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IMMEDIATE RELEASE July 1, 1993

MORE U.S. OVERSEAS BASES TO END OPERATIONS

Secretary of Defense Les Aspin announced today that 92 U.S. military sites overseas will be closed or have their operations reduced. It is the largest drawdown of its kind in three years.

Aspin said the total number of U.S. military sites overseas has been reduced by about 50 percent since January 1990.

"The actions we're announcing today have both concrete and symbolic importance," Aspin said. "The numbers show we're vigorously cutting unnecessary overhead overseas, and the locations underline the fact that we have truly entered a new, post-Cold War era. We're cutting bases overseas more quickly than domestic bases and these figures demonstrate it."

This announcement brings to 840 the number of locations overseas where operations have ended or been reduced in the last three years. Of those, 773 are in Europe where the United States and its NATO allies no longer face the Moscow-led Warsaw Pact.

Today's announcement marked the first time that overseas reductions in Europe were guided by the decision of the Clinton Administration to reduce U.S. forces there to 100,000 by Sept. 30, 1996. Previous reductions had been aimed at providing facilities for a total of 150,000 troops.

Among the U.S. facilities being closed in Germany are those whose units guarded the Fulda Gap, the traditional invasion route into south Germany. Gen. Colin Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said the action marked the peaceful conclusion of an era of confrontation.

That conclusion was underscored by the inactivation of the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, once the frontline defense in Fulda, Germany. Inactive status indicates that the unit is being disbanded but allows for the possibility of reactivation at a later date.

(more)

Downs Barracks, McPheeters Barracks, and Sickles Airfield are the largest bases in the Fulda area that being returned to the German government. There are also six smaller sites in the area that are ending operations.

In reflecting on his own experiences, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Colin L. Powell commented that for more than 40 years, American forces have guarded the Fulda Gap.

"For several generations of American GIs, the Fulda Gap has stood for readiness and determination, for demanding exercises and no-notice alerts," he said.

"It is where I first confronted the Warsaw Pact," said Powell. "This is a place where I had a fighting position as a second lieutenant platoon leader in 1959 and where I did the same thing as a lieutenant general and V Corps commander in 1986. For obvious reasons, the deactivation of the last American military unit assigned to the Fulda Gap holds personal significance to me. So, it gives me particular satisfaction, as I near completion of over 35 years of military service, that this chapter of history is reaching a peaceful conclusion," he said.

Returns or partial returns of facilities to host countries represent about 221,000 authorized positions at sites worldwide since January 1990. These include more than 160,000 military, 20,000 U.S. civilian, and 41,000 local national positions. The number of actual employees is generally less than the number of authorized positions and varies from time to time.

The sites affected in this announcement range in size from major facilities with more than 1,000 authorized billets to small, unmanned sites. Of the 92 sites, 13 have more than 1,000 authorized billets and 13 have less than 1,000 but more than 200 authorized billets. The remaining 66 sites have fewer than 200 authorized billets.

When the U.S. ends its operations, the entire installation is vacated by U.S. forces and returned to the control of the host nation. When it reduces its operations, some of the facilities on the host nation installation are retained by U.S. forces. Putting sites on standby ends operations while maintaining a ready status for use if needed.

The Department of Defense continues to review additional candidate sites worldwide for return or partial return to host governments. More specific information about this announcement may be obtained by contacting Headquarters, U.S. Army in Europe at 49-6221-57-6647; Headquarters, U.S. Air Forces in Europe at 49-6371-476357; and Headquarters U.S. Naval Forces, Europe at 44-71-409-4414.

(more)

(More Bases, 5/5/5)

Associated Base	Site	Location	Status
Berlin	Berlin Stars & Stripes Division Periodicals and Subscription Warehouse	Berlin	End Operations
Berlin	Harnack House	Berlin	End Operations
Berlin	Infantry Motor Pool	Berlin	End Operations
Berlin	Jagen 92 Ammunition Area	Berlin	End Operations
Berlin	Jagen Training Area	Berlin	End Operations
Berlin	Keerans Range	Berlin	End Operations
Berlin	Pacelliallee Transmitter Station	Berlin	End Operations
Berlin	Parks Range	Berlin	End Operations
Berlin	T A Roberts School	Berlin	End Operations
Berlin	Tegel Airport	Berlin	End Operations
Berlin	Truman Plaza	Berlin	End Operations
Berlin	Turner Barracks	Berlin	End Operations
Fulda	Bad Hersfeld Engineer Area	Bad Hersfeld	End Operations
Fulda	Bad Hersfeld Training Area	Bad Hersfeld	End Operations
Fulda	McPheeters Village Family Housing	Bad Hersfeld	End Operations
Fulda	Downs Family Housing	Fulda	End Operations
Fulda	Fulda Engineering Area	Fulda	End Operations
Fulda	Lenherz Range	Fulda	End Operations
Frankfurt	Bad Vilbel Family Housing	Bad Vilbel	End Operations
Frankfurt	Bad Vilbel Training Area	Bad Vilbel	End Operations
Frankfurt	Edwards Family Housing	Frankfurt	End Operations
Frankfurt	Atterberry Family Housing	Frankfurt	End Operations
Frankfurt	Frankfurt Consolidated Motor Pool	Frankfurt	End Operations
Frankfurt	Gibbs Family Housing	Frankfurt	End Operations
Frankfurt	Offenbach Support Facility	Frankfurt	End Operations
Frankfurt	Frankfurt Autobahn Service Facility	Frankfurt	End Operations
Frankfurt	Frankfurt Community Area	Frankfurt	End Operations
Frankfurt	Hausen Equipment Maintenance Area	Frankfurt	End Operations
Frankfurt	Hoechst Family Housing	Frankfurt	End Operations
Frankfurt	Platenstrasse		End Operations
Frankfurt	Siegel Bachelor Officers Quarters	Frankfurt	End Operations
Frankfurt	Von Steuben Family Housing	Frankfurt	End Operations
Frankfurt	Huegelstrasse Family Housing	Frankfurt	End Operations
Mannheim	Lampertheim Training Area	Viernheim	Reduce Operations
Netherlands	Brueggen Communication Facility	Brueggen	End Operations
Nuernberg	Tennenlohe Training Area	Tennenlohe	End Operations
Nuernberg	Schwabach Family Housing	Schwabach	End Operations

(more)

(More Bases, 6/6/6)

Associated Base	Site	Location	Status
Wildflecken	Reussendorf Ammunition Storage Area	Wildflecken	End Operations
Wildflecken	Wildflecken Family Housing	Wildflecken	End Operations
Wildflecken	Wildflecken Quartermaster Supply Point	Wildflecken	End Operations
Wildflecken	Wildlfecken Tactical Defense Site	Wildflecken	End Operations
	KOREA		
	Camp Indian	Uijongbu	End Operations
	NETHERLANDS		

These sites belong to U.S. Air Forces in Europe:

Soester	Kamp Alphen Ammunition Storage	Tilburg	End Operations
Soester	Kamp Van Zeist Service Annex	Zeist	End Operations
Soester	Soesterberg Family Housing Annex	Zeist	End Operations
Soester	Soesterberg Storage Annex	Soesterberg	End Operations
Soester	Walaart Sacre Kamp Bachelor Housing	Zeist	End Operations
	UNITED KINGDOM		
High Wycomb	London Family Housing Annex 1	London	End Operations

The following are changes to previous announcements: In Germany, Berlin Brigade Family Housing, Dueppel Family Housing, Friedwald Training Area, Drake Barracks, Bad Muender Communications Site, and Grenadier Kaserne, all of which were previously slated for partial return, will now be returned. Kreuzberg Kaserne in Germany, previously announced for return, will be partially returned. In the United Kingdom, Thurso Main Site, RAF Caerwent, and Upwood Family Housing Annex and Contingency Hospital Annex, previously announced for partial return, will now be returned.

END

OVERSEAS SITES
Return/Reduce/Standby Operations

Public Announcement Date	Decision	Sites
January 29, 1990	Return	- 44
	Reduce	- 5
	Standby status	- 1
September 18, 1990	Return	- 132 *
	Reduce	- 16 *
	Standby status	- 1
February 5, 1991	Return	- 1
April 12, 1991	Return	- 30
	Reduce	- 3
May 2, 1991	Reduce	- 1
May 17, 1991	Return	- 2
July 30, 1991	Return	- 76 *
	Reduce	- 3 *
November 12, 1991	Return	- 83
	Reduce	- 2
January 30, 1992	Return	- 77 *
	Reduce	- 11 *
May 22, 1992	Return	- 60
	Reduce	- 7
August 13, 1992	Return	- 59
	Reduce	- 11
November 20, 1992	Return	- 3
December 3, 1992	Return	- 25 *
	Reduce	- 5 *
January 14, 1993	Return	- 15
March 12, 1993	Return	- 25 *
	Reduce	- 4 *
May 7, 1993	Return	- 41 *
	Reduce	- 5 *
June 29, 1993	Return	- 87
	Reduce	- 5
	Totals	
	Return	- 760
	Reduce	- 78
	Standby status	- 2
	Total	840

* adjustment based on July 1, 1993 SecDef announcement.

(As of 7/1/93)

Overseas Site Realignments and Returns

Status of Overseas Reductions

- In announcements since January 29, 1990, the SecDef has announced the return, partial return, or assignment to standby status of 840 overseas sites (as of July 2, 1993).

-- The term "site" is used to describe any distinct parcel of land overseas, regardless of size, that U.S. forces use and maintain. It may range in size from a small radio relay site to an airbase. In Europe, in particular, the base structure is quite different in character than bases in the United States. For example, most Army communities in Germany are made up of dozens of small, non-contiguous parcels of land that may be separated by several miles. These sites were inherited at the end of World War II and there were no opportunities to consolidate activities into a large contiguous base such as Fort Benning or Fort Hood. On the other hand, Air Force bases overseas are often self-supporting installations, more similar to a U.S. domestic base. There is no realistic way to compare foreign and domestic base closures.

- Overseas, U.S. forces do not own the land on which they are based or operate. The host nation retains title to the land and makes it available to U.S. forces.

- Theater military commanders continue to reduce the overseas base structure as future core requirements are identified and force levels decline.

-- In Europe, tactical fighter wings will be reduced from eight wings to slightly over three wings by 1995. Ground divisions will go from five to approximately two divisions at the same time.

- Additional announcements are anticipated for 1992 and subsequent years.

Process

- Unified Military Commanders nominate overseas sites for return or partial return to host governments or conversion to standby status. Decisions are based on existing and projected force structure. Considerations/criteria include:

-- Threat

-- Numbers and types of forces.

-- Personnel and logistics support requirements.

-- Geographical Location

--- optimum to support assigned mission
--- proximity to threat
--- proximity to transportation assets

-- Agreements with host nations

--- limits on numbers and types of stationed forces (peacetime and wartime)
--- restrictions on type weapons/ammunition
--- ability to train (low level flying, night firing, use of ranges)
--- intra-theater movement of forces
--- host nation support agreements
--- political sensitivities

-- Existing facility inventory

--- geographical considerations
--- flexibility to support current and probable future missions
--- age and condition
--- recurring costs
--- local area support (utilities, security, off-base housing, political opposition)

- Proposals are reviewed by the Joint Staff, various DoD components, the NSC, and the State Department (including appropriate American embassies).

- Host Governments are informed of U.S. intentions to close/realign sites and invited to comment.

- Taking account of U.S. agency and host nation recommendations, adjustments to proposed closures are made as appropriate.

- Following SecDef approval, notification is made to Congress, host governments, and the media.

Negotiations.

- Following public announcements, U.S. theater military commands begin negotiations with host governments on the return of specific sites.

-- Negotiations are conducted in accordance with existing base rights and stationing agreements and, generally, include compensation for the sites returned, host nation damage claims, and disposition of equipment.

-- Majority of bilateral agreements between the U.S. and host governments provide for negotiation of compensation for the residual value of vacated sites.

-- Within the provisions of agreements, the starting point for negotiations is the sum of all capital investments at a specific site - adjusted for inflation and condition of the facilities.

(As of July 1, 1993)

OVERSEAS SITES
(Return/Reduce/Standby Operations)

Australia

Harold E. Holt Communications Station (Main Site)
(3 sites - return)

Belgium

Belgium Military Community (1 site - reduce)
Florennes Air Base (1 site - return) *

Bermuda

Naval Air Station (1 site - reduce)
Naval Facility, Bermuda (1 site - reduce)

Canada

Naval Facility Argentia - Main Site (1 site - reduce)

France

Zweibruecken Military Community -- Germany (21 sites - return)

Germany

Ansbach Military Community (19 sites - return)
Aschaffenburg Military Community (11 sites - 9 return/2 reduce)
Augsburg Military Community (14 sites - 11 return/3 reduce)
Bad Kreuznach Military Community (8 sites - 7 return/1 reduce)
Bad Toelz Military Community (9 sites - return) *
Bamberg Military Community (8 sites - 5 return/3 reduce)
Baumholder Military Community (11 sites - 9 return/2 reduce)
Berlin (56 sites - return) *
Bitburg Air Base (6 sites - 5 return/1 reduce)
Darmstadt Military Community (5 sites - 4 return/1 reduce)
Frankfurt Military Community (39 sites - 38 return/1 reduce)
Fulda Military Community (25 sites - 24 return/1 reduce)
Giessen Military Community (28 sites - 25 return/3 reduce)
Goeppingen Military Community (7 sites - return) *
Grafenwoehr Military Community (19 sites - 18 return/1 reduce)

* indicates return of all sites/facilities at this location.

Hahn Air Base (21 sites - 20 return/1 reduce)
Hanau Military Community (15 sites - 11 return/4 reduce)
Heidelberg Military Community (1 site - return)
Heilbronn Military Community (10 sites - return) *
Hessisch Oldendorf Air Base (5 sites - return) *
Hohenfels Military Community (2 sites - return)
Kaiserslautern Military Community (2 sites - 1 return/1 reduce)
Karlsruhe Military Community (13 sites - 12 return/1 reduce)
Lindsey Air Base (4 sites - 2 return/1 reduce/1 standby)
Mainz Military Community (9 sites - 7 return/2 reduce)
Mannheim Military Community (18 sites - 14 return/4 reduce)
Munich Military Community (19 sites - 19 return) *
Netherlands Military Community (12 sites - 11 return/1 reduce)
Neu Ulm Military Community (24 sites - return) *
Norddeutschland Military
Community (17 sites - return)
Nuernberg Military Community (16 sites - 12 return/4 reduce)
Pirmasens Military Community (13 sites - 9 return/4 reduce)
Ramstein Air Base (2 sites - return)
Schweinfurt Military Community (2 sites - 1 return/1 reduce)
Sembach Air Base (10 sites - 9 return/1 reduce)
Spangdahlem Air Base (2 sites - return)
Stuttgart Military Community (27 sites - 24 return/3 reduce)
Wiesbaden Military Community (5 sites - return)
Wildflecken Military Community (6 sites - return)
Wuerzburg Military Community (15 sites - 13 return/2 reduce)
Zweibruecken Air Base (5 sites - return) *
Zweibruecken Military Community (7 sites - 6 return/1 reduce)

Greece

Hellenikon Air Base (18 sites - return) *
Iraklion Air Base (8 sites - return)
Nea Makri Naval Communications Station (3 sites - return) *
Vicenza (Italy) (4 sites - return)

Italy

Aviano Air Base (8 sites - return)
Comiso Air Base (4 sites - return) *
Livorno Military Community (1 site - return)
Naval Support Activity, Naples (1 site - reduce)
San Vito Air Station (12 sites - 11 return/1 reduce)
Vicenza (3 sites - return)

Japan

MCB-Camp S.D. Butler, Okinawa (2 sites - reduce)
Naval Air Facility, Kadena, Okinawa (1 site - return)
Miscellaneous Sites (1 site - return)

* indicates return of all sites/facilities at this location.

Korea

Camp Ames (1 site - reduce)
Camp Edwards (1 site - reduce)
Camp Gary Owen (1 site - return)
Camp Indian (1 site - return)
Camp Mercer (1 site - return)
Camp Pehlam (1 site - reduce)
Camp Sears (1 site - reduce)
Camp Seattle (1 site - return)
Choejongsan Satellite Tracking Station (1 site - return)
DMZ (2 sites - return)
Kwang Ju Air Base (1 site - reduce)
Radar Sites (3 sites - return)
Signal Site Bayonne (1 site - return)
Song So (1 site - reduce)
Suwon Air Base (1 site - reduce)
Taegu Air Base (1 site - reduce)
Yongsan (1 site - return)
Other facilities (13 sites)
  Trans Korea Pipeline (9 sites - 6 return/3 reduce)
  Communications sites (4 sites - return)

Morocco

Sidi (1 site - return)

Netherlands

Netherlands Military Community (5 sites - 4 return/1 reduce)
Soesterberg Air Base (10 sites - return)

Panama

Colon Complex (5 sites - return)
Panama City Complex (10 sites - return)

Philippines

Camp John Hay (1 site - return) *
Camp O'Donnell (1 site - return) *
Clark Air Force Base (1 site - return) *
Crow Valley Training Range (1 site - return) *
Naval Air Station, Cubi Point (1 site - return) *
Naval Station, Subic Bay (2 sites - return) *
San Miguel Naval Communications Station (1 site - return) *
Wallace Air Station (1 site - return) *

* indicates return of all sites/facilities at this location.

Spain

Naval Station, Rota (3 sites - return)
Torrejon Air Base (9 sites - return) *
Zaragoza Air Base (8 sites - return)

Turkey

Ankara Air Station (14 sites - 13 return/1 reduce)
Incirlik Air Base (4 sites - return)
Izmir Air Station (2 sites - 1 return/1 reduce)
Pirinclik (1 site - return)
Vicenza (Italy) (6 sites - return)

United Kingdom

Holy Loch Submarine Base (1 site - return) *
Naval Activity, London (1 site - return)
Naval Communications Station - Thurso
(12 sites - return) *
Naval Facility, Brawdy (2 sites - return)
Naval Facility, St. Mawgan (2 sites - reduce)
Naval Station, Holy Loch (1 site - reduce)
RAF Alconbury (7 sites - 6 return/1 reduce)
RAF Bentwaters (16 sites - return)
RAF Burtonwood (2 sites - return) *
RAF Caerwent (1 site - return) *
RAF Chessington (1 site - return)
RAF Fairford (6 sites - 5 return/1 standby)
RAF Greenham Common (11 sites - return)
RAF High Wycombe (1 return)
RAF Kirknewton (1 site - return)
RAF Sculthorpe (1 site - return) *
RAF Upper Heyford (10 sites - 9 return/1 reduce)
RAF Wethersfield (2 sites - 1 return/1 reduce)

* indicates return of all sites/facilities at this location.

(As of 7/1/93)

COUNTRY	ASSOCIATED BASE	SITE	ACTION	DATE ANNOUNCED	COMPONENT
Australia	Harold E. Holt Communication Station, NCS*	HF Receiver Site	return	18-Sep-90	N
Australia	Harold E. Holt Communication Station, NCS*	NCS (Main Site)	return	18-Sep-90	N
Australia	Harold E. Holt Communication Station, NCS*	VLF Receiver Site	return	18-Sep-90	N
Belgium	Belgium Military Community	Zutendaal Site	reduce	13-Aug-92	AR
Belgium	Florennes Air Base	Florennes Air Base	return	12-Nov-91	AF
Belgium	Hahn Air Base	Sugny Ammunition Storage Area	return	22-May-92	AF
Bermuda	Naval Air Station	Naval Air Station	reduce	29-Jan-90	N
Bermuda	Naval Facility	Naval Facility (Main Site)	reduce	18-Sep-90	N
Canada	Naval Facility, Argentia	Naval Facility, Argentia (Main Site)	reduce	18-Sep-90	N
France	Zweibrucken Military Community (Germany)	Angrie Pump Station	return	13-Aug-92	AR
France	Zweibrucken Military Community (Germany)	Augers Pump Station	return	13-Aug-92	AR
France	Zweibrucken Military Community (Germany)	Avon Operations and Maintenance Complex	return	13-Aug-92	AR
France	Zweibrucken Military Community (Germany)	Chalons "A" Farm & High Pressure Pump Station	return	13-Aug-92	AR
France	Zweibrucken Military Community (Germany)	Chalons "B" Farm	return	13-Aug-92	AR
France	Zweibrucken Military Community (Germany)	Chalons "C" Farm	return	13-Aug-92	AR
France	Zweibrucken Military Community (Germany)	Chalons "D" Farm	return	13-Aug-92	AR
France	Zweibrucken Military Community (Germany)	Donges "A" Farm & Jetty	return	13-Aug-92	AR
France	Zweibrucken Military Community (Germany)	Donges "B" Farm & High Pressure Pump Station	return	13-Aug-92	AR
France	Zweibrucken Military Community (Germany)	Donges "C" Farm	return	13-Aug-92	AR
France	Zweibrucken Military Community (Germany)	Donges "D" Farm	return	13-Aug-92	AR
France	Zweibrucken Military Community (Germany)	Donges-Metz HP Pipeline	return	13-Aug-92	AR
France	Zweibrucken Military Community (Germany)	La Ferte-Alais "A" Farm	return	13-Aug-92	AR
France	Zweibrucken Military Community (Germany)	La Ferte-Alais "B" Farm & High Pressure Pump Stat.	return	13-Aug-92	AR
France	Zweibrucken Military Community (Germany)	La Ferte-Alais "C" Farm	return	13-Aug-92	AR
France	Zweibrucken Military Community (Germany)	La Ferte-Alais "D" Farm	return	13-Aug-92	AR
France	Zweibrucken Military Community (Germany)	Laimont Pump Station	return	13-Aug-92	AR
France	Zweibrucken Military Community (Germany)	Logron Pump Station	return	13-Aug-92	AR
France	Zweibrucken Military Community (Germany)	St. Baussant "A" Farm	return	13-Aug-92	AR
France	Zweibrucken Military Community (Germany)	St. Baussant "B" Farm	return	13-Aug-92	AR
France	Zweibrucken Military Community (Germany)	St. Gervais Pump Station	return	13-Aug-92	AR
Germany	Ansbach Military Community	Bleidorn Kaserne	return	30-Jul-91	AR
Germany	Ansbach Military Community	Buettelberg Radio Relay	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Ansbach Military Community	Colmberg Radio Relay Facility	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Ansbach Military Community	Crailsheim Family Housing	return	07-May-93	AR
Germany	Ansbach Military Community	Crailsheim Training Area	return	07-May-93	AR
Germany	Ansbach Military Community	Dolan Barracks	return	13-Aug-92	AR
Germany	Ansbach Military Community	Einkorn Training Area & AFN Facility	return	13-Aug-92	AR
Germany	Ansbach Military Community	Endsee Training Area	return	12-Nov-91	AR

* Indicates return of all sites/facilities at this location.

OVERSEAS SITES - SECDEF APPROVED ANNOUNCEMENTS SINCE JANUARY 1990

COUNTRY	ASSOCIATED BASE	SITE	ACTION	DATE ANNOUNCED	COMPONENT
Germany	Ansbach Military Community	Feuchtlach Training Area	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Ansbach Military Community	Gerhardshofen Forward Storage Site	return	13-Aug-92	AR
Germany	Ansbach Military Community	Hesselberg Radio Relay Facility	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Ansbach Military Community	Hessenthal Family Housing	return	13-Aug-92	AR
Germany	Ansbach Military Community	Hindenburg Kaserne	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Ansbach Military Community	Langlau Ammunition Dump	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Ansbach Military Community	Lassbach Forward Storage Site	return	12-Mar-93	AR
Germany	Ansbach Military Community	Matheshoerlebach Range	return	13-Aug-92	AR
Germany	Ansbach Military Community	McKee Barracks	return	07-May-93	AR
Germany	Ansbach Military Community	Scherholz Range	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Ansbach Military Community	Woert Ammunition Area	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Aschaffenburg Military Community	Aschaffenburg Army Airfield	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Aschaffenburg Military Community	Aschaffenburg Family Housing	reduce	22-May-92	AR
Germany	Aschaffenburg Military Community	Aschaffenburg Supply & Service Depot	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Aschaffenburg Military Community	Aschaffenburg Training Areas	reduce	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Aschaffenburg Military Community	Fiori Barracks	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Aschaffenburg Military Community	Graves Barracks	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Aschaffenburg Military Community	Jaeger Barracks	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Aschaffenburg Military Community	Moenchberg Communications Facility	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Aschaffenburg Military Community	Ready Barracks	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Aschaffenburg Military Community	Smith Barracks	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Aschaffenburg Military Community	Vielbrunn Ammunition Area	return	13-Aug-92	AR
Germany	Augsburg Military Community	Augsburg Ammo Vehicle Park	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Augsburg Military Community	Berchtesgaden Accom Building	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Augsburg Military Community	Berchtesgaden Community Center	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Augsburg Military Community	Berchtesgaden Hof Center	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Augsburg Military Community	Biburg Training Area	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Augsburg Military Community	Cramerton Family Housing	reduce	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Augsburg Military Community	Derchinger Forest Training Area	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Augsburg Military Community	Deuringen Training Area	reduce	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Augsburg Military Community	Flak Kaserne	return	30-Jul-91	AR
Germany	Augsburg Military Community	Haunstetten Training Area	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Augsburg Military Community	Hohenpeissenberg Radio Relay	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Augsburg Military Community	Holzhausen Training Area	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Augsburg Military Community	Marxheim River Training Area	return	03-Dec-92	AR
Germany	Augsburg Military Community	Reese Barracks	reduce	30-Jul-91	AR
Germany	Bad Kreuznach Military Community	Bad Kreuznach Airfield	reduce	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Bad Kreuznach Military Community	Bad Kreuznach Community Facility	return	30-Jan-92	AR

COUNTRY	ASSOCIATED BASE	SITE	ACTION	DATE ANNOUNCED	COMPONENT
Germany	Bad Kreuznach Military Community	Dichtelbach Missile Station	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Bad Kreuznach Military Community	Fuerfeld Class III/V PT	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Bad Kreuznach Military Community	Grenderich Missile Station	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Bad Kreuznach Military Community	Minick Kaserne	return	13-Aug-92	AR
Germany	Bad Kreuznach Military Community	Spabruecken Storage Facility	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Bad Kreuznach Military Community	Wueschheim Tactical Operations Facility	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Bad Toelz Military Community *	Bad Toelz Range	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Bad Toelz Military Community *	Baker Army Airfield	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Bad Toelz Military Community *	Benediktenwand Training Area	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Bad Toelz Military Community *	Flint Kaserne	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Bad Toelz Military Community *	Grotzerholz Training Area	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Bad Toelz Military Community *	Heigel Training Area	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Bad Toelz Military Community *	Jachenau Training Area	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Bad Toelz Military Community *	Kesselkopf Training Area	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Bad Toelz Military Community *	Sachsenkamerstrasse Family Housing	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Bamberg Military Community	Bamberg Storage and Range Area	reduce	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Bamberg Military Community	Coburg-Kronach Family Housing	return	12-Apr-91	AR
Germany	Bamberg Military Community	Doernwasserlos Tactical Defense Site	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Bamberg Military Community	Harris Barracks	return	12-Apr-91	AR
Germany	Bamberg Military Community	Kalteneggolssfeld Radio Relay Facility	return	30-Jul-91	AR
Germany	Bamberg Military Community	Rothensand Forward Storage Site	reduce	12-Mar-93	AR
Germany	Bamberg Military Community	Waldsachsen Ammunition Area	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Bamberg Military Community	Warner Barracks	reduce	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Baumholder Military Community	Balesfeld Missile Station	reduce	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Baumholder Military Community	Baumholder Tactical Defense Missile Facility	return	22-May-92	AR
Germany	Baumholder Military Community	Erbeskopf Communications Station	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Baumholder Military Community	Hisel Missile Station	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Baumholder Military Community	Hontheim Missile Station	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Baumholder Military Community	Hoppstaeden Airfield	return	03-Dec-92	AR
Germany	Baumholder Military Community	Neubruecke Hospital	reduce	03-Dec-92	AR
Germany	Baumholder Military Community	Reitscheid Missile Station	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Baumholder Military Community	Teufelskopf Radio Relay Station	return	30-Jul-91	AR
Germany	Baumholder Military Community	Welschbillig Missile Station	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Baumholder Military Community	Winterhauch Storage Area	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Berlin *	AAFES Warehouse/4 Season Storage	return	07-May-93	AR
Germany	Berlin *	AFN Station and APO	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Berlin *	Allied Control Authority	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Berlin *	Allied Kommandtura	return	12-Nov-91	AR

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OVERSEAS SITES - SECDEF APPROVED ANNOUNCEMENTS SINCE JANUARY 1990

COUNTRY	ASSOCIATED BASE	SITE	ACTION	DATE ANNOUNCED	COMPONENT
Germany	Berlin *	AM Dreipfuhl Family Housing	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Berlin *	Andrews Barracks	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Berlin *	Berlin AAFES Garages	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Berlin *	Berlin American High School	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Berlin *	Berlin Bachelor Officer's Quarters	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Berlin *	Berlin Brigade Family Housing	return*	07-May-93	AR
Germany	Berlin *	Berlin Brigade Sports Center	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Berlin *	Berlin DEH Compound	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Berlin *	Berlin Documents Center	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Berlin *	Berlin Engineer Coal Yard	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Berlin *	Berlin Golf and Country Club	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Berlin *	Berlin Hospital	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Berlin *	Berlin Rail Transportation Office	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Berlin *	Berlin Refugee Center	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Berlin *	Berlin Signal Station	return	12-Mar-93	AR
Germany	Berlin *	Berlin Supply & Services Division Compound	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Berlin *	Berlin Supply & Serv.Div. Perishable Subs. Warehse	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Berlin *	Bocksberg Communications Station	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Berlin *	Checkpoint Bravo	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Berlin *	Checkpoint Charlie	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Berlin *	Dachsberg Ammunition Area	return	07-May-93	AR
Germany	Berlin *	Dahlem House	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Berlin *	Dueppel Family Housing	return*	07-May-93	AR
Germany	Berlin *	General Lucius D. Clay Headquarters	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Berlin *	Harnack House	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Berlin *	Helmstedt Properties	return	30-Jul-91	AR
Germany	Berlin *	Infantry Motor Pool	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Berlin *	Jagen 87 Signal Facility	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Berlin *	Jagen 92 Ammunition Storage Area	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Berlin *	Jagen Training Area	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Berlin *	Joint Allied Refugee Operations Center	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Berlin *	Keerans Range	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Berlin *	Marienfelde Communications Annex	return	30-Jul-91	AF
Germany	Berlin *	McNair Barracks	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Berlin *	NCO Club Checkpoint	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Berlin *	Outpost Theater	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Berlin *	Pacellaillee Transmitter Station	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Berlin *	Parks Range	return	01-Jul-93	AR

COUNTRY	ASSOCIATED BASE	SITE	ACTION	DATE ANNOUNCED	COMPONENT
Germany	Berlin *	Pueckler Family Housing	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Berlin *	Residential Transient Billets	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Berlin *	Roosevelt Barracks	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Berlin *	Rose Training Area	return	22-May-92	AR
Germany	Berlin *	Sundgauerstrasse Family Housing	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Berlin *	Tegel Airport	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Berlin *	Tegel Navigation Aid Annex	return	30-Jul-91	AF
Germany	Berlin *	Tempelhof	return	30-Jul-91	AF
Germany	Berlin *	Teufelsberg Communications Facility	return	22-May-92	AR
Germany	Berlin *	Truman Plaza	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Berlin *	Turner Barracks	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Berlin *	T. A. Roberts School	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Berlin *	U.S. Military Liaison Mission	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Berlin *	Wannsee Recreation Center	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Bitburg Air Base	Bitburg Air Base	reduce	01-Jul-93	AF
Germany	Bitburg Air Base	Bitburg Storage Annex #4	return	07-May-93	AF
Germany	Bitburg Air Base	Echternacherbrueck Storage Annex	return	07-May-93	AF
Germany	Bitburg Air Base	Pruem Faminly Housing Annex	return	13-Aug-92	AF
Germany	Bitburg Air Base	Rittersdorf Annex	return	30-Jul-91	AF
Germany	Bitburg Air Base	Trier Storage Annex	return	07-May-93	AF
Germany	Darmstadt Military Community	Ernst Ludwig Kaserne	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Darmstadt Military Community	Griesheim Airfield	reduce	30-Jul-91	AR
Germany	Darmstadt Military Community	Griesheim Missile Facility	return	22-May-92	AR
Germany	Darmstadt Military Community	Leeheim Bridge Training Area	return	03-Dec-92	AR
Germany	Darmstadt Military Community	Ober-Ramstadt Maintenance Plant	return	12-Mar-93	AR
Germany	Frankfurt Military Community	Atterberry Family Housing	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Frankfurt Military Community	Bad Hersfeld Class III Facility	return	13-Aug-92	AR
Germany	Frankfurt Military Community	Bad Vilbel Family Housing	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Frankfurt Military Community	Bad Vilbel Training Area	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Frankfurt Military Community	Betts Family Housing	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Frankfurt Military Community	Camp Eschborn	return	30-Jul-91	AR
Germany	Frankfurt Military Community	Camp King	reduce	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Frankfurt Military Community	Drake Barracks	return*	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Frankfurt Military Community	Edwards Barracks	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Frankfurt Military Community	Edwards Family Housing	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Frankfurt Military Community	Eschborn Storage Area	return	30-Jul-91	AR
Germany	Frankfurt Military Community	Frankfurt AAFES Bakery	return	30-Jul-91	AR
Germany	Frankfurt Military Community	Frankfurt Autobahn Service Facility	return	01-Jul-93	AR

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OVERSEAS SITES - SECDEF APPROVED ANNOUNCEMENTS SINCE JANUARY 1990

COUNTRY	ASSOCIATED BASE	SITE	ACTION	DATE ANNOUNCED	COMPONENT
Germany	Frankfurt Military Community	Frankfurt Community Area	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Frankfurt Military Community	Frankfurt Consolidated Motor Pool	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Frankfurt Military Community	Frankfurt Gruenhof Area	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Frankfurt Military Community	Frankfurt Headquarters Area	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Frankfurt Military Community	Frankfurt Hospital	return	30-Jul-91	AR
Germany	Frankfurt Military Community	Frankfurt QM Laundry	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Frankfurt Military Community	Frankfurt Shopping Center	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Frankfurt Military Community	Gibbs Barracks	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Frankfurt Military Community	Gibbs Family Housing	return	13-Aug-92	AR
Germany	Frankfurt Military Community	Grueneburg Park Administration Facility	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Frankfurt Military Community	Hansa Allee Family Housing	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Frankfurt Military Community	Hausen Equipment Maintenance Center	return	13-Aug-92	AR
Germany	Frankfurt Military Community	Heddernheim Storage Facility	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Frankfurt Military Community	Hoechst Family Housing	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Frankfurt Military Community	Huegelstrasse Family Housing	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Frankfurt Military Community	Kennedy Kaserne	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Frankfurt Military Community	McNair Barracks	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Frankfurt Military Community	Michael Barracks	return	30-Jul-91	AR
Germany	Frankfurt Military Community	Offenbach Barracks	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Frankfurt Military Community	Offenbach Support Facility	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Frankfurt Military Community	Platernstrasse Family Housing	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Frankfurt Military Community	Rose Airfield	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Frankfurt Military Community	Russian Military Mission	return	12-Mar-93	AR
Germany	Frankfurt Military Community	Schwanheim Calibration Laboratory	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Frankfurt Military Community	Siegel Bachelor Officer Quarters	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Frankfurt Military Community	Von Stueben Family Housing	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Fulda Military Community	Bad Hersfeld Engineer Area	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Fulda Military Community	Bad Hersfeld Training Area	return	03-Dec-92	AR
Germany	Fulda Military Community	Bad Kissingen Ammunition Facility	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Fulda Military Community	Bad Kissingen Tactical Defense Facility	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Fulda Military Community	Bad Kissingen Training Areas	return	13-Aug-92	AR
Germany	Fulda Military Community	Bimbach Class V Storage Area	return	12-Apr-91	AR
Germany	Fulda Military Community	Border Observation Post - Alpha	return	12-Apr-91	AR
Germany	Fulda Military Community	Border Observation Post - India	return	12-Apr-91	AR
Germany	Fulda Military Community	Border Observation Post - Romeo	return	12-Apr-91	AR
Germany	Fulda Military Community	Camp Lee (Forward Border Security Facility)	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Fulda Military Community	Daley Barracks	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Fulda Military Community	Downs Barracks			

COUNTRY	ASSOCIATED BASE	SITE	ACTION	DATE ANNOUNCED	COMPONENT
Germany	Fulda Military Community	Downs Family Housing	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Fulda Military Community	Finkenberg Tactical Defense Facility	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Fulda Military Community	Friedewald Training Area	return*	03-Dec-92	AR
Germany	Fulda Military Community	Fulda Engineer Area	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Fulda Military Community	Gerlos Ammunition Storage Site	return	13-Aug-92	AR
Germany	Fulda Military Community	Johannisberg Airfield	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Fulda Military Community	Lehnerz Range	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Fulda Military Community	McPheeters Barracks	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Fulda Military Community	McPheeters Village Family Housing	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Fulda Military Community	Ottrau Forward Storage Site	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Fulda Military Community	Sickels Airfield	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Fulda Military Community	Taufstein Radio Relay Facility	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Fulda Military Community	Ulrichstein Billeting Area	return	13-Aug-92	AR
Germany	Giessen Military Community	Altenburg Storage Area	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Giessen Military Community	Bad Nauheim Motor Pool	return	12-Apr-91	AR
Germany	Giessen Military Community	Bueren Communications Facility	return	22-May-92	AR
Germany	Giessen Military Community	Camp Paul Bloomquist	return	30-Jul-91	AR
Germany	Giessen Military Community	Eschwege Administration Area	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Giessen Military Community	Flensungen Forward Storage Site	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Giessen Military Community	Friedberg Heliport (Ockstadt Army Airfield)	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Giessen Military Community	Giessen Ammunition Area	return	22-May-92	AR
Germany	Giessen Military Community	Giessen Communications Facility	return	22-May-92	AR
Germany	Giessen Military Community	Giessen Community Facility	reduce	12-Mar-93	AR
Germany	Giessen Military Community	Giessen General Depot	reduce	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Giessen Military Community	Herbornseelbach Communications Facility	return	22-May-92	AR
Germany	Giessen Military Community	Koeterberg Radio Relay Site	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Giessen Military Community	Kransberg Facilities	return	13-Aug-92	AR
Germany	Giessen Military Community	Linderhofe Communications Stations	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Giessen Military Community	Lipper Hoehe Communications Facility	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Giessen Military Community	Mt Meissner Radio Relay Station	return	22-May-92	AR
Germany	Giessen Military Community	Pendleton Barracks	reduce	30-Jul-91	AR
Germany	Giessen Military Community	Rivers Barracks	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Giessen Military Community	Rothwesten Technical Operations Facility	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Giessen Military Community	Schloss Kaserne	reduce	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Giessen Military Community	Schwarzenborn Radio Relay Site	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Giessen Military Community	Sennelager Communication Facility	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Giessen Military Community	Soest Buecke Communications Facility	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Giessen Military Community	Stein Communications Station	return	12-Nov-91	AR

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OVERSEAS SITES - SECDEF APPROVED ANNOUNCEMENTS SINCE JANUARY 1990

COUNTRY	ASSOCIATED BASE	SITE	ACTION	DATE ANNOUNCED	COMPONENT
Germany	Giessen Military Community	Treysa Communication Facility	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Giessen Military Community	Werl Communications Facility	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Giessen Military Community	Wurmberg Communications Station	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Goeppingen Military Community *	Bismarck Kaserne	return	12-Apr-91	AR
Germany	Goeppingen Military Community *	Cooke Barracks	return	30-Jul-91	AR
Germany	Goeppingen Military Community *	Goeppingen Family Housing	return	30-Jul-91	AR
Germany	Goeppingen Military Community *	Hardt Kaserne	return	12-Apr-91	AR
Germany	Goeppingen Military Community *	Mutlangen Training Area	return	12-Apr-91	AR
Germany	Goeppingen Military Community *	Schwaebisch Gmuend Military Family Housing	return	30-Jul-91	AR
Germany	Goeppingen Military Community *	Unterbettringen Training Area	return	30-Jul-91	AR
Germany	Grafenwoehr Military Community	Amberg Airfield	return	12-Mar-93	AR
Germany	Grafenwoehr Military Community	Border Camp May	return	12-Apr-91	AR
Germany	Grafenwoehr Military Community	Border Camp Reed	return	12-Apr-91	AR
Germany	Grafenwoehr Military Community	Camp Gates	return	12-Apr-91	AR
Germany	Grafenwoehr Military Community	Christensen Barracks	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Grafenwoehr Military Community	Euben Bivouac Area	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Grafenwoehr Military Community	Gartenstadt Family Housing	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Grafenwoehr Military Community	Hof Border Observation Posts	return	12-Apr-91	AR
Germany	Grafenwoehr Military Community	Kroettenhof Training Area	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Grafenwoehr Military Community	Leienfels Bivouac Area	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Grafenwoehr Military Community	Meranierring Family Housing	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Grafenwoehr Military Community	Nemmersdorf Training Area	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Grafenwoehr Military Community	Pond Barracks	reduce	22-May-92	AR
Germany	Grafenwoehr Military Community	Ramsenthal Training Area	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Grafenwoehr Military Community	Roehrensee Kaserne	return	12-Apr-91	AR
Germany	Grafenwoehr Military Community	Roetz Border Observation Posts	return	12-Apr-91	AR
Germany	Grafenwoehr Military Community	Schneeberg Radio Station	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Grafenwoehr Military Community	Sterbfritz Forward Storage Site	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Grafenwoehr Military Community	Waidhaus Border Observation Posts	return	30-Jul-91	AR
Germany	Hahn Air Base	Buchenbeuren Waste Annex	return	22-May-92	AF
Germany	Hahn Air Base	Hahn Air Base	reduce	02-May-91	AF
Germany	Hahn Air Base	Hahn Family Housing Annex	return	22-May-92	AF
Germany	Hahn Air Base	Hahn Water System Annex 1	return	22-May-92	AF
Germany	Hahn Air Base	Hahn Water System Annex 2	return	22-May-92	AF
Germany	Hahn Air Base	Hahn Water System Annex 3	return	22-May-92	AF
Germany	Hahn Air Base	Hahn Water System Annex 4	return	22-May-92	AF
Germany	Hahn Air Base	Hahn Water System Annex 5	return	22-May-92	AF
Germany	Hahn Air Base	Hahn Water System Annex 6	return	22-May-92	AF

COUNTRY	ASSOCIATED BASE	SITE	ACTION	DATE ANNOUNCED	COMPONENT
Germany	Hahn Air Base	Hundheim	return	30-Jul-91	AF
Germany	Hahn Air Base	Kastellaun Family Housing Annex	return	22-May-92	AF
Germany	Hahn Air Base	Kirchberg Family Housing Annex	return	22-May-92	AF
Germany	Hahn Air Base	Kirchberg Storage Facility	return	07-May-93	AF
Germany	Hahn Air Base	Rhaunen Family Housing Annex	return	22-May-92	AF
Germany	Hahn Air Base	Sohren Administration Annex	return	07-May-93	AF
Germany	Hahn Air Base	Sohren Storage Annex	return	07-May-93	AF
Germany	Hahn Air Base	Wueschheim Air Station	return	13-Aug-92	AF
Germany	Hahn Air Base	Wueschheim Ammunition Storage Annex	return	13-Aug-92	AF
Germany	Hahn Air Base	Wueschheim Communications Annex	return	03-Dec-92	AF
Germany	Hahn Air Base	Wueschheim Communications Annex #2	return	03-Dec-92	AF
Germany	Hanau Military Community	Alsberg Forward Storage Site	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Hanau Military Community	Benz Facility	return	03-Dec-92	AR
Germany	Hanau Military Community	Bernbach Training and Storage Area	reduce	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Hanau Military Community	Coleman Barracks	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Hanau Military Community	Forage Depot	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Hanau Military Community	Francois Kaserne	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Hanau Military Community	Grebenhain Forward Storage Site	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Hanau Military Community	Grossauheim Kaserne	reduce	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Hanau Military Community	Hailer-Hesse Ammunition Area	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Hanau Military Community	Hessen-Homburg Kaserne	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Hanau Military Community	Hutier Kaserne	reduce	03-Dec-92	AR
Germany	Hanau Military Community	Kilianstaedten Communications Facility	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Hanau Military Community	Lamboy Training Area	reduce	13-Aug-92	AR
Germany	Hanau Military Community	Lorbach Ammunitions Area	return	03-Dec-92	AR
Germany	Hanau Military Community	Roth Training Area	return	22-May-92	AR
Germany	Heidelberg Military Community	Heidelberg AAFES Service Station	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Heilbronn Military Community	Artillery Kaserne	return	30-Jul-91	AR
Germany	Heilbronn Military Community *	Badenerhof Kaserne	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Heilbronn Military Community *	Dallau Tactical Defense Station	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Heilbronn Military Community *	Heilbronn Training Area	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Heilbronn Military Community *	Kennedy Village Family Housing	return	30-Jul-91	AR
Germany	Heilbronn Military Community *	Muna Kupfer Ammunition Facility	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Heilbronn Military Community *	Neckarsulm Quartermaster III Point	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Heilbronn Military Community *	Schweinsberg Range	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Heilbronn Military Community *	Siegelsbach Ammunition Facility	return	22-May-92	AR
Germany	Heilbronn Military Community *	Wharton Barracks	return	30-Jul-91	AR
Germany	Hessisch Oldendorf Air Base *	Hessisch Oldendorf Recreation Annex	return	18-Sep-90	AF

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OVERSEAS SITES - SECDEF APPROVED ANNOUNCEMENTS SINCE JANUARY 1990

COUNTRY	ASSOCIATED BASE	SITE	ACTION	DATE ANNOUNCED	COMPONENT
Germany	Hessisch Oldendorf Air Base *	Hessisch Oldendorf Storage Annex I	return	18-Sep-90	AF
Germany	Hessisch Oldendorf Air Base *	Hessisch Oldendorf Storage Annex II	return	18-Sep-90	AF
Germany	Hessisch Oldendorf Air Base *	Hessisch Oldendorf (Main Site)	return	18-Sep-90	AF
Germany	Hessisch Oldendorf Air Base *	Schwelentrup Communications Annex	return	18-Sep-90	AF
Germany	Hohenfels Military Community	Eckstein Radio Relay Facility	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Hohenfels Military Community	Seibersdorf Communications Facility	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Kaiserslautern Military Community	Bann Communications Station	return	30-Jul-91	AR
Germany	Kaiserslautern Military Community	Kaiserlautern Army Depot	reduce	03-Dec-92	AR
Germany	Karlsruhe Military Community	Berg Storage Point	return	30-Jul-91	AR
Germany	Karlsruhe Military Community	Bruchsal Ordnance Area	return	12-Mar-93	AR
Germany	Karlsruhe Military Community	Feldberg Communications Facility	return	30-Jul-91	AR
Germany	Karlsruhe Military Community	Geinsheim Activity	return	07-May-93	AR
Germany	Karlsruhe Military Community	Hochstetten Ordnance Facility	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Karlsruhe Military Community	Kalmit Radio Relay Site	return	12-Apr-91	AR
Germany	Karlsruhe Military Community	Kandel Ammunition Area	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Karlsruhe Military Community	Karlsruhe Airfield	reduce	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Karlsruhe Military Community	Neureut Labor Service Kaserne	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Karlsruhe Military Community	Pforzheim Family Housing	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Karlsruhe Military Community	Phillipsburg Ammunition Area	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Karlsruhe Military Community	Phillipsburg Communications Area	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Karlsruhe Military Community	Seehof Area	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Lindsey Air Base	Lindsey (Main Site)	return	18-Sep-90	AF
Germany	Lindsey Air Base	Norvenich Airfield Forward Operating Location	reduce	12-Nov-91	AF
Germany	Lindsey Air Base	Schierstein Administration Annex	return	18-Sep-90	AF
Germany	Lindsey Air Base	Wiesbaden Hospital	standby	18-Sep-90	AF
Germany	Mainz Military Community	Dragoner Kaserne	return	13-Aug-92	AR
Germany	Mainz Military Community	Finthen Airfield	reduce	13-Aug-92	AR
Germany	Mainz Military Community	Lee Barracks	reduce	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Mainz Military Community	Mainz Army Depot	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Mainz Military Community	Mainz Rail Transportation Office	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Mainz Military Community	Mombach Maintenance Plant	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Mainz Military Community	Oberolmerwald Class III	return	13-Aug-92	AR
Germany	Mainz Military Community	Sandflora Family Housing	return	03-Dec-92	AR
Germany	Mainz Military Community	Wackernheim Maintenance Facility	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Mannheim Military Community (+ Worms M.C.)	Boerrstadt Ammunition Depot	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Mannheim Military Community (+ Worms M.C.)	Donnersberg Radio Relay Station	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Mannheim Military Community (+ Worms M.C.)	Eppelsheim Class V Point (Worms Mil. Comm.)	return	12-Apr-91	AR
Germany	Mannheim Military Community (+ Worms M.C.)	Gendarmerie Kaserne	return	18-Sep-90	AR

COUNTRY	ASSOCIATED BASE	SITE	ACTION	DATE ANNOUNCED	COMPONENT
Germany	Mannheim Military Community (+ Worms M.C.)	Hardenburg Communications Station	return	07-May-93	AR
Germany	Mannheim Military Community (+ Worms M.C.)	Kriegsfeld Ammunition Depot (Worms Mil. Comm.)	reduce	12-Apr-91	AR
Germany	Mannheim Military Community (+ Worms M.C.)	Lampertheim Ammo Area	return	30-Jul-91	AR
Germany	Mannheim Military Community (+ Worms M.C.)	Lampertheim Bridge Training Site	return	12-Mar-93	AR
Germany	Mannheim Military Community (+ Worms M.C.)	Lampertheim Training Area	reduce	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Mannheim Military Community (+ Worms M.C.)	Mannheim Class III Point	reduce	12-Apr-91	AR
Germany	Mannheim Military Community (+ Worms M.C.)	Rheinau Coal Pt D-4	return	30-Jul-91	AR
Germany	Mannheim Military Community (+ Worms M.C.)	Schiefferstadt Ammo Area	return	30-Jul-91	AR
Germany	Mannheim Military Community (+ Worms M.C.)	Schoenborn Missile Station	return	30-Jul-91	AR
Germany	Mannheim Military Community (+ Worms M.C.)	Taukkunen Barracks	reduce	07-May-93	AR
Germany	Mannheim Military Community (+ Worms M.C.)	Viernheim-Lorsch Ammunition Storage	return	07-May-93	AR
Germany	Mannheim Military Community (+ Worms M.C.)	Weierhof Family Housing	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Mannheim Military Community (+ Worms M.C.)	Worms Community Park	return	07-May-93	AR
Germany	Mannheim Military Community (+ Worms M.C.)	Worms Training Area	return	07-May-93	AR
Germany	Munich Military Community *	Alpine Inn Hotel	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Munich Military Community *	Berchtesgaden Family Housing	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Munich Military Community *	Chiemgau Strasse Billets & Administration Area	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Munich Military Community *	Eching Training Area	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Munich Military Community *	Erding Guest House	return	30-Jul-91	AR
Germany	Munich Military Community *	Garmisch Sport Center	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Munich Military Community *	Garmisch Supply Area	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Munich Military Community *	Gruenthal Family Housing	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Munich Military Community *	Harlaching Administrative Facility	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Munich Military Community *	Hepberg Ammo Area	return	30-Jul-91	AR
Germany	Munich Military Community *	Ingolstadt Autobahn Service Facility	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Munich Military Community *	Landshut Lafaire Vite Facility	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Munich Military Community *	Linderhof Training Area	return	30-Jul-91	AR
Germany	Munich Military Community *	McGraw Kaserne	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Munich Military Community *	Munich Area Youth Activities Facility	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Munich Military Community *	Munich Armed Forces Network Facility	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Munich Military Community *	Perlacher Forest Family Housing	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Munich Military Community *	Saebenerstr Athletic Field	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Munich Military Community *	Warner Commissary	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Netherlands Military Community	Brueggen Communications Facility	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Netherlands Military Community	Duelmen Communications Facility	return	22-May-92	AR
Germany	Netherlands Military Community	Dueren Drove Communications Facility	return	30-Jul-91	AR
Germany	Netherlands Military Community	Gellenkirchen Air Base	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Netherlands Military Community	Grefrath Kaserne	reduce	01-Jul-93	AR

* Indicates return of all sites/facilities at this location.

COUNTRY	ASSOCIATED BASE	SITE	ACTION	DATE ANNOUNCED	COMPONENT
Germany	Netherlands Military Community	Grevenbroich-Kapellen Site	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Netherlands Military Community	Hamminkeln Communications Facility	return	22-May-92	AR
Germany	Netherlands Military Community	Muenster Communications Facility	return	22-May-92	AR
Germany	Netherlands Military Community	Schoeppinger Berg Communications Facility	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Netherlands Military Community	Simpson Barracks	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Netherlands Military Community	Twisteden Ammunition Area	return	03-Dec-92	AR
Germany	Netherlands Military Community	Vanguard Logistics Complex	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Neu Ulm Military Community *	Bollingen Training Area	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Neu Ulm Military Community *	Bubesheim Training Area	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Neu Ulm Military Community *	Burlafingen Training Area	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Neu Ulm Military Community *	Ford Family Housing	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Neu Ulm Military Community *	Gerlenhofen Training Area	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Neu Ulm Military Community *	Guenzburg Communications Facility	return	22-May-92	AR
Germany	Neu Ulm Military Community *	Guenzburg Training Area	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Neu Ulm Military Community *	Kleinkoetz Training Area	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Neu Ulm Military Community *	Leibi Training Area	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Neu Ulm Military Community *	Leipheim AAFES Gas Station	return	30-Jul-91	AR
Germany	Neu Ulm Military Community *	Ludwigsfeld Training Area	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Neu Ulm Military Community *	Maehringen Training Area	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Neu Ulm Military Community *	Merklingen Training Area	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Neu Ulm Military Community *	Nelson Barracks	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Neu Ulm Military Community *	Neu Ulm Officers Club	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Neu Ulm Military Community *	Neu Ulm Supply Center	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Neu Ulm Military Community *	Pfullendorf Communications Facility	return	30-Jul-91	AR
Germany	Neu Ulm Military Community *	Reisenburg Training Area	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Neu Ulm Military Community *	Schwaighofen Storage Area	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Neu Ulm Military Community *	Strass Training Area	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Neu Ulm Military Community *	Thalfingen Training Area	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Neu Ulm Military Community *	Von Steuben Missile Training Station	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Neu Ulm Military Community *	Vorfeld Family Housing	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Neu Ulm Military Community *	Wiley Barracks	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Norddeutschland Military Community	Blink Family Housing	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Norddeutschland Military Community	Bremerhaven Dock Area	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Norddeutschland Military Community	Bremerhaven Hospital	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Norddeutschland Military Community	Bremerhaven Rail Transportation Office	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Norddeutschland Military Community	Carl Schurz Kaserne	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Norddeutschland Military Community	Delmenhorst Communications Facility	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Norddeutschland Military Community	Doerverden Communications Facility	return	30-Jan-92	AR

* [illegible] all site facilities [illegible] this location

COUNTRY	ASSOCIATED BASE	SITE	ACTION	DATE ANNOUNCED	COMPONENT
Germany	Norddeutschland Military Community	Duensen Communications Facility	return	30-Jul-91	AR
Germany	Norddeutschland Military Community	Engemoor Family Housing	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Norddeutschland Military Community	Flensburg Communications Facility	return	22-May-92	AR
Germany	Norddeutschland Military Community	Kellinghusen Communications Facility	return	22-May-92	AR
Germany	Norddeutschland Military Community	Langendamm Communications Facility	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Norddeutschland Military Community	Lucius D. Clay Kaserne	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Norddeutschland Military Community	Osterholz-Scharmbeck Centrum	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Norddeutschland Military Community	Schleswig Communications Facility	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Norddeutschland Military Community	Soegel Communications Facility	return	22-May-92	AR
Germany	Norddeutschland Military Community	Wobeck Electrical Test Facility	return	30-Jul-91	AR
Germany	Nuernberg Military Community	Bernbach Range	return	03-Dec-92	AR
Germany	Nuernberg Military Community	Ferris Barracks	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Nuernberg Military Community	Feucht Airfield	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Nuernberg Military Community	Feucht Ammunition Storage Area	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Nuernberg Military Community	Heroldsberg Bivouac Area	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Nuernberg Military Community	Herzo Base	reduce	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Nuernberg Military Community	Merrell Barracks	return	12-Apr-91	AR
Germany	Nuernberg Military Community	Montieth Barracks	reduce	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Nuernberg Military Community	Nuernberg Hospital	reduce	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Nuernberg Military Community	O'Brien Barracks	return	30-Jul-91	AR
Germany	Nuernberg Military Community	Pinder Barracks	reduce	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Nuernberg Military Community	Schwabach Family Housing	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Nuernberg Military Community	Schwabach Range	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Nuernberg Military Community	Schwabach Training Area	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Nuernberg Military Community	Tennenlohe Training Area	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Nuernberg Military Community	Zennwald Ammunition Storage Area	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Pirmasens Military Community	Boellenborn Communications Facility	return	13-Aug-92	AR
Germany	Pirmasens Military Community	Clausen Ammo Area 59	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Pirmasens Military Community	Dahn Ammunition Depot	return	12-Mar-93	AR
Germany	Pirmasens Military Community	Fischbach Ordnance Depot	reduce	12-Mar-93	AR
Germany	Pirmasens Military Community	Hoehmuehlbach Railhead Facility	return	07-May-93	AR
Germany	Pirmasens Military Community	Leimen Ammunition Storage Area 67	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Pirmasens Military Community	Lemberg Ammunition Area 64	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Pirmasens Military Community	Lemberg Missile Station & Training Area	reduce	22-May-92	AR
Germany	Pirmasens Military Community	Muechweiler Hospital	reduce	12-Mar-93	AR
Germany	Pirmasens Military Community	Pirmasens Quartermaster Facility	return	13-Aug-92	AR
Germany	Pirmasens Military Community	Pirmasens Recreational Camp	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Pirmasens Military Community	Pirmasens Underground Storage Area	reduce	18-Sep-90	AR

* Indicates return of all sites/facilities at this location.

COUNTRY	ASSOCIATED BASE	SITE	ACTION	DATE ANNOUNCED	COMPONENT
Germany	Pirmasens Military Community	Ruppertsweiler Ammunition Area 65	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	RAF Alconbury (United Kingdom)	Alhorn Air Base (Alconbury)	return	12-Apr-91	AF
Germany	RAF Bentwaters (United Kingdom)	Leipheim Forward Operating Location	return	12-Nov-91	AF
Germany	Ramstein Air Base	Donaueschingen Contingency Hospital Annex	return	03-Dec-92	AF
Germany	Ramstein Air Base	Zweibruecken Contingency Hospital	return	03-Dec-92	AF
Germany	Schweinfurt Military Community	Schweinfurt Training Areas	reduce	03-Dec-92	AR
Germany	Schweinfurt Military Community	Zabelstein Radio Relay Station	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Sembach Air Base	Bad Muender Communications Site	return*	30-Jul-91	AF
Germany	Sembach Air Base	Basdahl Communications Annex	return	22-May-92	AF
Germany	Sembach Air Base	Kalkar Communications Site	return	12-Mar-93	AF
Germany	Sembach Air Base	Mehlingen Communications Annex	return	13-Aug-92	AF
Germany	Sembach Air Base	Neuhemsbach POL Annex	return	30-Jul-91	AF
Germany	Sembach Air Base	Reisenbach Communications Annex	return	03-Dec-92	AF
Germany	Sembach Air Base	Sembach Air Base	reduce	12-Apr-91	AF
Germany	Sembach Air Base	Tuerkheim Annex	return	30-Jan-92	AF
Germany	Sembach Air Base	Tuerkheim Communications Annex	return	30-Jan-92	AF
Germany	Sembach Air Base	Wanna Communications Annex	return	18-Sep-90	AF
Germany	Spangdahlem Air Base	Trier Family Housing Annex	return	01-Jul-93	AF
Germany	Spangdahlem Air Base	Trier Olewig Storage Annex	return	07-May-93	AF
Germany	Stuttgart Military Community	Aldingerstrasse Family Housing	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Stuttgart Military Community	Bad Cannstadt Hospital	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Stuttgart Military Community	Boeblingen Maintenance Plant	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Stuttgart Military Community	Coffey Barracks	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Stuttgart Military Community	Flak Kaserne	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Stuttgart Military Community	Funker Kaserne	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Stuttgart Military Community	Grenadier Kaserne	return*	12-Mar-93	AR
Germany	Stuttgart Military Community	Jaegerhaus Range	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Stuttgart Military Community	Karls Kaserne	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Stuttgart Military Community	Kornwestheim Airfield & Training Area	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Stuttgart Military Community	Krabbenloch Kaserne	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Stuttgart Military Community	Ludendorff Kaserne	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Stuttgart Military Community	Ludwigsburg Engineering Repair & Utility Shop	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Stuttgart Military Community	Ludwigsburg Quartermaster Warehouse	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Stuttgart Military Community	Murphy Barracks	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Stuttgart Military Community	Nellingen Family Housing	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Stuttgart Military Community	Nellingen Kaserne	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Stuttgart Military Community	Osterholz Storage Facility	reduce	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Stuttgart Military Community	Pattonville Family Housing	return	30-Jan-92	AR

* Indicates return of all sites/facilities at this location.

COUNTRY	ASSOCIATED BASE	SITE	ACTION	DATE ANNOUNCED	COMPONENT
Germany	Stuttgart Military Community	Pulverdingen Training Area	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Stuttgart Military Community	Robinson Barracks	reduce	22-May-92	AR
Germany	Stuttgart Military Community	Sachseheim Missile Station	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Stuttgart Military Community	Stuttgarterstrasse Family Housing	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Stuttgart Military Community	Stuttgart-Echterdingen Army Airfield	reduce	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Stuttgart Military Community	Valdez Barracks	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Stuttgart Military Community	Wallace & McGee Barracks	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Stuttgart Military Community	Wilkin Barracks	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Wiesbaden Military Community	Camp Pierl	return	13-Aug-92	AR
Germany	Wiesbaden Military Community	Limbach Ammunition Area	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Wiesbaden Military Community	Montabaur Communication Facility	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Wiesbaden Military Community	Schierstein Housing Area	return	07-May-93	AR
Germany	Wiesbaden Military Community	Steckenroth Recreation Annex	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Wildflecken Military Community	Camp Wildflecken	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Wildflecken Military Community	Reussendorf Ammunition Storage Area	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Wildflecken Military Community	Wildflecken Family Housing	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Wildflecken Military Community	Wildflecken Quartermaster Supply Point	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Wildflecken Military Community	Wildflecken Tactical Defense Site	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Wildflecken Military Community	Wildflecken Training Range	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Germany	Wuerzburg Military Community	Altenschoenbach Communication Site	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Wuerzburg Military Community	Deutschorden Kaserne	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Wuerzburg Military Community	Emery Barracks	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Wuerzburg Military Community	Faulenberg Kaserne	reduce	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Wuerzburg Military Community	Hammelburg Foward Storage Site	return	13-Aug-92	AR
Germany	Wuerzburg Military Community	Hardheim Missile Station	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Wuerzburg Military Community	Hindenburg Barracks	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Wuerzburg Military Community	Kitzingen Battalion Operations Center	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Wuerzburg Military Community	Mainbullau Missile Station	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Germany	Wuerzburg Military Community	Ochsenfurt Training Area	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Wuerzburg Military Community	Peden Barracks	return	22-May-92	AR
Germany	Wuerzburg Military Community	Roggenberg Ammunition Area	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Wuerzburg Military Community	Wuerzburg Missile Support Facility	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Wuerzburg Military Community	Wuerzburg Tactical Defense Facility	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Germany	Wuerzburg Military Community	Wuerzburg Training Areas	reduce	03-Dec-92	AR
Germany	Zweibruecken Air Base *	Zweibrueken Air Base (Main Site)	return	29-Jan-90	AF
Germany	Zweibruecken Air Base *	Zweibrueken Bachelor Housing Annex	return	29-Jan-90	AF
Germany	Zweibruecken Air Base *	Zweibrueken Family Housing Annex #3	return	29-Jan-90	AF
Germany	Zweibruecken Air Base *	Zweibrueken Family Housing Annex #4	return	29-Jan-90	AF

* Indicates return of all sites/facilities at this location

OVERSEAS SITES - SECDEF APPROVED ANNOUNCEMENTS SINCE JANUARY 1990

COUNTRY	ASSOCIATED BASE	SITE	ACTION	DATE ANNOUNCED	COMPONENT
Germany	Zweibruecken Air Base *	Zweibrueken Storage Annex #1	return	29-Jan-90	AF
Germany	Zweibruecken Military Community	Bueschfeld Ammunition Storage	return	12-Apr-91	AR
Germany	Zweibruecken Military Community	Dietrichengen Recreation Area	return	13-Aug-92	AR
Germany	Zweibruecken Military Community	Differten Ammunition Storage	return	12-Apr-91	AR
Germany	Zweibruecken Military Community	Haustadt Ammunition Storage	return	12-Apr-91	AR
Germany	Zweibruecken Military Community	Kreuzberg Kaserne	reduce*	30-Jan-92	AR
Germany	Zweibruecken Military Community	Urexweiler Ammunition Storage	return	12-Apr-91	AR
Germany	Zweibruecken Military Community	Zweibruecken Family Housing	return	13-Aug-92	AR
Greece	Hellenikon Air Base *	Athenai Administration Annex #4	return	29-Jan-90	AF
Greece	Hellenikon Air Base *	Athenai Maintenance Annex	return	29-Jan-90	AF
Greece	Hellenikon Air Base *	Athenai School	return	29-Jan-90	AF
Greece	Hellenikon Air Base *	Athenai Service Annex #2	return	29-Jan-90	AF
Greece	Hellenikon Air Base *	Athenai Storage Annex	return	29-Jan-90	AF
Greece	Hellenikon Air Base *	Elevsis Storage Annex	return	22-May-92	AF
Greece	Hellenikon Air Base *	Hellenikon Air Base (Main Site)	return	29-Jan-90	AF
Greece	Hellenikon Air Base *	Hellenikon Family Housing Annex	return	29-Jan-90	AF
Greece	Hellenikon Air Base *	Hortiatis Radio Relay Site	return	29-Jan-90	AF
Greece	Hellenikon Air Base *	Levkas Radio Relay Site	return	18-Sep-90	AF
Greece	Hellenikon Air Base *	Parnis Radio Relay	return	29-Jan-90	AF
Greece	Hellenikon Air Base *	Pateris Radio Relay	return	29-Jan-90	AF
Greece	Hellenikon Air Base *	Piraeus Storage Annex	return	29-Jan-90	AF
Greece	Hellenikon Air Base *	Piraeus Storage Annex #2	return	29-Jan-90	AF
Greece	Hellenikon Air Base *	Sourmena Storage Annex #2	return	29-Jan-90	AF
Greece	Hellenikon Air Base *	Sourmena Storage Annex #3	return	29-Jan-90	AF
Greece	Hellenikon Air Base *	Sourmena Storage Annex #4	return	29-Jan-90	AF
Greece	Hellenikon Air Base *	Vari School	return	29-Jan-90	AF
Greece	Iraklion Air Base	Gournes Family Housing Annex	return	12-Mar-93	AF
Greece	Iraklion Air Base	Gournes Storage Annex	return	12-Mar-93	AF
Greece	Iraklion Air Base	Gouves Storage Annex	return	12-Mar-93	AF
Greece	Iraklion Air Base	Iraklion Air Base (Main Site)	return	12-Mar-93	AF
Greece	Iraklion Air Base	Iraklion Communications Annex	return	12-Mar-93	AF
Greece	Iraklion Air Base	Iraklion Communications Annex (RRL) Mt. Ederi	return	12-Mar-93	AF
Greece	Iraklion Air Base	Malia Water Systems Annex #1	return	12-Mar-93	AF
Greece	Iraklion Air Base	Malia Water Systems Annex #2	return	12-Mar-93	AF
Greece	Nea Makri Communications Station *	Kato Souli	return	29-Jan-90	N
Greece	Nea Makri Communications Station *	Nea Makri Comm Station (Main Site)	return	29-Jan-90	N
Greece	Nea Makri Communications Station *	Nea Makri Passive Ref. Site	return	29-Jan-90	N
Greece	Vicenza (Italy)	Argyroupolis Site	return	22-May-92	AR

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COUNTRY	ASSOCIATED BASE	SITE	ACTION	DATE ANNOUNCED	COMPONENT
Greece	Vicenza (Italy)	Elevsis Custodial Site	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Greece	Vicenza (Italy)	Elevsis Headquarters Complex	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Greece	Vicenza (Italy)	Perivolaki Site	return	22-May-92	AR
Italy	Aviano Air Base	Decimomannu	return	18-Sep-90	AF
Italy	Aviano Air Base	Monte Limbara Radio Relay Site	return	30-Jul-91	AF
Italy	Aviano Air Base	Monte Limbara Water Storage Annex	return	30-Jul-91	AF
Italy	Aviano Air Base	Quartu St. Elena Housing Annex	return	18-Sep-90	AF
Italy	Aviano Air Base	Rimini Airfield	return	07-May-93	AF
Italy	Aviano Air Base	Rimini Radio Relay Link Site	return	07-May-93	AF
Italy	Aviano Air Base	Rimini School	return	07-May-93	AF
Italy	Aviano Air Base	Villasor Storage Annex	return	18-Sep-90	AF
Italy	Comiso Air Base *	Chiaramonte Gulf1 Storage Annex	return	29-Jan-90	AF
Italy	Comiso Air Base *	Comiso Administration Annex	return	29-Jan-90	AF
Italy	Comiso Air Base *	Comiso Air Station	return	29-Jan-90	AF
Italy	Comiso Air Base*	Comiso Bachelor Housing Annex #1	return	30-Jan-92	AF
Italy	Livorno Military Community	Finale Troposcatter Site	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Italy	Naval Support Activity, Naples	Agnano Compound	reduce	18-Sep-90	N
Italy	San Vito Air Station	Avellino Service Annex	return	13-Aug-92	AF
Italy	San Vito Air Station	Brindisi Storage Annex	return	13-Aug-92	AF
Italy	San Vito Air Station	Martina Franca Bachelor Housing	return	30-Jul-91	AF
Italy	San Vito Air Station	Martina Franca Radio Relay Site	return	30-Jul-91	AF
Italy	San Vito Air Station	Martina Franca Water Storage Annex	return	30-Jul-91	AF
Italy	San Vito Air Station	Mercogliano Family Housing Annex	return	13-Aug-92	AF
Italy	San Vito Air Station	Mesagne Storage Facility	return	13-Aug-92	AF
Italy	San Vito Air Station	Monte Nardello Radio Relay Annex	return	30-Jul-91	AF
Italy	San Vito Air Station	Monte Nardello Water Storage Annex	return	30-Jul-91	AF
Italy	San Vito Air Station	Monte Vergine Radio Relay Site	return	30-Jul-91	AF
Italy	San Vito Air Station	Monteforte Family Housing Annex	return	13-Aug-92	AF
Italy	San Vito Air Station	San Vito (Main Site)	reduce	13-Aug-92	AF
Italy	Vicenza	Codogne Communications Site	return	22-May-92	AR
Italy	Vicenza	Orderzo Communications Site	return	22-May-92	AR
Italy	Vicenza	Portogruaro Site	return	22-May-92	AR
Japan	Makiminato	Makiminato Services Area Annex	return	12-Mar-93	N
Japan	MCB-Camp S.D. Butler, Okinawa	Camp Foster (Camp Zukeran)	reduce	18-Sep-90	N
Japan	Naval Air Facility	Naval Air Facility, Kadena, Okinawa	return	18-Sep-90	N
Japan	MCB-Camp S.D. Butler, Okinawa	Northern Training Area (Okinawa)	reduce	22-May-92	N
Korea	Bayonne	Signal Site, Bayonne	return	07-May-93	AR
Korea	Camp Ames	Camp Ames	reduce	22-May-92	AR

* indicates return of all sites/facilities at this location.

OVERSEAS SITES - SECDEF APPROVED ANNOUNCEMENTS SINCE JANUARY 1990

COUNTRY	ASSOCIATED BASE	SITE	ACTION	DATE ANNOUNCED	COMPONENT
Korea	Camp Edwards	Camp Edwards	reduce	07-May-93	AR
Korea	Camp Gary Owen	Camp Gary Owen	return	07-May-93	AR
Korea	Camp Indian	Camp Indian	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Korea	Camp Mercer	Camp Mercer	return	01-Jul-93	AR
Korea	Camp Pelham	Camp Pelham	reduce	07-May-93	AR
Korea	Camp Sears	Camp Sears	reduce	07-May-93	AR
Korea	Camp Seattle	Camp Seattle	return	07-May-93	AR
Korea	Choe Jong-San	Choe Jong-San Satellite Tracking Station	return	07-May-93	AF
Korea	Communications Sites	Highpoint Communication Site	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Korea	Communications Sites	Richmond Communication Site	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Korea	Communications Sites	Salem Communication Site	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Korea	Communications Sites	Tacoma Communication Site	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Korea	DMZ	4 Papa 1	return	22-May-92	AR
Korea	DMZ	4 Papa 3	return	22-May-92	AR
Korea	Kwang Ju Air Base	Kwang Ju Air Base	reduce	29-Jan-90	AF
Korea	Radar Site #4	Radar Site #4	return	07-May-93	AR
Korea	Radar Site #6	Radar Site #6	return	07-May-93	AR
Korea	Radar Site #7	Radar Site #7	return	07-May-93	AR
Korea	Song So	Song So	reduce	22-May-92	AR
Korea	Suwon Air Base	Suwon Air Base	reduce	29-Jan-90	AF
Korea	Taegu Air Base	Taegu Air Base	reduce	29-Jan-90	AF
Korea	Trans Korea Pipeline *	Camp Henry (Pipeline Spt Activity only)	reduce	18-Sep-90	AR
Korea	Trans Korea Pipeline *	Camp Humphreys (Pipeline Spt Activity only)	reduce	18-Sep-90	AR
Korea	Trans Korea Pipeline *	Camp Libby POL	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Korea	Trans Korea Pipeline *	Headquarters Site	return	22-May-92	AR
Korea	Trans Korea Pipeline *	Kangnam POL Terminal	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Korea	Trans Korea Pipeline *	Taejon POL Terminal	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Korea	Trans Korea Pipeline *	Toegyewon POL Terminal	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Korea	Trans Korea Pipeline *	Uijongbu, Pipeline Support Activity	reduce	18-Sep-90	AR
Korea	Trans Korea Pipeline *	Waegwan POL Terminal	return	18-Sep-90	AR
Korea	Yongsan	Camp Isbell	return	13-Aug-92	AR
Morocco	Sidi	Sidi Slimane POL Storage	return	07-May-93	AF
Netherlands	Netherlands Military Community	Coevorden POMMS (UBL Area)	reduce	13-Aug-92	AR
Netherlands	Soesterberg Air Base	Erp Radio Relay Link Site	return	12-Mar-93	AF
Netherlands	Netherlands Military Community	Hoek Van Holland Communications Facility	return	30-Jul-91	AR
Netherlands	Soesterberg Air Base	Kamp Alphen Ammunition Storage Site	return	01-Jul-93	AF
Netherlands	Soesterberg Air Base	Kamp Van Zeist Service Annex	return	01-Jul-93	AF
Netherlands	Soesterberg Air Base	Keizersveer Radio Relay Link Site	return	12-Mar-93	AF

* indicates return of all sites/facilities at this location

COUNTRY	ASSOCIATED BASE	SITE	ACTION	DATE ANNOUNCED	COMPONENT
Netherlands	Soesterberg Air Base	Soesterberg Air Base (Main Site)	return	01-Jul-93	AF
Netherlands	Soesterberg Air Base	Soesterberg Family Housing Annex	return	01-Jul-93	AF
Netherlands	Soesterberg Air Base	Soesterberg Storage Annex	return	01-Jul-93	AF
Netherlands	Netherlands Military Community	Steenwijkerwold Communications Facility	return	22-May-92	AR
Netherlands	Netherlands Military Community	Tapijn Kaserne	return	30-Jan-92	AR
Netherlands	Netherlands Military Community	T'Harde Communications Facility	return	12-Nov-91	AR
Netherlands	Soesterberg Air Base	Vught Radio Relay Link Site	return	12-Mar-93	AF
Netherlands	Soesterberg Air Base	Walaart Sacre Kamp	return	01-Jul-93	AF
Netherlands	Soesterberg Air Base	Woensdrecht Annex	return	12-Mar-93	AF
Panama	Colon Complex	Coco Solo Health Clinic	return	14-Jan-93	AR
Panama	Colon Complex	Cristobal High School	return	14-Jan-93	AR
Panama	Colon Complex	Fort Davis	return	14-Jan-93	AR
Panama	Colon Complex	Fort Espinar (formerly Fort Gulick)	return	14-Jan-93	AR
Panama	Colon Complex	Marguerita School Building	return	14-Jan-93	AR
Panama	Panama City Complex	Camp Chagres Range	return	14-Jan-93	AR
Panama	Panama City Complex	Chiva Chiva Range	return	14-Jan-93	AR
Panama	Panama City Complex	Curundu Housing Area	return	14-Jan-93	AR
Panama	Panama City Complex	Curundu Junior High School	return	14-Jan-93	AR
Panama	Panama City Complex	Diablo Elementary School	return	14-Jan-93	AR
Panama	Panama City Complex	Fort Amador (Army sector)	return	14-Jan-93	AR
Panama	Panama City Complex	Fort Amador (Navy sector)	return	14-Jan-93	N
Panama	Panama City Complex	Los Rios Elementary School	return	14-Jan-93	AR
Panama	Panama City Complex	Quarry Heights Headquarters Complex and Family Hsg	return	14-Jan-93	AR
Panama	Panama City Complex	Summit Radio Site	return	14-Jan-93	N
Philippines	Camp John Hay	Camp John Hay	return	30-Jan-92	AF
Philippines	Camp O'Donnell	Camp O'Donnell	return	30-Jan-92	AF
Philippines	Clark Air Force Base	Clark Air Force Base	return	30-Jan-92	AF
Philippines	Crow Valley Training Range	Crow Valley Training Range	return	30-Jan-92	AF
Philippines	Naval Air Station, Cubi Point	Naval Air Station, Cubi Point	return	20-Nov-92	N
Philippines	Naval Station, Subic Bay	Mt. Santa Rita	return	20-Nov-92	N
Philippines	Naval Station, Subic Bay	Naval Station, Subic Bay	return	20-Nov-92	N
Philippines	NCS San Miguel	Naval Communications Station	return	29-Jan-90	N
Philippines	Wallace Air Station	Wallace Air Station	return	30-Jan-92	AF
Spain	Naval Station, Rota	Cartagena Ammunition Area	return	18-Sep-90	N
Spain	Naval Station, Rota	Cartagena Fuels Area	return	18-Sep-90	N
Spain	Naval Station, Rota	Guardamar del Sequra Communication Annex	return	18-Sep-90	N
Spain	Torrejon Air Base *	Estaca De Vares	return	12-Apr-91	AF
Spain	Torrejon Air Base *	Royal Oaks Housing	return	18-Sep-90	AF

* Indicates return of all sites/facilities at this location.

COUNTRY	ASSOCIATED BASE	SITE	ACTION	DATE ANNOUNCED	COMPONENT
Spain	Torrejon Air Base *	Royal Oaks School	return	18-Sep-90	AF
Spain	Torrejon Air Base *	Royal Oaks Storage Annex	return	18-Sep-90	AF
Spain	Torrejon Air Base *	Sonseca Seismic site	return	18-Sep-90	AF
Spain	Torrejon Air Base *	Sonseca Service Annex/Recreational Facility	return	18-Sep-90	AF
Spain	Torrejon Air Base *	Torrejon Air Base (Main Site)	return	18-Sep-90	AF
Spain	Torrejon Air Base *	Torrejon Storage Annex	return	18-Sep-90	AF
Spain	Torrejon Air Base *	Torrejon Storage Annex #2	return	18-Sep-90	AF
Spain	Zaragoza Air Base	Humosa Radio Relay Site	return	30-Jul-91	AF
Spain	Zaragoza Air Base	Inoges Bachelor Housing Annex	return	22-May-92	AF
Spain	Zaragoza Air Base	Inoges Radio Relay Site	return	30-Jul-91	AF
Spain	Zaragoza Air Base	Menorca Radio Relay Site	return	30-Jul-91	AF
Spain	Zaragoza Air Base	Soller Bachelor Housing Annex	return	30-Jul-91	AF
Spain	Zaragoza Air Base	Soller Radio Relay Site	return	30-Jul-91	AF
Spain	Zaragoza Air Base	Zaragoza Air Base (Main Site)	return	18-Sep-90	AF
Spain	Zaragoza Air Base	Zaragoza Radio Annex	return	18-Sep-90	AF
Turkey	Ankara Air Station	Ankara Air Station (Main Site)	reduce	13-Aug-92	AF
Turkey	Ankara Air Station	Ankara Maintenance Annex #2	return	03-Dec-92	AF
Turkey	Ankara Air Station	Ankara Recreation Annex #5	return	03-Dec-92	AF
Turkey	Ankara Air Station	Ankara Service Annex	return	03-Dec-92	AF
Turkey	Ankara Air Station	Ankara Storage Annex	return	03-Dec-92	AF
Turkey	Ankara Air Station	Elmadag Radio Relay Site	return	30-Jul-91	AF
Turkey	Ankara Air Station	Elmadag Water Systems Annex	return	03-Dec-92	AF
Turkey	Ankara Air Station	Eskisehir Ammunition Storage Site	return	29-Jan-90	AF
Turkey	Ankara Air Station	Eskisehir Radio Relay Site	return	29-Jan-90	AF
Turkey	Ankara Air Station	Sahin Tepesi Communications Annex	return	03-Dec-92	AF
Turkey	Ankara Air Station	Sahin Tepesi Radio Relay Site	return	30-Jul-91	AF
Turkey	Ankara Air Station	Sahin Tepesi Water Annex	return	30-Jul-91	AF
Turkey	Ankara Air Station	Samsun Radio Relay Site	return	12-Apr-91	AF
Turkey	Ankara Air Station	Samsun Water Storage Site (Admin 02)	return	30-Jul-91	AF
Turkey	Incirlik Air Base	Erhac Ammunition Storage Site	return	29-Jan-90	AF
Turkey	Incirlik Air Base	Erhac Radio Relay Site	return	29-Jan-90	AF
Turkey	Incirlik Air Base	Malatya Radio Relay Site	return	30-Jul-91	AF
Turkey	Incirlik Air Base	Malatya Water Storage Annex	return	30-Jul-91	AF
Turkey	Izmir Air Station	Izmir Air Station (Main Site)	reduce	13-Aug-92	AF
Turkey	Izmir Air Station	Yamanlar Radio Relay Site	return	30-Jul-91	AF
Turkey	Pirinclik	Pirinclik Communications Annex	return	03-Dec-92	AF
Turkey	Vicenza (Italy)	Cakmakli Headquarters Complex	return	22-May-92	AR
Turkey	Vicenza (Italy)	Corlu Remote Site	return	22-May-92	AR

* Indicates return of all sites/facilities at this location.

COUNTRY	ASSOCIATED BASE	SITE	ACTION	DATE ANNOUNCED	COMPONENT
Turkey	Vicenza (Italy)	Erzurum Remote Site	return	22-May-92	AR
Turkey	Vicenza (Italy)	Izmit Remote Site	return	22-May-92	AR
Turkey	Vicenza (Italy)	Ortakoy Remote Site	return	22-May-92	AR
Turkey	Vicenza (Italy)	Sinop Communications Facility	return	13-Aug-92	AR
United Kingdom	Holy Loch Submarine Base *	Holy Loch (Main Site)	return	05-Feb-91	N
United Kingdom	Naval Activity, London	Marine Corps Barracks, 90 Alliltsen Road	return	03-Dec-92	N
United Kingdom	Naval Communications Station, Thurso *	Aberdeen Antennae Site	return	22-May-92	N
United Kingdom	Naval Communications Station, Thurso *	Burnside Thurso Family Housing	return	22-May-92	N
United Kingdom	Naval Communications Station, Thurso *	Cairnmore Hilloch Antennae Site	return	22-May-92	N
United Kingdom	Naval Communications Station, Thurso *	Harland Road Castletown Housing	return	22-May-92	N
United Kingdom	Naval Communications Station, Thurso *	Inverberie Antennae Site	return	22-May-92	N
United Kingdom	Naval Communications Station, Thurso *	Kinnaber	return	12-Mar-93	N
United Kingdom	Naval Communications Station, Thurso *	Latheron Antennae Site	return	22-May-92	N
United Kingdom	Naval Communications Station, Thurso *	Mormond Hill Antenna Site	return	22-May-92	N
United Kingdom	Naval Communications Station, Thurso *	Murkle Receiver Site	return	12-Mar-93	N
United Kingdom	Naval Communications Station, Thurso *	Ormlie Housing Site	return	22-May-92	N
United Kingdom	Naval Communications Station, Thurso *	Scrabster Family Housing Storage	return	22-May-92	N
United Kingdom	Naval Communications Station, Thurso *	Thurso (Main Site)	return*	30-Jan-92	N
United Kingdom	Naval Facility, St. Mawgan	Machrihanish	reduce	13-Aug-92	N
United Kingdom	Naval Facility, St. Mawgan	St. Mawgan (Main Site)	reduce	13-Aug-92	N
United Kingdom	Naval Facility Brawdy	Brawdy (Main Site)	return	07-May-93	N
United Kingdom	Naval Facility Brawdy	RAF Brawdy	return	07-May-93	N
United Kingdom	Naval Station Holy Loch	Glen Douglas	reduce	13-Aug-92	N
United Kingdom	RAF Alconbury	Haverhill Family Housing Annex	return	13-Aug-92	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Alconbury	Haverhill Family Housing Annex #2	return	07-May-93	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Alconbury	RAF Alconbury (Main Site)	reduce	07-May-93	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Alconbury	Upwood Family Housing Annex/Contingency Hosp. Annx	return*	07-May-93	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Alconbury	Wethersfield Service Annex	return	29-Jan-90	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Alconbury	Wethersfield (Main Site - RRL)	reduce	29-Jan-90	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Alconbury	Wittering Family Housing Annex	return	07-May-93	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Alconbury	Yaxley Family Housing Annex	return	07-May-93	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Bentwaters	Bentwaters Bachelor Housing Annex	return	30-Jul-91	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Bentwaters	Bentwaters Waste Annex	return	30-Jul-91	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Bentwaters	Bentwaters (Main Site)	return	17-May-91	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Bentwaters	Framlingham Storage Annex	return	30-Jul-91	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Bentwaters	Great Bromley Radio Relay Site	return	30-Jul-91	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Bentwaters	Grundisburgh Family Housing Annex	return	30-Jul-91	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Bentwaters	Ipswich Family Housing Annex	return	30-Jul-91	AF

* indicates return of all sites/facilities at this location.

