housing

NCO students will reside in a newly constructed unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing complex. The building will feature 888 beds, an operations center to provide soldier support services, a community building, and a dining facility. The building design, window styles, and landscaping provide a college-campus look to the dormitory setting. The facility is conveniently located adjacent to the General Instruction Facility, which houses the NCO Academy.

Artifact Storage Facility

A two-story, climate-controlled artifact storage facility will be added to the current Fort Leonard Wood museum. The Engineer, Chemical, and Military Police Schools will share equally in the new facility and the existing museum, where each regiment will display artifacts depicting unique branch history.

Conclusion

The quality of the planned MANSCEN construction will be commensurate with training facilities now on Fort Leonard Wood. Buildings will be all brick with architectural designs complementing existing structures. The well-planned and coordinated consolidation of the Engineer, Chemical, and Military Police Schools at Fort Leonard Wood will ensure that the MANSCEN stands as TRADOC's model cluster installation.

Major Herold serves as the Military Police representative for Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) actions at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. Previous assignments include S3 and XO of the 793rd Military Police Battalion, Germany and Bosnia; Management Directorate, Office of the Chief of Staff of the Army; and recorder for the Secretariat for DA Officer Selection Boards.

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