11. Provide a description of the project in the space below including specific details and documentation of the applicable project description as noted above. Examples include anticipated costs, project timeline, military gifting timeline, etc. Attach additional pages as necessary as Attachment E.

The proposed project is to replace fifteen 45 gallons per minute (GPM) Condensate Return Station (CRS) units and one 90 GPM CRS unit and install one new 90 GPM CRS unit at the Corpus Christi Army Depot (CCAD) Building 8 for a total cost of $680,900.00. CCAD will fund the replacement of one 90 GPM CRS unit, the installation of one new 90 GPM CRS unit, and the labor and engineering design associated with the project for a cost of $311,300.00, the City of Corpus Christi will cover the fiscal and project management for a cost of $39,600.00, and the Defense Economic Adjustment Assistance Grant (DEAAG) is proposed to fund the replacement of fifteen 45 GPM CRS units for a cost of $330,000.00. Condensate Return Station units provide for heat in the workplace and reduce relative humidity in certain mission-critical show environments. Out of the current CRS units in Building 8, only four have been determined to be in good or unverified condition and half (18) are generally deteriorated/corroded tanks and pumps that do not work and/or leak. By replacing the deteriorating CRS units and installing two new 90 GPM CRS units, it is estimated to save approximately $290,000 per year in water supply, wastewater treatment, chemicals, heating, and softener salt. A CRS unit is composed of a tank, one or two pumps, float switches, an electronic control system, water level gauge, strainer, butterfly valves, and piping. CCAD's Engine Cleaning Shop utilizes the generated steam to heat up vats and clean engine parts. When CRS units do not work, the water is transported through the industrial wastewater system with the chemicals used to treat the water/ steam and into the NASCC wastewater treatment plant where it is lost. Condensate contains water treatment chemicals that, if returned, reduce the expenditure for new treatment chemicals.

12. Does the project add military value to a military installation or defense facility? How? Attach additional pages as necessary as Attachment F.

The Corpus Christi Army Depot (CCAD) is a valuable resource for aviation and a critical part of the Army's Organic Industrial Base (OIB) as its personnel not only repair damaged aircraft but extend the lives of existing aircraft by restoring and customizing each aircraft, engine, or part to meet the unique requirements of every mission. CCAD's helicopters and components are critical to bases around the U.S., including Forts Bliss, Campbell, Carson, Hood, and Rucker, along with bases around the world including Afghanistan, Korea, and Germany. CCAD estimates a typical helicopter rebuild (returning a crash damaged aircraft to fully mission capable flying status) takes approximately one year. A typical helicopter engine rebuild takes approximately 100 days and repairing rotor blades takes on average 100 days. Each rotor blade repaired by CCAD artisans saves the Department of Defense approximately $70,0000, essentially the cost of a new rotor blade. For the past few years, Corpus Christi Army Depot (CCAD) has been ramping up its repair and maintenance work on new Army aircraft programs to attract additional workload. CCAD has enhanced safety, security, transportation and process flow, while minimizing disruption of current operations to entice Army commands to make maintenance and repair decisions in favor of CCAD. To adequately prepare for the potential surge in maintenance and repair workload that may come to CCAD in the future, its partnership with the City of Corpus Christi funded through the DEAAG Program has resulted in increased force protection, enhanced facility security, infrastructure upgrades, and resiliency. Replacement of the CRS units is the next phase of modernizing Corpus Christi Army Depot operations to position itself to continue for decades of excellence.