OVERSEAS SITES - SECDEF APPROVED ANNOUNCEMENTS SINCE JANUARY 1990

COUNTRY	ASSOCIATED BASE	SITE	ACTION	DATE ANNOUNCED	COMPONENT
United Kingdom	RAF Bentwaters	Martlesham Family Housing Annex	return	30-Jul-91	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Bentwaters	Martlesham-Heath Communication Annex	return	18-Sep-90	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Bentwaters	Mormond Hill Communications Site	return	30-Jul-91	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Bentwaters	RAF Woodbridge	return	17-May-91	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Bentwaters	Roseharty Family Housing Annex	return	30-Jul-91	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Bentwaters	Saxmundham Family Housing Annex	return	30-Jul-91	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Bentwaters	Shotley Family Housing Annex	return	30-Jul-91	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Bentwaters	Woodbridge Waste Annex	return	30-Jul-91	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Burtonwood *	Burtonwood Family Housing	return	12-Nov-91	AR
United Kingdom	RAF Burtonwood *	RAF Burtonwood	return	22-May-92	AR
United Kingdom	RAF Caerwent *	RAF Caerwent	return*	22-May-92	AR
United Kingdom	RAF Chessington	Chessington Hospital Facility	return	12-Apr-91	AR
United Kingdom	RAF Fairford	Britze Norton Family Housing	return	29-Jan-90	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Fairford	Hullavington Storage Annex	return	30-Jul-91	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Fairford	Kemble Family Housing Annex	return	12-Apr-91	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Fairford	Kemble Maintenance	return	18-Sep-90	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Fairford	Kempsford Family Housing	return	29-Jan-90	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Fairford	RAF Fairford	standby	29-Jan-90	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Greenham Common	Andover Family Housing	return	29-Jan-90	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Greenham Common	Blackbushe Family Housing	return	29-Jan-90	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Greenham Common	Bramley Family Housing Annex	return	29-Jan-90	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Greenham Common	Compton Bassett Family Annex	return	29-Jan-90	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Greenham Common	Fairingdon Family Housing Annex	return	29-Jan-90	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Greenham Common	Greeham Common Family Housing Annex	return	13-Aug-92	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Greenham Common	Greeham Common Waste	return	13-Aug-92	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Greenham Common	Kingston Bagpulze Family Housing Annex	return	29-Jan-90	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Greenham Common	RAF Greenham Common	return	29-Jan-90	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Greenham Common	Swindon Family Housing Annex	return	29-Jan-90	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Greenham Common	Upavon Family Housing Annex	return	29-Jan-90	AF
United Kingdom	RAF High Wycombe	London Family Housing Annex 1	return	01-Jul-93	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Kirknewton	Kirknewton Facilties	return	12-Apr-91	AR
United Kingdom	RAF Sculthorpe *	RAF Sculthorpe (Lakenheath)	return	18-Sep-90	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Upper Heyford	Bicester Contingency Hospital	return	03-Dec-92	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Upper Heyford	Bishops Green Family Housing Annex	return	13-Aug-92	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Upper Heyford	Clayhill Family Housing Annex	return	22-May-92	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Upper Heyford	Little Rissington Contingency Hospital and Housing	return	03-Dec-92	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Upper Heyford	Long Hanborough Family Housing Annex	return	07-May-93	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Upper Heyford	RAF Upper Heyford	return	12-Apr-91	AF

COUNTRY	ASSOCIATED BASE	SITE	ACTION	DATE ANNOUNCED	COMPONENT
United Kingdom	RAF Upper Heyford	South Cerney Family Housing	return	13-Aug-92	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Upper Heyford	Upper Heyford Waste Annex	return	07-May-93	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Upper Heyford	Wantage Family Housing Annex	return	07-May-93	AF
United Kingdom	RAF Upper Heyford	Welford Ammunition Storage	reduce	13-Aug-92	AF

* indicates return of all sites/facilities at this location.

(More bases, 3/3/3)

The following sites have more than 1,000 authorized billets:

GERMANY

This site belongs to U.S. Air Forces in Europe:

Associated Base	Site	Location	Status
Bitburg	Bitburg Air Base	Bitburg	Reduce Operations

These sites belong to U.S. Army in Europe:

Berlin	General Lucius D. Clay Headquarters	Berlin	End Operations
Berlin	Andrews Barracks	Berlin	End Operations
Berlin	McNair Barracks	Berlin	End Operations
Fulda	McPheeters Barracks	Bad Hersfeld	End Operations
Fulda	Downs Barracks	Fulda	End Operations
Frankfurt	Frankfurt Hospital	Frankfurt	End Operations
Frankfurt	Gibbs Barracks	Frankfurt	End Operations
Frankfurt	Frankfurt Headquarters Area	Frankfurt	End Operations
Giessen	Giessen General Depot	Giessen	Reduce Operations
Nuernberg	Ferris Barracks	Erlangen	End Operations
Wildflecken	Camp Wildflecken	Wildflecken	End Operations

NETHERLANDS

This site belongs to U.S. Air Forces in Europe:

Soester	Soesterberg	Zeist	End Operations

The following sites have more than 200 but less than 1,000 authorized billets:

GERMANY

These sites belongs to U.S. Army in Europe:

Berlin	Berlin Directorate of Engineering and Housing Compound	Berlin	End Operations
Berlin	Berlin Hospital	Berlin	End Operations
Berlin	Berlin Supply & Services Compound	Berlin	End Operations
Fulda	Sickles Airfield	Fulda	End Operations

(more)

(More Bases, 4/4/4)

Associated Base	Site	Location	Status
Frankfurt	Betts Family Housing	Frankfurt	End Operations
Frankfurt	Frankfurt Gruenhof Area	Frankfurt	End Operations
Frankfurt	Frankfurt Shopping Center	Frankfurt	End Operations
Frankfurt	Hansa Allee Family Housing	Frankfurt	End Operations
Frankfurt	Kennedy Kaserne	Frankfurt	End Operations
Netherlands	Grefrath Kaserne	Hinsbeck	Reduce Operations
Nuernberg	Nuernberg Hospital	Nuernberg	Reduce Operations
Wildflecken	Wildflecken Training Range	Wildflecken	End Operations

KOREA

	Camp Mercer	Seoul	End Operations

The following sites have less than 200 authorized billets:

GERMANY

This site belongs to U.S. Air Forces in Europe:

Spangdahlem	Trier Family Housing Annex	Trier	End Operations

These sites belong to U.S. Army in Europe:

Augsburg	Berchtesgaden Accommodation Building	Berchtesgaden	End Operations
Augsburg	Berchtesgaden Community Center	Berchtesgaden	End Operations
Augsburg	Berchtesgadener Hof Facility	Berchtesgaden	End Operations
Berlin	Pueckler Family Housing	Berlin	End Operations
Berlin	Am Dreipeuhl Family Housing	Berlin	End Operations
Berlin	Residential Transit Billets	Berlin	End operations
Berlin	Berlin American High School	Berlin	End Operations
Berlin	Berlin Brigade Sports Center	Berlin	End Operations
Berlin	Dahlem House	Berlin	End Operations
Berlin	NCO Club Checkpoint	Berlin	End Operations
Berlin	Outpost Theater	Berlin	End Operations
Berlin	Wannsee Recreation Center	Berlin	End Operations
Berlin	AFN Station and APO	Berlin	End Operations
Berlin	Berlin AAFES Garages	Berlin	End Operations
Berlin	Berlin Bachelor Officers Quarters	Berlin	End Operations
Berlin	Berlin Documents Center	Berlin	End Operations
Berlin	Berlin Golf and Country Club	Berlin	End Operations

(more)

NEWS RELEASE

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IMMEDIATE RELEASE March 12, 1993

Aspin Forwards Recommendations to Base Closure Commission

Secretary of Defense Les Aspin today recommended that 31 major military installations be closed and that 12 others be realigned to support a smaller and less costly force structure. In addition, the Secretary announced recommendations for closure, realignment and disestablishment of 122 other smaller bases and activities. As required by law, the recommendations for actions on these domestic bases and activities are being forwarded today to the Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

Aspin said base closures have not kept pace with overall reductions in defense. The Defense budget will decline by more than 40 percent in real terms from 1985 to 1997, and military personnel in the United States will be reduced by about 30 percent. Base closures agreed to in 1988 and 1991 will reduce the domestic base structure by nine percent. The Department must further reduce the domestic and overseas base structures to align them with the force and budget reductions, thereby preserving military effectiveness and the capability to respond to crises.

Closing bases saves taxpayer dollars. This round of base closures and realignments will save about $3.1 billion per year starting in the year 2000. The 1993 program, coupled with the previously approved 1988 and 1991 closures, will result in savings of $5.6 billion annually.

"Failure to close bases in line with reductions in budgets and personnel constitutes a double hit: resources are drained into bases we don't need, and therefore are not available to buy the things we do need," Aspin said.

During the six-year implementation period, these actions will reduce DoD employment by 24,000 military and 57,000 civilians nationwide.

(more)

"These base closures are necessary, but they will hurt local economies. The Administration recognizes its responsibilities for parallel efforts to stimulate economic growth in the affected communities," Aspin said. These efforts will build on the three ways DoD can help support economic growth: investing in people, investing in industry and investing in communities. The President announced yesterday the details of how the Department will use funds previously authorized and appropriated by Congress for reinvestment.

Secretary Aspin directed that the consolidation of the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) continue at the five existing large centers for the time being. Secretary Aspin rejected the plan for consolidating the DFAS workforce based on a site selection process known as the "opportunity for economic growth." The "opportunity for economic growth" policy offered DoD jobs only to those communities willing to make the highest bids in return for those jobs. In effect, the "opportunity for economic growth" policy proposed transferring from the federal government to local taxpayers the burden of financing facilities used by the DoD.

The DFAS centers are currently located in Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Denver and Kansas City. The Secretary will review options for the permanent consolidation of DFAS and make a final decision in the next months.

The Department is reducing its military forces and bases overseas much more than it is in the U.S. and under a different process. DoD has announced it will end or reduce its operations overseas at sites accounting for 28 percent of replacement value. The plan is to reduce the overseas base structure by 35-40 percent while drawing down personnel stationed overseas to about 200,000, or a reduction of 56 percent from 1985 levels.

The following pages contain lists of major closures; major realignments; smaller base or activity closures, realignments, disestablishments or relocations; and changes to previously approved 1988 and 1991 Base Closure and Realignment Commission recommendations. A chart of impacts by state is also attached.

-END-

1993 List of Military Installations Inside the United States for Closure or Realignment

Part I: Major Base Closures

Army

Ft McClellan, Alabama
Vint Hill Farms, Virginia

Navy

Naval Station Mobile, Alabama
Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo, California
Marine Corps Air Station El Toro, California
Naval Air Station Alameda, California
Naval Aviation Depot Alameda, California
Naval Hospital Oakland, California
Naval Station Treasure Island, San Francisco, California
Naval Supply Center Oakland, California
Naval Training Center San Diego, California
Naval Air Station Cecil Field, Florida
Naval Aviation Depot Pensacola, Florida
Naval Training Center Orlando, Florida
Naval Air Station Barbers Point, Hawaii
Naval Air Station Glenview, Illinois
Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Center, St. Inigoes, Maryland
Naval Air Station Meridian, Mississippi
Naval Air Station South Weymouth, Massachusetts
Naval Station Staten Island, New York
Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Charleston Naval Shipyard, South Carolina
Naval Station Charleston, South Carolina
Naval Air Station Dallas, Texas
Naval Aviation Depot Norfolk, Virginia

Air Force

Homestead Air Force Base, Florida
K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base, Michigan
Newark Air Force Base, Ohio
O'Hare Int'l. Airport Air Force Reserve Station, Chicago Illinois

Defense Logistics Agency

Defense Electronics Supply Center, Dayton, Ohio
Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Part II: Major Base Realignments

Army

Ft Monmouth, New Jersey
Letterkenny Army Depot, Pennsylvania
Tooele Army Depot, Utah
Ft Belvoir, Virginia

Navy

Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut
Naval Surface Warfare Center (Dahlgren) White Oak Detachment, White Oak, Maryland
1st Marine Corps District, Garden City, New York
Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, Rhode Island
Naval Air Station Memphis, Tennessee

Air Force

March Air Force Base, California
McGuire Air Force Base, New Jersey
Griffiss Air Force Base, New York

Part III: Smaller Base or Activity Closures, Realignments, Disestablishments or Relocations

Army

None

Navy

Naval Civil Engineering Laboratory, Port Hueneme, California
Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Western Engineering Field Division, San Bruno, California
Planning, Estimating, Repair and Alterations (Surface) Pacific, San Francisco, California
Public Works Center San Francisco, California
Naval Electronic Security Sys. Engineering Ctr., Washington, D.C.
Naval Hospital Orlando, Florida
Naval Supply Center Pensacola, Florida
Naval Surface Warfare Center - Carderock, Annapolis Detachment, Annapolis, Maryland
Navy Radio Transmission Facility, Annapolis, Maryland
Sea Automated Data Systems Activity, Indian Head, Maryland
Naval Air Facility Detroit, Michigan
Naval Air Facility, Midway Island

Submarine Maintenance, Engineering, Planning and Procurement, Portsmouth, New Hampshire
Naval Air Warfare Center - Aircraft Division, Trenton, New Jersey
DoD Family Housing Office, Niagara Falls, New York
Naval Air Technical Services Facility, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Planning, Estimating, Repair and Alterations (Surface) Atlantic (HQ), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Center, Charleston, South Carolina
Naval Hospital Charleston, South Carolina
Naval Supply Center Charleston, South Carolina
Naval Surface Warfare Center - Port Hueneme, Virginia Beach Detachment, Virginia Beach, Virginia
Navy Radio Transmission Facility, Driver, Virginia
Naval Undersea Warfare Center, Norfolk Detachment, Norfolk, Virginia
Planning, Estimating, Repair and Alterations (Surface) Atlantic, Norfolk, Virginia
Planning, Estimating, Repair and Alterations (CV), Bremerton, Washington

Navy National Capital Region (NCR) Activities

Security Group Command, Security Group Station, and Security Group Detachment, Potomac, Washington, DC
Bureau of Navy Personnel, Arlington, Virginia (including the Office of Military Manpower Management, Arlington, Virginia)
Naval Air Systems Command, Arlington, Virginia
Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Alexandria, Virginia
Naval Sea Systems Command, Arlington, Virginia
Naval Supply Systems Command, Arlington, Virginia (including Defense Printing Office, Alexandria, Virginia and Food Systems Office, Arlington, Virginia
Naval Recruiting Command, Arlington, Virginia
Tactical Support Office, Arlington, Virginia

Navy/Marine Reserve Activities

Naval Reserve Centers at:

Gadsden, Alabama
Montgomery, Alabama
Fayetteville, Arkansas
Fort Smith, Arkansas
Pacific Grove, California
Macon, Georgia
Terre Haute, Indiana
Hutchinson, Kansas
Monroe, Louisiana
New Bedford, Massachusetts

Pittsfield, Massachusetts
Joplin, Missouri
St. Joseph, Missouri
Great Falls, Montana
Missoula, Montana
Atlantic City, New Jersey
Perth Amboy, New Jersey
Jamestown, New York
Poughkeepsie, New York
Altoona, Pennsylvania
Kingsport, Tennessee
Memphis, Tennessee
Ogden, Utah
Staunton, Virginia
Parkersburg, West Virginia

Naval Reserve Facilities at:

Alexandria, Louisiana
Midland, Texas

Navy/Marine Corps Reserve Centers at:

Fort Wayne, Indiana
Billings, Montana
Abilene, Texas

Readiness Command Regions at:

Olathe, Kansas (Region 18)
Scotia, New York (Region 2)
Ravenna, Ohio (Region 5)

Defense Logistics Agency

Defense Distribution Depot Oakland, California
Defense Distribution Depot Pensacola, Florida
Defense Contract Management District Northcentral, Chicago, Illinois
Defense Logistics Service Center, Battle Creek, Michigan
Defense Contract Management District Midatlantic, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Defense Distribution Depot Letterkenny, Pennsylvania
Defense Logistics Agency Clothing Factory, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Defense Distribution Depot Charleston, South Carolina
Defense Distribution Depot Tooele, Utah
Defense Contract Management District West, El Segundo, California
Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service, Battle Creek, Michigan
Defense Industrial Supply Center, Pennsylvania

DoD Data Center Consolidation

Army Data Processing Centers

None

Navy Data Processing Centers

Facilities Systems Office, Port Hueneme, California
Fleet Industrial Support Center, San Diego, California
Naval Air Warfare Center, Weapons Division, China Lake, California
Naval Air Warfare Center, Weapons Division, Point Mugu, California
Naval Command Control & Ocean Surveillance Center, San Diego, California
Navy Regional Data Automation Center, San Francisco, California
Naval Computer and Telecommunications Station, San Diego, California
Bureau of Naval Personnel, Washington, DC
Naval Computer & Telecommunications Station, Washington, DC
Naval Air Station, Key West, Florida
Naval Air Station, Mayport, Florida
Naval Computer and Telecommunication Station Pensacola, Florida
Trident Refit Facility, Kings Bay, Georgia
Naval Computer & Telecommunications Area Master Station, EASTPAC Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
Naval Supply Center, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
Enlisted Personnel Management Center, New Orleans, Louisiana
Naval Computer & Telecommunications Station, New Orleans, Louisiana
Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine
Naval Air Warfare Center, Aircraft Division, Patuxent River, Maryland
Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Naval Supply Center, Charleston, South Carolina
Naval Air Station, Oceana, Virginia
Naval Computer & Telecommunications Area Master Station, Atlantic, Norfolk, Virginia
Navy Data Automation Facility, Corpus Christi, Texas
Navy Recruiting Command, Arlington, Virginia
Naval Supply Center, Norfolk, Virginia
Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Washington
Naval Supply Center, Puget Sound, Washington
Trident Refit Facility, Bangor, Washington

Marine Corps Data Processing Centers

Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California
Regional Automated Services Center, Camp Pendleton, California
Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina
Regional Automated Services Center, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina

Air Force Data Processing Centers

Regional Processing Center, McClellan AFB, California
Air Force Military Personnel Center, Randolph AFB, Texas
Computer Service Center, San Antonio, Texas
7th Communications Group, Pentagon, Arlington, Virginia

Defense Logistics Agency Data Processing Centers

Information Processing Center, Battle Creek, Michigan
Information Processing Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Information Processing Center, Ogden, Utah
Information Processing Center, Richmond, Virginia.

Defense Information Systems Agency Data Processing Centers

Defense Information Technology Service Organization, Indianapolis
Information Processing Center, Indiana
Defense Information Technology Service Organization, Kansas City
Information Processing Center, Kansas
Defense Information Technology Service Organization, Columbus
Annex (Dayton), Ohio

Part IV: Changes to Previously Approved BRAC 88/91 Recommendations

Army

Rock Island Arsenal, Alabama (AMCCOM remains at Rock Island, Illinois instead of moving to Redstone Arsenal, Alabama)

Presidio of San Francisco, California (6th Army relocates to NASA Ames, California vice Ft Carson, Colorado)

Letterkenny Army Depot, Pennsylvania (Systems Integration Management Activity-East remains at Letterkenny Army Depot, Pennsylvania vice Rock Island, Illinois)

Navy

Marine Corps Air Station Tustin, CA (Substitute NAS Miramar for Marine Corps Air Station 29 Palms as one receiver of Marine Corps Air Station Tustin's assets)

Hunters Point Annex to Naval Station Treasure Island, California (Retain no facilities, dispose vice outlease all property)

Naval Weapons Evaluation Facility, Albuquerque, New Mexico (retain as a tenant of the Air Force)

Naval Electronics Systems Engineering Center., San Diego, CA (Consolidate with Naval Electronics Systems Engineering Center, Vallejo, CA, into available Air Force space vice new construction)

Naval Mine Warfare Engineering Activity, Yorktown, VA (Realign to Panama City, Fl vice Dam Neck, VA)

Air Force

Castle Air Force Base, California (B-52 Combat Crew Training redirected from Fairchild AFB to Barksdale AFB and KC-135 Combat Crew Training from Fairchild AFB to Altus AFB).

Mather Air Force Base, California (940th Air Refueling Group redirected from McClellan AFB to Beale AFB).

MacDill Air Force Base, Florida (Airfield does not close. 482nd Fighter Wing (AFRES) is reassigned from Homestead AFB and operates the airfield. Joint Communications Support Element stays at MacDill vice relocating to Charleston AFB).

Chanute Air Force Base, Illinois (Metals Technology and Aircraft Structural Maintenance training courses from Chanute to Sheppard AFB redirected to NAS Memphis).

Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base, Ohio (Retain 121st Air Refueling Wing and the 160th Air Refueling Group in a cantonment area at Rickenbacker instead of Wright-Patterson AFB. Rickenbacker AGB does not close.)

Bergstrom Air Force Base, Texas (704th Fighter Squadron and 924th Fighter Group redirected from Bergstrom AFB to Carswell AFB cantonment area).

Carswell Air Force Base, Texas (Fabrication function of the 436th Training Squadron redirected from Dyess AFB to Luke AFB, maintenance training function redirected from Dyess AFB to Hill AFB).

Preliminary BRAC 93 Closure and Realignment Recommendation Impacts by State

(Military includes average student load; civilian includes BOS contractor personnel)

State Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ
Alabama							
Anniston Army Depot	Receive	0	0	30	567	30	567
Ft. McClellan	Close	6,017	2,074	0	0	(6,017)	(2,074)
Ft. Rucker	Receive	0	0	41	0	41	0
Redstone Arsenal	Redirect	0	1,245	0	0	0	(1,245)
Defense Depot Anniston	Receive	0	0	0	166	0	166
RPC Gunter Annex (DISA)	Receive	0	0	0	71	0	71
Naval Station Mobile	Close	524	126	0	0	(524)	(126)
NRC Gadsen	Close	6	0	0	0	(6)	0
NRC Huntsville	Receive	0	0	3	0	3	0
NRC Montgomery	Close	12	1	0	0	(12)	(1)
	Total	6,559	3,446	74	804	(6,485)	(2,642)
Arkansas							
NRC Fayetteville	Close	7	0	0	0	(7)	0
NRC Ft. Smith	Close	7	0	0	0	(7)	0
	Total	14	0	0	0	(14)	0
California							
Defense Contract Mgmt District West	Receive	0	0	0	136	0	136
Defense Depot Barstow	Receive	0	0	1	35	1	35
Defense Depot Oakland	Disestablish	4	270	0	0	(4)	(270)
Defense Depot San Diego	Receive	0	0	1	55	1	55
Defense Depot Tracy	Receive	0	0	1	95	1	95
NARDAC San Francisco (DISA)	Disestablish	10	70	0	0	(10)	(70)
NAWC WD China Lake (DISA)	Disestablish	0	21	0	0	0	(21)
FASCO Port Hueneme (DISA)	Disestablish	0	51	0	0	0	(51)
MCAS El Toro (DISA)	Disestablish	13	9	0	0	(13)	(9)
NAWC WD Point Mugu (DISA)	Disestablish	0	28	0	0	0	(28)
RPC McClellan AFB (DISA)	Disestablish	0	169	0	0	0	(169)
NCCOSC San Diego (DISA)	Disestablish	0	7	0	0	0	(7)
NCTS San Diego (DISA)	Disestablish	0	170	0	0	0	(170)
RASC Camp Pendleton (DISA)	Disestablish	46	4	0	0	(46)	(4)
NSC San Diego (DISA)	Disestablish	0	71	0	0	0	(71)
Beale AFB (940th AFRS)	Receive	0	0	0	243	0	243
March AFB	Realign	2,961	997	0	0	(2,961)	(997)
McClellan AFB (940th AFRS)	Redirect	0	243	0	0	0	(243)
Travis AFB	Receive	0	0	1,077	59	1,077	59
Mare Island Naval Shipyard	Close	1,963	7,567	0	0	(1,963)	(7,567)
MCAS Camp Pendleton	Receive	0	0	949	0	949	0
MCAS El Toro	Close	5,689	979	0	0	(5,689)	(979)
MCAS 29 Palms	Redirect	3,225	0	0	0	(3,225)	0
Naval Air Station Alameda	Close	10,586	556	0	0	(10,586)	(556)
Naval Air Station Lemoore	Receive	0	0	4,629	317	4,629	317
Naval Air Station Miramar	Receive	7,600	1,005	9,329	751	1,729	(254)
NASA AMES (NAS Moffett)	Receive	0	0	348	105	348	105
Naval Air Station North Island	Receive	0	0	3,982	47	3,982	47
Naval Air Warfare Center China Lake	Receive	0	0	65	202	65	202
Naval Amphibious Base Coronado	Receive	0	0	48	0	48	0

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Preliminary BRAC 93 Closure and Realignment Recommendation Impacts by State

(Military includes average student load: civilian includes BOS contractor personnel)

State / Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ
Naval CB Ctr. Pt. Hueneme	Receive	0	0	77	52	77	52
Naval Civil Engineering Lab	Close	1	64	0	0	(1)	(64)
Naval Public Works Ctr San Francisco	Disestablish	10	1,834	0	0	(10)	(1,834)
Naval Air Facility El Centro	Receive	0	0	6	0	6	0
Naval Aviation Depot Alameda	Close	376	2,672	0	0	(376)	(2,672)
Naval Aviation Depot North Island	Receive	0	0	3	1,889	3	1,889
Naval Hospital Oakland	Close	1,472	809	0	0	(1,472)	(809)
Naval Hospital San Diego	Receive	0	0	622	59	622	59
Naval Station San Diego	Receive	0	0	4,423	111	4,423	111
Naval Station Treasure Island	Close	637	454	0	0	(637)	(454)
Naval Supply Center Oakland	Close	2,374	948	0	0	(2,374)	(948)
Naval Supply Center San Diego	Receive	0	0	17	5	17	5
Naval Training Center San Diego	Close	5,186	402	0	0	(5,186)	(402)
Naval Reserve Center Fresno	Receive	0	0	28	0	28	0
Naval Reserve Center Pacific Grove	Close	6	1	0	0	(6)	(1)
SUPSHIP San Diego	Receive	0	0	0	77	0	77
WESNAVFACENGCOM San Bruno	Realign	7	24	0	0	(7)	(24)
	Total	42,166	19,425	25,606	4,238	(16,560)	(15,187)
Colorado							
DITSO Denver (DISA)	Disestablish	25	41	0	0	(25)	(41)
Fort Carson	Redirect	238	105	0	0	(238)	(105)
	Total	238	105	0	0	(263)	(146)
Connecticut							
Naval Sub Base New London	Realign	4,655	1,114	3,542	0	(1,113)	(1,114)
	Total	4,655	1,114	3,542	0	(1,113)	(1,114)
District of Columbia							
NCTS Washington (DISA)	Disestablish	20	301	0	0	(20)	(301)
Naval Security Station Washington	Realign	510	636	0	0	(510)	(636)
Misc Naval Activities National Capitol Reg.	Realign	231	275	36	485	(195)	210
	Total	761	1,212	36	485	(725)	(727)
Florida							
Defense Depot Jacksonville	Receive	0	0	3	256	3	256
Defense Depot Pensacola	Disestablish	3	87	0	0	(3)	(87)
NCTS Jacksonville (DISA)	Receive	0	0	0	18	0	18
NAS Key West (DISA)	Disestablish	0	4	0	0	0	(4)
NCTS Pensacola (DISA)	Disestablish	0	184	0	0	0	(184)
Homestead AFB	Close	3,865	912	0	0	(3,865)	(912)
MacDill AFB (JCSE)	Receive	0	0	253	362	253	362
Patrick AFB	Receive	0	0	0	156	0	156
Tyndall AFB	Receive	0	0	76	8	76	8
Naval Air Station Cecil Field	Close	6,833	995	0	0	(6,833)	(995)
Naval Air Station Jacksonville	Receive	0	0	152	77	152	77
Naval Air Station Pensacola	Receive	19	150	8,926	670	8,907	520
Naval Aviation Depot Jacksonville	Receive	0	0	204	1,683	204	1,683
Naval Aviation Depot Pensacola	Close	297	3,107	0	0	(297)	(3,107)

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Preliminary BRAC 93 Closure and Realignment Recommendation Impacts by State

(Military includes average student load: civilian includes BOS contractor personnel)

State Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ
Naval Hospital Jacksonville	Receive	0	0	92	12	92	12
Naval Hospital Orlando	Close	759	352	0	0	(759)	(352)
Naval Station Mayport	Receive	0	0	2,138	8	2,138	8
Naval Training Center Orlando	Close	8,727	753	0	0	(8,727)	(753)
Naval Supply Center Jacksonville	Receive	0	0	0	23	0	23
NSWC Panama City	Receive	0	0	7	300	7	300
	Total	20,503	6,544	11,851	3,573	(8,652)	(2,971)
Georgia							
TRF Kings Bay (DISA)	Disestablish	0	17	0	0	0	(17)
RPC Warner-Robins AFB (DISA)	Disestablish	72	27	0	0	(72)	(27)
Defense Contract Mgt District South	Receive	0	0	0	61	0	61
Naval Air Station Atlanta	Receive	0	0	183	0	183	0
Naval Sub Base Kings Bay	Receive	0	0	4,754	47	4,754	47
Naval Reserve Center Macon	Close	7	0	0	0	(7)	0
SWFLANT Kings Bay	Receive	0	0	0	3	0	3
	Total	7	0	4,937	111	4,858	67
Hawaii							
NCTAMS Pearl Harbor (DISA)	Disestablish	3	28	0	0	(3)	(28)
NSC Pearl Harbor (DISA)	Disestablish	0	13	0	0	0	(13)
MCAS Kaneohe Bay	Receive	1,681	788	2,648	280	967	(508)
Naval Air Station Barbers Point	Close	3,534	618	0	0	(3,534)	(618)
Naval Station Pearl Harbor	Receive	0	0	3	0	3	0
Naval Sub Base Pearl Harbor	Receive	0	0	147	5	147	5
	Total	5,215	1,406	2,798	285	(2,420)	(1,162)
Illinois							
Rock Island Arsenal	Receive	0	0	272	1,382	272	1,382
Rock Island Arsenal	Redirect	15	362	0	1,245	(15)	883
Defense Contract Mgt Dist North-Central	Disestablish	6	266	0	0	(6)	(266)
O'Hare IAP ARS	Close	5	757	0	0	(5)	(757)
Rockford (or other location)	Receive	0	0	5	757	5	757
Naval Air Station Glenview	Close	1,833	389	0	0	(1,833)	(389)
Naval Hospital Great Lakes	Receive	0	0	632	58	632	58
Naval Training Center Great Lakes	Receive	0	0	8,077	251	8,077	251
	Total	1,859	1,774	8,986	3,693	7,127	1,919
Indiana							
DITSO Indianapolis IPC (DISA)	Disestablish	1	197	0	0	(1)	(197)
NMCRC Evansville	Receive	0	0	3	0	3	0
NMCRC Gary	Receive	0	0	10	0	10	0
NMCRC South Bend	Receive	0	0	3	0	3	0
NRC Fort Wayne	Close	17	0	0	0	(17)	0
NRC Terre Haute	Close	7	0	0	0	(7)	0
	Total	24	0	16	0	(9)	(197)

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Preliminary BRAC 93 Closure and Realignment Recommendation Impacts by State

(Military includes average student load: civilian includes BOS contractor personnel)

State Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ
Kansas							
Fort Leavenworth	Receive	0	0	1	31	1	31
NRC Hutchinson	Close	6	0	0	0	(6)	0
REDCOM 18 Olathe	Close	45	12	0	0	(45)	(12)
McConnell AFB	Receive	0	0	263	11	263	11
	Total	51	12	264	42	213	30
Louisiana							
EPMAC New Orleans (DISA)	Disestablish	20	9	0	0	(20)	(9)
NCTS New Orleans (DISA)	Disestablish	2	70	0	0	(2)	(70)
Barksdale AFB	Receive	513	59	1,292	65	779	6
NRF Alexandria	Close	6	0	0	0	(6)	0
NRC Monroe	Close	6	1	0	0	(6)	(1)
NAS New Orleans	Receive	0	0	122	1	122	1
	Total	525	60	1,414	66	867	(73)
Massachusetts							
Defense Contract Mgt Dist Northeast	Receive	0	0	0	183	0	183
Naval Air Station South Weymouth	Close	653	365	0	0	(653)	(365)
Naval Reserve Center New Bedford	Close	10	0	0	0	(10)	0
Naval Reserve Center Pittsfield	Close	6	0	0	0	(6)	0
	Total	669	365	0	183	(669)	(182)
Maryland							
Fort George G. Meade	Receive	0	0	486	160	486	160
NAWC AD Patuxent River (DISA)	Disestablish	1	35	0	0	(1)	(35)
Naval Air Facility Washington	Receive	0	0	142	27	142	27
NSWC White Oak	Receive	5	1,332	360	3,439	355	2,107
NESEC St. Inigoes	Close	33	2,786	0	0	(33)	(2,786)
NAWCAD Patuxent River	Receive	9	103	523	1,944	514	1,841
NSWC Bethesda	Receive	0	0	3	50	3	50
NSWC Indian Head	Receive	0	11	0	265	0	254
NSWC Annapolis	Disestablish	3	350	0	0	(3)	(350)
	Total	51	4,617	1,514	5,885	1,463	1,268
Maine							
Naval Air Station Brunswick	Receive	0	0	128	0	128	0
	Total	0	0	128	0	128	0
Michigan							
Detroit Arsenal	Receive	0	0	4	162	4	162
Defense Logistics Services Center	Disestablish	4	420	0	0	(4)	(420)
Defense Reutilization&Marketing Svc	Relocate	5	396	0	0	(5)	(396)
IPC Battle Creek (DISA)	Disestablish	1	2	0	0	(1)	(2)
K.I. Sawyer AFB	Close	2,354	788	0	0	(2,354)	(788)
Naval Air Facility Detroit	Close	523	24	0	0	(523)	(24)
	Total	2,887	1,630	4	162	(2,883)	(1,468)

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Preliminary BRAC 93 Closure and Realignment Recommendation Impacts by State

(Military Includes average student load: civilian includes BOS contractor personnel)

State Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ
Minnesota							
Naval Air Station Twin Cities	Receive	0	0	230	0	230	0
	Total	0	0	230	0	230	0
Mississippi							
Naval Air Station Meridian	Close	1,999	1,037	0	0	(1,999)	(1,037)
Naval Station Pascagoula	Receive	0	0	465	3	465	3
	Total	1,999	1,037	465	3	(1,534)	(1,034)
Missouri							
Fort Leonard Wood	Receive	0	0	5,742	220	5,742	220
DITSO Kansas City IPC (DISA)	Disestablish	56	70	0	0	(56)	(70)
Naval Reserve Center Joplin	Close	9	0	0	0	(9)	0
Naval Reserve Center St. Joseph	Close	7	0	0	0	(7)	0
	Total	72	70	5,742	220	5,670	150
Montana							
NMCRC Billings	Close	27	0	0	0	(27)	0
Naval Reserve Center Great Falls	Close	6	0	0	0	(6)	0
Naval Reserve Center Missoula	Close	6	0	0	0	(6)	0
	Total	39	0	0	0	(39)	0
New Hampshire							
SUBMEPP	Receive	0	0	8	406	8	406
	Total	0	0	8	406	8	406
North Carolina							
MCAS Cherry Point (DISA)	Disestablish	1	57	0	0	(1)	(57)
RASC Camp Lejeune (DISA)	Disestablish	27	11	0	0	(27)	(11)
MCAS New River	Receive	0	0	207	0	207	0
MCAS Cherry Point	Receive	0	0	3,350	66	3,350	66
Naval Aviation Depot Cherry Point	Receive	0	0	314	1,573	314	1,573
Naval Hospital Camp LeJeune	Receive	0	0	39	0	39	0
	Total	0	0	3,910	1,639	3,882	1,571
North Dakota							
Grand Forks AFB	Receive	609	23	929	33	320	10
Minot AFB	Receive	466	11	680	14	214	3
	Total	1,075	34	1,609	47	534	13

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Preliminary BRAC 93 Closure and Realignment Recommendation Impacts by State

(Military includes average student load: civilian includes BOS contractor personnel)

State Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ
New Jersey							
Fort Monmouth	Realign	565	2,720	140	598	(425)	(2,122)
McGuire AFB	Realign	3,289	374	0	0	(3,289)	(374)
Naval Weapons Station Earle	Receive	0	0	50	0	50	0
NAWC Lakehurst	Receive	0	0	30	42	30	42
NAWCAD Trenton	Close	8	448	0	0	(8)	(448)
Naval Reserve Center Atlantic City	Close	6	4	0	0	(6)	(4)
Naval Reserve Center Perth Amboy	Close	9	1	0	0	(9)	(1)
	Total	3,877	3,547	220	640	(3,657)	(2,907)
New York							
Stewart Annex	Receive	0	0	396	0	396	0
Griffiss AFB	Realign	3,338	1,191	0	0	(3,338)	(1,191)
Plattsburgh AFB	Receive	0	0	2,845	257	2,845	257
DoD Family Housing Dist. Niagra Falls	Close	0	19	0	0	0	(19)
First MARCORPS Dist. Garden City	Realign	60	40	0	0	(60)	(40)
REDCOM 2 Scotia	Disestablish	39	18	0	0	(39)	(18)
Naval Station Staten Island	Close	1,773	1,001	0	0	(1,773)	(1,001)
Naval Reserve Station Jamestown	Close	6	0	0	0	(6)	0
Naval Reserve Center Poughkeepsie	Close	12	0	0	0	(12)	0
	Total	5,228	2,269	3,241	257	(1,987)	(2,012)
Nevada							
Naval Air Station Fallon	Receive	0	0	194	9	194	9
	Total	0	0	194	9	194	9
Ohio							
Defense Construction Supply Center	Receive	0	0	94	2,935	94	2,935
Defense Electronic Supply Center	Close	93	2,804	0	0	(93)	(2,804)
DITSO Cleveland IPC (DISA)	Disestablish	0	8	0	0	0	(8)
DITSO Columbus IPC (DISA)	Disestablish	1	96	0	0	(1)	(96)
DITSO Columbus Annex (DISA)	Disestablish	0	99	0	0	0	(99)
PPC Wright-Patterson AFB (DISA)	Receive	0	0	0	204	0	204
Newark AFB	Close	92	1,760	0	0	(92)	(1,760)
Rickenbacker ANGB	Receive	0	0	0	522	0	522
Springfield Beckley MAP AGS (178FG)	Realign	54	312	0	0	(54)	(312)
Wright-Patterson AFB	Receive	0	522	54	560	54	38
NRRCREG 5 Ravenna	Close	44	12	0	0	(44)	(12)
	Total	284	5,613	148	4,221	(136)	(1,392)
Oklahoma							
RPC Tinker AFB (DISA)	Disestablish	0	22	0	0	0	(22)
Altus AFB	Receive	0	0	668	38	668	38
	Total	0	0	668	38	668	16

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Preliminary BRAC 93 Closure and Realignment Recommendation Impacts by State

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State Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ
Pennsylvania							
Letterkenny Army Depot	Realign	2	1,944	0	0	(2)	(1,944)
Letterkenny Army Depot	Redirect	0	0	15	362	15	362
New Cumberland Army Depot	Receive	0	0	60	22	60	22
Tobyhanna Army Depot	Receive	0	0	69	619	69	619
Defense Clothing Factory Philadelphia	Close	2	1,235	0	0	(2)	(1,235)
Defense Contract Mgt Dist Mid Atlantic	Disestablish	3	231	0	0	(3)	(231)
Defense Depot Letterkenny	Disestablish	0	400	0	0	0	(400)
Defense Depot Tobyhanna	Receive	0	0	0	169	0	169
Defense Distribution Region East	Receive	0	0	67	4,176	67	4,176
Defense Industrial Supply Center	Relocate	26	1,846	0	0	(26)	(1,846)
Defense Personnel Support Center	Close	78	3,878	0	0	(78)	(3,878)
AIPC Chambersburg (DISA)	Receive	0	0	0	139	0	139
SPCC Mechanicsburg (DISA)	Receive	0	0	0	177	0	177
ASO Philadelphia (DISA)	Disestablish	0	136	0	0	0	(136)
IPC Philadelphia (DISA)	Disestablish	0	143	0	0	0	(143)
Naval Air Station Willow Grove	Receive	0	311	157	1	157	(310)
Naval Aviation Supply Office	Close	65	2,351	0	0	(65)	(2,351)
Navy Ships Parts Control Center	Receive	2	10	124	1,913	122	1,903
Naval Reserve Center Altoona	Close	7	0	0	0	(7)	0
NSWC Philadelphia	Receive	0	0	0	200	0	200
Naval Shipyard Philadelphia (PERA)	Disestablish	4	187	0	0	(4)	(187)
	Total	189	12,672	492	7,778	303	(4,894)
Rhode Island							
Naval Educ &Tng Center	Realign	830	3	20	305	(810)	302
Naval Undersea Warfare Center	Receive	0	0	2	504	2	504
	Total	830	3	22	809	(808)	806
South Carolina							
Fort Jackson	Receive	0	0	293	52	293	52
Defense Depot Charleston	Disestablish	5	202	0	0	(5)	(202)
NSC Charleston (DISA)	Disestablish	0	77	0	0	0	(77)
Charleston AFB (JCSE)	Redirect	253	37	0	0	(253)	(37)
Shaw AFB	Receive	0	0	258	5	258	5
Charleston Naval Shipyard	Close	74	4,837	0	0	(74)	(4,837)
MCAS Beaufort	Receive	0	0	111	0	111	0
Naval Hospital Beaufort	Receive	0	0	683	119	683	119
Naval Hospital Charleston	Close	682	647	0	0	(682)	(647)
Naval Station Charleston	Close	8,634	1,194	0	0	(8,634)	(1,194)
Naval Supply Center Charleston	Disestablish	26	408	0	0	(26)	(408)
NCCOSC Charleston	Close	3	1,885	0	0	(3)	(1,885)
	Total	9,677	9,287	1,345	176	(8,332)	(9,111)
South Dakota							
Ellsworth AFB	Receive	263	11	503	10	240	(1)
	Total	263	11	503	10	240	(1)

These figures represent the impact of BRAC 93 recommendations only. They do not include the impact of any other initiative outside of the BRAC 93 process

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Preliminary BRAC 93 Closure and Realignment Recommendation Impacts by State

(Military includes average student load: civilian includes BOS contractor personnel)

State Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ
Tennessee							
Arnold Eng Dev Center	Receive	0	0	2	44	2	44
Naval Air Station Memphis	Realign	8,041	1,376	1,331	1,126	(6,710)	(250)
Naval Reserve Center Kingsport	Close	9	0	0	0	(9)	0
	Total	8,050	1,376	1,333	1,170	(6,717)	(206)
Texas							
Red River Army Depot	Receive	0	0	0	737	0	737
Defense Depot Red River	Receive	0	0	2	240	2	240
AFMPC Randolph AFB (DISA)	Disestablish	62	1	0	0	(62)	(1)
CPSC San Antonio (DISA)	Disestablish	25	15	0	0	(25)	(15)
RPC Kelly AFB (DISA)	Receive	0	0	0	27	0	27
Bergstrom AFB (Reserve Unit)	Redirect	0	625	0	0	0	(625)
Carswell AFB	Receive	0	0	1,657	589	1,657	589
Lackland AFB	Receive	0	0	129	22	129	22
Sheppard AFB	Redirect	135	15	0	0	(135)	(15)
Naval Air Station Corpus Christi	Receive	0	0	176	19	176	19
Naval Air Station Dallas	Close	1,374	268	0	0	(1,374)	(268)
Naval Air Station Kingsville	Receive	0	0	174	73	174	73
Naval Station Ingleside	Receive	0	0	396	7	396	7
NMCRC Abiline	Close	17	0	0	0	(17)	0
Naval Reserve Center Midland	Close	6	0	0	0	(6)	0
	Total	1,619	924	2,534	1,714	915	790
Utah							
Tooele Army Depot	Realign	16	1,942	0	0	(16)	(1,942)
Defense Depot Tooele	Disestablish	1	230	0	0	(1)	(230)
IPC Ogden (DISA)	Disestablish	1	114	0	0	(1)	(114)
RPC Hill AFB (DISA)	Disestablish	0	2	0	0	0	(2)
Naval Reserve Center Ogden	Close	12	1	0	0	(12)	(1)
	Total	30	2,289	0	0	(30)	(2,289)
Virginia							
Fort Belvoir	Realign	4	455	28	28	24	(427)
Vint Hill Farms Station	Close	407	1,472	0	0	(407)	(1,472)
Defense General Supply Center Richmond	Receive	0	0	0	4	0	4
7th Communications Gp. Pentagon (DISA)	Disestablish	108	41	0	0	(108)	(41)
BUPERS Arlington (DISA)	Disestablish	31	13	0	0	(31)	(13)
CRUITCOM Arlington (DISA)	Disestablish	3	1	0	0	(3)	(1)
NCTAMS Norfolk (DISA)	Disestablish	0	122	0	0	0	(122)
NSC Norfolk (DISA)	Disestablish	0	125	0	0	0	(125)
IPC Richmond (DISA)	Disestablish	0	261	0	0	0	(261)
Bureau of Personnel (Navy)	Relocate	1,070	924	0	0	(1,070)	(924)
NAVAIRSYSCOM	Relocate	543	3,128	0	0	(543)	(3,128)
NAVSEASYSCOM	Relocate	360	3,439	0	0	(360)	(3,439)
NAVSUPSYSCOM	Relocate	89	291	0	0	(89)	(291)
Fleet Combat Training Center, Atlantic	Receive	22	73	970	199	948	126
HQ USMC	Relocate	28	63	0	0	(28)	(63)
Naval Air Station Norfolk	Receive	0	0	49	423	49	423

These figures represent the impact of BRAC 93 recommendations only. They do not include the impact of any other initiative outside of the BRAC 93 process

Preliminary BRAC 93 Closure and Realignment Recommendation Impacts by State

(Military includes average student load: civilian includes BOS contractor personnel)

State Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ
Naval Air Station Oceana	Receive	0	0	2,597	42	2,597	42
Naval Facilities Engineering Command	Relocate	36	485	0	0	(36)	(485)
Naval Security Grp Activity Cheasapeake	Relocate	221	431	0	0	(221)	(431)
Naval Amphibious Base Little Creek	Receive	0	0	262	4	262	4
Naval Aviation Depot Norfolk	Close	104	4,295	0	0	(104)	(4,295)
Naval Hospital Portsmouth	Receive	0	0	603	59	603	59
Naval Station Norfolk	Receive	0	14	4,621	92	4,621	78
Naval Surface Warfare Center	Receive	0	0	5	175	5	175
Naval Weapons Station Yorktown	Realign	7	205	117	14	110	(191)
NAVMAC	Disestablish	96	108	0	0	(96)	(108)
NAVSEACYSENGST (NUWC)	Disestablish	4	1,407	0	0	(4)	(1,407)
Norfolk Naval Shipyard	Receive	0	16	228	1,139	228	1,123
Naval Reserve Center Staunton	Close	6	0	0	0	(6)	0
SUPSHIP Portsmouth	Receive	0	0	5	340	5	340
MCCDC Quantico	Receive	0	0	28	63	28	63
	Total	3,139	17,369	9,513	2,582	6,374	(14,787)
Washington							
Fairchild AFB	Redirect	1,181	98	0	0	(1,181)	(98)
TRF Bangor (DISA)	Disestablish	0	13	0	0	0	(13)
NAS Whidbey Island (DISA)	Disestablish	0	5	0	0	0	(5)
NSC Puget Sound (DISA)	Disestablish	36	0	36	0	0	0
Naval Air Station Whidbey Island	Receive	0	0	1,026	13	1,026	13
Naval Hospital Bremerton	Receive	0	0	154	31	154	31
Naval Station Puget Sound	Receive	0	0	77	15	77	15
Naval Sub Base Bangor	Receive	0	0	400	660	400	660
Naval Supply Center Puget Sound	Receive	0	0	1	36	1	36
Puget Sound Naval Shipyard	Receive	1	173	4,644	7	4,643	(166)
	Total	1,218	289	6,338	762	5,120	473
West Virginia							
NMCRC Parkersburg	Close	6	0	0	0	(6)	0
	Total	6	0	0	0	(6)	0
Midway Island							
Naval Air Facility Midway	Close	7	160	0	0	(7)	(160)
	Total	7	160	0	0	(7)	(160)
Grand Total		123,786	98,660	99,685	42,008	(24,252)	(57,144)

These figures represent the impact of BRAC 93 recommendations only. They do not include the impact of any other initiative outside of the BRAC 93 process

3/11/93

1993

DEFENSE

BASE CLOSURES

AND

REALIGNMENTS

#474

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, DC 20301-1000

12 MAR 1990

Honorable James Courter
Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Pursuant to Public Law 101-510 as amended, I hereby transmit, as an enclosure to this letter, a list of military installations inside the United States that I recommend for closure or realignment on the basis of the force structure plan and final criteria established under that law. Also enclosed is a summary of the selection process that resulted in the recommendation for each installation, with a justification for each recommendation.

I am recommending the following actions:

Major base closures	31
Major base realignments	12
Smaller base or activity closures, realignments, disestablishments, or relocations	122
Total recommendations	165

These recommendations support our national goals of maintaining military effectiveness while drawing down the force, reducing the deficit, and reinvesting in America.

Our overall base closure policy is an important part of this effort. The policy has five compelling characteristics:

- It saves money that would otherwise go to unnecessary overhead.
- It supports military effectiveness by reducing the competition for ever scarcer resources.
- It is fair and objective.
- It hits bases overseas harder than those at home.
- It supports the investment necessary to foster economic growth.

But as we implement the policy, we recognize a special obligation to the people -- military and civilian -- who won the cold war. We will meet that obligation.

SAVING TAXPAYER DOLLARS AND MAINTAINING MILITARY EFFECTIVENESS

Closing military bases worldwide saves taxpayer dollars; permits DoD to invest properly in the forces and bases it keeps in order to ensure their continued effectiveness; and frees up valuable defense assets (people, facilities and real estate) for productive private sector reuse.

The defense budget will decline by more than 40 percent in real terms from 1985 to 1997, and military personnel in the United States will be reduced by 30 percent. Base closures have lagged behind this overall drawdown. No bases were closed until two years ago, following decisions made in the 1988 and 1991 rounds of base closures. Under those two rounds, domestic base structure was reduced by only nine percent, measured by plant replacement value.

Plant replacement value is what it would cost to replace all the buildings, pavements, and utilities at a base. We measure our progress in terms of plant replacement value because it is a better measure of magnitude than simply counting large bases and small bases equally.

Failure to close bases in line with reductions in budgets and personnel constitutes a double hit: Resources are drained into bases we don't need, and therefore are not available to buy the things we do need.

THE PLANNED 1993 ROUND OF CLOSURES WILL SAVE $3.1 BILLION PER YEAR

The following table shows the costs and savings associated with the 1993 closures and realignments:

Net costs in FY 1994 through 1996	$1.7 billion
Net savings in FY 1997 through 1999	$5.7 billion
Net savings during implementation	$4.0 billion
Annual savings thereafter($FY99)	$3.1 billion

The 1993 program, coupled with the previously approved 1988 and 1991 closures, will reduce the domestic base structure by about

15 percent (measured by replacement value). All three rounds of closures together, when complete in 1999, will produce $5.6 billion in annual recurring savings, measured in FY 1999 dollars.

BEING OBJECTIVE AND FAIR

Congress has given the Executive Branch extraordinary authority to close domestic bases, provided the Executive Branch follows the established rules strictly and keeps faith with the Congress.

This means using an objective, fair analytical process for closing bases that will withstand scrutiny by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, the General Accounting Office, Congress and the public. The process has worked well so far.

The Military Departments and Defense Agencies made their recommendations to me on February 22, 1993. The Joint Staff and the Office of the Secretary of Defense reviewed the recommendations and underlying analyses to ensure that the law and DoD policies were followed.

I am not recommending any base for closure that would conceivably be kept open under a revised force structure plan.

My recommendations are consistent with a six-year force structure plan. The plan DoD has used is the Bush Administration's "base force." The legal deadline for recommendations precluded us from making changes based on future force reductions not yet decided.

The "base force" has twelve active Army divisions; we will have room to station all of them. It has twelve carriers; we will have room to berth all of them. It has 1098 active Air Force fighters; we will have room to beddown all of them.

Unless the force structure is increased above the "base force," we will have all the bases we need.

I am confident, therefore, that future changes will decrease force structure, and will require more, not fewer, base closures than those I will recommend at this time.

While the recommendations stand on their own merits, it is important to note two additional points. First, with respect to maintenance depots, there was not sufficient time for the Office of

the Secretary of Defense to review all potential interservicing possibilities. I suggest that the Commission examine those possibilities. Second, some installations host non-defense government activities, and it was not possible to evaluate fully the net impact of the recommendations on those activities. I suggest that the Commission devote some attention to those potential impacts.

CONSIDERING REGIONAL IMPACTS CAREFULLY

I have carefully considered the regional economic impacts of these necessary, yet tough, closure decisions. In looking at the regional impacts, I considered the cumulative economic impact of previously approved closures and the ones I am recommending. I am concerned not only about the impacts at bases on our 1993 closure list, but also about the effects at bases closed by earlier rounds.

REDUCING OVERSEAS BASES EVEN MORE

DoD is reducing its military forces and its overseas base structure much more than in the U.S.

DoD has, to date, announced it will end or reduce its operations overseas at sites accounting for 28 percent of replacement value.

Our plan is to reduce the replacement value of the overseas base structure by 35-40% as we complete our reduction in personnel stationed overseas to about 200,000.

DoD base spending overseas will also decline dramatically, both because of troop reductions and because Japan and Korea are paying an increasing share of the costs of stationing U.S. forces there.

While DoD will continue to reduce its forward deployed forces, those forces have played a fundamental role in regions vital to the national interest. Permanently stationing and periodically deploying forces overseas have been key to averting crises and preventing war. They show our commitment, lend credibility to our alliances, enhance regional stability, provide crisis response capability, and promote U.S. influence and access throughout the world.

SUPPORTING THE REINVESTMENT NECESSARY TO RESTORE ECONOMIC GROWTH

Closing domestic bases and reducing DoD's weapons and equipment purchases are critical elements of a balanced defense drawdown -- one which will preserve a fully capable, albeit smaller, military.

Nationally, the drawdown in defense spending does not pose any extraordinary problems for the economy. The economic impact of the planned drawdown is actually smaller than the impacts after the Korean and Vietnam wars. However, the impacts are substantial in regions where the local economy depends heavily on defense spending.

There are three ways DoD can help support economic growth: investing in people, investing in industry, and investing in communities.

Investing in People

DoD can help support economic growth through a host of initiatives that will ease the transition for displaced workers (military, civilian and private sector):

o Military: DoD has a number of programs to ease the transition of military personnel into the civilian job market including separation bonuses, early retirement incentives, educational assistance, civil service employment preference and extended health benefits.

o Civilian: DoD eases the transition for the civilian work force through a number of programs including priority placement for other government jobs, out-placement referral for private sector jobs, joint participation with individual states in retraining programs, post-closure hiring preference with contractors, voluntary early retirement authority and separation pay incentives.

o Homeowners Assistance: DoD helps military and civilian homeowners who face a financial loss selling their homes when real estate values have declined as the result of a base closure decision.

o Private Sector: Many defense-related private employers have transition assistance programs for their employees who face layoffs. The Federal Government has a well-established role which

complements state and local government and private employer efforts, including initiatives under the Economic Dislocation and Worker Adjustment Assistance Act, the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act, the Employment Services Program, the unemployment insurance system, and the health benefits system. The Department of Defense is participating in the Interagency Task Force on Dislocated Workers to help focus additional attention on this critical area.

Investing in Industry

DoD can help support economic growth by promoting high-wage job growth through investment in dual-use technologies and by better integrating the commercial and military business sectors:

o Dual-use Technology: About $1 billion of FY 1993 DoD funds are for support of dual-use technologies.

o Industrial Base: DoD is looking to expand industry access to maintenance and overhaul work.

o Energy Conservation: DoD is encouraging energy conservation projects and is making such investments.

Investing in Communities

DoD can help support economic growth by promoting productive private sector reuse of base facilities and real estate no longer needed by defense.

History shows us that most local communities economically recover from base closures and actually end up better off, with more jobs and a more diverse economic base -- but in the past the recovery has been too slow and too costly.

DoD is developing a new reuse and reinvestment strategy with initiatives that will: close bases more quickly, thereby making them available for reuse more quickly; promote reuse opportunities, in concert with local community efforts; and, refocus DoD internally to consider, for the first time, the trade-offs between DoD needs and local community needs. The law gives me considerable authority to decide whether the land is sold or given away, and to whom it should go.

DoD's Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) spearheads the President's Economic Adjustment Committee which focuses Federal assistance programs on adversely affected communities. OEA also gives planning assistance grants to affected communities. In addition, DoD funds ($80 million in FY 1993) will help the Economic Development Administration to assist communities.

DoD wants to ensure, wherever possible, that environmental cleanup is not a barrier to economic recovery. DoD has spent and will continue to spend significant defense resources on environmental restoration, but we will need help from Congress and the Environmental Protection Agency to streamline the process.

Lastly, we will create, in coordination with other Cabinet agencies, a new community economic redevelopment fund to help communities most affected by base closures. The fund will be used as a catalyst to spur new economic growth, especially where recovery would be difficult. Funding will be provided by setting aside a portion of the net savings from base closures.

I have sent identical letters, with enclosures, to the Chairmen of the House and Senate Armed Services and Appropriations Committees, and published this letter, with enclosures, in the Federal Register.

Sincerely,

List of Enclosures and Tables:

Enclosure:

DoD recommendations pursuant to P.L. 101-510: List of the military installations inside the United States recommended for closure or realignment, with a summary of the selection process that resulted in the recommendation for each installation, and the justification for each recommendation.

Tables:

Table 1: 1988 and 1991 Closures and Realignments
Table 2: Cumulative Reductions of Domestic Bases

Recommendations of the Secretary of Defense for Closure or Realignment of Military Installations Inside the United States

Introduction

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, permits the Secretary of Defense to publish in the Federal Register and transmit to the Congressional Defense Committees and the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission a list of military installations inside the United States that the Secretary recommends for closure or realignment on the basis of a six-year force structure plan and final (selection) criteria.

The Secretary is required by the law to include with the list of recommendations published and transmitted: (1) a summary of the selection process that resulted in the recommendation for each installation, and (2) the justification for each recommendation.

The law further specifies that the list of recommendations, selection process summaries and justifications be published and transmitted no later than March 15, 1993. The following report satisfies the legal requirements above.

The 1993 Department of Defense Selection Process

The Department of Defense began the 1993 base realignment and closure process in May of 1992. The Deputy Secretary of Defense memorandum of May 5, 1992, issued detailed policy, procedures, authorities and responsibilities for the 1993 process.

The Deputy Secretary: gave the Secretaries of the Military Departments and the Directors of the Defense Agencies the responsibility for submitting base closure and realignment recommendations; required that the recommendations follow the law, and DoD policies and procedures; and required that the recommendations be based on the six-year force structure plan and final criteria.

The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Production and Logistics was given the responsibility to oversee the 1993 process, and the authority to issue additional instructions.

The Assistant Secretary issued a series of DoD policy memoranda and established a steering committee of principals from the Military Departments, Defense Agencies, the Office of Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Department of Defense staff to oversee the process.

The Deputy Secretary's May 1992 memorandum provided the Military Departments and Defense Agencies with an interim force structure plan and selection criteria so they could begin their data collection and analyses. The Deputy Secretary issued the final selection criteria on December 10, 1992 and the final force structure plan on January 19, 1993.

The Secretaries of the Military Departments and Directors of the Defense Agencies submitted their base closure and realignment recommendations to the Secretary of Defense. The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Production and Logistics organized the Office of the Secretary of Defense review of the recommendations and provided a copy of the reports received from the Departments and Agencies to the Joint Staff for their review.

The Joint Staff reviewed the recommendations from a warfighting perspective to ensure they would not harm the military capabilities of the armed services. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff supported the recommendations without objection.

Key staff elements of the Office of the Secretary of Defense reviewed the recommendations, from their perspective, to ensure they would not harm essential training and support capabilities.

The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Production and Logistics reviewed the recommendations to ensure: all eight selection criteria were considered; the recommendations were consistent with the force structure plan; the prescribed DoD policies and procedures were followed; and the analyses were objective and rigorous.

After careful review of the submissions, and after careful review of comments received from other offices within the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Production and Logistics provided his conclusions and recommendations to the Secretary of Defense. Included in the decision package for the Secretary was an analysis of the cumulative economic impact of the recommendations, factoring in the economic impact of previously approved 1988 and 1991 closures and realignments.

The Secretary approved the recommendations of the Military Departments and Defense Agencies, with the modifications recommended by the Assistant Secretary.

While the recommendations stand on their own merits, it is important to note two additional points. First, with respect to maintenance depots, there was not sufficient time for the Office of the Secretary of Defense to review all potential interservicing possibilities. The Secretary suggests that the Commission should examine those possibilities. Second, some installations host non-defense government activities, and it was also not possible to evaluate fully the net impact of the recommendatons on those activities. The Secretary suggests that the Commission devote some attention to those potential impacts.

The list of military installations inside the United States approved by the Secretary of Defense for closure or realignment follows. Summaries of the Military Department and Defense Agency selection processes, recommendations and justifications follow the list. Lastly, the 1991 Commission, in making recommendations to the President, raised four areas of special interest regarding: MCAS Tustin, CA; depot workload competition; hospitals; and the Defense Finance and Accounting Service. The Department's response to these Commission recommendations also follows.

1993 List of Military Installations Inside the United States for Closure or Realignment

Part I: Major Base Closures

Army

Ft McClellan, Alabama
Vint Hill Farms, Virginia

Navy

Naval Station Mobile, Alabama
Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo, California
Marine Corps Air Station El Toro, California
Naval Air Station Alameda, California
Naval Aviation Depot Alameda, California
Naval Hospital Oakland, California
Naval Station Treasure Island, San Francisco, California
Naval Supply Center Oakland, California
Naval Training Center San Diego, California
Naval Air Station Cecil Field, Florida
Naval Aviation Depot Pensacola, Florida
Naval Training Center Orlando, Florida
Naval Air Station Barbers Point, Hawaii
Naval Air Station Glenview, Illinois
Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Center, St. Inigoes, Maryland
Naval Air Station Meridian, Mississippi
Naval Air Station South Weymouth, Massachusetts
Naval Station Staten Island, New York
Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Charleston Naval Shipyard, South Carolina
Naval Station Charleston, South Carolina
Naval Air Station Dallas, Texas
Naval Aviation Depot Norfolk, Virginia

Air Force

Homestead Air Force Base, Florida
K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base, Michigan
Newark Air Force Base, Ohio
O'Hare Int'l. Airport Air Force Reserve Station, Chicago Illinois

Defense Logistics Agency

Defense Electronics Supply Center, Dayton, Ohio
Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Part II: Major Base Realignments

Army

Ft Monmouth, New Jersey
Letterkenny Army Depot, Pennsylvania
Tooele Army Depot, Utah
Ft Belvoir, Virginia

Navy

Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut
Naval Surface Warfare Center (Dahlgren) White Oak Detachment, White Oak, Maryland
1st Marine Corps District, Garden City, New York
Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, Rhode Island
Naval Air Station Memphis, Tennessee

Air Force

March Air Force Base, California
McGuire Air Force Base, New Jersey
Griffiss Air Force Base, New York

Part III: Smaller Base or Activity Closures, Realignments, Disestablishments or Relocations

Army

None

Navy

Naval Civil Engineering Laboratory, Port Hueneme, California
Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Western Engineering Field Division, San Bruno, California
Planning, Estimating, Repair and Alterations (Surface) Pacific, San Francisco, California
Public Works Center San Francisco, California
Naval Electronic Security Sys. Engineering Ctr., Washington, D.C.
Naval Hospital Orlando, Florida
Naval Supply Center Pensacola, Florida
Naval Surface Warfare Center - Carderock, Annapolis Detachment, Annapolis, Maryland
Navy Radio Transmission Facility, Annapolis, Maryland
Sea Automated Data Systems Activity, Indian Head, Maryland
Naval Air Facility Detroit, Michigan
Naval Air Facility, Midway Island

Submarine Maintenance, Engineering, Planning and Procurement, Portsmouth, New Hampshire
Naval Air Warfare Center - Aircraft Division, Trenton, New Jersey
DoD Family Housing Office, Niagara Falls, New York
Naval Air Technical Services Facility, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Planning, Estimating, Repair and Alterations (Surface) Atlantic (HQ), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Center, Charleston, South Carolina
Naval Hospital Charleston, South Carolina
Naval Supply Center Charleston, South Carolina
Naval Surface Warfare Center - Port Hueneme, Virginia Beach Detachment, Virginia Beach, Virginia
Navy Radio Transmission Facility, Driver, Virginia
Naval Undersea Warfare Center, Norfolk Detachment, Norfolk, Virginia
Planning, Estimating, Repair and Alterations (Surface) Atlantic, Norfolk, Virginia
Planning, Estimating, Repair and Alterations (CV), Bremerton, Washington

Navy National Capital Region (NCR) Activities

Security Group Command, Security Group Station, and Security Group Detachment, Potomac, Washington, DC
Bureau of Navy Personnel, Arlington, Virginia (including the Office of Military Manpower Management, Arlington, Virginia)
Naval Air Systems Command, Arlington, Virginia
Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Alexandria, Virginia
Naval Sea Systems Command, Arlington, Virginia
Naval Supply Systems Command, Arlington, Virginia (including Defense Printing Office, Alexandria, Virginia and Food Systems Office, Arlington, Virginia
Naval Recruiting Command, Arlington, Virginia
Tactical Support Office, Arlington, Virginia

Navy/Marine Reserve Activities

Naval Reserve Centers at:

Gadsden, Alabama
Montgomery, Alabama
Fayetteville, Arkansas
Fort Smith, Arkansas
Pacific Grove, California
Macon, Georgia
Terre Haute, Indiana
Hutchinson, Kansas
Monroe, Louisiana
New Bedford, Massachusetts

Pittsfield, Massachusetts
Joplin, Missouri
St. Joseph, Missouri
Great Falls, Montana
Missoula, Montana
Atlantic City, New Jersey
Perth Amboy, New Jersey
Jamestown, New York
Poughkeepsie, New York
Altoona, Pennsylvania
Kingsport, Tennessee
Memphis, Tennessee
Ogden, Utah
Staunton, Virginia
Parkersburg, West Virginia

Naval Reserve Facilities at:

Alexandria, Louisiana
Midland, Texas

Navy/Marine Corps Reserve Centers at:

Fort Wayne, Indiana
Billings, Montana
Abilene, Texas

Readiness Command Regions at:

Olathe, Kansas (Region 18)
Scotia, New York (Region 2)
Ravenna, Ohio (Region 5)

Defense Logistics Agency

Defense Distribution Depot Oakland, California
Defense Distribution Depot Pensacola, Florida
Defense Contract Management District Northcentral, Chicago, Illinois
Defense Logistics Service Center, Battle Creek, Michigan
Defense Contract Management District Midatlantic, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Defense Distribution Depot Letterkenny, Pennsylvania
Defense Logistics Agency Clothing Factory, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Defense Distribution Depot Charleston, South Carolina
Defense Distribution Depot Tooele, Utah
Defense Contract Management District West, El Segundo, California
Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service, Battle Creek, Michigan
Defense Industrial Supply Center, Pennsylvania

DoD Data Center Consolidation

Army Data Processing Centers

None

Navy Data Processing Centers

Facilities Systems Office, Port Hueneme, California
Fleet Industrial Support Center, San Diego, California
Naval Air Warfare Center, Weapons Division, China Lake, California
Naval Air Warfare Center, Weapons Division, Point Mugu, California
Naval Command Control & Ocean Surveillance Center, San Diego, California
Navy Regional Data Automation Center, San Francisco, California
Naval Computer and Telecommunications Station, San Diego, California
Bureau of Naval Personnel, Washington, DC
Naval Computer & Telecommunications Station, Washington, DC
Naval Air Station, Key West, Florida
Naval Air Station, Mayport, Florida
Naval Computer and Telecommunication Station Pensacola, Florida
Trident Refit Facility, Kings Bay, Georgia
Naval Computer & Telecommunications Area Master Station, EASTPAC Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
Naval Supply Center, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
Enlisted Personnel Management Center, New Orleans, Louisiana
Naval Computer & Telecommunications Station, New Orleans, Louisiana
Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine
Naval Air Warfare Center, Aircraft Division, Patuxent River, Maryland
Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Naval Supply Center, Charleston, South Carolina
Naval Air Station, Oceana, Virginia
Naval Computer & Telecommunications Area Master Station, Atlantic, Norfolk, Virginia
Navy Data Automation Facility, Corpus Christi, Texas
Navy Recruiting Command, Arlington, Virginia
Naval Supply Center, Norfolk, Virginia
Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Washington
Naval Supply Center, Puget Sound, Washington
Trident Refit Facility, Bangor, Washington

Marine Corps Data Processing Centers

Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California
Regional Automated Services Center, Camp Pendleton, California
Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina
Regional Automated Services Center, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina

Air Force Data Processing Centers

Regional Processing Center, McClellan AFB, California
Air Force Military Personnel Center, Randolph AFB, Texas
Computer Service Center, San Antonio, Texas
7th Communications Group, Pentagon, Arlington, Virginia

Defense Logistics Agency Data Processing Centers

Information Processing Center, Battle Creek, Michigan
Information Processing Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Information Processing Center, Ogden, Utah
Information Processing Center, Richmond, Virginia.

Defense Information Systems Agency Data Processing Centers

Defense Information Technology Service Organization, Indianapolis
Information Processing Center, Indiana
Defense Information Technology Service Organization, Kansas City
Information Processing Center, Kansas
Defense Information Technology Service Organization, Columbus
Annex (Dayton), Ohio

Part IV: Changes to Previously Approved BRAC 88/91 Recommendations

Army

Rock Island Arsenal, Alabama (AMCCOM remains at Rock Island, Illinois instead of moving to Redstone Arsenal, Alabama)

Presidio of San Francisco, California (6th Army relocates to NASA Ames, California vice Ft Carson, Colorado)

Letterkenny Army Depot, Pennsylvania (Systems Integration Management Activity-East remains at Letterkenny Army Depot, Pennsylvania vice Rock Island, Illinois)

Navy

Marine Corps Air Station Tustin, CA (Substitute NAS Miramar for Marine Corps Air Station 29 Palms as one receiver of Marine Corps Air Station Tustin's assets)

Hunters Point Annex to Naval Station Treasure Island, California (Retain no facilities, dispose vice outlease all property)

Naval Weapons Evaluation Facility, Albuquerque, New Mexico (retain as a tenant of the Air Force)

Naval Electronics Systems Engineering Center., San Diego, CA (Consolidate with Naval Electronics Systems Engineering Center, Vallejo, CA, into available Air Force space vice new construction)

Naval Mine Warfare Engineering Activity, Yorktown, VA (Realign to Panama City, Fl vice Dam Neck, VA)

Air Force

Castle Air Force Base, California (B-52 Combat Crew Training redirected from Fairchild AFB to Barksdale AFB and KC-135 Combat Crew Training from Fairchild AFB to Altus AFB).

Mather Air Force Base, California (940th Air Refueling Group redirected from McClellan AFB to Beale AFB).

MacDill Air Force Base, Florida (Airfield does not close. 482nd Fighter Wing (AFRES) is reassigned from Homestead AFB and operates the airfield. Joint Communications Support Element stays at MacDill vice relocating to Charleston AFB).

Chanute Air Force Base, Illinois (Metals Technology and Aircraft Structural Maintenance training courses from Chanute to Sheppard AFB redirected to NAS Memphis).

Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base, Ohio (Retain 121st Air Refueling Wing and the 160th Air Refueling Group in a cantonment area at Rickenbacker instead of Wright-Patterson AFB. Rickenbacker AGB does not close.)

Bergstrom Air Force Base, Texas (704th Fighter Squadron and 924th Fighter Group redirected from Bergstrom AFB to Carswell AFB cantonment area).

Carswell Air Force Base, Texas (Fabrication function of the 436th Training Squadron redirected from Dyess AFB to Luke AFB, maintenance training function redirected from Dyess AFB to Hill AFB).

Areas of Commission Special Interest

The 1991 Commission recommended that the Secretary of Defense propose for consideration in the FY 1992 or FY 1993 Defense Authorization Bill a fair-market exchange of land and facilities (at MCAS Tustin) for construction of military facilities at Twentynine Palms or Camp Pendleton. The Department submitted such language but the Congress did not pass it. The Secretary of Defense has made an additional recommendation for the 1993 Commission's consideration regarding MCAS Tustin.

The 1991 Commission recommended that the Secretary of Defense distribute the workload from the closing Sacramento Army Depot by competition, to ensure the most cost-effective distribution of work. The Army took the lead in a joint-service effort to develop the implementation plan, selection criteria and logical groupings of the thousands of items. The Army is conducting nine workload competitions. The first competition was completed in January 1993, with the last competition expected to be completed in December 1993 (two and one-half years after the 1991 Commission's recommendation). These competitions are expected to cost DoD $15 million, not including increased base operating support costs, because Sacramento Army Depot must remain in operation longer than planned. Results of the first competition have confirmed the Department's original conclusion that Tobyhanna Army Depot's rates are significantly lower than other depots.

Competition is an excellent tool, used judiciously, to spur innovation and allow managers to apply lessons learned from competition to their steady workload. Competition cannot achieve efficiencies in a depot maintenance system that may have up to 50 percent excess capacity.

The Commission recommended that DoD confer with Congress regarding DoD health care policies. It is DoD policy: to operate military hospitals primarily to support active-duty military personnel; to care for the needs of beneficiaries not served by military hospitals through the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS); to close military hospitals if the active-duty population served will reduce dramatically due to a base closure. The Department worked with the Congress on this issue as Congress considered passing Section 722 of the DoD Authorization Act for FY 1993. This section establishes a joint services working group on the provision of military health care at bases being closed or realigned. The working group is required to report on alternative means for continuing to provide accessible health care with respect to each closure and realignment. Congress did not restrict DoD's ability to close military hospitals.

The Commission recommended that DoD submit its consolidation plan for the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS). DFAS developed a plan for locating the consolidated workforce based on a site selection process called "Opportunity for Economic Growth (OEG)". The Secretary of Defense decided to reject the OEG process because he was not convinced that OEG is sound public policy. Instead, the Secretary directed that the DFAS consolidation continue to occur, for the time being, at the existing five large centers. At the same time, the Secretary will be reviewing options for a permanent consolidation of DFAS and will make a final decision in the months ahead. If the review indicates any part of a consolidation plan would require Base Closure Commission review, the Secretary will submit a recommendation to the 1995 Commission.

Department of the Army Selection Process

Introduction

The Army is reducing its force structure and tailoring its base structure in light of changes in the world situation and the reduction in resources devoted to national defense. By 1997, the Army will have 12 active divisions, 2 fewer than 1992. The end strength of the Army will decline by 14.4 percent, with the majority of that decline overseas, assuming the decline continues.

The Selection Process

The Army's base closure selection process was a structured three phase assessment. Phase I entailed grouping installations in like categories and analyzing them for military value, and identifying candidates to be studied by the Total Army Basing Study (TABS) group. In Phase II, the Army used analytical tools to identify and develop alternatives which result in the approved Department of the Army recommendations to the Secretary of Defense. Phase III provides support to the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

The first step in Phase I included a review of legislative and Departmental guidance to ensure that it was properly reflected in the Army's process. The study group then developed five measures to use in assessing the military value of Army installations. The Army determined that mission essentiality, mission suitability, operational efficiency, quality of life and expandability would provide the appropriate linkage to the DoD criteria. To add merit to these measures, weights were assigned to reflect the relative importance of each measure in order to assess the installations.

The Army then developed eleven categories of installations and grouped the installations by like missions, capabilities, and characteristics to facilitate the assessment of military value. Installations that are closing or inactivating as a result of 1988 and 1991 Commissions' recommendations were not included. Attributes were developed to support the measures of merit and weights assigned for each attribute to reflect their relative importance within the associated measure of merit.

To standardize data collection, specific guidance was provided to the major commands that defined the procedures, formats, measures, attributes, and weights to be used for assessing each installation's military value. Qualitative assessments of each installation's military value were also prepared. These assessments provided a starting point for evaluating the Army's base structure--they did not produce a decision on which bases should be closed or realigned.

The next part of the analysis identified study candidates. The DoD Force Structure, Army basing strategy, MACOM reshaping proposals, military value assessments, approved Defense Management Review Decisions, and other studies were used to formulate a set of possible candidates. The list of study candidates was approved by the Under Secretary of the Army and Vice Chief of Staff of the Army.

Next, the study candidates were examined to identify specific alternatives. Each alternative was developed, analyzed, refined, and documented based on feasibility, affordability, socioeconomic impacts, and environmental impacts. The Army analyzed each alternative using the Cost of Base Realignment Actions (COBRA) model, the DoD Office of Economic Adjustment impact model, and internal feasibility and affordability evaluations. Each alternative was presented to the Army's Program Budget Committee, the Select Committee comprised of the most senior military and civilian officials from the Army staff and Secretariat, and the Acting Secretary of the Army for review and approval of the recommendations.

The Acting Secretary of the Army, with the advice of the Chief of Staff of the Army, nominated bases to the Secretary of Defense for closure or realignment based on the DoD Force Structure Plan and the final criteria established under Public Law 101-510, as amended.

Fort George B. McClellan, Alabama

Recommendation: Close Fort McClellan. Relocate the U.S. Army Chemical and Military Police Schools and the Department of Defense Polygraph Institute (DODPI) to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. Transfer accountability for Pelham Range and other required training support facilities, through licensing, to the Army National Guard. Retain an enclave for the U.S. Army Reserves. Retain the capability for live-agent training at Fort McClellan.

Justification: Fort McClellan has the least amount of facilities and smallest population of any of the Army's individual entry training/branch school installations and was accordingly ranked ninth in a category of thirteen installations. Three of the thirteen installations tied for the thirteenth position and were later removed from further consideration as a result of a specific capability needed to support mission requirements. The tenth installation in this category was not considered for closure because it controls airspace, airfields, and aviation facilities which represent unique assets to the Army.

Collocation of the chemical, military police, and engineer schools provides substantial advantages for operational linkages among the three branches. These linkages enable the Army to focus on the doctrinal and force development of three key maneuver support elements. Synergistic advantages of training and professional development programs are: coordination, employment, and removal of obstacles; conduct of river crossing operations; internal security/nation assistance operations; operations in rear areas or along main supply routes; and counter drug operations. The missions of the three branches will be more effectively integrated.

Each school develops doctrine, training, leadership, organization and material products which are technical in nature and proponent specific. The only place to achieve integration is at the combined arms level. Using the opportunity to collocate these schools will assure synergistic solutions for current, emerging, and future challenges.

This recommendation is a change to the recommendation made to the 1991 Commission that was disapproved. The 1991 Commission rejected this recommendation because they found the Army substantially deviated from criterion 1 and criterion 2. Their rationale questioned the Army's decision to maintain the Chemical Decontamination Training Facility (CDTF) in caretaker status because it could contribute little, if any, to chemical defense preparedness and the CDTF could not be reactivated quickly.

The Army's proposal to close Fort McClellan differs in two respects. First, the DODPI will relocate to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, instead of Fort Huachuca, Arizona, and second, the Army will retain the capability to continue live-agent training.

Subsequent to the 1991 Commission's decision, the Army conducted an in-depth study of the value of live-agent training. The study affirmed its military value. The Army's nuclear, biological and chemical readiness training is interwoven throughout all training and included at all levels of command. Operations in a potentially hostile chemical environment are an integral part of individual and collective skills training, and routinely practiced during unit field training exercises. By maintaining the capability for chemical live-agent training at Fort McClellan, the Army will continue to provide realistic chemical preparedness training. A robust chemical/biological defense is a vital part of a three-pronged effort, including arms control and conventional/nuclear deterrence. The Army is the only service that conducts live-agent training; and it will continue this training. The Air Force has indicated its desire to collocate its disaster preparedness technical training with the Army's Chemical School at Fort Leonard Wood; the Army supports this initiative.

The Army provides live-agent training not only for Army personnel (approximately 4000 students per year), but also for other Services, the State Department, and even foreign countries (approximately 600 students per year). This training usually involves two days at the CDTF while other training is conducted at other facilities of the Chemical School. The CDTF will remain part of the Chemical School, even though it is being operated at another location. Although it is feasible to replicate this facility at Fort Leonard Wood, maintaining the existing facility affords the same capability without any additional construction.

Return on Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this closure are approximately $111 million. Annual steady state savings are about $31 million, with a return on investment in three years.

Impacts: The closure of Fort McClellan will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 20 percent of the employment base in the Anniston Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. There is no significant environmental impact resulting from this closure. Pelham Range, the site of most of the contamination, will be retained. Environmental restoration will continue until complete. There are no known obstacles in the ability of the receiving community's infrastructure to support this recommendation.

Vint Hill Farms, Virginia

Recommendation: Close Vint Hill Farms. Relocate the maintenance and repair function of the Intelligence Material Management Center (IMMC) to Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA. Transfer the remaining elements of IMMC, the Signal Warfare Directorate, and the program executive officer (PEO) for Intelligence and Electronic Warfare (IEW) to Fort Monmouth, NJ.

Justification: Vint Hill Farms ranked low in military value within its category. With the departure of the military intelligence battalion and its consolidation at Fort Gordon, GA, Vint Hill Farms is underutilized. It was determined that Vint Hill Farms could be closed and its functions performed elsewhere. Closure of this installation supports the Army's basing strategy to consolidate similar functions and close small installations when feasible to do so. Moving its activities to Fort Monmouth enhances the synergistic effect of research and development for communication electronics and intelligence electronics warfare. Collocation at Fort Monmouth also facilitates the interaction between the Program Managers and Program Executive Officers that currently reside at Fort Monmouth, thereby creating greater military value in this category.

Consolidating research and development will achieve greater efficiencies in the areas of mission, mission overhead, and base operations. This allows the Army to reduce costs, giving the flexibility to put scarce resources into the research and development arena that significantly contributes to overall readiness.

Return on Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this closure are approximately $72 million. Annual steady state savings are about $19 million, with a return on investment in three years.

Impacts: The closure of Vint Hill Farms will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 13 percent of the employment base in the Fauquier County Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. There are no known environmental impediments from this closure. Environmental restoration will continue until complete. There are no known obstacles in the ability of the receiving community's infrastructure to support this recommendation.

Fort Monmouth, New Jersey

Recommendation: Realign Fort Monmouth. Relocate the headquarters of U.S. Army Communications Electronic Command (CECOM) from leased space outside Fort Monmouth to Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois and transfer the Chaplain School to Fort Jackson, South Carolina. Consolidate activities to maximize utilization of main post Fort Monmouth. Dispose of excess facilities and real property at Evans and Charles Woods sub posts, as well as main post, Fort Monmouth.

Justification: Fort Monmouth ranks fourth out of twelve installations in military value. It is a small installation with elements located off base in costly leased space. Relocating the CECOM Headquarters, an administrative and logistical headquarters, from leased facilities located outside the main post of Fort Monmouth, New Jersey to permanent facilities at Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois allows the Army to terminate a lease of $15 million per year with additional savings of over $8 million per year in locality pay differential for the civilian workforce. At the same time it better utilizes the excess space identified at Rock Island. Separating the headquarters and administrative function from the research and development aspect of CECOM will not have an operational impact.

Rock Island Arsenal has the infrastructure to support and house the headquarters element of CECOM. Currently, Rock Island has administrative space to accommodate approximately 1,000 additional personnel and permanent building space that can be renovated to accommodate even more personnel. The computer system center on the arsenal is one of the Army's largest and can accommodate the needs of the headquarters.

The Rock Island community infrastructure can accommodate the new residents without the need to construct new schools, new water and sewer facilities or other public facilities. There is abundant housing at reasonable costs and excellent access to higher education, both at the graduate and undergraduate level.

Fort Jackson trains about one half of the basic trainees and is the largest recruit training center. It is also the home of the Soldier Support Center, which is relocating from Fort Benjamin Harrison. The report to the 1991 Commission describing the proposed closure of Fort Benjamin Harrison stated that the Army planned to collocate the Chaplain School with this Center eventually. The transfer of the Chaplain School to Fort Jackson benefits not only the Chaplain School's students, but also the large population of basic trainees who are beginning a new career in the Army, many of whom are separated from their families for the first time. The Chaplain School and its staff of chaplains will facilitate the trainees' transition to the Army life.

Return on Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this realignment are approximately $93 million. Annual steady state

savings are about $20 million, with a return on investment in three years.

Impacts: The realignment of Fort Monmouth will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 3 percent of the employment base in the Monmouth County Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. This potential job loss is partially offset by the proposed movement of personnel to Fort Monmouth from Vint Hill Farms. There are no known environmental impediments from this realignment. Environmental restoration will continue until complete. There are no known obstacles in the ability of the receiving community's infrastructure to support this recommendation.

Letterkenny Army Depot, Pennsylvania

Recommendation: Realign Letterkenny Army Depot (LEAD) by reducing it to a depot activity and placing it under the command and control of Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA. Relocate the maintenance functions and associated workload to other depot maintenance activities, including the private sector. Retain the conventional ammunition storage mission and the regional Test Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment (TMDE) mission. Change the recommendation of the 1991 Commission regarding Letterkenny as follows. Instead of sending Systems Integration Management Activity East (SIMA-E) to Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, as recommended by the 1991 Commission, retain this activity in place. Retain the SIMA-E and the Information Processing Center at Letterkenny until the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) completes its review of activities relocated under Defense Management Review Decision (DMRD) 918. The activities of the depot not associated with the remaining mission will be inactivated, transferred or otherwise eliminated. Missile maintenance workload will not consolidate at Letterkenny, as originally planned. However, Depot Systems Command will relocate to Rock Island Arsenal, where it will consolidate under the Industrial Operations Command there, as approved by the 1991 Commission.

Justification: The decision to realign LEAD was driven by the results of the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff triennial review of roles and missions in the Department of Defense. As part of this review, the Chairman chartered the Depot Maintenance Consolidation Study. The study identified a significant amount of excess depot capacity and duplication among the Services.

The Army has concluded that the projected ground systems and equipment depot maintenance workload for fiscal year 1999 is not sufficient to maintain all of the ground systems and equipment depots.

In drawing the conclusion to downsize LEAD, the Army considered the following factors: relative military value of the depots; the future heavy force mix; reduced budget; workforce skills; excess capacity; ability of the depots to accommodate new workload levels; the proximity of the depots to the heavy forces in the U.S.; and the resulting savings.

SIMA-E performs computer systems design and data management functions for a variety of activities. This organization is transferring to the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) in 1993. Retention keeps this activity focused regionally upon the customer. SIMA-West is located in St. Louis and supports functions in the western portion of the U.S. DISA advised the Army that there were no advantages or savings from a relocation to Rock Island Arsenal, IL. Less than 25% of the work performed by SIMA-E is associated with the Industrial Operations Command at Rock Island Arsenal.

Return on Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this realignment are approximately $106 million. Annual steady state savings are about $30 million, with an immediate return on investment.

Impacts: The realignment of Letterkenny Army Depot will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 7 percent of the employment base in the Franklin County Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. There are no significant environmental impediments from this realignment. Environmental restoration will continue until complete. There are no known obstacles in the ability of the receiving community's infrastructure to support this recommendation.

Tooele Army Depot, Utah

Recommendation: Realign Tooele Army Depot (TEAD) by reducing it to a depot activity and placing it under the command and control of Red River Army Depot, TX. Retain conventional ammunition storage and the chemical demilitarization mission. The depot workload will move to other depot maintenance activities, including the private sector. The activities of the depot not associated with the remaining mission will be inactivated, transferred or eliminated, as appropriate.

Justification: The decision to realign TEAD was driven by the results of the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff triennial review of roles and missions in the Department of Defense. As part of this review, the Chairman chartered the Depot Maintenance Consolidation Study. The study identified a significant amount of excess depot capacity and duplication among the Services.

The Army has concluded that the projected ground systems and equipment depot maintenance workload for fiscal year 1999 is not sufficient to maintain all of the ground systems and equipment depots.

In drawing the conclusion to downsize TEAD, the Army considered the following factors: relative military value of the depots; the future heavy force mix; reduced budget; workforce skills; excess capacity; ability of the depots to accommodate new workload levels; the proximity of the depots to the heavy forces in the U.S.; and the resulting savings.

Return on Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this realignment are approximately $74 million. Annual steady state savings are about $51 million, with an immediate return on investment.

Impacts: The realignment of Tooele Army Depot will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 28 percent of the employment base in the Tooele County Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. There is no significant environmental impediments from this realignment. Environmental restoration will continue until complete. There are no known obstacles in the ability of the receiving community's infrastructure to support this recommendation.

Fort Belvoir, Virginia

Recommendation: Realign Fort Belvoir as follows. Disestablish the Belvoir Research, Development and Engineering Center (BRDEC), Fort Belvoir, Virginia. Relocate the Supply, Bridging, Counter Mobility, Water Purification, and Fuel/Lubricant Business Areas to the Tank Automotive Research, Development and Engineering Center (TARDEC), Detroit Arsenal, Michigan. Transfer command and control of the Physical Security, Battlefield Deception, Electric Power, Remote Mine Detection/Neutralization, Environmental Controls and Low Cost/Low Observables Business Areas to the Night Vision Electro-Optics Directorate (NVEOD) of the Communication and Electronics Research, Development and Engineering Center (CERDEC), Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

Justification: In July 1992, the Secretary of the Army requested that the Army Science Board appoint a panel of members and consultants to conduct a review of the Army Materiel Command Research, Development and Engineering Center (RDEC) business plans. Specifically, the Secretary requested the panel determine which RDEC capabilities the Army can afford. The panel based its findings on an objective assessment of the missions, functions, business areas, core capabilities, customer needs and major fields of technical endeavor of each RDEC measured against at least the following criteria to determine which RDEC capabilities are essential and affordable:

- relevance to the Army customer;
- availability from other sources;
- R&D Quality;
- in-house cost and efficiency.

The study identified technical areas to be emphasized, deemphasized or eliminated. Areas identified for elimination are tunnel detection, materials, marine craft, topographic equipment, support equipment and construction equipment. The Army Science Board panel recommended the closure of the Belvoir RDEC and dispersal of the business areas that were not recommended for elimination.

The relocation of the Supply, Bridging, Counter Mobility, Water Purification, and Fuel/Lubricant business areas to TARDEC is consistent with the conclusions of the Army Science Board Study. There is a synergy between these functions and the mission of building military vehicles. For example, the Bridging area requires heavy vehicles such as tanks and heavy mobile logistics to move across demountable bridges and light spans. Supply, Fuel/ Lubricants and Counter Mobility also complement the mission of TARDEC. The relocation of the Fuel/Lubricant business area as part the DoD Project Reliance has commenced.

The transfer of operational control of the Physical Security, Battlefield Deception, Electric Power, Remote Mine Detection/Neutralization, Environmental Controls and Low Cost/Low

Observables Business Areas from the Belvoir RDEC to the Night Vision Electro-Optics Directorate (NVEOD) of the Communication and Electronics Research, Development and Engineering Center (CERDEC), also located in the same general area of Fort Belvoir supports the study recommendations, while avoiding any additional costs.

Return on Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this action are approximately $11 million. Annual steady state savings are about $13 million, with an immediate return on investment.

Impacts: The realignment of Fort Belvoir will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is less than 1 percent of the employment base in the Washington, DC-Maryland-Virginia Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. There are no known obstacles in the ability of the receiving community's infrastructure to support this recommendation.

Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois

Recommendation: Change the recommendation of the 1991 Commission regarding Rock Island Arsenal, IL, as follows. Instead of sending the materiel management functions of U.S. Army Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command (AMCCOM) to Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, as recommended by the 1991 Base Closure Commission, reorganize these functions under Tank Automotive Command (TACOM) with the functions remaining in place at Rock Island Arsenal, IL.

Justification: Under the Commission's recommendation in 1991, the materiel management functions for AMCCOM's armament and chemical functions were to be transferred to Redstone Arsenal for merger with U.S. Army Missile Command (MICOM). The merger would have created a new commodity command to be called the Missile, Armament and Chemical Command (MACCOM). This merger allowed one national inventory control point (NICP) to be eliminated.

In December 1992, the Commander of Army Materiel Command (AMC) directed that the command's Core Competency Advocates (Logistics Power Projection, Acquisition Excellence, Technology Generation) review the creation of MACCOM to see if there was a more cost effective option to realign Redstone Arsenal. These competency advocates recommended that the AMCCOM's materiel management functions should remain in place as a subset of the NICP at TACOM. A closer alignment exists between the armaments and chassis functions than between armaments and missiles, making the reorganization under TACOM more beneficial and cost effective for the Army:

- AMCCOM performs approximately $50 million and 500 work years for Tank Automotive Command's research and development effort compared to only $9 million and 90 workyears for Missile Command.

- AMCCOM receives $29 million from TACOM versus $0.1 million from MICOM for sustainment.

- AMCCOM and TACOM jointly produce all tanks, howitzers, and infantry vehicles. AMCCOM and MICOM do not jointly produce any weapon systems.

- AMCCOM and TACOM use common contractors and universities.
- AMCCOM and TACOM jointly field, manage, and sustain common weapon systems.

- AMCCOM and TACOM share common business practices.

- Guns have their fire control sensors and computers in the vehicle and require extensive joint integration, as AMCCOM and TACOM do now. Missiles have their sensors and fire control in the missile and are easier to mount on a vehicle, as MICOM and TACOM do now.

The Army believes that the armament/chemical materiel management functions can be fully executed from Rock Island Arsenal without relocating. There is precedence for geographic dispersion of NICP functions. The U.S. Communications-Electronic Command NICP is currently performed at three separate sites.

Retention of this activity at Rock Island Arsenal, as a subordinate element of the TACOM NICP, avoids the expense of building new facilities at and relocating over 1,000 employees to Redstone Arsenal.

Return on Investment: Implementing this recommendation will avoid approximately $44 million while incurring no costs. Annual steady state savings of about $1 million are anticipated from efficiencies gained from additional reductions in personnel.

Impacts: There are no environmental or community infrastructure impediments from this recommendation.

Presidio of San Francisco, California

Recommendation: Change the recommendation of the 1988 Commission regarding the Presidio of San Francisco, as follows. Relocate Headquarters, Sixth U.S. Army from Presidio San Francisco to NASA Ames, CA, instead of Ft Carson, CO, as originally approved by the Defense Secretary's Commission on Base Realignment and Closure in 1988.

Justification: The 1988 Base Closure Commission recommended closing the Presidio of San Francisco. As a result of this closure, the Army identified Fort Carson, Colorado, as the receiver of the 6th Army Headquarters. Since then, the 1991 Base Closure Commission recommended several closures and realignments in California that did not have the capacity to receive functions or personnel in the 1988 process. During the Army's capacity analysis they identified available space at NASA Ames (formerly NAS Moffett) which could accept the 6th Army Headquarters. As part of their analysis, the Army determined that the military value of retaining this headquarters within California is significantly enhanced as it provides the best available location necessary to exercise command and control of all the reserve units within its area of responsibility. These reasons are as follows:

(a) Seventy-five percent of the reserve units within Sixth Army's area of responsibility are located on the West Coast;

(b) The principle ports of debarkation for the West Coast are Seattle, Oakland, and Long Beach;

(c) The West Coast is prime territory for military assistance to civil authorities. It is the area with the highest probability of natural disaster and is an area where substantial drug enforcement missions are taking place;

(d) Timeliness/location is the critical element that may separate success from failure.

Additionally, recent experiences with Operation Desert Shield/ Desert Storm, natural disasters, and civil disturbances have pointed out the need to keep the headquarters on the West Coast.

Return on Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this relocation is approximately $9 million. This relocation will avoid the expenditure of $36 million at Fort Carson.

Impacts: There is no significant environmental impacts resulting from this relocation. Environmental restoration will continue until complete. There are no known obstacles in the ability of the receiving community's infrastructure to support this recommendation.

Department of the Navy Selection Process

Introduction

By 1997, the Navy will have 12 aircraft carriers and 11 active carrier air wings -- one fewer aircraft carrier and one fewer carrier air wing than 1992. Navy battle force ships will decline from 466 to 425, a 9 percent reduction. The Navy will also have 53,000 fewer active duty personnel, a 10 percent reduction. The Marine Corps will undergo a 14 percent reduction in active duty personnel. These factors, which will continue to decline through 1999, require a reduction in the Navy and Marine Corps base structure.

The Navy's basing structure is focused primarily on homeporting active and reserve ships, and carrier air wings. The Marine Corps basing structure is focused primarily on support of the Marine Expeditionary Forces. The base structure also provides the requisite training, logistics, depot maintenance, housing and related support. Forward deployment operations, supported by a few overseas bases, and the domestic base structure allow Navy and Marine Corps forces to respond to the full spectrum of international conflict.

The Selection Process

The Secretary of the Navy established a Base Structure Evaluation Committee, responsible for preparing recommendations for closure or realignment of Naval installations. The Committee was tasked to develop categories of installations; determine whether excess capacity exists, and develop methodologies to reduce it. The Committee was responsible for evaluating return on investment, economic and community impacts, and for developing recommendations for closure or realignment to the Secretary of the Navy.

The Committee was supported by the Base Structure Analysis Team which developed data calls, recommended analytical methodologies and maintained the Base Structure Data Base. The Analysis Team developed the Navy's Internal Control Plan which specified organizational and documentation controls for managing the process. A key element of the Internal Control Plan was the involvement of the Naval Audit Service. The Audit Service served as a technical advisor to the Committee, validating the procedures used to build the database and auditing data to determine the method of collection, its accuracy, and the level of compliance throughout the chain of command. The Internal Control Plan also established the procedures necessary to create an audit trail to document the Navy process. One of the most significant controls was the requirement to keep minutes of each deliberative meeting of the Committee.

In accordance with PL 101-510, as amended, the Navy employed a "bottom to top" data certification policy. That meant that the

individual initially generating the data in response to a data call, executed the initial statutory certification and, thereafter, the data was recertified at each succeeding level of the chain of command before the data was provided to the Committee for inclusion in the database. The Navy's Audit Service and its General Counsel ensured compliance.

The Committee determined that installations fell into three categories: (1) providing support to military personnel (personnel); (2) providing weapon systems and material support (materials); and (3) providing shore support to Navy and Marine Corps operational forces (forces). Within these three categories, activities were grouped into a variety of subcategories. Several of these subcategories were divided into further sub-elements for purposes of analysis. Within these subcategories are the individual Navy or Marine Corps installations reviewed by the Committee.

At least two data calls were sent to each installation; one for data relating to capacity and the other for data relating to military value. These data calls were prepared by the Analysis Team with the assistance of technical experts in the various disciplines and approved by the Committee. The responses to the data calls, having been properly certified, were entered into the database and formed the sole basis for the Committee's recommendations.

The next step was to determine whether there was excess capacity in any given subcategory, and if so, to what extent. If there was no meaningful excess capacity in a subcategory, no installation in that subcategory was considered further for closure or realignment. If, on the other hand, a subcategory had sufficient excess capacity, the Committee evaluated the military value of each installation in the subcategory.

The capacity analysis used the certified data call responses to develop throughputs as the basic indicator of capacity. For example, the key indicator for training centers was the average number of students on board. Similarly, for operational air stations, the basic throughput indicator was the number of squadrons that could be hosted in terms of apron space, hangers and runways. A comparison was made between the maximum available throughput and that required by the DoD Force Structure Plan. When the available throughput exceeded the force structure requirement, the Committee determined there was excess capacity. In subcategories in which there was either no or minimal excess capacity, the Committee determined that further analysis for military value was not warranted.

Whenever the capacity analysis indicated the presence of more than minimal excess capacity within a particular subcategory, each installation in that subcategory was subjected to a military value analysis. The Committee categorized the four DoD military value criteria as readiness, facilities,

mobilization capability, and cost and manpower implications. For each of the four major categories of military value, the Committee assigned a weight so that the sum of the weights equalled 100, and these weights were applied to the military value analyses for each installation in the subcategories within that category.

The Analysis Team prepared a series of questions or statements which the Committee placed in one of three scoring bands depending on their level of importance. Each question or statement was then given a numerical scoring range, by the Committee, depending on the band in which it was placed (i.e., Band 1: 6-10 points; Band 2: 3-7 points; Band 3: 1-4 points). The Committee reviewed the responses from each installation within that subcategory. If the response contained data which affirmatively answered the subject matter, that installation received the weighted point total for that question. The total point score for each installation was determined by simple addition of the weighted-average points received.

The next step was to develop closure and realignment scenarios with the use of a computer model. The goal of the model was to find that set of installations in a subcategory which achieved the maximum reduction of excess capacity and, to the maximum extent practicable, resulted in an average military value equal to or greater than all installations currently in that subcategory.

Not all scenarios were limited to installations in a single subcategory. For instance, in the case of naval bases, berthing of ships was the prime throughput indicia for analysis. Since the Naval Air Station, Alameda, is the homeport for two aircraft carriers, it was also considered in the configuration analysis of the "naval bases" subcategory along with installations such as Naval Base, Norfolk.

Rules for the computer model were developed so that the model would not run unconstrained. For example, left to run without guidance, the model might identify a set of bases which eliminated excess capacity but which bore little resemblance to operational realities. Therefore, the model was given some rules, which, in the case of naval bases for example, included the rule that ships were to be split between the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets in the ratios reflected in the Fiscal Year 1994-1995 President's Budget Submission. In every case where rules were imposed, the Committee reviewed them stringently to ensure that only the minimum number of rules needed to operate the model were prescribed so the results would not be artificially skewed.

The computer model resulted in finding that mix of installations which resulted in the maximum reduction of excess capacity without regard to the installation's military value. If that mix resulted in an average military value which was less than that for the current list of installations, the computer was

asked to search for an alternative mix which raised the average military value with the minimum decrease in the reduction of excess capacity.

The computer models were the starting point for the application of military judgment in the analysis of potential closure or realignment scenarios. For example, in the configuration analysis for naval bases, the model satisfied its requirement to reduce capacity by identifying as excess the capacity at both of the Naval Station and the Submarine Base at Pearl Harbor. The Committee determined that, as a matter of naval presence in the Pacific theater, it was more important for military value to retain the forward capability in the Pacific than to achieve an absolute maximum reduction in excess capacity.

Sometimes the configuration analysis was not helpful. In the case of the two Marine Corps training bases, the two logistics bases, and the two recruit depots there is insufficient capacity in any one of those facilities to handle the requirements flowing from the DoD Force Structure Plan should the other be closed. In those instances, the Committee determined that further analysis was unwarranted.

Finally, the Committee evaluated the potential costs and savings, economic impact, community infrastructure and environmental impact on closure and realignment candidates (and any potential receiving locations) before making its nominations to the Acting Secretary of the Navy.

The Chief of Naval Operations, in his capacity as Acting Secretary of the Navy, with the advice of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, nominated bases to the Secretary of Defense for closure or realignment based on the force structure plan and the final criteria established under Public Law 101-510, as amended.

Naval Station Mobile, Alabama

Recommendation: Close Naval Station, Mobile and relocate assigned ships to Naval Stations Pascagoula, Mississippi, and Ingleside, Texas, along with dedicated personnel, equipment and appropriate other support.

Justification: The berths at Naval Station, Mobile are excess to the capacity required to support the DoD Force Structure Plan. A comprehensive analysis of naval station berthing capacity was performed with a goal of reducing excess capacity to the maximum extent possible while maintaining the overall military value of the remaining naval stations. To provide berthing to support the projected force structure, the resulting mix of naval stations were configured to satisfy specific mission requirements, including: 100 percent aircraft carrier berthing in each fleet; ammunition ships at ESQD-approved berthing; one SSN/SSBN unique base complex per fleet; and maintenance of the Norfolk and San Diego fleet concentrations as part of the solution. The ships based at Naval Station Mobile can be relocated to other naval bases which have a higher military value. This realignment, combined with other recommended closures and realignments in the Atlantic Fleet, results in the maximum reduction of excess capacity while increasing the average military value of the remaining Atlantic Fleet bases.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this recommendation are $4.4 million. Annual recurring savings are $15.8 million with an immediate return on investment. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $182.8 million.

Impacts: The closure of this naval station will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential loss (both direct and indirect) is 0.6 percent of the employment base in the Mobile Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. There is no known community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation. There is no significant environmental impact resulting from this closure. Generation of hazardous wastes and pollutants will be eliminated. Environmental cleanup will be continued until complete.

Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo, California

Recommendation: Close the Mare Island Naval Shipyard (NSY). Relocate the Combat Systems Technical Schools Command activity to Dam Neck, Virginia. Relocate one submarine to the Naval Submarine Base, Bangor, Washington. Family housing located at Mare Island NSY will be retained as necessary to support Naval Weapons Station Concord.

Justification: The capacity of the Mare Island NSY is excess to that required to support the reduced number of ships reflected in the DoD Force Structure Plan. An analysis of naval shipyard capacity was performed with a goal of reducing excess capacity to the maximum extent possible while maintaining the overall military value of the remaining shipyards. Mare Island has the lowest military value of those shipyards supporting the Pacific Fleet, and its workload can be readily absorbed by the remaining yards which possess higher military value. The closure of Mare Island NSY, in combination with the Charleston NSY, allows the elimination of a greater amount of excess capacity while maintaining the overall value of the remaining shipyards at a higher military value level than that of the current configuration of shipyards. Other options either reduced capacity below that required to support the approved force levels, eliminated specific capabilities needed to support mission requirements or resulted in a lower military value for this group of activities.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this closure are $279.9 million. Annual recurring savings are $148.9 million with an immediate return on investment. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $1,112 million.

Impacts: The closure of Mare Island NSY will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss (both direct and indirect) is 11.7 percent of the employment base of the Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), assuming no economic recovery. Additionally, other 1993 closure and realignment recommendations have a total impact of 4.9 percent on the adjacent Oakland MSA. There is no significant community infrastructure impact on receiving locations as a result of this closure. Generation of hazardous wastes and pollutants will be eliminated at Mare Island NSY. Emissions from several hundred controlled air emission sources will be eliminated, providing air emission "credits". This closure will eliminate the need to operate the industrial waste water treatment plant and for annual maintenance dredging.

Marine Corps Air Station El Toro, California

Recommendation: Close Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) El Toro, California. Relocate its aircraft along with their dedicated personnel, equipment and support to Naval Air Station (NAS), Miramar, California and MCAS Camp Pendleton, California.

Justification: Naval and Marine air wings are projected to be reduced consistent with fleet requirements in the DoD Force Structure Plan, creating an excess in air station capacity. MCAS El Toro is recommended for closure since, of the jet bases supporting the Pacific Fleet, it has the lowest military value, has no expansion possibilities, is the subject of serious encroachment and land use problems, and has many of its training evolutions conducted over private property. The redistribution of aviation assets allows the relocation of Marine Corps fixed wing and helicopter assets to the NAS Miramar, in a manner which both eliminates excess capacity and avoids the construction of a new aviation facility at Marine Corps Air-Ground Combat Center, 29 Palms, California. In an associated action the squadrons and related activities at NAS Miramar will move to NAS Lemoore in order to make room for the relocation of the MCAS El Toro squadrons. This closure results in a new configuration of Naval and Marine Corps air stations having an increased average military value when compared to the current mix of air stations in the Pacific Fleet. Finally the Department of the Navy will dispose of the land and facilities at MCAS El Toro and any proceeds will be used to defray base closure expenses.

Return On Investment: This recommendation was considered as part of a package that included Pacific operational air stations. The COBRA data below applies to the operational air stations on the West Coast and in Hawaii, as follows: NAS Barbers Point, MCAS Kaneohe Bay, MCAS El Toro and NAS Miramar. The total estimated one-time costs for the recommendations are $898.5 million. Annual recurring savings are $173.9 million with an immediate return on investment. The Net Present Value of the costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $1,374.2 million. In addition, this package avoids approximately $600 million in military construction at MCAS 29 Palms which is required to implement the 1991 Base Closure Commission's recommendation to close MCAS Tustin.

Impacts: The closure of this MCAS will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect is 0.9 percent of the employment base of the Anaheim-Santa Ana Metropolitan Statistical Area assuming no economic recovery. There is no significant community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation. This closure will eliminate the generation of hazardous waste and pollutants and will remove special air space restrictions (such as military operating areas), and reduce noise levels and air emissions. Environmental cleanup efforts will continue until completed.

Naval Air Station Alameda, California

Recommendation: Close Naval Air Station (NAS), Alameda, California and relocate its aircraft along with the dedicated personnel, equipment and support to NASA Ames/Moffett Field, California and NAS North Island. In addition, those ships currently berthed at NAS Alameda will be relocated to the Fleet concentrations at San Diego and Bangor/Puget Sound/Everett. Disposition of major tenants is as follows: Navy Regional Data Automation Center, San Francisco realigns to NAS North Island; Ship Intermediate Maintenance Department disestablishes; the Naval Air Reserve Center and the Marine Corps Reserve Center relocate to leased space at NASA/Ames.

Justification: The projected carrier air wing reductions in the DoD Force Structure Plan require a significant decrease in air station and naval station capacity. NAS Alameda is recommended for closure as it has the lowest military value of those air stations supporting the Pacific Fleet. Given the numbers of aircraft "bedded down" at the air station, it has greatest amount of excess capacity. Also, given the need to eliminate excess ship berthing, its capacity is not required to meet force levels, since no more than five carrier berths are required on the West Coast; three at the fleet concentration in San Diego and two at Bangor/Puget Sound/Everett. Both the limited aircraft (primarily reserve) and ship assets at NAS Alameda can be readily absorbed at bases with a higher military value. This closure results in increase average military value of both the remaining air stations and naval stations in the Pacific Fleet.

Return On Investment: The total estimated one-time costs for this recommendation are $193.7 million. Annual recurring savings are $41.7 million with a return on investment in four years. The Net Present Value of the costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $197.1 million.

Impacts: The closure of NAS Alameda will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss both direct and indirect is 2.9 percent of the employment base in the Oakland, California Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) assuming no economic recovery. Other 1993 closure and realignment recommendations bring the total impact on Oakland, California MSA to 4.9 percent. There is no significant community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation. There will be no significant environmental impacts resulting from this action. Hazardous waste generation and pollutants will be eliminated. This closure will remove special air space restrictions (such as military operating areas), and reduce noise levels and air emissions. The indoor and outdoor hazardous waste storage facilities at NAS Alameda will be closed in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Annual maintenance dredging and the dredging of the turning basin and entrance channel will be eliminated. Environmental cleanup efforts will continue until complete.

Naval Aviation Depot, Alameda, California

Recommendation: Close Naval Aviation Depot (NADEP), Alameda and relocate repair capability as necessary to other depot maintenance activities. This relocation may include personnel, equipment and support. The Depot workload will move to other depot maintenance activities, including the private sector.

Justification: Naval Aviation Depot, Alameda is recommended for closure because its capacity is excess to that required to support the DoD Force Structure Plan. Projected reductions require an almost 50 percent reduction in capacity in the Navy aviation depots. In determining the mix of aviation depots which would achieve the maximum reduction in excess capacity the Navy determined that there must be at least one aviation depot at a fleet concentration on each coast. The work performed at Naval Aviation Depot, Alameda can be performed at other aviation maintenance activities, including the private sector. The closure of NADEP Alameda will reduce excess capacity in this category and maintain or increase the average military value of the remaining depots.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this recommendation are $126.8 million. Annual recurring savings are $78.3 million with an immediate return on investment. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $538.9 million.

Impacts: The closure of NADEP Alameda will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential loss (both direct and indirect) is 0.8 percent of the employment base of the Oakland, California, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), assuming no economic recovery. Other 1993 closure and realignment recommendations bring the total impact on this MSA, assuming no economic recovery, to 4.9 percent. There is no significant community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation. There will be no significant environmental impacts occasioned by this closure. Generation of hazardous wastes and pollutants will be eliminated, as will air emissions, which will result in air emission "credits".

Naval Hospital, Oakland, California

Recommendation: Close the Naval Hospital, Oakland and relocate certain military and civilian personnel to other Naval hospitals, and certain military personnel to the Naval Air Stations at Lemoore and Whidbey Island. The Deployable Medical Unit, Northwest Region, will relocate to Naval Hospital, Bremerton, Washington.

Justification: Naval Hospitals are situated and their size determined for location near operating forces whose personnel will require medical support in numbers significant enough to mandate a medical facility as large as a hospital. Given the extensive use of CHAMPUS, any Naval Hospital closure must be predicated upon the elimination of the operating forces which created a demand for the presence of a Naval Hospital in the first instance. In the San Francisco Bay area, the Naval Air Station, Alameda, Naval Shipyard, Mare Island and the supporting Public Works Center and Supply Center are being recommended for closure. Given the elimination of these operating force activities, closure of the Naval Hospital, Oakland is indicated as the military personnel previously supported are no longer in the area.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this recommendation are $57.5 million. Annual recurring savings are $41.5 million with an immediate return on investment. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $286.4 million.

Impacts: The closure of Naval Hospital, Oakland will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 0.4 percent of the employment base in the Oakland, California, Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. The closure of the Naval Hospital will have a positive impact on the environment as a source of pollution will be eliminated. Environmental mitigation and restoration will continue until completed.

Naval Station Treasure Island, San Francisco, California

Recommendation: Close Naval Station, Treasure Island and relocate personnel, as appropriate to the Naval Station, San Diego, California; Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Virginia; Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois and various Naval Reserve sites in California. Major tenants are impacted a follows: Naval Reserve Center San Francisco relocates to the Naval/Marine Corps Reserve Center, Alameda, California and REDCOM 20 relocates to the Naval Reserve Center, San Bruno, California. Naval Technical Training Center relocates to Fleet Training Center San Diego, Naval Amphibious School, Little Creek and Naval Training Center Great Lakes.

Justification: The DoD Force Structure Plan supports a decrease in naval station capacity. Naval Station, Treasure Island has a relatively low military value and its capacity is not required to support Navy requirements. The naval bases to which its activities will be relocated have higher military value to the Navy than does this naval station. A comprehensive analysis of naval station berthing capacity was performed with a goal of reducing excess capacity to the maximum extent possible while maintaining the overall military value of the remaining naval stations. To provide berthing to support the projected force structure, the resulting mix of naval stations was configured to satisfy specific mission requirements, including: 100 percent aircraft carrier berthing in each fleet; ammunition ships at ESQD-approved berthing; one SSN/SSBN unique base complex per fleet; and maintenance of the Norfolk and San Diego fleet concentrations. This closure, combined with other recommended closures and realignments in the Pacific Fleet, reduces excess capacity while increasing the average military value of the remaining Pacific Fleet bases.

Return on Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for the recommendation are $33.7 million. Annual recurring savings are $43.1 million with an immediate return on investment. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty-year period is a savings of $330.7 million.

IMPACTS: The closure of this naval station will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential loss (both direct and indirect) is 0.2 percent of the employment base in the San Francisco, CA, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), assuming no economic recovery. Other 1993 closure and realignment recommendations bring the total impact on this MSA, assuming no economic recovery, to 1.1 percent. There is no significant community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation. There will be no significant environmental impacts occasioned by this closure, which also will permit the closure or alternative use of the recently improved 2.0 MGD wastewater treatment plant and will eliminate various air emissions, thus providing potential air emission "credits".

Naval Supply Center, Oakland, California

Recommendation: Close the Naval Supply Center (NSC) Oakland, including the Naval Supply Depot, Point Molate, and relocate two supply ships to the Naval Supply Center, San Diego. The Office of the Military Sealift Command, Pacific Division, relocates to leased space in the Oakland area.

Justification: NSC Oakland's capacity is excess to the requirements of the DoD Force Structure Plan. The principal customers of NSC Oakland; Naval Aviation Depot, Alameda; Naval Hospital, Oakland; Mare Island Naval Shipyard and Naval Station Treasure Island have also been recommended for closure. The workload of NSC Oakland will move with its customers to other locations.

Return on Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this recommendation are $119.4 million. Annual recurring savings are $45.4 million with an immediate return on investment. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $259.9 million.

Impacts: The closure of NSC Oakland will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 0.5 percent of the employment base in the Oakland Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), assuming no economic recovery. Other 1993 closure and realignment recommendations bring the total impact on the Oakland MSA to 4.9 percent. The closure of NSC Oakland will have a positive impact on the environment as a source of potential hazardous wastes and pollutants will be eliminated. Environmental mitigation and restoration will continue until completed.

Naval Training Center, San Diego, California

Recommendation: Close the Naval Training Center (NTC), San Diego and relocate certain personnel, equipment and support to NTC Great Lakes, and other locations, consistent with training requirements. Disposition of major tenants is as follows: Recruit Training Command relocates to NTC, Great Lakes; Branch Medical Clinic relocates to Submarine Base, San Diego; Naval Recruiting District relocates to Naval Air Station North Island; Service School Command (Electronic Warfare) relocates to Naval Training Center, Great Lakes; Service School Command (Surface) relocates to NTC Great Lakes; the remainder of the Service School Command relocates to NTC Great Lakes, Naval Air Station Pensacola, and Fleet Training Center, San Diego.

Justification: Projected manpower reductions contained in the DoD Force Structure Plan require a substantial decrease in naval force structure capacity. As a result of projected manpower levels, the Navy has two to three times the capacity required, as measured by a variety of indicators, to perform the recruit training function. The closure of NTC San Diego removes unneeded excess capacity and results in the realignment of training to a training center with a higher military value. The resulting consolidation at NTC Great Lakes not only results in the highest possible military value but also is the most economical alignment for the processing of personnel into the Navy. In addition, NTC San Diego has equipment and facilities which are more readily relocatable to another naval training center.

Return On Investment: The Naval Training Center recommendations were considered as a package and, as a result, the COBRA data set out below represents the costs and savings associated with the closure of both NTC San Diego and NTC Orlando. Total estimated one-time costs for the recommendation are $327.9 million. Annual recurring savings are $69.0 million with a return on investment in two years. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $323.9 million.

Impacts: The closure of NTC San Diego will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss (both direct and indirect) is 0.7 percent of the employment base of the San Diego, California Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) assuming no economic recovery. However, because of other closures or realignments into this MSA, there will be a net 1.2 percent increase in employment. There is no significant community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation. There will be no significant environmental impacts resulting from this action. Hazardous waste and pollutants will be eliminated, as will air emissions, which will generate air emission "credits".

Naval Air Station Cecil Field, Jacksonville, Florida

Recommendation: Close Naval Air Station, Cecil Field and relocate its aircraft along with dedicated personnel, equipment and support to Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina; Naval Air Station, Oceana, Virginia, and Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina. Disposition of major tenants is as follows: Marine Corps Security Force Company relocates to MCAS Cherry Point; Aviation Intermediate Maintenance Department relocates to MCAS Cherry Point; Air Maintenance Training Group Detachment, Fleet Aviation Support Office Training Group Atlantic, and Sea Operations Detachment relocate to MCAS Cherry Point and NAS Oceana.

Justification: Carrier air wings will be reduced consistent with fleet requirements in the DoD Force Structure Plan, creating an excess in air station capacity. Reducing this excess capacity is complicated by the requirement to "bed down" different mixes of aircraft at various air stations. In making these choices, the outlook for environmental and land use issues was significantly important. In making the determination for reductions at air stations supporting the Atlantic Fleet, NAS Cecil Field was selected for closure because it represented the greatest amount of excess capacity which could be eliminated with assets most readily redistributed to receiving air stations. The preponderance of aircraft to be redistributed from NAS Cecil Field were F/A-18s which were relocated to two MCAS on the East Coast, Beaufort and Cherry Point. These air stations both had a higher military value than NAS Cecil Field, alleviated concerns with regard to future environmental and land use problems and dovetail with the recent determination for joint military operations of Navy and Marine Corps aircraft from carrier decks. Some NAS Cecil Field assets are relocating to NAS Oceana, an air station with a lower military value, because NAS Oceana is the only F-14 air station supporting the Atlantic Fleet and had to be retained to support military operations of these aircraft. Its excess capacity was merely utilized to absorb the remaining aircraft from NAS Cecil Field.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for the recommendation are $312.3 million. Annual recurring savings for both are $56.7 million, with a return on investment in six years. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $200.9 million.

Impacts: The closure of NAS Cecil Field will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss (both direct and indirect) is 3.0 percent of the employment base of the Jacksonville Metropolitan Statistical Area assuming no economic recovery. Relocations to MCAS Cherry Point will require increased classroom space in the local schools. Remediation of this impact is included in the cost analysis. There are no significant environmental impacts resulting from this action. Hazardous waste and pollutant generation will be eliminated.

Similarly, this closure will remove special use air space restrictions (such as military operating areas) and reduce noise levels and air emissions. Environmental cleanup will continue until completed.

Naval Training Center, Orlando, Florida

Recommendation: Close the Naval Training Center (NTC), Orlando, and relocate certain personnel, equipment and support to NTC Great Lakes and other locations, consistent with DoD training requirements. Disposition of major tenants is as follows: Recruit Training Command relocates to NTC Great Lakes; the Nuclear Power School and the Nuclear "A" School relocate to the Submarine School at the Naval Submarine Base (NSB), New London; Personnel Support Detachment relocates to NTC Great Lakes; Service School Command relocates to Great Lakes; Naval Dental Clinic relocates to Great Lakes; Naval Education and Training Program Management Support Activity disestablishes.

Justification: The 1991 Commission rejected the recommendation to close NTC Orlando due to prohibitive closure costs. This recommendation encompasses the additional closure of NTC San Diego and proposes significantly reduced closure costs by taking advantage of facilities made available by the recommended realignment of NSB New London. Projected manpower reductions contained in the DoD Force Structure Plan require a substantial decrease in naval force structure. As a result of projected manpower levels the Navy has two to three times the capacity required, as measured by a variety of indicators, to perform the recruit training function. The closure of the NTC Orlando removes excess capacity and relocates training to a naval training center with a higher military value and results in an efficient collocation of the Submarine School, the Nuclear Power School and the Nuclear "A" School at the NSB, New London. The resulting consolidation at the NTC Great Lakes not only results in the highest possible military value for this group of military activities but also is the most economical alignment for the processing of personnel into the Navy. In addition, NTC Orlando has equipment and facilities which are more readily relocatable to another naval training center.

Return On Investment: The Naval Training Centers were considered as a package and, as a result, the COBRA data set out below represents costs and savings associated with the closure of both NTC Orlando and NTC San Diego. Total estimated one-time costs for the recommendation are $327.9 million. Annual recurring savings are $69.0 million with a return on investment in two years. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $323.9 million.

Impacts: The closure of NTC Orlando will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss (both direct and indirect) is 2.1 percent of the employment base of the Orlando, Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. There is no significant community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation. There will be no significant environmental impacts resulting from this closure. Hazardous waste and pollutant generation will be eliminated, as will the generation waste water on the average of 1.13 million gallons per day.

Naval Aviation Depot, Pensacola, Florida

Recommendation: Close Naval Aviation Depot Pensacola (NADEP), and relocate repair capability as necessary to other depot maintenance activities. This relocation may include personnel, equipment and support. The Depot workload will move to other depot maintenance activities, including the private sector. The dynamic component and rotor blade repair facility will remain in place.

Justification: Naval Aviation Depot Pensacola is recommended for closure because its capacity is excess to that required to support the DoD Force Structure Plan. Projected reductions require an almost 50 percent reduction in capacity in the Navy aviation depots. In determining the mix of aviation depots which would achieve the maximum reduction in excess capacity the Navy determined that there must be at least one aviation depot at a fleet concentration on each coast. The work performed at Naval Aviation Depot, Pensacola can be performed at other aviation maintenance activities, including the private sector. The closure of NADEP Alameda will reduce excess capacity in this category and maintain or increase the average military value of the remaining depots.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for the recommendation are $165.4 million. Annual recurring savings are $51.1 million with a return on investment in two years. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $341.2 million.

Impacts: The closure of this NADEP Pensacola will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential loss (both direct and indirect) is 6.1 percent of the employment base of the Pensacola, Florida Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. However, because of other closures and realignments into this area, there will be a net 4.3 percent increase in employment. There is no significant community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation. There will be no significant environmental impacts occasioned by this closure. The NADEP depot is located on the property of Naval Air Station Pensacola, which is on EPA's National Priorities List. The closure of this depot will require that all hazardous industrial materials and waste be removed. Generation of hazardous wastes and pollutants will be eliminated, as will air emissions, which will result in air emission "credits".

Naval Air Station Barbers Point, Hawaii

Recommendation: Close the Naval Air Station (NAS) Barbers Point and relocate its aircraft along with their dedicated personnel and equipment support to Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS), Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii and NAS Whidbey Island, Washington. Retain the family housing as needed for multi-service use.

Justification: The NAS Barbers Point is recommended for closure because its capacity is excess to that required to support the reduced force levels contained in the DoD Force Structure Plan. The analysis of required capacity supports only one naval air station in Hawaii. NAS Barbers Point has a lower military value than MCAS Kaneohe Bay and its assets can be readily redistributed to other existing air stations. By maintaining operations at the MCAS, Kaneohe Bay, we retained additional capacity that air station provides in supporting ground forces. With the uncertainties posed in overseas basing MCAS Kaneohe Bay provides the flexibility to support future military operations for both Navy and Marine Corps and is of greater military value. In an associated move the F-18 and CH-46 squadrons at MCAS Kaneohe Bay will move to NAS Miramar to facilitate the relocation of the NAS Barbers Point squadrons. Finally the Department of the Navy will dispose of the land and facilities at NAS Barbers Point and any proceeds will be used to defray base closure expenses.

Return On Investment: This recommendation was considered as part of a package that included Pacific operational air stations. The COBRA data below applies to the operational air stations on the West Coast and in Hawaii, as follows: NAS Barbers Point, MCAS Kaneohe Bay, MCAS El Toro and NAS Miramar. The total estimated one-time costs for the recommendations are $898.5 million. Annual recurring savings are $173.9 million with an immediate return on investment. The Net Present Value of the costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $1374.2 million. In addition this package avoids approximately $600 million in military construction at MCAS 29 Palms which is required to implement the 1991 Base Closure Commission's recommendation to close MCAS Tustin.

Impacts: The closure of NAS Barbers Point will have an impact on the local economy. The proposed potential employment loss (both direct and indirect) is 1.9 percent of the employment base of the Honolulu, Hawaii, Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. There is no significant community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation. There will be no significant environmental impacts resulting from this action. Hazardous waste generation and pollutants will be eliminated. This closure will remove special use air space restrictions (such as military operating areas) as well as elevated noise levels and air emissions. Ongoing environmental clean-up efforts will continue until completed.

Naval Air Station, Glenview, Illinois

Recommendation: Close the Naval Air Station (NAS), Glenview and relocate its aircraft and associated personnel, equipment and support to Navy Reserve, National Guard and other activities. Family housing located at NAS Glenview will be retained to meet existing and new requirements of the nearby Naval Training Center (NTC), Great Lakes. The Recruiting District, Chicago will be relocated to NTC Great Lakes. The Marine Corps Reserve Center activities will relocate as appropriate to Dam Neck, Virginia, Green Bay, Wisconsin, Stewart Army National Guard Facility, New Windsor, New York and NAS, Atlanta, Georgia.

Justification: Naval air forces are being reduced consistent with the fleet reductions in the DoD Force Structure Plan. Projected force levels for both active and reserve aviation elements leave the Department with significant excess capacity in the reserve air station category. Closure of NAS Glenview eliminates excess capacity at a base with a very low military value whose assets can be redistributed into more economical and efficient operations. This closure, combined with three others in this category, results in maximum reduction of excess capacity while increasing the average military value of the remaining reserve air stations. In arriving at the recommendation to close NAS Glenview, a specific analysis was conducted to ensure that there was demographic support for purposes of force recruiting in the areas to which the reserve aircraft are being relocated.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for the recommendation are $14.1 million. Annual recurring savings are $31 million with an immediate return on investment. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $313.4 million.

Impacts: The closure of NAS Glenview will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss (both direct and indirect) is 0.1 percent of the employment base of the Chicago Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. There is no significant community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation. There will be no significant environmental impacts resulting from this action. Generation of hazardous wastes and pollutants will be eliminated. In addition, this closure will remove special use air space restrictions (such as military operations areas and military training areas), and reduce noise levels and air emissions.

Naval Electronic Centers

Recommendation: Close Naval Electronics Systems Engineering Center (NESEC) St. Inigoes, Maryland, disestablish NESEC Charleston, South Carolina and Naval Electronics Security Systems Engineering Center (NESSEC), Washington, DC. Consolidate the Centers into an East Coast NESEC at Portsmouth, Virginia. The ATC/ACLS facility at St. Inigoes and the Aegis Radio Room Laboratory will remain in place and will be transferred to Naval Air Systems Command.

Justification: This recommendation was rejected by the 1991 DoD Base Closure and Realignment Commission. In doing so, the Commission stated that DoD had failed to explore other alternative sites and because DoD failed to address asserted problems at Portsmouth with testing of radars and communication equipment. Several new factors, contributed to the renewal of this recommendation.

The DoD Force Structure Plan shows a significant further decrease in force structure from that in 1991, giving rise to additional excess capacity. The facilities at St. Inigoes, Maryland, once NESEC St. Inigoes relocates to Portsmouth, would be available to support the major relocation to the Patuxent River complex of the Naval Air Systems Command and several of its subordinate organizations. This move results in both substantial organizational efficiencies and economies and is a significant element of the Navy's compliance with the DoD policy to move activities out of leased space in the NCR into DoD owned facilities. The Portsmouth consolidation includes NESSEC Washington, DC resulting in an additional relocation from leased space in the NCR into DoD owned facilities. The Portsmouth consolidation also achieves a major reduction in excess capacity for these activities and with this consolidation in Portsmouth, the Navy Management Support Office can be consolidated at this Center. Without the Portsmouth consolidation, the benefits resulting from the synergy of consolidating the three centers would not be realized, and the reduction in excess capacity would be adversely impacted.

The Portsmouth consolidation utilizes as the magnet site for this consolidation the installation with the highest military value of all activities in the cluster. A review of the certified data call responses indicates that one of the reasons for this military value rating is NESEC Portsmouth's current capability to perform a broad range of testing functions on a wide variety of communications and radar systems, including the Submarine Broadcast System, Relocatable Over-the-Horizon Radar, Tactical Secure Voice, and the AN/SLQ-32(V) 1/2/3/4/5. At its Fleet Engineering Support Center is a completely integrated shipboard communications system that contains a sample of every communications receiver, transmitter, data link and ancillary terminal hardware in the LF through UHF frequency range. The

radar systems testing capability is enhanced by the AN/SSQ-74(V) Radar and Communications Signal Simulator with its associated antenna farm. These capabilities, particularly when joined with those of the other activities in this consolidation, gives the Navy a most formidable technical center which, because of the consolidation, will be able to function more economically and efficiently than these activities could if separate.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this recommendation are $147.3 million. Annual recurring savings are $32.3 million with a return on investment in three years. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $123.8 million.

Impacts: The closure, disestablishment and relocation, as appropriate, of these Naval technical centers will have impacts on the local economies. The projected potential employment losses (both direct and indirect) are 1.6 percent of the employment base of the Charleston, SC Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) assuming no economic recovery; 11.9 percent of the employment base of St. Mary's County, Maryland, except that, because of other relocations into this county, there will only be a net 1.8 percent decrease in employment; 0.03 percent of the employment base of the Washington, DC, MSA assuming no economic recovery; and 0.2 percent of the employment base of the Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, Virginia, MSA assuming no economic recovery. The consolidation at NESSEC, Portsmouth will have a positive impact on the environment as a source of pollution will be eliminated. Environmental mitigation and restoration will continue until completed.

Naval Air Station Meridian, Mississippi

Recommendation: Close Naval Air Station (NAS) Meridian. Relocate advanced strike training to Naval Air Station Kingsville, Texas. Relocate intermediate strike training and Naval Technical Training Center to NAS Pensacola, Florida.

Justification: Projected reductions contained in the Department of Defense Force Structure Plan require a substantial decrease in training air station capacity. When considering air space and facilities of all types of support aviation training, there is about twice the capacity required to perform the mission. The training conducted at the Naval Air Station, Meridian can be consolidated with similar training at the Naval Air Station, Kingsville and the Naval Air Station, Pensacola. This results in an economy and efficiency of operations which enhances the military value of the training and places training aircraft in proximity to over-water air space and potential berthing sites for carriers being used in training evolutions. Currently, for example, pilots training in Meridian fly to the Naval Air Station, Pensacola in order to do carrier landing training. The closure of Meridian and the accompanying closure of the Naval Air Station, Memphis, results in centralized aviation training functions at bases with a higher average military value than that possessed by the training air stations before closure. Both the Naval Air Station, Kingsville and the Naval Air Station, Pensacola have higher military value than the Naval Air Station, Meridian. The consolidation of the Naval Technical Training Center with its parent command, the Chief of Naval Education and Training, will provide for improvement in the management and efficiency of the training establishment and enhance its military value to the Navy.

Return On Investment: The total estimated one-time costs for both NAS Meridian and NAS Memphis recommendations are $274.1M. Annual recurring savings for both actions are $82.2M with a return on investment in two years. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is $481.1M.

Impact: The closure of NAS Meridian will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 12.8 percent of the local employment base in Lauderdale County, assuming no economic recovery. There is no significant environmental impact at NAS Meridian as a result of this closure. Environmental cleanup will continue until complete. Relocation of advanced strike training to NAS Kingsville will result in additional noise impacts in the direction of the city of Kingsville. This may require adoption of noise abatement procedures until the ultimate transition of the TA-4 aircraft to the new T-45 which will significantly reduce noise impacts. Noise impacts will also be increased by relocation of intermediate strike training to NAS Pensacola and will require prudent management of aircraft operations to mitigate this impact on the local community.

Naval Air Station, South Weymouth, Massachusetts

Recommendation: Close Naval Air Station (NAS), South Weymouth and relocate its aircraft and associated personnel, equipment and support to Naval Air Stations Brunswick, Maine and New Orleans, Louisiana, Naval Station Mayport, Florida. The Marine Corps Reserve Center activities will relocate to Dam Neck, Virginia, Johnstown, Pennsylvania, Camp Pendleton, California, and NAS Willow Grove, Pennsylvania.

Justification: Naval air forces are being reduced consistent with fleet reductions in the DoD Force Structure Plan. Projected force levels for both active and reserve aviation elements leave the Department with significant excess capacity in the reserve air station category. The greater operational utility of active air stations and the decision to rely on reserve aviation elements in support of active operating forces place a higher military value on locating reserve aviation elements on active operating air bases to the extent possible. Closure of NAS South Weymouth allows the relocation of reserve P-3's to the major P-3 active operating base at NAS Brunswick, ME and distributes other assets to the active operating base at Mayport, FL and to a reserve air station with a higher military value. In arriving at the recommendation to close NAS South Weymouth, a specific analysis was conducted to ensure that there was demographic support for purposes of force recruiting in the areas to which the reserve aircraft are being relocated.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for the recommendation are $23.0 million. Annual recurring savings are $25.9 million with an immediate return on investment. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $252.1 million.

Impacts: The closure of NAS South Weymouth will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss (both direct and indirect) is 0.1 percent of the employment base of the Boston-Lawrence-Salem-Lowell, Massachusetts, Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. There is no significant community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation. There will be no significant environmental impacts resulting from this action. Generation of hazardous wastes and pollutants will be eliminated. In addition, this closure will remove special use air space restrictions (such as military operations areas and military training routes), and reduce noise levels and air emissions.

Naval Station, Staten Island, New York

Recommendation: Close Naval Station Staten Island. Relocate its ships along with their dedicated personnel, equipment and support to Naval Stations, Norfolk, Virginia and Mayport, Florida. Disposition of minor tenants is as follows: Ship intermediate Maintenance Activity, New York relocates to Earle, New Jersey and Norfolk, Virginia; Recruiting District, New York disestablishes; Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Conversion and Repair (SUPSHIP), Brooklyn Detachment disestablishes.

Justification: The berthing capacity of Naval Station Staten Island is excess to the capacity required to support the DoD Force Structure Plan. A comprehensive analysis of naval station berthing capacity was performed with the goal of reducing excess capacity to the maximum extent possible while maintaining the overall military value of the remaining naval stations. To provide berthing to support projected force structure, the resulting mix of naval stations was configured to satisfy specific mission requirements, including: 100 percent aircraft carrier berthing in each fleet; ammunition ships at ESQD-approved berthing; one SSN/SSBN unique base complex per fleet; and maintenance of the Norfolk and San Diego fleet concentrations. The ships currently berthed at Naval Station Staten Island can be relocated to bases with higher military value. This closure, combined with other recommended closures and realignments in the Atlantic Fleet, results in the maximum reduction of excess capacity while increasing the average military value of the remaining Atlantic Fleet bases.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time savings for this closure exceed one-time costs by $1.7 million. Annual recurring savings are $58.5 million with an immediate return on investment. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $660.9 million.

Impacts: The closure of Naval Station Staten Island will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 0.1 percent of the local employment base in the New York Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. There is no significant community infrastructure impact at either closing or receiving locations. This closure will eliminate the generation of hazardous wastes and the requirement to eliminate the hazardous material conforming storage facility. Ongoing environmental cleanup will continue as part of the closure process. There are no significant environmental impacts at either Naval Station Mayport or Naval Station Norfolk.

Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Recommendation: Close the Aviation Supply Office (ASO), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and relocate necessary personnel, equipment and support to the Ship Parts Control Center (SPCC), Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania.

Justification: The reductions in the DoD Force Structure Plan equate to a significant workload reduction for the Navy's inventory control points. Since there is excess capacity in this category the Navy decided to consolidate their two inventory control points at one location. A companion consideration was the relocation of the Naval Supply Systems Command from its present location in leased space in the National Capital Region, to a location at which it could be collocated with major subordinate organizations. This major consolidation of a headquarters with its operational components can be accomplished at SPCC, Mechanicsburg with a minimum of construction and rehabilitation. The end result is a significantly more efficient and economical organization.

Return On Investment: This realignment was considered as part of a larger group of moves and the COBRA data set out below includes the following realignments from the National Capital Region and Philadelphia to SPCC Mechanicsburg: Naval Supply Systems Command, Aviation Supply Office, Defense Printing Systems Management Office and Food Service Systems Office. Total estimated one-time costs for the recommendation are $88.9 million. Annual recurring savings are $20.5 million with a return on investment in one year. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $102.8 million.

Impacts: The closure of this inventory control point will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss (both direct and indirect) is 0.2 percent of the employment base of the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. There is no significant community infrastructure impact at the receiving installation. The closure of ASO will have a positive impact on the environment since a source of potential hazardous wastes and pollutants will be eliminated. Environmental mitigation and restoration will continue until complete.

Naval Shipyard, Charleston, South Carolina

Recommendation: Close the Naval Shipyard (NSY) Charleston.

Justification: NSY Charleston's capacity is excess to that required to support the number of ships in the DoD Force Structure Plan. An analysis of naval shipyard capacity was performed with a goal of reducing excess capacity to the maximum extent possible while maintaining the overall military value of the remaining shipyards. The closure of NSY Charleston, when combined with the recommended closure of NSY Mare Island, California, results in the maximum reduction of excess capacity, and its workload can readily be absorbed by the remaining yards. The elimination of another shipyard performing nuclear work would reduce this capability below the minimum capacity required to support this critical area. The closure of NSY Charleston, in combination with Mare Island NSY, allows the elimination of a greater amount of excess capacity while maintaining the overall value of the remaining shipyards at a higher military value level than that of the current configuration of shipyards. Other options either reduced capacity below that required to support the approved force levels, eliminated specific capabilities needed to support mission requirements or resulted in a lower military value for this group of activities.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this closure are $246.7 million. Annual recurring savings are $66.2 million with a return on investment in one year. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty-year period is a savings of $385.3 million.

Impact: The closure of NSY Charleston will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 5.2 percent of the local employment base in the Charleston Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), assuming no economic recovery. Other 1993 closure and realignment recommendations bring the total impact on the Charleston MSA to 15 percent. There is no significant community infrastructure impact at any receiving location resulting from this closure. Generation of hazardous wastes and pollutants will be eliminated. Currently, programmed environmental projects will be completed as part of the closure actions, which will also eliminate the need to operate the hazardous waste facilities and to do annual dredging.

Naval Station Charleston, South Carolina

Recommendation: Close Naval Station (NS), Charleston and relocate assigned ships to Naval Stations, Norfolk, Virginia; Mayport, Florida; Pascagoula, Mississippi; Ingleside, Texas and Submarine Base, Kings Bay, Georgia. Appropriate personnel, equipment and support, to include the drydock, will be relocated with the ships. Disposition of major tenants is as follows: Planning, Estimating, Repair and Alterations (PERA) relocates to Portsmouth, Virginia; the Naval Investigative Service Regional Office disestablishes; Ship Intermediate Maintenance Activity, Charleston disestablishes, and the Naval Reserve Center and REDCOM 7 relocate to leased space in the Charleston area; Fleet and Mine Warfare Training Center relocates to NS Ingleside, Fleet Training Center Mayport, and Fleet Training Center Norfolk; Submarine Training Facility Charleston disestablishes. Family housing located within the Charleston Navy complex will be retained as necessary to support the nearby Naval Weapons Station Charleston.

Justification: The piers and maintenance activity at NS Charleston are excess to the capacity required to support the DoD Force Structure Plan. A comprehensive analysis of naval station berthing capacity was performed with a goal of reducing excess capacity to the maximum extent while maintaining the overall military value of the remaining naval stations. To provide berthing to support projected force structure, the resulting mix of naval stations was configured to satisfy specific mission requirements, including: 100 percent aircraft carrier berthing in each fleet; ammunition ships at ESQD-approved berthing; one SSN/SSBN unique base complex per fleet; and maintenance of the Norfolk and San Diego fleet concentrations as part of the solution. The berths at the NS Charleston are excess to Navy requirements. The relocation of the 21 ships currently based at NS Charleston will allow the closure of this naval base and eliminate almost half of the excess berthing capacity in bases supporting the Atlantic Fleet. This realignment, combined with other recommended closures and realignments in the Atlantic Fleet results in the maximum reduction of excess capacity while increasing average military value of the remaining Atlantic Fleet Bases.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this recommendation are $185.0M. Annual recurring savings are $92.6M with an immediate return on investment. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $748.1M.

Impacts: The closure of this naval station will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential loss (both direct and indirect) is 7.0 percent of the employment base in the Charleston Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), assuming no economic recovery. Other 1993 closure and realignment recommendations bring the total impact on this MSA, assuming no

economic recovery, to 15 percent. There is no known community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation. There is no significant environmental impact resulting from this closure. Environmental cleanup will be continued until complete.

Naval Air Station, Dallas, Texas

Recommendation: Close the Naval Air Station (NAS), Dallas and relocate its aircraft and associated personnel, equipment and support to Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth, Texas. The following Navy and Marine Corps Reserve Centers relocate to Carswell Air Force Base: Naval Reserve Center, Dallas, Marine Corp Reserve Center, Dallas, Marine Corps Reserve Center (Wing) Dallas, and REDCOM 11.

Justification: Naval Air forces are being reduced consistent with the fleet reductions in the DoD Force Structure Plan. Projected force levels reflected for both active and reserve aviation elements leave the Navy with significant excess capacity in the reserve air station category. Closure of Naval Air Station, Dallas and reconstitution at Carswell Air Force Base provides the reserves with a significantly superior air base. The resulting air station, with Air Force reserve squadrons now as tenants, will remove the operational difficulties currently experienced at the Naval Air Station, Dallas, including flight conflicts with the civilian airport. This closure, combined with three others in this category, results in the maximum reduction of excess capacity in reserve air stations while increasing the average military value of the remaining bases in this category.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for the recommendation are $24.0 million. Annual recurring savings are $5.2 million with a return on investment in five years. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $30.8 million.

Impacts: The closure of NAS Dallas will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss (both direct and indirect) is 0.5 percent of the employment base of the Dallas, Texas Metropolitan Statistical Area assuming no economic recovery. There is no known community infrastructure impact at the receiving installation. There will be no significant environmental impacts as a result of this action. Generation of hazardous waste and pollutants will be eliminated. The hazardous waste storage facility operated by NAS Dallas will have to be closed in accordance with the requirements of the Part B permit. In addition, this closure will remove special use air space restrictions (such as military operating areas), and reduce noise levels and air emissions.

Naval Aviation Depot Norfolk, Virginia

Recommendation Close Naval Aviation Depot (NADEP), Norfolk and relocate repair capability as necessary to other depot maintenance activities. This relocation may include personnel, equipment and support. The Depot workload will move to other depot maintenance activities, including the private sector.

Justification: Naval Aviation Depot Norfolk is recommended for closure because its capacity is excess to that required to support the DoD Force Structure Plan. Projected reductions require an almost 50 percent reduction in capacity in the Navy aviation depots. In determining the mix of aviation depots which would achieve the maximum reduction in excess capacity, the Navy determined that there must be at least one aviation depot at a fleet concentration on each coast. The work performed at NADEP, Norfolk can be performed at other aviation maintenance activities, including the private sector. While the military value of the Naval Aviation Depot, Norfolk was not substantially less than that of the Naval Aviation Depots at Cherry Point and Jacksonville, those NADEPs possess unique features and capabilities which required their retention. The closure of NADEP Norfolk will reduce excess capacity in this category and maintain or increase the average military value of the remaining depots.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for the recommendation are $172.5 million. Annual recurring savings are $108.2 million with an immediate return on investment. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $748.5 million.

Impacts: The closure of the NADEP Norfolk will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential loss (both direct and indirect) is 1.9 percent of the employment base of the Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, Virginia Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) assuming no economic recovery. However, because of other closures and realignments into this area, there will be a net 0.7 percent increase in employment. There is no known community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation. There are no significant environmental impacts occasioned by this closure. Generation of hazardous wastes and pollutants will be eliminated, as will air emissions, which will result in air emission "credits".

Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut

Recommendation: Realign Naval Submarine Base (NSB), New London by terminating its mission to homeport ships. Relocate berthed ships, their personnel, associated equipment and other support to the Submarine Base, Kings Bay, Georgia and the Naval Station, Norfolk, Virginia. This relocation is to include a floating drydock. Piers, waterfront facilities, and related property shall be retained by the Navy at New London, Connecticut. The Nuclear Submarine Support Facility, a major tenant, relocates to Kings Bay, Georgia and Norfolk, Virginia; and another major tenant, the Nuclear Power Training Unit, disestablishes.

Justification: Naval Submarine Base, New London's capacity is excess to that required to support the number of ships reflected in the DoD Force Structure Plan. A comprehensive analysis of naval station berthing capacity was performed with a goal of reducing excess capacity to the maximum extent possible while maintaining the overall military value of the remaining naval stations. To provide berthing to support the projected force structure, the resulting mix of naval stations was configured to satisfy specific mission requirements, including: 100 percent aircraft carrier berthing in each fleet; ammunition ships at ESQD-approved berthing; one SSN/SSBN unique base complex per fleet; and maintenance of the Norfolk and San Diego fleet concentrations. With a reduction in ships, the Navy requires one submarine base per Fleet. In view of the capacity at the Submarine Base, Kings Bay and the Naval Station, Norfolk, the submarines based at New London can be relocated to activities with a higher military value. The education and training missions being performed at the Submarine Base, New London will continue to be performed there and the Navy will retain piers, waterfront facilities and related property. This realignment, combined with other recommended closures and realignments in the Atlantic Fleet, results in the maximum reduction of excess capacity while increasing the average military value of the remaining Atlantic Fleet bases.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this realignment are $260 million. Annual recurring savings are $74.6 million with an immediate return on investment. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $502.7 million.

Impacts: The realignment of Naval Submarine Base, New London will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss (both direct and indirect) in the New London, CT-Norwich, CT-Rhode Island Metropolitan Statistical Area is 7.4 percent of the employment base, assuming no economic recovery. Potential community infrastructure impact was identified at Submarine Base, Kings Bay, Georgia, relating primarily to schools and roads. Costs of remediating these impacts were included in the return on investment calculations. This closure will result in a reduction in the generation of

hazardous wastes, which, because Naval Submarine Base, New London is on the National Priorities List, will have a positive impact on the on-going efforts to clean up the site. There will be no other significant environmental impacts from this closure.

1ST Marine Corps District
Garden City, New York

Recommendation: Close the 1st Marine District, Garden City, New York and relocate necessary personnel, equipment and support to the Defense Distribution Region East, New Cumberland, Pennsylvania. The Defense Contract Management Area Office, a present tenant in the facility occupied by this activity as its host, will remain in place and assume responsibility for this facility. The Marine Corps Reserve Center, Garden City will relocate to Fort Hamilton, New York.

Justification: The reductions in force structure require a reduction of capacity in administrative activities. Consolidation of this activity into a joint services organization will enhance its ability to discharge its mission most effectively and economically.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for the recommendation are $6.3 million. Annual recurring savings are $1 million with a return on investment in six years. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $2.8 million.

Impacts: The closure and relocation of this activity will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss (both direct and indirect) is 0.01 percent of the employment base of the Nassau-Suffolk, Metropolitan Statistical Area assuming no economic recovery. There is no known community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation. There are no environmental impacts occasioned by this closure and realignment. Any necessary environmental clean-ups will continue until competed.

Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, Rhode Island

Recommendation: Realign the Naval Education and Training Center (NETC) Newport and terminate the Center's mission to berth ships. Relocate the ships to Naval Station Mayport, Florida and Naval Station Norfolk, Virginia. Piers, waterfront facilities and related property shall be retained by NETC Newport. The Education and Training Center will remain to satisfy its education and training mission.

Justification: The piers and maintenance activity associated with NETC Newport are excess to the capacity required to support the DoD Force Structure Plan. A comprehensive analysis of naval station berthing capacity was performed with a goal of reducing excess capacity to the maximum extent possible while maintaining the overall military value of the remaining naval stations. To provide berthing to support the projected force structure, the resulting mix of naval stations was configured to satisfy specific mission requirements, including: 100 percent aircraft carrier berthing in each fleet; ammunition ships at ESQD-approved berthing; one SSN/SSBN unique base complex per fleet; and maintenance of the Norfolk and San Diego fleet concentrations. NETC Newport currently berths five ships which can be absorbed at other homeports with a higher military value. This realignment, combined with other recommended closures and realignments in the Atlantic Fleet, results in the maximum reduction of excess capacity while increasing the average military value of the remaining Atlantic Fleet bases.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this realignment are $23.5 million. Annual recurring savings are $4.3 million with a return on investment in two years. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $20.3 million.

Impacts: The realignment of NETC Newport will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 3.0 percent of the local employment base in Newport County, assuming no economic recovery. There is no known community infrastructure impact at any receiving location. Realignment of NETC Newport will eliminate sources of pollution and remove operational and future developmental constraints such as explosive safety arcs and electromagnetic radiation hazard areas. There are no significant environmental impacts at either Naval Station Mayport or Naval Station Norfolk.

Naval Air Station Memphis, Tennessee

Recommendation: Realign Naval Air Station (NAS) Memphis by terminating the flying mission and relocating its reserve squadrons to Carswell AFB, Texas. Relocate the Naval Air Technical Training Center to NAS Pensacola, Florida. The Bureau of Naval Personnel, currently in Washington DC, will be relocated to NAS Memphis as part of a separate recommendation.

Justification: Naval aviator requirements are decreasing as a result of carrier air wing and fleet reductions consistent with the DoD Force Structure Plan. The NAS Memphis capacity is excess to that required to train the number of student aviators required to meet fleet needs. The Navy analyzed its training air stations with a goal of reducing excess capacity to the maximum extent consistent with the decreasing throughput of students. Any remaining mix of air stations needed, at a minimum, to maintain the overall military value of the remaining bases, while allowing continuance of key mission requirements and maximized efficiency. These factors included availability of training airspace, outlying fields and access to overwater training. The inland location of NAS Memphis and lack of training airspace make it a primary candidate for closure. It's realignment combined with the recommended closure of NAS Meridian, Mississippi, reduces excess capacity while allowing consolidation of naval air training around the two air stations with the highest military value. The resulting configuration increases the average military value of the remaining training air stations and maximizes efficiency through restructuring around the two hubs, thus increasing the effectiveness of aviation training. Relocation of the Naval Air Technical Training Center fills excess capacity created by the closure of the Naval Aviation Depot and the Naval Supply Center at NAS Pensacola.

Return On Investment: The total estimated one-time costs for both the NAS Meridian and NAS Memphis recommendations are $274.1 million. Annual recurring savings for both actions are $82.2 million with a return on investment in two years. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $481.1 millon.

Impact: The realignment of NAS Memphis will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 3.1 percent of the local employment base in the Memphis Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), assuming no economic recovery. It should be noted, however, that because of other 1993 realignment actions into this MSA, the net decrease is 2.2 percent. Realignment of NAS Memphis will reduce noise impacts and hazardous wastes generation. It will also remove special use airspace restrictions. This realignment has no significant environmental or community impacts at either NAS Pensacola or Carswell AFB.

Naval Civil Engineering Laboratory (NCEL)
Port Hueneme, California

Recommendation: Close this technical center and realign necessary functions, personnel, equipment, and support at the Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, California.

Justification: This technical center is recommended for closure because its capacity is excess to that required by the DoD Force Structure Plan. There is excess capacity in this category based on a comparison of budgeted workload during the period 1986-1995 and the FY 1995 budgeted workload. A review of the Navy budget displays a clear decline in the period 1995-1999. Thus, as the work declines, the excess capacity increases thereby requiring a reduction in facilities and personnel. The technical centers throughout the Department of the Navy currently have significant excess capacity as these technical centers were established and sized to support significantly higher naval force levels and require resource levels greatly in excess of those projected if all resources are to be fully employed. Given this excess capacity and the imbalance with force and resource levels, it is imperative to realign and compress wherever possible so that the remaining technical centers will have the greater military value to the Department of the Navy. The Department of the Navy will dispose of this property and any proceeds will be used to defray base closure expenses.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this recommendation are $27.0 million. Annual recurring savings are $7.4 million with a return on investment in two years. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $37.2 million.

Impacts: The closure of this activity will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect is 0.04 percent of the employment base in this Metropolitan Statistical Area assuming no economic recovery. This closure will have a positive impact on the environment as a source of pollution will be eliminated. Environmental mitigation and restoration will continue until completed.

Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Western Engineering Field Division
San Bruno, California

Recommendation: Realign the Western Engineering Field Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC), San Bruno, California. Retain in place necessary personnel, equipment and support as a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Engineering Field Activity under the management of the Southwestern Field Division, NAVFAC, San Diego, California.

Justification: The reduction in the force structure in the DoD Force Structure Plan and the closure of major naval activities in the San Francisco Bay area requires the realignment of this activity. The activity's capacity to handle NAVFAC's considerable responsibilities in dealing with environmental matters arising out of the 1993 round of base closures will remain in the same geographic area. The activity presently has such capacity. Retaining it for this purpose is a more economical and efficient alternative than relocating it to San Diego and then handling on-site problems on a travel status.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for the recommendation are $0.8 million. Annual recurring savings are $1.3 million with an immediate return on investment. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $8.0 million.

Impacts: The realignment of this naval activity will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss (both direct and indirect) is 0.01 percent of the employment base of the San Francisco, California, Metropolitan Statistical Area assuming no economic recovery. There is no known community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation. There are no significant environmental impacts occasioned by this realignment. Any necessary environmental clean-ups will continue until completed.

Planning, Estimating, Repair and Alteration Centers (PERA)

Recommendation: Disestablish the following four technical centers and relocate necessary functions, personnel, equipment, and support at the Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Conversion and Repair, San Diego, California, Portsmouth, Virginia and Newport News, Virginia:

(PERA)-(CV), Bremerton, Washington,
(PERA)-(Surface) Atlantic, Norfolk, Virginia,
(PERA)-(Surface) Pacific, San Francisco, California,
(PERA)-(Surface) (HQ), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Justification: These technical centers are recommended for disestablishment because their capacity is excess to that required by the DoD Force Structure Plan. There is excess capacity in this category based on a comparison of budgeted workload during the period 1986-1995 and the FY 1995 budgeted workload. A review of the Navy budget displays a clear decline in the period 1995-1999. Thus, as the work declines, the excess capacity increases thereby requiring a reduction in facilities and personnel. The technical centers throughout the Department of the Navy currently have significant excess capacity as these technical centers were established and sized to support significantly higher naval force levels and require resource levels greatly in excess of those projected if all resources are to be fully employed. Given this excess capacity and the imbalance with force and resource levels, it is imperative to realign and compress wherever possible so that the remaining technical centers will have the greater military value to the Department of the Navy.

Return On Investment: Estimated one-time costs of disestablishing PERA (CV) are $6.3 million. Annual recurring savings are $0.7 million with a return on investment in 12 years. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of 0.7 million. Combined one-time costs for disestablishing the other three PERAs (Surface) are $8.8 million. Annual recurring savings are $2.3 million with a return on investment in four years. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $13.7 million.

Impacts: Disestablishing the PERAs will have an impact on the local economies in each locality. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect for each locality is as follows:

0.4 percent in the Puget Sound, WA, SMA
0.01 percent in the Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News SMA
0.09 percent in the Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA, SMA
0.02 percent in the Philadelphia, PA-New Jersey, PSMA

Disestablishing these centers will have a positive impact on the environment as a source of pollution will be eliminated.

Public Works Center, San Francisco, California

Recommendation: Disestablish the Public Works Center (PWC) San Francisco.

Justification: PWC San Francisco's capacity is excess to that required by the DoD Force Structure Plan and, due to other Navy closures and realignments, its principal customer base has been eliminated.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this recommendation are $37.5 million. Annual savings are $27.1 million with an immediate return on investment. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over twenty year period is a savings of $180.2 million.

Impacts: Disestablishment of PWC San Francisco will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 0.3 percent of the employment base in the Oakland Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), assuming no economic recovery. Other 1993 closure and realignment recommendations bring the total impact on the Oakland MSA to 4.9 percent. The disestablishment of PWC will have a positive impact on the environment as a source of pollution will be eliminated. Environmental mitigation and restoration will continue until completed.

Naval Hospital, Orlando, Florida

Recommendation: Close the Naval Hospital, Orlando and relocate certain military and civilian personnel to other Naval Hospitals.

Justification: Naval Hospitals are situated and their size determined for location near operating forces whose personnel will require medical support in numbers significant enough to mandate a medical facility as large as a hospital. Given the extensive use of CHAMPUS, any Naval Hospital closure must be predicated upon the elimination of the forces which created a demand for the presence of a Naval Hospital in the first instance. The Naval Training Center, Orlando which was supported by the Naval Hospital, Orlando is being recommended for closure. Accordingly, the operating force support previously provided by the Naval Hospital, Orlando is no longer required and closure follows the decision to close the Naval Training Center.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this recommendation are $51.3 million. Annual recurring savings are $8.1 million with a return on investment in six years. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $21.9 million.

Impacts: The closure of Naval Hospital, Orlando will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 0.4 percent of the employment base in the Orlando, Florida Metropolitan Statistic Area, assuming no economic recovery. The closure of the Naval Hospital will have a positive impact on the environment as a source of pollution will be eliminated. Environmental mitigation and restoration will continue until completed.

Naval Supply Center, Pensacola, Florida

Recommendation: Disestablish the Naval Supply Center (NSC) Pensacola.

Justification: NSC Pensacola's capacity is excess to the requirements of the DoD Force Structure Plan. The principal customer of NSC Pensacola, the Naval Aviation Depot, Pensacola is also recommended for closure. The workload of NSC Pensacola will move with its customer's workload to receiving bases.

Return on Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this recommendation are $7.9 million. Annual recurring savings are $6.7 million with an immediate return on investment. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $62.8 million.

Impacts: The disestablishment of NSC Pensacola will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 0.3 percent of the employment base in the Pensacola Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), assuming no economic recovery. Other 1993 closure and realignment recommendations bring the total impact on the Pensacola MSA to a net gain of 4.3 percent. The disestablishment of NSC Pensacola will have a positive impact on the environment as a source of potential hazardous wastes and pollutants will be eliminated. Environmental mitigation and restoration will continue until completed.

Naval Surface Warfare Center Detachment
Annapolis, Maryland

Recommendation: Disestablish the Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC), (Carderock) Annapolis, Maryland, and relocate the necessary functions, personnel, equipment and support to the Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC)-Carderock, Philadelphia Detachment, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and NSWC-Carderock, Bethesda, Maryland.

Justification: This technical center is recommended for disestablishment because its capacity is excess to that required by the DoD Force Structure Plan. There is excess capacity in this category based on a comparison of budgeted workload during the period 1986-1995 and the FY 1995 budgeted workload. A review of the Navy budget displays a clear decline in the period 1995-1999. Thus, as the work declines, the excess capacity increases thereby requiring a reduction in facilities and personnel. The technical centers throughout the Department of the Navy currently have significant excess capacity as these technical centers were established and sized to support significantly higher naval force levels and require resource levels greatly in excess of those projected if all resources are to be fully employed. Given this excess capacity and the imbalance with force and resource levels, it is imperative to realign and compress wherever possible so that the remaining technical centers will have the greater military value to the Department of the Navy.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this recommendation are $24.8 million. Annual recurring savings are $7.8 million with a return on investment in three years. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $30.8 million.

Impacts: The disestablishment of NSWC-Carderock, Annapolis Detachment will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect is 0.05 percent of the employment base in this Metropolitan Statistical Area assuming no economic recovery. The disestablishment of NSWC-Carderock will have a positive impact on the environment as a source of pollution will be eliminated. Environmental mitigation and restoration will continue until completed.

Navy Radio Transmission Facility, Annapolis, Maryland

Recommendation: Disestablish the Navy Radio Transmission Facility (NRTF), Annapolis. The Navy shall retain the real property on which this facility resides.

Justification: This action is recommended to eliminate redundancy in geographic coverage in Naval telecommunications. Projected reductions contained in the DoD Force Structure Plan support a decrease in telecommunications capacity. South Atlantic VLF communications coverage is duplicated by the NRTF Annapolis and NCTS Puerto Rico, and the Mid-Atlantic VLF by NRTF Annapolis and NRTF Cutler, Maine. Since both the Puerto Rico and the Maine facilities also are the sole coverage for another geographic area, and since NRTF Annapolis is not, it could be disestablished without eliminating coverage. The property on which this the activity has been sited will be retained by the Navy to support educational requirements at the Naval Academy.

Return on Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this recommendation are $0.5 million. Annual recurring savings are $0.1 million with an immediate return on investment. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $6.4 million.

Impacts: There will be no net change in employment as a result of this action. The current staffing is scheduled for elimination as a result of planned force structure changes. There is no significant impact on the environment resulting from this closure.

Sea Automated Data Systems Activity (SEAADSA)
Indian Head, Maryland

Recommendation: Disestablish the Sea Automated Data Systems Activity (SEAADSA) and relocate necessary functions, personnel, equipment, and support at Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC) Indian Head, Maryland.

Justification: This technical center is recommended for disestablishment because its capacity is excess to that required by the DoD Force Structure Plan. There is excess capacity in this category based on a comparison of budgeted workload during the period 1986-1995 and the FY 1995 budget workload. A review of the Navy budget displays a clear decline in the period 1995-1999. Thus, as the work declines, the excess capacity increases thereby requiring a reduction in facilities and personnel. The technical centers throughout the Department of the Navy currently have significant excess capacity as these technical centers were established and sized to support significantly higher naval force levels and require resource levels greatly in excess of those projected if all resources are to be fully employed. Given this excess capacity and the imbalance with force and resource levels, it is imperative to realign and compress wherever possible so that the remaining technical centers will have the greater military value to the Department of the Navy.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this recommendation are $0.1 million. Annual recurring savings are $0.5 million with an immediate return on investment. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $3.4 million.

Impacts: Disestablishing of SEAADSA will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect is less than 0.01 percent of the employment base in this Metropolitan Statistical Area assuming no economic recovery. Disestablishing of SEAADSA will have a positive impact on the environment as a source of pollution will be eliminated. Environmental mitigation and restoration will continue until completed.

Naval Air Facility, Detroit, Michigan

Recommendation: Close Naval Air Facility (NAF), Detroit and relocate its aircraft and associated personnel, equipment and support to the Naval Air Station Jacksonville, Florida and Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth. The Mt. Clemons, Michigan Marine Corps Reserve Center will relocate to the Marine Corps Reserve Center, Twin Cities, Minnesota.

Justification: Naval air forces are being reduced consistent with fleet reductions in the DoD Force Structure Plan. Projected force levels reflected for both active and reserve aviation elements leave the Department with significant excess capacity in the reserve air station category. Given the greater operational activity of active air stations, and decisions to rely on reserve aviation elements in support of active operating forces, places a high military value on locating reserve aviation elements on active operating air bases to the extent possible. Closure of NAF Detroit will eliminate excess capacity at the reserve air base with the lowest military value and allow relocation of most of its assets to the major P-3 active force base at NAS Jacksonville. In arriving at the recommendation to close NAF Detroit, a specific analysis was conducted to ensure that there was demographic support for purposes of force recruiting in the areas to which the reserve aircraft are being relocated.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for the recommendation are $4.9 million. Annual recurring savings are $10.3 million with an immediate return on investment. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $103.2 million.

Impacts: The closure of NAF Detroit will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss (both direct and indirect) is 0.05 percent of the employment base of the Detroit, Michigan Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. There is no significant community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation. There will be no significant environmental impacts resulting from this action. The closure will eliminate the generation of hazardous wastes and pollutants.

Naval Air Facility, Midway Island

Recommendation: Close Naval Air Facility (NAF), Midway Island.

Justification: The 1991 Commission Report, page 5-19, recommended the elimination of the mission at NAF Midway Island and its continued operation under a caretaker status. Based on the DoD Force Structure Plan, its capacity is excess to that needed to support forces in its geographic area. There is no operational need for this air facility to remain in the inventory even in a caretaker status. Therefore, the Navy recommends that NAF Midway be closed and appropriate disposal action taken.

Return On Investment: The one-time cost of this closure is $2.1 million. The annual recurring savings is $6.6 million with an immediate return on investment. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $66.1 million.

Impacts: Because of the light economic activity at this geographic area, there will be no significant impact on the local economy resulting from this recommendation. Closure of this facility will perpetuate the restrictions incident to the designation by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service of Midway Atoll as an Overlay National Wildlife Refuge. All environmental clean-up efforts will continue until complete.

Submarine Maintenance, Engineering, Planning and Procurement (SUBMEPP), Portsmouth, New Hampshire

Recommendation: Disestablish the Submarine Maintenance, Engineering, Planning and Procurement (SUBMEPP), New Hampshire and relocate the necessary functions, personnel, equipment, and support at Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Conversion and Repair, Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery, Maine.

Justification: This technical center is recommended for disestablishment because its capacity is excess to that required by the DoD Force Structure Plan. There is excess capacity in this category based on a comparison of budgeted workload during the period 1986-1995 and the FY 1995 budget workload. A review of the Navy budget displays a clear decline in the period 1995-1999. Thus, as the work declines, the excess capacity increases thereby requiring a reduction in facilities and personnel. The technical centers throughout the Department of the Navy currently have significant excess capacity as these technical centers were established and sized to support significantly higher naval force levels and require resource levels greatly in excess of those projected if all resources are to be fully employed. Given this excess capacity and the imbalance with force and resource levels, it is imperative to realign and compress wherever possible so that the remaining technical centers will have the greater military value to the Department of the Navy.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this recommendation are $5.9 million. Annual recurring savings are $2.6 million with a return on investment in one year. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $18.5 million.

Impacts: The closure of SUBMEPP will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect is less than 0.01 percent of the employment base in this SMA assuming no economic recovery. The disestablishment of SUBMEPP will have a positive impact on the environment as a source of pollution will be eliminated. Environmental mitigation and restoration will continue until completed.

Naval Air Warfare Center - Aircraft Division
Trenton, New Jersey

Recommendation: Close the Aircraft Division of the Naval Air Warfare Center (NAWC) Trenton, New Jersey and relocate appropriate functions, personnel, equipment and support to the Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tullahoma, Tennessee, and the Naval Air Warfare Center, Patuxent River, Maryland.

Justification: This technical center is recommended for closure because its capacity is excess to that required by the DoD Force Structure Plan. There is excess capacity in this category based on a comparison of budgeted workload during the period 1986-1995 and the FY 1995 budgeted workload. A review of the Navy budget displays a clear decline in the period 1995-1999. As the work declines, the excess capacity increases thereby requiring a reduction in facilities and personnel. The technical centers throughout the Department of the Navy currently have significant excess capacity as these technical centers were established and sized to support significantly higher naval force levels and require resource levels greatly in excess of those projected if all resources are to be fully employed. Given this excess capacity and the imbalance with force and resource levels, it is imperative to realign and compress wherever possible so that the remaining technical centers will have the greater military value to the Department of the Navy. The closure of the Trenton Detachment completes a realignment of NAWCS approved by the 1991 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, with continuing reductions in forces being supported and in resource levels. Further consolidations are required so that we may have the most efficient and economic operation.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for the recommendation are $50.1 million. Annual recurring savings are $17.8 million with a return on investment in two years. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $94.8 million.

IMPACTS: The closure of this naval technical center will impact the local economy. The projected potential employment loss (both direct and indirect) is 0.6 percent of the employment base of the Trenton, New Jersey Metropolitan Statistical Area assuming no economic recovery. The closure of this center will have a positive impact on the environment, as a source of pollution will be eliminated. Environmental mitigation and restoration will continue until completed.

DOD Family Housing and
Family Housing Office
Niagara Falls, New York

Recommendation: Close the DoD Family Housing Office and the 111 housing units it administers.

Justification: The force reductions in the DOD Force Structure Plan require reduction of support activities as well. This activity administers housing units which are old and substandard and expensive to maintain. These housing units are occupied by military personnel performing recruiting duties in the local area. The number of recruiting personnel will be drawing down, and those that remain will be able to find adequate housing on the local economy.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for the recommendation are $0.1 million. Annual recurring savings are $1.5 million with an immediate return on investment. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $15.5 million.

Impacts: This closure will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss (both direct and indirect) is 0.04 percent of the employment base of the Niagara Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area assuming no economic recovery. There is no significant community infrastructure impact resulting from this closure. There are no significant environmental impacts occasioned by this closure. Any necessary environmental clean-ups will continue until completed.

Naval Air Technical Services Facility, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Recommendation: Close the Naval Air Technical Services Facility, Philadelphia and relocate certain personnel, equipment and support to the new Naval Air Systems Command Headquarters, Patuxent River, Maryland.

Justification: Projected reductions in the DoD Force Structure Plan results in a decrease in required technical center capacity. Budget levels and the number of operating forces being supported by technical centers continue to decline. The technical centers throughout the Department of the Navy currently have significant excess capacity as these technical centers were established and sized to support significantly higher force levels and require resource levels greatly in excess of those projected. Given this excess capacity and the imbalance with force and resource levels, it is imperative to realign and consolidate wherever possible so that the remaining technical centers will have the greater military value to the DoD. Closure of the Technical Services Facility eliminates excess capacity and allows the consolidation of necessary functions at the new headquarters concentration for the Naval Air Systems Command producing economies and efficiencies in the management of assigned functions. This consolidation will also incorporate the Depot Operation Center and the Aviation Maintenance Office currently at Patuxent River.

Return On Investment: This recommendation was considered as part of a package to support the new Naval Air Systems Command Headquarters and the COBRA data below applies to the following realignments at Naval Air Warfare Center - AD, Patuxent River, Maryland: Naval Air Systems Command, Naval Aviation Depot Operations Center, Naval Aviation Maintenance Office, and Naval Air Technical Services Facility. The total estimated one-time costs for this recommendation is $198.0 million. Annual recurring savings are $41.6 million with a return on investment in three years. The Net Present Value of the costs and savings is a savings of $169.4 million.

Impacts: The closure of this naval technical center will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss (both direct and indirect) is 0.02 percent of the employment base of the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey Metropolitan Statistical Area assuming no economic recovery. The is no significant community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation. There will be no significant environmental impacts resulting from this action. Any necessary environmental clean-up efforts will be continued until completed.

Naval Hospital, Charleston, South Carolina

Recommendation: Close the Naval Hospital, Charleston and relocate certain military and civilian personnel to other Naval Hospitals.

Justification: Naval Hospitals are situated and their size determined for location near operating forces whose personnel will require medical support in numbers significant enough to mandate a medical facility as large as a hospital. Given the extensive use of CHAMPUS, any Naval Hospital closure must be predicated upon the elimination of the operating forces which created a demand for the presence of a Naval Hospital in the first instance. As a result of the closure of the Charleston Naval Station, the Charleston Naval Shipyard and the supporting Supply Center and Public Works Center, the active duty personnel previously supported by the Naval Hospital, Charleston, are no longer in the area to be supported. Closure of the Naval Hospital follows the closure of these activities supporting these operating forces.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this recommendation are $36.7 million. Annual recurring savings are $18.5 million with an immediate return on investment. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $131 million.

Impacts: The closure of Naval Hospital, Charleston will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 1.1 percent of the employment base in the Charleston, SC Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. The closure of the Naval Hospital will have a positive impact on the environmental mitigation and restoration will continue until completed.

Naval Supply Center, Charleston, South Carolina

Recommendation: Disestablish the Naval Supply Center (NSC) Charleston.

Justification: NSC Charleston's capacity is excess to the requirements of the DoD Force Structure Plan. The principal customers of NSC Charleston, the Charleston Naval Shipyard and the Naval Station Charleston have been recommended for closure. The workload of NSC Charleston will move with its customer's workload to receiving bases.

Return on Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this recommendation are $13.6 million. Annual recurring savings are $16.0 million with an immediate return on investment. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $122.6 million.

Impacts: The disestablishment of NSC Charleston will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 0.4 percent of the employment base in the Charleston Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), assuming no economic recovery. Other 1993 closure and realignment recommendations bring the total impact on the Charleston MSA to 15 percent. The disestablishment of NSC Charleston will have a positive impact on the environment as hazardous wastes and pollutants will no longer be generated. Environmental mitigation and restoration will continue until completed.

Naval Surface Warfare Center, Detachment
Virginia Beach, Virginia

Recommendation: Disestablish the Virginia-Beach Detachment of the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Port Hueneme and relocate its functions, personnel, equipment and support to the Fleet Combat Training Center, Dam Neck, Virginia.

Justification: This technical center is recommended for disestablishment because its capacity is excess to that required by the DoD Force Structure Plan. There is excess capacity in this category based on a comparison of budgeted workload during the period 1986-1995 and the FY 1995 budgeted workload. A review of the Navy budget displays a clear decline in the period 1995-1999. As the work declines, the excess capacity increases thereby requiring a reduction in facilities and personnel. The technical centers throughout the Department of the Navy currently have significant excess capacity as these technical centers were established and sized to support significantly higher naval force levels and require resource levels greatly in excess of those projected if all resources are to be fully employed. Given this excess capacity and the imbalance with force and resource levels, it is imperative to realign and compress wherever possible so that the remaining technical centers will have the greater military value to the Department of the Navy.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this recommendation are $2.0 million. Annual recurring savings are $7.0 million with an immediate return on investment. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $47.8 million.

Impacts: The disestablishment of the Detachment, will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect is 0.03 percent of the employment base in this Metropolitan Area assuming no economic recovery. The disestablishment of the Detachment will have a positive impact on the environment as a source of pollution will be eliminated. Environmental mitigation and restoration will continue until completed.

Navy Radio Transmission Facility, Driver, Virginia

Recommendation: Close the Navy Radio Transmission Facility (NRTF), Driver.

Justification: This closure is recommended to eliminate redundancy in geographic coverage in Naval telecommunications. Projected reductions contained in the DoD Force Structure Plan support a decrease in telecommunications capacity. Mid-Atlantic HF communications coverage is duplicated by the NRTF Driver and NTRF Saddle Branch, Florida.

Return on Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this recommendation are $0.5 million. Annual recurring savings are $2.1 million with an immediate return on investment. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $20.1 million.

Impacts: The closure of this transmission facility will have no impact on the local economy since current staffing is scheduled for elimination as a result of planned force structure changes. The closure of NRTF Driver will have a positive impact on the environment since the source of potential hazardous wastes and pollutants will be eliminated.

Naval Undersea Warfare Center Detachment
Norfolk, Virginia

Recommendation: Disestablish the Norfolk Detachment of the Naval Undersea Warfare Center (Newport) and relocate its functions, personnel, equipment and support at Naval Undersea Warfare Center (NUWC), Newport, Rhode Island.

Justification: This technical center is recommended for closure because its capacity is excess to that required by the approved DoD Force Structure Plan. There is excess capacity in this category based on a comparison of budgeted workload during the period 1986-1995 and the FY 1995 budgeted workload. A review of the Navy budget displays a clear decline in the period 1995-1999. Thus, as the work declines, the excess capacity increases thereby requiring a reduction in facilities and personnel. The technical centers throughout the Department of the Navy currently have significant excess capacity as these technical centers were established and sized to support significantly higher naval force levels and require resource levels greatly in excess of those projected if all resources are to be fully employed. Given this excess capacity and the imbalance with force and resource levels, it is imperative to realign and compress wherever possible so that the remaining technical centers will have the greater military value to the Department of the Navy.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this recommendation are $18.2 million. Annual recurring savings are $6.1 million with a return on investment in four years. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $38.4 million.

Impacts: The closure of NUWC, Norfolk Detachment, will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect is 0.4 percent of the employment base in this Metropolitan Statistical Area assuming no economic recovery. The closure of NUWC Norfolk Detachment will have a positive impact on the environment as a source of pollution will be eliminated. Environmental mitigation and restoration will continue until completed.

National Capital Region (NCR) Activities

Recommendation: Realign Navy National Capital Region activities and relocate them as follows:

Naval Air Systems Command, to
Naval Air Station
Patuxent River, Maryland

Naval Supply Systems Command,
(including Food Service System Office, and
Defense Printing Management Systems Office) to
Ship Parts Control Center
Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania

Bureau of Naval Personnel
(including Office of Military Manpower Management) to
Naval Air Station
Memphis, Tennessee

Naval Recruiting Command to
Naval Training Center
Great Lakes, Illinois

Naval Security Group Command,
(including Security Group Station, and
Security Group Detachment, Potomac) to
National Security Agency
Ft. Meade, Maryland

Tactical Support Office to
Commander-in-Chief
Atlantic Fleet
Norfolk, Virginia

Relocate the following National Capital Region activities from leased space to Government-owned space in one of these locations: Navy Annex, Arlington, Virginia; Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D.C.; 3801 Nebraska Avenue, Washington, D.C.; Marine Corps Combat Development Command, Quantico, Virginia; or the White Oak facility, Silver Spring, Maryland:

Naval Sea Systems Command
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command
Office of the General Counsel
Office of the Judge Advocate General
Navy Field Support Activity
Office of the Secretary of the Navy
* Legislative Affairs
* Program Appraisal
* Comptroller
* Inspector General

* Information
Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
Office of Civilian Manpower Management
International Programs Office
Combined Civilian Personnel Office
Navy Regional Contracting Center
Naval Criminal Investigative Service
Naval Audit Service
Strategic Systems Programs Office
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff (Installations & Logistics), U.S. Marine Corps
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff (Manpower & Reserve Affairs), U.S. Marine Corps
Marine Corps Systems Command (Clarendon Office)

Justification: Current DoD policy is to consider relocating outside the NCR all activities whose mission did not require them to be in the NCR. Both NAVAIR and NAVSUP could be relocated to sites outside the NCR where they could be collocated with major subordinate activities. Additionally, Naval Sea Logistics Center, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, also will consolidate, in place, at SPCC Mechanicsburg, thereby promoting logistics resource efficiencies. Further, BUPERS and the office responsible for the military boards, as well as the Naval Manpower Analysis Center, Chesapeake, Virginia, with a large percentage of enlisted personnel and junior officers, could achieve a material increase in the quality of life of their personnel by relocating to Memphis, Tennessee, a city, which being an airline hub, also offers easy ingress and egress. The Recruiting Command is being collocated with the Navy's recruit training center at Great Lakes, Illinois. The Security Group command and activities are being collocated at Fort Meade, Maryland, with the National Security Agency, the principal agency with whom they deal on a daily basis. Finally, the Tactical Support Activity is being collocated in Norfolk, Virginia, with one of its major customers, CINCLANTFLT.

All of the remaining NCR activities will be moved from their present facilities in leased commercial space to vacant Government-owned space in one of five locations: the Navy Annex; the Navy Yard; Nebraska Avenue; Quantico, Virginia; and White Oak, Maryland. These actions will terminate DON's reliance on use of leased space in the NCR.

Return On Investment: The total estimated one-time costs for the realignments of Naval Air Systems Command, Naval Aviation Depot Operations Center, Naval Training Systems Center, Naval Aviation Maintenance Office, and Naval Air Technical Services Facility to NAWC-AD, Patuxent River, Maryland are $198.0M. Annual recurring savings are $41.6M with a return on investment in three years. Net Present Value of the costs and savings is $169.4M.

Total estimated one-time costs for the realignments of the Naval Supply Systems Command, the Aviation Supply Office,

Defense Printing Systems Management Office, and Food Service Systems Office to the Ship Parts Control Center, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, are $88.9M. Annual recurring savings are $20.5M with a return on investment in one year. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $102.8M.

Total estimated one-time costs for the realignments of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, the Office of Military Manpower Management, and the Naval Manpower Analysis Center to the Naval Air Station, Memphis, Tennessee, are $59.2M. Annual recurring savings are $20.2M with a return on investment in four years. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $118.2M.

Total estimated one-time costs for the realignment of the Naval Recruiting Command to NTC Great Lakes are $6.8M. Annual recurring savings are $1.4M with a return on investment in seven years. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $5.5M.

Total estimated one-time costs for the realignment of the Naval Security Group Command to Fort Meade, Maryland, are $6.6M. Annual recurring savings are $9.7M with an immediate return on investment. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $93.0M.

Total estimated one-time costs for the realignment of the Tactical Support Activity from its facilities both in the Washington Navy Yard and Silver Spring, Maryland, to Norfolk, Virginia; the realignment of the Naval Surface Warfare Center - Dahlgren, White Oak Detachment, to Dahlgren, Virginia; and the realignment of the Naval Sea Systems Command from leased space in Arlington, Virginia, to White Oak are $74.6 million. Annual recurring savings are $22.3 million with a return on investment in two years. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $103.3 million.

The costs incurred and savings accrued from the movement of activities out of leased space into Government-owned space were included in the return on investment calculations shown above.

Impacts: The closure and realignments discussed in this recommendation will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss (both direct and indirect) for these combined actions is 0.8 percent of the employment base of the Washington, DC-Maryland-Virginia Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. The impact would be hardest felt in the Northern Virginia portion of that area. There is no significant impact at any receiving location. There are no significant environmental impacts resulting from these closures and realignments. Any necessary environmental remediation will continue until completed.

Stand-Alone Navy and Marine Corps Reserve Centers

Recommendation: Close the following reserve centers:

Navy/Marine Corps Reserve Centers at:

Fort Wayne, Indiana
Billings, Montana
Abilene, Texas

Naval Reserve Centers at:

Gadsen, Alabama
Montgomery, Alabama
Fayettesville, Arkansas
Fort Smith, Arkansas
Pacific Grove, California
Macon, Georgia
Terre Haute, Indiana
Hutchinson, Kansas
Monroe, Louisiana
New Bedford, Massachusetts
Pittsfield, Massachusetts
Joplin, Missouri
St. Joseph, Missouri
Great Falls, Montana
Missoula, Montana
Atlantic City, New Jersey
Perth Amboy, New Jersey
Jamestown, New York
Poughkeepsie, New York
Altoona, Pennsylvania
Kingsport, Tennessee
Memphis, Tennessee
Ogden, Utah
Staunton, Virginia
Parkersburg, West Virginia

Naval Reserve Facility at:

Alexandria, Louisiana
Midland, Texas

Readiness Command Districts at:

Olathe, Kansas (REDCOM 18)
Scotia, New York (REDCOM 2)
Ravenna, Ohio (REDCOM 5)

Justification: The DOD Force Structure Plan requires the reduction of reserve assets as it does active duty assets. These Reserve Centers are being closed because their capacity is excess to the projected Navy/Marine Corps requirements. In arriving at the recommendation to close the Reserve Centers, specific

analysis was conducted to ensure that there was either an alternate location available to accommodate the affected reserve population (e.g., realign with an existing reserve center), or demographic support for purposes of force recruiting in the areas to which units were being relocated. This specific analysis, conducted through the COBRA model, supports these closures.

Return On Investment: The total estimated one-time costs for the closure of these 33 Reserve Centers are $6.9 million. Annual recurring savings are $17.2 million. Twenty-seven of the recommendations obtain an immediate return on investment. The remaining recommendation obtain return on investment within a range of 4 to 10 years. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty-year period is a savings of $160.9 million.

Impacts: Because of the small size of these Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Centers, their closure will have a negligible impact on the various local economies. There is no known community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation. Likewise, these closures will have no significant environmental impacts.

Hunters Point Annex to Naval Station Treasure Island
San Francisco, California

Recommendation: Permit the Navy to dispose of this facility in any lawful manner, including outleasing.

Justification: The 1991 Commission Report, at page 5-18, recommended closing the Hunters Point Annex and outleasing the entire property, with provisions for continued occupancy of space for Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Conversion, and Repair; Planning, Engineering, Repair, and Alterations Detachment; and a Contractor-Operated test facility.

Force level reductions consistent with the DoD Force Structure Plan remove any long-term need to retain all of this facility for emergent requirements. The recommended closure of the major naval installations in this geographic area terminates any requirement for these facilities. The limitation of disposal authority to outleasing unnecessarily restricts the Navy's ability to dispose of this property in a timely and lawful manner.

Impacts: There are no significant economic impacts occasioned by this recommendation since the Navy is only seeking approval of having access to additional disposal authorities, the decision to dispose of this facility already having been made in 1991 Commission recommendations. Likewise, there are no environmental impacts in addition to those raised in previously. All environmental clean-up efforts will continue until complete.

Naval Weapons Evaluation Facility, Albuquerque, New Mexico

Recommendation: Permit a small detachment of the Weapons Division to remain after the closure of the Naval Weapons Evaluation Facility (NWEF) in order to provide liaison with the Sandia Laboratory of the Department of Energy.

Justification: This recommendation was originally intended as an exception to the 1991 recommendation to close NWEF Albuquerque but was not included in the specific DoD recommendations. The Navy has a continuing need for a detachment to provide liaison with the Sandia Laboratory and other agencies involved in nuclear programs in that geographic area. The detachment would remain as a tenant of Kirtland Air Force Base.

Impact: There are no significant economic or environmental impacts resulting from this recommendation, since the Navy is only leaving a small detachment in place.

Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Centers

Recommendation: Change the receiving location of the Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Center (NESEC) San Diego, California and the NESEC Vallejo, California to be Air Force Plant #19 in San Diego vice new construction at Point Loma, San Diego, California.

Justification: This is a change from the 1991 Commission action which called for closure of NESEC San Diego and relocation to Point Loma to form Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center (NCCOSC). Air Force Plant #19 was operated by a contractor as an Air Force Government-Owned-Contractor-Owned and NESEC San Diego subleased space. Now the contractor has left and Air Force offered to transfer Plant 19 without reimbursement. Rehabilitation can be accomplished within the estimates of the BRAC 91 recommendations for both relocating NESEC's and avoid the serious environmental concerns attendant to new construction at Point Loma.

Return on Investment: The one time cost of this recommendation is $0.9 million. The annual recurring savings are $0.7 million with an immediate return on investment. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $5.9 million.

Impact: There is no additional impact on the local community beyond that identified in BRAC 91.

Naval Mine Warfare Engineering Activity
Yorktown, Virginia

Recommendation: Relocate the Naval Mine Warfare Engineering Activity (now the Naval Surface Warfare Center-Port Hueneme, Yorktown Detachment) to the Naval Surface Warfare Center-Dahlgren, Coastal Systems Station, Panama City, Florida.

Justification: In the 1991 Commission Report, the Naval Mine Warfare Engineering Activity (NMWEA), Yorktown, Virginia, was recommended for closure and realignment to facilities under the control of the Chief of Naval Educational and Training at Dam Neck, Virginia. The realignment has been accomplished through organizational changes and NMWEA is now the Yorktown Detachment of the Naval Surface Warfare Center-Port Hueneme. However, after BRAC 91, the needs of the educational and training community were such that the Dam Neck space is no longer available. Therefore, as part of BRAC 93 process, alternative receiving sites were explored. Because of the advisability of consolidating activities performing similar functions, and since the Naval Surface Warfare Center-Dahlgren, Coastal Systems Station, Panama City, Florida, has significant responsibilities in mine warfare R&D, COBRA data was requested. Because of the advantages of collocating this mine warfare engineering activity with another facility having substantial responsibilities in the same fields, and because it is less expensive than the BRAC 91 relocation to Dan Neck, Virginia, the Navy recommends that the receiving site for this activity be revised to Naval Surface Warfare Center-Dahlgren, Coastal Systems Station, Panama City, Florida, in lieu of Dam Neck, Virginia.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time savings exceed one-time costs for the recommendation by $5.7 million. Annual recurring savings are $1.1 million with a return on investment in one year. The Net Present Value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $13.5 million.

Impacts: This recommendation will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment losses (both direct and indirect) is 0.07 percent of the Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, Metropolitan Statistical Area assuming no economic recovery. There are no significant environmental impacts occasioned by this recommendation. All environmental clean-ups will continue until complete.

Department of the Air Force Selection Process

The Air Force 1993 selection process is essentially the same as was used in 1991. The Secretary of the Air Force appointed a Base Closure Executive Group of seven general officers and six comparable (Senior Executive Service) career civilians. Areas of expertise included environment; facilities and construction; finance; law; logistics; programs; operations; personnel and training; reserve components; and research, development and acquisition. The group met regularly from November 1992 to March 1993. Additionally, an Air Staff Base Closure Working Group was formed to provide staff support and detailed expertise to the Executive Group. General Officers from the Plans and Programs offices of the Major Commands (MAJCOM) met on several occasions with the Executive Group. They provided mission specific expertise and greater base-level detail where necessary. Also, potential cross-service utilization was identified by a special interservice working group.

The Executive Group developed a base closure Internal Control Plan which was approved by the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Production and Logistics) and the DoD Inspector General. This plan provides structure and guidance for all participants in the base closure process, including procedures for data gathering and certification.

The Executive Group reviewed all Active and Air Reserve Component (ARC) installations in the United States which met or exceeded the Section 2687, Title 10 U.S.C. threshold of 300 direct-hire civilians authorized to be employed. A comprehensive and detailed questionnaire was developed to gather data. The questionnaire was sent to each applicable base and the data was validated by each base, Major Command and the Air Staff. All data were evaluated and certified in accordance with the Internal Control Plan. As an additional control measure, the Air Force Audit Agency was tasked to review the Air Force process for consistency with the law and DoD policy and to ensure that the data collection and validation process was adequate.

A capacity analysis was also performed, including actual on-site surveys at 48 bases which evaluated the capability of a base to accommodate additional force structure and other activities (excess capacity) beyond what was programmed to be stationed at the base.

The Executive Group frequently challenged data based on their own substantial knowledge and experience. Additional, more detailed, or corrected data were provided where appropriate. All data used in the preparation and submission of information and recommendations concerning the closure or realignment of military installations were certified as to accuracy and completeness by appropriate officials at the base, MAJCOM, and Headquarters level. In addition, the Executive Group and the acting Secretary of the Air Force certified that all information used to support

the recommendations was accurate and complete to the best of their knowledge and belief. The results of the excess capacity analysis were used in conjunction with the approved DoD Force Structure Plan in determining base structure requirements. Also, the capacity analysis was used to identify cost effective opportunities to beddown activities and aircraft dislocated from bases recommended for closure or realignment.

The Secretary of the Air Force determined that further study was not needed for bases the Executive Group deemed mission essential or geographically key. The Executive Group then placed all the remaining bases in four categories based on the installation's predominant use. Capacity was analyzed by category based on a study of current base capacity and the future requirements imposed by the DoD Force Structure Plan. Some categories or subcategories were found to have no excess capacity and the Secretary of the Air Force determined that further study of these bases was not warranted. Categories or subcategories having some excess capacity but unreasonable cost to relocate or replicate essential continuing functions were also eliminated from further study.

All Active Component bases in the remaining categories were individually examined on the basis of the eight selection criteria established by the Secretary of Defense, and over 160 Air Force unique subelements which were developed by the Air Force to provide specific data points for each criterion.

The Air Reserve Component (ARC) category, comprised of Air National Guard (ANG) and Air Force Reserve (AFRES) bases, warrants further explanation. First, these bases do not readily compete against each other as ARC units enjoy a special relationship with their respective states and local communities. In fact, relocating Guard units across state boundaries is not a practical alternative. We must also give careful consideration of the recruiting needs of these units. Second, the DoD Force Structure Plan does not reduce the ARC force structure, so there is no apparent excess base structure and this category could have been excluded from further consideration. However, realignment of ARC units onto active installations or onto other ARC installations could prove cost effective. Therefore, the ARC category was examined for cost effective realignments to other bases.

Information, base groupings, and options resulting from the Executive Group analyses were presented to the Secretary of the Air Force and the Chief of Staff, in person, by the Executive Group on a number of occasions. Based on the DoD force structure plan and the final criteria, with consideration given to excess capacity, efficiencies in base utilization and evolving concepts of basing the force, the acting Secretary of the Air Force, with advice of the Air Force Chief of Staff, and in consultation with the Base Closure Executive Group, selected the bases recommended for closure and realignment.

Homestead Air Force Base, Florida

Recommendation: Homestead AFB, Florida, is recommended for closure. The 31st Fighter Wing will inactivate. All F-16s from the 31st Fighter Wing will remain temporarily assigned to Moody AFB, Georgia, and Shaw AFB, South Carolina. The Inter-American Air Forces Academy will move to Lackland AFB, Texas. The Air Force Water Survival School will be temporarily located at Tyndall AFB, Florida. Future disposition of the Water Survival School is dependent upon efforts to consolidate its functions with the US Navy. The 301st Rescue Squadron, Air Force Reserve (AFRES) will move to Patrick AFB, Florida. The 482nd Fighter Wing (AFRES) will move to MacDill AFB, Florida and convert to KC-135Rs. The NORAD alert activity will move to an alternate location. The 726th Air Control Squadron will relocate to Shaw AFB. The Naval Security Group will consolidate with other US Navy units. All DoD activities and facilities including family housing, the hospital, commissary, and base exchange facilities will close. All essential cleanup and restoration activities associated with Hurricane Andrew will continue until completed. If Homestead AFB resumes operations as a civilian airport, the NORAD alert facility may be rebuilt in a cantonment area.

Justification: There were several factors which resulted in the closure recommendation. First, the Air Force has one more small aircraft base than is required to support the fighter aircraft in the DoD Force Structure Plan. When the data were evaluated against all eight of the DoD selection criteria, Homestead AFB ranked low relative to the other bases in the small aircraft subcategory. While Homestead AFB's ranking rests on the combined results of applying the eight DoD selection criteria, one stood out: the excessive cost to rebuild Homestead, while other small aircraft bases required little or no new investment. The cost to close Homestead AFB is low, especially when measured against the high cost of reconstruction, and the long-term savings are substantial.

All small aircraft bases were considered equally in a process that conformed to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, and the Department of Defense (DOD) guidance. Bases were evaluated against the eight DoD selection criteria and a large number of subelements specific to Air Force bases and missions. Data were collected and the criteria and subelements of the criteria applied by the Base Closure Executive Group (Executive Group), a group of seven general officers and six Senior Executive Service career civilians appointed by the Secretary of the Air Force. The decision to close Homestead AFB was made by the Secretary of the Air Force with advice of the Air Force Chief of Staff and in consultation with the Executive Group.

Return on Investment: The cost to close is estimated to be $75.1 million; the annual savings after closure are $75.4 million; the return on investment years based on the net present value

computations is 0 years. All dollar amounts are in constant FY 94 dollars.

Impacts: The Air Force will dispose of all property at Homestead AFB except a small parcel that may be needed for a NORAD alert facility. The closure of Homestead AFB will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 1.0 percent of the employment base in the Miami-Hialeah Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. The impact on the city of Homestead, Florida will be much more severe. Homestead AFB is in an air quality non-attainment area for ozone, and has significant soil contamination from fuels, lead, and pesticides. Homestead AFB is on the National Priorities List. Closure of Homestead AFB will result in generally positive environmental effects. Environmental restoration of Homestead AFB will continue until complete. The impact on the community infrastructure at receiving bases is not significant.

K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base, Michigan

Recommendation: K.I. Sawyer AFB, Michigan, is recommended for closure. The 410th Wing will inactivate. B-52H aircraft will transfer to Barksdale AFB, Louisiana. The Air Force will retire its B-52G aircraft instead of implementing the previous Base Closure Commission recommendation to transfer those aircraft from Castle AFB, California, to K.I. Sawyer AFB.

Justification: There are several factors which resulted in the above recommendation. The Air Force has four more large aircraft bases than are needed to support the number of bombers, tankers, and airlift assets in the DoD Force Structure Plan. The Air Force must maintain Minuteman III basing flexibility due to uncertainty with respect to START II. This requires the retention of the ballistic missile fields at Malmstrom AFB, Grand Forks AFB, Minot AFB, and F.E. Warren AFB. It is more economical to retain a bomber/missile base that must remain open for missiles than to maintain a bomber-only base. Therefore, based on the facts that K.I. Sawyer AFB does not support ballistic missile operations, that when all eight DoD criteria are applied K.I. Sawyer AFB ranks low, and that there is excess large aircraft base capacity, K.I. Sawyer AFB is recommended for closure.

All large aircraft bases were considered equally in a process that conformed to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, and the Department of Defense (DoD) guidance. Each base was evaluated against the eight DoD selection criteria and a large number of subelements specific to Air Force bases and missions. Extensive data gathered to support the evaluation of each base under each criterion was reviewed by the Base Closure Executive Group (Executive Group), a group of seven general officers and six Senior Executive Service career civilians appointed by the Secretary of the Air Force. The decision to close K.I. Sawyer AFB was made by the Secretary of the Air Force with advice of the Air Force Chief of Staff and in consultation with the Executive Group.

Return on Investment: The cost to close is estimated to be $143.7 million; the annual savings after closure are $62.4 million; the return on investment years based on the net present value computations is 1 year. All dollar amounts are in constant FY 94 dollars.

Impacts: The closure of K.I. Sawyer AFB will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 14 percent of the employment base in the Marquette County Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. Closure of K.I. Sawyer will result in generally positive environmental effects.There is no significant environmental impact resulting from this closure. Environmental restoration of K.I. Sawyer AFB will continue until complete. The impact on the community infrastructure at receiving bases is not significant.

Newark Air Force Base, Ohio

Recommendation: Newark AFB, Ohio, is recommended for closure. The Aerospace Guidance and Metrology Center (AGMC) depot will be closed; some workload will move to other depot maintenance activities including the private sector. We anticipate that most will be privatized in place.

Justification: Due to significant reductions in force structure, the Air Force has an excess depot maintenance capacity of at least 8.7 million Direct Product Actual Hours (DPAH). When all eight criteria are applied to the bases in the depot subcategory, Newark AFB ranked low in comparison to the other five depot bases. The long-term military value of the base is low because it does not have an airfield and it is not a traditional Air Force base in any respect. Instead, it is a stand-alone, highly technical, industrial plant that is operated predominantly by a civilian work force. As a result, it is conducive for conversion to the private sector. The closure of Newark AFB will reduce the Air Force excess depot capacity by 1.7 million DPAH and is consistent with OSD guidance to reduce excess capacity, economize depot management, and increase competition and privatization in DoD.

All six Air Force depots were considered for closure equally in a process that conformed to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, and Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) guidance. Each base hosting an Air Force depot was evaluated against the eight DoD selection criteria and a large number of subelements specific to Air Force bases, depots, and missions. Extensive data, gathered to support the evaluation of these bases under each criterion, was reviewed by the Base Closure Executive Group (Executive Group). The Executive Group is a group of seven general officers and six Senior Executive Service career civilians appointed by the Secretary of the Air Force (SECAF). SECAF made the decision to close Newark AFB with the advice of the Air Force Chief of Staff and in consultation with the Executive Group.

Return on Investment: The cost to close is estimated to be $31.3 million; the annual savings after closure are $3.8 million; the return on investment years based on the net present value computations is 8 years. All dollar amounts are in constant FY 94 dollars.

Impacts: The closure of Newark AFB will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 4.6 percent of the employment base in the Licking County Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. Newark AFB is in an air quality non-attainment area for ozone. Closure of Newark AFB will result in generally positive environmental effects. Environmental restoration of Newark AFB will continue until complete. The impact on the community infrastructure at receiving bases is not significant.

Community Preference Consideration in Closure and Realignment of Military Installations Section 2924. Public Law 101-510

O'Hare International Airport, Air Force Reserve Station, Illinois

Community Proposal: The City of Chicago has exercised its right under Section 2924 of P.L. 101-510 to propose that the O'Hare Air Reserve Station (ARS) be closed and the flying units moved to a new facility to be constructed at Rockford, Illinois. This provision of law mandates the Department give special consideration to the proposal. The City desires to acquire the property for aviation-related commercial use.

Recommendation: Close O'Hare ARS as proposed by the City of Chicago and relocate the assigned Air Reserve Component (ARC) units to the Greater Rockford Airport, or another location acceptable to the Secretary of the Air Force, provided the City can demonstrate that it has the financing in place to cover the full cost of replacing facilities, moving, and environmental cleanup, without any cost whatsoever to the federal government and that the closure/realignment must begin by July 1995 and be completed by July 1997. Chicago would also have to fund the full cost of relocating the Army Reserve activity, or leave it in place. If these conditions are not met, the units should remain at O'Hare IAP.

Justification: O'Hare Reserve Station is in the Northwest corner of O'Hare IAP, enjoying immediate access to two runways. Two ARC units are based there: the 928th Airlift Group (Air Force Reserve), with C-130s; and the 126th Air Refueling Wing (Air National Guard), with KC-135s. An Army Reserve Center is located adjacent to the base. In addition, a large Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) activity currently occupies a government owned, recently renovated office building on the base; however, DLA is recommending disestablishment of this activity to other locations as part of the 1993 base closure process.

In a 1991 land exchange agreement, intended to resolve all real property issues between the Air Force and the City of Chicago at O'Hare IAP, the City specifically agreed that it would seek no more land from the O'Hare ARS. The Air Force has advised the City that the ARC units are adequately housed at O'Hare, and there is no basis for moving them. There are no savings from moving; only costs. To justify this realignment under the DoD Base Closure Selection Criteria, all costs of closure/realignment would have to be funded entirely outside the federal government. (For example, no DoD or FAA funds). The relocation site would have to meet all operating requirements, such as runway length and freedom from noise-related operating limitations, and be close enough to Chicago that the units would not suffer major loss of personnel. The day-to-day operating costs at the relocation site would have to compare favorably with those at O'Hare IAP.

The City proposes that the ARC units move to Greater Rockford Airport, 55 miles northwest of O'Hare IAP. Virtually no facilities for the units exist at Rockford, so an entirely new base would have to be constructed. The airfield is constrained on two sides by the Rock River and flood plain. At least one runway will have to be extended for KC-135 operations. There appear to be noise and other environmental problems to resolve before a final determination of siting feasibility can be made.

Return on Investment: The COBRA model estimates that the cost to close is $361 million. This estimate is based on the City of Chicago consultant's estimate of construction costs at Rockford, and normal COBRA estimating factors for other costs. There are no apparent savings to offset this cost.

The proceeds from disposal of the real property, which might offset some of the cost, are difficult to estimate. If the airport property were sold at fair market value, the estimated proceeds would be about $33 million. The buildings may or may not be of use to a buyer. While some are new and all are usable for their current military use, their value to a commercial or civil aviation user are questionable. Demolition and disposal are estimated by the City's consultant to cost $25 million, which would be an offset to the land value. However, most of the O'Hare ARS qualifies as aviation-related property, which the City could obtain in a no-cost public benefit transfer under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, 50 U.S.C. App. 1622. The building, to be vacated by DLA is severable from the Reserve Base and does not appear to be aviation property. The net cost to close and realign is estimated to be in a range from $328 million to $361 million Since there are no savings in operational or other costs, the payback period is infinity.

The Air Force analysis of the proposal <u>assuming Chicago or some other non-Federal source pays the full cost</u> is as follows. The facilities at O'Hare ARS are adequate, with many new or recently renovated buildings. The recruiting base, the Chicago metropolitan area, is outstanding. There are no serious constraints on mission accomplishment, other than some air traffic control delays due to the dense commercial traffic. However, alert or other time-sensitive missions are not flown from O'Hare ARS. Since the base is adequate for its purpose, no savings would accrue from closing it. The aircraft remain in the force structure plan and the units are not planned for inactivation. In the case of the ANG, the governor's consent would be required to disband. Thus, closure of the base requires that both units be realigned.

The military value of an ARC base at Rockford, fully built up with all the necessary facilities, still does not exceed that of O'Hare. For retention of the mostly part-time ARC personnel it is not as good, due to the distance from the homes of currently assigned personnel. Some personnel losses and retraining must be anticipated, effecting unit readiness and adding to the cost. It is not clear that the Rockford area alone can provide a steady stream of volunteers large enough to man two large ARC units.

Recruiting from Chicago will still be required, but will be much harder due to the distance differential between O'Hare and Rockford.

Although the City of Chicago had previously stated that they did not expect the Air Force to fund relocation and facility replacement costs, the City has been unable to guarantee that it will pay the full cost of moving. However, in its most recent correspondence, the City has made the following commitment, "At this time, we wish to commit that all costs associated with our plan will be at no cost to the Department of Defense and that the City of Chicago, together with the host airport, will provide suitable replacement facilities on either a square foot for square foot basis or with more cost efficient functionally equivalent facilities. This commitment of full cost coverage is contingent upon securing necessary financing, which we continue to pursue, and the approval of our governing council body."

Acceptance of this proposal must be based on benefits to the City of Chicago. The proposed move would make some considerable space available for airport related activities at this intensively used air carrier airport. Therefore, if the City of Chicago could demonstrate that it has financing in place to cover the full cost of replacing facilities, moving and environmental cleanup, without any cost whatsoever to the federal government and that the closure/realignment could begin by July 1995, as required by Section 2904 (a) (3) of the Defense Base Closure and realignment Act of 1990, and the relocation could be completed by July 1997, the Air Force would not object to the proposal. The City would also have to fund the full cost of relocating the Army Reserve activity, or leave it in place. If these conditions are not met, the units should remain at O'Hare IAP.

March Air Force Base, California

Recommendation: March AFB, California, is recommended for realignment. The 22nd Air Refueling Wing will inactivate. The KC-10 (Active and Associate Reserve) aircraft will be relocated to Travis AFB, California. The Southwest Air Defense Sector will remain at March in a cantonment area pending the outcome of a NORAD sector consolidation study. If the sector remains it will be transferred to the Air National Guard (ANG). The 445th Airlift Wing Air Force Reserve (AFRES), 452nd Air Refueling Wing (AFRES), 163rd Reconnaissance Group (ANG) (becomes an Air Refueling Group), Air Force Audit Agency, and Media Center (from Norton AFB, California) will remain and the base will convert to a reserve base. Additionally, the Army Corps of Engineers Unit, US Customs Aviation Operation Center West, and the Drug Enforcement Agency aviation unit will remain.

Justification: There are several factors which resulted in the above recommendation. First, the Air Force has four more large aircraft bases than needed to support the number of bombers, tankers, and airlift assets in the DoD Force Structure Plan. Also, when all eight DoD criteria were applied to the large aircraft bases, March AFB ranked low. The Air Force plans to establish a large air mobility base (KC-10, C-5 and C-141 aircraft) on the west coast. When bases in the region (Beale AFB, California; Fairchild AFB, Washington; March AFB, California; McChord AFB, Washington; Malmstrom AFB, Montana; Travis AFB, California) were analyzed for this mission, Travis AFB ranked highest. March AFB currently requires a large active duty component to support a relatively small active duty force structure. The conversion of March AFB to a reserve base achieves substantial savings and the benefit of a large recruiting population for the Air Force Reserve is retained.

All large aircraft bases were considered equally in a process that conformed to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, and the Department of Defense (DoD) guidance. Each base was evaluated against the eight DoD selection criteria and a large number of subelements specific to Air Force bases and missions. Extensive data, gathered to support the evaluation of each base under each criterion was reviewed by the Base Closure Executive Group (Executive Group), a group of seven general officers and six Senior Executive Service career civilians appointed by the Secretary of the Air Force. The decision to realign March AFB was made by the Secretary of the Air Force with advice of the Air Force Chief of Staff and in consultation with the Executive Group.

Return on Investment: The cost to realign is estimated to be $134.8 million; the annual savings after realignment are $46.9 million; the return on investment years based on the net present value computations is 2 years. All dollar amounts are in constant FY 94 dollars.

Impacts: The Air Force will dispose of all property not required within the revised boundaries of the reserve base and welcome joint use of the airfield with civil aviation or conversion to a civilian airport. The realignment of March AFB will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 1.6 percent of the employment base in the Riverside County Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. The realignment of March AFB will result in generally positive environmental effects. March AFB is in an air quality non-attainment area for ozone, carbon-monoxide, nitric-oxide, and particulates. Threatened and endangered species and critical habitat are present on-base. March AFB is on the National Priorities List. Environmental restoration of March AFB will continue until complete. The impact on the community infrastructure at receiving bases is not significant.

McGuire Air Force Base, New Jersey

Recommendation: McGuire AFB, New Jersey, is recommended for realignment. The 438th Airlift Wing will inactivate. Most of the C-141s will transfer to Plattsburgh AFB, New York. Fourteen C-141s will remain and transfer to the Air Force Reserve. The 514th Airlift Wing Air Force Reserve (AFRES), 170th Air Refueling Group Air National Guard (ANG), and 108th Air Refueling Wing (ANG) will remain and the base will convert to a Reserve base. The 913th Airlift Group (AFRES) will relocate from Willow Grove Naval Air Station, Pennsylvania, to McGuire AFB. The Air Force Reserve will operate the base.

Justification: There are several factors which result in the above recommendation. First of all, the Air Force has four more large aircraft bases than are needed to support the number of bombers, tankers, and airlift assets in the DoD Force Structure Plan. When all eight DoD criteria were applied, McGuire AFB ranked low when compared to the other bases in its category. Also, when McGuire AFB was compared specifically with other airlift bases, it still ranked low.

The Air Force plans to establish a large mobility base in the Northeast to support the new Major Regional Contingency (MRC) strategy. McGuire AFB was evaluated specifically as the location for this wing, along with other bases that met the geographical criteria and were available for this mission: Griffiss AFB, New York and Plattsburgh AFB, New York. Plattsburgh AFB ranked best in capability to support the air mobility wing due to its geographical location, attributes, and base loading capacity. Principal mobility attributes include aircraft parking space (for 70-80 tanker/airlift aircraft), fuel hydrants and fuel supply/storage capacity, along with present and future encroachment and airspace considerations.

When Plattsburgh AFB was compared directly with McGuire AFB, Plattsburgh AFB rated better in all of the mobility attributes. An air mobility wing at Plattsburgh AFB will eliminate many of the problems associated with operating at McGuire AFB, in the midst of the New York/New Jersey air traffic congestion. Basing the additional aircraft of an air mobility wing at McGuire AFB will add to that congestion. Plattsburgh AFB, on the other hand, has ample airspace for present and future training by an air mobility wing. Also, the FAA has long expressed a desire for civil use of McGuire AFB, which will ease the congestion at other airfields and terminal facilities in the New York and Philadelphia metropolitan areas. For these reasons, McGuire AFB was recommended for realignment and conversion to an Air Force Reserve Base.

The Air Reserve Component (ARC) forces at McGuire AFB represent a significant portion of the air refueling and airlift forces stationed there and they are well located for recruiting. By keeping the airfield open for military use, the parking and

fuel handling capacity at McGuire AFB remains available in future contingencies. The existing programmed Military Construction funds for the ANG KC-135 conversion will be used to establish the ARC cantonment at McGuire AFB.

The Air Force encourages conversion of the airfield to a civil airport. The ARC units will remain as tenants if McGuire AFB becomes a civil airfield. Civil operation will enhance the value of the base to the community and encourage reuse of the facilities not needed by the reserve units, and create jobs. It will also reduce the cost to the Air Force of operating its units at McGuire AFB.

All large aircraft bases were considered equally in a process that conformed to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, and the Department of Defense (DoD) guidance. Each base was evaluated against the eight DoD selection criteria and a large number of subelements specific to Air Force bases and missions. Extensive data, gathered to support the evaluation of each base under each criterion was reviewed by the Base Closure Executive Group (Executive Group), a group of seven general officers and six Senior Executive Service career civilians appointed by the Secretary of the Air Force. The decision to realign McGuire AFB was made by the Secretary of the Air Force with advice of the Air Force Chief of Staff and in consultation with the Executive Group.

Return on Investment: The cost to realign is estimated to be $197.5 million; the annual savings after realignment are $47.5 million; the return on investment years based on the net present value computations is 4 years. All dollar amounts are in constant FY 94 dollars.

Impacts: The Air Force will dispose of all property outside the reduced base boundary and consider joint use of the airfield with civil aviation or conversion to a civil airport. The realignment of McGuire AFB will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 3.5 percent of the employment base in the Burlington County Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. There is moderate impact on community housing and the medical community at the new receiving base; however, this impact will be mitigated by Air Force constructed housing and an expansion of the base medical capabilities. McGuire AFB is in an air quality non-attainment area for ozone and is on the National Priorities List. The realignment of McGuire AFB will result in generally positive environmental effects. Environmental restoration of McGuire AFB will continue until complete.

Griffiss Air Force Base, New York

Recommendation: Griffiss AFB, New York, is recommended for realignment. The 416th Bomb Wing will inactivate. B-52H aircraft will transfer to Minot AFB, North Dakota, and Barksdale AFB, Louisiana. KC-135 aircraft from Griffiss AFB will transfer to Grand Forks AFB, North Dakota. The 485th Engineering Installation Group at Griffiss AFB will relocate to Hill AFB, Utah.

The Northeast Air Defense Sector will remain at Griffiss in a cantonment area pending the outcome of a NORAD sector consolidation study. If the Sector remains it will be transferred to the Air National Guard (ANG). Rome Laboratory will remain at Griffiss AFB in its existing facilities as a stand-alone Air Force laboratory. A minimum essential airfield will be maintained and operated by a contractor on an "as needed, on call" basis. The ANG will maintain and operate necessary facilities to support mobility/contingency/training of the 10th Infantry (Light) Division located at Ft Drum, New York, and operate them when needed. Only the stand-alone laboratory and the ANG mission will remain.

Justification: The Air Force has four more large aircraft bases than needed to support the number of bombers, tankers, and airlift assets in the DoD Force Structure Plan. When all eight DoD criteria are applied, Griffiss AFB ranked low compared to the other large aircraft bases. Based on this analysis, the application of all eight DoD selection criteria, and excess capacity which results from reduced force structure, Griffiss AFB is recommended for realignment.

The Air Force plans to establish a large air mobility base in the Northeast to support the new Major Regional Contingency (MRC) strategy. Griffiss AFB was evaluated specifically as the location for this wing, along with other bases that met the geographical criteria and were available for this mission: McGuire AFB, New Jersey and Plattsburgh AFB, New York. Plattsburgh AFB ranked best in capability to support the air mobility wing due to its geographical location, attributes and base loading capacity. Principal mobility attributes include aircraft parking space (for 70-80 tanker/airlift aircraft), fuel hydrants and fuel supply/storage capacity, along with present and future encroachment and airspace considerations.

The Rome Laboratory has a large civilian work force and is located in adequate facilities that can be separated from the rest of Griffiss AFB. It does not need to be closed or realigned as a result of the reductions in the rest of the base.

All large aircraft bases were considered equally in a process that conformed to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, and the Department of Defense (DoD) guidance. Each base was evaluated

against the eight DoD selection criteria and a large number of subelements specific to Air Force bases and missions. Extensive data, gathered to support the evaluation of each base under each criterion was reviewed by the Base Closure Executive Group (Executive Group), a group of seven general officers and six Senior Executive Service career civilians appointed by the Secretary of the Air Force. The decision to realign Griffiss AFB was made by the Secretary of the Air Force with advice of the Air Force Chief of Staff and in consultation with the Executive Group.

Return on Investment: The cost to realign is estimated to be $120.8 million; the annual savings after realignment are $39.2 million; the return on investment years based on the net present value computations is 3 years. All dollar amounts are in constant FY 94 dollars.

Impacts: The Air Force will actively pursue conversion to a civil airport, and will dispose of all property not required at Griffiss AFB. The realignment of Griffiss AFB will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 7.6 percent of the employment base in the Utica-Rome Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. There is no significant environmental impact resulting from this closure. Generation of hazardous wastes and pollutants will be eliminated. Griffiss AFB is on the National Priorities List. Environmental restoration of Griffiss AFB will continue until complete. The impact on the community infrastructure at receiving bases is not significant.

Changes To
1988 Base Closure Commission Recommendations

Bases identified by the 1988 Base Closure Commission as receiving bases were evaluated by mission category along with all other bases in the United States. As part of this review, the 1988 Commission's realignment recommendations were evaluated against recent force structure reductions, as well as, opportunities to operate more efficiently and effectively. The Air Force recommended changes result from analysis of changing world order, other base closures, the threat and force structure plan, and budgetary reality. The Air Force continues to implement the closure of the five bases recommended by the 1988 Commission.

Chanute Air Force Base, Illinois

Recommendation: As part of the closure of Chanute AFB, Illinois, the Air Force recommends consolidating its 16 Metals Technology, Non-Destructive Inspection, and Aircraft Structural Maintenance training courses with the Navy at Naval Air Station (NAS) Memphis, Tennessee, and then move with the Navy when NAS Memphis closes. The 1991 Base Closure Commission recommended that these courses, along with 36 other courses, be transferred to Sheppard AFB, Texas.

Justification: On March 31, 1992, the DoD Inspector General recommended that the Air Force consolidate and collocate its 16 metals training courses with the Navy. There will be no Military Construction (MILCON) costs associated with temporarily relocating the specified training courses to NAS Memphis. This is considerably less than the $17.5 million in MILCON cost to relocate these courses to Sheppard AFB. As this training is now scheduled to move when NAS Memphis closes, the Air Force and Navy will work to achieve a cost effective approach until a more permanent site is found. Collocation of these courses with the Navy will achieve efficiencies and savings.

Impacts: There is no significant environmental impact resulting from this change. Environmental restoration of Chanute AFB will continue until complete. The impact on the community infrastructure at the new receiving base is not significant.

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1988 Base Closure Commission Recommendations

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Impacts: There is no significant environmental impact resulting from this change. Environmental restoration of Chanute AFB will continue until complete. The impact on the community infrastructure at the new receiving base is not significant.

Changes To
1991 Base Closure Commission Recommendations

Bases identified by the 1991 Base Closure Commission as realignment receivers were evaluated by mission category along with all other bases in the United States. As part of this review, the 1991 Commission's realignment recommendations were evaluated against recent force structure reductions, as well as opportunities to operate more efficiently and effectively. The Air Force recommended changes result from analysis of changing world order, other base closures, threat and force structure plan, and budgetary reality. The Air Force continues to implement the closure and realignment of the bases recommended by the 1991 Commission.

Bergstrom Air Force Base, Texas

Recommendation: Change the recommendation of the 1991 Commission regarding Bergstrom AFB as follows: The 704th Fighter Squadron (AFRES) with its F-16 aircraft and the 924th Fighter Group (AFRES) support units will move to Carswell AFB, Texas and the cantonment area at Bergstrom AFB will close. The Regional Corrosion Control Facility at Bergstrom AFB will be closed by September 30, 1994, unless a civilian airport authority elects to assume the responsibility for operating and maintaining the facility before that date.

Justification: The 1991 Commission recommended the closure of Bergstrom AFB. The AFRES was to remain in a cantonment area. In reviewing AFRES plans for Bergstrom AFB, the Air Force found that considerable savings could be realized by realigning the Bergstrom AFRES units and aircraft to the Carswell AFB cantonment area. This realignment will result in savings in Military Construction (MILCON) funds, reduced manpower costs, and will not significantly impact unit readiness. The original 1991 realignment recommendation cost $12.5 million in MILCON to construct a cantonment area at Bergstrom AFB. Based on the best estimates available at this time, the cost of this change is $5.8 million in MILCON, for a projected savings of $6.7 million. This action will also result in net manpower savings.

Impacts: There is no significant environmental impact resulting from this change. Environmental restoration of Bergstrom AFB will continue until complete. The impact on the community infrastructure at the new receiving base is not significant.

Carswell Air Force Base, Texas

Recommendation: Change the recommendation of the 1991 Commission regarding Carswell AFB as follows: Transfer the fabrication function of the 436th Training Squadron (formerly 436th Strategic Training Squadron) to Luke AFB, Arizona and the maintenance training function to Hill AFB, Utah. The remaining functions of the 436th Training Squadron will still relocate to Dyess AFB, Texas. Final disposition of the base exchange and commissary will depend on the outcome of the Congressionally mandated base exchange and commissary test program.

Justification: The 1991 Commission recommended that the 436th Training Squadron be relocated to Dyess AFB as a whole. The proposed action will result in more streamlined and efficient training operations. Transferring the fabrication function to Luke AFB will avoid duplicating this function within Air Combat Command. The Hill AFB move will ensure that maintenance training is provided in a more efficient manner.

The original 1991 realignment cost was $1.8 million in Military Construction (MILCON). The cost for this redirect is $0.3 million MILCON, for a projected savings of $1.5 million MILCON.

Impacts: There is no significant environmental impact resulting from this change. Environmental restoration of Carswell AFB will continue until complete. The impact on the community infrastructure at the new receiving bases is not significant.

Castle Air Force Base, California

Recommendation: Change the recommendation of the 1991 Commission regarding Castle AFB as follows: Redirect the B-52 and KC-135 Combat Crew Training mission from Fairchild AFB, Washington to Barksdale AFB, Louisiana (B-52) and Altus AFB, Oklahoma (KC-135).

Justification: The force structure upon which the 1991 Commission based its recommendations has changed and B-52 force structure is being reduced. The Air Force currently plans to base a large number of B-52s at two locations, with Barksdale AFB serving as the hub for B-52 operations and training. Similarly, training for mobility operations is being centralized at Altus AFB. This redirect will reduce the number of training sites and improve efficiency of operations.

The original 1991 realignment recommendation cost $78.7 million in Military Construction (MILCON). The estimated cost for this redirect to Barksdale and Altus AFBs is $59.5 million in MILCON, for a projected savings of $19.2 million.

Impacts: There is no significant environmental impact resulting from this change. Environmental restoration of Castle AFB will continue until complete. The impact on the community infrastructure at the new receiving base is not significant.

MacDill Air Force Base, Florida

Recommendation: Change the recommendation of the 1991 Commission regarding MacDill as follows: The Air Force Reserve (AFRES) will temporarily operate the airfield as a reserve base, not open to civil use, until it can be converted to a civil airport. This will accommodate the recommended reassignment of the 482nd Fighter Wing (AFRES) from Homestead AFB to MacDill AFB and its conversion to KC-135 tankers. The Joint Communications Support Element (JCSE) will not be transferred to Charleston AFB, South Carolina as recommended in 1991, but, instead, will remain at MacDill AFB.

Justification: The 1991 Commission recommended a realignment and partial closure of MacDill AFB. Its F-16 training mission has been relocated to Luke AFB, Arizona, and the JCSE was to be relocated to Charleston AFB. Two unified commands, Headquarters Central Command and Headquarters Special Operations Command, were left in place. The airfield was to close.

Several events since 1991 have made a change to the Commission action appropriate. The closure of Homestead AFB requires the relocation of the 482nd Fighter Wing (AFRES). The best location for this unit, when converted to KC-135s, is MacDill AFB. The National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) aircraft element has relocated from Miami International Airport to MacDill AFB and would like to remain permanently. NOAA is prepared to pay a fair share of the cost of airport operations.

The AFRES's temporary operation of the airfield will have reduced operating hours and services. The 1991 Commission noted a number of deficiencies of MacDill AFB as a fighter base: "pressure on air space, training areas, and low level routes...not located near Army units that will offer joint training opportunities...[and]... ground encroachment." These are largely inapplicable to an AFRES tanker operation. Encroachment remains a problem, but the reduced number of flights and the increased compatibility of both tanker and NOAA aircraft with the predominant types of aircraft using Tampa International Airport make this viable. As an interim Reserve/NOAA airfield, use will be modest, and it will not be open to large-scale use by other military units.

The original 1991 realignment recommendation cost for the JCSE relocation was $25.6 million in MILCON. Retaining the JCSE at MacDill AFB avoids this cost.

Impacts: The Air Force will continue to encourage transition of the airfield to a civil airport, and, if successful, DoD units could remain as cost sharing tenants. The environmental impact and the impact on the community infrastructure is not significant.

Mather Air Force Base, California

Recommendation: Change the recommendation of the 1991 Commission regarding Mather AFB as follows: Redirect the 940th Air Refueling Group (AFRES) with its KC-135 aircraft to Beale AFB, California vice McClellan AFB, California. Because of the rapidly approaching closure of Mather AFB, the 940th will temporarily relocate to McClellan AFB, while awaiting permanent beddown at Beale AFB.

Justification: Moving the 940th Air Refueling Group (AFRES) to Beale AFB is more cost effective.

The original 1991 realignment cost was $33.7 million in Military Construction (MILCON). The estimated cost for this redirect is $12.5 million in MILCON, for a projected savings of $21.2 million.

Impacts: The environmental impact and the impact on the receiving community infrastructure are minimal. Environmental restoration at Mather AFB will continue until complete.

Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base (ANGB), Ohio

Recommendation: Change the recommendation of the 1991 Commission regarding Rickenbacker ANGB as follows: The 121st Air Refueling Wing (ANG) and the 160th Air Refueling Group (ANG) will move into a cantonment area on the present Rickenbacker ANGB, and operate as a tenant of the Rickenbacker Port Authority (RPA) on RPA's airport. The 907th Airlift Group (AFRES) will realign to Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio as originally recommended. The 4950th Test Wing will still move to Edwards AFB, California.

Justification: The 1991 Commission recommended closing Rickenbacker ANGB, and realigning the 121st Air Refueling Wing (ANG), the 160th Air Refueling Group (ANG) and the 907th Airlift Group (AFRES) to Wright-Patterson AFB. These units were to occupy facilities being vacated by the 4950th Test Wing, which will move to Edwards AFB to consolidate test units.

The airfield at Rickenbacker is no longer a military responsibility, having been transferred by long term lease to the RPA in 1992. It will be conveyed in fee under the public benefit authority of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 when environmental restoration is complete. The State of Ohio has proposed that under current circumstances, more money could be saved by leaving the ANG tanker units at Rickenbacker ANGB than by moving it to Wright-Patterson AFB. The Air Force has carefully examined his analysis and concluded that it is correct. The current analysis is less costly than the original estimate of moving both Rickenbacker ANGB units to Wright-Patterson AFB, primarily because of the State's later burden-sharing proposal to lower the ANGS long-term operating costs at Rickenbacker.

In a related force structure move, in order to fully utilize the facilities at Wright-Patterson AFB, the Air Force recommends that the 178th Fighter Group move from the Springfield Municipal Airport, Ohio, to Wright-Patterson AFB, about 30 miles away. This unit will fit into the available facilities with little construction. The move will save approximately $1.1 million in base operating support annually based on economies of consolidating some ANG functions with AFRES and active Air Force functions at Wright-Patterson. Since the unit moves only a short distance, retention of current personnel should not be a problem.

The 4950th will still move to Edwards AFB, California from Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, to take advantage of the enhanced military value through the efficiency of consolidating test assets.

The original 1991 realignment cost was $37.9 million in Military Construction (MILCON). The cost for this redirect is $26.2 million in MILCON, for a projected savings of $11.7 million.

Impacts: The environmental impact and the impact on the receiving community infrastructure are minimal.

Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Selection Process

The Director, DLA established a DLA Base Realignment and Closure Executive Group comprised of appropriate Heads of Headquarters Principal Staff Elements. The Executive Group included both executive level civilian and military personnel. The Deputy Director, DLA served as Chairman of the Executive Group. The Executive Group acted as senior advisors to direct the effort and recommend DLA activity realignments and closures for the Director's consideration.

A Working Group was established under the direction of the Executive Group. The Working Group was comprised of a core of full-time members and support staff from all pertinent DLA technical areas. The Working Group collected and analyzed certified data, developed and evaluated recommendations for the Executive Group's consideration, conducted sensitivity analyses, and compiled documentation to support the final DLA recommendations.

In an effort to evaluate DLA activities in a fair and consistent manner the Executive Group merged similar activities together for the purposes of analysis. Categories were derived from the general mission functions of DLA. As a result, DLA defined their five categories as Regional Headquarters, Defense Distribution Depots, Inventory Control Points, Service Support Centers and one-of-a-kind activities such as the Defense Clothing Factory.

After organizing DLA activities into general categories, studies were undertaken to determine the data requirements for conducting a comprehensive activity analysis within each category. Comprehensive data calls were designed to support the excess capacity; military value; and economic, environmental, and community analyses required by DoD guidance in accordance with the selection criteria and corresponding DLA Measures of Merit. The data was requested from Primary Field Level Activities (PFLA), Principal Staff Elements (PSE) within DLA Headquarters, and other governmental and commercial agencies.

The DLA Internal Control Plan for the collection and analysis of data was developed specifically for this effort. The plan provided overall policy guidance and procedures to ensure that data was: consistent and standardized, accurate and complete, certifiable as required by law, verifiable by HQ DLA PSE and PLFA functional managers, auditable by DLA internal review offices and external audit and inspection agencies, and replicable using documentation developed during data collection.

An Internal Control Checklist was developed and distributed as a working document to achieve the objectives of the Internal Control Plan, including the requirement for field commanders to certify the accuracy of their data. To further ensure the validity of field data, functional experts on the Working Group traveled to

selected activities and performed on-site reviews to confirm that accurate, quantifiable, and certifiable data was provided in response to data calls.

In developing the capacity analysis for each category, DLA considered projections for Military Service drawdowns as reflected in the DoD Force Structure Plan, discussed changes in basing and operations with the Military Services, and considered initiatives to improve DLA operational efficiencies and effectiveness.

DLA developed a series of objective questions for each DLA activity in order to determine the amount of physical space and throughput capacity currently available at each location. The data was used to quantify the extent to which an existing DLA facility may have been constrained by physical space, throughput, span of control, or production capability.

DLA analyzed military value to determine the relative ranking of an activity with respect to other installations in the same category, rather than to serve as a performance measure. Military value criteria (the first four DoD selection criteria) were given priority consideration in the assessment of DLA installations for realignment or closure. Since DLA provides support to the Military Services, the Agency is indirectly affected by Service projected force structure changes. Given this added complexity, the Executive Group agreed that more distinctive measures should be identified to assess the military value of DLA activities. Accordingly, DLA developed Measures of Merit to fully address the military value of its activities. DLA's four measures of merit included Mission Essentiality, Mission Suitability, Operational Efficiencies, and Expandability.

The next step in the process was to identify activities with the potential to be realigned or closed and eliminate the remaining activities from further consideration. The results of the excess capacity analysis and the military value review served as the basis for Executive Group decisions. Based on the analyses presented and the accumulated experience of the Executive Group, each DLA activity was reviewed, with further analysis as necessary, to identify potential prospects and eliminate other activities from further review.

Following the screening of DLA activities for excess capacity, military value, and elimination of certain activities from further consideration, scenarios were developed for closure and realignment. During the consideration of potential receiver sites for realignment and closure actions, opportunities for inter-Service/Defense Agency sharing were analyzed. Coordination with the Military Services and other Defense Agencies was vital in gathering data and developing realignment and closure alternatives.

The Working Group evaluated potential realignment scenarios using the COBRA model. The model assessed the relative economic value of realignment and closure alternatives in terms of costs,

savings and return on investment. The Executive Group considered community, infrastructure, and environmental impact in accordance with DoD policy guidance, and the DoD selection criteria for impacts.

The Director DLA reviewed the recommendations of the DLA Executive Group and forwarded his recommendations to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Production & Logistics on February 22, 1993.

Defense Electronics Supply Center (Gentile AFS, Ohio)

Recommendation: Close the Defense Electronics Supply Center (DESC) (Gentile AFS), Dayton, Ohio, and relocate its mission to the Defense Construction Supply Center, Columbus, Ohio.

Justification: DESC is one of four hardware Inventory Control Points (ICP). It is currently the host at Gentile Air Force Station in Dayton, Ohio. The only other tenant at Gentile AFS is the Defense Switching Network (DSN). The base has a large number of warehouses (vacant since the depot closed in the mid-seventies) which require extensive renovation before they could be used as administrative office space. The Agency has no plans to re-open the Depot at this location.

The hardware ICPs are all similar in missions, organizations, personnel skills and common automated management systems. The ICP Concept of Operations which takes into account the DoD Force Structure Plan, indicates that consolidation of ICPs can reduce the cost of operations by eliminating redundant overhead operations. The Consumable Item Transfer will be completed in FY 94 and consolidation can begin after that transfer has been completed.

Consolidating DESC and DCSC at both Columbus and Dayton was considered. The Columbus location provided the best overall payback and could allow for the complete closure of Gentile Air Force Station, Dayton, Ohio. DCSC currently has approval for construction of a 700,000 square foot office building which should be completed in FY 96. This building will provide adequate space for expansion of the ICP. As a result of the closure of DESC, Gentile Air Force Station will be excess to Air Force needs. The Air Force will dispose of it in accordance with existing policy and procedure. It is the intent of the Air Force that the only other activity, a Defense Switching Network terminal phase out within the time frame of the DESC closure. If the terminal is not phased out during this period, it will remain as a stand alone facility.

Return on Investment: Total estimated one time cost for this action is $108 million. Annual steady state savings are $36.8 million with a return on investment in one year.

Impacts: Closing DESC will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 1.3 percent of the employment base in the Dayton-Springfield Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. Note: Other 1993 closure and/or realignment recommendations bring the total impact on the Dayton-Springfield Metropolitan Statistical Area to 1.2 percent. Potential environmental and community infrastructure impacts of consolidation of DESC with DCSC are minimal.

Defense Personnel Support Center and Defense Clothing Factory, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Recommendation: Close the Defense Personnel Support Center (DPSC), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and relocate its mission to the Defense Distribution Region East, New Cumberland, Pennsylvania. Close the Defense Clothing Factory, relocate the personnel supporting the flag mission, and use existing commercial sources to procure the clothing factory products.

Justification: DPSC is the host of this Army-permitted activity in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The installation also houses the Clothing Factory, the Defense Contract Management District Midatlantic,and other tenants with approximately 800 personnel. The decision to close the Clothing Factory is based on the premise that clothing requirements for the armed forces can be fulfilled cost-effectively by commercial manufacturers, without compromising quality or delivery lead time. DPSC was not reviewed as part of the ICP category since it manages a much smaller number of items which have a significantly higher dollar value than the hardware ICPs. The activity has no administrative space available, but does have a small number of buildable acres. Environmental problems at DPSC would make building or extensive renovations impossible for some time in the future.

With the movement of DCMD Midatlantic and the Clothing Factory out of DPSC, the Working Group examined options to either utilize the base as a receiver or move DPSC to another location. Scenarios were built so that activities moved to locations where excess space had been identified. DISC, currently a tenant at ASO which is recommended for closure by the Navy, was considered for possible realignment to DPSC. A scenario which realigned DPSC to ASO where DLA would assume responsibility for the base was analyzed. Another, which split the three commodities at DPSC between DGSC and DCSC was also examined.

The distribution depot at New Cumberland has available buildable acres. Additionally, another recommendation moves DISC, a hardware ICP from Philadelphia to New Cumberland. This allows several activities to be consolidated. The presence of three ICPs and major DLA facilities in the area will create significant opportunities for savings and efficiencies in the future. As a result of the closure of DPSC, the property will be excess to Army needs. The Army will dispose of it in accordance with existing policy and procedure.

Return on Investment: Total estimated one time cost for these closures is $173.0 million. Annual steady state savings are $90.6 million with an immediate return on investment.

Impacts: Closing DPSC and the Clothing Factory will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 0.4 percent of the employment base in the Philadelphia Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. Note: Other 1993 closure and/or realignment recommendations bring the total impact on the Philadelphia Metropolitan Statistical Area to 0.8 percent.

The closure will ultimately result in a reduction in air emissions, wastewater discharges, and solid waste.

Defense Distribution Depot Oakland, California

Recommendation: Disestablish Defense Distribution Depot Oakland, CA (DDOC), and relocate the primary mission to Defense Distribution Depot Tracy, CA (DDTC), Defense Distribution Depot Sharpe, CA (DDSC), and Defense Distribution Depot San Diego, CA (DDDC). Slow moving or inactive materiel remaining at DDOC at the time of closure will be relocated to other available storage space within the DoD Distribution System.

Justification: The decision to realign DDOC was driven by the Navy's decision to close Oakland Navy Base and Naval Air Station Alameda. The closure of the Navy Supply Center at Oakland (fleet support) and the Naval Aviation Depot at Alameda removed the customer base from Oakland. This closure along with substandard facilities contributed to the decision to realign the distribution mission out of Oakland. DDOC rated 14 out of 29 in the military value matrix. Except for two depots, all depots rated lower than DDOC are collocated with a maintenance depot. The other two depots exceed Oakland's throughput capacity and storage space.

Return on Investment: This disestablishment is in combination with the recommended disestablishment of the Tooele, McClellan, Charleston, Pensacola, and Letterkenny distribution depots. Combined estimated one-time costs for these disestablishments is $137.0 million. Annual steady-state savings are $31.2 million with a return on investment in two years.

Impacts: The disestablishment of Defense Distribution Depot Oakland will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 0.1 percent of the employment base in the Oakland Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. Note: Other 1993 closure and/or realignment recommendations bring the total impact on the Oakland Metropolitan Statistical Area to 4.9 percent. There will be no significant environmental or community infrastructure impacts.

Defense Distribution Depot Pensacola, Florida

Recommendation: Disestablish Defense Distribution Depot Pensacola, FL (DDPF), and relocate the mission to Defense Distribution Depot Jacksonville, FL (DDJF). Slow moving and/or inactive materiel remaining at DDPF at the time of the disestablishment will be relocated to available storage space within the DoD Distribution System.

Justification: The decision to disestablish DDPF was driven by the Navy's decision to close the Naval Supply Center and Naval Aviation Depot, Pensacola, eliminating DDPF's customer base. The loss of customer base along with sufficient storage space in the DoD distribution system drove the disestablishment. DDPF rated 10 out of 29 in the military value matrix. All depots rated lower than DDPF are collocated with their primary customer, a maintenance depot.

Return on Investment: This disestablishment is in combination with the recommended disestablishment of the Tooele, McClellan, Charleston, Oakland, and Letterkenny distribution depots. Combined estimated one-time costs for these disestablishments is $137.0 million. Annual steady-state savings are $31.2 million with a return on investment in two years.

Impacts: The disestablishment of Defense Distribution Depot Pensacola will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 0.2 percent of the employment base in the Pensacola Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. Note: Other 1993 closure and/or realignment recommendations increase the employment base in the Pensacola Metropolitan Statistical Area by 4.2 percent. There will be no significant environmental or community infrastructure impacts.

Defense Contract Management District Midatlantic, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Defense Contract Management District Northcentral, Chicago, Illinois

Recommendation: Disestablish Defense Contract Management District Midatlantic (DCMDM) and Defense Contract Management District Northcentral (DCMDN), and relocate the missions to DCMD Northeast, DCMD South and DCMD West.

Justification: The Defense Contract Management Districts perform operational support and management oversight of 105 Defense Contract Management Area Operations (DCMAOs) and Defense Plant Representative Offices (DPROs). Since the establishment of the DCMDs a number of DCMAOs and DPROs have been disestablished thereby reducing the span of control responsibility of the five DCMDs. Based on the assumptions derived from the DoD Force Structure Plan it is anticipated that the DCMD span of control will not increase in future years. This allows for the reconfiguration of the DCMDs by realigning responsibility for the operational activities, thereby reducing the number of headquarters facilities which perform operational support and management oversight. All plant and area operations would continue to be under geographically aligned Districts. The Military Value analysis resulted in the recommendation to disestablish the midatlantic and northcentral activities and relocate their missions to the three remaining districts.

Return on Investment: Total estimated one time costs for this closure are $18.7 million. Annual steady state savings are $20.1 million with an immediate return on investment.

Impacts: Disestablishment of DCMD Midatlantic will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 0.0002 percent of the employment base in the Philadelphia Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. Note: Other 1993 closure and/or realignment recommendations bring the total impact on the Philadelphia Metropolitan Statistical Area to 0.8 percent

The disestablishment of DCMD Northcentral will have a similar negligible impact on the local economy in the Chicago Metropolitan Statistical Area. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 0.0002 percent of the employment base in the Chicago Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery.

There are no significant environmental or community infrastructure impacts resulting from these actions.

Defense Logistics Service Center and Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service, Battle Creek, Michigan

Recommendation: Disestablish the Defense Logistics Services Center (DLSC) and collocate its mission with the Defense Construction Supply Center (DCSC), Columbus, Ohio.

Relocate the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service, Battle Creek, Michigan, to the Defense Construction Supply Center (DCSC), Columbus, Ohio. DCSC will provide all necessary support services for the relocated personnel. Two separate functional areas, Logistics Information Management and Logistics Information Distribution, will be assigned to the DLA Inventory Control Point (ICP) to accommodate the operational mission areas now performed by DLSC.

Justification: With the implementation of DMRD 918, "Defense Information Infrastructure Resource Plan," the responsibility for Central Design Activity (CDA) and Information Processing Centers (IPC) were assigned to the Defense Information Technology Service Organization. As a result of the realignment the continued need of DLSC as a stand alone organization was evaluated. By consolidating functions at a DLA ICP, all support services can be performed by the receiving activity. Some of the functions currently being performed by DLSC NATO Codification personnel can be distributed among the remaining DLA hardware centers, thereby consolidating similar functions. This relocation also places HQ DRMS Battle Creek, Michigan, and Operations East, Columbus, Ohio, with a DLA Inventory Control Point to facilitate overall materiel management. Savings result from moving DLSC and DRMS from GSA-leased space.

Return on Investment: Total estimated one time cost for these actions is $33.9 million. Annual steady state savings are $55.6 million with an immediate return on investment.

Impacts: Disestablishing DLSC and relocating DRMS will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 2.2 percent of the employment base in the Battle Creek Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. Potential environmental and community infrastructure impacts of these actions are minimal.

Defense Distribution Depot Letterkenny, Pennsylvania (DDLP)

Recommendation: Disestablish Defense Distribution Depot Letterkenny, Pennsylvania (DDLP) and relocate the depot's functions and materiel to Defense Distribution Depot Tobyhanna, PA (DDTP), Defense Distribution Depot Anniston, AL and Defense Distribution Depot Red River, TX (DDRT). Active consumable items will be moved to Defense Depot New Cumberland, PA, and Defense Depot Mechanicsburg, PA. Any remaining materiel will be placed in available storage space within the DoD Distribution System.

Justification: The decision to disestablish DDLP was driven by the Army decision to realign the Letterkenny Army Depot and consolidate its depot maintenance functions with those existing at Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA, Anniston Army Depot, AL, and Red River Army Depot, TX. Realignment of DDLP's primary customer and substandard facilities drive the decision to relocate the distribution mission to DDRT. DDLP rated 25 out of 29 in the military value matrix. All depots rated lower than DDLP are collocated with their primary customer, a maintenance depot.

Return on Investment: This disestablishment is in combination with the recommended disestablishment of the Tooele, Oakland, Charleston, Pensacola, and McClellan distribution depots. Combined estimated one-time costs for these disestablishments is $137.0 million. Annual steady-state savings are $31.2 million with a return on investment in two years.

Impacts: The disestablishment of Defense Distribution Depot Letterkenny will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 1.1 percent of the employment base in the Franklin County Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. Note: Other 1993 closure and/or realignment recommendations bring the total impact on the Franklin County Metropolitan Statistical Area to 8.9 percent. There will be no significant environmental or community infrastructure impacts.

Defense Distribution Depot Charleston, South Carolina

Recommendation: Disestablish Defense Distribution Depot Charleston, SC (DDCS), and relocate the mission to Defense Distribution Depot Jacksonville, FL (DDJF). Slow moving and/or inactive materiel remaining at DDCS at the time of the realignment will be relocated to available storage space within the DoD Distribution System.

Justification: The decision to realign DDCS was driven by the Navy's decision to close several naval activities in Charleston, SC ,eliminating DDCS's customer base. The loss of customer base along with sufficient storage space in the DoD distribution system drove the disestablishment. DDCS rated 6 out of 29 in the military value matrix. All depots rated lower than DDCS are collocated with their primary customer, a maintenance depot.

Return on Investment: This disestablishment is in combination with the recommended disestablishment of the Tooele, McClellan, Pensacola, Oakland, and Letterkenny distribution depots. Combined estimated one-time costs for these disestablishments is $137.0 million. Annual steady-state savings are $31.2 million with a return on investment in two years.

Impacts: The disestablishment of Defense Distribution Depot Charleston will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 0.2 percent of the employment base in the Charleston Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. Note: Other 1993 closure and/or realignment recommendations bring the total impact on the Charleston Metropolitan Statistical Area to 15 percent. There will be no significant environmental or community infrastructure impacts.

Defense Distribution Depot Tooele, Utah

Recommendation: Disestablish Defense Distribution Depot Tooele, Utah (DDTU). Relocate the depot's functions/materiel to Defense Distribution Depot Red River, TX (DDRT). Any remaining materiel will be placed in available space in the DoD Distribution System.

Justification: The decision to disestablish DDTU was driven by the Army decision to realign Tooele Army Depot and consolidate its depot maintenance functions with those existing at Red River Army Depot. The realignment of DDTU's primary customer and the substandard facilities drive the decision to disestablish DDTU and relocate its functions and materiel to DDRT. DDTU rated 18 out of 29 in the military value matrix. With the exception of one depot (Columbus, Ohio), lower rated depots are collocated with their primary customer, a maintenance depot. The Columbus depot has almost twice the storage capacity and four times the issue throughput capacity as DDTU.

Return on Investment: This disestablishment is in combination with the recommended disestablishment of the Letterkenny, Oakland, Charleston, Pensacola, and McClellan distribution depots. Combined estimated one-time costs for these disestablishments is $137.0 million. Annual steady-state savings are $31.2 million with a return on investment in two years.

Impacts: The disestablishment of Defense Distribution Depot Tooele will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 3.4 percent of the employment base in the Tooele County Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. Note: Other 1993 closure and/or realignment recommendations bring the total impact on the Tooele County Metropolitan Statistical Area to 34.1 percent. There will be no significant environmental or community infrastructure impacts.

Defense Contract Management District West, El Segundo, California

Recommendation: Relocate the Defense Contract Management District West (DCMD West), El Segundo, CA, to Long Beach Naval Shipyard, Los Angeles, CA.

Justification: The DCMD West is currently located in GSA-leased administrative space in El Segundo, CA. Significant savings will result by moving the organization from GSA space to a building on Government property at Long Beach Naval Station, CA. A number of available DoD properties were considered as potential relocation sites. The Naval Shipyard was selected because it does not involve the payment of Personnel Change of Station (PCS) costs. This move may require new construction to provide a building to receive the DCMD West.

Return on Investment: Total estimated one time costs for this relocation are $12.4 million. Annual steady state savings are $6.0 million with an immediate return on investment. The estimated one time cost includes the potential cost of construction, should that be required.

Impacts: Relocating DCMD West will have no negative impact on the local economy since it is an intra-area move. However, DCMD West is receiving personnel as a result of the overall DCMC consolidation. There is no significant environmental or community infrastructure impact resulting from this relocation.

Defense Industrial Supply Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Recommendation: Relocate the Defense Industrial Supply Center (DISC), a hardware Inventory Control Point (ICP), located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to New Cumberland, Pennsylvania.

Justification: DISC is a tenant of the Navy's Aviation Supply Office (ASO) located in Philadelphia. With the Navy decision to close ASO during BRAC 93, DISC must either be relocated or remain behind and assume responsibility for the base.

The Executive Group considered options where square footage or buildable acres existed. Also, only locations where ICPs currently exist were considered.

Collocation with DCSC, DESC and DGSC were also considered. DGSC has buildable acres but no space available. DESC has warehouse space and DCSC will have administrative space in 1997. However, with the recommended closures of DESC and realignment with DCSC, the additional move of DISC to DCSC was considered too risky. Scenarios were run splitting DISC among the remaining hardware centers and splitting DISC between DCSC and DGSC. Both options were considered too risky because proposed moves split managed items to multiple locations.

Locating DISC at Defense Distribution Region East, a DLA activity located at New Cumberland, Pennsylvania, and the presence of three ICPs and major DLA facilities in the area will create significant opportunities for savings and efficiencies in the future. The relocation of DISC to New Cumberland provides the best payback for DoD. The relocation allows the Navy to close and dispose of ASO.

Return on Investment: Total estimated one time cost for this relocation is $95.6 million. Annual steady state savings are $20.7 million with a return on investment in four years.

Impacts: Relocating DISC will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 0.2 percent of the employment base in the Philadelphia Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. Note: Other 1993 closure and/or realignment recommendations bring the total impact on the Philadelphia Metropolitan Statistical Area to 0.8 percent. The potential environmental impacts of relocating DISC to New Cumberland are minimal and there are no community infrastructure impediments.

Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) Selection Process

As a first step in the consolidation process, the Director of the Defense Information Technology Services Office (DITSO) established the DoD Data Center Consolidation Planning Team to develop a Data Processing Center (DPC) consolidation plan. The Planning Team adopted a site selection process that calls for identifying the existing sites that have the greatest potential for serving as consolidated DPCs. The methodology involved the following steps:

- Identify the candidate DPCs
- Validate site information and apply ranking criteria
- Determine the total data processing requirement
- Determine the appropriate number of megacenters
- Develop a technical plan for migration of DoD data processing workload from the existing DPCs to the megacenters

The methodology carefully considered the risks associated with both site selection and consolidation. The plan builds on the work done by the Services in support of Defense Management Report Decision 924. Site selection risk has been further reduced by conducting a sensitivity analysis on the site selection criteria.

The methodology for ranking the megacenters involved a two step process. First, the criteria for selecting a megacenter site were identified. These criteria were then weighted according to their importance as a discriminator in the ranking of sites, with the total weights adding to 100 percent. The criteria fell into three broad categories: 1) Facilities criteria, which account for 50 percent of the total weight, 2) Security criteria, which account for 35 percent of the total weight, and 3) Operations criteria which account for 15 percent of the total weight. Each site could receive a total of ten points for each of the criteria. The points assigned were then multiplied by the weight factor for each criterion and summed to determine the score for each potential megacenter site.

Thirty-six megacenter candidates were scored against the criteria to establish a candidate ranking. Site visits were made to validate the Service-supplied data.

The number of megacenters required was determined by totaling the processing workload requirements of all sites to be consolidated and distributing these requirements, beginning with the top-ranked site, until all the requirements were satisfied. A sensitivity analysis was performed to determine how much the site ranking order depended on the weights assigned to each criterion and the inclusion or exclusion of a specific criteria.

DoD Data Center Consolidation

Recommendation: Execute a DoD-wide Data Center Consolidation Plan that disestablishes 44 major data processing centers (DPCs) by consolidating their information processing workload into fifteen standardized, automated "megacenters" located in existing DoD facilities.

The 44 DPCs recommended for disestablishment are located at the following DoD installations:

Navy Sites

NCTS San Diego, CA	NSC Charleston, SC
NSC Puget Sound, WA	ASO Philadelphia, PA
NSC Norfolk, VA	NCTS Pensacola, FL
NAWC AD Patuxent River, MD	NAWC WD China Lake, CA
NAWC WD Point Mugu, CA	FISC San Diego, CA
NSC Pearl Harbor, HI	FACSO Port Hueneme, CA
NAS Whidbey Island, WA	TRF Bangor, WA
TRF Kings Bay, GA	NAS Brunswick, ME
NAS Key West, FL	NAS Mayport, FL
NAS Oceana, VA	EPMAC New Orleans, LA
NCTAMSLANT Norfolk, VA	BUPERS Washington, DC
NCTS New Orleans, LA	NCTS Washington, DC
CRUITCOM Arlington, VA	NCTAMS EASTPAC Pearl Harbor,HI
NARDAC San Francisco, CA	NAVDAF Corpus Christi, TX
NCCOSC San Diego, CA	

Marine Corps Sites

MCAS Cherry Point, NC	RASC Camp Lejeune, NC
RASC Camp Pendleton, CA	MCAS El Toro, CA

Air Force Sites

CPSC San Antonio, TX	7th CG, Pentagon, VA
AFMPC Randolph AFB, TX	RPC McClellan AFB, CA

Defense Logistics Agency Sites

IPC Battle Creek, MI	IPC Ogden, UT
IPC Philadelphia, PA	IPC Richmond, VA.

Defense Information Systems Agency Sites

DITSO Indianapolis IPC, IN	DITSO Kansas City IPC, KS
DITSO Columbus Annex (Dayton), OH	

Recommended Megacenter Locations

- Columbus, Ohio
- Ogden, Utah
- San Antonio, Texas
- Rock Island, Illinois
- Montgomery, Alabama
- Denver, Colorado
- Warner-Robins, Georgia
- Huntsville, Alabama
- Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania
- Dayton, Ohio
- St. Louis, Missouri
- Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
- Jacksonville, Florida
- Chambersburg, Pennsylvania
- Cleveland, Ohio

Justification: A DPC is an organizationally defined set of dedicated personnel, computer hardware, computer software, telecommunications, and environmentally conditioned facilities whose primary function is to provide computer processing support for customers. The DPCs to be closed were transferred from the Military Departments and Defense Agencies to the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) under the guidelines of Defense Management Report Decision (DMRD) 918. Rapid consolidation of these facilities is necessary to accommodate a significant portion of the DMRD 918 budget savings totaling $4.5 billion while continuing to support the mission and functions of DoD at the required service levels.

Consolidation of DPCs is one of several cost saving initiatives underway within DISA. Best industry practice in the private sector has established the viability and desirability of this approach. It will position DoD to more efficiently support common data processing requirements across Services by leveraging information technology and resource investments to meet multiple needs. In the long term, it will increase the Military Departments' and Defense Agencies' access to state-of-the-art technology while requiring fewer investments to support similar Service needs. This is an aggressive plan that will ultimately position DoD to support business improvement initiatives, down-sizing, and streamlining through the efficient use and deployment of technology. DISA has undertaken an extensive evaluation of candidate megacenters to ensure that the facilities, security, and ongoing operations will support an efficient and flexible Defense Information Infra-structure capable of meeting the requirements of the Defense community.

During the evaluation process the IPC at McClellan Air Force Base rated high enough to be selected as a megacenter site. However, with the Air Force's recommendation to close McClellan Air Force Base the McClellan IPC was removed from further consideration.

Return on Investment: Total estimated one time cost for this recommendation is $408 million. Annual steady state savings are $290 million with an immediate return on investment.

Impacts: The consolidation will have minimal impact on the communities and environment at both the existing and target DPC sites.

Table 1 - BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT RECAP

Baseline: Base Structure Report (495-U.S. includes 10 territories and possessions)

1988 Commission

16 Closures

Chanute AFB, IL
Mather AFB, CA
Pease AFB, NH
George AFB, CA
Norton AFB, CA
Naval Station Brooklyn, NY
Phila Naval Hosp, PA
Naval Station Galveston, TX
Naval Station Lake Charles, LA
Presidio of San Francisco, CA
Fort Sheridan, IL
Jefferson Proving Ground, IN
Lexington Army Depot, KY
Army Material Tech Lab, MA
Fort Douglas, UT
Cameron Station, VA

11 Realignments

Naval Station Puget Sound, WA
Pueblo Army Depot, CO
Umatilla Army Depot, OR
Fort Dix, NJ
Fort Bliss, TX
Fort Meade, MD
Fort Monmouth, NJ
Fort Huachuca, AZ
Fort Holabird, MD
Fort Devens, MA
Fort McPherson, GA

1991 Commission

26 Closures

Fort Ben Harrison, IN
Fort Devens, MA
Fort Ord, CA
Sacramento Army Depot, CA
Hunters Point Annex, CA
Tustin MCAS, CA
Chase Field NAS, TX
Moffett NAS, CA
Naval Station Long Beach, CA
Naval Station Philadelphia, PA
Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, PA
Naval Station Puget Sound, WA
NAV ELEC SYS ENGR CTR, San Diego, CA
Bergstrom AFB, TX
Carswell AFB, TX
Eaker AFB, AR
England AFB, LA
Grissom AFB, IN
Loring AFB, ME
Lowry AFB, CO
Myrtle Beach AFB, SC
Richards-Gebaur ARS, MO
Rickenbacker AGB, OH
Williams AFB, AZ
Wurtsmith AFB, MI
Castle AFB, CA

19 Realignments

MacDill AFB, FL
Beale AFB, CA
AVSCOM/TROSCOM, MO
Fort Chaffee, AR
Fort Polk, LA
Letterkenny Army Depot, PA
Rock Island Arsenal, IL
NAVAIR Eng Ctr, Lakehurst, NJ
NAVAIR Devel Ctr, Warminster, PA
NAVAIR Propul Ctr, Trenton, NJ
NAV ORD STA, Indian Head, MD
NAV ORD STA, Louisville, KY
NAV Avionics Ctr, Indianpolis, IN
NAV Costal Sys Ctr, Panama City, FL
NAV Surf Wpns Ctr, White Oak, MD
NAV Undsea Warfre Eng Sta, Keyport, WA
NAV Wpns Ctr, China Lake, CA
NAV Wpns Sup Ctr, Crane, IN
Pac Misle Tst Ctr, Point Mugu, CA

Table 2A - Major Domestic Closures

	U.S. Bases	BRAC 88	BRAC 91	BRAC 93	Bases Remaining	Reduction
Army	109	-7	-4	-2	96	12%
Navy/USMC	168	-4	-9	-23	132	21%
Air Force	206	-5	-13	-4	184	11%
Defense Agencies	12	0	0	-2	10	17%
Totals	495	-16	-26	-31	422	15%

Table 2B - Major Domestic Realignments

	BRAC 88	BRAC 91	BRAC 93	Bases Affected
Army	10	5	4	19
Navy/USMC	1	12	5	18
Air Force	0	2	3	5
Defense Agencies	0	0	0	0
Totals	11	19	12	42

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

BASE CLOSURE

AND

REALIGNMENT

REPORT

March 1993

#417

Preface

This information has been assembled to support the 1993 Department of Defense recommendations for base closures and realignments inside the United States.

The Secretary of Defense transmitted his recommended closures and realignments to the 1993 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission and to the Congress in March 1993. The recommendations were also published in the Federal Register.

Chapter Four of this report contains the statutory recommendations, justifications and process summaries the Secretary of Defense transmitted to the Commission, the Congress, and the Federal Register pursuant to Public Law 101-510, as amended.

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Executive Summary

Introduction

This report describes the Department of Defense recommendations for base closures and realignments to the 1993 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (the Commission). The recommendations were submitted by the Secretary of Defense to the Commission in March of 1993, as authorized by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (Public Law 101-510, as amended). The recommendations were also transmitted to the Congress and filed with the Federal Register, as required by the Act.

The list of military installations inside the United States for closure or realignment is based on the force structure plan and the final criteria, as required by the Act. The list includes 31 major bases recommended for closure, 12 major bases recommended for realignment, and 122 smaller base or activity reductions.

These recommendations support the national goals of maintaining military effectiveness while drawing down the force, reducing the deficit, and reinvesting in America.

The Department of Defense overall base closure policy is an important part of this effort. The policy has five compelling characteristics:

- It saves money that would otherwise go to unnecessary overhead.
- It supports military effectiveness by reducing the competition for ever scarcer resources.
- It is fair and objective.
- It hits bases overseas harder than those at home.
- It supports the investment necessary to foster economic growth.

As the Department implements the policy, DoD will recognize its special obligation to the people -- military and civilian -- who won the cold war. DoD will meet that obligation.

Saving Taxpayer Dollars and Maintaining Military Effectiveness

Closing military bases worldwide saves taxpayer dollars; permits DoD to invest properly in the forces and bases it keeps in order to ensure their continued effectiveness; and frees up valuable defense assets (people, facilities and real estate) for productive private sector reuse.

The defense budget will decline by more than 40 percent in real terms from 1985 to 1997, and military personnel in the United States will be reduced by 30 percent. Base closures have lagged behind this overall drawdown. No bases were closed until two years ago, following decisions made in the 1988 and 1991 rounds of base closures. Under those two rounds, domestic base structure was reduced by only nine percent, measured by plant replacement value.

Plant replacement value is what it would cost to replace all the buildings, pavements, and utilities at a base. DoD measures its progress in terms of plant replacement value because it is a better measure of magnitude than simply counting large bases and small bases equally.

Failure to close bases in line with reductions in budgets and personnel constitutes a double hit: Resources are drained into bases not needed, and, therefore, resources are not available to buy the things DoD does need.

The Planned 1993 Round of Closures Will Save $3.1 Billion Per Year

The following table shows the costs and savings associated with the 1993 closures and realignments:

Net costs in FY 1994 through 1996	$1.7 billion
Net savings in FY 1997 through 1999	$5.7 billion
Net savings during implementation	$4.0 billion
Annual savings thereafter ($FY99)	$3.1 billion

The 1993 program, coupled with the previously approved 1988 and 1991 closures, will reduce the domestic base structure by about 15 percent (measured by replacement value). All three rounds of closures together, when complete in 1999, will produce $5.6 billion in annual recurring savings, measured in FY 1999 dollars.

Being Objective and Fair

Congress has given the Executive Branch extraordinary authority to close domestic bases, provided the Executive Branch follows the established rules strictly and keeps faith with the Congress.

This means using an objective, fair analytical process for closing bases that will withstand scrutiny by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, the General Accounting Office, Congress and the public. The process which has worked well so far, is described in Chapter One of this report.

The Military Departments and Defense Agencies made their recommendations to the Secretary of Defense on February 22, 1993. The Joint Staff and the Office of the Secretary of Defense reviewed the recommendations and underlying analyses to ensure that the law and DoD policies were followed.

The Military Department and Defense Agency recommendations were founded on the final selection criteria and a 6-year force structure plan. Chapter Two of this report describes the criteria and Chapter Three contains the unclassified version of the force structure plan.

The Secretary's recommendations are consistent with a six-year force structure plan. The plan DoD has used is the Bush Administration's "base force." The legal deadline for recommendations precluded DoD from making changes based on future force reductions not yet decided.

The "base force" has twelve active Army divisions; DoD will have room to station all of them. It has twelve carriers; DoD will have room to berth all of them. It has 1,098 active Air Force fighters; DoD will have room to beddown all of them.

Unless the force structure is increased above the "base force," DoD has all the bases it needs.

The Department is confident, therefore, that future changes will decrease force structure, and will require more, not fewer, base closures than those recommended at this time. The Secretary of Defense did not recommend any base for closure that would conceivably be kept open under a revised force structure plan. The Secretary's list of military installations inside the United States recommended for closure or realignment, a summary of the selection process that resulted in each recommendation, and a justification for each recommendation is in Chapter Four of this report.

While the recommendations stand on their own merits, it is important to note two additional points. First, with respect to maintenance depots, there was not sufficient time for the Office of the Secretary of Defense to review all potential interservicing possibilities. The Secretary suggested that the Commission examine those possibilities. Second, some installations host non-defense government activities, and it was not possible to evaluate fully the net impact of the recommendations on those activities. The Secretary suggested that the Commission devote some attention to those potential impacts.

Considering Regional Impacts Carefully

The Secretary of Defense carefully considered the regional economic impacts of these necessary, yet tough, closure decisions. In looking at the regional impacts, the Secretary considered the cumulative economic impact of previously approved closures as well as the ones recommended in this report. The Secretary was concerned not only about the impacts at bases on DoD's 1993 closure list, but also about the effects at bases closed by earlier rounds.

Reducing Overseas Bases Even More

DoD is reducing its military forces and its overseas base structure much more than in the U.S.

DoD has, to date, announced it will end or reduce its operations overseas at sites accounting for 28 percent of replacement value.

DoD's plan is to reduce the replacement value of the overseas base structure by 35-40% as we complete our reduction in personnel stationed overseas to about 200,000.

DoD base spending overseas will also decline dramatically, both because of troop reductions and because Japan and Korea are paying an increasing share of the costs of stationing U.S. forces there.

While DoD will continue to reduce its forward deployed forces, those forces have played a fundamental role in regions vital to the national interest. Permanently stationing and periodically deploying forces overseas have been key to averting crises and preventing war. They show our commitment, lend credibility to our alliances, enhance regional stability, provide crisis response capability, and promote U.S. influence and access throughout the world.

Supporting the Reinvestment Necessary to Restore Economic Growth

Closing domestic bases and reducing DoD's weapons and equipment purchases are critical elements of a balanced defense drawdown -- one which will preserve a fully capable, albeit smaller, military.

Nationally, the drawdown in defense spending does not pose any extraordinary problems for the economy. The economic impact of the planned drawdown is actually smaller than the impacts after the Korean and Vietnam wars. However, the impacts are substantial in regions where the local economy depends heavily on defense spending.

Closing domestic military bases is difficult, especially for the communities affected. A close working relationship between the bases and local communities is essential to helping the closure process proceed smoothly. Early development of a viable reuse plan speeds the process immensely and benefits everyone--economic recovery is expedited and DoD savings are realized sooner. The Department is committed to the close cooperation needed to make this happen. Chapter Five of this report describes the base closure implementation process and the Department's programs to ease the impact.

In particular, DoD can help support economic growth by promoting productive private sector reuse of base facilities and real estate no longer needed by defense.

History shows that most local communities economically recover from base closures and actually end up better off, with more jobs and a more diverse economic base -- but in the past the recovery has been too slow and too costly.

DoD is developing a new reuse and reinvestment strategy with initiatives that will: close bases more quickly, thereby making them available for reuse more quickly; promote reuse opportunities, in concert with local community efforts; and, refocus DoD internally to consider, for the first time, the trade-offs between DoD needs and local community needs. The law gives the Secretary of Defense considerable authority to decide whether the land is sold or given away, and to whom it should go.

DoD's Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) spearheads the President's Economic Adjustment Committee which focuses Federal assistance programs on adversely affected communities. OEA also gives planning assistance grants to affected communities. In addition, DoD funds ($80 million in FY 1993) will help the Economic Development Administration to assist communities.

DoD wants to ensure, wherever possible, that environmental cleanup is not a barrier to economic recovery. DoD has spent and will continue to spend significant defense resources on environmental restoration, but will need help from Congress and the Environmental Protection Agency to streamline the process.

Lastly, DoD will work to create, in coordination with other Cabinet agencies, a new community economic redevelopment fund to help communities most affected by base closures. The fund will be used as a catalyst to spur new economic growth, especially where recovery would be difficult. Funding will be provided by setting aside a portion of the net savings from base closures.

Conclusion

Because of the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War, the Department of Defense must get smaller. Closing military bases is essential to balancing the drawdown of forces and budgets with infrastructure and overhead costs.

DoD is downsizing in the way many major corporations are. Just as they are eliminating overhead and closing unneeded plants, so we are inactivating forces, eliminating overhead and closing military bases worldwide. By downsizing this way, DoD makes resources available to allow us to do the right thing in Defense: maintain the quality of our people in uniform and maintain the technological edge of their weapons.

Chapter 1

The Base Closure Process

Public Law 101-510

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (Title XXIX of Public Law 101-510, as amended) established new procedures for closing or realigning military installations inside the United States. The Act was amended by both the 1992 and 1993 National Defense Authorization Acts. The amended Act is at Appendix A.

The Act established an independent Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. The Commission is charged with reviewing the base closure and realignment recommendations of the Secretary of Defense during calendar years 1991, 1993, and 1995.

The Act specifies procedures which the Congress, the President, the Department of Defense (DoD), the General Accounting Office, the General Services Administration, and the Commission must follow, in order for bases to be closed or realigned inside the United States. The Act defines "United States" to be the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and any other commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States. The Act also establishes certain thresholds for applicability of the Act to closures and realignments, which are those established in Section 2687, Title 10, United States Code (see Appendix B).

1993 DoD Base Closure Actions

Public Law 101-510 requires the Secretary of Defense to submit to the Congress and the Commission a force structure plan for fiscal years 1994 through 1999. The Act requires that the Secretary's recommendations for closure or realignment be based on this force structure plan. The unclassified version of the plan is in Chapter 2. The complete force structure plan, which was provided to the Commission and to the Congress, is classified SECRET.

Public Law 101-510 also requires the Secretary of Defense to develop criteria to be used in selecting bases for closure and realignment. In developing the criteria, the Secretary was required to publish proposed criteria in the Federal Register and solicit public comments. Chapter 3 describes the steps taken by DoD in developing the final criteria. The final criteria were subject to Congressional review between February 15, 1991, and March 15, 1991. The criteria became final on March 15, 1991.

On December 15, 1992, the Department of Defense published in the Federal Register a notice that DoD would use the final criteria approved in 1991 for the 1993 base closure process.

Under the law, the Secretary of Defense, no later than March 15, 1993, can publish in the Federal Register and transmit to the congressional defense committees and the Commission a list of military installations inside the United States that the Secretary recommends for closure or realignment on the basis of the force structure plan and the final criteria. This report describes the recommendations the Secretary made and transmitted to the Commission, the congressional defense committees, and the Federal Register on March 12, 1993. The list of military installations, the selection processes, and the recommendations and justifications are in Chapter 4. The Secretary's transmittal letter to the Commission is in Appendix C.

The selection process was not only based upon the force structure plan and the final criteria, but also upon policy guidance issued by the Department of Defense to the Military Departments and Defense Agencies regarding the 1993 base closure and realignment analysis process. These guidance memoranda are at Appendix D.

The 1993 Commission

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission is established by law to review the Secretary of Defense's base closure and realignment recommendations. The members of the Commission are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the United States Senate.

The Commission is required to conduct public hearings on the recommendations. The 1993 Commission must report to the President by July 1, 1993, on its findings, conclusions and recommendations for closures and realignments inside the United States.

The Commission may make changes in any of the Secretary's recommendations if the Commission determines that the Secretary deviated substantially from the force structure plan and the final criteria in making recommendations. The Commission is

required to explain and justify in its report to the President any recommendation that is different from the recommendations made by the Secretary. The Commission is further required to base any change on the force structure plan and the criteria, and to publish proposed changes and to hold public hearings on those changes.

The Role of the General Accounting Office

Public Law 101-510 requires the General Accounting Office (GAO) to monitor the activities, as they occur, of the Military Departments, the Defense Agencies and the Department of Defense in selecting bases for closure or realignment under the Act.

The GAO is required to provide the Commission and the Congress with a detailed analysis of the Secretary of Defense's recommendations and selection process. The GAO report, due by April 15, 1993, is also intended to describe how the DoD selection process was conducted and whether it met the requirements of the Act. In addition, the GAO is required to assist the Commission, if requested, with its review and analysis of the Secretary's recommendations.

The Role of the President

The President has an important role in establishing the Commission. The President nominates the eight commissioners and designates the Chairman of the Commission.

Public Law 101-510 specifies that the President is to receive the Commission's recommended closures and realignments by July 1, 1993. The President then approves or disapproves the Commission's recommendations by July 15, 1993. If the President approves all the Commission's recommendations, he reports his approval to the Congress.

If the President disapproves the Commission's recommendations, in whole or in part, he informs the Commission and the Congress of the reasons for that disapproval. Should the President disapprove the Commission's recommendations, the Commission has until August 15, 1993, to revise their recommendations and resubmit them to the President.

The President then approves or disapproves the Commission's revised recommendations by September 1, 1993. If the President approves all the revised recommendations, he reports his approval to the Congress.

Should the President not approve the revised recommendations by September 1, 1993, the 1993 procedures for selecting bases to be closed or realigned under the Act would be terminated.

The Role of the Congress

The Congress of the United States plays a number of important roles regarding defense base closures and realignments. First, Congress passed and amended Public Law 101-510, which established the exclusive procedures for selecting and carrying out domestic base closures and realignments (other than minor actions under section 2687; see Appendix B). In establishing these procedures, the Congress' purpose was to provide a fair process that will result in the timely closure and realignment of military installations inside the United States.

Second, Congress asked the President in Public Law 101-510 to consult with the Congressional leadership on his nominations of individuals to serve on the Commission. In addition, the United States Senate is required to confirm those nominations.

Third, Congress maintains oversight over the base closure procedures through:

- Authority to disapprove by law the Secretary's final criteria,
- Receipt of the Secretary of Defense's force structure plan,
- Receipt of the Secretary's recommended closures and realignments, and other information submitted to the Commission,
- Receipt of the General Accounting Office's report, and
- The requirement that the Commission's proceedings, information, and deliberations be open, on request, to designated Members of Congress.

Fourth, Congress has provided itself an opportunity to accept or reject the Commission's recommendations in their entirety by enactment of a law under expedited legislative procedures. Congressional disapproval of the Commission's recommendations must be accomplished through a joint resolution of disapproval. The Congress established a 45-day period for its review, as computed under the law. The period begins on the date the President transmits his approval of the Commission's recommendations.

Finally, Congress must provide funds necessary to implement approved base closures and realignments.

Implementing Base Closures and Realignments

Chapter 5 contains a description of the public laws, regulations, and programs under which the Department of Defense implements approved base closures or realignments inside the United States.

Applicability of the National Environmental Policy Act

In establishing the new base closure and realignment procedures in Public Law 101-510, the Congress waived certain procedural elements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). This streamlined the environmental impact analysis process associated with closure and realignment decisions, while preserving all responsibilities for cleanup and compliance with other applicable laws and regulations.

Specifically, Public Law 101-510 waived the procedures of NEPA as it would have applied to the actions of DoD and the Commission in recommending bases for closure and realignment, and to the actions of the President in approving or disapproving the Commission's recommendations (see Appendix A).

DoD, in carrying out its responsibilities under Public Law 101-510, included environmental impact as one of the final criteria for selecting bases for closure or realignment (see Chapter 3). Consequently, while environmental impact analyses will not be accomplished under the provisions of NEPA for DoD's recommendations, the impact on the environment is a consideration in DoD's analysis. DoD wants to ensure, wherever possible, that environmental cleanup is not a barrier to economic recovery.

NEPA will apply to DoD's actions in disposing of property and relocating functions to receiving bases (see Chapter 5).

Overseas Basing

Chapter 2 contains a section on the need for overseas basing. However, as the United States reduces its overseas forces, ending or reducing operations at overseas sites has become an important part of Defense planning and budgeting.

The base closure and realignment procedures established by Public Law 101-510 for domestic bases do not apply to overseas bases.

The Secretary of Defense has the authority to end or reduce the operations of U.S. forces overseas. The Department of Defense carries out these actions in consultation with our allies and in accordance with the terms of international treaties or host nation agreements.

The Department of Defense has established an ongoing process to announce reductions or cessations of operations overseas. To date, DoD has announced it will end or reduce its operations overseas at sites accounting for 28 percent of plant replacement value. As the U.S. continues to drawdown its overseas forces over the next several years, additional overseas closures are anticipated which would bring the total drawdown of overseas sites to 35-40 percent of the overseas base structure.

Basing overseas is often different than basing in the United States. In the United States, the areas which make up a base (operations and maintenance areas, training areas, offices, barracks, family housing areas, recreation areas, shopping areas, etc.) are usually contiguous. Overseas, each area is often distinct, separate and intermingled with local towns, farms and industrial areas. These distinct sites are often grouped administratively into combinations which if contiguous would resemble U.S. bases.

DoD's Worldwide Base Structure

Appendix E provides a summary of DoD's worldwide base structure and a summary of domestic and overseas base reductions since 1988.

Chapter 2

Force Structure Plan

Background

Public Law 101-510 requires the Secretary of Defense to submit to the Congress and to the Commission a force structure plan for fiscal years 1994 through 1999. The Secretary submitted the plan to Congress and to the Commission on March 12, 1993.

The force structure plan which follows incorporates an assessment by the Secretary of the probable threats to the national security during the fiscal year 1994 through 1999 period, and takes into account the anticipated levels of funding for this period. The plan comprises three sections:

- The military threat assessment,
- The need for overseas basing, and
- The force structure, including the implementation plan.

The force structure plan is classified SECRET. What follows is the UNCLASSIFIED version of the plan.

Section I: Military Threat Assessment

The vital interests of the United States will be threatened by regional crises between historic antagonists, such as North and South Korea, India and Pakistan, and the Middle East/Persian Gulf states. Also, the collapse of political order as a result of ethnic enmities in areas such as Somalia and the former Yugoslavia will prompt international efforts to contain violence, halt the loss of life and the destruction of property, and re-establish civil society. The future world military situation will be characterized by regional actors with modern destructive weaponry, including chemical and biological weapons, modern ballistic missiles, and, in some cases, nuclear weapons. The acceleration of regional strife caused by frustrated ethnic and nationalistic aspirations will increase the pressure on the United States to contribute military forces to international peacekeeping/enforcement and humanitarian relief efforts.

The United States faces three types of conflict in the coming years: deliberate attacks on U.S. allies or vital interests; the escalation of regional conflicts that eventually threaten U.S. allies or vital interests; and conflicts that do not directly threaten vital interests, but whose costs in lives of innocents demand an international response in which the United States will play a leading role.

Across the Atlantic

The Balkans and parts of the former Soviet Union will be a source of major crises in the coming years, as political-ethnic-religious antagonism weaken fragile post-Cold War institutions. These countries may resort to arms to protect narrow political-ethnic interests or maximize their power vis-a-vis their rivals. The presence of vast stores of conventional weapons and ammunition greatly increases the potential for these local conflicts to spread. Meanwhile, European NATO allies will continue to grapple with shaping an evolving regional security framework capable of crisis management and conflict prevention, as well as responding to out-of-area contingencies. These countries will develop closer relations with the central East European countries of Poland, the Czech and Slovak Republics, and Hungary, but they will be reluctant to admit the republics of the former Soviet Union into a formal collective defense arrangement. Attempts by these former Soviet republics to transform into democratic states with market economies and stable national boundaries may prove too difficult or too costly and could result in a reassertion of authoritarianism, economic collapse, and civil war. Unsettled civil-military relations, unstable relations between Russia and Ukraine, and retention of significant numbers of nuclear weapons even after the implementation of START II, the continuation of other strategic programs, and relatively indiscriminate arms sales will remain troubling aspects of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

In the Middle East, competition for political influence and natural resources (i.e., water and oil), along with weak economies, Islamic fundamentalism, and demographic pressures will contribute to deteriorating living standards and encourage social unrest. The requirement for the United States to maintain a major role in Persian Gulf security arrangements will not diminish for the foreseeable future.

The major threat of military aggression or subversion in the Persian Gulf region may well emanate from Iran. Iran will find its principal leverage in subversion and propaganda, and in threats and military posturing below the threshold that would precipitate U.S. intervention.

Iraq will continue to be a major concern for the region and the world. By the turn of the century, Iraq could pose a renewed regional threat depending on what sanctions remain in place and what success Iraq has in circumventing them. Iraq continues to constitute a residual threat to some Gulf states, particularly Kuwait. Its military capabilities to threaten other Gulf Arab states will grow. These states will nevertheless continue to depend largely on the U.S. deterrent to forestall a renewed Iraqi drive for regional dominance.

A prolonged stalemate in the Middle East peace process may lead to further violence and threats to U.S. allies and interests, perhaps accelerating the popularity of anti-Western and Islamic radical movements.

Across the Pacific

The security environment in most of Asia risks becoming unstable as nations reorient their defense policies to adapt to the end of the Cold War, the collapse of the Soviet empire, the breakup of the former Soviet Union, and the lessons of the Persian Gulf War. Political and economic pressures upon Communist or authoritarian regimes may lead to greater instability and violence. Virtually every nation will base its strategic calculations on the premise of a declining U.S. military presence. The lesser nations of Asia will become increasingly concerned about security in areas characterized by national rivalries.

Our most active regional security concern in Asia remains the military threat posed by North Korea to our treaty ally, the Republic of Korea. Our concerns are intensified by North Korea's efforts to develop weapons of mass destruction and delivery systems.

China's military modernization efforts of the last two decades will produce a smaller but more capable military with modern combat aircraft, including the Su-27/FLANKER. China will also have aerial refueling and airborne warning and control aircraft before the end of the decade. The Chinese Navy will have significantly improved air defense missile capabilities, antiship missiles, long-range cruise missiles (120 km range), and a new submarine-launched cruise missile. By the end of the decade China also will have improved its strategic nuclear forces.

Japan's major security concerns will focus primarily on the potential emergence of a reunified Korea armed with nuclear weapons, on the expanding Chinese naval threat, and on the possibility of a nationalistic Russia.

In South Asia, the principal threat to U.S. security will remain the potential of renewed conflict between India and Pakistan. While the conventional capabilities of both countries probably will be eroded by severe budget pressures, internal security obligations, and the loss of Superpower benefactors, India and Pakistan will still have nuclear-capable ballistic missiles.

The Rest of the World

This broad characterization covers regions not addressed above and is not intended to either diminish or denigrate the importance of U.S. interests, friends, and allies in areas beyond Europe and the Pacific.

In Latin America, democratic foundations remain unstable and the democratization process will remain vulnerable to a wide variety of influences and factors that could easily derail it. Virtually every country in the region will be victimized by drug-associated violence and crime. Over the next few years, the capabilities of almost all of the militaries in the region will remain static or decline despite planned or ongoing measures to upgrade or modernize existing inventories or restructure. A single exception may be Chile, which may see some force structure improvements through the mid-1990s.

In Africa, chronic instability, insurgency, and civil war will continue throughout the continent. Two major kinds of security issues will dominate U.S. relations with the region: noncombatant evacuation and conflict resolution. Operations most likely to draw the U.S. military into the continent include disaster relief, humanitarian assistance, international peacekeeping, and logistic support for allied military operations. Further, conflict resolution efforts will test the growing reputation of the United States for negotiation and mediation.

Direct threats to U.S. allies or vital interests that would require a significant military response in the near future are those posed by North Korea, Iran, and Iraq. More numerous, however, are those regional conflicts that would quickly escalate to threaten vital U.S. interests in Southeastern Europe, Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America. These conflicts would not require military responses on the order of DESERT STORM, but they would pose unique demands on the ability of U.S. Armed Forces to maintain stability and provide the environment for political solutions. Finally, there will be a large number of contingencies in which the sheer magnitude of human suffering and moral outrage demands a U.S. response, probably in concert with the United Nations. The current number of international crises is unlikely to diminish before the end of this decade, as many regions of the world continue to suffer the ravages of failed economic programs and nationalistic violence.

Section II: Justification for Overseas Basing

As we reduce forward-presence forces globally, we nevertheless will continue to emphasize the fundamental roles of forward-presence forces essential to deterring aggression, fostering alliance relationships, bolstering regional stability, and protecting U.S. interests abroad. Forward-presence activities such as forward basing, rotational and periodic deployments, exercises and port visits, military-to-military contacts, security assistance, combatting terrorism, combatting narcotrafficking, and protecting American citizens in crisis areas will remain central to our stability and U.S. influence will be promoted through emerging forward-presence operations. These include roles for the military in the war on drugs and in providing humanitarian assistance.

Over the past 45 years, the day-to-day presence of U.S. forces in regions vital to U.S. national interest has been key to averting crises and preventing war. Our forces throughout the world show our commitment, lend credibility to our alliances, enhance regional stability, and provide crisis-response capability while promoting U.S. influence and access. Although the numbers of U.S. forces stationed overseas will be reduced, the credibility of our capability and intent to respond to crisis will continue to depend on judicious forward presence. Forward presence is also vital to the maintenance of the system of collective defense by which the United States works with its friends and allies to protect our security interests, while reducing the burdens of defense spending and unnecessary arms competition.

Atlantic Forces

U.S. interests in the Atlantic Regions, including Europe, the Mediterranean, the Middle East, Africa and Southwest Asia, require continuing commitment. There will be forces, forward stationed and rotational, with the capability for rapid reinforcement from within the Atlantic region and from the United States and the means to support deployment of larger forces when needed.

The end of the Cold War has significantly reduced the requirement to station U.S. forces in Europe. Yet, the security of the United States remains linked to that of Europe, and our continued support of the Atlantic Alliance is crucial. Our stake in long-term European security and stability, as well as enduring economic, cultural, and geopolitical interests require a continued commitment of U.S. military strength.

Our forward presence forces in Europe must be sized, designed, and postured to preserve an active and influential role in the Atlantic Alliance and in the future security framework on the continent. The remaining force of 1 Army Corps with 2 divisions and 3(+) Air Force Fighter Wing Equivalents (FWE) is a direct response to the

uncertainty and instability that remains in this region. In addition, maritime forces committed to Europe will be one Carrier Battle Group (CVBG) and one Amphibious Ready Group (ARG/MEU(SOC)). These forward-deployed forces provide an explicit commitment to the security and stability of Europe, and pre-positioned equipment provides an infrastructure for CONUS-based forces should the need arise in Europe or elsewhere.

The U.S. response to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait was built on the foundation of previous U.S. presence in the region. Air, ground, and maritime deployments, coupled with pre-position, combined exercises, security assistance, and infrastructure, as well as European and regional enroute strategic airlift infrastructure, enhanced the crisis-response force buildup. Future presence in Southwest Asia will be defined by ongoing bilateral negotiations with the governments of the Gulf Cooperative Council. Our commitment will be reinforced by pre-positioned equipment, access agreements, bilateral planning, periodic deployments and exercises, visits by senior officials and security assistance.

Pacific Forces

U.S. interests in the Pacific, including Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean, require a continuing commitment. Because the forces of potential adversaries in the Pacific are different than the Atlantic, and due to the maritime character of the area, U.S. military forces in this vast region of major importance differ from those in the Atlantic arena. As Asia continues its economic and political development, U.S. forward presence will continue to serve as a stabilizing influence and a restraint to potential regional aggression and rearmament.

Forward presence forces will be principally maritime, with half of the projected carrier and amphibious force oriented toward this area including one CVBG, ARG, and Marine Expeditionary Force forward-based in this region. The improving military capability of South Korea has enabled our Army forces to be trimmed to less than a division. One Air Force FWE in South Korea and 1(+) FWE in Japan are to be forward-based in this region. In addition, presence in both Alaska and Hawaii will be maintained.

Elsewhere in the World

In the less-predictable yet increasingly important other regions of the globe, the United States seeks to preserve its access to foreign markets and resources, mediate the traumas of economic and social strife, deter regional aggressors, and promote the regional stability necessary for progress and prosperity. From Latin America to sub-

Saharan Africa to the far-flung islands of the world's oceans, American military men and women contribute daily to the unsung tasks of nation-building, security assistance, and quiet diplomacy that protect and extend our political goodwill and access to foreign markets. Such access becomes increasingly critical in an era of reduced forward presence, when forces deploying from the United States are more than ever dependent on enroute and host-nation support to ensure timely response to distant crises. In the future, maintaining forward presence through combined planning and exercises, pre-positioning and service agreements, and combined warfighting doctrine and interoperability could spell the difference between success or failure in defending vital regional interests.

Contingency Forces

The U.S strategy for the come-as-you-are arena of spontaneous, often unpredictable crises requires fully trained, highly ready forces that are rapidly deliverable and initially self-sufficient. Therefore, such forces must be drawn primarily from the active force structure and tailored into highly effective joint task forces that capitalize on the unique capabilities of each Service and the special operations forces. In this regard, the CINC must have the opportunity to select from a broad spectrum of capabilities such as: airborne, air assault, light infantry, and rapidly deliverable heavy forces from the Army; the entire range of fighter, fighter-bomber, and long range conventional bomber forces provided by the Air Force; carrier-based naval air power, the striking capability of surface combatants, and the covert capabilities of attack submarines from the Navy; the amphibious combat power of the Marine Corps, particularly when access ashore is contested, which includes on-station MEU(SOC) and Maritime Pre-positioning Ships; and the unique capabilities of the special operations forces. Additionally, certain reserve units must be maintained at high readiness to assist and augment responding active units. Reserve forces perform much of the lift and other vital missions from the outset of any contingency operation. In regions where no U.S. forward presence exists, these contingency forces are the tip of the spear, first into action, and followed as required by heavier forces and long-term sustainment.

Section III: The Force Structure and Implementation Plan

	FY 92	FY 95	FY 97
ARMY DIVISIONS			
Active	14	12	12
Reserve(Cadre)	10(0)	6(2)	6(2)
MARINE CORPS DIVISIONS			
Active	3	3	3
Reserve	1	1	1
AIRCRAFT CARRIERS	13	12	12
TRAINING CARRIER	1	1	1
CARRIER AIR WINGS			
Active	12	11	11
Reserve	2	2	2
BATTLE FORCE SHIPS	466	427	425
AIR FORCE FIGHTERS			
Active	1,248	1,098	1,098
Reserve	816	810	810
AIR FORCE BOMBERS	242	176	184

DoD Personnel
(End Strength in thousands)

	FY 92	FY 95	FY 97
ACTIVE DUTY			
Army	610	538	522
Navy	542	490	489
Marine Corps	185	170	159
Air Force	470	409	400
TOTAL	1,807	1,607	1,570
RESERVES	1,114	911	907
CIVILIANS	1,006	904	884

Chapter 3

Final Criteria

Introduction

Public Law 101-510 required the Secretary of Defense to develop the final criteria to be used in selecting bases for closure and realignment. The final criteria are listed below. Before developing the final criteria, the Secretary was required to publish the proposed criteria in the Federal Register and solicit public comments.

Proposed Criteria

The Department of Defense (DoD) published the proposed criteria and requested public comments in the November 30, 1990, issue of the Federal Register (55 FR 49679).

The proposed criteria closely mirrored the criteria established for the 1988 Defense Secretary's Commission on Base Realignment and Closure (See Appendix F for a history of base closures).

The 1988 criteria were developed jointly by the Department of Defense and the Congress, and were incorporated, by reference, into Public Law 100-526 (the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act).

The proposed DoD selection criteria differed in two ways from the 1988 criteria. The 1988 Base Closure Commission stated that in their analysis of the DoD base structure, they gave priority to military value. DoD agreed and changed the proposed criteria accordingly. The 1988 Commission also recommended that "payback" not be limited to six years. DoD agreed and changed the proposed criteria accordingly.

Final Criteria

DoD received 169 public comments in response to the proposed criteria and request for comments. DoD published the final criteria in the February 15, 1991, issue of the Federal Register (56 FR 6374). This Federal Register notice contained an analysis of public comments received and a description of the changes DoD made to the proposed criteria before finalizing them. The final criteria follow.

In selecting military installations for closure or realignment, the Department of Defense, giving priority consideration to military value (the first four criteria below), will consider:

Military Value

1. The current and future mission requirements and the impact on operational readiness of the Department of Defense's total force.

2. The availability and condition of land, facilities and associated airspace at both the existing and potential receiving locations.

3. The ability to accommodate contingency, mobilization, and future total force requirements at both the existing and potential receiving locations.

4. The cost and manpower implications.

Return on Investment

5. The extent and timing of potential costs and savings, including the number of years, beginning with the date of completion of the closure or realignment, for the savings to exceed the costs.

Impacts

6. The economic impact on communities.

7. The ability of both the existing and potential receiving communities' infrastructure to support forces, missions and personnel.

8. The environmental impact.

1993 Criteria

On December 15, 1992, DoD published a notice in the Federal Register (57 FR 59334) that DoD would not change the final criteria approved in 1991, and would use the same criteria for the 1993 base closure process.

Chapter 4

Recommendations

Introduction

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, permits the Secretary of Defense to publish in the Federal Register and transmit to the Congressional Defense Committees and the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission a list of military installations inside the United States that the Secretary recommends for closure or realignment on the basis of a six-year force structure plan and final (selection) criteria.

The Secretary is required by the law to include with the list of recommendations published and transmitted: (1) a summary of the selection process that resulted in the recommendation for each installation, and (2) the justification for each recommendation.

The law further specifies that the list of recommendations, selection process summaries and justifications be published and transmitted no later than March 15, 1993. The following report satisfies the legal requirements above. The Secretary of Defense's transmittal letter to the Commission is in Appendix C.

The 1993 Department of Defense Selection Process

The Department of Defense began the 1993 base realignment and closure process in May of 1992. The Deputy Secretary of Defense memorandum of May 5, 1992, issued detailed policy, procedures, authorities and responsibilities for the 1993 process.

The Deputy Secretary: gave the Secretaries of the Military Departments and the Directors of the Defense Agencies the responsibility for submitting base closure and realignment recommendations; required that the recommendations follow the law, and DoD policies and procedures; and required that the recommendations be based on the six-year force structure plan and final criteria.

The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Production and Logistics was given the responsibility to oversee the 1993 process, and the authority to issue additional instructions.

The Assistant Secretary issued a series of DoD policy memoranda and established a steering committee of principals from the Military Departments, Defense Agencies, the Office of Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Department of Defense staff to oversee the process.

The Deputy Secretary's May 1992 memorandum provided the Military Departments and Defense Agencies with an interim force structure plan and selection criteria so they could begin their data collection and analyses. The Deputy Secretary issued the final selection criteria on December 10, 1992 and the final force structure plan on January 19, 1993.

The Secretaries of the Military Departments and Directors of the Defense Agencies submitted their base closure and realignment recommendations to the Secretary of Defense. The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Production and Logistics organized the Office of the Secretary of Defense review of the recommendations and provided a copy of the reports received from the Departments and Agencies to the Joint Staff for their review.

The Joint Staff reviewed the recommendations from a warfighting perspective to ensure they would not harm the military capabilities of the armed services. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff supported the recommendations without objection.

Key staff elements of the Office of the Secretary of Defense reviewed the recommendations, from their perspective, to ensure they would not harm essential training and support capabilities.

The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Production and Logistics reviewed the recommendations to ensure: all eight selection criteria were considered; the recommendations were consistent with the force structure plan; the prescribed DoD policies and procedures were followed; and the analyses were objective and rigorous.

After careful review of the submissions, and after careful review of comments received from other offices within the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Production and Logistics provided his conclusions and recommendations to the Secretary of Defense. Included in the decision package for the Secretary was an analysis of the cumulative economic impact of the recommendations, factoring in the economic impact of previously approved 1988 and 1991 closures and realignments.

The Secretary approved the recommendations of the Military Departments and Defense Agencies, with the modifications recommended by the Assistant Secretary.

While the recommendations stand on their own merits, it is important to note two additional points. First, with respect to maintenance depots, there was not sufficient time for the Office of the Secretary of Defense to review all potential interservicing possibilities. The Secretary suggested that the Commission should examine those possibilities. Second, some installations host non-defense government activities, and it was also not possible to evaluate fully the net impact of the recommendations on those activities. The Secretary suggested that the Commission devote some attention to those potential impacts.

The list of military installations inside the United States approved by the Secretary of Defense for closure or realignment follows. Summaries of the Military Department and Defense Agency selection processes, recommendations and justifications follow the list.

The 1991 Commission, in making recommendations to the President, raised four areas of special interest regarding: MCAS Tustin, CA; depot workload competition; hospitals; and the Defense Finance and Accounting Service. The Department's response to these Commission recommendations is in Appendix G.

Lastly, at Appendix H, are the preliminary military and civilian personnel impacts by State for the 1993 base closure and realignment recommendations.

1993 List of Military Installations Inside the United States for Closure or Realignment

Part I: Major Base Closures

Army

Fort McClellan, Alabama
Vint Hill Farms, Virginia

Navy

Naval Station Mobile, Alabama
Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo, California
Marine Corps Air Station El Toro, California
Naval Air Station Alameda, California
Naval Aviation Depot Alameda, California
Naval Hospital Oakland, California
Naval Station Treasure Island, San Francisco, California
Naval Supply Center Oakland, California
Naval Training Center San Diego, California
Naval Air Station Cecil Field, Florida
Naval Aviation Depot Pensacola, Florida
Naval Training Center Orlando, Florida
Naval Air Station Barbers Point, Hawaii
Naval Air Station Glenview, Illinois
Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Center, St. Inigoes, Maryland
Naval Air Station Meridian, Mississippi
Naval Air Station South Weymouth, Massachusetts
Naval Station Staten Island, New York
Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Charleston Naval Shipyard, South Carolina
Naval Station Charleston, South Carolina
Naval Air Station Dallas, Texas
Naval Aviation Depot Norfolk, Virginia

Air Force

Homestead Air Force Base, Florida
K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base, Michigan
Newark Air Force Base, Ohio
O'Hare International Airport Air Force Reserve Station, Chicago, Illinois

Defense Logistics Agency

Defense Electronics Supply Center, Dayton, Ohio
Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Part II: Major Base Realignments

Army

Fort Monmouth, New Jersey
Letterkenny Army Depot, Pennsylvania
Tooele Army Depot, Utah
Fort Belvoir, Virginia

Navy

Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut
Naval Surface Warfare Center (Dahlgren) White Oak Detachment, White Oak, Maryland
1st Marine Corps District, Garden City, New York
Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, Rhode Island
Naval Air Station Memphis, Tennessee

Air Force

March Air Force Base, California
McGuire Air Force Base, New Jersey
Griffiss Air Force Base, New York

Part III: Smaller Base or Activity Closures, Realignments, Disestablishments or Relocations

Army

None

Navy

Naval Civil Engineering Laboratory, Port Hueneme, California
Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Western Engineering Field Division, San Bruno, California
Planning, Estimating, Repair and Alterations (Surface) Pacific, San Francisco, California
Public Works Center San Francisco, California
Naval Electronic Security Sys. Engineering Ctr., Washington, D.C.
Naval Hospital Orlando, Florida
Naval Supply Center Pensacola, Florida
Naval Surface Warfare Center - Carderock, Annapolis Detachment, Annapolis, Maryland
Navy Radio Transmission Facility, Annapolis, Maryland
Sea Automated Data Systems Activity, Indian Head, Maryland
Naval Air Facility Detroit, Michigan
Naval Air Facility, Midway Island
Submarine Maintenance, Engineering, Planning and Procurement, Portsmouth, New Hampshire
Naval Air Warfare Center - Aircraft Division, Trenton, New Jersey
DoD Family Housing Office, Niagara Falls, New York
Naval Air Technical Services Facility, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Planning, Estimating, Repair and Alterations (Surface) Atlantic (HQ), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Center, Charleston, South Carolina
Naval Hospital Charleston, South Carolina
Naval Supply Center Charleston, South Carolina
Naval Surface Warfare Center - Port Hueneme, Virginia Beach Detachment, Virginia Beach, Virginia
Navy Radio Transmission Facility, Driver, Virginia
Naval Undersea Warfare Center, Norfolk Detachment, Norfolk, Virginia
Planning, Estimating, Repair and Alterations (Surface) Atlantic, Norfolk, Virginia
Planning, Estimating, Repair and Alterations (CV), Bremerton, Washington

Navy National Capital Region (NCR) Activities

Security Group Command, Security Group Station, and Security Group Detachment, Potomac, Washington, DC
Bureau of Navy Personnel, Arlington, Virginia (including the Office of Military Manpower Management, Arlington, Virginia)
Naval Air Systems Command, Arlington, Virginia
Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Alexandria, Virginia
Naval Sea Systems Command, Arlington, Virginia
Naval Supply Systems Command, Arlington, Virginia (including Defense Printing Office, Alexandria, Virginia and Food Systems Office, Arlington, Virginia)
Naval Recruiting Command, Arlington, Virginia
Tactical Support Office, Arlington, Virginia

Navy/Marine Reserve Activities

Naval Reserve Centers at:

Gadsden, Alabama
Montgomery, Alabama
Fayetteville, Arkansas
Fort Smith, Arkansas
Pacific Grove, California
Macon, Georgia
Terre Haute, Indiana
Hutchinson, Kansas
Monroe, Louisiana
New Bedford, Massachusetts
Pittsfield, Massachusetts
Joplin, Missouri
St. Joseph, Missouri
Great Falls, Montana
Missoula, Montana
Atlantic City, New Jersey
Perth Amboy, New Jersey
Jamestown, New York
Poughkeepsie, New York
Altoona, Pennsylvania
Kingsport, Tennessee
Memphis, Tennessee
Ogden, Utah
Staunton, Virginia
Parkersburg, West Virginia

Naval Reserve Facilities at:

Alexandria, Louisiana
Midland, Texas

Navy/Marine Corps Reserve Centers at:

Fort Wayne, Indiana
Billings, Montana
Abilene, Texas

Readiness Command Regions at:

Olathe, Kansas (Region 18)
Scotia, New York (Region 2)
Ravenna, Ohio (Region 5)

Defense Logistics Agency

Defense Distribution Depot Oakland, California
Defense Distribution Depot Pensacola, Florida
Defense Contract Management District Northcentral, Chicago, Illinois
Defense Logistics Service Center, Battle Creek, Michigan
Defense Contract Management District Midatlantic, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Defense Distribution Depot Letterkenny, Pennsylvania
Defense Logistics Agency Clothing Factory, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Defense Distribution Depot Charleston, South Carolina
Defense Distribution Depot Tooele, Utah
Defense Contract Management District West, El Segundo, California
Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service, Battle Creek, Michigan
Defense Industrial Supply Center, Pennsylvania

DoD Data Center Consolidation

Army Data Processing Centers

None

Navy Data Processing Centers

Facilities Systems Office, Port Hueneme, California
Fleet Industrial Support Center, San Diego, California
Naval Air Warfare Center, Weapons Division, China Lake, California
Naval Air Warfare Center, Weapons Division, Point Mugu, California
Naval Command Control & Ocean Surveillance Center, San Diego, California
Navy Regional Data Automation Center, San Francisco, California
Naval Computer and Telecommunications Station, San Diego, California
Bureau of Naval Personnel, Washington, DC
Naval Computer & Telecommunications Station, Washington, DC
Naval Air Station, Key West, Florida
Naval Air Station, Mayport, Florida
Naval Computer and Telecommunication Station Pensacola, Florida
Trident Refit Facility, Kings Bay, Georgia
Naval Computer & Telecommunications Area Master Station, EASTPAC
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
Naval Supply Center, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
Enlisted Personnel Management Center, New Orleans, Louisiana
Naval Computer & Telecommunications Station, New Orleans, Louisiana
Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine
Naval Air Warfare Center, Aircraft Division, Patuxent River, Maryland
Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Naval Supply Center, Charleston, South Carolina
Naval Air Station, Oceana, Virginia
Naval Computer & Telecommunications Area Master Station, Atlantic,
Norfolk, Virginia
Navy Data Automation Facility, Corpus Christi, Texas
Navy Recruiting Command, Arlington, Virginia
Naval Supply Center, Norfolk, Virginia
Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Washington
Naval Supply Center, Puget Sound, Washington
Trident Refit Facility, Bangor, Washington

Marine Corps Data Processing Centers

Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California
Regional Automated Services Center, Camp Pendleton, California
Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina
Regional Automated Services Center, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina

Air Force Data Processing Centers

Regional Processing Center, McClellan AFB, California
Air Force Military Personnel Center, Randolph AFB, Texas
Computer Service Center, San Antonio, Texas
7th Communications Group, Pentagon, Arlington, Virginia

Defense Logistics Agency Data Processing Centers

Information Processing Center, Battle Creek, Michigan
Information Processing Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Information Processing Center, Ogden, Utah
Information Processing Center, Richmond, Virginia.

Defense Information Systems Agency Data Processing Centers

Defense Information Technology Service Organization, Indianapolis Information Processing Center, Indiana
Defense Information Technology Service Organization, Kansas City Information Processing Center, Missouri
Defense Information Technology Service Organization, Columbus Annex (Dayton), Ohio

Part IV: Changes to Previously Approved BRAC 88/91 Recommendations

Army

Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois (AMCCOM remains at Rock Island, Illinois instead of moving to Redstone Arsenal, Alabama)

Presidio of San Francisco, California (6th Army relocates to NASA Ames, California vice Ft Carson, Colorado)

Letterkenny Army Depot, Pennsylvania (Systems Integration Management Activity-East remains at Letterkenny Army Depot, Pennsylvania vice Rock Island, Illinois)

Navy

Marine Corps Air Station Tustin, CA (Substitute NAS Miramar for Marine Corps Air Station 29 Palms as one receiver of Marine Corps Air Station Tustin's assets)

Hunters Point Annex to Naval Station Treasure Island, California (Retain no facilities, dispose vice outlease all property)

Naval Weapons Evaluation Facility, Albuquerque, New Mexico (retain as a tenant of the Air Force)

Naval Electronics Systems Engineering Center., San Diego, CA (Consolidate with Naval Electronics Systems Engineering Center, Vallejo, CA, into available Air Force space vice new construction)

Naval Mine Warfare Engineering Activity, Yorktown, VA (Realign to Panama City, Fl vice Dam Neck, VA)

Air Force

Castle Air Force Base, California (B-52 Combat Crew Training redirected from Fairchild AFB to Barksdale AFB and KC-135 Combat Crew Training from Fairchild AFB to Altus AFB).

Mather Air Force Base, California (940th Air Refueling Group redirected from McClellan AFB to Beale AFB).

MacDill Air Force Base, Florida (Airfield does not close. 482nd Fighter Wing (AFRES) is reassigned from Homestead AFB and operates the airfield. Joint Communications Support Element stays at MacDill vice relocating to Charleston AFB).

Chanute Air Force Base, Illinois (Metals Technology and Aircraft Structural Maintenance training courses from Chanute to Sheppard AFB redirected to NAS Memphis).

Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base, Ohio (Retain 121st Air Refueling Wing and the 160th Air Refueling Group in a cantonment area at Rickenbacker instead of Wright-Patterson AFB. Rickenbacker AGB does not close.)

Bergstrom Air Force Base, Texas (704th Fighter Squadron and 924th Fighter Group redirected from Bergstrom AFB to Carswell AFB cantonment area).

Carswell Air Force Base, Texas (Fabrication function of the 436th Training Squadron redirected from Dyess AFB to Luke AFB, maintenance training function redirected from Dyess AFB to Hill AFB).

Department of the Army

Summary of Selection Process

Introduction

The Army is reducing its force structure and tailoring its base structure in light of changes in the world situation and the reduction in resources devoted to national defense. By 1997, the Army will have 12 active divisions, 2 fewer than 1992. The end strength of the Army will decline by 14.4 percent, with the majority of that decline overseas, assuming the decline continues.

The Selection Process

The Army's base closure selection process was a structured three phase assessment. Phase I entailed grouping installations in like categories and analyzing them for military value, and identifying candidates to be studied by the Total Army Basing Study (TABS) group. In Phase II, the Army used analytical tools to identify and develop alternatives which result in the approved Department of the Army recommendations to the Secretary of Defense. Phase III provides support to the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

The first step in Phase I included a review of legislative and Departmental guidance to ensure that it was properly reflected in the Army's process. The study group then developed five measures to use in assessing the military value of Army installations. The Army determined that mission essentiality, mission suitability, operational efficiency, quality of life and expandability would provide the appropriate linkage to the DoD criteria. To add merit to these measures, weights were assigned to reflect the relative importance of each measure in order to assess the installations.

The Army then developed eleven categories of installations and grouped the installations by like missions, capabilities, and characteristics to facilitate the assessment of military value. Installations that are closing or inactivating as a result of 1988 and 1991 Commissions' recommendations were not included. Attributes were developed to support the measures of merit and weights assigned for each attribute to reflect their relative importance within the associated measure of merit.

To standardize data collection, specific guidance was provided to the major commands that defined the procedures, formats, measures, attributes, and weights to be used for assessing each installation's military value. Qualitative assessments of each installation's military value were also prepared. These assessments provided a starting point for evaluating the Army's base structure--they did not produce a decision on which bases should be closed or realigned.

The next part of the analysis identified study candidates. The DoD Force Structure, Army basing strategy, MACOM reshaping proposals, military value assessments, approved Defense Management Review Decisions, and other studies were used to formulate a set of possible candidates. The list of study candidates was approved by the Under Secretary of the Army and Vice Chief of Staff of the Army.

Next, the study candidates were examined to identify specific alternatives. Each alternative was developed, analyzed, refined, and documented based on feasibility, affordability, socioeconomic impacts, and environmental impacts. The Army analyzed each alternative using the Cost of Base Realignment Actions (COBRA) model, the DoD Office of Economic Adjustment impact model, and internal feasibility and affordability evaluations. Each alternative was presented to the Army's Program Budget Committee, the Select Committee comprised of the most senior military and civilian officials from the Army staff and Secretariat, and the Acting Secretary of the Army for review and approval of the recommendations.

The Acting Secretary of the Army, with the advice of the Chief of Staff of the Army, nominated bases to the Secretary of Defense for closure or realignment based on the DoD Force Structure Plan and the final criteria established under Public Law 101-510, as amended.

Department of the Army

Recommendations and Justifications

Fort George B. McClellan, Alabama

Recommendation: Close Fort McClellan. Relocate the U.S. Army Chemical and Military Police Schools and the Department of Defense Polygraph Institute (DODPI) to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. Transfer accountability for Pelham Range and other required training support facilities, through licensing, to the Army National Guard. Retain an enclave for the U.S. Army Reserves. Retain the capability for live-agent training at Fort McClellan.

Justification: Fort McClellan has the least amount of facilities and smallest population of any of the Army's individual entry training/branch school installations and was accordingly ranked ninth in a category of thirteen installations. Three of the thirteen installations tied for the thirteenth position and were later removed from further consideration as a result of a specific capability needed to support mission requirements. The tenth installation in this category was not considered for closure because it controls airspace, airfields, and aviation facilities which represent unique assets to the Army.

Collocation of the chemical, military police, and engineer schools provides substantial advantages for operational linkages among the three branches. These linkages enable the Army to focus on the doctrinal and force development of three key maneuver support elements. Synergistic advantages of training and professional development programs are: coordination, employment, and removal of obstacles; conduct of river crossing operations; internal security/nation assistance operations; operations in rear areas or along main supply routes; and counter drug operations. The missions of the three branches will be more effectively integrated.

Each school develops doctrine, training, leadership, organization and material products which are technical in nature and proponent specific. The only place to achieve integration is at the combined arms level. Using the opportunity to collocate these schools will assure synergistic solutions for current, emerging, and future challenges.

This recommendation is a change to the recommendation made to the 1991 Commission that was disapproved. The 1991 Commission rejected this recommendation because they found the Army substantially deviated from criterion 1 and criterion 2. Their rationale questioned the Army's decision to maintain the Chemical Decontamination Training Facility (CDTF) in caretaker status because it could contribute little, if any, to chemical defense preparedness and the CDTF could not be reactivated quickly.

The Army's proposal to close Fort McClellan differs in two respects. First, the DODPI will relocate to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, instead of Fort Huachuca, Arizona, and second, the Army will retain the capability to continue live-agent training. Subsequent to the 1991 Commission's decision, the Army conducted an in-depth study of the value of live-agent training. The study affirmed its military value. The Army's nuclear, biological and chemical readiness training is interwoven throughout all training and included at all levels of command. Operations in a potentially hostile chemical environment are an integral part of individual and collective skills training, and routinely practiced during unit field training exercises. By maintaining the capability for chemical live-agent training at Fort McClellan, the Army will continue to provide realistic chemical preparedness training. A robust chemical/biological defense is a vital part of a three-pronged effort, including arms control and conventional/nuclear deterrence. The Army is the only service that conducts live-agent training; and it will continue this training. The Air Force has indicated its desire to collocate its disaster preparedness technical training with the Army's Chemical School at Fort Leonard Wood; the Army supports this initiative.

The Army provides live-agent training not only for Army personnel (approximately 4000 students per year), but also for other Services, the State Department, and even foreign countries (approximately 600 students per year). This training usually involves two days at the CDTF while other training is conducted at other facilities of the Chemical School. The CDTF will remain part of the Chemical School, even though it is being operated at another location. Although it is feasible to replicate this facility at Fort Leonard Wood, maintaining the existing facility affords the same capability without any additional construction.

Return on Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this closure are approximately $111 million. Annual steady state savings are about $31 million, with a return on investment in three years.

Impacts: The closure of Fort McClellan will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 20 percent of the employment base in the Anniston Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. There is no significant environmental impact resulting from this closure. Pelham Range, the site of most of the contamination, will be retained. Environmental restoration will continue until complete. There are no known obstacles in the ability of the receiving community's infrastructure to support this recommendation.

Vint Hill Farms, Virginia

Recommendation: Close Vint Hill Farms. Relocate the maintenance and repair function of the Intelligence Material Management Center (IMMC) to Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA. Transfer the remaining elements of IMMC, the Signal Warfare Directorate, and the program executive officer (PEO) for Intelligence and Electronic Warfare (IEW) to Fort Monmouth, NJ.

Justification: Vint Hill Farms ranked low in military value within its category. With the departure of the military intelligence battalion and its consolidation at Fort Gordon, GA, Vint Hill Farms is underutilized. It was determined that Vint Hill Farms could be closed and its functions performed elsewhere. Closure of this installation supports the Army's basing strategy to consolidate similar functions and close small installations when feasible to do so. Moving its activities to Fort Monmouth enhances the synergistic effect of research and development for communication electronics and intelligence electronics warfare. Collocation at Fort Monmouth also facilitates the interaction between the Program Managers and Program Executive Officers that currently reside at Fort Monmouth, thereby creating greater military value in this category.

Consolidating research and development will achieve greater efficiencies in the areas of mission, mission overhead, and base operations. This allows the Army to reduce costs, giving the flexibility to put scarce resources into the research and development arena that significantly contributes to overall readiness.

Return on Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this closure are approximately $72 million. Annual steady state savings are about $19 million, with a return on investment in three years.

Impacts: The closure of Vint Hill Farms will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 13 percent of the employment base in the Fauquier County Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no

economic recovery. There are no known environmental impediments from this closure. Environmental restoration will continue until complete. There are no known obstacles in the ability of the receiving community's infrastructure to support this recommendation.

Fort Monmouth, New Jersey

Recommendation: Realign Fort Monmouth. Relocate the headquarters of U.S. Army Communications Electronic Command (CECOM) from leased space outside Fort Monmouth to Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois and transfer the Chaplain School to Fort Jackson, South Carolina. Consolidate activities to maximize utilization of main post Fort Monmouth. Dispose of excess facilities and real property at Evans and Charles Woods sub posts, as well as main post, Fort Monmouth.

Justification: Fort Monmouth ranks fourth out of twelve installations in military value. It is a small installation with elements located off base in costly leased space. Relocating the CECOM Headquarters, an administrative and logistical headquarters, from leased facilities located outside the main post of Fort Monmouth, New Jersey to permanent facilities at Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois allows the Army to terminate a lease of $15 million per year with additional savings of over $8 million per year in locality pay differential for the civilian workforce. At the same time it better utilizes the excess space identified at Rock Island. Separating the headquarters and administrative function from the research and development aspect of CECOM will not have an operational impact.

Rock Island Arsenal has the infrastructure to support and house the headquarters element of CECOM. Currently, Rock Island has administrative space to accommodate approximately 1,000 additional personnel and permanent building space that can be renovated to accommodate even more personnel. The computer system center on the arsenal is one of the Army's largest and can accommodate the needs of the headquarters.

The Rock Island community infrastructure can accommodate the new residents without the need to construct new schools, new water and sewer facilities or other public facilities. There is abundant housing at reasonable costs and excellent access to higher education, both at the graduate and undergraduate level.

Fort Jackson trains about one half of the basic trainees and is the largest recruit training center. It is also the home of the Soldier Support Center, which is relocating from Fort Benjamin Harrison. The report to the 1991 Commission describing the

proposed closure of Fort Benjamin Harrison stated that the Army planned to collocate the Chaplain School with this Center eventually. The transfer of the Chaplain School to Fort Jackson benefits not only the Chaplain School's students, but also the large population of basic trainees who are beginning a new career in the Army, many of whom are separated from their families for the first time. The Chaplain School and its staff of chaplains will facilitate the trainees' transition to the Army life.

Return on Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this realignment are approximately $93 million. Annual steady state savings are about $20 million, with a return on investment in three years.

Impacts: The realignment of Fort Monmouth will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 3 percent of the employment base in the Monmouth County Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. This potential job loss is partially offset by the proposed movement of personnel to Fort Monmouth from Vint Hill Farms. There are no known environmental impediments from this realignment. Environmental restoration will continue until complete. There are no known obstacles in the ability of the receiving community's infrastructure to support this recommendation.

Letterkenny Army Depot, Pennsylvania

Recommendation: Realign Letterkenny Army Depot (LEAD) by reducing it to a depot activity and placing it under the command and control of Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA. Relocate the maintenance functions and associated workload to other depot maintenance activities, including the private sector. Retain the conventional ammunition storage mission and the regional Test Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment (TMDE) mission. Change the recommendation of the 1991 Commission regarding Letterkenny as follows. Instead of sending Systems Integration Management Activity East (SIMA-E) to Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, as recommended by the 1991 Commission, retain this activity in place. Retain the SIMA-E and the Information Processing Center at Letterkenny until the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) completes its review of activities relocated under Defense Management Review Decision (DMRD) 918. The activities of the depot not associated with the remaining mission will be inactivated, transferred or otherwise eliminated. Missile maintenance workload will not consolidate at Letterkenny, as originally planned. However, Depot Systems Command will relocate to Rock Island Arsenal, where it will consolidate under the Industrial Operations Command there, as approved by the 1991 Commission.

Justification: The decision to realign LEAD was driven by the results of the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff triennial review of roles and missions in the Department of Defense. As part of this review, the Chairman chartered the Depot Maintenance Consolidation Study. The study identified a significant amount of excess depot capacity and duplication among the Services.

The Army has concluded that the projected ground systems and equipment depot maintenance workload for fiscal year 1999 is not sufficient to maintain all of the ground systems and equipment depots.

In drawing the conclusion to downsize LEAD, the Army considered the following factors: relative military value of the depots; the future heavy force mix; reduced budget; workforce skills; excess capacity; ability of the depots to accommodate new workload levels; the proximity of the depots to the heavy forces in the U.S.; and the resulting savings.

SIMA-E performs computer systems design and data management functions for a variety of activities. This organization is transferring to the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) in 1993. Retention keeps this activity focused regionally upon the customer. SIMA-West is located in St. Louis and supports functions in the western portion of the U.S. DISA advised the Army that there were no advantages or savings from a relocation to Rock Island Arsenal, IL. Less than 25% of the work performed by SIMA-E is associated with the Industrial Operations Command at Rock Island Arsenal.

Return on Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this realignment are approximately $106 million. Annual steady state savings are about $30 million, with an immediate return on investment.

Impacts: The realignment of Letterkenny Army Depot will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 7 percent of the employment base in the Franklin County Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. There are no significant environmental impediments from this realignment. Environmental restoration will continue until complete. There are no known obstacles in the ability of the receiving community's infrastructure to support this recommendation.

Tooele Army Depot, Utah

Recommendation: Realign Tooele Army Depot (TEAD) by reducing it to a depot activity and placing it under the command and control of Red River Army Depot, TX. Retain conventional ammunition storage and the chemical demilitarization mission. The depot workload will move to other depot maintenance activities, including the private sector. The activities of the depot not associated with the remaining mission will be inactivated, transferred or eliminated, as appropriate.

Justification: The decision to realign TEAD was driven by the results of the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff triennial review of roles and missions in the Department of Defense. As part of this review, the Chairman chartered the Depot Maintenance Consolidation Study. The study identified a significant amount of excess depot capacity and duplication among the Services.

The Army has concluded that the projected ground systems and equipment depot maintenance workload for fiscal year 1999 is not sufficient to maintain all of the ground systems and equipment depots.

In drawing the conclusion to downsize TEAD, the Army considered the following factors: relative military value of the depots; the future heavy force mix; reduced budget; workforce skills; excess capacity; ability of the depots to accommodate new workload levels; the proximity of the depots to the heavy forces in the U.S.; and the resulting savings.

Return on Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this realignment are approximately $74 million. Annual steady state savings are about $51 million, with an immediate return on investment.

Impacts: The realignment of Tooele Army Depot will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 28 percent of the employment base in the Tooele County Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. There are no significant environmental impediments from this realignment. Environmental restoration will continue until complete. There are no known obstacles in the ability of the receiving community's infrastructure to support this recommendation.

Fort Belvoir, Virginia

Recommendation: Realign Fort Belvoir as follows: disestablish the Belvoir Research, Development and Engineering Center (BRDEC), Fort Belvoir, Virginia. Relocate the Supply, Bridging, Counter Mobility, Water Purification, and Fuel/Lubricant Business Areas to the Tank Automotive Research, Development and Engineering Center (TARDEC), Detroit Arsenal, Michigan. Transfer command and control of the Physical Security, Battlefield Deception, Electric Power, Remote Mine Detection/Neutralization, Environmental Controls and Low Cost/Low Observables Business Areas to the Night Vision Electro-Optics Directorate (NVEOD) of the Communication and Electronics Research, Development and Engineering Center (CERDEC), Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

Justification: In July 1992, the Secretary of the Army requested that the Army Science Board appoint a panel of members and consultants to conduct a review of the Army Materiel Command Research, Development and Engineering Center (RDEC) business plans. Specifically, the Secretary requested the panel determine which RDEC capabilities the Army can afford. The panel based its findings on an objective assessment of the missions, functions, business areas, core capabilities, customer needs and major fields of technical endeavor of each RDEC measured against at least the following criteria to determine which RDEC capabilities are essential and affordable:

- relevance to the Army customer;
- availability from other sources;
- R&D quality;
- in-house cost and efficiency.

The study identified technical areas to be emphasized, deemphasized or eliminated. Areas identified for elimination are tunnel detection, materials, marine craft, topographic equipment, support equipment and construction equipment. The Army Science Board panel recommended the closure of the Belvoir RDEC and dispersal of the business areas that were not recommended for elimination.

The relocation of the Supply, Bridging, Counter Mobility, Water Purification, and Fuel/Lubricant business areas to TARDEC is consistent with the conclusions of the Army Science Board Study. There is a synergy between these functions and the mission of building military vehicles. For example, the Bridging area requires heavy vehicles such as tanks and heavy mobile logistics to move across demountable bridges and light spans. Supply, Fuel/ Lubricants and Counter Mobility also complement the mission of TARDEC. The relocation of the Fuel/Lubricant business area as part the DoD Project Reliance has commenced.

The transfer of operational control of the Physical Security, Battlefield Deception, Electric Power, Remote Mine Detection/Neutralization, Environmental Controls and Low Cost/Low Observables Business Areas from the Belvoir RDEC to the Night Vision Electro-Optics Directorate (NVEOD) of the Communication and Electronics Research, Development and Engineering Center (CERDEC), also located in the same general area of Fort Belvoir supports the study recommendations, while avoiding any additional costs.

Return on Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this action are approximately $11 million. Annual steady state savings are about $13 million, with an immediate return on investment.

Impacts: The realignment of Fort Belvoir will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is less than 1 percent of the employment base in the Washington, DC-Maryland-Virginia Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. There are no known obstacles in the ability of the receiving community's infrastructure to support this recommendation.

Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois

Recommendation: Change the recommendation of the 1991 Commission regarding Rock Island Arsenal, IL, as follows. Instead of sending the materiel management functions of U.S. Army Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command (AMCCOM) to Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, as recommended by the 1991 Base Closure Commission, reorganize these functions under Tank Automotive Command (TACOM) with the functions remaining in place at Rock Island Arsenal, IL.

Justification: Under the Commission's recommendation in 1991, the materiel management functions for AMCCOM's armament and chemical functions were to be transferred to Redstone Arsenal for merger with U.S. Army Missile Command (MICOM). The merger would have created a new commodity command to be called the Missile, Armament and Chemical Command (MACCOM). This merger allowed one national inventory control point (NICP) to be eliminated.

In December 1992, the Commander of Army Materiel Command (AMC) directed that the command's Core Competency Advocates (Logistics Power Projection, Acquisition Excellence, Technology Generation) review the creation of MACCOM to see if there was a more cost effective option to realign Redstone Arsenal. These competency advocates recommended that the AMCCOM's materiel management

functions should remain in place as a subset of the NICP at TACOM. A closer alignment exists between the armaments and chassis functions than between armaments and missiles, making the reorganization under TACOM more beneficial and cost effective for the Army:

- AMCCOM performs approximately $50 million and 500 work years for Tank Automotive Command's research and development effort compared to only $9 million and 90 workyears for Missile Command.

- AMCCOM receives $29 million from TACOM versus $0.1 million from MICOM for sustainment.

- AMCCOM and TACOM jointly produce all tanks, howitzers, and infantry vehicles. AMCCOM and MICOM do not jointly produce any weapon systems.

- AMCCOM and TACOM use common contractors and universities.

- AMCCOM and TACOM jointly field, manage, and sustain common weapon systems.

- AMCCOM and TACOM share common business practices.

- Guns have their fire control sensors and computers in the vehicle and require extensive joint integration, as AMCCOM and TACOM do now. Missiles have their sensors and fire control in the missile and are easier to mount on a vehicle, as MICOM and TACOM do now.

The Army believes that the armament/chemical materiel management functions can be fully executed from Rock Island Arsenal without relocating. There is precedence for geographic dispersion of NICP functions. The U.S. Communications-Electronic Command NICP is currently performed at three separate sites.

Retention of this activity at Rock Island Arsenal, as a subordinate element of the TACOM NICP, avoids the expense of building new facilities at and relocating over 1,000 employees to Redstone Arsenal.

Return on Investment: Implementing this recommendation will avoid approximately $44 million while incurring no costs. Annual steady state savings of about $1 million are anticipated from efficiencies gained from additional reductions in personnel.

Impacts: There are no environmental or community infrastructure impediments from this recommendation.

Presidio of San Francisco, California

Recommendation: Change the recommendation of the 1988 Commission regarding the Presidio of San Francisco, as follows: relocate Headquarters, Sixth U.S. Army from Presidio San Francisco to NASA Ames, CA, instead of Ft Carson, CO, as originally approved by the Defense Secretary's Commission on Base Realignment and Closure in 1988.

Justification: The 1988 Base Closure Commission recommended closing the Presidio of San Francisco. As a result of this closure, the Army identified Fort Carson, Colorado, as the receiver of the 6th Army Headquarters. Since then, the 1991 Base Closure Commission recommended several closures and realignments in California that did not have the capacity to receive functions or personnel in the 1988 process. During the Army's capacity analysis they identified available space at NASA Ames (formerly NAS Moffett) which could accept the 6th Army Headquarters. As part of their analysis, the Army determined that the military value of retaining this headquarters within California is significantly enhanced as it provides the best available location necessary to exercise command and control of all the reserve units within its area of responsibility. These reasons are as follows:

(a) Seventy-five percent of the reserve units within Sixth Army's area of responsibility are located on the West Coast;

(b) The principle ports of debarkation for the West Coast are Seattle, Oakland, and Long Beach;

(c) The West Coast is prime territory for military assistance to civil authorities. It is the area with the highest probability of natural disaster and is an area where substantial drug enforcement missions are taking place;

(d) Timeliness/location is the critical element that may separate success from failure.

Additionally, recent experiences with Operation Desert Shield/ Desert Storm, natural disasters, and civil disturbances have pointed out the need to keep the headquarters on the West Coast.

Return on Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this relocation are approximately $9 million. This relocation will avoid the expenditure of $36 million at Fort Carson.

Impacts: There is no significant environmental impact resulting from this relocation. Environmental restoration will continue until complete. There are no known obstacles in the ability of the receiving community's infrastructure to support this recommendation.

Department of the Navy

Summary of Selection Process

Introduction

By 1997, the Navy will have 12 aircraft carriers and 11 active carrier air wings – one fewer aircraft carrier and one fewer carrier air wing than 1992. Navy battle force ships will decline from 466 to 425, a 9 percent reduction. The Navy will also have 53,000 fewer active duty personnel, a 10 percent reduction. The Marine Corps will undergo a 14 percent reduction in active duty personnel. These factors, which will continue to decline through 1999, require a reduction in the Navy and Marine Corps base structure.

The Navy's basing structure is focused primarily on homeporting active and reserve ships, and carrier air wings. The Marine Corps basing structure is focused primarily on support of the Marine Expeditionary Forces. The base structure also provides the requisite training, logistics, depot maintenance, housing and related support. Forward deployment operations, supported by a few overseas bases, and the domestic base structure allow Navy and Marine Corps forces to respond to the full spectrum of international conflict.

The Selection Process

The Secretary of the Navy established a Base Structure Evaluation Committee, responsible for preparing recommendations for closure or realignment of Naval installations. The Committee was tasked to develop categories of installations; determine whether excess capacity exists, and develop methodologies to reduce it. The Committee was responsible for evaluating return on investment, economic and community impacts, and for developing recommendations for closure or realignment to the Secretary of the Navy.

The Committee was supported by the Base Structure Analysis Team which developed data calls, recommended analytical methodologies and maintained the Base Structure Data Base. The Analysis Team developed the Navy's Internal Control Plan which specified organizational and documentation controls for managing the process. A key element of the Internal Control Plan was the involvement of the Naval Audit Service. The Audit Service served as a technical advisor to the Committee, validating

the procedures used to build the database and auditing data to determine the method of collection, its accuracy, and the level of compliance throughout the chain of command. The Internal Control Plan also established the procedures necessary to create an audit trail to document the Navy process. One of the most significant controls was the requirement to keep minutes of each deliberative meeting of the Committee.

In accordance with PL 101-510, as amended, the Navy employed a "bottom to top" data certification policy. That meant that the individual initially generating the data in response to a data call, executed the initial statutory certification and, thereafter, the data was recertified at each succeeding level of the chain of command before the data was provided to the Committee for inclusion in the database. The Navy's Audit Service and its General Counsel ensured compliance.

The Committee determined that installations fell into three categories: (1) providing support to military personnel (personnel); (2) providing weapon systems and material support (materials); and (3) providing shore support to Navy and Marine Corps operational forces (forces). Within these three categories, activities were grouped into a variety of subcategories. Several of these subcategories were divided into further sub-elements for purposes of analysis. Within these subcategories are the individual Navy or Marine Corps installations reviewed by the Committee.

At least two data calls were sent to each installation; one for data relating to capacity and the other for data relating to military value. These data calls were prepared by the Analysis Team with the assistance of technical experts in the various disciplines and approved by the Committee. The responses to the data calls, having been properly certified, were entered into the database and formed the sole basis for the Committee's recommendations.

The next step was to determine whether there was excess capacity in any given subcategory, and if so, to what extent. If there was no meaningful excess capacity in a subcategory, no installation in that subcategory was considered further for closure or realignment. If, on the other hand, a subcategory had sufficient excess capacity, the Committee evaluated the military value of each installation in the subcategory.

The capacity analysis used the certified data call responses to develop throughputs as the basic indicator of capacity. For example, the key indicator for training centers was the average number of students on board. Similarly, for operational air stations, the basic throughput indicator was the number of squadrons that could be hosted in terms of apron space, hangers and runways. A comparison was made between the maximum available throughput and that required by the DoD Force Structure Plan. When the available throughput exceeded the force structure

requirement, the Committee determined there was excess capacity. In subcategories in which there was either no or minimal excess capacity, the Committee determined that further analysis for military value was not warranted.

Whenever the capacity analysis indicated the presence of more than minimal excess capacity within a particular subcategory, each installation in that subcategory was subjected to a military value analysis. The Committee categorized the four DoD military value criteria as readiness, facilities, mobilization capability, and cost and manpower implications. For each of the four major categories of military value, the Committee assigned a weight so that the sum of the weights equalled 100, and these weights were applied to the military value analyses for each installation in the subcategories within that category.

The Analysis Team prepared a series of questions or statements which the Committee placed in one of three scoring bands depending on their level of importance. Each question or statement was then given a numerical scoring range, by the Committee, depending on the band in which it was placed (i.e., Band 1: 6-10 points; Band 2: 3-7 points; Band 3: 1-4 points). The Committee reviewed the responses from each installation within that subcategory. If the response contained data which affirmatively answered the subject matter, that installation received the weighted point total for that question. The total point score for each installation was determined by simple addition of the weighted-average points received.

The next step was to develop closure and realignment scenarios with the use of a computer model. The goal of the model was to find that set of installations in a subcategory which achieved the maximum reduction of excess capacity and, to the maximum extent practicable, resulted in an average military value equal to or greater than all installations currently in that subcategory.

Not all scenarios were limited to installations in a single subcategory. For instance, in the case of naval bases, berthing of ships was the prime throughput indicia for analysis. Since the Naval Air Station, Alameda, is the homeport for two aircraft carriers, it was also considered in the configuration analysis of the "naval bases" subcategory along with installations such as Naval Base, Norfolk.

Rules for the computer model were developed so that the model would not run unconstrained. For example, left to run without guidance, the model might identify a set of bases which eliminated excess capacity but which bore little resemblance to operational realities. Therefore, the model was given some rules, which, in the case of naval bases for example, included the rule that ships were to be split between the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets in the ratios reflected in the Fiscal Year 1994-1995

President's Budget Submission. In every case where rules were imposed, the Committee reviewed them stringently to ensure that only the minimum number of rules needed to operate the model were prescribed so the results would not be artificially skewed.

The computer model resulted in finding that mix of installations which resulted in the maximum reduction of excess capacity without regard to the installation's military value. If that mix resulted in an average military value which was less than that for the current list of installations, the computer was asked to search for an alternative mix which raised the average military value with the minimum decrease in the reduction of excess capacity.

The computer models were the starting point for the application of military judgment in the analysis of potential closure or realignment scenarios. For example, in the configuration analysis for naval bases, the model satisfied its requirement to reduce capacity by identifying as excess the capacity at both of the Naval Station and the Submarine Base at Pearl Harbor. The Committee determined that, as a matter of naval presence in the Pacific theater, it was more important for military value to retain the forward capability in the Pacific than to achieve an absolute maximum reduction in excess capacity.

Sometimes the configuration analysis was not helpful. In the case of the two Marine Corps training bases, the two logistics bases, and the two recruit depots there is insufficient capacity in any one of those facilities to handle the requirements flowing from the DoD Force Structure Plan should the other be closed. In those instances, the Committee determined that further analysis was unwarranted.

Finally, the Committee evaluated the potential costs and savings, economic impact, community infrastructure and environmental impact on closure and realignment candidates (and any potential receiving locations) before making its nominations to the Acting Secretary of the Navy.

The Chief of Naval Operations, in his capacity as Acting Secretary of the Navy, with the advice of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, nominated bases to the Secretary of Defense for closure or realignment based on the force structure plan and the final criteria established under Public Law 101-510, as amended.

Department of the Navy

Recommendations and Justifications

Naval Station Mobile, Alabama

Recommendation: Close Naval Station, Mobile and relocate assigned ships to Naval Stations Pascagoula, Mississippi, and Ingleside, Texas, along with dedicated personnel, equipment and appropriate other support.

Justification: The berths at Naval Station, Mobile are excess to the capacity required to support the DoD Force Structure Plan. A comprehensive analysis of naval station berthing capacity was performed with a goal of reducing excess capacity to the maximum extent possible while maintaining the overall military value of the remaining naval stations. To provide berthing to support the projected force structure, the resulting mix of naval stations were configured to satisfy specific mission requirements, including: 100 percent aircraft carrier berthing in each fleet; ammunition ships at ESQD-approved berthing; one SSN/SSBN unique base complex per fleet; and maintenance of the Norfolk and San Diego fleet concentrations as part of the solution. The ships based at Naval Station Mobile can be relocated to other naval bases which have a higher military value. This realignment, combined with other recommended closures and realignments in the Atlantic Fleet, results in the maximum reduction of excess capacity while increasing the average military value of the remaining Atlantic Fleet bases.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this recommendation are $4.4 million. Annual recurring savings are $15.8 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $182.8 million.

Impacts: The closure of this naval station will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential loss (both direct and indirect) is 0.6 percent of the employment base in the Mobile Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. There is no known community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation. There is no significant environmental impact resulting from this closure. Generation of hazardous wastes and pollutants will be eliminated. Environmental cleanup will be continued until complete.

Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo, California

Recommendation: Close the Mare Island Naval Shipyard (NSY). Relocate the Combat Systems Technical Schools Command activity to Dam Neck, Virginia. Relocate one submarine to the Naval Submarine Base, Bangor, Washington. Family housing located at Mare Island NSY will be retained as necessary to support Naval Weapons Station Concord.

Justification: The capacity of the Mare Island NSY is excess to that required to support the reduced number of ships reflected in the DoD Force Structure Plan. An analysis of naval shipyard capacity was performed with a goal of reducing excess capacity to the maximum extent possible while maintaining the overall military value of the remaining shipyards. Mare Island has the lowest military value of those shipyards supporting the Pacific Fleet, and its workload can be readily absorbed by the remaining yards which possess higher military value. The closure of Mare Island NSY, in combination with the Charleston NSY, allows the elimination of a greater amount of excess capacity while maintaining the overall value of the remaining shipyards at a higher military value level than that of the current configuration of shipyards. Other options either reduced capacity below that required to support the approved force levels, eliminated specific capabilities needed to support mission requirements or resulted in a lower military value for this group of activities.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this closure are $279.9 million. Annual recurring savings are $148.9 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $1,112 million.

Impacts: The closure of Mare Island NSY will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss (both direct and indirect) is 11.7 percent of the employment base of the Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), assuming no economic recovery. Additionally, other 1993 closure and realignment recommendations have a total impact of 4.9 percent on the adjacent Oakland MSA. There is no significant community infrastructure impact on receiving locations as a result of this closure. Generation of hazardous wastes and pollutants will be eliminated at Mare Island NSY. Emissions from several hundred controlled air emission sources will be eliminated, providing air emission "credits". This closure will eliminate the need to operate the industrial waste water treatment plant and for annual maintenance dredging.

Marine Corps Air Station El Toro, California

Recommendation: Close Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) El Toro, California. Relocate its aircraft along with their dedicated personnel, equipment and support to Naval Air Station (NAS), Miramar, California and MCAS Camp Pendleton, California.

Justification: Naval and Marine air wings are projected to be reduced consistent with fleet requirements in the DoD Force Structure Plan, creating an excess in air station capacity. MCAS El Toro is recommended for closure since, of the jet bases supporting the Pacific Fleet, it has the lowest military value, has no expansion possibilities, is the subject of serious encroachment and land use problems, and has many of its training evolutions conducted over private property. The redistribution of aviation assets allows the relocation of Marine Corps fixed wing and helicopter assets to the NAS Miramar, in a manner which both eliminates excess capacity and avoids the construction of a new aviation facility at Marine Corps Air-Ground Combat Center, 29 Palms, California. In an associated action the squadrons and related activities at NAS Miramar will move to NAS Lemoore in order to make room for the relocation of the MCAS El Toro squadrons. This closure results in a new configuration of Naval and Marine Corps air stations having an increased average military value when compared to the current mix of air stations in the Pacific Fleet. Finally the Department of the Navy will dispose of the land and facilities at MCAS El Toro and any proceeds will be used to defray base closure expenses.

Return On Investment: This recommendation was considered as part of a package that included Pacific operational air stations. The COBRA data below applies to the operational air stations on the West Coast and in Hawaii, as follows: NAS Barbers Point, MCAS Kaneohe Bay, MCAS El Toro and NAS Miramar. The total estimated one-time costs for the recommendations are $898.5 million. Annual recurring savings are $173.9 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $1,374.2 million. In addition, this package avoids approximately $600 million in military construction at MCAS 29 Palms which is required to implement the 1991 Base Closure Commission's recommendation to close MCAS Tustin.

Impacts: The closure of this MCAS will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect is 0.9 percent of the employment base of the Anaheim-Santa Ana Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. There is no significant community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation. This closure will eliminate the generation of hazardous waste and pollutants and will remove special air space restrictions (such as military operating areas), and reduce noise levels and air emissions. Environmental cleanup efforts will continue until completed.

Naval Air Station Alameda, California

Recommendation: Close Naval Air Station (NAS), Alameda, California and relocate its aircraft along with the dedicated personnel, equipment and support to NASA Ames/Moffett Field, California and NAS North Island. In addition, those ships currently berthed at NAS Alameda will be relocated to the Fleet concentrations at San Diego and Bangor/Puget Sound/Everett. Disposition of major tenants is as follows: Navy Regional Data Automation Center, San Francisco realigns to NAS North Island; Ship Intermediate Maintenance Department disestablishes; the Naval Air Reserve Center and the Marine Corps Reserve Center relocate to leased space at NASA/Ames.

Justification: The projected carrier air wing reductions in the DoD Force Structure Plan require a significant decrease in air station and naval station capacity. NAS Alameda is recommended for closure as it has the lowest military value of those air stations supporting the Pacific Fleet. Given the number of aircraft "bedded down" at the air station, it has greatest amount of excess capacity. Also, given the need to eliminate excess ship berthing, its capacity is not required to meet force levels, since no more than five carrier berths are required on the West Coast; three at the fleet concentration in San Diego and two at Bangor/Puget Sound/Everett. Both the limited aircraft (primarily reserve) and ship assets at NAS Alameda can be readily absorbed at bases with a higher military value. This closure results in increase average military value of both the remaining air stations and naval stations in the Pacific Fleet.

Return On Investment: The total estimated one-time costs for this recommendation are $193.7 million. Annual recurring savings are $41.7 million with a return on investment in four years. The net present value of the costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $197.1 million.

Impacts: The closure of NAS Alameda will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss both direct and indirect is 2.9 percent of the employment base in the Oakland, California Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) assuming no economic recovery. Other 1993 closure and realignment recommendations bring the total impact on Oakland, California MSA to 4.9 percent. There is no significant community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation. There will be no significant environmental impacts resulting from this action. Hazardous waste generation and pollutants will be eliminated. This closure will remove special air space restrictions (such as military operating areas), and reduce noise levels and air emissions. The indoor and outdoor hazardous waste storage facilities at NAS Alameda will be closed in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Annual maintenance dredging and the dredging of the turning basin and entrance channel will be eliminated. Environmental cleanup efforts will continue until complete.

Naval Aviation Depot, Alameda, California

Recommendation: Close Naval Aviation Depot (NADEP), Alameda and relocate repair capability as necessary to other depot maintenance activities. This relocation may include personnel, equipment and support. The depot workload will move to other depot maintenance activities, including the private sector.

Justification: Naval Aviation Depot, Alameda is recommended for closure because its capacity is excess to that required to support the DoD Force Structure Plan. Projected reductions require an almost 50 percent reduction in capacity in the Navy aviation depots. In determining the mix of aviation depots which would achieve the maximum reduction in excess capacity, the Navy determined that there must be at least one aviation depot at a fleet concentration on each coast. The work performed at Naval Aviation Depot, Alameda can be performed at other aviation maintenance activities, including the private sector. The closure of NADEP Alameda will reduce excess capacity in this category and maintain or increase the average military value of the remaining depots.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this recommendation are $126.8 million. Annual recurring savings are $78.3 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $538.9 million.

Impacts: The closure of NADEP Alameda will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential loss (both direct and indirect) is 0.8 percent of the employment base of the Oakland, California, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), assuming no economic recovery. Other 1993 closure and realignment recommendations bring the total impact on this MSA, assuming no economic recovery, to 4.9 percent. There is no significant community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation. There will be no significant environmental impacts occasioned by this closure. Generation of hazardous wastes and pollutants will be eliminated, as will air emissions, which will result in air emission "credits".

Naval Hospital, Oakland, California

Recommendation: Close the Naval Hospital, Oakland and relocate certain military and civilian personnel to other Naval hospitals, and certain military personnel to the Naval Air Stations at Lemoore and Whidbey Island. The Deployable Medical Unit, Northwest Region, will relocate to Naval Hospital, Bremerton, Washington.

Justification: Naval Hospitals are situated and their size determined for location near operating forces whose personnel will require medical support in numbers significant enough to mandate a medical facility as large as a hospital. Given the extensive use of CHAMPUS, any Naval Hospital closure must be predicated upon the elimination of the operating forces which created a demand for the presence of a Naval Hospital in the first instance. In the San Francisco Bay area, the Naval Air Station, Alameda, Naval Shipyard, Mare Island and the supporting Public Works Center and Supply Center are being recommended for closure. Given the elimination of these operating force activities, closure of the Naval Hospital, Oakland is indicated as the military personnel previously supported are no longer in the area.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this recommendation are $57.5 million. Annual recurring savings are $41.5 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $286.4 million.

Impacts: The closure of Naval Hospital, Oakland will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 0.4 percent of the employment base in the Oakland, California, Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. The closure of the Naval Hospital will have a positive impact on the environment as a source of pollution will be eliminated. Environmental mitigation and restoration will continue until completed.

Naval Station Treasure Island, San Francisco, California

Recommendation: Close Naval Station, Treasure Island and relocate personnel, as appropriate to the Naval Station, San Diego, California; Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Virginia; Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois and various Naval Reserve sites in California. Major tenants are impacted as follows: Naval Reserve Center San Francisco relocates to the Naval/Marine Corps Reserve Center, Alameda, California and REDCOM 20 relocates to the Naval Reserve Center, San Bruno, California. Naval Technical Training Center relocates to Fleet Training Center San Diego, Naval Amphibious School, Little Creek and Naval Training Center Great Lakes.

Justification: The DoD Force Structure Plan supports a decrease in naval station capacity. Naval Station, Treasure Island has a relatively low military value and its capacity is not required to support Navy requirements. The naval bases to which its activities will be relocated have higher military value to the Navy than does this naval station. A comprehensive analysis of naval station berthing capacity was performed with a goal of reducing excess capacity to the maximum extent possible while

maintaining the overall military value of the remaining naval stations. To provide berthing to support the projected force structure, the resulting mix of naval stations was configured to satisfy specific mission requirements, including: 100 percent aircraft carrier berthing in each fleet; ammunition ships at ESQD-approved berthing; one SSN/SSBN unique base complex per fleet; and maintenance of the Norfolk and San Diego fleet concentrations. This closure, combined with other recommended closures and realignments in the Pacific Fleet, reduces excess capacity while increasing the average military value of the remaining Pacific Fleet bases.

Return on Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for the recommendation are $33.7 million. Annual recurring savings are $43.1 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty-year period is a savings of $330.7 million.

Impacts: The closure of this naval station will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential loss (both direct and indirect) is 0.2 percent of the employment base in the San Francisco, CA, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), assuming no economic recovery. Other 1993 closure and realignment recommendations bring the total impact on this MSA, assuming no economic recovery, to 1.1 percent. There is no significant community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation. There will be no significant environmental impacts occasioned by this closure, which also will permit the closure or alternative use of the recently improved 2.0 MGD wastewater treatment plant and will eliminate various air emissions, thus providing potential air emission "credits".

Naval Supply Center, Oakland, California

Recommendation: Close the Naval Supply Center (NSC) Oakland, including the Naval Supply Depot, Point Molate, and relocate two supply ships to the Naval Supply Center, San Diego. The Office of the Military Sealift Command, Pacific Division, relocates to leased space in the Oakland area.

Justification: NSC Oakland's capacity is excess to the requirements of the DoD Force Structure Plan. The principal customers of NSC Oakland; Naval Aviation Depot, Alameda; Naval Hospital, Oakland; Mare Island Naval Shipyard and Naval Station Treasure Island have also been recommended for closure. The workload of NSC Oakland will move with its customers to other locations.

Return on Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this recommendation are $119.4 million. Annual recurring savings are $45.4 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $259.9 million.

Impacts: The closure of NSC Oakland will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 0.5 percent of the employment base in the Oakland Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), assuming no economic recovery. Other 1993 closure and realignment recommendations bring the total impact on the Oakland MSA to 4.9 percent. The closure of NSC Oakland will have a positive impact on the environment as a source of potential hazardous wastes and pollutants will be eliminated. Environmental mitigation and restoration will continue until completed.

Naval Training Center, San Diego, California

Recommendation: Close the Naval Training Center (NTC), San Diego and relocate certain personnel, equipment and support to NTC Great Lakes, and other locations, consistent with training requirements. Disposition of major tenants is as follows: Recruit Training Command relocates to NTC, Great Lakes; Branch Medical Clinic relocates to Submarine Base, San Diego; Naval Recruiting District relocates to Naval Air Station North Island; Service School Command (Electronic Warfare) relocates to Naval Training Center, Great Lakes; Service School Command (Surface) relocates to NTC Great Lakes; the remainder of the Service School Command relocates to NTC Great Lakes, Naval Air Station Pensacola, and Fleet Training Center, San Diego.

Justification: Projected manpower reductions contained in the DoD Force Structure Plan require a substantial decrease in naval force structure capacity. As a result of projected manpower levels, the Navy has two to three times the capacity required, as measured by a variety of indicators, to perform the recruit training function. The closure of NTC San Diego removes unneeded excess capacity and results in the realignment of training to a training center with a higher military value. The resulting consolidation at NTC Great Lakes not only results in the highest possible military value but also is the most economical alignment for the processing of personnel into the Navy. In addition, NTC San Diego has equipment and facilities which are more readily relocatable to another naval training center.

Return On Investment: The Naval Training Center recommendations were considered as a package and, as a result, the COBRA data set out below represents the costs and savings associated with the closure of both NTC San Diego and NTC

Orlando. Total estimated one-time costs for the recommendation are $327.9 million. Annual recurring savings are $69.0 million with a return on investment in two years. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $323.9 million.

Impacts: The closure of NTC San Diego will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss (both direct and indirect) is 0.7 percent of the employment base of the San Diego, California Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) assuming no economic recovery. However, because of other closures or realignments into this MSA, there will be a net 1.2 percent increase in employment. There is no significant community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation. There will be no significant environmental impacts resulting from this action. Hazardous waste and pollutants will be eliminated, as will air emissions, which will generate air emission "credits".

Naval Air Station Cecil Field, Jacksonville, Florida

Recommendation: Close Naval Air Station, Cecil Field and relocate its aircraft along with dedicated personnel, equipment and support to Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina; Naval Air Station, Oceana, Virginia, and Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina. Disposition of major tenants is as follows: Marine Corps Security Force Company relocates to MCAS Cherry Point; Aviation Intermediate Maintenance Department relocates to MCAS Cherry Point; Air Maintenance Training Group Detachment, Fleet Aviation Support Office Training Group Atlantic, and Sea Operations Detachment relocate to MCAS Cherry Point and NAS Oceana.

Justification: Carrier air wings will be reduced consistent with fleet requirements in the DoD Force Structure Plan, creating an excess in air station capacity. Reducing this excess capacity is complicated by the requirement to "bed down" different mixes of aircraft at various air stations. In making these choices, the outlook for environmental and land use issues was significantly important. In making the determination for reductions at air stations supporting the Atlantic Fleet, NAS Cecil Field was selected for closure because it represented the greatest amount of excess capacity which could be eliminated with assets most readily redistributed to receiving air stations. The preponderance of aircraft to be redistributed from NAS Cecil Field were F/A-18s which were relocated to two MCAS on the East Coast, Beaufort and Cherry Point. These air stations both had a higher military value than NAS Cecil Field, alleviated concerns with regard to future environmental and land use problems and dovetail with the recent determination for joint military operations of Navy and Marine Corps

aircraft from carrier decks. Some NAS Cecil Field assets are relocating to NAS Oceana, an air station with a lower military value, because NAS Oceana is the only F-14 air station supporting the Atlantic Fleet and had to be retained to support military operations of these aircraft. Its excess capacity was merely utilized to absorb the remaining aircraft from NAS Cecil Field.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for the recommendation are $312.3 million. Annual recurring savings for both are $56.7 million, with a return on investment in six years. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $200.9 million.

Impacts: The closure of NAS Cecil Field will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss (both direct and indirect) is 3.0 percent of the employment base of the Jacksonville Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. Relocations to MCAS Cherry Point will require increased classroom space in the local schools. Remediation of this impact is included in the cost analysis. There are no significant environmental impacts resulting from this action. Hazardous waste and pollutant generation will be eliminated.
Similarly, this closure will remove special use air space restrictions (such as military operating areas) and reduce noise levels and air emissions. Environmental cleanup will continue until completed.

Naval Training Center, Orlando, Florida

Recommendation: Close the Naval Training Center (NTC), Orlando, and relocate certain personnel, equipment and support to NTC Great Lakes and other locations, consistent with DoD training requirements. Disposition of major tenants is as follows: Recruit Training Command relocates to NTC Great Lakes; the Nuclear Power School and the Nuclear "A" School relocate to the Submarine School at the Naval Submarine Base (NSB), New London; Personnel Support Detachment relocates to NTC Great Lakes; Service School Command relocates to Great Lakes; Naval Dental Clinic relocates to Great Lakes; Naval Education and Training Program Management Support Activity disestablishes.

Justification: The 1991 Commission rejected the recommendation to close NTC Orlando due to prohibitive closure costs. This recommendation encompasses the additional closure of NTC San Diego and proposes significantly reduced closure costs by taking advantage of facilities made available by the recommended realignment of NSB New London. Projected manpower reductions contained in the DoD Force Structure Plan require a substantial decrease in naval force structure. As a result of

projected manpower levels the Navy has two to three times the capacity required, as measured by a variety of indicators, to perform the recruit training function. The closure of the NTC Orlando removes excess capacity and relocates training to a naval training center with a higher military value and results in an efficient collocation of the Submarine School, the Nuclear Power School and the Nuclear "A" School at the NSB, New London. The resulting consolidation at the NTC Great Lakes not only results in the highest possible military value for this group of military activities but also is the most economical alignment for the processing of personnel into the Navy. In addition, NTC Orlando has equipment and facilities which are more readily relocatable to another naval training center.

Return On Investment: The Naval Training Centers were considered as a package and, as a result, the COBRA data set out below represents costs and savings associated with the closure of both NTC Orlando and NTC San Diego. Total estimated one-time costs for the recommendation are $327.9 million. Annual recurring savings are $69.0 million with a return on investment in two years. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $323.9 million.

Impacts: The closure of NTC Orlando will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss (both direct and indirect) is 2.1 percent of the employment base of the Orlando, Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. There is no significant community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation. There will be no significant environmental impacts resulting from this closure. Hazardous waste and pollutant generation will be eliminated, as will the generation wastewater on the average of 1.13 million gallons per day.

Naval Aviation Depot, Pensacola, Florida

Recommendation: Close Naval Aviation Depot Pensacola (NADEP), and relocate repair capability as necessary to other depot maintenance activities. This relocation may include personnel, equipment and support. The Depot workload will move to other depot maintenance activities, including the private sector. The dynamic component and rotor blade repair facility will remain in place.

Justification: Naval Aviation Depot Pensacola is recommended for closure because its capacity is excess to that required to support the DoD Force Structure Plan. Projected reductions require an almost 50 percent reduction in capacity in the Navy aviation depots. In determining the mix of aviation depots which would achieve the maximum reduction in excess capacity the Navy determined that there must be at least one aviation depot at a fleet concentration on each coast. The work performed at

Naval Aviation Depot, Pensacola can be performed at other aviation maintenance activities, including the private sector. The closure of NADEP Alameda will reduce excess capacity in this category and maintain or increase the average military value of the remaining depots.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for the recommendation are $165.4 million. Annual recurring savings are $51.1 million with a return on investment in two years. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $341.2 million.

Impacts: The closure of this NADEP Pensacola will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential loss (both direct and indirect) is 6.1 percent of the employment base of the Pensacola, Florida Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. However, because of other closures and realignments into this area, there will be a net 4.3 percent increase in employment. There is no significant community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation. There will be no significant environmental impacts occasioned by this closure. The NADEP depot is located on the property of Naval Air Station Pensacola, which is on EPA's National Priorities List. The closure of this depot will require that all hazardous industrial materials and waste be removed. Generation of hazardous wastes and pollutants will be eliminated, as will air emissions, which will result in air emission "credits".

Naval Air Station Barbers Point, Hawaii

Recommendation: Close the Naval Air Station (NAS) Barbers Point and relocate its aircraft along with their dedicated personnel and equipment support to Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS), Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii and NAS Whidbey Island, Washington. Retain the family housing as needed for multi-service use.

Justification: The NAS Barbers Point is recommended for closure because its capacity is excess to that required to support the reduced force levels contained in the DoD Force Structure Plan. The analysis of required capacity supports only one naval air station in Hawaii. NAS Barbers Point has a lower military value than MCAS Kaneohe Bay and its assets can be readily redistributed to other existing air stations. By maintaining operations at the MCAS, Kaneohe Bay, we retained the additional capacity that air station provides in supporting ground forces. With the uncertainties posed in overseas basing MCAS Kaneohe Bay provides the flexibility to support future military operations for both Navy and Marine Corps and is of greater military value.

In an associated move the F-18 and CH-46 squadrons at MCAS Kaneohe Bay will move to NAS Miramar to facilitate the relocation of the NAS Barbers Point squadrons. Finally the Department of the Navy will dispose of the land and facilities at NAS Barbers Point and any proceeds will be used to defray base closure expenses.

Return On Investment: This recommendation was considered as part of a package that included Pacific operational air stations. The COBRA data below applies to the operational air stations on the West Coast and in Hawaii, as follows: NAS Barbers Point, MCAS Kaneohe Bay, MCAS El Toro and NAS Miramar. The total estimated one-time costs for the recommendations are $898.5 million. Annual recurring savings are $173.9 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $1374.2 million. In addition this package avoids approximately $600 million in military construction at MCAS 29 Palms which is required to implement the 1991 Base Closure Commission's recommendation to close MCAS Tustin.

Impacts: The closure of NAS Barbers Point will have an impact on the local economy. The proposed potential employment loss (both direct and indirect) is 1.9 percent of the employment base of the Honolulu, Hawaii, Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. There is no significant community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation. There will be no significant environmental impacts resulting from this action. Hazardous waste generation and pollutants will be eliminated. This closure will remove special use air space restrictions (such as military operating areas) as well as elevated noise levels and air emissions. Ongoing environmental clean-up efforts will continue until completed.

Naval Air Station, Glenview, Illinois

Recommendation: Close the Naval Air Station (NAS), Glenview and relocate its aircraft and associated personnel, equipment and support to Navy Reserve, National Guard and other activities. Family housing located at NAS Glenview will be retained to meet existing and new requirements of the nearby Naval Training Center (NTC), Great Lakes. The Recruiting District, Chicago will be relocated to NTC Great Lakes. The Marine Corps Reserve Center activities will relocate as appropriate to Dam Neck, Virginia, Green Bay, Wisconsin, Stewart Army National Guard Facility, New Windsor, New York and NAS, Atlanta, Georgia.

Justification: Naval air forces are being reduced consistent with the fleet reductions in the DoD Force Structure Plan. Projected force levels for both active and reserve aviation elements leave the Department with significant excess capacity in the reserve

air station category. Closure of NAS Glenview eliminates excess capacity at a base with a very low military value whose assets can be redistributed into more economical and efficient operations. This closure, combined with three others in this category, results in maximum reduction of excess capacity while increasing the average military value of the remaining reserve air stations. In arriving at the recommendation to close NAS Glenview, a specific analysis was conducted to ensure that there was demographic support for purposes of force recruiting in the areas to which the reserve aircraft are being relocated.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for the recommendation are $14.1 million. Annual recurring savings are $31 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $313.4 million.

Impacts: The closure of NAS Glenview will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss (both direct and indirect) is 0.1 percent of the employment base of the Chicago Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. There is no significant community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation. There will be no significant environmental impacts resulting from this action. Generation of hazardous wastes and pollutants will be eliminated. In addition, this closure will remove special use air space restrictions such as military operations areas and military training areas, and reduce noise levels and air emissions.

Naval Electronic Centers

Recommendation: Close Naval Electronics Systems Engineering Center (NESEC) St. Inigoes, Maryland, disestablish NESEC Charleston, South Carolina and Naval Electronics Security Systems Engineering Center (NESSEC), Washington, DC. Consolidate the Centers into an East Coast NESEC at Portsmouth, Virginia. The ATC/ACLS facility at St. Inigoes and the Aegis Radio Room Laboratory will remain in place and will be transferred to Naval Air Systems Command.

Justification: This recommendation was rejected by the 1991 DoD Base Closure and Realignment Commission. In doing so, the Commission stated that DoD had failed to explore other alternative sites and had failed to address asserted problems at Portsmouth with testing of radars and communication equipment. Several new factors contributed to the renewal of this recommendation.

The DoD Force Structure Plan shows a significant further decrease in force structure from that in 1991, giving rise to additional excess capacity. The facilities at

St. Inigoes, Maryland, once NESEC St. Inigoes relocates to Portsmouth, would be available to support the major relocation to the Patuxent River complex of the Naval Air Systems Command and several of its subordinate organizations. This move results in both substantial organizational efficiencies and economies and is a significant element of the Navy's compliance with the DoD policy to move activities out of leased space in the NCR into DoD owned facilities. The Portsmouth consolidation includes NESSEC Washington, DC resulting in an additional relocation from leased space in the NCR into DoD owned facilities. The Portsmouth consolidation also achieves a major reduction in excess capacity for these activities and with this consolidation in Portsmouth, the Navy Management Support Office can be consolidated at this Center. Without the Portsmouth consolidation, the benefits resulting from the synergy of consolidating the three centers would not be realized, and the reduction in excess capacity would be adversely impacted.

The Portsmouth consolidation utilizes, as the magnet site for this consolidation, the installation with the highest military value of all activities in the cluster. A review of the certified data call responses indicates that one of the reasons for this military value rating is NESEC Portsmouth's current capability to perform a broad range of testing functions on a wide variety of communications and radar systems, including the Submarine Broadcast System, Relocatable Over-the-Horizon Radar, Tactical Secure Voice, and the AN/SLQ-32(V) 1/2/3/4/5. At its Fleet Engineering Support Center is a completely integrated shipboard communications system that contains a sample of every communications receiver, transmitter, data link and ancillary terminal hardware in the LF through UHF frequency range. The radar systems testing capability is enhanced by the AN/SSQ-74(V) Radar and Communications Signal Simulator with its associated antenna farm. These capabilities, particularly when joined with those of the other activities in this consolidation, gives the Navy a most formidable technical center which, because of the consolidation, will be able to function more economically and efficiently than these activities could if separate.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this recommendation are $147.3 million. Annual recurring savings are $32.3 million with a return on investment in three years. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $123.8 million.

Impacts: The closure, disestablishment and relocation, as appropriate, of these Naval technical centers will have impacts on the local economies. The projected potential employment losses (both direct and indirect) are 1.6 percent of the employment base of the Charleston, SC Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) assuming no economic recovery; 11.9 percent of the employment base of St. Mary's County, Maryland, except that, because of other relocations into this county, there will only be a net 1.8 percent

decrease in employment; 0.03 percent of the employment base of the Washington, DC, MSA, assuming no economic recovery; and 0.2 percent of the employment base of the Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, Virginia, MSA assuming no economic recovery. The consolidation at NESSEC, Portsmouth will have a positive impact on the environment as a source of pollution will be eliminated. Environmental mitigation and restoration will continue until completed.

Naval Air Station Meridian, Mississippi

Recommendation: Close Naval Air Station (NAS) Meridian. Relocate advanced strike training to Naval Air Station Kingsville, Texas. Relocate intermediate strike training and Naval Technical Training Center to NAS Pensacola, Florida.

Justification: Projected reductions contained in the Department of Defense Force Structure Plan require a substantial decrease in training air station capacity. When considering air space and facilities of all types of support aviation training, there is about twice the capacity required to perform the mission. The training conducted at the Naval Air Station, Meridian can be consolidated with similar training at the Naval Air Station, Kingsville and the Naval Air Station, Pensacola. This results in an economy and efficiency of operations which enhances the military value of the training and places training aircraft in proximity to over-water air space and potential berthing sites for carriers being used in training evolutions. Currently, for example, pilots training in Meridian fly to the Naval Air Station, Pensacola in order to do carrier landing training. The closure of Meridian and the accompanying closure of the Naval Air Station, Memphis, result in centralized aviation training functions at bases with a higher average military value than that possessed by the training air stations before closure. Both the Naval Air Station, Kingsville and the Naval Air Station, Pensacola have higher military value than the Naval Air Station, Meridian. The consolidation of the Naval Technical Training Center with its parent command, the Chief of Naval Education and Training, will provide for improvement in the management and efficiency of the training establishment and enhance its military value to the Navy.

Return On Investment: The total estimated one-time costs for both NAS Meridian and NAS Memphis recommendations are $274.1 million. Annual recurring savings for both actions are $82.2 million with a return on investment in two years. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is $481.1 million.

Impacts: The closure of NAS Meridian will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 12.8 percent of the local employment base in Lauderdale County, assuming no economic recovery.

There is no significant environmental impact at NAS Meridian as a result of this closure. Environmental cleanup will continue until complete. Relocation of advanced strike training to NAS Kingsville will result in additional noise impacts in the direction of the city of Kingsville. This may require adoption of noise abatement procedures until the ultimate transition of the TA-4 aircraft to the new T-45 which will significantly reduce noise impacts. Noise impacts will also be increased by relocation of intermediate strike training to NAS Pensacola and will require prudent management of aircraft operations to mitigate this impact on the local community.

Naval Air Station, South Weymouth, Massachusetts

Recommendation: Close Naval Air Station (NAS), South Weymouth and relocate its aircraft and associated personnel, equipment and support to Naval Air Stations Brunswick, Maine, New Orleans, Louisiana, and Naval Station Mayport, Florida. The Marine Corps Reserve Center activities will relocate to Dam Neck, Virginia, Johnstown, Pennsylvania, Camp Pendleton, California, and NAS Willow Grove, Pennsylvania.

Justification: Naval air forces are being reduced consistent with fleet reductions in the DoD Force Structure Plan. Projected force levels for both active and reserve aviation elements leave the Department with significant excess capacity in the reserve air station category. The greater operational utility of active air stations and the decision to rely on reserve aviation elements in support of active operating forces place a higher military value on locating reserve aviation elements on active operating air bases to the extent possible. Closure of NAS South Weymouth allows the relocation of reserve P-3's to the major P-3 active operating base at NAS Brunswick, ME and distributes other assets to the active operating base at Mayport, FL and to a reserve air station with a higher military value. In arriving at the recommendation to close NAS South Weymouth, a specific analysis was conducted to ensure that there was demographic support for purposes of force recruiting in the areas to which the reserve aircraft are being relocated.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for the recommendation are $23.0 million. Annual recurring savings are $25.9 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $252.1 million.

Impacts: The closure of NAS South Weymouth will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss (both direct and indirect) is 0.1 percent of the employment base of the Boston-Lawrence-Salem-Lowell, Massachusetts,

Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. There is no significant community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation. There will be no significant environmental impacts resulting from this action. Generation of hazardous wastes and pollutants will be eliminated. In addition, this closure will remove special use air space restrictions (such as military operations areas and military training routes), and reduce noise levels and air emissions.

Naval Station, Staten Island, New York

Recommendation: Close Naval Station Staten Island. Relocate its ships along with their dedicated personnel, equipment and support to Naval Stations, Norfolk, Virginia and Mayport, Florida. Disposition of minor tenants is as follows: Ship intermediate Maintenance Activity, New York relocates to Earle, New Jersey and Norfolk, Virginia; Recruiting District, New York disestablishes; Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Conversion and Repair (SUPSHIP), Brooklyn Detachment disestablishes.

Justification: The berthing capacity of Naval Station Staten Island is excess to the capacity required to support the DoD Force Structure Plan. A comprehensive analysis of naval station berthing capacity was performed with the goal of reducing excess capacity to the maximum extent possible while maintaining the overall military value of the remaining naval stations. To provide berthing to support projected force structure, the resulting mix of naval stations was configured to satisfy specific mission requirements, including: 100 percent aircraft carrier berthing in each fleet; ammunition ships at ESQD-approved berthing; one SSN/SSBN unique base complex per fleet; and maintenance of the Norfolk and San Diego fleet concentrations. The ships currently berthed at Naval Station Staten Island can be relocated to bases with higher military value. This closure, combined with other recommended closures and realignments in the Atlantic Fleet, results in the maximum reduction of excess capacity while increasing the average military value of the remaining Atlantic Fleet bases.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time savings for this closure exceed one-time costs by $1.7 million. Annual recurring savings are $58.5 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $660.9 million.

Impacts: The closure of Naval Station Staten Island will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 0.1 percent of the local employment base in the New York Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. There is no significant community infrastructure impact at either closing or receiving locations. This closure will eliminate the

generation of hazardous wastes and the requirement to eliminate the hazardous material conforming storage facility. Ongoing environmental cleanup will continue as part of the closure process. There are no significant environmental impacts at either Naval Station Mayport or Naval Station Norfolk.

Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Recommendation: Close the Aviation Supply Office (ASO), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and relocate necessary personnel, equipment and support to the Ship Parts Control Center (SPCC), Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania.

Justification: The reductions in the DoD Force Structure Plan equate to a significant workload reduction for the Navy's inventory control points. Since there is excess capacity in this category the Navy decided to consolidate their two inventory control points at one location. A companion consideration was the relocation of the Naval Supply Systems Command from its present location in leased space in the National Capital Region, to a location at which it could be collocated with major subordinate organizations. This major consolidation of a headquarters with its operational components can be accomplished at SPCC, Mechanicsburg with a minimum of construction and rehabilitation. The end result is a significantly more efficient and economical organization.

Return On Investment: This realignment was considered as part of a larger group of moves and the COBRA data set out below include the following realignments from the National Capital Region and Philadelphia to SPCC Mechanicsburg: Naval Supply Systems Command, Aviation Supply Office, Defense Printing Systems Management Office and Food Service Systems Office. Total estimated one-time costs for the recommendation are $88.9 million. Annual recurring savings are $20.5 million with a return on investment in one year. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $102.8 million.

Impacts: The closure of this inventory control point will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss (both direct and indirect) is 0.2 percent of the employment base of the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. There is no significant community infrastructure impact at the receiving installation. The closure of ASO Philadelphia will have a positive impact on the environment since a source of potential hazardous wastes and pollutants will be eliminated. Environmental mitigation and restoration will continue until complete.

Naval Shipyard, Charleston, South Carolina

Recommendation: Close the Naval Shipyard (NSY) Charleston.

Justification: NSY Charleston's capacity is excess to that required to support the number of ships in the DoD Force Structure Plan. An analysis of naval shipyard capacity was performed with a goal of reducing excess capacity to the maximum extent possible while maintaining the overall military value of the remaining shipyards. The closure of NSY Charleston, when combined with the recommended closure of NSY Mare Island, California, results in the maximum reduction of excess capacity, and its workload can readily be absorbed by the remaining yards. The elimination of another shipyard performing nuclear work would reduce this capability below the minimum capacity required to support this critical area. The closure of NSY Charleston, in combination with Mare Island NSY, allows the elimination of a greater amount of excess capacity while maintaining the overall value of the remaining shipyards at a higher military value level than that of the current configuration of shipyards. Other options either reduced capacity below that required to support the approved force levels, eliminated specific capabilities needed to support mission requirements or resulted in a lower military value for this group of activities.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this closure are $246.7 million. Annual recurring savings are $66.2 million with a return on investment in one year. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty-year period is a savings of $385.3 million.

Impacts: The closure of NSY Charleston will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 5.2 percent of the local employment base in the Charleston Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), assuming no economic recovery. Other 1993 closure and realignment recommendations bring the total impact on the Charleston MSA to 15 percent. There is no significant community infrastructure impact at any receiving location resulting from this closure. Generation of hazardous wastes and pollutants will be eliminated. Currently, programmed environmental projects will be completed as part of the closure actions, which will also eliminate the need to operate the hazardous waste facilities and to do annual dredging.

Naval Station Charleston, South Carolina

Recommendation: Close Naval Station (NS), Charleston and relocate assigned ships to Naval Stations, Norfolk, Virginia; Mayport, Florida; Pascagoula, Mississippi; Ingleside, Texas and Submarine Base, Kings Bay, Georgia. Appropriate personnel, equipment and support, to include the drydock, will be relocated with the ships. Disposition of major tenants is as follows: Planning, Estimating, Repair and Alterations (PERA) relocates to Portsmouth, Virginia; the Naval Investigative Service Regional Office disestablishes; Ship Intermediate Maintenance Activity, Charleston disestablishes, and the Naval Reserve Center and REDCOM 7 relocate to leased space in the Charleston area; Fleet and Mine Warfare Training Center relocates to Naval Station Ingleside, Fleet Training Center Mayport, and Fleet Training Center Norfolk; Submarine Training Facility Charleston disestablishes. Family housing located within the Charleston Navy complex will be retained as necessary to support the nearby Naval Weapons Station Charleston.

Justification: The piers and maintenance activity at NS Charleston are excess to the capacity required to support the DoD Force Structure Plan. A comprehensive analysis of naval station berthing capacity was performed with a goal of reducing excess capacity to the maximum extent while maintaining the overall military value of the remaining naval stations. To provide berthing to support projected force structure, the resulting mix of naval stations was configured to satisfy specific mission requirements, including: 100 percent aircraft carrier berthing in each fleet; ammunition ships at ESQD-approved berthing; one SSN/SSBN unique base complex per fleet; and maintenance of the Norfolk and San Diego fleet concentrations as part of the solution. The berths at the NS Charleston are excess to Navy requirements. The relocation of the 21 ships currently based at NS Charleston will allow the closure of this naval base and eliminate almost half of the excess berthing capacity in bases supporting the Atlantic Fleet. This closure, combined with other recommended closures and realignments in the Atlantic Fleet, results in the maximum reduction of excess capacity while increasing average military value of the remaining Atlantic Fleet Bases.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this recommendation are $185.0 million. Annual recurring savings are $92.6 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $748.1 million.

Impacts: The closure of this naval station will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential loss (both direct and indirect) is 7.0 percent of the employment base in the Charleston Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), assuming no economic recovery. Other 1993 closure and realignment recommendations bring the total impact

on this MSA, assuming no economic recovery, to 15 percent. There is no known community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation. There is no significant environmental impact resulting from this closure. Environmental cleanup will be continued until complete.

Naval Air Station, Dallas, Texas

Recommendation: Close the Naval Air Station (NAS), Dallas and relocate its aircraft and associated personnel, equipment and support to Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth, Texas. The following Navy and Marine Corps Reserve Centers relocate to Carswell Air Force Base: Naval Reserve Center, Dallas, Marine Corp Reserve Center, Dallas, Marine Corps Reserve Center (Wing) Dallas, and REDCOM 11.

Justification: Naval air forces are being reduced consistent with the fleet reductions in the DoD Force Structure Plan. Projected force levels reflected for both active and reserve aviation elements leave the Navy with significant excess capacity in the reserve air station category. Closure of Naval Air Station, Dallas and reconstitution at Carswell Air Force Base provides the reserves with a significantly superior air base. The resulting air station, with Air Force reserve squadrons now as tenants, will remove the operational difficulties currently experienced at the Naval Air Station, Dallas, including flight conflicts with the civilian airport. This closure, combined with three others in this category, results in the maximum reduction of excess capacity in reserve air stations while increasing the average military value of the remaining bases in this category.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for the recommendation are $24.0 million. Annual recurring savings are $5.2 million with a return on investment in five years. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $30.8 million.

Impacts: The closure of NAS Dallas will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss (both direct and indirect) is 0.5 percent of the employment base of the Dallas, Texas Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. There is no known community infrastructure impact at the receiving installation. There will be no significant environmental impacts as a result of this action. Generation of hazardous waste and pollutants will be eliminated. The hazardous waste storage facility operated by NAS Dallas will have to be closed in accordance with the requirements of the Part B permit. In addition, this closure will remove special use air space restrictions (such as military operating areas), and reduce noise levels and air emissions.

Naval Aviation Depot Norfolk, Virginia

Recommendation: Close Naval Aviation Depot (NADEP), Norfolk and relocate repair capability as necessary to other depot maintenance activities. This relocation may include personnel, equipment and support. The Depot workload will move to other depot maintenance activities, including the private sector.

Justification: Naval Aviation Depot Norfolk is recommended for closure because its capacity is excess to that required to support the DoD Force Structure Plan. Projected reductions require an almost 50 percent reduction in capacity in the Navy aviation depots. In determining the mix of aviation depots which would achieve the maximum reduction in excess capacity, the Navy determined that there must be at least one aviation depot at a fleet concentration on each coast. The work performed at NADEP, Norfolk can be performed at other aviation maintenance activities, including the private sector. While the military value of the Naval Aviation Depot, Norfolk was not substantially less than that of the Naval Aviation Depots at Cherry Point and Jacksonville, those NADEPs possess unique features and capabilities which required their retention. The closure of NADEP Norfolk will reduce excess capacity in this category and maintain or increase the average military value of the remaining depots.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for the recommendation are $172.5 million. Annual recurring savings are $108.2 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $748.5 million.

Impacts: The closure of the NADEP Norfolk will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential loss (both direct and indirect) is 1.9 percent of the employment base of the Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, Virginia Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) assuming no economic recovery. However, because of other closures and realignments into this area, there will be a net 0.7 percent increase in employment. There is no known community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation. There are no significant environmental impacts occasioned by this closure. Generation of hazardous wastes and pollutants will be eliminated, as will air emissions, which will result in air emission "credits".

Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut

Recommendation: Realign Naval Submarine Base (NSB), New London by terminating its mission to homeport ships. Relocate berthed ships, their personnel, associated equipment and other support to the Submarine Base, Kings Bay, Georgia

and the Naval Station, Norfolk, Virginia. This relocation is to include a floating drydock. Piers, waterfront facilities, and related property shall be retained by the Navy at New London, Connecticut. The Nuclear Submarine Support Facility, a major tenant, relocates to Kings Bay, Georgia and Norfolk, Virginia; and another major tenant, the Nuclear Power Training Unit, disestablishes.

Justification: Naval Submarine Base, New London's capacity is excess to that required to support the number of ships reflected in the DoD Force Structure Plan. A comprehensive analysis of naval station berthing capacity was performed with a goal of reducing excess capacity to the maximum extent possible while maintaining the overall military value of the remaining naval stations. To provide berthing to support the projected force structure, the resulting mix of naval stations was configured to satisfy specific mission requirements, including: 100 percent aircraft carrier berthing in each fleet; ammunition ships at ESQD-approved berthing; one SSN/SSBN unique base complex per fleet; and maintenance of the Norfolk and San Diego fleet concentrations. With a reduction in ships, the Navy requires one submarine base per Fleet. In view of the capacity at the Submarine Base, Kings Bay and the Naval Station, Norfolk, the submarines based at New London can be relocated to activities with a higher military value. The education and training missions being performed at the Submarine Base, New London will continue to be performed there and the Navy will retain piers, waterfront facilities and related property. This realignment, combined with other recommended closures and realignments in the Atlantic Fleet, results in the maximum reduction of excess capacity while increasing the average military value of the remaining Atlantic Fleet bases.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this realignment are $260 million. Annual recurring savings are $74.6 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $502.7 million.

Impacts: The realignment of Naval Submarine Base, New London will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss (both direct and indirect) in the New London, CT-Norwich, CT-Rhode Island Metropolitan Statistical Area is 7.4 percent of the employment base, assuming no economic recovery. Potential community infrastructure impact was identified at Submarine Base, Kings Bay, Georgia, relating primarily to schools and roads. Costs of remediating these impacts were included in the return on investment calculations. This closure will result in a reduction in the generation of hazardous wastes, which, because Naval Submarine Base, New London is on the National Priorities List, will have a positive impact on the on-going efforts to clean up the site. There will be no other significant environmental impacts from this closure.

Naval Surface Warfare Center Detachment
White Oak, Maryland

Recommendation: Disestablish the White Oak Detachment of the Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC) (Dahlgren), located at White Oak, Maryland. Relocate its functions, personnel, equipment and support to NSWC-Dahlgren, Virginia. The property and facilities at White Oak will be retained for use by the Navy so that it may, among other things, relocate the Naval Sea Systems (NAVSEA) Command from leased space in Arlington, Virginia.

Justification: This technical center is recommended for closure because its capacity is excess to that required by the DoD Force Structure Plan. There is excess capacity in this category based on a comparison of budgeted workload during the period 1986-1995 and the FY 1995 budgeted workload. A review of the Navy budget displays a clear decline in the period 1995-1999. As the work declines, the excess capacity increases thereby requiring a reduction in facilities and personnel. The technical centers throughout the Department of the Navy currently have significant excess capacity as these technical centers were established and sized to support significantly higher naval force levels and require resource levels greatly in excess of those projected if all resources are to be fully employed. Given this excess capacity and the imbalance with force and resource levels, it is imperative to realign and compress wherever possible so that the remaining technical centers will have the greater military value to the Department of the Navy.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this recommendation are $74 million. Annual recurring savings are $22.3 million with a return on investment in two years. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $103.3 million. This includes the relocation of NAVSEA.

Impacts: The closure of NSWC-Dahlgren, will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect is 1.0 percent of the employment base in this Metropolitan Area, assuming no economic recovery. The closure of NSWC-Dahlgren will have a positive impact on the environment as a source of pollution will be eliminated. Environmental mitigation and restoration will continue until completed.

1st Marine Corps District
Garden City, New York

Recommendation: Close the 1st Marine District, Garden City, New York and relocate necessary personnel, equipment and support to the Defense Distribution Region East, New Cumberland, Pennsylvania. The Defense Contract Management Area Office, a present tenant in the facility occupied by this activity as its host, will remain in place and assume responsibility for this facility. The Marine Corps Reserve Center, Garden City will relocate to Fort Hamilton, New York.

Justification: The reductions in force structure require a reduction of capacity in administrative activities. Consolidation of this activity into a joint services organization will enhance its ability to discharge its mission most effectively and economically.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for the recommendation are $6.3 million. Annual recurring savings are $1 million with a return on investment in six years. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $2.8 million.

Impacts: The closure and relocation of this activity will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss (both direct and indirect) is 0.01 percent of the employment base of the Nassau-Suffolk, Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. There is no known community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation. There are no environmental impacts occasioned by this closure and realignment. Any necessary environmental clean-ups will continue until competed.

Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, Rhode Island

Recommendation: Realign the Naval Education and Training Center (NETC) Newport and terminate the Center's mission to berth ships. Relocate the ships to Naval Station Mayport, Florida and Naval Station Norfolk, Virginia. Piers, waterfront facilities and related property shall be retained by NETC Newport. The Education and Training Center will remain to satisfy its education and training mission.

Justification: The piers and maintenance activity associated with NETC Newport are excess to the capacity required to support the DoD Force Structure Plan. A comprehensive analysis of naval station berthing capacity was performed with a goal of reducing excess capacity to the maximum extent possible while maintaining the

overall military value of the remaining naval stations. To provide berthing to support the projected force structure, the resulting mix of naval stations was configured to satisfy specific mission requirements, including: 100 percent aircraft carrier berthing in each fleet; ammunition ships at ESQD-approved berthing; one SSN/SSBN unique base complex per fleet; and maintenance of the Norfolk and San Diego fleet concentrations. NETC Newport currently berths five ships which can be absorbed at other homeports with a higher military value. This realignment, combined with other recommended closures and realignments in the Atlantic Fleet, results in the maximum reduction of excess capacity while increasing the average military value of the remaining Atlantic Fleet bases.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this realignment are $23.5 million. Annual recurring savings are $4.3 million with a return on investment in two years. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $20.3 million.

Impacts: The realignment of NETC Newport will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 3.0 percent of the local employment base in Newport County, assuming no economic recovery. There is no known community infrastructure impact at any receiving location. Realignment of NETC Newport will eliminate sources of pollution and remove operational and future developmental constraints such as explosive safety arcs and electromagnetic radiation hazard areas. There are no significant environmental impacts at either Naval Station Mayport or Naval Station Norfolk.

Naval Air Station Memphis, Tennessee

Recommendation: Realign Naval Air Station (NAS) Memphis by terminating the flying mission and relocating its reserve squadrons to Carswell AFB, Texas. Relocate the Naval Air Technical Training Center to NAS Pensacola, Florida. The Bureau of Naval Personnel, currently in Washington DC, will be relocated to NAS Memphis as part of a separate recommendation.

Justification: Naval aviator requirements are decreasing as a result of carrier air wing and fleet reductions consistent with the DoD Force Structure Plan. The NAS Memphis capacity is excess to that required to train the number of student aviators required to meet fleet needs. The Navy analyzed its training air stations with a goal of reducing excess capacity to the maximum extent consistent with the decreasing throughput of students. Any remaining mix of air stations needed, at a minimum, to maintain the overall military value of the remaining bases, while allowing continuance

of key mission requirements and maximized efficiency. These factors included availability of training airspace, outlying fields and access to overwater training. The inland location of NAS Memphis and lack of training airspace make it a primary candidate for closure. Its realignment combined with the recommended closure of NAS Meridian, Mississippi, reduces excess capacity while allowing consolidation of naval air training around the two air stations with the highest military value. The resulting configuration increases the average military value of the remaining training air stations and maximizes efficiency through restructuring around the two hubs, thus increasing the effectiveness of aviation training. Relocation of the Naval Air Technical Training Center fills excess capacity created by the closure of the Naval Aviation Depot and the Naval Supply Center at NAS Pensacola.

Return On Investment: The total estimated one-time costs for both the NAS Meridian and NAS Memphis recommendations are $274.1 million. Annual recurring savings for both actions are $82.2 million with a return on investment in two years. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $481.1 millon.

Impacts: The realignment of NAS Memphis will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 3.1 percent of the local employment base in the Memphis Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), assuming no economic recovery. It should be noted, however, that because of other 1993 realignment actions into this MSA, the net decrease is 2.2 percent. Realignment of NAS Memphis will reduce noise impacts and hazardous wastes generation. It will also remove special use airspace restrictions. This realignment has no significant environmental or community impacts at either NAS Pensacola or Carswell AFB.

Naval Civil Engineering Laboratory (NCEL)
Port Hueneme, California

Recommendation: Close this technical center and realign necessary functions, personnel, equipment, and support at the Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, California.

Justification: This technical center is recommended for closure because its capacity is excess to that required by the DoD Force Structure Plan. There is excess capacity in this category based on a comparison of budgeted workload during the period 1986-1995 and the FY 1995 budgeted workload. A review of the Navy budget displays a clear decline in the period 1995-1999. Thus, as the work declines, the excess capacity

increases thereby requiring a reduction in facilities and personnel. The technical centers throughout the Department of the Navy currently have significant excess capacity as these technical centers were established and sized to support significantly higher naval force levels and require resource levels greatly in excess of those projected if all resources are to be fully employed. Given this excess capacity and the imbalance with force and resource levels, it is imperative to realign and compress wherever possible so that the remaining technical centers will have the greater military value to the Department of the Navy. The Department of the Navy will dispose of this property and any proceeds will be used to defray base closure expenses.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this recommendation are $27.0 million. Annual recurring savings are $7.4 million with a return on investment in two years. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $37.2 million.

Impacts: The closure of this activity will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect is 0.04 percent of the employment base in this Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. This closure will have a positive impact on the environment as a source of pollution will be eliminated. Environmental mitigation and restoration will continue until completed.

Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Western Engineering Field Division
San Bruno, California

Recommendation: Realign the Western Engineering Field Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC), San Bruno, California. Retain in place necessary personnel, equipment and support as a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Engineering Field Activity under the management of the Southwestern Field Division, NAVFAC, San Diego, California.

Justification: The reduction in the force structure in the DoD Force Structure Plan and the closure of major naval activities in the San Francisco Bay area requires the realignment of this activity. The activity's capacity to handle NAVFAC's considerable responsibilities in dealing with environmental matters arising out of the 1993 round of base closures will remain in the same geographic area. The activity presently has such capacity. Retaining it for this purpose is a more economical and efficient alternative than relocating it to San Diego and then handling on-site problems on a travel status.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for the recommendation are $0.8 million. Annual recurring savings are $1.3 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $8.0 million.

Impacts: The realignment of this naval activity will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss (both direct and indirect) is 0.01 percent of the employment base of the San Francisco, California Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. There is no known community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation. There are no significant environmental impacts occasioned by this realignment. Any necessary environmental clean-ups will continue until completed.

Planning, Estimating, Repair and Alteration Centers (PERA)

Recommendation: Disestablish the following four technical centers and relocate necessary functions, personnel, equipment, and support at the Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Conversion and Repair, San Diego, California, Portsmouth, Virginia and Newport News, Virginia:

(PERA)-(CV), Bremerton, Washington,
(PERA)-(Surface) Atlantic, Norfolk, Virginia,
(PERA)-(Surface) Pacific, San Francisco, California,
(PERA)-(Surface) (HQ), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Justification: These technical centers are recommended for disestablishment because their capacity is excess to that required by the DoD Force Structure Plan. There is excess capacity in this category based on a comparison of budgeted workload during the period 1986-1995 and the FY 1995 budgeted workload. A review of the Navy budget displays a clear decline in the period 1995-1999. Thus, as the work declines, the excess capacity increases thereby requiring a reduction in facilities and personnel. The technical centers throughout the Department of the Navy currently have significant excess capacity as these technical centers were established and sized to support significantly higher naval force levels and require resource levels greatly in excess of those projected if all resources are to be fully employed. Given this excess capacity and the imbalance with force and resource levels, it is imperative to realign and compress wherever possible so that the remaining technical centers will have the greater military value to the Department of the Navy.

Return On Investment: Estimated one-time costs of disestablishing PERA (CV) are $6.3 million. Annual recurring savings are $0.7 million with a return on investment in 12 years. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of 0.7 million. Combined one-time costs for disestablishing the other three PERAs (Surface) are $8.8 million. Annual recurring savings are $2.3 million with a return on investment in four years. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $13.7 million.

Impacts: Disestablishing the PERAs will have an impact on the local economies in each locality. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, for each locality is as follows:

0.4 percent in the Puget Sound, WA, MSA
0.01 percent in the Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News MSA
0.09 percent in the Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA, MSA
0.02 percent in the Philadelphia, PA-New Jersey, MSA

Disestablishing these centers will have a positive impact on the environment as a source of pollution will be eliminated.

Public Works Center, San Francisco, California

Recommendation: Disestablish the Public Works Center (PWC) San Francisco.

Justification: PWC San Francisco's capacity is excess to that required by the DoD Force Structure Plan and, due to other Navy closures and realignments, its principal customer base has been eliminated.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this recommendation are $37.5 million. Annual savings are $27.1 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $180.2 million.

Impacts: Disestablishment of PWC San Francisco will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 0.3 percent of the employment base in the Oakland Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), assuming no economic recovery. Other 1993 closure and realignment recommendations bring the total impact on the Oakland MSA to 4.9 percent. The disestablishment of PWC will have a positive impact on the environment as a source of pollution will be eliminated. Environmental mitigation and restoration will continue until completed.

Naval Hospital, Orlando, Florida

Recommendation: Close the Naval Hospital, Orlando and relocate certain military and civilian personnel to other Naval Hospitals.

Justification: Naval Hospitals are situated and their size determined for location near operating forces whose personnel will require medical support in numbers significant enough to mandate a medical facility as large as a hospital. Given the extensive use of CHAMPUS, any Naval Hospital closure must be predicated upon the elimination of the forces which created a demand for the presence of a Naval Hospital in the first instance. The Naval Training Center, Orlando which was supported by the Naval Hospital, Orlando is being recommended for closure. Accordingly, the operating force support previously provided by the Naval Hospital, Orlando is no longer required and closure follows the decision to close the Naval Training Center.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this recommendation are $51.3 million. Annual recurring savings are $8.1 million with a return on investment in six years. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $21.9 million.

Impacts: The closure of Naval Hospital, Orlando will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 0.4 percent of the employment base in the Orlando, Florida Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. The closure of the Naval Hospital will have a positive impact on the environment as a source of pollution will be eliminated. Environmental mitigation and restoration will continue until completed.

Naval Supply Center, Pensacola, Florida

Recommendation: Disestablish the Naval Supply Center (NSC) Pensacola.

Justification: NSC Pensacola's capacity is excess to the requirements of the DoD Force Structure Plan. The principal customer of NSC Pensacola, the Naval Aviation Depot, Pensacola is also recommended for closure. The workload of NSC Pensacola will move with its customer's workload to receiving bases.

Return on Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this recommendation are $7.9 million. Annual recurring savings are $6.7 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $62.8 million.

Impacts: The disestablishment of NSC Pensacola will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 0.3 percent of the employment base in the Pensacola Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), assuming no economic recovery. Other 1993 closure and realignment recommendations bring the total impact on the Pensacola MSA to a net gain of 4.3 percent. The disestablishment of NSC Pensacola will have a positive impact on the environment as a source of potential hazardous wastes and pollutants will be eliminated. Environmental mitigation and restoration will continue until completed.

Naval Surface Warfare Center Detachment
Annapolis, Maryland

Recommendation: Disestablish the Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC)-Carderock, Annapolis Detachment, Annapolis, Maryland, and relocate the necessary functions, personnel, equipment and support to the Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC)-Carderock, Philadelphia Detachment, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and NSWC-Carderock, Bethesda, Maryland.

Justification: This technical center is recommended for disestablishment because its capacity is excess to that required by the DoD Force Structure Plan. There is excess capacity in this category based on a comparison of budgeted workload during the period 1986-1995 and the FY 1995 budgeted workload. A review of the Navy budget displays a clear decline in the period 1995-1999. Thus, as the work declines, the excess capacity increases thereby requiring a reduction in facilities and personnel. The technical centers throughout the Department of the Navy currently have significant excess capacity as these technical centers were established and sized to support significantly higher naval force levels and require resource levels greatly in excess of those projected if all resources are to be fully employed. Given this excess capacity and the imbalance with force and resource levels, it is imperative to realign and compress wherever possible so that the remaining technical centers will have the greater military value to the Department of the Navy.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this recommendation are $24.8 million. Annual recurring savings are $7.8 million with a return on investment in three years. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $30.8 million.

Impacts: The disestablishment of NSWC-Carderock, Annapolis Detachment will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect is 0.05 percent of the employment base in this Metropolitan Statistical

Area, assuming no economic recovery. The disestablishment of NSWC-Carderock will have a positive impact on the environment as a source of pollution will be eliminated. Environmental mitigation and restoration will continue until completed.

Navy Radio Transmission Facility, Annapolis, Maryland

Recommendation: Disestablish the Navy Radio Transmission Facility (NRTF), Annapolis. The Navy shall retain the real property on which this facility resides.

Justification: This action is recommended to eliminate redundancy in geographic coverage in Naval telecommunications. Projected reductions contained in the DoD Force Structure Plan support a decrease in telecommunications capacity. South-Atlantic VLF communications coverage is duplicated by the NRTF Annapolis and NCTS Puerto Rico, and the Mid-Atlantic VLF by NRTF Annapolis and NRTF Cutler, Maine. Since both the Puerto Rico and the Maine facilities also are the sole coverage for another geographic area, and since NRTF Annapolis is not, it could be disestablished without eliminating coverage. The property on which this activity has been sited will be retained by the Navy to support educational requirements at the Naval Academy.

Return on Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this recommendation are $0.5 million. Annual recurring savings are $0.1 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $6.4 million.

Impacts: There will be no net change in employment as a result of this action. The current staffing is scheduled for elimination as a result of planned force structure changes. There is no significant impact on the environment resulting from this closure.

Sea Automated Data Systems Activity (SEAADSA)
Indian Head, Maryland

Recommendation: Disestablish the Sea Automated Data Systems Activity (SEAADSA) and relocate necessary functions, personnel, equipment, and support at Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC) Indian Head, Maryland.

Justification: This technical center is recommended for disestablishment because its capacity is excess to that required by the DoD Force Structure Plan. There is excess capacity in this category based on a comparison of budgeted workload during the

period 1986-1995 and the FY 1995 budget workload. A review of the Navy budget displays a clear decline in the period 1995-1999. Thus, as the work declines, the excess capacity increases thereby requiring a reduction in facilities and personnel. The technical centers throughout the Department of the Navy currently have significant excess capacity as these technical centers were established and sized to support significantly higher naval force levels and require resource levels greatly in excess of those projected if all resources are to be fully employed. Given this excess capacity and the imbalance with force and resource levels, it is imperative to realign and compress wherever possible so that the remaining technical centers will have the greater military value to the Department of the Navy.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this recommendation are $0.1 million. Annual recurring savings are $0.5 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $3.4 million.

Impacts: Disestablishing of SEAADSA will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect is less than 0.01 percent of the employment base in this Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. Disestablishing of SEAADSA will have a positive impact on the environment as a source of pollution will be eliminated. Environmental mitigation and restoration will continue until completed.

Naval Air Facility, Detroit, Michigan

Recommendation: Close Naval Air Facility (NAF), Detroit and relocate its aircraft and associated personnel, equipment and support to the Naval Air Station Jacksonville, Florida and Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth, TX. The Mt. Clemons, Michigan Marine Corps Reserve Center will relocate to the Marine Corps Reserve Center, Twin Cities, Minnesota.

Justification: Naval air forces are being reduced consistent with fleet reductions in the DoD Force Structure Plan. Projected force levels reflected for both active and reserve aviation elements leave the Department with significant excess capacity in the reserve air station category. Given the greater operational activity of active air stations, the decision to rely on reserve aviation elements in support of active operating forces places a high military value on locating reserve aviation elements on active operating air bases to the extent possible. Closure of NAF Detroit will eliminate excess capacity at the reserve air base with the lowest military value and allow relocation of most of its assets to the major P-3 active force base at NAS Jacksonville.

In arriving at the recommendation to close NAF Detroit, a specific analysis was conducted to ensure that there was demographic support for purposes of force recruiting in the areas to which the reserve aircraft are being relocated.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for the recommendation are $4.9 million. Annual recurring savings are $10.3 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $103.2 million.

Impacts: The closure of NAF Detroit will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss (both direct and indirect) is 0.05 percent of the employment base of the Detroit, Michigan Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. There is no significant community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation. There will be no significant environmental impacts resulting from this action. The closure will eliminate the generation of hazardous wastes and pollutants.

Naval Air Facility, Midway Island

Recommendation: Close Naval Air Facility (NAF), Midway Island.

Justification: The 1991 Commission Report, pages 5-19, recommended the elimination of the mission at NAF Midway Island and its continued operation under a caretaker status. Based on the DoD Force Structure Plan, its capacity is excess to that needed to support forces in its geographic area. There is no operational need for this air facility to remain in the inventory even in a caretaker status. Therefore, the Navy recommends that NAF Midway be closed and appropriate disposal action taken.

Return On Investment: The one-time cost of this closure is $2.1 million. The annual recurring savings is $6.6 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $66.1 million.

Impacts: Because of the light economic activity at this geographic area, there will be no significant impact on the local economy resulting from this recommendation. Closure of this facility will perpetuate the restrictions incident to the designation by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service of Midway Atoll as an Overlay National Wildlife Refuge. All environmental clean-up efforts will continue until complete.

Submarine Maintenance, Engineering, Planning and Procurement (SUBMEPP), Portsmouth, New Hampshire

Recommendation: Disestablish the Submarine Maintenance, Engineering, Planning and Procurement (SUBMEPP), New Hampshire and relocate the necessary functions, personnel, equipment, and support at Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Conversion and Repair, Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery, Maine.

Justification: This technical center is recommended for disestablishment because its capacity is excess to that required by the DoD Force Structure Plan. There is excess capacity in this category based on a comparison of budgeted workload during the period 1986-1995 and the FY 1995 budget workload. A review of the Navy budget displays a clear decline in the period 1995-1999. Thus, as the work declines, the excess capacity increases thereby requiring a reduction in facilities and personnel. The technical centers throughout the Department of the Navy currently have significant excess capacity as these technical centers were established and sized to support significantly higher naval force levels and require resource levels greatly in excess of those projected if all resources are to be fully employed. Given this excess capacity and the imbalance with force and resource levels, it is imperative to realign and compress wherever possible so that the remaining technical centers will have the greater military value to the Department of the Navy.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this recommendation are $5.9 million. Annual recurring savings are $2.6 million with a return on investment in one year. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $18.5 million.

Impacts: The closure of SUBMEPP will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect is less than 0.01 percent of the employment base in this MSA assuming no economic recovery. The disestablishment of SUBMEPP will have a positive impact on the environment as a source of pollution will be eliminated. Environmental mitigation and restoration will continue until completed.

Naval Air Warfare Center - Aircraft Division
Trenton, New Jersey

Recommendation: Close the Aircraft Division of the Naval Air Warfare Center (NAWC) Trenton, New Jersey and relocate appropriate functions, personnel, equipment and support to the Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tullahoma, Tennessee, and the Naval Air Warfare Center, Patuxent River, Maryland.

Justification: This technical center is recommended for closure because its capacity is excess to that required by the DoD Force Structure Plan. There is excess capacity in this category based on a comparison of budgeted workload during the period 1986-1995 and the FY 1995 budgeted workload. A review of the Navy budget displays a clear decline in the period 1995-1999. As the work declines, the excess capacity increases thereby requiring a reduction in facilities and personnel. The technical centers throughout the Department of the Navy currently have significant excess capacity as these technical centers were established and sized to support significantly higher naval force levels and require resource levels greatly in excess of those projected if all resources are to be fully employed. Given this excess capacity and the imbalance with force and resource levels, it is imperative to realign and compress wherever possible so that the remaining technical centers will have the greater military value to the Department of the Navy. The closure of the Trenton Detachment completes a realignment of NAWCS approved by the 1991 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, with continuing reductions in forces being supported and in resource levels. Further consolidations are required so that we may have the most efficient and economic operation.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for the recommendation are $50.1 million. Annual recurring savings are $17.8 million with a return on investment in two years. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $94.8 million.

Impacts: The closure of this naval technical center will impact the local economy. The projected potential employment loss (both direct and indirect) is 0.6 percent of the employment base of the Trenton, New Jersey Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. The closure of this center will have a positive impact on the environment, as a source of pollution will be eliminated. Environmental mitigation and restoration will continue until completed.

DOD Family Housing and Family Housing Office Niagara Falls, New York

Recommendation: Close the DoD Family Housing Office and the 111 housing units it administers.

Justification: The force reductions in the DOD Force Structure Plan require reduction of support activities as well. This activity administers housing units which are old and substandard and expensive to maintain. These housing units are occupied by military personnel performing recruiting duties in the local area. The number of recruiting personnel will be drawing down, and those that remain will be able to find adequate housing on the local economy.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for the recommendation are $0.1 million. Annual recurring savings are $1.5 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $15.5 million.

Impacts: This closure will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss (both direct and indirect) is 0.04 percent of the employment base of the Niagara Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. There is no significant community infrastructure impact resulting from this closure. There are no significant environmental impacts occasioned by this closure. Any necessary environmental clean-ups will continue until completed.

Naval Air Technical Services Facility, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Recommendation: Close the Naval Air Technical Services Facility, Philadelphia and relocate certain personnel, equipment and support to the new Naval Air Systems Command Headquarters, Patuxent River, Maryland.

Justification: Projected reductions in the DoD Force Structure Plan results in a decrease in required technical center capacity. Budget levels and the number of operating forces being supported by technical centers continue to decline. The technical centers throughout the Department of the Navy currently have significant excess capacity as these technical centers were established and sized to support significantly higher force levels and require resource levels greatly in excess of those projected. Given this excess capacity and the imbalance with force and resource levels, it is imperative to realign and consolidate wherever possible so that the remaining

technical centers will have the greater military value to the DoD. Closure of the Technical Services Facility eliminates excess capacity and allows the consolidation of necessary functions at the new headquarters concentration for the Naval Air Systems Command producing economies and efficiencies in the management of assigned functions. This consolidation will also incorporate the Depot Operation Center and the Aviation Maintenance Office currently at Patuxent River.

Return On Investment: This recommendation was considered as part of a package to support the new Naval Air Systems Command Headquarters and the COBRA data below applies to the following realignments at Naval Air Warfare Center - AD, Patuxent River, Maryland: Naval Air Systems Command, Naval Aviation Depot Operations Center, Naval Aviation Maintenance Office, and Naval Air Technical Services Facility. The total estimated one-time costs for this recommendation are $198.0 million. Annual recurring savings are $41.6 million with a return on investment in three years. The net present value of the costs and savings is a savings of $169.4 million.

Impacts: The closure of this naval technical center will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss (both direct and indirect) is 0.02 percent of the employment base of the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. There is no significant community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation. There will be no significant environmental impacts resulting from this action. Any necessary environmental clean-up efforts will be continued until completed.

Naval Hospital, Charleston, South Carolina

Recommendation: Close the Naval Hospital, Charleston and relocate certain military and civilian personnel to other Naval Hospitals.

Justification: Naval Hospitals are situated and their size determined for location near operating forces whose personnel will require medical support in numbers significant enough to mandate a medical facility as large as a hospital. Given the extensive use of CHAMPUS, any Naval Hospital closure must be predicated upon the elimination of the operating forces which created a demand for the presence of a Naval Hospital in the first instance. As a result of the closure of the Charleston Naval Station, the Charleston Naval Shipyard and the supporting Supply Center and Public Works Center, the active duty personnel previously supported by the Naval Hospital, Charleston, are no longer in the area to be supported. Closure of the Naval Hospital follows the closure of these activities supporting these operating forces.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this recommendation are $36.7 million. Annual recurring savings are $18.5 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $131 million.

Impacts: The closure of Naval Hospital, Charleston will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 1.1 percent of the employment base in the Charleston Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. The closure of the Naval Hospital will have a positive impact on environmental mitigation, and restoration will continue until completed.

Naval Supply Center, Charleston, South Carolina

Recommendation: Disestablish the Naval Supply Center (NSC) Charleston.

Justification: NSC Charleston's capacity is excess to the requirements of the DoD Force Structure Plan. The principal customers of NSC Charleston, the Charleston Naval Shipyard and the Naval Station Charleston, have been recommended for closure. The workload of NSC Charleston will move with its customer's workload to receiving bases.

Return on Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this recommendation are $13.6 million. Annual recurring savings are $16.0 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $122.6 million.

Impacts: The disestablishment of NSC Charleston will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 0.4 percent of the employment base in the Charleston Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), assuming no economic recovery. Other 1993 closure and realignment recommendations bring the total impact on the Charleston MSA to 15 percent. The disestablishment of NSC Charleston will have a positive impact on the environment as hazardous wastes and pollutants will no longer be generated. Environmental mitigation and restoration will continue until completed.

Naval Surface Warfare Center, Detachment
Virginia Beach, Virginia

Recommendation: Disestablish the Virginia-Beach Detachment of the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Port Hueneme and relocate its functions, personnel, equipment and support to the Fleet Combat Training Center, Dam Neck, Virginia.

Justification: This technical center is recommended for disestablishment because its capacity is excess to that required by the DoD Force Structure Plan. There is excess capacity in this category based on a comparison of budgeted workload during the period 1986-1995 and the FY 1995 budgeted workload. A review of the Navy budget displays a clear decline in the period 1995-1999. As the work declines, the excess capacity increases thereby requiring a reduction in facilities and personnel. The technical centers throughout the Department of the Navy currently have significant excess capacity as these technical centers were established and sized to support significantly higher naval force levels and require resource levels greatly in excess of those projected if all resources are to be fully employed. Given this excess capacity and the imbalance with force and resource levels, it is imperative to realign and compress wherever possible so that the remaining technical centers will have the greater military value to the Department of the Navy.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this recommendation are $2.0 million. Annual recurring savings are $7.0 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $47.8 million.

Impacts: The disestablishment of the Detachment will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 0.03 percent of the employment base in this Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. The disestablishment of the Detachment will have a positive impact on the environment as a source of pollution will be eliminated. Environmental mitigation and restoration will continue until completed.

Navy Radio Transmission Facility, Driver, Virginia

Recommendation: Close the Navy Radio Transmission Facility (NRTF), Driver.

Justification: This closure is recommended to eliminate redundancy in geographic coverage in Naval telecommunications. Projected reductions contained in the DoD Force Structure Plan support a decrease in telecommunications capacity. Mid-Atlantic

HF communications coverage is duplicated by the NRTF Driver and NRTF Saddle Branch, Florida.

Return on Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this recommendation are $0.5 million. Annual recurring savings are $2.1 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $20.1 million.

Impacts: The closure of this transmission facility will have no impact on the local economy since current staffing is scheduled for elimination as a result of planned force structure changes. The closure of NRTF Driver will have a positive impact on the environment since the source of potential hazardous wastes and pollutants will be eliminated.

Naval Undersea Warfare Center Detachment
Norfolk, Virginia

Recommendation: Disestablish the Norfolk Detachment of the Naval Undersea Warfare Center, Newport, Rhode Island, and relocate its functions, personnel, equipment and support to the Naval Undersea Warfare Center (NUWC), Newport, Rhode Island.

Justification: This technical center is recommended for closure because its capacity is excess to that required by the approved DoD Force Structure Plan. There is excess capacity in this category based on a comparison of budgeted workload during the period 1986-1995 and the FY 1995 budgeted workload. A review of the Navy budget displays a clear decline in the period 1995-1999. Thus, as the work declines, the excess capacity increases thereby requiring a reduction in facilities and personnel. The technical centers throughout the Department of the Navy currently have significant excess capacity as these technical centers were established and sized to support significantly higher naval force levels and require resource levels greatly in excess of those projected if all resources are to be fully employed. Given this excess capacity and the imbalance with force and resource levels, it is imperative to realign and compress wherever possible so that the remaining technical centers will have the greater military value to the Department of the Navy.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time costs for this recommendation are $18.2 million. Annual recurring savings are $6.1 million with a return on investment in four years. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $38.4 million.

Impacts: The closure of NUWC, Norfolk Detachment, will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 0.4 percent of the employment base in this Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. The closure of NUWC, Norfolk Detachment, will have a positive impact on the environment as a source of pollution will be eliminated. Environmental mitigation and restoration will continue until completed.

National Capital Region (NCR) Activities

Recommendation: Realign Navy National Capital Region activities and relocate them as follows:

Naval Air Systems Command to
Naval Air Station
Patuxent River, Maryland

Naval Supply Systems Command,
(including Food Service System Office, and
Defense Printing Management Systems Office) to
Ship Parts Control Center
Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania

Bureau of Naval Personnel
(including Office of Military Manpower Management) to
Naval Air Station
Memphis, Tennessee

Naval Recruiting Command to
Naval Training Center
Great Lakes, Illinois

Naval Security Group Command,
(including Security Group Station, and
Security Group Detachment, Potomac) to
National Security Agency
Ft. Meade, Maryland

Tactical Support Office to
Commander-in-Chief
Atlantic Fleet
Norfolk, Virginia

Relocate the following National Capital Region activities from leased space to Government-owned space in one of these locations: Navy Annex, Arlington, Virginia; Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D.C.; 3801 Nebraska Avenue, Washington, D.C.; Marine Corps Combat Development Command, Quantico, Virginia; or the White Oak facility, Silver Spring, Maryland:

Naval Sea Systems Command
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command
Office of the General Counsel
Office of the Judge Advocate General
Navy Field Support Activity
Office of the Secretary of the Navy
* Legislative Affairs
* Program Appraisal
* Comptroller
* Inspector General
* Information
Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
Office of Civilian Manpower Management
International Programs Office
Combined Civilian Personnel Office
Navy Regional Contracting Center
Naval Criminal Investigative Service
Naval Audit Service
Strategic Systems Programs Office
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff (Installations & Logistics), U.S. Marine Corps
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff (Manpower & Reserve Affairs), U.S. Marine Corps
Marine Corps Systems Command (Clarendon Office)

Justification: Current DoD policy is to consider relocating outside the NCR all activities whose mission does not require them to be in the NCR. Both NAVAIR and NAVSUP could be relocated to sites outside the NCR where they could be collocated with major subordinate activities. Additionally, Naval Sea Logistics Center, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, also will consolidate, in place, at SPCC Mechanicsburg, thereby promoting logistics resource efficiencies. Further, BUPERS and the office responsible for the military boards, as well as the Naval Manpower Analysis Center, Chesapeake, Virginia, with a large percentage of enlisted personnel and junior officers, could achieve a material increase in the quality of life of their personnel by relocating

to Memphis, Tennessee, a city, which being an airline hub, also offers easy ingress and egress. The Recruiting Command is being collocated with the Navy's recruit training center at Great Lakes, Illinois. The Security Group command and activities are being collocated at Fort Meade, Maryland, with the National Security Agency, the principal agency with whom they deal on a daily basis. Finally, the Tactical Support Activity is being collocated in Norfolk, Virginia, with one of its major customers, CINCLANTFLT.

All of the remaining NCR activities will be moved from their present facilities in leased commercial space to vacant Government-owned space in one of five locations: the Navy Annex; the Navy Yard; Nebraska Avenue; Quantico, Virginia; and White Oak, Maryland. These actions will terminate DON's reliance on use of leased space in the NCR.

Return On Investment: The total estimated one-time costs for the realignments of Naval Air Systems Command, Naval Aviation Depot Operations Center, Naval Training Systems Center, Naval Aviation Maintenance Office, and Naval Air Technical Services Facility to NAWC-AD, Patuxent River, Maryland are $198.0 million. Annual recurring savings are $41.6 million, with a return on investment in three years. Net present value of the costs and savings is $169.4 million.

Total estimated one-time costs for the realignments of the Naval Supply Systems Command, the Aviation Supply Office, Defense Printing Systems Management Office, and Food Service Systems Office to the Ship Parts Control Center, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, are $88.9 million. Annual recurring savings are $20.5 million, with a return on investment in one year. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $102.8 million.

Total estimated one-time costs for the realignments of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, the Office of Military Manpower Management, and the Naval Manpower Analysis Center to the Naval Air Station, Memphis, Tennessee, are $59.2 million. Annual recurring savings are $20.2 million, with a return on investment in four years. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $118.2 million.

Total estimated one-time costs for the realignment of the Naval Recruiting Command to NTC Great Lakes are $6.8 million. Annual recurring savings are $1.4 million, with a return on investment in seven years. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $5.5 million.

Total estimated one-time costs for the realignment of the Naval Security Group Command to Fort Meade, Maryland, are $6.6 million. Annual recurring savings are $9.7 million, with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $93.0 million.

Total estimated one-time costs for the realignment of the Tactical Support Activity from its facilities both in the Washington Navy Yard and Silver Spring, Maryland, to Norfolk, Virginia; the realignment of the Naval Surface Warfare Center - Dahlgren, White Oak Detachment, to Dahlgren, Virginia; and the realignment of the Naval Sea Systems Command from leased space in Arlington, Virginia, to White Oak, are $74.6 million. Annual recurring savings are $22.3 million, with a return on investment in two years. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $103.3 million.

The costs incurred and savings accrued from the movement of activities out of leased space into Government-owned space were included in the return on investment calculations shown above.

Impacts: The closure and realignments discussed in this recommendation will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss (both direct and indirect) for these combined actions is 0.8 percent of the employment base of the Washington, DC-Maryland-Virginia Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. The impact would be hardest felt in the Northern Virginia portion of that area. There is no significant impact at any receiving location. There are no significant environmental impacts resulting from these closures and realignments. Any necessary environmental remediation will continue until completed.

Stand-Alone Navy and Marine Corps Reserve Centers

Recommendation: Close the following reserve centers:

Navy/Marine Corps Reserve Centers at:

Fort Wayne, Indiana
Billings, Montana
Abilene, Texas

Naval Reserve Centers at:

Gadsden, Alabama
Montgomery, Alabama
Fayetteville, Arkansas
Fort Smith, Arkansas
Pacific Grove, California
Macon, Georgia
Terre Haute, Indiana
Hutchinson, Kansas
Monroe, Louisiana
New Bedford, Massachusetts
Pittsfield, Massachusetts
Joplin, Missouri
St. Joseph, Missouri
Great Falls, Montana
Missoula, Montana
Atlantic City, New Jersey
Perth Amboy, New Jersey
Jamestown, New York
Poughkeepsie, New York
Altoona, Pennsylvania
Kingsport, Tennessee
Memphis, Tennessee
Ogden, Utah
Staunton, Virginia
Parkersburg, West Virginia

Naval Reserve Facility at:

Alexandria, Louisiana
Midland, Texas

Readiness Command Districts at:

Olathe, Kansas (REDCOM 18)
Scotia, New York (REDCOM 2)
Ravenna, Ohio (REDCOM 5)

Justification: The DOD Force Structure Plan requires the reduction of reserve assets as it does active duty assets. These Reserve Centers are being closed because their capacity is excess to the projected Navy/Marine Corps requirements. In arriving at the recommendation to close the Reserve Centers, specific analysis was conducted to ensure that there was either an alternate location available to accommodate the affected reserve population (e.g., realign with an existing reserve center), or demographic support for purposes of force recruiting in the areas to which units were being relocated. This specific analysis, conducted through the COBRA model, supports these closures.

Return On Investment: The total estimated one-time costs for the closure of these 33 Reserve Centers are $6.9 million. Annual recurring savings are $17.2 million. Twenty-seven of the recommendations obtain an immediate return on investment. The remaining recommendations obtain return on investment within a range of 4 to 10 years. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty-year period is a savings of $160.9 million.

Impacts: Because of the small size of these Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Centers, their closure will have a negligible impact on the various local economies. There is no known community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation. Likewise, these closures will have no significant environmental impacts.

Hunters Point Annex to Naval Station Treasure Island
San Francisco, California

Recommendation: Permit the Navy to dispose of this facility in any lawful manner, including outleasing.

Justification: The 1991 Commission Report, at pages 5-18, recommended closing the Hunters Point Annex and outleasing the entire property, with provisions for continued occupancy of space for Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Conversion, and Repair; Planning, Engineering, Repair, and Alterations Detachment; and a Contractor-Operated test facility.

Force level reductions consistent with the DoD Force Structure Plan remove any long-term need to retain all of this facility for emergent requirements. The recommended closure of the major naval installations in this geographic area terminates any requirement for these facilities. The limitation of disposal authority to outleasing unnecessarily restricts the Navy's ability to dispose of this property in a timely and lawful manner.

Impacts: There are no significant economic impacts occasioned by this recommendation since the Navy is only seeking approval of having access to additional disposal authorities, the decision to dispose of this facility already having been made in 1991 Commission recommendations. Likewise, there are no environmental impacts in addition to those raised previously. All environmental clean-up efforts will continue until complete.

Naval Weapons Evaluation Facility, Albuquerque, New Mexico

Recommendation: Permit a small detachment of the Weapons Division to remain after the closure of the Naval Weapons Evaluation Facility (NWEF) in order to provide liaison with the Sandia Laboratory of the Department of Energy.

Justification: This recommendation was originally intended as an exception to the 1991 recommendation to close NWEF Albuquerque, but was not included in the specific DoD recommendations. The Navy has a continuing need for a detachment to provide liaison with the Sandia Laboratory and other agencies involved in nuclear programs in that geographic area. The detachment would remain as a tenant of Kirtland Air Force Base.

Impacts: There are no significant economic or environmental impacts resulting from this recommendation, since the Navy is only leaving a small detachment in place.

Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Centers

Recommendation: Change the receiving location of the Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Center (NESEC) San Diego, California and the NESEC Vallejo, California to be Air Force Plant #19 in San Diego vice new construction at Point Loma, San Diego, California.

Justification: This is a change from the 1991 Commission action which called for closure of NESEC San Diego and relocation to Point Loma to form Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center (NCCOSC). Air Force Plant #19 was operated by a contractor as an Air Force Government-Owned-Contractor-Owned and NESEC San Diego subleased space. Now the contractor has left and Air Force offered to transfer Plant 19 without reimbursement. Rehabilitation can be accomplished within the estimates of the BRAC 91 recommendations for both relocating NESECs and avoiding the serious environmental concerns attendant to new construction at Point Loma.

Return on Investment: The one-time cost of this recommendation is $0.9 million. The annual recurring savings are $0.7 million, with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $5.9 million.

Impacts: There is no additional impact on the local community beyond that identified in BRAC 91.

Naval Mine Warfare Engineering Activity
Yorktown, Virginia

Recommendation: Relocate the Naval Mine Warfare Engineering Activity (now the Naval Surface Warfare Center-Port Hueneme, Yorktown Detachment) to the Naval Surface Warfare Center-Dahlgren, Coastal Systems Station, Panama City, Florida.

Justification: In the 1991 Commission Report, the Naval Mine Warfare Engineering Activity (NMWEA), Yorktown, Virginia, was recommended for closure and realignment to facilities under the control of the Chief of Naval Education and Training at Dam Neck, Virginia. The realignment has been accomplished through organizational changes and NMWEA is now the Yorktown Detachment of the Naval Surface Warfare Center-Port Hueneme. However, after BRAC 91, the needs of the educational and training community were such that the Dam Neck space is no longer available. Therefore, as part of BRAC 93 process, alternative receiving sites were explored. Because of the advisability of consolidating activities performing similar functions, and since the Naval Surface Warfare Center-Dahlgren, Coastal Systems Station, Panama City, Florida, has significant responsibilities in mine warfare R&D, COBRA data was requested. Because of the advantages of collocating this mine warfare engineering activity with another facility having substantial responsibilities in the same fields, and because it is less expensive than the BRAC 91 relocation to Dam Neck, Virginia, the Navy recommends that the receiving site for this activity be revised to Naval Surface Warfare Center-Dahlgren, Coastal Systems Station, Panama City, Florida, in lieu of Dam Neck, Virginia.

Return On Investment: Total estimated one-time savings exceed one-time costs for the recommendation by $5.7 million. Annual recurring savings are $1.1 million, with a return on investment in one year. The net present value of costs and savings over a twenty year period is a savings of $13.5 million.

Impacts: This recommendation will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment losses (both direct and indirect) is 0.07 percent of the Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. There are no significant environmental impacts occasioned by this recommendation. All environmental clean-ups will continue until complete.

Department of the Air Force

Summary of Selection Process

Department of the Air Force Selection Process

The Air Force 1993 selection process is essentially the same as was used in 1991. The Secretary of the Air Force appointed a Base Closure Executive Group of seven general officers and six comparable (Senior Executive Service) career civilians. Areas of expertise included environment; facilities and construction; finance; law; logistics; programs; operations; personnel and training; reserve components; and research, development and acquisition. The group met regularly from November 1992 to March 1993. Additionally, an Air Staff Base Closure Working Group was formed to provide staff support and detailed expertise to the Executive Group. General officers from the Plans and Programs offices of the Major Commands (MAJCOM) met on several occasions with the Executive Group. They provided mission specific expertise and greater base-level detail where necessary. Also, potential cross-service utilization was identified by a special interservice working group.

The Executive Group developed a base closure Internal Control Plan which was approved by the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Production and Logistics) and the DoD Inspector General. This plan provides structure and guidance for all participants in the base closure process, including procedures for data gathering and certification.

The Executive Group reviewed all Active and Air Reserve Component (ARC) installations in the United States which met or exceeded the Section 2687, Title 10 U.S.C. threshold of 300 direct-hire civilians authorized to be employed. A comprehensive and detailed questionnaire was developed to gather data. The questionnaire was sent to each applicable base and the data was validated by each base, Major Command and the Air Staff. All data were evaluated and certified in accordance with the Internal Control Plan. As an additional control measure, the Air Force Audit Agency was tasked to review the Air Force process for consistency with the law and DoD policy and to ensure that the data collection and validation process was adequate.

A capacity analysis was also performed, including actual on-site surveys at 48 bases which evaluated the capability of a base to accommodate additional force structure and other activities (excess capacity) beyond what was programmed to be stationed at the base.

The Executive Group frequently challenged data based on their own substantial knowledge and experience. Additionally, more detailed, or corrected data were provided where appropriate. All data used in the preparation and submission of information and recommendations concerning the closure or realignment of military installations were certified as to accuracy and completeness by appropriate officials at the base, MAJCOM, and Headquarters level. In addition, the Executive Group and the acting Secretary of the Air Force certified that all information used to support the recommendations was accurate and complete to the best of their knowledge and belief. The results of the excess capacity analysis were used in conjunction with the approved DoD Force Structure Plan in determining base structure requirements. Also, the capacity analysis was used to identify cost effective opportunities to beddown activities and aircraft dislocated from bases recommended for closure or realignment.

The Secretary of the Air Force determined that further study was not needed for bases the Executive Group deemed mission essential or geographically key. The Executive Group then placed all the remaining bases in four categories based on the installation's predominant use. Capacity was analyzed by category based on a study of current base capacity and the future requirements imposed by the DoD Force Structure Plan. Some categories or subcategories were found to have no excess capacity and the Secretary of the Air Force determined that further study of these bases was not warranted. Categories or subcategories having some excess capacity but unreasonable cost to relocate or replicate essential continuing functions were also eliminated from further study.

All Active Component bases in the remaining categories were individually examined on the basis of the eight selection criteria established by the Secretary of Defense, and over 160 Air Force unique subelements which were developed by the Air Force to provide specific data points for each criterion.

The Air Reserve Component (ARC) category, comprised of Air National Guard (ANG) and Air Force Reserve (AFRES) bases, warrants further explanation. First, these bases do not readily compete against each other as ARC units enjoy a special relationship with their respective states and local communities. In fact, relocating Guard units across state boundaries is not a practical alternative. We must also give careful consideration of the recruiting needs of these units. Second, the DoD Force Structure Plan does not reduce the ARC force structure, so there is no apparent excess base structure and this category could have been excluded from further consideration. However, realignment of ARC units onto active installations or onto other ARC installations could prove cost effective. Therefore, the ARC category was examined for cost effective realignments to other bases.

Information, base groupings, and options resulting from the Executive Group analyses were presented to the Secretary of the Air Force and the Chief of Staff, in person, by the Executive Group on a number of occasions. Based on the DoD force structure plan and the final criteria, with consideration given to excess capacity, efficiencies in base utilization and evolving concepts of basing the force, the acting Secretary of the Air Force, with advice of the Air Force Chief of Staff, and in consultation with the Base Closure Executive Group, selected the bases recommended for closure and realignment.

Department of the Air Force

Recommendations and Justifications

Homestead Air Force Base, Florida

Recommendation: Homestead AFB, Florida, is recommended for closure. The 31st Fighter Wing will inactivate. All F-16s from the 31st Fighter Wing will remain temporarily assigned to Moody AFB, Georgia, and Shaw AFB, South Carolina. The Inter-American Air Forces Academy will move to Lackland AFB, Texas. The Air Force Water Survival School will be temporarily located at Tyndall AFB, Florida. Future disposition of the Water Survival School is dependent upon efforts to consolidate its functions with the US Navy. The 301st Rescue Squadron, Air Force Reserve (AFRES) will move to Patrick AFB, Florida. The 482nd Fighter Wing (AFRES) will move to MacDill AFB, Florida and convert to KC-135Rs. The NORAD alert activity will move to an alternate location. The 726th Air Control Squadron will relocate to Shaw AFB. The Naval Security Group will consolidate with other US Navy units. All DoD activities and facilities including family housing, the hospital, commissary, and base exchange facilities will close. All essential cleanup and restoration activities associated with Hurricane Andrew will continue until completed. If Homestead AFB resumes operations as a civilian airport, the NORAD alert facility may be rebuilt in a cantonment area.

Justification: There were several factors which resulted in the closure recommendation. First, the Air Force has one more small aircraft base than is required to support the fighter aircraft in the DoD Force Structure Plan. When the data were evaluated against all eight of the DoD selection criteria, Homestead AFB ranked low relative to the other bases in the small aircraft subcategory. While Homestead AFB's ranking rests on the combined results of applying the eight DoD selection criteria, one stood out: the excessive cost to rebuild Homestead, while other small aircraft bases required little or no new investment. The cost to close Homestead AFB is low, especially when measured against the high cost of reconstruction, and the long-term savings are substantial.

All small aircraft bases were considered equally in a process that conformed to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, and the Department of Defense (DOD) guidance. Bases were evaluated against the eight DoD selection criteria and a large number of subelements specific to Air Force bases and missions. Data were collected and the criteria and subelements of

the criteria applied by the Base Closure Executive Group (Executive Group), a group of seven general officers and six Senior Executive Service career civilians appointed by the Secretary of the Air Force. The decision to close Homestead AFB was made by the Secretary of the Air Force with advice of the Air Force Chief of Staff and in consultation with the Executive Group.

Return on Investment: The cost to close is estimated to be $75.1 million; the annual savings after closure are $75.4 million; the return on investment years based on the net present value computations is 0 years. All dollar amounts are in constant FY 94 dollars.

Impacts: The Air Force will dispose of all property at Homestead AFB except a small parcel that may be needed for a NORAD alert facility. The closure of Homestead AFB will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 1.0 percent of the employment base in the Miami-Hialeah Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. The impact on the city of Homestead, Florida will be much more severe. Homestead AFB is in an air quality non-attainment area for ozone, and has significant soil contamination from fuels, lead, and pesticides. Homestead AFB is on the National Priorities List. Closure of Homestead AFB will result in generally positive environmental effects. Environmental restoration of Homestead AFB will continue until complete. The impact on the community infrastructure at receiving bases is not significant.

K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base, Michigan

Recommendation: K.I. Sawyer AFB, Michigan, is recommended for closure. The 410th Wing will inactivate. B-52H aircraft will transfer to Barksdale AFB, Louisiana. The Air Force will retire its B-52G aircraft instead of implementing the previous Base Closure Commission recommendation to transfer those aircraft from Castle AFB, California, to K.I. Sawyer AFB.

Justification: There are several factors which resulted in the above recommendation. The Air Force has four more large aircraft bases than are needed to support the number of bombers, tankers, and airlift assets in the DoD Force Structure Plan. The Air Force must maintain Minuteman III basing flexibility due to uncertainty with respect to START II. This requires the retention of the ballistic missile fields at Malmstrom AFB, Grand Forks AFB, Minot AFB, and F.E. Warren AFB. It is more economical to retain a bomber/missile base that must remain open for missiles than to maintain a bomber-only base. Therefore, based on the facts that K.I. Sawyer AFB

does not support ballistic missile operations, that when all eight DoD criteria are applied K.I. Sawyer AFB ranks low, and that there is excess large aircraft base capacity, K.I. Sawyer AFB is recommended for closure.

All large aircraft bases were considered equally in a process that conformed to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, and the Department of Defense (DoD) guidance. Each base was evaluated against the eight DoD selection criteria and a large number of subelements specific to Air Force bases and missions. Extensive data gathered to support the evaluation of each base under each criterion was reviewed by the Base Closure Executive Group (Executive Group), a group of seven general officers and six Senior Executive Service career civilians appointed by the Secretary of the Air Force. The decision to close K.I. Sawyer AFB was made by the Secretary of the Air Force with advice of the Air Force Chief of Staff and in consultation with the Executive Group.

Return on Investment: The cost to close is estimated to be $143.7 million; the annual savings after closure are $62.4 million; the return on investment years based on the net present value computations is 1 year. All dollar amounts are in constant FY 94 dollars.

Impacts: The closure of K.I. Sawyer AFB will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 14 percent of the employment base in the Marquette County Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. Closure of K.I. Sawyer will result in generally positive environmental effects. There is no significant environmental impact resulting from this closure. Environmental restoration of K.I. Sawyer AFB will continue until complete. The impact on the community infrastructure at receiving bases is not significant.

Newark Air Force Base, Ohio

Recommendation: Newark AFB, Ohio, is recommended for closure. The Aerospace Guidance and Metrology Center (AGMC) depot will be closed; some workload will move to other depot maintenance activities including the private sector. We anticipate that most will be privatized in place.

Justification: Due to significant reductions in force structure, the Air Force has an excess depot maintenance capacity of at least 8.7 million Direct Product Actual Hours (DPAH). When all eight criteria are applied to the bases in the depot subcategory, Newark AFB ranked low in comparison to the other five depot bases. The long-term military value of the base is low because it does not have an airfield and it is not a

traditional Air Force base in any respect. Instead, it is a stand-alone, highly technical, industrial plant that is operated predominantly by a civilian work force. As a result, it is conducive to conversion to the private sector. The closure of Newark AFB will reduce the Air Force excess depot capacity by 1.7 million DPAH and is consistent with OSD guidance to reduce excess capacity, economize depot management, and increase competition and privatization in DoD.

All six Air Force depots were considered for closure equally in a process that conformed to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, and Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) guidance. Each base hosting an Air Force depot was evaluated against the eight DoD selection criteria and a large number of subelements specific to Air Force bases, depots, and missions. Extensive data, gathered to support the evaluation of these bases under each criterion, was reviewed by the Base Closure Executive Group (Executive Group). The Executive Group is a group of seven general officers and six Senior Executive Service career civilians appointed by the Secretary of the Air Force (SECAF). SECAF made the decision to close Newark AFB with the advice of the Air Force Chief of Staff and in consultation with the Executive Group.

Return on Investment: The cost to close is estimated to be $31.3 million; the annual savings after closure are $3.8 million; the return on investment years based on the net present value computations is 8 years. All dollar amounts are in constant FY 94 dollars.

Impacts: The closure of Newark AFB will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 4.6 percent of the employment base in the Licking County Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. Newark AFB is in an air quality non-attainment area for ozone. Closure of Newark AFB will result in generally positive environmental effects. Environmental restoration of Newark AFB will continue until complete. The impact on the community infrastructure at receiving bases is not significant.

Community Preference Consideration in Closure and Realignment of Military Installations Section 2924. Public Law 101-510

O'Hare International Airport, Air Force Reserve Station, Illinois

Community Proposal: The City of Chicago has exercised its right under Section 2924 of P.L. 101-510 to propose that the O'Hare Air Reserve Station (ARS) be closed and the flying units moved to a new facility to be constructed at Rockford, Illinois. This provision of law mandates the Department give special consideration to the proposal. The City desires to acquire the property for aviation-related commercial use.

Recommendation: Close O'Hare ARS as proposed by the City of Chicago and relocate the assigned Air Reserve Component (ARC) units to the Greater Rockford Airport, or another location acceptable to the Secretary of the Air Force, provided the City can demonstrate that it has the financing in place to cover the full cost of replacing facilities, moving, and environmental cleanup, without any cost whatsoever to the federal government and that the closure/realignment must begin by July 1995 and be completed by July 1997. Chicago would also have to fund the full cost of relocating the Army Reserve activity, or leave it in place. If these conditions are not met, the units should remain at O'Hare International Airport.

Justification: O'Hare Reserve Station is in the Northwest corner of O'Hare International Airport, enjoying immediate access to two runways. Two ARC units are based there: the 928th Airlift Group (Air Force Reserve), with C-130s; and the 126th Air Refueling Wing (Air National Guard), with KC-135s. An Army Reserve Center is located adjacent to the base. In addition, a large Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) activity currently occupies a government owned, recently renovated office building on the base; however, DLA is recommending disestablishment of this activity to other locations as part of the 1993 base closure process.

In a 1991 land exchange agreement, intended to resolve all real property issues between the Air Force and the City of Chicago at O'Hare International Airport, the City specifically agreed that it would seek no more land from the O'Hare ARS. The Air Force has advised the City that the ARC units are adequately housed at O'Hare, and there is no basis for moving them. There are no savings from moving; only costs. To justify this realignment under the DoD Base Closure Selection Criteria, all costs of closure/realignment would have to be funded entirely outside the federal government. (For example, no DoD or FAA funds). The relocation site would have to meet all

operating requirements, such as runway length and freedom from noise-related operating limitations, and be close enough to Chicago that the units would not suffer major loss of personnel. The day-to-day operating costs at the relocation site would have to compare favorably with those at O'Hare International Airport.

The City proposes that the ARC units move to Greater Rockford Airport, 55 miles northwest of O'Hare International Airport. Virtually no facilities for the units exist at Rockford, so an entirely new base would have to be constructed. The airfield is constrained on two sides by the Rock River and flood plain. At least one runway will have to be extended for KC-135 operations. There appear to be noise and other environmental problems to resolve before a final determination of siting feasibility can be made.

Return on Investment: The COBRA model estimates that the cost to close is $361 million. This estimate is based on the City of Chicago consultant's estimate of construction costs at Rockford, and normal COBRA estimating factors for other costs. There are no apparent savings to offset this cost.

The proceeds from disposal of the real property, which might offset some of the cost, are difficult to estimate. If the airport property were sold at fair market value, the estimated proceeds would be about $33 million. The buildings may or may not be of use to a buyer. While some are new and all are usable for their current military use, their value to a commercial or civil aviation user are questionable. Demolition and disposal are estimated by the City's consultant to cost $25 million, which would be an offset to the land value. However, most of the O'Hare ARS qualifies as aviation-related property, which the City could obtain in a no-cost public benefit transfer under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, 50 U.S.C. App. 1622. The building, to be vacated by DLA is severable from the Reserve Base and does not appear to be aviation property. The net cost to close and realign is estimated to be in a range from $328 million to $361 million. Since there are no savings in operational or other costs, the payback period is infinity.

The Air Force analysis of the proposal <u>assuming Chicago or some other non-Federal source pays the full cost</u> is as follows. The facilities at O'Hare ARS are adequate, with many new or recently renovated buildings. The recruiting base, the Chicago metropolitan area, is outstanding. There are no serious constraints on mission accomplishment, other than some air traffic control delays due to the dense commercial traffic. However, alert or other time-sensitive missions are not flown from O'Hare

ARS. Since the base is adequate for its purpose, no savings would accrue from closing it. The aircraft remain in the force structure plan and the units are not planned for inactivation. In the case of the ANG, the governor's consent would be required to disband. Thus, closure of the base requires that both units be realigned.

The military value of an ARC base at Rockford, fully built up with all the necessary facilities, still does not exceed that of O'Hare. For retention of the mostly part-time ARC personnel it is not as good, due to the distance from the homes of currently assigned personnel. Some personnel losses and retraining must be anticipated, effecting unit readiness and adding to the cost. It is not clear that the Rockford area alone can provide a steady stream of volunteers large enough to man two large ARC units. Recruiting from Chicago will still be required, but will be much harder due to the distance differential between O'Hare and Rockford.

Although the City of Chicago had previously stated that they did not expect the Air Force to fund relocation and facility replacement costs, the City has been unable to guarantee that it will pay the full cost of moving. However, in its most recent correspondence, the City has made the following commitment, "At this time, we wish to commit that all costs associated with our plan will be at no cost to the Department of Defense and that the City of Chicago, together with the host airport, will provide suitable replacement facilities on either a square foot for square foot basis or with more cost efficient functionally equivalent facilities. This commitment of full cost coverage is contingent upon securing necessary financing, which we continue to pursue, and the approval of our governing council body."

Acceptance of this proposal must be based on benefits to the City of Chicago. The proposed move would make some considerable space available for airport related activities at this intensively used air carrier airport. Therefore, if the City of Chicago could demonstrate: that it has financing in place to cover the full cost of replacing facilities, moving and environmental cleanup, without any cost whatsoever to the federal government; that the closure/realignment could begin by July 1995, as required by Section 2904(a)(3) of the Defense Base Closure and realignment Act of 1990, and that the relocation could be completed by July 1997; the Air Force would not object to the proposal. The City would also have to fund the full cost of relocating the Army Reserve activity, or leave it in place. If these conditions are not met, the units should remain at O'Hare International Airport.

March Air Force Base, California

Recommendation: March AFB, California, is recommended for realignment. The 22nd Air Refueling Wing will inactivate. The KC-10 (Active and Associate Reserve) aircraft will be relocated to Travis AFB, California. The Southwest Air Defense Sector will remain at March in a cantonment area pending the outcome of a NORAD sector consolidation study. If the sector remains it will be transferred to the Air National Guard (ANG). The 445th Airlift Wing Air Force Reserve (AFRES), 452nd Air Refueling Wing (AFRES), 163rd Reconnaissance Group (ANG) (becomes an Air Refueling Group), the Air Force Audit Agency, and the Media Center (from Norton AFB, California) will remain and the base will convert to a reserve base. Additionally, the Army Corps of Engineers Unit, the US Customs Aviation Operation Center West, and the Drug Enforcement Agency aviation unit will remain.

Justification: There are several factors which resulted in the above recommendation. First, the Air Force has four more large aircraft bases than needed to support the number of bombers, tankers, and airlift assets in the DoD Force Structure Plan. Also, when all eight DoD criteria were applied to the large aircraft bases, March AFB ranked low. The Air Force plans to establish a large air mobility base (KC-10, C-5 and C-141 aircraft) on the west coast. When bases in the region (Beale AFB, California; Fairchild AFB, Washington; March AFB, California; McChord AFB, Washington; Malmstrom AFB, Montana; Travis AFB, California) were analyzed for this mission, Travis AFB ranked highest. March AFB currently requires a large active duty component to support a relatively small active duty force structure. The conversion of March AFB to a reserve base achieves substantial savings and the benefit of a large recruiting population for the Air Force Reserve is retained.

All large aircraft bases were considered equally in a process that conformed to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, and the Department of Defense (DoD) guidance. Each base was evaluated against the eight DoD selection criteria and a large number of subelements specific to Air Force bases and missions. Extensive data, gathered to support the evaluation of each base under each criterion was reviewed by the Base Closure Executive Group (Executive Group), a group of seven general officers and six Senior Executive Service career civilians appointed by the Secretary of the Air Force. The decision to realign March AFB was made by the Secretary of the Air Force with advice of the Air Force Chief of Staff and in consultation with the Executive Group.

Return on Investment: The cost to realign is estimated to be $134.8 million; the annual savings after realignment are $46.9 million; the return on investment years based on the net present value computations is 2 years. All dollar amounts are in constant FY 94 dollars.

Impacts: The Air Force will dispose of all property not required within the revised boundaries of the reserve base and welcome joint use of the airfield with civil aviation or conversion to a civilian airport. The realignment of March AFB will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 1.6 percent of the employment base in the Riverside County Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. The realignment of March AFB will result in generally positive environmental effects. March AFB is in an air quality non-attainment area for ozone, carbon-monoxide, nitric-oxide, and particulates. Threatened and endangered species and critical habitat are present on-base. March AFB is on the National Priorities List. Environmental restoration of March AFB will continue until complete. The impact on the community infrastructure at receiving bases is not significant.

McGuire Air Force Base, New Jersey

Recommendation: McGuire AFB, New Jersey, is recommended for realignment. The 438th Airlift Wing will inactivate. Most of the C-141s will transfer to Plattsburgh AFB, New York. Fourteen C-141s will remain and transfer to the Air Force Reserve. The 514th Airlift Wing Air Force Reserve (AFRES), the 170th Air Refueling Group Air National Guard (ANG), and the 108th Air Refueling Wing (ANG) will remain and the base will convert to a Reserve base. The 913th Airlift Group (AFRES) will relocate from Willow Grove Naval Air Station, Pennsylvania, to McGuire AFB. The Air Force Reserve will operate the base.

Justification: There are several factors which result in the above recommendation. First of all, the Air Force has four more large aircraft bases than are needed to support the number of bombers, tankers, and airlift assets in the DoD Force Structure Plan. When all eight DoD criteria were applied, McGuire AFB ranked low when compared to the other bases in its category. Also, when McGuire AFB was compared specifically with other airlift bases, it still ranked low.

The Air Force plans to establish a large mobility base in the Northeast to support the new Major Regional Contingency (MRC) strategy. McGuire AFB was evaluated specifically as the location for this wing. Along with other bases that met the geographical criteria and were available for this mission are Griffiss AFB, New

York and Plattsburgh AFB, New York. Plattsburgh AFB ranked best in capability to support the air mobility wing due to its geographical location, attributes, and base loading capacity. Principal mobility attributes include aircraft parking space (for 70-80 tanker/airlift aircraft), fuel hydrants and fuel supply/storage capacity, along with present and future encroachment and airspace considerations.

When Plattsburgh AFB was compared directly with McGuire AFB, Plattsburgh AFB rated better in all of the mobility attributes. An air mobility wing at Plattsburgh AFB will eliminate many of the problems associated with operating at McGuire AFB, in the midst of the New York/New Jersey air traffic congestion. Basing the additional aircraft of an air mobility wing at McGuire AFB will add to that congestion. Plattsburgh AFB, on the other hand, has ample airspace for present and future training by an air mobility wing. Also, the FAA has long expressed a desire for civil use of McGuire AFB, which will ease the congestion at other airfields and terminal facilities in the New York and Philadelphia metropolitan areas. For these reasons, McGuire AFB was recommended for realignment and conversion to an Air Force Reserve Base.

The Air Reserve Component (ARC) forces at McGuire AFB represent a significant portion of the air refueling and airlift forces stationed there and they are well located for recruiting. By keeping the airfield open for military use, the parking and fuel handling capacity at McGuire AFB remains available in future contingencies. The existing programmed Military Construction funds for the ANG KC-135 conversion will be used to establish the ARC cantonment at McGuire AFB.

The Air Force encourages conversion of the airfield to a civil airport. The ARC units will remain as tenants if McGuire AFB becomes a civil airfield. Civil operation will enhance the value of the base to the community and encourage reuse of the facilities not needed by the reserve units, and create jobs. It will also reduce the cost to the Air Force of operating its units at McGuire AFB.

All large aircraft bases were considered equally in a process that conformed to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, and the Department of Defense (DoD) guidance. Each base was evaluated against the eight DoD selection criteria and a large number of subelements specific to Air Force bases and missions. Extensive data, gathered to support the evaluation of each base under each criterion was reviewed by the Base Closure Executive Group (Executive Group), a group of seven general officers and six Senior Executive Service career civilians appointed by the Secretary of the Air Force. The decision to realign McGuire AFB was made by the Secretary of the Air Force with advice of the Air Force Chief of Staff and in consultation with the Executive Group.

Return on Investment: The cost to realign is estimated to be $197.5 million; the annual savings after realignment are $47.5 million; the return on investment years based on the net present value computations is 4 years. All dollar amounts are in constant FY 94 dollars.

Impacts: The Air Force will dispose of all property outside the reduced base boundary and consider joint use of the airfield with civil aviation or conversion to a civil airport. The realignment of McGuire AFB will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 3.5 percent of the employment base in the Burlington County Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. There is moderate impact on community housing and the medical community at the new receiving base; however, this impact will be mitigated by Air Force constructed housing and an expansion of the base medical capabilities. McGuire AFB is in an air quality non-attainment area for ozone and is on the National Priorities List. The realignment of McGuire AFB will result in generally positive environmental effects. Environmental restoration of McGuire AFB will continue until complete.

Griffiss Air Force Base, New York

Recommendation: Griffiss AFB, New York, is recommended for realignment. The 416th Bomb Wing will inactivate. The B-52H aircraft will transfer to Minot AFB, North Dakota, and Barksdale AFB, Louisiana. The KC-135 aircraft from Griffiss AFB will transfer to Grand Forks AFB, North Dakota. The 485th Engineering Installation Group at Griffiss AFB will relocate to Hill AFB, Utah.

The Northeast Air Defense Sector will remain at Griffiss in a cantonment area pending the outcome of a NORAD sector consolidation study. If the sector remains it will be transferred to the Air National Guard (ANG). Rome Laboratory will remain at Griffiss AFB in its existing facilities as a stand-alone Air Force laboratory. A minimum essential airfield will be maintained and operated by a contractor on an "as needed, on call" basis. The ANG will maintain and operate necessary facilities to support mobility/contingency/training of the 10th Infantry (Light) Division located at Fort Drum, New York, and operate them when needed. Only the stand-alone laboratory and the ANG mission will remain.

Justification: The Air Force has four more large aircraft bases than needed to support the number of bombers, tankers, and airlift assets in the DoD Force Structure Plan. When all eight DoD criteria are applied, Griffiss AFB ranked low compared to the other large aircraft bases. Based on this analysis, the application of all eight DoD selection criteria, and excess capacity which results from reduced force structure, Griffiss AFB is recommended for realignment.

The Air Force plans to establish a large air mobility base in the Northeast to support the new Major Regional Contingency (MRC) strategy. Griffiss AFB was evaluated specifically as the location for this wing, along with other bases that met the geographical criteria and were available for this mission: McGuire AFB, New Jersey and Plattsburgh AFB, New York. Plattsburgh AFB ranked best in capability to support the air mobility wing due to its geographical location, attributes and base loading capacity. Principal mobility attributes include aircraft parking space (for 70-80 tanker/airlift aircraft), fuel hydrants and fuel supply/storage capacity, along with present and future encroachment and airspace considerations.

The Rome Laboratory has a large civilian work force and is located in adequate facilities that can be separated from the rest of Griffiss AFB. It does not need to be closed or realigned as a result of the reductions in the rest of the base.

All large aircraft bases were considered equally in a process that conformed to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, and the Department of Defense (DoD) guidance. Each base was evaluated against the eight DoD selection criteria and a large number of subelements specific to Air Force bases and missions. Extensive data, gathered to support the evaluation of each base under each criterion was reviewed by the Base Closure Executive Group (Executive Group), a group of seven general officers and six Senior Executive Service career civilians appointed by the Secretary of the Air Force. The decision to realign Griffiss AFB was made by the Secretary of the Air Force with advice of the Air Force Chief of Staff and in consultation with the Executive Group.

Return on Investment: The cost to realign is estimated to be $120.8 million; the annual savings after realignment are $39.2 million; the return on investment years based on the net present value computations is 3 years. All dollar amounts are in constant FY 94 dollars.

Impacts: The Air Force will actively pursue conversion to a civil airport, and will dispose of all property not required at Griffiss AFB. The realignment of Griffiss AFB will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 7.6 percent of the employment base in the Utica-Rome

Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. There is no significant environmental impact resulting from this closure. Generation of hazardous wastes and pollutants will be eliminated. Griffiss AFB is on the National Priorities List. Environmental restoration of Griffiss AFB will continue until complete. The impact on the community infrastructure at receiving bases is not significant.

Changes To
1988 Base Closure Commission Recommendations

Bases identified by the 1988 Base Closure Commission as receiving bases were evaluated by mission category along with all other bases in the United States. As part of this review, the 1988 Commission's realignment recommendations were evaluated against recent force structure reductions, as well as, opportunities to operate more efficiently and effectively. The Air Force recommended changes result from analysis of changing world order, other base closures, the threat and force structure plan, and budgetary reality. The Air Force continues to implement the closure of the five bases recommended by the 1988 Commission.

Chanute Air Force Base, Illinois

Recommendation: As part of the closure of Chanute AFB, Illinois, the Air Force recommends consolidating its 16 Metals Technology, Non-Destructive Inspection, and Aircraft Structural Maintenance training courses with the Navy at Naval Air Station (NAS) Memphis, Tennessee, and then move with the Navy when NAS Memphis closes. The 1991 Base Closure Commission recommended that these courses, along with 36 other courses, be transferred to Sheppard AFB, Texas.

Justification: On March 31, 1992, the DoD Inspector General recommended that the Air Force consolidate and collocate its 16 metals training courses with the Navy. There will be no Military Construction (MILCON) costs associated with temporarily relocating the specified training courses to NAS Memphis. This is considerably less than the $17.5 million in MILCON cost to relocate these courses to Sheppard AFB. As this training is now scheduled to move when NAS Memphis closes, the Air Force and Navy will work to achieve a cost effective approach until a more permanent site is found. Collocation of these courses with the Navy will achieve efficiencies and savings.

Impacts: There is no significant environmental impact resulting from this change. Environmental restoration of Chanute AFB will continue until complete. The impact on the community infrastructure at the new receiving base is not significant.

Changes To
1991 Base Closure Commission Recommendations

Bases identified by the 1991 Base Closure Commission as realignment receivers were evaluated by mission category along with all other bases in the United States. As part of this review, the 1991 Commission's realignment recommendations were evaluated against recent force structure reductions, as well as opportunities to operate more efficiently and effectively. The Air Force recommended changes result from analysis of changing world order, other base closures, threat and force structure plan, and budgetary reality. The Air Force continues to implement the closure and realignment of the bases recommended by the 1991 Commission.

Bergstrom Air Force Base, Texas

Recommendation: Change the recommendation of the 1991 Commission regarding Bergstrom AFB as follows: The 704th Fighter Squadron (AFRES) with its F-16 aircraft and the 924th Fighter Group (AFRES) support units will move to Carswell AFB, Texas and the cantonment area at Bergstrom AFB will close. The Regional Corrosion Control Facility at Bergstrom AFB will be closed by September 30, 1994, unless a civilian airport authority elects to assume the responsibility for operating and maintaining the facility before that date.

Justification: The 1991 Commission recommended the closure of Bergstrom AFB. The AFRES was to remain in a cantonment area. In reviewing AFRES plans for Bergstrom AFB, the Air Force found that considerable savings could be realized by realigning the Bergstrom AFRES units and aircraft to the Carswell AFB cantonment area. This realignment will result in savings in Military Construction (MILCON) funds, reduced manpower costs, and will not significantly impact unit readiness. The original 1991 realignment recommendation cost $12.5 million in MILCON to construct a cantonment area at Bergstrom AFB. Based on the best estimates available at this time, the cost of this change is $5.8 million in MILCON, for a projected savings of $6.7 million. This action will also result in net manpower savings.

Impacts: There is no significant environmental impact resulting from this change. Environmental restoration of Bergstrom AFB will continue until complete. The impact on the community infrastructure at the new receiving base is not significant.

Carswell Air Force Base, Texas

Recommendation: Change the recommendation of the 1991 Commission regarding Carswell AFB as follows: Transfer the fabrication function of the 436th Training Squadron (formerly 436th Strategic Training Squadron) to Luke AFB, Arizona and the maintenance training function to Hill AFB, Utah. The remaining functions of the 436th Training Squadron will still relocate to Dyess AFB, Texas. Final disposition of the base exchange and commissary will depend on the outcome of the Congressionally mandated base exchange and commissary test program.

Justification: The 1991 Commission recommended that the 436th Training Squadron be relocated to Dyess AFB as a whole. The proposed action will result in more streamlined and efficient training operations. Transferring the fabrication function to Luke AFB will avoid duplicating this function within Air Combat Command. The Hill AFB move will ensure that maintenance training is provided in a more efficient manner.

The original 1991 realignment cost was $1.8 million in Military Construction (MILCON). The cost for this redirect is $0.3 million MILCON, for a projected savings of $1.5 million MILCON.

Impacts: There is no significant environmental impact resulting from this change. Environmental restoration of Carswell AFB will continue until complete. The impact on the community infrastructure at the new receiving bases is not significant.

Castle Air Force Base, California

Recommendation: Change the recommendation of the 1991 Commission regarding Castle AFB as follows: Redirect the B-52 and KC-135 Combat Crew Training mission from Fairchild AFB, Washington to Barksdale AFB, Louisiana (B-52) and Altus AFB, Oklahoma (KC-135).

Justification: The force structure upon which the 1991 Commission based its recommendations has changed and B-52 force structure is being reduced. The Air Force currently plans to base a large number of B-52s at two locations, with Barksdale AFB serving as the hub for B-52 operations and training. Similarly, training for mobility operations is being centralized at Altus AFB. This redirect will reduce the number of training sites and improve efficiency of operations.

The original 1991 realignment recommendation cost $78.7 million in Military Construction (MILCON). The estimated cost for this redirect to Barksdale and Altus AFBs is $59.5 million in MILCON, for a projected savings of $19.2 million.

Impacts: There is no significant environmental impact resulting from this change. Environmental restoration of Castle AFB will continue until complete. The impact on the community infrastructure at the new receiving base is not significant.

MacDill Air Force Base, Florida

Recommendation: Change the recommendation of the 1991 Commission regarding MacDill as follows: The Air Force Reserve (AFRES) will temporarily operate the airfield as a reserve base, not open to civil use, until it can be converted to a civil airport. This will accommodate the recommended reassignment of the 482nd Fighter Wing (AFRES) from Homestead AFB to MacDill AFB and its conversion to KC-135 tankers. The Joint Communications Support Element (JCSE) will not be transferred to Charleston AFB, South Carolina as recommended in 1991, but, instead, will remain at MacDill AFB.

Justification: The 1991 Commission recommended a realignment and partial closure of MacDill AFB. Its F-16 training mission has been relocated to Luke AFB, Arizona, and the JCSE was to be relocated to Charleston AFB. Two unified commands, Headquarters Central Command and Headquarters Special Operations Command, were left in place. The airfield was to close.

Several events since 1991 have made a change to the Commission action appropriate. The closure of Homestead AFB requires the relocation of the 482nd Fighter Wing (AFRES). The best location for this unit, when converted to KC-135s, is MacDill AFB. The National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) aircraft element has relocated from Miami International Airport to MacDill AFB and would like to remain permanently. NOAA is prepared to pay a fair share of the cost of airport operations.

The AFRES's temporary operation of the airfield will have reduced operating hours and services. The 1991 Commission noted a number of deficiencies of MacDill AFB as a fighter base: "pressure on air space, training areas, and low level routes...not located near Army units that will offer joint training opportunities...[and]... ground encroachment." These are largely inapplicable to an AFRES tanker operation.

Encroachment remains a problem, but the reduced number of flights and the increased compatibility of both tanker and NOAA aircraft with the predominant types of aircraft using Tampa International Airport make this viable. As an interim Reserve/NOAA airfield, use will be modest, and it will not be open to large-scale use by other military units.

The original 1991 realignment recommendation cost for the JCSE relocation was $25.6 million in MILCON. Retaining the JCSE at MacDill AFB avoids this cost.

Impacts: The Air Force will continue to encourage transition of the airfield to a civil airport, and, if successful, DoD units could remain as cost sharing tenants. The environmental impact and the impact on the community infrastructure is not significant.

Mather Air Force Base, California

Recommendation: Change the recommendation of the 1991 Commission regarding Mather AFB as follows: Redirect the 940th Air Refueling Group (AFRES) with its KC-135 aircraft to Beale AFB, California vice McClellan AFB, California. Because of the rapidly approaching closure of Mather AFB, the 940th will temporarily relocate to McClellan AFB, while awaiting permanent beddown at Beale AFB.

Justification: Moving the 940th Air Refueling Group (AFRES) to Beale AFB is more cost effective.

The original 1991 realignment cost was $33.7 million in Military Construction (MILCON). The estimated cost for this redirect is $12.5 million in MILCON, for a projected savings of $21.2 million.

Impacts: The environmental impact and the impact on the receiving community infrastructure are minimal. Environmental restoration at Mather AFB will continue until complete.

Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base (ANGB), Ohio

Recommendation: Change the recommendation of the 1991 Commission regarding Rickenbacker ANGB as follows: The 121st Air Refueling Wing (ANG) and the 160th Air Refueling Group (ANG) will move into a cantonment area on the present Rickenbacker ANGB, and operate as a tenant of the Rickenbacker Port Authority

(RPA) on RPA's airport. The 907th Airlift Group (AFRES) will realign to Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio as originally recommended. The 4950th Test Wing will still move to Edwards AFB, California.

Justification: The 1991 Commission recommended closing Rickenbacker ANGB, and realigning the 121st Air Refueling Wing (ANG), the 160th Air Refueling Group (ANG) and the 907th Airlift Group (AFRES) to Wright-Patterson AFB. These units were to occupy facilities being vacated by the 4950th Test Wing, which will move to Edwards AFB to consolidate test units.

The airfield at Rickenbacker is no longer a military responsibility, having been transferred by long term lease to the RPA in 1992. It will be conveyed in fee under the public benefit authority of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 when environmental restoration is complete. The State of Ohio has proposed that under current circumstances, more money could be saved by leaving the ANG tanker units at Rickenbacker ANGB than by moving it to Wright-Patterson AFB. The Air Force has carefully examined his analysis and concluded that it is correct. The current analysis is less costly than the original estimate of moving both Rickenbacker ANGB units to Wright-Patterson AFB, primarily because of the State's later burden-sharing proposal to lower the ANGS long-term operating costs at Rickenbacker.

In a related force structure move, in order to fully utilize the facilities at Wright-Patterson AFB, the Air Force recommends that the 178th Fighter Group move from the Springfield Municipal Airport, Ohio, to Wright-Patterson AFB, about 30 miles away. This unit will fit into the available facilities with little construction. The move will save approximately $1.1 million in base operating support annually based on economies of consolidating some ANG functions with AFRES and active Air Force functions at Wright-Patterson. Since the unit moves only a short distance, retention of current personnel should not be a problem.

The 4950th will still move to Edwards AFB, California from Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, to take advantage of the enhanced military value through the efficiency of consolidating test assets.

The original 1991 realignment cost was $37.9 million in Military Construction (MILCON). The cost for this redirect is $26.2 million in MILCON, for a projected savings of $11.7 million.

Impacts: The environmental impact and the impact on the receiving community infrastructure are minimal.

Defense Logistics Agency

Summary of Selection Process

Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Selection Process

The Director, DLA established a DLA Base Realignment and Closure Executive Group comprised of appropriate Heads of Headquarters Principal Staff Elements. The Executive Group included both executive level civilian and military personnel. The Deputy Director, DLA served as Chairman of the Executive Group. The Executive Group acted as senior advisors to direct the effort and recommend DLA activity realignments and closures for the Director's consideration.

A Working Group was established under the direction of the Executive Group. The Working Group was comprised of a core of full-time members and support staff from all pertinent DLA technical areas. The Working Group collected and analyzed certified data, developed and evaluated recommendations for the Executive Group's consideration, conducted sensitivity analyses, and compiled documentation to support the final DLA recommendations.

In an effort to evaluate DLA activities in a fair and consistent manner the Executive Group merged similar activities together for the purposes of analysis. Categories were derived from the general mission functions of DLA. As a result, DLA defined their five categories as Regional Headquarters, Defense Distribution Depots, Inventory Control Points, Service Support Centers and one-of-a-kind activities such as the Defense Clothing Factory.

After organizing DLA activities into general categories, studies were undertaken to determine the data requirements for conducting a comprehensive activity analysis within each category. Comprehensive data calls were designed to support the excess capacity; military value; and economic, environmental, and community analyses required by DoD guidance in accordance with the selection criteria and corresponding DLA Measures of Merit. The data was requested from Primary Field Level Activities (PFLA), Principal Staff Elements (PSE) within DLA Headquarters, and other governmental and commercial agencies.

The DLA Internal Control Plan for the collection and analysis of data was developed specifically for this effort. The plan provided overall policy guidance and procedures to ensure that data was: consistent and standardized, accurate and

complete, certifiable as required by law, verifiable by HQ DLA PSE and PLFA functional managers, auditable by DLA internal review offices and external audit and inspection agencies, and replicable using documentation developed during data collection.

An Internal Control Checklist was developed and distributed as a working document to achieve the objectives of the Internal Control Plan, including the requirement for field commanders to certify the accuracy of their data. To further ensure the validity of field data, functional experts on the Working Group traveled to selected activities and performed on-site reviews to confirm that accurate, quantifiable, and certifiable data was provided in response to data calls.

In developing the capacity analysis for each category, DLA considered projections for Military Service drawdowns as reflected in the DoD Force Structure Plan, discussed changes in basing and operations with the Military Services, and considered initiatives to improve DLA operational efficiencies and effectiveness.

DLA developed a series of objective questions for each DLA activity in order to determine the amount of physical space and throughput capacity currently available at each location. The data was used to quantify the extent to which an existing DLA facility may have been constrained by physical space, throughput, span of control, or production capability.

DLA analyzed military value to determine the relative ranking of an activity with respect to other installations in the same category, rather than to serve as a performance measure. Military value criteria (the first four DoD selection criteria) were given priority consideration in the assessment of DLA installations for realignment or closure. Since DLA provides support to the Military Services, the Agency is indirectly affected by Service projected force structure changes. Given this added complexity, the Executive Group agreed that more distinctive measures should be identified to assess the military value of DLA activities. Accordingly, DLA developed Measures of Merit to fully address the military value of its activities. DLA's four measures of merit included Mission Essentiality, Mission Suitability, Operational Efficiencies, and Expandability.

The next step in the process was to identify activities with the potential to be realigned or closed and eliminate the remaining activities from further consideration. The results of the excess capacity analysis and the military value review served as the

basis for Executive Group decisions. Based on the analyses presented and the accumulated experience of the Executive Group, each DLA activity was reviewed, with further analysis as necessary, to identify potential prospects and eliminate other activities from further review.

Following the screening of DLA activities for excess capacity, military value, and elimination of certain activities from further consideration, scenarios were developed for closure and realignment. During the consideration of potential receiver sites for realignment and closure actions, opportunities for inter-Service/Defense Agency sharing were analyzed. Coordination with the Military Services and other Defense Agencies was vital in gathering data and developing realignment and closure alternatives.

The Working Group evaluated potential realignment scenarios using the COBRA model. The model assessed the relative economic value of realignment and closure alternatives in terms of costs, savings and return on investment. The Executive Group considered community, infrastructure, and environmental impact in accordance with DoD policy guidance, and the DoD selection criteria for impacts.

The Director DLA reviewed the recommendations of the DLA Executive Group and forwarded his recommendations to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Production & Logistics on February 22, 1993.

Defense Logistics Agency

Recommendations and Justifications

Defense Electronics Supply Center (Gentile AFS, Ohio)

Recommendation: Close the Defense Electronics Supply Center (DESC) (Gentile AFS), Dayton, Ohio, and relocate its mission to the Defense Construction Supply Center (DCSC), Columbus, Ohio.

Justification: DESC is one of four hardware Inventory Control Points (ICP). It is currently the host at Gentile Air Force Station in Dayton, Ohio. The only other tenant at Gentile AFS is the Defense Switching Network (DSN). The base has a large number of warehouses (vacant since the depot closed in the mid-seventies) which require extensive renovation before they could be used as administrative office space. The Agency has no plans to re-open the Depot at this location.

The hardware ICPs are all similar in missions, organizations, personnel skills and common automated management systems. The ICP Concept of Operations which takes into account the DoD Force Structure Plan, indicates that consolidation of ICPs can reduce the cost of operations by eliminating redundant overhead operations. The Consumable Item Transfer will be completed in FY 94 and consolidation can begin after that transfer has been completed.

Consolidating DESC and DCSC at both Columbus and Dayton was considered. The Columbus location provided the best overall payback and could allow for the complete closure of Gentile Air Force Station, Dayton, Ohio. DCSC currently has approval for construction of a 700,000 square foot office building which should be completed in FY 96. This building will provide adequate space for expansion of the ICP. As a result of the closure of DESC, Gentile Air Force Station will be excess to Air Force needs. The Air Force will dispose of it in accordance with existing policy and procedure. It is the intent of the Air Force that the only other activity, a Defense Switching Network terminal, phase out within the time frame of the DESC closure. If the terminal is not phased out during this period, it will remain as a stand alone facility.

Return on Investment: Total estimated one time cost for this action is $108 million. Annual steady state savings are $36.8 million with a return on investment in one year.

Impacts: Closing DESC will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 1.3 percent of the employment base in the Dayton-Springfield Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. Note: Other 1993 closure and/or realignment recommendations bring the total impact on the Dayton-Springfield Metropolitan Statistical Area to 1.2 percent. Potential environmental and community infrastructure impacts of consolidation of DESC with DCSC are minimal.

Defense Personnel Support Center and Defense Clothing Factory, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Recommendation: Close the Defense Personnel Support Center (DPSC), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and relocate its mission to the Defense Distribution Region East, New Cumberland, Pennsylvania. Close the Defense Clothing Factory, relocate the personnel supporting the flag mission, and use existing commercial sources to procure the clothing factory products.

Justification: DPSC is the host of this Army-permitted activity in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The installation also houses the Clothing Factory, the Defense Contract Management District Midatlantic, and other tenants with approximately 800 personnel. The decision to close the Clothing Factory is based on the premise that clothing requirements for the armed forces can be fulfilled cost effectively by commercial manufacturers, without compromising quality or delivery lead time. DPSC was not reviewed as part of the ICP category since it manages a much smaller number of items which have a significantly higher dollar value than the hardware ICPs. The activity has no administrative space available, but does have a small number of buildable acres. Environmental problems at DPSC would make building or extensive renovations impossible for some time in the future.

With the movement of DCMD Midatlantic and the Clothing Factory out of DPSC, the Working Group examined options to either utilize the base as a receiver or move DPSC to another location. Scenarios were built so that activities moved to locations where excess space had been identified. DISC, currently a tenant at ASO which is recommended for closure by the Navy, was considered for possible realignment to DPSC. A scenario which realigned DPSC to ASO where DLA would assume responsibility for the base was analyzed. Another, which split the three commodities at DPSC between DGSC and DCSC was also examined.

The distribution depot at New Cumberland has available buildable acres. Additionally, another recommendation moves DISC, a hardware ICP from Philadelphia to New Cumberland. This allows several activities to be consolidated. The presence of three ICPs and major DLA facilities in the area will create significant opportunities for savings and efficiencies in the future. As a result of the closure of DPSC, the property will be excess to Army needs. The Army will dispose of it in accordance with existing policy and procedure.

Return on Investment: Total estimated one time cost for these closures is $173.0 million. Annual steady state savings are $90.6 million with an immediate return on investment.

Impacts: Closing DPSC and the Clothing Factory will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 0.4 percent of the employment base in the Philadelphia Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. Note: Other 1993 closure and/or realignment recommendations bring the total impact on the Philadelphia Metropolitan Statistical Area to 0.8 percent.

The closure will ultimately result in a reduction in air emissions, wastewater discharges, and solid waste.

Defense Distribution Depot Oakland, California

Recommendation: Disestablish Defense Distribution Depot Oakland, CA (DDOC), and relocate the primary mission to Defense Distribution Depot Tracy, CA (DDTC), Defense Distribution Depot Sharpe, CA (DDSC), and Defense Distribution Depot San Diego, CA (DDDC). Slow moving or inactive materiel remaining at DDOC at the time of closure will be relocated to other available storage space within the DoD Distribution System.

Justification: The decision to realign DDOC was driven by the Navy's decision to close Oakland Navy Base and Naval Air Station Alameda. The closure of the Navy Supply Center at Oakland (fleet support) and the Naval Aviation Depot at Alameda removed the customer base from Oakland. This closure along with substandard facilities contributed to the decision to realign the distribution mission out of Oakland. DDOC rated 14 out of 29 in the military value matrix. Except for two depots, all depots rated lower than DDOC are collocated with a maintenance depot. The other two depots exceed Oakland's throughput capacity and storage space.

Return on Investment: This disestablishment is in combination with the recommended disestablishment of the Tooele, McClellan, Charleston, Pensacola, and Letterkenny distribution depots. Combined estimated one-time costs for these disestablishments is $137.0 million. Annual steady-state savings are $31.2 million with a return on investment in two years.

Impacts: The disestablishment of Defense Distribution Depot Oakland will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 0.1 percent of the employment base in the Oakland Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. Note: Other 1993 closure and/or realignment recommendations bring the total impact on the Oakland Metropolitan Statistical Area to 4.9 percent. There will be no significant environmental or community infrastructure impacts.

Defense Distribution Depot Pensacola, Florida

Recommendation: Disestablish Defense Distribution Depot Pensacola, FL (DDPF), and relocate the mission to Defense Distribution Depot Jacksonville, FL (DDJF). Slow moving and/or inactive materiel remaining at DDPF at the time of the disestablishment will be relocated to available storage space within the DoD Distribution System.

Justification: The decision to disestablish DDPF was driven by the Navy's decision to close the Naval Supply Center and Naval Aviation Depot, Pensacola, eliminating DDPF's customer base. The loss of customer base along with sufficient storage space in the DoD distribution system drove the disestablishment. DDPF rated 10 out of 29 in the military value matrix. All depots rated lower than DDPF are collocated with their primary customer, a maintenance depot.

Return on Investment: This disestablishment is in combination with the recommended disestablishment of the Tooele, McClellan, Charleston, Oakland, and Letterkenny distribution depots. Combined estimated one-time costs for these disestablishments is $137.0 million. Annual steady-state savings are $31.2 million with a return on investment in two years.

Impacts: The disestablishment of Defense Distribution Depot Pensacola will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 0.2 percent of the employment base in the Pensacola Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. Note: Other 1993 closure and/or realignment recommendations increase the employment base in the Pensacola Metropolitan Statistical Area by 4.2 percent. There will be no significant environmental or community infrastructure impacts.

Defense Contract Management District Midatlantic, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Defense Contract Management District Northcentral, Chicago, Illinois

Recommendation: Disestablish Defense Contract Management District Midatlantic (DCMDM) and Defense Contract Management District Northcentral (DCMDN), and relocate the missions to DCMD Northeast, DCMD South and DCMD West.

Justification: The Defense Contract Management Districts perform operational support and management oversight of 105 Defense Contract Management Area Operations (DCMAOs) and Defense Plant Representative Offices (DPROs). Since the establishment of the DCMDs a number of DCMAOs and DPROs have been disestablished thereby reducing the span of control responsibility of the five DCMDs. Based on the assumptions derived from the DoD Force Structure Plan it is anticipated that the DCMD span of control will not increase in future years. This allows for the reconfiguration of the DCMDs by realigning responsibility for the operational activities, thereby reducing the number of headquarters facilities which perform operational support and management oversight. All plant and area operations would continue to be under geographically aligned Districts. The Military Value analysis resulted in the recommendation to disestablish the midatlantic and northcentral activities and relocate their missions to the three remaining districts.

Return on Investment: Total estimated one time costs for this closure are $18.7 million. Annual steady state savings are $20.1 million with an immediate return on investment.

Impacts: Disestablishment of DCMD Midatlantic will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 0.0002 percent of the employment base in the Philadelphia Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. Note: Other 1993 closure and/or realignment recommendations bring the total impact on the Philadelphia Metropolitan Statistical Area to 0.8 percent

The disestablishment of DCMD Northcentral will have a similar negligible impact on the local economy in the Chicago Metropolitan Statistical Area. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 0.0002 percent of the employment base in the Chicago Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery.

There are no significant environmental or community infrastructure impacts resulting from these actions.

Defense Logistics Service Center and Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service, Battle Creek, Michigan

Recommendation: Disestablish the Defense Logistics Services Center (DLSC) and collocate its mission with the Defense Construction Supply Center (DCSC), Columbus, Ohio.

Relocate the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service, Battle Creek, Michigan, to the Defense Construction Supply Center (DCSC), Columbus, Ohio. DCSC will provide all necessary support services for the relocated personnel. Two separate functional areas, Logistics Information Management and Logistics Information Distribution, will be assigned to the DLA Inventory Control Point (ICP) to accommodate the operational mission areas now performed by DLSC.

Justification: With the implementation of DMRD 918, "Defense Information Infrastructure Resource Plan," the responsibility for Central Design Activity (CDA) and Information Processing Centers (IPC) were assigned to the Defense Information Technology Service Organization. As a result of the realignment the continued need of DLSC as a stand alone organization was evaluated. By consolidating functions at a DLA ICP, all support services can be performed by the receiving activity. Some of the functions currently being performed by DLSC NATO Codification personnel can be distributed among the remaining DLA hardware centers, thereby consolidating similar functions. This relocation also places HQ DRMS Battle Creek, Michigan, and Operations East, Columbus, Ohio, with a DLA Inventory Control Point to facilitate overall materiel management. Savings result from moving DLSC and DRMS from GSA-leased space.

Return on Investment: Total estimated one time cost for these actions is $33.9 million. Annual steady state savings are $55.6 million with an immediate return on investment.

Impacts: Disestablishing DLSC and relocating DRMS will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 2.2 percent of the employment base in the Battle Creek Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. Potential environmental and community infrastructure impacts of these actions are minimal.

Defense Distribution Depot Letterkenny, Pennsylvania

Recommendation: Disestablish Defense Distribution Depot Letterkenny, Pennsylvania (DDLP) and relocate the depot's functions and materiel to Defense Distribution Depot Tobyhanna, PA (DDTP), Defense Distribution Depot Anniston, AL and Defense Distribution Depot Red River, TX (DDRT). Active consumable items will be moved to Defense Depot New Cumberland, PA, and Defense Depot Mechanicsburg, PA. Any remaining materiel will be placed in available storage space within the DoD Distribution System.

Justification: The decision to disestablish DDLP was driven by the Army decision to realign the Letterkenny Army Depot and consolidate its depot maintenance functions with those existing at Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA, Anniston Army Depot, AL, and Red River Army Depot, TX. Realignment of DDLP's primary customer and substandard facilities drive the decision to relocate the distribution mission to DDRT. DDLP rated 25 out of 29 in the military value matrix. All depots rated lower than DDLP are collocated with their primary customer, a maintenance depot.

Return on Investment: This disestablishment is in combination with the recommended disestablishment of the Tooele, Oakland, Charleston, Pensacola, and McClellan distribution depots. Combined estimated one-time costs for these disestablishments is $137.0 million. Annual steady-state savings are $31.2 million with a return on investment in two years.

Impacts: The disestablishment of Defense Distribution Depot Letterkenny will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 1.1 percent of the employment base in the Franklin County Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. Note: Other 1993 closure and/or realignment recommendations bring the total impact on the Franklin County Metropolitan Statistical Area to 8.9 percent. There will be no significant environmental or community infrastructure impacts.

Defense Distribution Depot Charleston, South Carolina

Recommendation: Disestablish Defense Distribution Depot Charleston, SC (DDCS), and relocate the mission to Defense Distribution Depot Jacksonville, FL (DDJF). Slow moving and/or inactive materiel remaining at DDCS at the time of the realignment will be relocated to available storage space within the DoD Distribution System.

Justification: The decision to realign DDCS was driven by the Navy's decision to close several naval activities in Charleston, SC, eliminating DDCS's customer base. The loss of customer base along with sufficient storage space in the DoD distribution system drove the disestablishment. DDCS rated 6 out of 29 in the military value matrix. All depots rated lower than DDCS are collocated with their primary customer, a maintenance depot.

Return on Investment: This disestablishment is in combination with the recommended disestablishment of the Tooele, McClellan, Pensacola, Oakland, and Letterkenny distribution depots. Combined estimated one-time costs for these disestablishments is $137.0 million. Annual steady-state savings are $31.2 million with a return on investment in two years.

Impacts: The disestablishment of Defense Distribution Depot Charleston will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 0.2 percent of the employment base in the Charleston Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. Note: Other 1993 closure and/or realignment recommendations bring the total impact on the Charleston Metropolitan Statistical Area to 15 percent. There will be no significant environmental or community infrastructure impacts.

Defense Distribution Depot Tooele, Utah

Recommendation: Disestablish Defense Distribution Depot Tooele, Utah (DDTU). Relocate the depot's functions/materiel to Defense Distribution Depot Red River, TX (DDRT). Any remaining materiel will be placed in available space in the DoD Distribution System.

Justification: The decision to disestablish DDTU was driven by the Army decision to realign Tooele Army Depot and consolidate its depot maintenance functions with those existing at Red River Army Depot. The realignment of DDTU's primary customer and the substandard facilities drive the decision to disestablish DDTU and relocate its functions and materiel to DDRT. DDTU rated 18 out of 29 in the military value matrix. With the exception of one depot (Columbus, Ohio), lower rated depots are collocated with their primary customer, a maintenance depot. The Columbus depot has almost twice the storage capacity and four times the issue throughput capacity as DDTU.

Return on Investment: This disestablishment is in combination with the recommended disestablishment of the Letterkenny, Oakland, Charleston, Pensacola, and McClellan distribution depots. Combined estimated one-time costs for these disestablishments is $137.0 million. Annual steady-state savings are $31.2 million with a return on investment in two years.

Impacts: The disestablishment of Defense Distribution Depot Tooele will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 3.4 percent of the employment base in the Tooele County Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. Note: Other 1993 closure and/or realignment recommendations bring the total impact on the Tooele County Metropolitan Statistical Area to 34.1 percent. There will be no significant environmental or community infrastructure impacts.

Defense Contract Management District West, El Segundo, California

Recommendation: Relocate the Defense Contract Management District West (DCMD West), El Segundo, CA, to Long Beach Naval Shipyard, Los Angeles, CA.

Justification: The DCMD West is currently located in GSA-leased administrative space in El Segundo, CA. Significant savings will result by moving the organization from GSA space to a building on Government property at Long Beach Naval Shipyard, CA. A number of available DoD properties were considered as potential relocation sites. The Naval Shipyard was selected because it does not involve the payment of Personnel Change of Station (PCS) costs. This move may require new construction to provide a building to receive the DCMD West.

Return on Investment: Total estimated one time costs for this relocation are $12.4 million. Annual steady state savings are $6.0 million with an immediate return on investment. The estimated one time cost includes the potential cost of construction, should that be required.

Impacts: Relocating DCMD West will have no negative impact on the local economy since it is an intra-area move. However, DCMD West is receiving personnel as a result of the overall DCMC consolidation. There is no significant environmental or community infrastructure impact resulting from this relocation.

Defense Industrial Supply Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Recommendation: Relocate the Defense Industrial Supply Center (DISC), a hardware Inventory Control Point (ICP), located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to New Cumberland, Pennsylvania.

Justification: DISC is a tenant of the Navy's Aviation Supply Office (ASO) located in Philadelphia. With the Navy decision to close ASO during BRAC 93, DISC must either be relocated or remain behind and assume responsibility for the base.

The Executive Group considered options where square footage or buildable acres existed. Also, only locations where ICPs currently exist were considered.

Collocation with DCSC, DESC and DGSC were also considered. DGSC has buildable acres but no space available. DESC has warehouse space and DCSC will have administrative space in 1997. However, with the recommended closures of DESC and realignment with DCSC, the additional move of DISC to DCSC was considered too risky. Scenarios were run splitting DISC among the remaining hardware centers and splitting DISC between DCSC and DGSC. Both options were considered too risky because proposed moves split managed items to multiple locations.

Locating DISC at Defense Distribution Region East, a DLA activity located at New Cumberland, Pennsylvania, and the presence of three ICPs and major DLA facilities in the area will create significant opportunities for savings and efficiencies in the future. The relocation of DISC to New Cumberland provides the best payback for DoD. The relocation allows the Navy to close and dispose of ASO.

Return on Investment: Total estimated one time cost for this relocation is $95.6 million. Annual steady state savings are $20.7 million with a return on investment in four years.

Impacts: Relocating DISC will have an impact on the local economy. The projected potential employment loss, both direct and indirect, is 0.2 percent of the employment base in the Philadelphia Metropolitan Statistical Area, assuming no economic recovery. Note: Other 1993 closure and/or realignment recommendations bring the total impact on the Philadelphia Metropolitan Statistical Area to 0.8 percent. The potential environmental impacts of relocating DISC to New Cumberland are minimal and there are no community infrastructure impediments.

Defense Information Systems Agency

Summary of Selection Process

Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) Process

As a first step in the consolidation process, the Director of the Defense Information Technology Services Office (DITSO) established the DoD Data Center Consolidation Planning Team to develop a Data Processing Center (DPC) consolidation plan. The Planning Team adopted a site selection process that calls for identifying the existing sites that have the greatest potential for serving as consolidated DPCs. The methodology involved the following steps:

- Identify the candidate DPCs
- Validate site information and apply ranking criteria
- Determine the total data processing requirement
- Determine the appropriate number of megacenters
- Develop a technical plan for migration of DoD data processing workload from the existing DPCs to the megacenters

The methodology carefully considered the risks associated with both site selection and consolidation. The plan builds on the work done by the Services in support of Defense Management Report Decision 924. Site selection risk has been further reduced by conducting a sensitivity analysis on the site selection criteria.

The methodology for ranking the megacenters involved a two step process. First, the criteria for selecting a megacenter site were identified. These criteria were then weighted according to their importance as a discriminator in the ranking of sites, with the total weights adding to 100 percent. The criteria fell into three broad categories: 1) Facilities criteria, which account for 50 percent of the total weight, 2) Security criteria, which account for 35 percent of the total weight, and 3) Operations criteria which account for 15 percent of the total weight. Each site could receive a total of ten points for each of the criteria. The points assigned were then multiplied by the weight factor for each criterion and summed to determine the score for each potential megacenter site.

Thirty-six megacenter candidates were scored against the criteria to establish a candidate ranking. Site visits were made to validate the Service-supplied data.

The number of megacenters required was determined by totaling the processing workload requirements of all sites to be consolidated and distributing these requirements, beginning with the top-ranked site, until all the requirements were satisfied. A sensitivity analysis was performed to determine how much the site ranking order depended on the weights assigned to each criterion and the inclusion or exclusion of a specific criteria.

Defense Information Systems Agency

Recommendation and Justification

DoD Data Center Consolidation

Recommendation: Execute a DoD-wide Data Center Consolidation Plan that disestablishes 44 major data processing centers (DPCs) by consolidating their information processing workload into fifteen standardized, automated "megacenters" located in existing DoD facilities.

The 44 DPCs recommended for disestablishment are located at the following DoD installations:

<u>Navy Sites</u>

NCTS San Diego, CA
NSC Puget Sound, WA
NSC Norfolk, VA
NAWC AD Patuxent River, MD
NAWC WD Point Mugu, CA
NSC Pearl Harbor, HI
NAS Whidbey Island, WA
TRF Kings Bay, GA
NAS Key West, FL
NAS Oceana, VA
NCTAMSLANT Norfolk, VA
NCTS New Orleans, LA
CRUITCOM Arlington, VA
NARDAC San Francisco, CA
NCCOSC San Diego, CA
NSC Charleston, SC
ASO Philadelphia, PA
NCTS Pensacola, FL
NAWC WD China Lake, CA
FISC San Diego, CA
FACSO Port Hueneme, CA
TRF Bangor, WA
NAS Brunswick, ME
NAS Mayport, FL
EPMAC New Orleans, LA
BUPERS Washington, DC
NCTS Washington, DC
NCTAMS EASTPAC Pearl Harbor, HI
NAVDAF Corpus Christi, TX

<u>Marine Corps Sites</u>

MCAS Cherry Point, NC
RASC Camp Pendleton, CA
RASC Camp Lejeune, NC
MCAS El Toro, CA

<u>Air Force Sites</u>

CPSC San Antonio, TX
AFMPC Randolph AFB, TX
7th CG, Pentagon, VA
RPC McClellan AFB, CA

Defense Logistics Agency Sites

IPC Battle Creek, MI
IPC Philadelphia, PA
IPC Ogden, UT
IPC Richmond, VA.

Defense Information Systems Agency Sites

DITSO Indianapolis IPC, IN
DITSO Columbus Annex (Dayton), OH
DITSO Kansas City IPC, MO

Recommended Megacenter Locations

- Columbus, Ohio
- Ogden, Utah
- San Antonio, Texas
- Rock Island, Illinois
- Montgomery, Alabama
- Denver, Colorado
- Warner-Robins, Georgia
- Huntsville, Alabama
- Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania
- Dayton, Ohio
- St. Louis, Missouri
- Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
- Jacksonville, Florida
- Chambersburg, Pennsylvania
- Cleveland, Ohio

Justification: A DPC is an organizationally defined set of dedicated personnel, computer hardware, computer software, telecommunications, and environmentally conditioned facilities whose primary function is to provide computer processing support for customers. The DPCs to be closed were transferred from the Military Departments and Defense Agencies to the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) under the guidelines of Defense Management Report Decision (DMRD) 918. Rapid consolidation of these facilities is necessary to accommodate a significant portion of the DMRD 918 budget savings totaling $4.5 billion while continuing to support the mission and functions of DoD at the required service levels.

Consolidation of DPCs is one of several cost saving initiatives underway within DISA. Best industry practice in the private sector has established the viability and desirability of this approach. It will position DoD to more efficiently support common data processing requirements across Services by leveraging information technology and resource investments to meet multiple needs. In the long term, it will increase the Military Departments' and Defense Agencies' access to state-of-the-art technology while requiring fewer investments to support similar Service needs. This is an aggressive plan that will ultimately position DoD to support business improvement initiatives, downsizing, and streamlining through the efficient use and deployment of

technology. DISA has undertaken an extensive evaluation of candidate megacenters to ensure that the facilities, security, and ongoing operations will support an efficient and flexible Defense Information Infra-structure capable of meeting the requirements of the Defense community.

During the evaluation process the IPC at McClellan Air Force Base rated high enough to be selected as a megacenter site. However, with the Air Force's recommendation to close McClellan Air Force Base the McClellan IPC was removed from further consideration.

Return on Investment: Total estimated one time cost for this recommendation is $408 million. Annual steady state savings are $290 million with an immediate return on investment.

Impacts: The consolidation will have minimal impact on the communities and environment at both the existing and target DPC sites.

Chapter 5

Implementation

Introduction

Public Law 101-510, besides establishing the procedures for selecting bases to be closed or realigned, establishes procedures for carrying out approved closures and realignments. The law also describes the applicability of other public laws and Federal regulations to the implementation of base closures and realignments (see Appendix A).

Requirement to Close and Realign Bases

The Secretary of Defense must close and realign all military installations recommended for closure and realignment by the Commission, unless the President does not approve the recommendations or a Congressional joint resolution of disapproval is enacted.

The Secretary must initiate all the closures and realignments within two years and complete all the closures within six years, beginning from the date the President approves the recommendations.

Implementation Procedures and Funding

The Secretary may (in implementing the approved base closures and realignments) acquire land, construct replacement facilities, and plan and design for relocating activities.

Public Law 101-510 establishes a special Department of Defense Base Closure Account 1990, to fund costs associated with closing and realigning bases. The Secretary may also use the Account to provide: economic adjustment assistance to communities; community planning assistance; and, outplacement assistance to civilian employees. There is a separate base closure account for implementing the recommendations of the 1988 Base Closure Commission.

The Secretary may use the Account to provide for environmental restoration and mitigation at closing and realigning bases. The Secretary is required to ensure that environmental restoration of property made excess as a result of closing or realigning bases be carried out as soon as possible with funds available for such purposes.

Property Disposal

The Administrator of General Services is required to delegate to the Secretary of Defense the Administrator's property disposal authorities under public law to: utilize excess property; dispose of surplus property; grant approvals and make determinations; and, make excess or surplus property available for wildlife conservation purposes. The Secretary is required to follow General Services Administration property disposal regulations in carrying out his authorities.

Before the Secretary can dispose of any surplus real property or facility, he is required to consult with the Governor of the State and the heads of local governments about the local community's plans for the use of the property. For over 30 years, DoD has helped local communities plan for the reuse of closing bases. This program, managed by DoD's Office of Economic Adjustment, is discussed later in this chapter.

The Secretary may transfer real property or facilities at a closing or realigning base to a Military Department or the Coast Guard, with or without reimbursement. This authority is important to help ensure DoD retains its best assets in cases where the need for transfer from one Department to another could not be identified during the base closure and realignment selection process.

Applicability of the National Environmental Policy Act

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) will apply to the actions DoD takes in implementing approved base closures and realignments. NEPA will apply in disposing of property and in relocating functions from a base being closed or realigned to a receiving base. However, in applying NEPA to property disposal or relocating functions, DoD need not consider: (1) the need for closing or realigning the base; (2) the need for transferring functions to a base selected as a receiving base; or (3) alternatives to the closing, realigning or receiving bases.

Congressional Oversight

DoD is required to report annually to the Defense Committees of Congress the following information concerning implementation of approved base closures and realignments:

- A schedule of closure and realignment actions for the year,
- The costs required and savings to be achieved,
- An assessment of the environmental effects of the actions,

- A description of actions at receiving bases, and
- An assessment of the environmental effects at the receiving bases.

Finally, DoD is required to report to the Congress the funds remaining in the Base Closure Account after the Account has terminated. Unobligated funds which remain in the Account after termination will be held in the Account until transferred by law.

Easing the Impact

Closing military bases is difficult, especially for the people affected. DoD has for years managed programs designed to assist communities, homeowners and employees in adjusting to the closure of bases. We intend to improve the existing programs and to create new economic growth initiatives (see Appendix C).

Economic Adjustment Assistance

Economic adjustment assistance for communities can alleviate local impacts of Defense program changes. Impacts may result from major base closure or realignment actions that reduce local employment. Other actions may increase Defense activity and place new demands on communities for increased public services (sewer, water, roads, schools, etc.). Changes can impact on individuals and have secondary effects on area businesses, local governments, and other elements of the local economy.

The Department takes the lead in efforts to alleviate these problems. An Economic Adjustment Program was initiated for this purpose in May 1961. Since 1970, adjustment assistance has been enhanced through the President's Economic Adjustment Committee (EAC) which is composed of 23 Federal Departments and Agencies, and chaired by the Secretary of Defense. The DoD Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) serves as the permanent staff for the Committee.

The EAC works with local, state and Federal Agency representatives to develop strategies and coordinate action plans to generate new job opportunities and to alleviate social and economic impacts resulting from Defense program changes. Whenever possible, former military bases are converted for productive civilian uses, i.e. airports, industrial parks, schools, hospitals, recreational areas, etc. Available Federal, state and local government resources are utilized to spur private sector investments and jobs.

DoD plans to increase significantly the scope of activities undertaken by OEA. OEA is responsible for leading DoD's efforts to work with communities severely affected by base closures and other reductions in defense spending. OEA works

closely with other federal, state, and local government organizations in order to bring the full range of assistance programs to bear on affected communities. DoD will increase OEA's budget dramatically from about $8 million in FY 1992 to nearly $30 million in FY 1993.

With its increased budget, OEA will offer grants to help community organizations transition from a planning function to an operational entity. Previously, OEA funded the planning function only. OEA also plans to invite grants from states to support local community adjustment and business assistance programs; up to $2.5 million is earmarked for this purpose. OEA will also make grants to help states and local governments develop community adjustment and economic diversification plans and establish demonstration projects in four areas.

Economic Growth Results

The Office of Economic Adjustment periodically surveys the economic progress of nearly 100 communities affected by base closures during the past 32 years. The survey measures job replacement generation and reuses for the former bases, as accomplished and reported by the communities themselves. The survey findings are conservative since they exclude secondary and off-base jobs. The 1990 survey found:

- New jobs replace DoD civilian losses. A total of 158,000 civilian jobs are now located on former defense facilities to replace the loss of 93,000 former DoD civilian and contractor jobs.

- New educational opportunities. Many four-year colleges and post-secondary vocational technical (vo-tech) institutes or community colleges, as well as high school vo-tech programs have been established at former bases. The reuse of the former Defense facilities for new vocational technical education has provided a strong job-inducement contribution to future community economic development programs.

- Student enrollments. There are 73,000 college and post-secondary students; 20,000 secondary vo-tech students; and 62,000 trainees now receiving education and training at 57 former Defense bases.

- Industrial and aviation uses. Office industrial parks or plants have been established at 75 of the former Defense bases. Forty-two of the former bases are being used as municipal or general aviation airports.

Currently, OEA is working with 38 communities near bases recommended for closure by the 1988 and 1991 Base Closure Commissions (see Appendix F). OEA has provided $10 million, over the last three years, in Community Planning Assistance Grants to affected locations for economic adjustment organization costs and to help develop local base redevelopment plans. Working through the EAC, OEA is also helping these communities implement their adjustment plans. With funds transferred from DoD, the Economic Development Administration of the Department of Commerce, will make 33 grants totalling $50 million for utility infrastructure improvements, business loan funds, and state level adjustment planning activities. Similarly, with DoD funds, the Department of Labor has made 45 grants totalling $40 million for worker adjustment assistance and retraining.

Until the property at the closing bases is disposed of for public and private use, redevelopment is understandably limited. Most of the bases recommended for closure in 1988 and 1991 have yet to close. However, several communities affected are solidly on the way to economic recovery helped by DoD's willingness to temporarily lease portions of bases before closure. Lockheed Aerospace has leased hangars at Norton AFB for aircraft overhaul and maintenance, creating 800 jobs. A major trucking company, J.B. Hunt, recently opened a truck driver training center at the England Industrial Air Park and Community (former England AFB). At the Pease International Tradeport (former Pease AFB) a variety of new activities have created more than 1,000 jobs. Among the major tenants are the U.S. Passport and Visa Processing Center and the Business Express (Delta Airlines) maintenance facility. And at the former Naval Air Station Chase Field in Beeville, Texas, 400 family housing units have been leased, and Prostar Aircraft, a manufacturer of small planes used primarily for agriculture and recreational purposes, began production at the base in March 1993.

The transition period (often 3-5 years) from military to civilian use of a former base can be difficult for many communities. Yet, the experience of communities affected by earlier base closures clearly indicates successful adjustment is possible. Moreover, communities become more diversified and economically stable. The Department of Defense is committed to helping affected communities throughout transition.

Environmental Restoration at Closing Bases

DoD is obligated under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) to restore contaminated sites on military bases, whether they are closing or not.

DoD is committed to restoring closing bases to safe condition within the capabilities of technology and the availability of funds. The Base Closure Account, described earlier in this chapter, is used to fund this environmental restoration at closing bases or at realigning bases where the cleanup action is driven by requirements of the realignment.

DoD wants to ensure, wherever possible, that environmental cleanup is not a barrier to economic recovery. DoD has spent and will continue to spend significant defense resources on environmental restoration, but will need help from Congress and the Environmental Protection Agency to streamline the process.

DoD has several initiatives underway to expedite the environmental restoration process and thereby speed local economic recovery.

In 1990, DoD formed an environmental response task force which, in October 1991, reported on ways to: improve interagency coordination of environmental response actions; streamline and consolidate regulations, practices and policies; and, improve environmental restoration at bases that were being closed under the Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1988. This task force is being reconvened in fiscal year 1993 and will provide yearly reports to Congress until the base closure process is completed.

DoD has established a model program which will test: expediting clean-up; accelerating the contracting process; alternatives for avoiding disputes; concurrent regulatory review; and, options for local reuse while clean-up is in progress.

DoD, in conjunction with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Military Services, State and local regulatory offices, and State and local reuse/redevelopment organizations, is conducting a series of base closure and realignment (BRAC) Interagency Acceleration Initiatives Conferences. These conferences, organized on an EPA regional basis, promote discussions between appropriate parties and foster the potential implementation of some 47 acceleration initiatives at closing installations. The acceleration initiatives, in five major categories of management, process, technology, contracting, and training, were developed to promote the timely environmental restoration and fast return of closing DoD installations.

Homeowners Assistance Program

The Homeowners Assistance Program (HAP) was authorized by Congress to assist eligible military and federal civilian homeowners who, through no fault of their own, face a financial loss when selling their homes in an area where real estate values have declined because of a base closure or realignment.

In general, HAP works in three ways. The Government helps eligible employees who cannot sell their homes within a reasonable time by either: buying their homes for 75 percent of their pre-closure announcement value; or reimbursing them for most lost equity should the homeowners sell the house for less than the pre-closure announcement value. The program also provides relief for displaced employees facing foreclosure.

To be eligible for HAP benefits, the applicant must be a military member (Coast Guard included), federal civilian or non-appropriated fund employee assigned or employed at or near the installation announced for closure or realignment, and be the owner-occupant on the announcement date. Eligibility is also extended under certain conditions to personnel on overseas tours or those ordered into on-base housing within a specified period prior to the closure or realignment announcement.

The program is initially funded with appropriated funds; however, the fund is replenished with the proceeds from the sale or rental of houses purchased by the Government under the program.

Civilian Employee Assistance

The DoD Priority Placement Program is another program that was established to help DoD civilian employees adjust to the base closures of the 1960s.

A state-of-the-art automated referral system is currently in operation. Over the years since its inception, the referral system has helped more than 106,000 employees find new assignments. This system supports the Priority Placement Program and is cost effective. Periodic surveys have shown that 99 percent of placements are considered successful by the supervisors with whom the employees have been placed. Over two-thirds of the employees placed through the system have maintained their pay grades and salaries, or have advanced. Nearly the same number of placements have been within the commuting area of the original jobs. When that is not possible, relocation expenses are paid when an employee is placed in a job outside the present commuting area. The program has successfully placed nearly every employee willing to relocate.

The Office of Personnel Management's (OPMs) Interagency Placement Assistance Program (IPAP) and Displaced Employee Program (DEP) are newer programs also designed to help to place employees separated or about to be separated from their positions by a reduction in force. OPM is in the process of combining these programs into one.

DoD has also recently established the Defense Outplacement Referral System (DORS). DORS is a voluntary, automated referral system available to DoD employees and their spouses seeking employment and to employers seeking workers. Both register in the DORS system. Employers identify skills they need and individuals list the skills they possess. The system electronically provides registered employers the resumes of individuals who meet their skill requirements.

Recent legislation requires the Office of Personnel Management to establish a Government-wide vacancy list. Candidates seeking Federal employment will no longer have to make numerous inquiries about vacancies, but can query this one source. The Office of Personnel Management is also required to establish procedures for non-DoD Agencies to give displaced DoD employees full consideration for vacancies filled from outside their Agencies.

The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) allows the release of placement assistance and retraining monies to those employees who are to be involuntarily separated from their positions. In most situations, employees identified for separation will be eligible for these funds six months prior to separation. Employees at installations on the base realignment and closure list are eligible for these monies 24 months prior to the closure date.

Employees who have received reduction in force separation notices will be allowed to stay on DoD's rolls beyond the reduction in force (RIF) date if they have enough annual leave to carry them to first retirement eligibility or to meet the eligibility criteria to carry Federal Employee Health Benefits (FEHB) into retirement (five years of coverage). DoD employees who are enrolled in FEHB and who are involuntarily separated by RIF may elect to continue FEHB enrollment (for up to 18 months following separation) and pay only the employee portion of the cost.

A post closure hiring preference will also be afforded employees adversely affected by base closures. They will be given the right of first refusal for jobs created

by award of contracts to prepare the base for closure or to maintain the base after closure. Employees will be notified of skills required by the contractor and will apply directly to the contractor.

Activities expecting major reductions may request Voluntary Early Retirement Authority (VERA) from OPM. Eligible employees (those 50 years of age with 20 years of service or those with 25 years of service at any age) may be offered this opportunity. Additionally, VERA may be expanded to non-downsizing organizations to create vacancies for other employees scheduled for separation.

Finally, separation pay incentives may be approved by the Office of the Secretary of Defense to be used at activities that are downsizing or at activities that are not downsizing, but where vacancies could be created to place employees who would otherwise be separated. The incentives or bonuses are to be used for targeted surplus occupations, grades and locations. The incentives are lump sum bonuses up to $25,000 for employees who resign, or who elect early retirement or regular (optional) retirement. These incentives may not be offered in the final stage of base closure but may be used in earlier phases.

Tools to Help Commanders Close Bases

The Office of the Secretary of Defense has the authority to waive dual compensation restrictions for retired military members or civilians hired at closing bases to fill critical positions. The waivers can only be granted for temporary appointments at bases within two years of their scheduled closure dates.

Job swaps allow Commanders to staff critical jobs at closing bases and create placement opportunities for employees who would otherwise be separated. Job swaps are an exception to the Priority Placement Program. Employees at closing bases may swap jobs with employees at non-closing bases who are, or will soon be eligible for retirement (including discontinued service retirement). Job swaps may be authorized only when the position at the closing base has been specifically identified as critical and continuing (one year or more) and the swap has been approved by the supervisors of both employees. This provision may also be used to fill vacant critical positions at a closing installation.

Generally, employees at closing bases are eligible for unlimited annual leave accrual (elimination of the 240 hour cap). However, employees at a realigning base who work for an activity not impacted by the realignment are not eligible (i.e., employees at the realigning base whose activity will continue in the same location after realignment are not eligible).

Appendix A

Public Law 101-510, as amended

PROVISIONS OF LAW RELATING TO BASE CLOSURES AND REALIGNMENTS

(as amended through P.L. 102–590; December 31, 1992)

1. DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT ACT OF 1990 AND RELATED PROVISIONS

(Title XXIX of P.L. 101–510, approved Nov. 5, 1990, 10 U.S.C. 2687 note)

TITLE XXIX—DEFENSE BASE CLOSURES AND REALIGNMENTS

PART A—DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SEC. 2901. SHORT TITLE AND PURPOSE

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This part may be cited as the "Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990".

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this part is to provide a fair process that will result in the timely closure and realignment of military installations inside the United States.

SEC. 2902. THE COMMISSION

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an independent commission to be known as the "Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission".

(b) DUTIES.—The Commission shall carry out the duties specified for it in this part.

(c) APPOINTMENT.—(1)(A) The Commission shall be composed of eight members appointed by the President, by and with the advise and consent of the Senate.

(B) The President shall transmit to the Senate the nominations for appointment to the Commission—

(i) by no later than January 3, 1991, in the case of members of the Commission whose terms will expire at the end of the first session of the 102nd Congress;

(ii) by no later than January 25, 1993, in the case of members of the Commission whose terms will expire at the end of the first session of the 103rd Congress; and

(iii) by no later than January 3, 1995, in the case of members of the Commission whose terms will expire at the end of the first session of the 104th Congress.

(C) If the President does not transmit to Congress the nominations for appointment to the Commission on or before the date specified for 1993 in clause (ii) of subparagraph (B) or for 1995 in clause (iii) of such subparagraph, the process by which military in-

stallations may be selected for closure or realignment under this part with respect to that year shall be terminated.

(2) In selecting individuals for nominations for appointments to the Commission, the President should consult with—

(A) the Speaker of the House of Representatives concerning the appointment of two members;

(B) the majority leader of the Senate concerning the appointment of two members;

(C) the minority leader of the House of Representatives concerning the appointment of one member; and

(D) the minority leader of the Senate concerning the appointment of one member.

(3) At the time the President nominates individuals for appointment to the Commission for each session of Congress referred to in paragraph (1)(B), the President shall designate one such individual who shall serve as Chairman of the Commission.

(d) TERMS.—(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), each member of the Commission shall serve until the adjournment of Congress sine die for the session during which the member was appointed to the Commission.

(2) The Chairman of the Commission shall serve until the confirmation of a successor.

(e) MEETINGS.—(1) The Commission shall meet only during calendar years 1991, 1993, and 1995.

(2)(A) Each meeting of the Commission, other than meetings in which classified information is to be discussed, shall be open to the public.

(B) All the proceedings, information, and deliberations of the Commission shall be open, upon request, to the following:

(i) The Chairman and the ranking minority party member of the Subcommittee on Readiness, Sustainability, and Support of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, or such other members of the Subcommittee designated by such Chairman or ranking minority party member.

(ii) The Chairman and the ranking minority party member of the Subcommittee on Military Installations and Facilities of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives, or such other members of the Subcommittee designated by such Chairman or ranking minority party member.

(iii) The Chairmen and ranking minority party members of the Subcommittees on Military Construction of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, or such other members of the Subcommittees designated by such Chairmen or ranking minority party members.

(f) VACANCIES.—A vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment, but the individual appointed to fill the vacancy shall serve only for the unexpired portion of the term for which the individual's predecessor was appointed.

(g) PAY AND TRAVEL EXPENSES.—(1)(A) Each member, other than the Chairman, shall be paid at a rate equal to the daily equivalent of the minimum annual rate of basic pay payable for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, for each day (including travel time) during which the

member is engaged in the actual performance of duties vested in the Commission.

(B) The Chairman shall be paid for each day referred to in subparagraph (A) at a rate equal to the daily equivalent of the minimum annual rate of basic pay payable for level III of the Executive Schedule under section 5314 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) Members shall receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with sections 5702 and 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(h) DIRECTOR OF STAFF.—(1) The Commission shall, without regard to section 5311(b) of title 5, United States Code, appoint a Director who has not served on active duty in the Armed Forces or as a civilian employee of the Department of Defense during the one-year period preceding the date of such appointment.

(2) The Director shall be paid at the rate of basic pay payable for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code.

(i) STAFF.—(1) Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), the Director, with the approval of the Commission, may appoint and fix the pay of additional personnel.

(2) The Director may make such appointments without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and any personnel so appointed may be paid without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of that title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, except that an individual so appointed may not receive pay in excess of the annual rate of basic pay payable for GS–18 of the General Schedule.

(3)(A) Not more than one-third of the personnel employed by or detailed to the Commission may be on detail from the Department of Defense.

(B)(i) Not more than one-fifth of the professional analysts of the Commission staff may be persons detailed from the Department of Defense to the Commission.

(ii) No person detailed from the Department of Defense to the Commission may be assigned as the lead professional analyst with respect to a military department or defense agency.

(C) A person may not be detailed from the Department of Defense to the Commission if, within 12 months before the detail is to begin, that person participated personally and substantially in any matter within the Department of Defense concerning the preparation of recommendations for closures or realignments of military installations.

(D) No member of the Armed Forces, and no officer or employee of the Department of Defense, may—

(i) prepare any report concerning the effectiveness, fitness, or efficiency of the performance on the staff of the Commission of any person detailed from the Department of Defense to that staff;

(ii) review the preparation of such a report; or

(iii) approve or disapprove such a report.

(4) Upon request of the Director, the head of any Federal department or agency may detail any of the personnel of that depart-

ment or agency to the Commission to assist the Commission in carrying out its duties under this part.

(5) The Comptroller General of the United States shall provide assistance, including the detailing of employees, to the Commission in accordance with an agreement entered into with the Commission.

(6) The following restrictions relating to the personnel of the Commission shall apply during 1992 and 1994:

(A) There may not be more than 15 persons on the staff at any one time.

(B) The staff may perform only such functions as are necessary to prepare for the transition to new membership on the Commission in the following year.

(C) No member of the Armed Forces and no employee of the Department of Defense may serve on the staff.

(j) OTHER AUTHORITY.—(1) The Commission may procure by contract, to the extent funds are available, the temporary or intermittent services of experts or consultants pursuant to section 3109 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) The Commission may lease space and acquire personal property to the extent funds are available.

(k) FUNDING.—(1) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Commission such funds as are necessary to carry out its duties under this part. Such funds shall remain available until expended.

(2) If no funds are appropriated to the Commission by the end of the second session of the 101st Congress, the Secretary of Defense may transfer, for fiscal year 1991, to the Commission funds from the Department of Defense Base Closure Account established by section 207 of Public Law 100–526. Such funds shall remain available until expended.

(l) TERMINATION.—The Commission shall terminate on December 31, 1995.

(m) PROHIBITION AGAINST RESTRICTING COMMUNICATIONS.—Section 1034 of title 10, United States Code, shall apply with respect to communications with the Commission.

SEC. 2903. PROCEDURE FOR MAKING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR BASE CLOSURES AND REALIGNMENTS

(a) FORCE-STRUCTURE PLAN.—(1) As part of the budget justification documents submitted to Congress in support of the budget for the Department of Defense for each of the fiscal years 1992, 1994, and 1996, the Secretary shall include a force-structure plan for the Armed Forces based on an assessment by the Secretary of the probable threats to the national security during the six-year period beginning with the fiscal year for which the budget request is made and of the anticipated levels of funding that will be available for national defense purposes during such period.

(2) Such plan shall include, without any reference (directly or indirectly) to military installations inside the United States that may be closed or realigned under such plan—

(A) a description of the assessment referred to in paragraph (1);

(B) a description (i) of the anticipated force structure during and at the end of each such period for each military department (with specifications of the number and type of units in

the active and reserve forces of each such department), and (ii) of the units that will need to be forward based (with a justification thereof) during and at the end of each such period; and

(C) a description of the anticipated implementation of such force-structure plan.

(3) The Secretary shall also transmit a copy of each such force-structure plan to the Commission.

(b) SELECTION CRITERIA.—(1) The Secretary shall, by no later than December 31, 1990, publish in the Federal Register and transmit to the congressional defense committees the criteria proposed to be used by the Department of Defense in making recommendations for the closure or realignment of military installations inside the United States under this part. The Secretary shall provide an opportunity for public comment on the proposed criteria for a period of at least 30 days and shall include notice of that opportunity in the publication required under the preceding sentence.

(2)(A) The Secretary shall, by no later than February 15, 1991, publish in the Federal Register and transmit to the congressional defense committees the final criteria to be used in making recommendations for the closure or realignment of military installations inside the United States under this part. Except as provided in subparagraph (B), such criteria shall be the final criteria to be used, along with the force-structure plan referred to in subsection (a), in making such recommendations unless disapproved by a joint resolution of Congress enacted on or before March 15, 1991.

(B) The Secretary may amend such criteria, but such amendments may not become effective until they have been published in the Federal Register, opened to public comment for at least 30 days, and then transmitted to the congressional defense committees in final form by no later than January 15 of the year concerned. Such amended criteria shall be the final criteria to be used, along with the force-structure plan referred to in subsection (a), in making such recommendations unless disapproved by a joint resolution of Congress enacted on or before February 15 of the year concerned.

(c) DOD RECOMMENDATIONS.—(1) The Secretary may, by no later than April 15, 1991, March 15, 1993, and March 15, 1995, publish in the Federal Register and transmit to the congressional defense committees and to the Commission a list of the military installations inside the United States that the Secretary recommends for closure or realignment on the basis of the force-structure plan and the final criteria referred to in subsection (b)(2) that are applicable to the year concerned.

(2) The Secretary shall include, with the list of recommendations published and transmitted pursuant to paragraph (1), a summary of the selection process that resulted in the recommendation for each installation, including a justification for each recommendation.

(3) In considering military installations for closure or realignment, the Secretary shall consider all military installations inside the United States equally without regard to whether the installation has been previously considered or proposed for closure or realignment by the Department.

(4) In addition to making all information used by the Secretary to prepare the recommendations under this subsection available to Congress (including any committee or member of Congress), the Secretary shall also make such information available to the Commission and the Comptroller General of the United States.

(5)(A) Each person referred to in subparagraph (B), when submitting information to the Secretary of Defense or the Commission concerning the closure or realignment of a military installation, shall certify that such information is accurate and complete to the best of that person's knowledge and belief.

(B) Subparagraph (A) applies to the following persons:

(i) The Secretaries of the military departments.

(ii) The heads of the Defense Agencies.

(iii) Each person who is in a position the duties of which include personal and substantial involvement in the preparation and submission of information and recommendations concerning the closure or realignment of military installations, as designated in regulations which the Secretary of Defense shall prescribe, regulations which the Secretary of each military department shall prescribe for personnel within that military department, or regulations which the head of each Defense Agency shall prescribe for personnel within that Defense Agency.

(6) In the case of any information provided to the Commission by a person described in paragraph (5)(B), the Commission shall submit that information to the Senate and the House of Representatives to be made available to the Members of the House concerned in accordance with the rules of that House. The information shall be submitted to the Senate and the House of Representatives within 24 hours after the submission of the information to the Commission. The Secretary of Defense shall prescribe regulations to ensure the compliance of the Commission with this paragraph.

(d) REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE COMMISSION.—(1) After receiving the recommendations from the Secretary pursuant to subsection (c) for any year, the Commission shall conduct public hearings on the recommendations.

(2)(A) The Commission shall, by no later than July 1 of each year in which the Secretary transmits recommendations to it pursuant to subsection (c), transmit to the President a report containing the Commission's findings and conclusions based on a review and analysis of the recommendations made by the Secretary, together with the Commission's recommendations for closures and realignments of military installations inside the United States.

(B) Subject to subparagraph (C), in making its recommendations, the Commission may make changes in any of the recommendations made by the Secretary if the Commission determines that the Secretary deviated substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria referred to in subsection (c)(1) in making recommendations.

(C) In the case of a change described in subparagraph (D) in the recommendations made by the Secretary, the Commission may make the change only if the Commission—

(i) makes the determination required by subparagraph (B);

(ii) determines that the change is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria referred to in subsection (c)(1);

(iii) publishes a notice of the proposed change in the Federal Register not less than 30 days before transmitting its recommendations to the President pursuant to paragraph (2); and

(iv) conducts public hearings on the proposed change.

(D) Subparagraph (C) shall apply to a change by the Commission in the Secretary's recommendations that would—

(i) add a military installation to the list of military installations recommended by the Secretary for closure;

(ii) add a military installation to the list of military installations recommended by the Secretary for realignment; or

(iii) increase the extent of a realignment of a particular military installation recommended by the Secretary.

(3) The Commission shall explain and justify in its report submitted to the President pursuant to paragraph (2) any recommendation made by the Commission that is different from the recommendations made by the Secretary pursuant to subsection (c). The Commission shall transmit a copy of such report to the congressional defense committees on the same date on which it transmits its recommendations to the President under paragraph (2).

(4) After July 1 of each year in which the Commission transmits recommendations to the President under this subsection, the Commission shall promptly provide, upon request, to any Member of Congress information used by the Commission in making its recommendations.

(5) The Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(A) assist the Commission, to the extent requested, in the Commission's review and analysis of the recommendations made by the Secretary pursuant to subsection (c); and

(B) by no later than April 15 of each year in which the Secretary makes such recommendations, transmit to the Congress and to the Commission a report containing a detailed analysis of the Secretary's recommendations and selection process.

(e) REVIEW BY THE PRESIDENT.—(1) The President shall, by no later than July 15 of each year in which the Commission makes recommendations under subsection (d), transmit to the Commission and to the Congress a report containing the President's approval or disapproval of the Commission's recommendations.

(2) If the President approves all the recommendations of the Commission, the President shall transmit a copy of such recommendations to the Congress, together with a certification of such approval.

(3) If the President disapproves the recommendations of the Commission, in whole or in part, the President shall transmit to the Commission and the Congress the reasons for that disapproval. The Commission shall then transmit to the President, by no later than August 15 of the year concerned, a revised list of recommendations for the closure and realignment of military installations.

(4) If the President approves all of the revised recommendations of the Commission transmitted to the President under paragraph (3), the President shall transmit a copy of such revised recommendations to the Congress, together with a certification of such approval.

(5) If the President does not transmit to the Congress an approval and certification described in paragraph (2) or (4) by September 1 of any year in which the Commission has transmitted recommendations to the President under this part, the process by which military installations may be selected for closure or realignment under this part with respect to that year shall be terminated.

SEC. 2904. CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the Secretary shall—

(1) close all military installations recommended for closure by the Commission in each report transmitted to the Congress by the President pursuant to section 2903(e);

(2) realign all military installations recommended for realignment by such Commission in each such report;

(3) initiate all such closures and realignments no later than two years after the date on which the President transmits a report to the Congress pursuant to section 2903(e) containing the recommendations for such closures or realignments; and

(4) complete all such closures and realignments no later than the end of the six-year period beginning on the date on which the President transmits the report pursuant to section 2903(e) containing the recommendations for such closures or realignments.

(b) CONGRESSIONAL DISAPPROVAL.—(1) The Secretary may not carry out any closure or realignment recommended by the Commission in a report transmitted from the President pursuant to section 2903(e) if a joint resolution is enacted, in accordance with the provisions of section 2908, disapproving such recommendations of the Commission before the earlier of—

(A) the end of the 45-day period beginning on the date on which the President transmits such report; or

(B) the adjournment of Congress sine die for the session during which such report is transmitted.

(2) For purposes of paragraph (1) of this subsection and subsections (a) and (c) of section 2908, the days on which either House of Congress is not in session because of an adjournment of more than three days to a day certain shall be excluded in the computation of a period.

SEC. 2905. IMPLEMENTATION

(a) IN GENERAL.—(1) In closing or realigning any military installation under this part, the Secretary may—

(A) take such actions as may be necessary to close or realign any military installation, including the acquisition of such land, the construction of such replacement facilities, the performance of such activities, and the conduct of such advance planning and design as may be required to transfer functions from a military installation being closed or realigned to another military installation, and may use for such purpose funds in the Account or funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for use in planning and design, minor construction, or operation and maintenance;

(B) provide—

(i) economic adjustment assistance to any community located near a military installation being closed or realigned, and

(ii) community planning assistance to any community located near a military installation to which functions will be transferred as a result of the closure or realignment of a military installation,

if the Secretary of Defense determines that the financial resources available to the community (by grant or otherwise) for such purposes are inadequate, and may use for such purposes funds in the Account or funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for economic adjustment assistance or community planning assistance;

(C) carry out activities for the purposes of environmental restoration and mitigation at any such installation, and shall use for such purposes funds in the Account;

(D) provide outplacement assistance to civilian employees employed by the Department of Defense at military installations being closed or realigned, and may use for such purpose funds in the Account or funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for outplacement assistance to employees; and

(E) reimburse other Federal agencies for actions performed at the request of the Secretary with respect to any such closure or realignment, and may use for such purpose funds in the Account or funds appropriated to the Department of Defense and available for such purpose.

(2) In carrying out any closure or realignment under this part, the Secretary shall ensure that environmental restoration of any property made excess to the needs of the Department of Defense as a result of such closure or realignment be carried out as soon as possible with funds available for such purpose.

(b) MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY.—(1) The Administrator of General Services shall delegate to the Secretary of Defense, with respect to excess and surplus real property and facilities located at a military installation closed or realigned under this part—

(A) the authority of the Administrator to utilize excess property under section 202 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 483);

(B) the authority of the Administrator to dispose of surplus property under section 203 of that Act (40 U.S.C. 484);

(C) the authority of the Administrator to grant approvals and make determinations under section 13(g) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (50 U.S.C. App. 1622(g)); and

(D) the authority of the Administrator to determine the availability of excess or surplus real property for wildlife conservation purposes in accordance with the Act of May 19, 1948 (16 U.S.C. 667b).

(2)(A) Subject to subparagraph (C), the Secretary of Defense shall exercise the authority delegated to the Secretary pursuant to paragraph (1) in accordance with—

(i) all regulations in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act governing the utilization of excess property and the

disposal of surplus property under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949; and

(ii) all regulations in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act governing the conveyance and disposal of property under section 13(g) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (50 U.S.C. App. 1622(g)).

(B) The Secretary, after consulting with the Administrator of General Services, may issue regulations that are necessary to carry out the delegation of authority required by paragraph (1).

(C) The authority required to be delegated by paragraph (1) to the Secretary by the Administrator of General Services shall not include the authority to prescribe general policies and methods for utilizing excess property and disposing of surplus property.

(D) The Secretary of Defense may transfer real property or facilities located at a military installation to be closed or realigned under this part, with or without reimbursement, to a military department or other entity (including a nonappropriated fund instrumentality) within the Department of Defense or the Coast Guard.

(E) Before any action may be taken with respect to the disposal of any surplus real property or facility located at any military installation to be closed or realigned under this part, the Secretary of Defense shall consult with the Governor of the State and the heads of the local governments concerned for the purpose of considering any plan for the use of such property by the local community concerned.

(c) APPLICABILITY OF NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT OF 1969.—(1) The provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) shall not apply to the actions of the President, the Commission, and, except as provided in paragraph (2), the Department of Defense in carrying out this part.

(2)(A) The provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 shall apply to actions of the Department of Defense under this part (i) during the process of property disposal, and (ii) during the process of relocating functions from a military installation being closed or realigned to another military installation after the receiving installation has been selected but before the functions are relocated.

(B) In applying the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 to the processes referred to in subparagraph (A), the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the military departments concerned shall not have to consider—

(i) the need for closing or realigning the military installation which has been recommended for closure or realignment by the Commission;

(ii) the need for transferring functions to any military installation which has been selected as the receiving installation; or

(iii) military installations alternative to those recommended or selected.

(3) A civil action for judicial review, with respect to any requirement of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 to the extent such Act is applicable under paragraph (2), of any act or failure to act by the Department of Defense during the closing, realigning, or relocating of functions referred to in clauses (i) and (ii)

of paragraph (2)(A), may not be brought more than 60 days after the date of such act or failure to act.

(d) WAIVER.—The Secretary of Defense may close or realign military installations under this part without regard to—

(1) any provision of law restricting the use of funds for closing or realigning military installations included in any appropriations or authorization Act; and

(2) sections 2662 and 2687 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 2906. ACCOUNT

(a) IN GENERAL.—(1) There is hereby established on the books of the Treasury an account to be known as the "Department of Defense Base Closure Account 1990" which shall be administered by the Secretary as a single account.

(2) There shall be deposited into the Account—

(A) funds authorized for and appropriated to the Account;

(B) any funds that the Secretary may, subject to approval in an appropriation Act, transfer to the Account from funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for any purpose, except that such funds may be transferred only after the date on which the Secretary transmits written notice of, and justification for, such transfer to the congressional defense committees; and

(C) except as provided in subsection (d), proceeds received from the transfer or disposal of any property at a military installation closed or realigned under this part.

(b) USE OF FUNDS.—(1) The Secretary may use the funds in the Account only for the purposes described in section 2905(a).

(2) When a decision is made to use funds in the Account to carry out a construction project under section 2905(a) and the cost of the project will exceed the maximum amount authorized by law for a minor military construction project, the Secretary shall notify in writing the congressional defense committees of the nature of, and justification for, the project and the amount of expenditures for such project. Any such construction project may be carried out without regard to section 2802(a) of title 10, United States Code.

(c) REPORTS.—(1) No later than 60 days after the end of each fiscal year in which the Secretary carries out activities under this part, the Secretary shall transmit a report to the congressional defense committees of the amount and nature of the deposits into, and the expenditures from, the Account during such fiscal year and of the amount and nature of other expenditures made pursuant to section 2905(a) during such fiscal year.

(2) Unobligated funds which remain in the Account after the termination of the Commission shall be held in the Account until transferred by law after the congressional defense committees receive the report transmitted under paragraph (3).

(3) No later than 60 days after the termination of the Commission, the Secretary shall transmit to the congressional defense committees a report containing an accounting of—

(A) all the funds deposited into and expended from the Account or otherwise expended under this part; and

(B) any amount remaining in the Account.

(d) DISPOSAL OR TRANSFER OF COMMISSARY STORES AND PROPERTY PURCHASED WITH NONAPPROPRIATED FUNDS.—(1) If any real property or facility acquired, constructed, or improved (in whole or in part) with commissary store funds or nonappropriated funds is transferred or disposed of in connection with the closure or realignment of a military installation under this part, a portion of the proceeds of the transfer or other disposal of property on that installation shall be deposited in the reserve account established under section 204(b)(4)(C) of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (10 U.S.C. 2687 note).

(2) The amount so deposited shall be equal to the depreciated value of the investment made with such funds in the acquisition, construction, or improvement of that particular real property or facility. The depreciated value of the investment shall be computed in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.

(3) The Secretary may use amounts in the account (in such an aggregate amount as is provided in advance in appropriation Acts) for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, and improving—

(A) commissary stores; and

(B) real property and facilities for nonappropriated fund instrumentalities.

(4) As used in this subsection:

(A) The term "commissary store funds" means funds received from the adjustment of, or surcharge on, selling prices at commissary stores fixed under section 2685 of title 10, United States Code.

(B) The term "nonappropriated funds" means funds received from a nonappropriated fund instrumentality.

(C) The term "nonappropriated fund instrumentality" means an instrumentality of the United States under the jurisdiction of the Armed Forces (including the Army and Air Force Exchange Service, the Navy Resale and Services Support Office, and the Marine Corps exchanges) which is conducted for the comfort, pleasure, contentment, or physical or mental improvement of members of the Armed Forces.

(e) ACCOUNT EXCLUSIVE SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROJECTS.—Except for funds deposited into the Account under subsection (a), funds appropriated to the Department of Defense may not be used for purposes described in section 2905(a)(1)(C). The prohibition in this subsection shall expire upon the termination of the authority of the Secretary to carry out a closure or realignment under this part.

SEC. 2907. REPORTS

As part of the budget request for fiscal year 1993 and for each fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense, the Secretary shall transmit to the congressional defense committees of Congress—

(1) a schedule of the closure and realignment actions to be carried out under this part in the fiscal year for which the request is made and an estimate of the total expenditures required and cost savings to be achieved by each such closure and realignment and of the time period in which these savings

are to be achieved in each case, together with the Secretary's assessment of the environmental effects of such actions; and

(2) a description of the military installations, including those under construction and those planned for construction, to which functions are to be transferred as a result of such closures and realignments, together with the Secretary's assessment of the environmental effects of such transfers.

SEC. 2908. CONGRESSIONAL CONSIDERATION OF COMMISSION REPORT

(a) TERMS OF THE RESOLUTION.—For purposes of section 2904(b), the term "joint resolution" means only a joint resolution which is introduced within the 10-day period beginning on the date on which the President transmits the report to the Congress under section 2903(e), and—

(1) which does not have a preamble;

(2) the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: "That Congress disapproves the recommendations of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission as submitted by the President on ———", the blank space being filled in with the appropriate date; and

(3) the title of which is as follows: "Joint resolution disapproving the recommendations of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.".

(b) REFERRAL.—A resolution described in subsection (a) that is introduced in the House of Representatives shall be referred to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives. A resolution described in subsection (a) introduced in the Senate shall be referred to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

(c) DISCHARGE.—If the committee to which a resolution described in subsection (a) is referred has not reported such resolution (or an identical resolution) by the end of the 20-day period beginning on the date on which the President transmits the report to the Congress under section 2903(e), such committee shall be, at the end of such period, discharged from further consideration of such resolution, and such resolution shall be placed on the appropriate calendar of the House involved.

(d) CONSIDERATION.—(1) On or after the third day after the date on which the committee to which such a resolution is referred has reported, or has been discharged (under subsection (c)) from further consideration of, such a resolution, it is in order (even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to) for any Member of the respective House to move to proceed to the consideration of the resolution. A Member may make the motion only on the day after the calendar day on which the Member announces to the House concerned the Member's intention to make the motion, except that, in the case of the House of Representatives, the motion may be made without such prior announcement if the motion is made by direction of the committee to which the resolution was referred. All points of order against the resolution (and against consideration of the resolution) are waived. The motion is highly privileged in the House of Representatives and is privileged in the Senate and is not debatable. The motion is not subject to amendment, or to a motion to postpone, or to a

motion to proceed to the consideration of other business. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to shall not be in order. If a motion to proceed to the consideration of the resolution is agreed to, the respective House shall immediately proceed to consideration of the joint resolution without intervening motion, order, or other business, and the resolution shall remain the unfinished business of the respective House until disposed of.

(2) Debate on the resolution, and on all debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to not more than 2 hours, which shall be divided equally between those favoring and those opposing the resolution. An amendment to the resolution is not in order. A motion further to limit debate is in order and not debatable. A motion to postpone, or a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business, or a motion to recommit the resolution is not in order. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution is agreed to or disagreed to is not in order.

(3) Immediately following the conclusion of the debate on a resolution described in subsection (a) and a single quorum call at the conclusion of the debate if requested in accordance with the rules of the appropriate House, the vote on final passage of the resolution shall occur.

(4) Appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the rules of the Senate or the House of Representatives, as the case may be, to the procedure relating to a resolution described in subsection (a) shall be decided without debate.

(e) CONSIDERATION BY OTHER HOUSE.—(1) If, before the passage by one House of a resolution of that House described in subsection (a), that House receives from the other House a resolution described in subsection (a), then the following procedures shall apply:

(A) The resolution of the other House shall not be referred to a committee and may not be considered in the House receiving it except in the case of final passage as provided in subparagraph (B)(ii).

(B) With respect to a resolution described in subsection (a) of the House receiving the resolution—

(i) the procedure in that House shall be the same as if no resolution had been received from the other House; but

(ii) the vote on final passage shall be on the resolution of the other House.

(2) Upon disposition of the resolution received from the other House, it shall no longer be in order to consider the resolution that originated in the receiving House.

(f) RULES OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE.—This section is enacted by Congress—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, and as such it is deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in that House in the case of a resolution described in subsection

(a), and it supersedes other rules only to the extent that it is inconsistent with such rules; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as relating to the procedure of that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

SEC. 2909. RESTRICTION ON OTHER BASE CLOSURE AUTHORITY

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (c), during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on December 31, 1995, this part shall be the exclusive authority for selecting for closure or realignment, or for carrying out any closure or realignment of, a military installation inside the United States.

(b) RESTRICTION.—Except as provided in subsection (c), none of the funds available to the Department of Defense may be used, other than under this part, during the period specified in subsection (a)—

(1) to identify, through any transmittal to the Congress or through any other public announcement or notification, any military installation inside the United States as an installation to be closed or realigned or as an installation under consideration for closure or realignment; or

(2) to carry out any closure or realignment of a military installation inside the United States.

(c) EXCEPTION.—Nothing in this part affects the authority of the Secretary to carry out—

(1) closures and realignments under title II of Public Law 100–526; and

(2) closures and realignments to which section 2687 of title 10, United States Code, is not applicable, including closures and realignments carried out for reasons of national security or a military emergency referred to in subsection (c) of such section.

SEC. 2910. DEFINITIONS

As used in this part:

(1) The term "Account" means the Department of Defense Base Closure Account 1990 established by section 2906(a)(1).

(2) The term "congressional defense committees" means the Committees on Armed Services and the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

(3) The term "Commission" means the Commission established by section 2902.

(4) The term "military installation" means a base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, including any leased facility. Such term does not include any facility used primarily for civil works, rivers and harbors projects, flood control, or other projects not under the primary jurisdiction or control of the Department of Defense.

(5) The term "realignment" includes any action which both reduces and relocates functions and civilian personnel positions but does not include a reduction in force resulting from work-

load adjustments, reduced personnel or funding levels, or skill imbalances.

(6) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Defense.

(7) The term "United States" means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and any other commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.

SEC. 2911. CLARIFYING AMENDMENT

Section 2687(e)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting "homeport facility for any ship," after "center,"; and

(2) by striking out "under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of a military department" and inserting in lieu thereof "under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, including any leased facility,".

Part B—Other Provisions Relating to Defense Base Closures and Realignments

SEC. 2921. CLOSURE OF FOREIGN MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the termination of military operations by the United States at military installations outside the United States should be accomplished at the discretion of the Secretary of Defense at the earliest opportunity;

(2) in providing for such termination, the Secretary of Defense should take steps to ensure that the United States receives, through direct payment or otherwise, consideration equal to the fair market value of the improvements made by the United States at facilities that will be released to host countries;

(3) the Secretary of Defense, acting through the military component commands or the sub-unified commands to the combatant commands, should be the lead official in negotiations relating to determining and receiving such consideration; and

(4) the determination of the fair market value of such improvements released to host countries in whole or in part by the United States should be handled on a facility-by-facility basis.

(b) RESIDUAL VALUE.—(1) For each installation outside the United States at which military operations were being carried out by the United States on October 1, 1990, the Secretary of Defense shall transmit, by no later than June 1, 1991, an estimate of the fair market value, as of January 1, 1991, of the improvements made by the United States at facilities at each such installation.

(2) For purposes of this section:

(A) The term "fair market value of the improvements" means the value of improvements determined by the Secretary on the basis of their highest use.

(B) The term "improvements" includes new construction of facilities and all additions, improvements, modifications, or renovations made to existing facilities or to real property, with-

out regard to whether they were carried out with appropriated or nonappropriated funds.

(c) ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL ACCOUNT.—(1) There is established on the books of the Treasury a special account to be known as the "Department of Defense Overseas Military Facility Investment Recovery Account". Except as provided in subsection (d), amounts paid to the United States, pursuant to any treaty, status of forces agreement, or other international agreement to which the United States is a party, for the residual value of real property or improvements to real property used by civilian or military personnel of the Department of Defense shall be deposited into such account.

(2) Money deposited in the Department of Defense Overseas Military Facility Investment Recovery Account shall be available to the Secretary of Defense for payment, as provided in appropriation Acts, of costs incurred by the Department of Defense in connection with—

(A) facility maintenance and repair and environmental restoration at military installations in the United States; and

(B) facility maintenance and repair and compliance with applicable environmental laws at military installations outside the United States that the Secretary anticipates will be occupied by the Armed Forces for a long period.

(3) Funds in the Department of Defense Overseas Facility Investment Recovery Account shall remain available until expended.

(d) AMOUNTS CORRESPONDING TO THE VALUE OF PROPERTY PURCHASED WITH NONAPPROPRIATED FUNDS.—(1) In the case of a payment referred to in subsection (c)(1) for the residual value of real property or improvements at an overseas military facility, the portion of the payment that is equal to the depreciated value of the investment made with nonappropriated funds shall be deposited in the reserve account established under section 204(b)(4)(C) of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act. The Secretary may use amounts in the account (in such an aggregate amount as is provided in advance by appropriation Acts) for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, or improving commissary stores and nonappropriated fund instrumentalities.

(2) As used in this subsection:

(A) The term 'nonappropriated funds' means funds received from—

(i) the adjustment of, or surcharge on, selling prices at commissary stores fixed under section 2685 of title 10, United States Code; or

(ii) a nonappropriated fund instrumentality.

(B) The term 'nonappropriated fund instrumentality' means an instrumentality of the United States under the jurisdiction of the Armed Forces (including the Army and Air Force Exchange Service, the Navy Resale and Services Support Office, and the Marine Corps exchanges) which is conducted for the comfort, pleasure, contentment, or physical or mental improvement of members of the Armed Forces.

(e) NEGOTIATIONS FOR PAYMENTS-IN-KIND.—Before the Secretary of Defense enters into negotiations with a host country regarding the acceptance by the United States of any payment-in-

kind in connection with the release to the host country of improvements made by the United States at military installations in the host country, the Secretary shall submit a written notice to the congressional defense committees containing a justification for entering into negotiations for payments-in-kind with the host country and the types of benefit options to be pursued by the Secretary in the negotiations.

(f) REPORT ON STATUS AND USE OF SPECIAL ACCOUNT.—Not later than January 15 of each year, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the operations of the Department of Defense Overseas Military Facility Investment Recovery Account during the preceding fiscal year and proposed uses of funds in the special account during the next fiscal year. The report shall include the following:

(1) The amount of each deposit in the account during the preceding fiscal year, and the source of the amount.

(2) The balance in the account at the end of that fiscal year.

(3) The amounts expended from the account by each military department during that fiscal year.

(4) With respect to each military installation for which money was deposited in the account as a result of the release of real property or improvements of the installation to a host country during that fiscal year—

(A) the total amount of the investment of the United States in the installation, expressed in terms of constant dollars of that fiscal year;

(B) the depreciated value (as determined by the Secretary of a military department under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense) of the real property and improvements that were released; and

(C) the explanation of the Secretary for any difference between the benefits received by the United States for the real property and improvements and the depreciated value (as so determined) of that real property and improvements.

(5) A list identifying all military installations outside the United States for which the Secretary proposes to make expenditures from the Department of Defense Overseas Facility Investment Recovery Account under subsection (c)(2)(B) during the next fiscal year and specifying the amount of the proposed expenditures for each identified military installation.

(6) A description of the purposes for which the expenditures proposed under paragraph (5) will be made and the need for such expenditures.

SEC. 2922. MODIFICATION OF THE CONTENT OF BIANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON ALTERNATIVE UTILIZATION OF MILITARY FACILITIES

(a) USES OF FACILITIES.—Section 2819(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1989 (Public Law 100-456; 102 Stat. 2119; 10 U.S.C. 2391 note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking out "minimum security facilities for nonviolent prisoners" and inserting in lieu thereof "Federal confinement or correctional facilities including shock incarceration facilities";

(2) by striking out "and" at the end of paragraph (3);

(3) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5); and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph (4):

"(4) identify those facilities, or parts of facilities, that could be effectively utilized or renovated to meet the needs of States and local jurisdictions for confinement or correctional facilities; and".

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect with respect to the first report required to be submitted under section 2819 the National Defense Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1989, after September 30, 1990.

SEC. 2923. FUNDING FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS SCHEDULED FOR CLOSURE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Defense Base Closure Account for fiscal year 1991, in addition to any other funds authorized to be appropriated to that account for that fiscal year, the sum of $100,000,000. Amounts appropriated to that account pursuant to the preceding sentence shall be available only for activities for the purpose of environmental restoration at military installations closed or realigned under title II of Public Law 100–526, as authorized under section 204(a)(3) of that title.

(b) EXCLUSIVE SOURCE OF FUNDING.—(1) Section 207 of Public Law 100–526 is amended by adding at the end the following:

[Amendment omitted]

(c) TASK FORCE REPORT.—(1) Not later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act [Nov. 5, 1990], the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report containing the findings and recommendations of the task force established under paragraph (2) concerning—

(A) ways to improve interagency coordination, within existing laws, regulations, and administrative policies, of environmental response actions at military installations (or portions of installations) that are being closed, or are scheduled to be closed, pursuant to title II of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (Public Law 100–526); and

(B) ways to consolidate and streamline, within existing laws and regulations, the practices, policies, and administrative procedures of relevant Federal and State agencies with respect to such environmental response actions so as to enable those actions to be carried out more expeditiously.

(2) There is hereby established an environmental response task force to make the findings and recommendations, and to prepare the report, required by paragraph (1). The task force shall consist of the following (or their designees):

(A) The Secretary of Defense, who shall be chairman of the task force.

(B) The Attorney General.

(C) The Administrator of the General Services Administration.

(D) The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(E) The Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army.

(F) A representative of a State environmental protection agency, appointed by the head of the National Governors Association.

(G) A representative of a State attorney general's office, appointed by the head of the National Association of Attorney Generals.

(H) A representative of a public-interest environmental organization, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 2924. COMMUNITY PREFERENCE CONSIDERATION IN CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

In any process of selecting any military installation inside the United States for closure or realignment, the Secretary of Defense shall take such steps as are necessary to assure that special consideration and emphasis is given to any official statement from a unit of general local government adjacent to or within a military installation requesting the closure or realignment of such installation.

SEC. 2925. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BASE CLOSURE COMMISSION

(a) NORTON AIR FORCE BASE.—(1) Consistent with the recommendations of the Commission on Base Realignment and Closure, the Secretary of the Air Force may not relocate, until after September 30, 1995, any of the functions that were being carried out at the ballistics missile office at Norton Air Force Base, California, on the date on which the Secretary of Defense transmitted a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives as described in section 202(a)(1) of Public Law 100–526.

(2) This subsection shall take effect as of the date on which the report referred to in subsection (a) was transmitted to such Committees.

(b) GENERAL DIRECTIVE.—Consistent with the requirements of section 201 of Public Law 100–526, the Secretary of Defense shall direct each of the Secretaries of the military departments to take all actions necessary to carry out the recommendations of the Commission on Base Realignment and Closure and to take no action that is inconsistent with such recommendations.

SEC. 2926. CONTRACTS FOR CERTAIN ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION ACTIVITIES

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF MODEL PROGRAM.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act [Nov. 5, 1990], the Secretary of Defense shall establish a model program to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the base closure environmental restoration program.

(b) ADMINISTRATOR OF PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall designate the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Environment as the Administrator of the model program referred to in subsection (a). The Deputy Assistant Secretary shall report to the Secretary of Defense through the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition.

(c) APPLICABILITY.—This section shall apply to environmental restoration activities at installations selected by the Secretary pursuant to the provisions of subsection (d)(1).

(d) PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the model program, the Secretary of Defense shall:

(1) Designate for the model program two installations under his jurisdiction that have been designated for closure pursuant to the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (Public Law 100–526) and for which preliminary assessments, site inspections, and Environmental Impact Statements required by law or regulation have been completed. The Secretary shall designate only those installations which have satisfied the requirements of section 204 of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (Public Law 100–526).

(2) Compile a prequalification list of prospective contractors for solicitation and negotiation in accordance with the procedures set forth in title IX of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act (Public Law 92–582; 40 U.S.C. 541 et seq., as amended). Such contractors shall satisfy all applicable statutory and regulatory requirements. In addition, the contractor selected for one of the two installations under this program shall indemnify the Federal Government against all liabilities, claims, penalties, costs, and damages caused by (A) the contractor's breach of any term or provision of the contract; and (B) any negligent or willful act or omission of the contractor, its employees, or its subcontractors in the performance of the contract.

(3) Within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, solicit proposals from qualified contractors for response action (as defined under section 101 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601)) at the installations designated under paragraph (1). Such solicitations and proposals shall include the following:

(A) Proposals to perform response action. Such proposals shall include provisions for receiving the necessary authorizations or approvals of the response action by appropriate Federal, State, or local agencies.

(B) To the maximum extent possible, provisions offered by single prime contractors to perform all phases of the response action, using performance specifications supplied by the Secretary of Defense and including any safeguards the Secretary deems essential to avoid conflict of interest.

(4) Evaluate bids on the basis of price and other evaluation criteria.

(5) Subject to the availability of authorized and appropriated funds to the Department of Defense, make contract awards for response action within 120 days after the solicitation of proposals pursuant to paragraph (3) for the response action, or within 120 days after receipt of the necessary authorizations or approvals of the response action by appropriate Federal, State, or local agencies, whichever is later.

(e) APPLICATION OF SECTION 120 OF CERCLA.—Activities of the model program shall be carried out subject to, and in a manner consistent with, section 120 (relating to Federal facilities) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9620).

(f) EXPEDITED AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary shall, with the concurrence of the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, assure compliance with all applicable Federal statutes and regulations and, in addition, take all reasonable and appropriate measures to expedite all necessary administrative decisions, agreements, and concurrences.

(g) REPORT.—The Secretary of Defense shall include a description of the progress made during the preceding fiscal year in implementing and accomplishing the goals of this section within the annual report to Congress required by section 2706 of title 10, United States Code.

(h) APPLICABILITY OF EXISTING LAW.—Nothing in this section affects or modifies, in any way, the obligations or liability of any person under other Federal or State law, including common law, with respect to the disposal or release of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants as defined under section 101 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601).

Appendix B

Section 2687, Title 10, United States Code

§ 2687. Base closures and realignments

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no action may be taken to effect or implement—

(1) the closure of any military installation at which at least 300 civilian personnel are authorized to be employed;

(2) any realignment with respect to any military installation referred to in paragraph (1) involving a reduction by more than 1,000, or by more than 50 percent, in the number of civilian personnel authorized to be employed at such military installation at the time the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the military department concerned notifies the Congress under subsection (b) of the Secretary's plan to close or realign such installation; or

(3) any construction, conversion, or rehabilitation at any military facility other than a military installation referred to in clause (1) or (2) which will or may be required as a result of the relocation of civilian personnel to such facility by reason of any closure or realignment to which clause (1) or (2) applies,

unless and until the provisions of subsection (b) are complied with.

(b) No action described in subsection (a) with respect to the closure of, or a realignment with respect to, any military installation referred to in such subsection may be taken unless and until—

(1) the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the military department concerned notifies the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, as part of an annual request for authorization of appropriations to such Committees, of the proposed closing or realignment and submits with the notification an evaluation of the fiscal, local economic, budgetary, environmental, strategic, and operational consequences of such closure or realignment; and

(2) a period of 30 legislative days or 60 calendar days, whichever is longer, expires following the day on which the notice and evaluation referred to in clause (1) have been submitted to such committees, during which period no irrevocable action may be taken to effect or implement the decision.

(c) This section shall not apply to the closure of a military installation, or a realignment with respect to a military installation, if the President certifies to the Congress that such closure or realignment must be implemented for reasons of national security or a military emergency.

(d)(1) After the expiration of the period of time provided for in subsection (b)(2) with respect to the closure or realignment of a military installation, funds which would otherwise be available to the Secretary to effect the closure or realignment of that installation may be used by him for such purpose.

(2) Nothing in this section restricts the authority of the Secretary to obtain architectural and engineering services under section 2807 of this title.

(e) In this section:

(1) The term "military installation" means a base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, including any leased facility, which is located within any of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, or Guam. Such term does not include any facility used primarily for civil works, rivers and harbors projects, or flood control projects.

(2) The term "civilian personnel" means direct-hire, permanent civilian employees of the Department of Defense.

(3) The term "realignment" includes any action which both reduces and relocates functions and civilian personnel positions, but does not include a reduction in force resulting from workload adjustments, reduced personnel or funding levels, skill imbalances, or other similar causes.

(4) The term "legislative day" means a day on which either House of Congress is in session.

Appendix C

Secretary of Defense Transmittal Memorandum

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-1000

12 MAR 1993

Honorable James Courter
Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Pursuant to Public Law 101-510 as amended, I hereby transmit, as an enclosure to this letter, a list of military installations inside the United States that I recommend for closure or realignment on the basis of the force structure plan and final criteria established under that law. Also enclosed is a summary of the selection process that resulted in the recommendation for each installation, with a justification for each recommendation.

I am recommending the following actions:

Major base closures	31
Major base realignments	12
Smaller base or activity closures, realignments, disestablishments, or relocations	122
Total recommendations	165

These recommendations support our national goals of maintaining military effectiveness while drawing down the force, reducing the deficit, and reinvesting in America.

Our overall base closure policy is an important part of this effort. The policy has five compelling characteristics:

- It saves money that would otherwise go to unnecessary overhead.
- It supports military effectiveness by reducing the competition for ever scarcer resources.
- It is fair and objective.
- It hits bases overseas harder than those at home.
- It supports the investment necessary to foster economic growth.

But as we implement the policy, we recognize a special obligation to the people -- military and civilian -- who won the cold war. We will meet that obligation.

SAVING TAXPAYER DOLLARS AND MAINTAINING MILITARY EFFECTIVENESS

Closing military bases worldwide saves taxpayer dollars; permits DoD to invest properly in the forces and bases it keeps in order to ensure their continued effectiveness; and frees up valuable defense assets (people, facilities and real estate) for productive private sector reuse.

The defense budget will decline by more than 40 percent in real terms from 1985 to 1997, and military personnel in the United States will be reduced by 30 percent. Base closures have lagged behind this overall drawdown. No bases were closed until two years ago, following decisions made in the 1988 and 1991 rounds of base closures. Under those two rounds, domestic base structure was reduced by only nine percent, measured by plant replacement value.

Plant replacement value is what it would cost to replace all the buildings, pavements, and utilities at a base. We measure our progress in terms of plant replacement value because it is a better measure of magnitude than simply counting large bases and small bases equally.

Failure to close bases in line with reductions in budgets and personnel constitutes a double hit: Resources are drained into bases we don't need, and therefore are not available to buy the things we do need.

THE PLANNED 1993 ROUND OF CLOSURES WILL SAVE $3.1 BILLION PER YEAR

The following table shows the costs and savings associated with the 1993 closures and realignments:

Net costs in FY 1994 through 1996	$1.7 billion
Net savings in FY 1997 through 1999	$5.7 billion
Net savings during implementation	$4.0 billion
Annual savings thereafter ($FY99)	$3.1 billion

The 1993 program, coupled with the previously approved 1988 and 1991 closures, will reduce the domestic base structure by about

15 percent (measured by replacement value). All three rounds of closures together, when complete in 1999, will produce $5.6 billion in annual recurring savings, measured in FY 1999 dollars.

BEING OBJECTIVE AND FAIR

Congress has given the Executive Branch extraordinary authority to close domestic bases, provided the Executive Branch follows the established rules strictly and keeps faith with the Congress.

This means using an objective, fair analytical process for closing bases that will withstand scrutiny by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, the General Accounting Office, Congress and the public. The process has worked well so far.

The Military Departments and Defense Agencies made their recommendations to me on February 22, 1993. The Joint Staff and the Office of the Secretary of Defense reviewed the recommendations and underlying analyses to ensure that the law and DoD policies were followed.

I am not recommending any base for closure that would conceivably be kept open under a revised force structure plan.

My recommendations are consistent with a six-year force structure plan. The plan DoD has used is the Bush Administration's "base force." The legal deadline for recommendations precluded us from making changes based on future force reductions not yet decided.

The "base force" has twelve active Army divisions; we will have room to station all of them. It has twelve carriers; we will have room to berth all of them. It has 1098 active Air Force fighters; we will have room to beddown all of them.

Unless the force structure is increased above the "base force," we will have all the bases we need.

I am confident, therefore, that future changes will decrease force structure, and will require more, not fewer, base closures than those I will recommend at this time.

While the recommendations stand on their own merits, it is important to note two additional points. First, with respect to maintenance depots, there was not sufficient time for the Office of

the Secretary of Defense to review all potential interservicing possibilities. I suggest that the Commission examine those possibilities. Second, some installations host non-defense government activities, and it was not possible to evaluate fully the net impact of the recommendations on those activities. I suggest that the Commission devote some attention to those potential impacts.

CONSIDERING REGIONAL IMPACTS CAREFULLY

I have carefully considered the regional economic impacts of these necessary, yet tough, closure decisions. In looking at the regional impacts, I considered the cumulative economic impact of previously approved closures and the ones I am recommending. I am concerned not only about the impacts at bases on our 1993 closure list, but also about the effects at bases closed by earlier rounds.

REDUCING OVERSEAS BASES EVEN MORE

DoD is reducing its military forces and its overseas base structure much more than in the U.S.

DoD has, to date, announced it will end or reduce its operations overseas at sites accounting for 28 percent of replacement value.

Our plan is to reduce the replacement value of the overseas base structure by 35-40% as we complete our reduction in personnel stationed overseas to about 200,000.

DoD base spending overseas will also decline dramatically, both because of troop reductions and because Japan and Korea are paying an increasing share of the costs of stationing U.S. forces there.

While DoD will continue to reduce its forward deployed forces, those forces have played a fundamental role in regions vital to the national interest. Permanently stationing and periodically deploying forces overseas have been key to averting crises and preventing war. They show our commitment, lend credibility to our alliances, enhance regional stability, provide crisis response capability, and promote U.S. influence and access throughout the world.

SUPPORTING THE REINVESTMENT NECESSARY TO RESTORE ECONOMIC GROWTH

Closing domestic bases and reducing DoD's weapons and equipment purchases are critical elements of a balanced defense drawdown -- one which will preserve a fully capable, albeit smaller, military.

Nationally, the drawdown in defense spending does not pose any extraordinary problems for the economy. The economic impact of the planned drawdown is actually smaller than the impacts after the Korean and Vietnam wars. However, the impacts are substantial in regions where the local economy depends heavily on defense spending.

There are three ways DoD can help support economic growth: investing in people, investing in industry, and investing in communities.

Investing in People

DoD can help support economic growth through a host of initiatives that will ease the transition for displaced workers (military, civilian and private sector):

o Military: DoD has a number of programs to ease the transition of military personnel into the civilian job market including separation bonuses, early retirement incentives, educational assistance, civil service employment preference and extended health benefits.

o Civilian: DoD eases the transition for the civilian work force through a number of programs including priority placement for other government jobs, out-placement referral for private sector jobs, joint participation with individual states in retraining programs, post-closure hiring preference with contractors, voluntary early retirement authority and separation pay incentives.

o Homeowners Assistance: DoD helps military and civilian homeowners who face a financial loss selling their homes when real estate values have declined as the result of a base closure decision.

o Private Sector: Many defense-related private employers have transition assistance programs for their employees who face layoffs. The Federal Government has a well-established role which

complements state and local government and private employer efforts, including initiatives under the Economic Dislocation and Worker Adjustment Assistance Act, the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act, the Employment Services Program, the unemployment insurance system, and the health benefits system. The Department of Defense is participating in the Interagency Task Force on Dislocated Workers to help focus additional attention on this critical area.

Investing in Industry

DoD can help support economic growth by promoting high-wage job growth through investment in dual-use technologies and by better integrating the commercial and military business sectors:

o Dual-use Technology: About $1 billion of FY 1993 DoD funds are for support of dual-use technologies.

o Industrial Base: DoD is looking to expand industry access to maintenance and overhaul work.

o Energy Conservation: DoD is encouraging energy conservation projects and is making such investments.

Investing in Communities

DoD can help support economic growth by promoting productive private sector reuse of base facilities and real estate no longer needed by defense.

History shows us that most local communities economically recover from base closures and actually end up better off, with more jobs and a more diverse economic base -- but in the past the recovery has been too slow and too costly.

DoD is developing a new reuse and reinvestment strategy with initiatives that will: close bases more quickly, thereby making them available for reuse more quickly; promote reuse opportunities, in concert with local community efforts; and, refocus DoD internally to consider, for the first time, the trade-offs between DoD needs and local community needs. The law gives me considerable authority to decide whether the land is sold or given away, and to whom it should go.

DoD's Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) spearheads the President's Economic Adjustment Committee which focuses Federal assistance programs on adversely affected communities. OEA also gives planning assistance grants to affected communities. In addition, DoD funds ($80 million in FY 1993) will help the Economic Development Administration to assist communities.

DoD wants to ensure, wherever possible, that environmental cleanup is not a barrier to economic recovery. DoD has spent and will continue to spend significant defense resources on environmental restoration, but we will need help from Congress and the Environmental Protection Agency to streamline the process.

Lastly, we will create, in coordination with other Cabinet agencies, a new community economic redevelopment fund to help communities most affected by base closures. The fund will be used as a catalyst to spur new economic growth, especially where recovery would be difficult. Funding will be provided by setting aside a portion of the net savings from base closures.

I have sent identical letters, with enclosures, to the Chairmen of the House and Senate Armed Services and Appropriations Committees, and published this letter, with enclosures, in the Federal Register.

Sincerely,

List of Enclosures and Tables:

Enclosure:

DoD recommendations pursuant to P.L. 101-510: List of the military installations inside the United States recommended for closure or realignment, with a summary of the selection process that resulted in the recommendation for each installation, and the justification for each recommendation.

Tables:

Table 1: 1988 and 1991 Closures and Realignments
Table 2: Cumulative Reductions of Domestic Bases

Appendix D

DoD Policy Memoranda

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- 1993 Base Realignments and Closures (BRAC 93) -- Policy, Procedures, Authorities and Responsibilities, May 5, 1992
- 1993 Base Realignments and Closures (BRAC 93) -- Redelegation of Authority, May 5, 1992
- Base Closure Policy Memorandum One, August 4, 1992
- Base Closure and Realignment Proposals in Support of Streamlining of Defense Depot Maintenance Activities, December 3, 1992
- Base Closure Policy Memorandum Two, December 4, 1992
- 1993 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC 93) Recommendations, December 9, 1992
- 1993 Base Closure and Realignment Selection Criteria, December 10, 1992
- Base Closure Cumulative Economic Impact, December 24, 1992
- Force Structure Plan for the Armed Forces for use in Base Closure and Realignment Process in 1993 (SECRET), January 19, 1993
- Base Closure and Realignment -- Additional Guidance, January 28, 1993

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

05 MAY 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARIES OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS
CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
UNDER SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING
ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE
COMPTROLLER
GENERAL COUNSEL
INSPECTOR GENERAL
DIRECTOR, OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION
ASSISTANTS TO THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT
DIRECTORS OF THE DEFENSE AGENCIES

SUBJECT: 1993 Base Realignments and Closures (BRAC 93)

Reducing the Department's unneeded physical plant through base closures and realignments is a top Defense priority. We have made good progress so far. I look to you, individually and collectively, to recommend further reductions consistent with DoD's planned force reductions.

We must begin the 1993 base realignment and closure process now. Significant reductions in our physical plant can only be achieved after careful studies involving not only structural change, but also operational and organizational change.

The attached establishes policy, procedures, authorities and responsibilities for selecting bases for realignment or closure under Public Law 101-510, as amended by Public Law 102-190. This guidance supersedes Deputy Secretary of Defense memoranda of October 25, 1990, and December 10, 1990.

Donald J. Atwood

Donald J. Atwood

Attachment

1993 BASE REALIGNMENTS AND CLOSURES (BRAC 93)

POLICY, PROCEDURES, AUTHORITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Purpose

The guidance herein establishes the policy, procedures, authorities and responsibilities for selecting bases for realignment or closure under Public Law 101-510, as amended by Public Law 102-190. The guidance supersedes Deputy Secretary of Defense memoranda of October 25, 1990, and December 10, 1990.

Background

Title XXIX, Part A of Public Law 101-510 established the exclusive procedures under which the Secretary of Defense may pursue realignment or closure of military installations with certain exceptions. The law established an independent Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission to review the Secretary's recommendations in calendar years 1991, 1993 and 1995.

Applicability

This guidance applies to those base realignment, closure and consolidation studies and recommendations which must, by law, be submitted to the 1993 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (the 1993 Commission) for review.

Exceptions

This guidance does not apply to actions which:

- Implement realignments or closures under Public Law 100-526, relating to the recommendations of the 1988 Defense Secretary's Commission on Base Realignment and Closure (the 1988 Commission);

- Implement realignments or closures under Public Law 101-510, relating to the recommendations of the 1991 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (the 1991 Commission);

- Study or implement realignments or closures to which Section 2687 of Title 10, United States Code, is not applicable;

- Reduce force structure unless the reduction results in a base closure or realignment subject to Public Law 101-510. Reductions in force structure may be made under this exception even if the units involved were designated to relocate to a receiving base by the 1988 or the 1991 Commission; or

o Impact any facilities used primarily for civil works, rivers and harbor projects, flood control, or other projects not under the primary jurisdiction or control of the Department of Defense.

Policy Guidance

Base realignment, closure or consolidation studies that could result in a recommendation for a base closure or realignment, other than actions covered by an exception above, must meet the following requirements:

o The studies must have as their basis the Force Structure Plan required by Section 2903 of Public Law 101-510;

o The recommendations must be based on the final criteria for selecting bases for closure and realignment required by that Section; and

o The studies must consider all military installations inside the United States (as defined in the law) on an equal footing, including bases recommended for partial closure, realignment, or designated to receive units or functions by the 1988 or 1991 Commissions.

DoD Components may propose changes to previously approved designated receiving base recommendations of the 1988 and 1991 commissions provided such changes are necessitated by revisions to force structure, mission or organization since the commission recommendation was made. Documentation for such changes must involve clear military value or significant savings, and be based on the final criteria

Comprehensive studies of your base structure may begin now using the selection criteria included in this memorandum and the force table in the Secretary of Defense's March 19, 1991, force structure plan. Your studies must be revalidated against the final selection criteria and the final force structure plan when promulgated.

Record Keeping

DoD Components shall, from the date of this memorandum, develop and keep:

o Descriptions of how base realignment and closure recommendations were made, including minutes of all deliberative meetings;

o Descriptions of how recommendations met the final selection criteria and were based on the final force structure plan;

o All data, information and analyses considered in making base realignment and closure recommendations; and

o Documentation for each recommendation to the Secretary of Defense to realign or close a military installation under this law.

Internal Controls

DoD Components must develop and implement an internal control plan for these base realignment, closure or consolidation studies to ensure the accuracy of data collection and analyses. At a minimum, these internal control plans should include:

o Uniform guidance defining data requirements and sources;

o Systems for verifying the accuracy of data at all levels of command;

o Documentation justifying changes made to data received from subordinate commands;

o Procedures to check the accuracy of the analyses made from the data; and

o An assessment by your auditors of the adequacy of your internal control plan.

Responsibilities

o Nominations: The FY 1992 Defense Authorization Act requires that all eight commissioners be nominated by the President no later than January 25, 1993, or the 1993 process will be terminated. The Assistant to the Secretary of Defense will handle all matters relating to the Secretary's recommendations to the President for appointments to the 1993 Commission. All inquiries from individuals interested in serving on the Commission should be referred to the Assistant to the Secretary.

o Commission Support: The Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition) (USD(A)) and the Director of Administration and Management will coordinate the Department's support to the 1993 Commission.

o Final Selection Criteria: The USD(A) in coordination with the Secretaries of the Military Departments, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and such other officials as may be appropriate, shall consider whether the final selection criteria developed in accordance with Public Law 101-510 should be amended. Proposed amendments to the selection criteria must be made in accordance with Public Law 101-510 and approved by the Secretary of Defense.

o Force Structure Plan: The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy (USD(P)), the USD(A), DoD Comptroller, and such other officials as may be appropriate, shall develop the force structure plan in accordance with Public Law 101-510, as amended, and submit it to the Secretary of Defense for approval. Pending issuance of the force structure plan by the Secretary of Defense, DoD components shall use the force table in the force structure plan promulgated by the Secretary of Defense on March 19, 1991.

o Additional Instructions: The USD(A) may issue such instructions as may be necessary: to implement these policies, procedures, authorities and responsibilities; to ensure timely submission of work products to the Secretary of Defense and to the 1993 Commission; and, to ensure consistency in application of the selection criteria, methodology and reports to the Secretary of Defense, the 1993 Commission and the Congress. The authority and duty of the Secretary of Defense to issue regulations under Title XXIX of Public Law 101-510 as amended are hereby delegated and assigned to the USD(A). The USD(A) should exercise that authority in coordination with other DoD officials as appropriate.

o Primary Point of Contact: The USD(A) shall be the primary point of contact for the Department of Defense with the 1993 Commission. Each DoD component shall designate to USD(A) one or more points of contact with the 1993 Commission. USD(A) shall establish procedures for interaction with the 1993 Commission similar to the procedures used to interact with the 1991 Commission.

o Internal Controls: The DoD Inspector General shall be available to assist the DoD Components in developing, implementing and evaluating internal control plans.

Submitting Recommendations

The Secretaries of the Military Departments, the Directors of the Defense Agencies, and the heads of other DoD Components shall (without delegation) submit their recommendations for base realignments or closures under this law to the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition) for appropriate processing and forwarding to the Secretary of Defense for approval.

The USD(A) shall issue a schedule to ensure submission of recommendations to the 1993 Commission by March 15, 1993, allowing adequate time for action by the Secretary of Defense.

Selection Criteria

The following selection criteria shall be used to begin base structure studies and to make base realignment and closure recommendations. Studies must be revalidated against the final selection criteria approved by the Secretary of Defense in the event that the final selection criteria differ from those set forth below.

In selecting military installations for closure or realignment, the Department of Defense, giving priority consideration to military value (the first four criteria below), will consider:

Military Value

1. The current and future mission requirements and the impact on operational readiness of the Department of Defense's total force.

2 The availability and condition of land, facilities and associated airspace at both the existing and potential receiving locations.

3. The ability to accommodate contingency, mobilization, and future total force requirements at both the existing and potential receiving locations.

4. The cost and manpower implications.

Return on Investment

5. The extent and timing of potential costs and savings, including the number of years, beginning with the date of completion of the closure or realignment, for the savings to exceed the costs.

Impacts

6. The economic impact on communities.

7. The ability of both the existing and potential receiving communities' infrastructure to support forces, missions and personnel.

8. The environmental impact.

ACQUISITION

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, DC 20301

May 5, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARIES OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS
CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
UNDER SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING
ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE
COMPTROLLER
GENERAL COUNSEL
INSPECTOR GENERAL
DIRECTOR, OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION
ASSISTANTS TO THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT
DIRECTORS OF THE DEFENSE AGENCIES

SUBJECT: 1993 Base Realignments and Closures (BRAC 93)

I hereby redelegate to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Production and Logistics all the authorities and responsibilities delegated to me by the Deputy Secretary of Defense memorandum of today's date titled, "1993 Base Realignments and Closures (BRAC 93)."

Don Yockey

Don Yockey

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, DC 20301-8000

PRODUCTION AND LOGISTICS

August 4, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARIES OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS
CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
UNDER SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING
ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE
COMPTROLLER
GENERAL COUNSEL
INSPECTOR GENERAL
DIRECTOR, OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION
ASSISTANTS TO THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT
DIRECTORS OF THE DEFENSE AGENCIES

SUBJECT: 1993 Base Closure Policy Memorandum One

Background

Deputy Secretary of Defense memorandum of May 5, 1992, (attached) established policy, procedures, authorities, and responsibilities for closing and realigning bases under Public Law (P.L.) 101-510, as amended by P.L. 102-190, for the 1993 base closure process (BRAC 93). The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition delegated USD(A) authorities and responsibilities to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Production and Logistics (ASD(P&L)) on May 5, 1992, (also attached). This memorandum is the first in a series of additional ASD(P&L) policy memoranda implementing the Deputy Secretary's BRAC 93 guidance. ASD(P&L) policy memoranda of January 7, February 13, March 7 and March 26, 1991, are hereby cancelled.

Cumulative Impacts on Installations

P.L. 101-510 stipulates that no action may be taken to carry out a closure or realignment that exceeds the thresholds set forth in the Act, until those actions have obtained final approval pursuant to the Act.

In determining whether the Act's numerical closure or realignment thresholds are met, independent actions that result in closures or realignments shall be considered separately. In other words, the cumulative impact of independent actions need not be considered when determining application of the Act. However, closure or realignment actions shall not be broken into smaller increments for the purpose of avoiding application of the Act. Subject to the foregoing, closure or realignment actions that do not exceed the numerical thresholds set forth in the Act may proceed outside the established BRAC 93 process. Questions whether or not proposed actions are independent should be referred to DoD Components' General Counsel.

Applicability of P.L.101-510

DoD Components must use a common date to determine P.L. 101-510 applicability. For BRAC 93, the common date will be September 30, 1992, the last quarter of actual data available for use in making BRAC 93 recommendations before March 15, 1993, reporting deadline.

Also, nonappropriated fund employees are not direct hire, permanent civilian employees of the Department of Defense, as defined by P.L. 101-510, and therefore should not be considered in determining applicability of the law.

Activities in Leased Space

DoD Component organizations located in leased space are subject to P.L. 101-510. Civilian personnel authorizations of organizations in leased space, which are part of an organization located on a nearby military installation or one within the same metropolitan statistical area (MSA), shall be considered part of the civilian personnel authorizations of that installation. Each DoD Component should aggregate the remaining civilian personnel authorizations of their organizations in leased space within a MSA and consider the aggregate to be a single installation for applying the numerical thresholds of P.L. 101-510. For the National Capital Region (NCR), the NCR, as defined by the National Capital Planning Act (40USC71), will be used as the MSA.

Categories of Bases

One of the first steps in evaluating the base structure for potential closures or realignments must involve grouping installations with like missions, capabilities, or attributes into categories, and when applicable, subcategories. Categorizing bases is the necessary link between the forces described in the Force Structure Plan and the base structure. Determining categories of bases is a DoD Component responsibility.

Capacity/Military Value Analyses

Another early evaluation step is determining whether each category/subcategory has potential excess capacity for the end state force levels contained in the Force Structure Plan. Should no excess capacity be found in a category/subcategory, there is no need to continue analyzing that portion of the base structure, unless there is a military value or other reason to continue the analysis. Bases in such categories/subcategories shall remain available as potential receivers of missions or functions.

Conversely, if you recommend a base for closure or realignment, your analysis must have considered all bases within that category/subcategory, as well as cross-category opportunities. If in applying the military value criteria, you find bases that are militarily/geographically unique or mission-essential (such that no other base could substitute for them) you may justify that fact and exclude these bases from further analysis.

Criteria Measures/Factors

DoD Components must develop and use one or more measures/factors for applying each of the final criteria to base structure analyses. While objective measures/factors are desirable, they will not always be possible to develop. Measures/factors may also vary for different categories of bases. DoD Components must describe the relationship between each measure/factor used and the final criteria in BRAC 93 documentation.

Cross-Category/Multi-Service Opportunities

DoD Components should continually look for cross-category opportunities, and cooperate with sister Services and Defense Agencies to pursue multi-service asset sharing or exchange, throughout the BRAC 93 process.

COBRA Cost Model

DoD Components must use the Cost of Base Realignment Actions (COBRA) cost model to calculate the costs, savings and return on investment of proposed closures and realignments. Dollar inputs to COBRA will be in FY 1994 constant dollars. The Army is executive agent for COBRA. Model improvements and documentation will be completed by October, 1992.

Data Certification

Section 2821(e)(3) of P.L. 102-190 amended P.L. 101-510 and required specified DoD personnel to certify to the best of their knowledge and belief that information provided to the Secretary of Defense or the 1993 Base Closure and Realignment Commission (the 1993 Commission) concerning the closure or realignment of a military installation is accurate and complete.

The Deputy Secretary's BRAC 93 memorandum requires DoD Components to establish an internal control plan to ensure the accuracy of data used in BRAC 93 analyses.

In view of the above, DoD components shall establish procedures and designate appropriate personnel to certify that data collected for use in BRAC 93 analyses is accurate and complete to the best of that person's knowledge and belief. DoD Components' certification procedures should be incorporated with the required internal control plan. Both are subject to audit by the General Accounting Office. Finally, Secretaries of the Military Departments, Directors of Defense Agencies, and heads of other DoD Components must certify to the Secretary of Defense that data used in making BRAC 93 recommendations to the Secretary are accurate and complete to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Information provided to the 1993 Commission pursuant to a request after March 15, 1993, must also be certified. However, ASD(P&L) involvement must be maintained, as ASD(P&L) has been designated the primary point of contact for DoD with the 1993 Commission. Also, DoD Component certification procedures must not result in lengthy delays in providing requested information. DoD Components must therefore establish special procedures to ensure not only that appropriate certifications are made by designated personnel, but also that responses to requests for information are timely, while allowing sufficient time for DoD Component headquarters and ASD(P&L) involvement.

Force Structure Plan

The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff should coordinate the Force Structure Plan required by the Deputy Secretary's BRAC 93 memorandum with the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Program Analysis and Evaluation, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs, and the General Counsel, in addition to the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, ASD(P&L), and DoD Comptroller.

Dissemination of Guidance

DoD Components shall disseminate the Deputy Secretary's guidance, this policy memorandum, and subsequent policy memoranda as widely as possible throughout their organizations.

Colin McMillan

Colin McMillan
Assistant Secretary of Defense
(Production and Logistics)

Attachments

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-1000

December 3, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR: SECRETARIES OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS
CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR ACQUISITION

SUBJECT: Base Closure and Realignment Proposals in Support of Streamlining of Defense Depot Maintenance Activities

To streamline defense depot maintenance activities and increase efficiency, the Secretaries of the Military Departments, in coordination with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, shall prepare integrated proposals, with cross-Service inputs, to streamline defense depot maintenance activities, for the Secretary of Defense's consideration for submission to the 1993 Base Closure and Realignment Commission under the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Title XXIX of Public Law 101-510). Such proposals shall be designed to support the following lead Military Department assignments for defense-wide depot maintenance:

Department of the Army lead	–	ground weapon systems and equipment
Department of the Navy lead	–	ships, other watercraft, and ship systems
Department of the Air Force lead	–	fixed and rotary wing aviation and aviation systems.

The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition may issue such instructions as may be necessary to implement this memorandum. Instructions to the Military Departments shall be issued through the Secretaries of the Military Departments.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, DC 20301-8000

PRODUCTION AND LOGISTICS

04 DEC 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARIES OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS
DIRECTORS OF THE DEFENSE AGENCIES
CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
UNDER SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING
ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE
COMPTROLLER
GENERAL COUNSEL
INSPECTOR GENERAL
DIRECTOR, OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION
ASSISTANTS TO THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

SUBJECT: Base Closure Policy Memorandum Two

Background

This memorandum is the second in a series of additional ASD(P&L) policy guidance implementing the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, and the Deputy Secretary's 1993 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC 93) guidance of May 5, 1992. ASD(P&L) Policy Memorandum One was dated August 4, 1992.

Military Treatment Facility (MTF) Analyses

The Secretaries of the Military Departments will be responsible for including Military Treatment Facilities (MTFs) in their BRAC 93 analyses. Nominations of the Military Departments of MTF closures or realignments will be reviewed by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs (ASD(HA)) and returned to the Secretaries of the Military Departments. The final recommendations of the Secretaries of the Military Departments to the Secretary of Defense will include the views of the ASD(HA), if different from those of the Secretaries of the Military Departments.

The Secretaries of the Military Departments and ASD(HA), working together through the Health Affairs Base Closure Joint Service Working Group, may also identify MTFs as candidates for closure or reduction, such as when multiple DoD health care delivery activities create overlapping catchment areas or when small beneficiary populations reside within areas where more cost effective alternatives should be considered. Working group recommendations will be forwarded to the Secretaries of the Military Departments for inclusion in their final recommendations as appropriate. If the Secretary of a Military Department disagrees with a closure recommendation forwarded by the Health Affairs Base Closure Joint Service Working Group, the Secretary shall forward the Group's recommendation with the Secretary's reason for disagreeing, to the Secretary of Defense.

Return on Investment (ROI)

Return on investment must be calculated, considered and reported with DoD Components' justifications for each recommended closure or realignment package. All costs and savings attributable over time to a closure or realignment package, subject to the below guidance, should be calculated, including costs or savings at receiving locations. Costs or savings elements that are identified, but determined to be insignificant, need not be calculated. However, DoD Component records should indicate that determination.

The Cost of Base Realignment Actions (COBRA) model calculates return on investment. ASD(P&L) Policy Memorandum One required the Military Departments and Defense Agencies to use the current COBRA version (4.0), in order to ensure consistency in methodology. Although the model does not produce budget quality data, it uses standard cost factors and algorithms to estimate costs and savings over time.

We recognize that Military Department and Defense Agency planning and accounting mechanisms are sufficiently different to warrant Department/Agency specific standard cost factors in the COBRA model. DoD Component documentation must justify the use of such cost factors.

Attachment 1 provides additional guidance on the COBRA model and return on investment calculations for those rare instances when it is impossible to use the COBRA model for calculations.

Specific instructions follow for the calculation of health care costs, unemployment costs, Homeowners Assistance Program and environmental costs, and savings for input to the COBRA model.

o Health Care Costs

oo CHAMPUS Costs Base closures and realignments can have an impact on CHAMPUS costs DoD-wide. These net cost impacts must be included in analyses of closures or realignments involving Military Treatment Facilities.

oo Medicare Costs Medicare costs will not be included in DoD Component cost analyses. The Medicare program consists of Part A (hospital and related costs) and Part B (supplemental costs). Part A is financed by Medicare payroll taxes. The only appropriated funds used to support Medicare are those portions of the Part B costs that exceed the monthly premiums paid by the members/beneficiaries. Therefore, total Medicare appropriations will not significantly change return on investment calculations.

o Unemployment Costs The Military Departments and Defense Agencies annually budget unemployment contributions to the Federal Employees Compensation Account for DoD military and civilian employees. DoD Components should include the contributions attributable to closures and realignments in their cost calculations.

o Homeowners Assistance Program (HAP) The Secretary of the Army will provide each Military Department and Defense Agency with a list of installations that have a reasonable probability of having a HAP program approved, should the installation be selected for closure or realignment. HAP costs will be included for each of the installations so identified by the Secretary of the Army.

o Environmental Restoration Costs Environmental Restoration costs at closing bases are not to be considered in cost of closure calculations. DoD has a legal obligation for environmental restoration regardless of whether a base is closed or realigned. Where closing or realigning installations have unique contamination problems requiring environmental restoration, these will be considered as a potential limitation on near-term community reuse of the installation.

o Environmental Compliance Costs Environmental compliance costs can be a factor in a base closure or realignment decision. Costs associated with bringing existing practices into compliance with environmental rules and regulations can potentially be avoided when the base closes. Environmental compliance costs may be incurred at receiving locations also, and therefore will be estimated.

o Land Value Given existing statute and practice regarding the disposal of real property, especially public benefit transfers, land and facilities value may not always be realized. In cases where some proceeds can be expected, Military Departments and Defense Agencies must estimate the amount to be received for such real property. Estimated land and facility value will generally be based on the anticipated highest and best use for the land and facilities, assuming appropriate zoning, unless readily available information indicates that zoning is likely to be more restrictive. Where installations have unique contamination problems, a portion of the installation may have to be segregated from disposal so that community reuse may proceed on the balance. Estimated value should be adjusted: for any such parceling, including discounting proceeds when sale of contaminated property is possible only after cleanup is complete; for reduced prices where property is likely to be sold for restricted uses; or, when significant public benefit discount transfers are anticipated.

o Force Structure Savings The savings associated with force structure drawdowns shall not be included in the return on investment calculations. While decreased force structure will often be the underlying reason for recommending base closures or realignments, the savings associated with closing bases should be founded on the elimination of base operating support (BOS), infrastructure and related costs.

o Military Construction Military Departments and Defense Agencies will describe anticipated construction requirements (barracks square feet, etc.) to implement a BRAC recommendation and not actual projects. These requirements only become projects during the implementation phase after the Commission meets and after installation site surveys are conducted and formal project documents (DD 1391s) are prepared.

o Construction Cost Avoidances Closing and realigning bases can result in construction cost avoidances. Cost avoidances should include FY94-99 programmed military and family housing construction that can be avoided at the closing or realigning base, other than new-mission construction.

COBRA Model Assumptions

The following statements clarify certain cost assumptions written into the COBRA model:

o Local Moves. Moves of less than 50 miles will not incur PCS moving costs.

o Priority Placement System Costs. Forty-one percent of all employees placed in other jobs through the DoD Priority Placement Program will be relocated at government expense (based on historical data).

o Students. For the purposes of return on investment calculations, relocation of students will only impact the COBRA model's calculation of overhead costs, and as appropriate, estimates of military construction requirements.

Economic Impacts

Attachment 2 provides guidance on the calculation of economic impact on closing, realigning and receiving communities.

Environmental Impacts

Attachment 3 provides guidance on documenting environmental impact considerations at closing, realigning and receiving locations.

For environmental impact considerations, there is no need to undertake new environmental studies. DoD Components may use all available environmental information regardless of when, how or for what purpose it was collected. If a DoD Component should choose to undertake a new environmental study, the study must collect the same information from all bases in the DoD Component's base structure, unless the study is designed to fill gaps in information so that all bases can be treated equally. Attachment 3 provides a sample of the reporting format used to summarize the environmental consequences of closure or realignment of an installation.

Receiving Bases

DoD Components must identify receiving bases for large units or activities, including tenants which are to be relocated from closing or realigning bases. The COBRA model will calculate the costs for relocating such units or activities. DoD Components do not need to identify specific receiving bases for units or tenants with less than 100 civilian/military employees. Finding homes for these activities can be left to execution. However, DoD Components should establish a generic "base x" within the COBRA model to act as the surrogate receiving base for the aggregation of these smaller units or activities, in order to ensure completeness of cost and savings calculations.

Reserve Enclaves

On each base designated for closure or realignment the future of guard and reserve units of all Military Departments residing on or receiving support from that base must be considered. Once a decision has been made to include an enclave or relocate guard and reserve units, the effected unit identifications must be included in the DoD Component's recommendations to the Secretary of Defense. Military construction and repair costs of fitting out an enclave for reserve component or guard use will be estimated.

Community Preference

Military Departments and Defense Agencies must document the receipt of valid requests received under section 2924 of P.L. 101-510 and document the steps taken to give them special consideration. Such documentation is subject to review by the General Accounting Office, the Commission and the Congress.

Release of Information

Public Law 101-510, as amended, established the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission to review the Secretary of Defense's recommendations for the closure or realignment of military installations and to conduct public hearings on the recommendations. Unless specifically required by law, data used by the DoD Components to analyze and evaluate military installations will not be released until the Secretary's recommendations have been forwarded to the Commission.

The General Accounting Office (GAO), however, has a special role in assisting the Commission in its review and analysis of the Secretary's recommendations and must also prepare a report detailing the Secretary's selection process. As such, the GAO will be provided, upon request, with as much information as possible without compromising the deliberative process. The Military Departments and Defense Agencies must keep records of all data provided to the GAO.

Actions With Multiple Installation Impacts

This expands the policy guidance on cumulative impacts on installations previously provided in ASD(P&L) Policy Memorandum One.

As the DoD Components review their base structure or conduct functional studies with base closure or realignment impacts, a determination must be made as to whether a review or study impacting more than one installation should be considered a single action under P.L. 101-510. To be considered a single action, the review or study must:

(1) Result in the closure or realignment of at least one installation which would trigger the numerical thresholds of P.L. 101-510; and

(2) Involve inextricably linked elements, in that failure to proceed with any one element of the action would require reevaluation of the entire action.

Reporting Formats

Attachment 4 describes the reporting formats for: (1) the anticipated DoD report to the Commission, and (2) Military Department and Defense Agency justifications for their March 15, 1993, closure and realignment recommendations.

Colin McMillan

Attachments
1. Return on Investment Calculations
2. Economic Impact Calculations
3. Environmental Impact Considerations
4. Report Format

Return on Investment Calculations (COBRA Alternative)

In those rare instances when use of the COBRA model is not possible, Return on Investment can be calculated as follows:

1) Array all the calculated costs and savings by fiscal year for the closure or realignment option. Costs and savings should be arrayed uninflated for 20 years.

2) Discount each year of the net costs or savings using a 10 percent discount rate.

3) Determine the fiscal year the closure or realignment is completed. The year of the closure is defined as the year in which the majority of personnel have left, and the mission and functions cease to be performed at the installation. For these calculations, a closure or realignment can be considered complete even if the installation is in caretaker status.

4) Count the number of years, after the year of completion, it takes for the net present value to reach zero or become negative. This number is the return on investment years.

5) Sum the discounted net costs/savings for the 20-year period. This sum is the 20-year net present value.

OMB Circular A-94 applies to these calculations, in general, by specifying a 10 percent discount rate and zero percent inflation.

Exceptions to the above guidance will be considered on a case by case basis by ASD(P&L) if warranted.

Attachment 1

Economic Impact Calculations

Economic impact on communities will be measured by the direct and indirect effect on employment at closing and realigning bases, as well as at receiving locations.

The Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) will design and update computer spreadsheets with the appropriate multipliers to measure indirect economic impacts.

The Military Departments and Defense Agencies will be responsible for determining changes in military, civilian and contractor employment at each base. Only contractor personnel employed on the base, or in the immediate vicinity, which support on-base activities will be considered. This is the direct employment impact. The OEA spreadsheets have a place for entry of this data which will be a Military Department and Defense Agency responsibility. Once entered, the computerized spreadsheet will calculate the economic impact (the direct and indirect effect on employment) of the closure or realignment for each affected installation. The military and DoD civilian data used for calculating the economic impact must be the same as used in the COBRA model.

Attachment 2

SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

RESULTING FROM CLOSURE/REALIGNMENT ACTION AT:

_____ _____

Installation Name Location

(Provide a summary statement and status for the following environmental attributes at each installation affected by the closure/realignment action, including receiving installations. These key environmental attributes are not meant to be all inclusive. Others may be added as appropriate.)

- Threatened or Endangered Species
- Wetlands
- Historic or archeological sites
- Pollution Control
- Hazardous Materials/Wastes
- Land Use and Airspace Implications
- Programmed Environmental Costs/Cost Avoidances

Attachment 3

Department of Defense
Base Closure and Realignment
Report to the Commission

Executive Summary (Volume I)

1.	1993 Base Closure Procedures	P&L
2.	Force Structure Summary - Unclassified	Joint Staff
3.	Final Criteria	P&L
4.	Compilation of Recommendations	P&L
5.	Implementation	P&L

Appendices

i.	Public Law 101-510 (as amended)	P&L
ii.	Section 2687, Title 10, US Code	P&L
iii.	DoD Policy Memoranda	P&L
iv.	Base Structure Summary	P&L
v.	History of Base Closures	P&L
vi.	Index of Affected Bases & Personnel Impacts	P&L

Force Structure Plan (classified) (Volume II) — Joint Staff

Department of the Army Analyses and Recommendations (Volume III) — Army

1. Executive Summary
2. Statement of Purpose
3. Service Projected Force Structure
4. Service Process
5. Description of Analyses
6. Recommendations (see attached format)
7. Budget Impacts
8. Classified Appendices (if required)

Department of the Navy Analyses and Recommendations (Volume IV) — Navy & Marine Corps

1. Executive Summary
2. Statement of Purpose
3. Service Projected Force Structure
4. Service Process
5. Description of Analyses
6. Recommendations (see attached format)
7. Budget Impacts
8. Classified Appendices (if required)

Department of the Air Force Analyses and Recommendations (Volume V) — Air Force

1. Executive Summary
2. Statement of Purpose
3. Service Projected Force Structure
4. Service Process
5. Description of Analyses
6. Recommendations (see attached format)
7. Budget Impacts
8. Classified Appendices (if required)

Defense Agencies Analyses and Recommendations (Volume VI) — Defense Agencies

1. Executive Summary
2. Statement of Purpose
3. Agency Projected Force Structure
4. Agency Process
5. Description of Analyses
6. Recommendations (see attached format)
7. Budget Impacts
8. Classified Appendices (if required)

Attachment 4

Name of Recommendation
(e g., John Q. Public Naval Air Facility, [State])

Recommendation: Describe what is to be closed and/or realigned; units, functions or organizations that will be eliminated or moved; identify the receiving installations, if applicable; and describe units functions or organizations that will remain on the base, if applicable.

Justification: Explain the reasons for the recommendation: i.e., force structure reductions, mission transfer, consolidation or elimination, excess capacity, etc., as applicable.

Impact: Describe the impact the recommendation will have on the local community's economy in terms of direct and indirect employment loss. Also include an estimate of the cost of implementing the recommendation and expected annual savings after implementation.

Attachment to Attachment 4

PRODUCTION AND LOGISTICS

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, DC 20301-8000
December 9, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARIES OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS
CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
UNDER SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING
ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE
COMPTROLLER
GENERAL COUNSEL
INSPECTOR GENERAL
DIRECTOR, OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION
ASSISTANTS TO THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT
DIRECTORS OF THE DEFENSE AGENCIES

SUBJECT: 1993 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC 93) Recommendations

The Secretaries of the Military Departments and other DoD Components shall submit their recommendations for base realignments or closures under Public Law 101-510 to the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Production and Logistics) by 8:00am on February 22, 1993.

ASD(P&L) will process and forward the recommendations to the Secretary of Defense for approval. Recommendations should be submitted in the format described in ASD(P&L) Base Closure Policy Memorandum Two.

Colin McMillen

Colin McMillen

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

10 December 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARIES OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS
CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
UNDER SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING
ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE
COMPTROLLER
GENERAL COUNSEL
INSPECTOR GENERAL
DIRECTOR, OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION
ASSISTANTS TO THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT
DIRECTORS OF THE DEFENSE AGENCIES

SUBJECT: 1993 Base Closure and Realignment Selection Criteria

The attached 1993 Base Closure and Realignment (BRAC 93) Selection Criteria, required by Section 2903(b) of P.L. 101-510, form the basis, along with the force structure plan, of the base closure and realignment process. DoD components shall use these criteria in the base structure analysis to nominate BRAC 93 closure or realignment candidates. The criteria will also be used by the 1993 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission in their review of the Department of Defense final recommendations.

D J Atwood

Attachment

Department of Defense Final Criteria for Closing and Realigning Military Installations Inside the United States

In selecting military installations for closure or realignment, the Department of Defense, giving priority consideration to military value (the first four criteria below), will consider:

Military Value

1. The current and future mission requirements and the impact on operational readiness of the Department of Defense's total force.

2. The availability and condition of land, facilities and associated airspace at both the existing and potential receiving locations.

3. The ability to accommodate contingency, mobilization, and future total force requirements at both the existing and potential receiving locations.

4. The cost and manpower implications.

Return on Investment

5. The extent and timing of potential costs and savings, including the number of years, beginning with the date of completion of the closure or realignment, for the savings to exceed the costs.

Impacts

6. The economic impact on communities.

7. The ability of both the existing and potential receiving communities' infrastructure to support forces, missions and personnel.

8. The environmental impact.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, DC 20301-8000

December 24, 1992

PRODUCTION AND LOGISTICS

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY (INSTALLATIONS, LOGISTICS AND ENVIRONMENT)
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY (INSTALLATIONS AND ENVIRONMENT)
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE (INSTALLATIONS)

SUBJECT: Base Closure Cumulative Economic Impact

Base Closure Policy Memorandum Two included guidance on the calculation of economic impact at closing, realigning or receiving bases during the 1993 round of base closures (BRAC 93). Specifically, the Military Departments and Defense Agencies are responsible for determining changes in military, civilian and contractor employment at each base recommended for closure, realignment or as a receiving base, and entering this data into the economic impact spreadsheet supplied by the Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA).

To ensure that the impact of previous closures and realignments are reflected in cumulative economic impact considerations, data must also be entered for closed, realigned or gaining bases identified during BRAC 88 and BRAC 91. This information should be readily available in your BRAC 91 economic impact spreadsheet printouts. Any adjustments to previous BRAC 88 or BRAC 91 actions necessitated by BRAC 93 recommendations should also be made on the spreadsheets (i.e., personnel now going to Base "Y" instead of Base "X", etc).

We will combine Department/Agency spreadsheets to determine DoD-wide cumulative economic impact within each defined geographic area.

If you have any questions please contact Mr. Dom Miglionico at 697-8050.

David J. Berteau
Principal Deputy

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-8000

PRODUCTION AND LOGISTICS

JAN 28 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY (INSTALLATIONS, LOGISTICS AND ENVIRONMENT)
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY (INSTALLATIONS AND ENVIRONMENT)
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE (INSTALLATIONS)
DIRECTORS OF THE DEFENSE AGENCIES

SUBJECT: Base Closure and Realignment--Additional Guidance

As we go through the final weeks of preparation before presenting a list of closure candidates to the Secretary, I want to review a few remaining details for your submissions which are due on February 22, 1993,

- We will need 5 hard copies of your unclassified section and 5 copies of your classified submission (if required) of the final report (refer to ASD(P&L) Base Closure Policy Memorandum Two, attachment 4). We will need additional copies in March for distribution to the Commission, Congress, the GAO, etc.

- Your "Recommendation" pages need not necessarily be limited to one page. The importance your "one-page" recommendations and justifications will play in this process cannot be over emphasized, especially the recommendations, which must be complete. Therefore, the ability to withstand public and Commission scrutiny overrides the desire for brevity. Although they are part of your final report, we will also need your "Recommendation" pages on a 5 1/4" or 3 1/2" floppy disk in WordPerfect 5.0 or 5.1.

- We will need a copy of the COBRA Personnel Movement Report (refer to page 125, COBRA User's Manual) for each base in your closure/realignment scenarios.

- We will need a printout and computer disk of your economic impact spreadsheets for your BRAC 93 recommendations.

- We will also need the number of military, civilian, and estimated Base Operating Support contractor employees on board each of your BRAC 88 and BRAC 91 closures and realignments as of June 30, 1991. This information will be used to calculate DoD-wide cumulative impact by OASD(P&L). Refer to ASD(P&L) memorandum of December 24, 1992.

- The above data and information is all due February 22, 1993.

Based on our review of the new OMB Circular A-94 (October 29, 1992) the discount rate for COBRA Return on Investment Calculations has been changed to 7 percent vice 10 percent. Please make this change to the COBRA standard factors file and note the change in your copy of Base Closure Policy Memorandum Two, dated December 4, 1992. Also, since the COBRA model is being continually refined, please delete any references to "version 4.0" in the memorandum.

Finally, I want to take this opportunity to thank you and your staffs for all your support and hard work during this BRAC 93 process.

David J. Berteau
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary
of Defense (Production and Logistics)

Appendix E

DoD Base Structure - Summary of Domestic and Overseas Reductions

Table 1A - Major Domestic Closures

	U.S. Bases	BRAC 88	BRAC 91	BRAC 93	Bases Remaining	Reduction
Army	109	-7	-4	-2	96	12%
Navy/USMC	168	-4	-9	-23	132	21%
Air Force	206	-5	-13	-4	184	11%
Defense Agencies	12	0	0	-2	10	17%
Totals	495	-16	-26	-31	422	15%

Table 1B - Major Domestic Realignments

	BRAC 88	BRAC 91	BRAC 93	Bases Affected
Army	10	5	4	19
Navy/USMC	1	12	5	18
Air Force	0	2	3	5
Defense Agencies	0	0	0	0
Totals	11	19	12	42

Table 1C - Summary of Domestic Plant Replacement Value (PRV) Reductions ($Billions)

	FY91	BRAC 88/91	BRAC 93	PRV Remaining	Reduction
Army	151.9	-14.9	-3.7	133.3	12%
Navy/USMC	170.6	-10.7	-17.8	142.1	17%
Air Force	160.5	-19.2	-7.6	133.7	17%
Totals	483.0	-44.8	-29.1	409.1	15%

Note: Plant replacement value is what it would cost to replace all the buildings, pavements, and utilities at a base. DoD measures progress in terms of plant replacement value because it is a better measure of the magnitude of reductions in infrastructure than simply counting large bases and small bases equally.

Table 2A - Base Structure - Summary of Actions to End or Reduce Operations Overseas

(Number of Sites)

	FY 91	Announced to Date	Remaining	Reduction
Europe				
Army	847	440	407	52%
Navy/USMC	85	24	61	28%
Air Force	470	185	285	39%
Pacific/East Asia				
Army	112	18	94	16%
Navy/USMC	26	11	15	42%
Air Force	79	8	71	10%
Western Hemisphere/ Misc. Locations				
Army	15	13	2	87%
Navy/USMC	9	3	6	33%
Air Force	26	2	24	8%
Totals	1,669	704	965	42%

Table 2B - Base Structure - Summary of Overseas Reductions by Plant Replacement Value (PRV)

($Billions)

	FY 91	Announced to Date	Planned Thru FY 96	Total Reduction	Reduction
Army	53.9	17.9	6.0	23.9	44%
Navy/USMC	26.4	6.4	1.0	7.4	28%
Air Force	60.2	19.2	3.0	22.2	37%
Totals	140.5	43.5	10.0	53.5	38%

Appendix F

History of Base Closures

Background

In the early 1960s, under the direction of President Kennedy, Secretary of Defense McNamara developed and subsequently implemented the most extensive base realignment and closure program in the history of the United States. Hundreds of base closures and realignments took place during this period, and more than 60 major bases were closed. Criteria governing bases selected for closure were established primarily within the Office of the Secretary of Defense, with minimal consultation with the Military Departments or the Congress.

The Congress had not anticipated the broad extent of these actions, and their cumulative political impact was substantial. With very few exceptions, the closure actions were viewed negatively by the Congress.

Legislative History of Section 2687

In 1965, the Congress passed legislation setting up reporting requirements designed to involve itself in any DoD base closure program. The legislation was vetoed by President Johnson and the confrontation between the Executive and Legislative branches of government grew. Despite this situation, the Department of Defense was able to complete base realignments and closures routinely throughout the 1960s.

During the early 1970s, the Department found it increasingly difficult to realign or close installations due to repeated attempts by the Congress to regulate the base closure process and to limit or deny base closure funding. In 1976, the Military Construction Authorization Bill contained a provision prohibiting any base closure or reduction of more than 250 civilian employees until the Department had notified Congress of the proposed actions, assessed the personnel and economic impacts, followed the study provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and waited nine months. This bill was vetoed by President Ford and the Congressional veto override effort failed.

In 1977, however, President Carter approved legislation requiring the Department to notify Congress that a base is a candidate for reduction or closure; prepare local economic, environmental, and strategic consequence reports; and wait 60 days for Congress' response. The legislation was codified as Section 2687, Title 10, U.S. Code and is at Appendix B. Section 2687, coupled with the requirements of NEPA, effectively brought base closures to a halt.

The Next Decade

For the next decade after passage of Section 2687, all attempts at closing major installations met with failure, and even proposed movements of small military units were frustrated.

Given that situation, President Reagan's Administration began discussing with the Congress the development of a comprehensive proposal recommending base closures to Congress. The President's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control (The Grace Commission) included in its 1983 report a finding that economies could be made in the base structure. They recommended that a non-partisan, independent commission be established to study the base closure issue in a less constrained process and submit a list of closures. Nothing came of these early efforts.

The 1988 Base Closure Commission

In 1988, Secretary of Defense Carlucci recognized that the stalemate between the Executive Branch and Legislative Branch had to be broken. The Defense budget by 1988 had declined for three straight years from the 1985 peak of the Reagan Administration buildup and was predicted to decline further.

On May 3, 1988, Secretary Carlucci chartered the Defense Secretary's Commission on Base Realignment and Closure to recommend military bases within the United States for realignment and closure. Legislation subsequently passed by the Congress and enacted by the President (Public Law 100-526) endorsed this approach and provided relief from certain statutory provisions which were impediments to the completion of base closures.

Enactment of this legislation constitutes an agreement between the Legislative and the Executive Branches that improvement in the military basing structure could be a means of realizing savings in the defense budget, while not impairing the ability of the armed forces to carry out their missions.

The 1988 Commission's Recommendations

The 1988 Base Closure Commission issued its report in December of 1988. It recommended closing 86 military installations and realigning 13 installations. An additional 46 installations were designated for increases as units and activities relocated as a result of the recommended closures and realignments. A recap of the major 1988 base closures and realignments is at Table 1 of this Appendix.

The 1988 Commission was required to base its recommendations on the force structure anticipated in 1988, which was stable. Even so, they recommended the closure of about 3 percent of the domestic base structure.

Implementing the 1988 Commission's Recommendations

Secretary Carlucci was required by Public Law 100-526 to accept or reject the 1988 Commission's recommendations in their entirety. In January of 1989, he accepted all of the recommendations. The law provided Congress with the same opportunity and by May of 1989, the Congressional review period expired without the enactment of a joint resolution of disapproval. Consequently, the recommendations of the 1988 Commission now have the force of law.

DoD's planning, budgeting and implementation of the 1988 recommendations is on track. The closures and realignments were required to begin by January of 1990 and must be completed by October of 1995. DoD's comprehensive financial plan for these closures indicates that DoD will realize a net savings during implementation (FY 89-95) of over $300 million and annual savings of $700 million each year thereafter. These savings could be further enhanced if expected land sale proceeds of $1.1 billion are realized.

The January 1990 List of Candidates

The world situation was changing fast at the end of 1989 as DoD was preparing to send its revised FY 1991 Budget to the Congress. The Berlin wall had fallen, the Warsaw Pact was weakening, democracy was spreading throughout the region, and Soviet-U.S. relationships were improving worldwide.

It became clear that DoD's force structure and budget could decline dramatically over the next several years, in response to reduced tensions and threats worldwide. Base closures and realignments, therefore, became a part of each Military Department's budget strategy for balancing their base structure with their declining force structure.

The 1988 Commission, however, was a one-time Commission and without other changes to the public laws, closing bases meant using the very same Section 2687 procedures that had stopped base closures for over a decade.

Since it could take 1-2 years to complete the required base closure and environmental impact studies, the Secretary of Defense decided he had to get started. In this way, DoD could have some studies completed in time to submit to Congress with DoD's FY 1992/1993 Budget in January of 1991.

In January 1990, the Secretary announced a list of candidates for closures and realignments which began the 1-2 year required study process.

Public Law 101-510

Most of the January 1990 studies were never completed, for in November of 1990 Congress passed and the President signed Public Law 101-510 (see Appendix A). The law required that DoD begin its review of the base structure anew, without regard to the January 1990 list of candidates except when the study was below the numerical thresholds established by Public Law 101-510. The law established independent Presidential Commissions in 1991, 1993 and 1995 to review the Secretary of Defense's recommendations for base closures and realignments in those years.

The 1991 Base Closure Process

The first of the three Commissions to operate under the new law (P.L. 101-510) received Secretary of Defense Cheney's recommendations for base closures and realignments on April 12, 1991. Those recommendations were based on approved final selection criteria and a 6-year force structure plan as required by the law. By 1991, the Warsaw Pact had disintegrated and, therefore, DoD was planning on further force drawdowns.

Consequently, the Secretary of Defense recommended a significant base structure drawdown involving 31 major base closures and 48 realignments. The Commission accepted approximately 90 percent of those recommendations and in its report to the President of July 1991, recommended the closure of 27 major bases and the realignment of 48 others. A recap of the major 1991 base closures and realignments is at Table 1 of this Appendix.

Implementing the 1991 Commission's Recommendations

The President accepted all of the Commission's recommendations on July 11, 1991, and forwarded the Commission's report with his approval to the Congress. The Congressional review period established by P.L. 101-510 expired without enactment of a joint resolution of disapproval. Consequently, the recommendations of the 1991 Commission now have the force of law.

DoD's planning, budgeting and implementation of the 1991 recommendations are on track. The closures and realignments are required to begin by July of 1993 and must be completed by July of 1997. DoD's comprehensive financial plan for these closures indicates that DoD will realize a net savings during implementation (FY 92-97) of over $1.4 billion and annual savings of $1.4 million each year thereafter. These savings could be further enhanced if expected land sale proceeds of $1.7 billion are realized.

The 1993 Base Closure Process

The 1993 base closure process is described in detail in the body of this report.

Table 1 - BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT RECAP

Baseline: Base Structure Report (495-U.S. includes 10 territories and possessions)

1988 Commission

16 Closures

Chanute AFB, IL
Mather AFB, CA
Pease AFB, NH
George AFB, CA
Norton AFB, CA
Naval Station Brooklyn, NY
Phila Naval Hosp, PA
Naval Station Galveston, TX
Naval Station Lake Charles, LA
Presidio of San Francisco, CA
Fort Sheridan, IL
Jefferson Proving Ground, IN
Lexington Army Depot, KY
Army Material Tech Lab, MA
Fort Douglas, UT
Cameron Station, VA

11 Realignments

Naval Station Puget Sound, WA
Pueblo Army Depot, CO
Umatilla Army Depot, OR
Fort Dix, NJ
Fort Bliss, TX
Fort Meade, MD
Fort Monmouth, NJ
Fort Huachuca, AZ
Fort Holabird, MD
Fort Devens, MA
Fort McPherson, GA

1991 Commission

26 Closures

Fort Ben Harrison, IN
Fort Devens, MA
Fort Ord, CA
Sacramento Army Depot, CA
Hunters Point Annex, CA
Tustin MCAS, CA
Chase Field NAS, TX
Moffett NAS, CA
Naval Station Long Beach, CA
Naval Station Philadelphia, PA
Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, PA
Naval Station Puget Sound, WA
NAV ELEC SYS ENGR CTR, San Diego, CA
Bergstrom AFB, TX
Carswell AFB, TX
Eaker AFB, AR
England AFB, LA
Grissom AFB, IN
Loring AFB, ME
Lowry AFB, CO
Myrtle Beach AFB, SC
Richards-Gebaur ARS, MO
Rickenbacker AGB, OH
Williams AFB, AZ
Wurtsmith AFB, MI
Castle AFB, CA

19 Realignments

MacDill AFB, FL
Beale AFB, CA
AVSCOM/TROSCOM, MO
Fort Chaffee, AR
Fort Polk, LA
Letterkenny Army Depot, PA
Rock Island Arsenal, IL
NAVAIR Eng Ctr, Lakehurst, NJ
NAVAIR Devel Ctr, Warminster, PA
NAVAIR Propul Ctr, Trenton, NJ
NAV ORD STA, Indian Head, MD
NAV Avionics Ctr, Indianpolis, IN
NAV Costal Sys Ctr, Panama City, FL
NAV ORD STA, Louisville, KY
NAV Surf Wpns Ctr, White Oak, MD
NAV Undsea Warfre Eng Sta, Keyport, WA
NAV Wpns Ctr, China Lake, CA
NAV Wpns Sup Ctr, Crane, IN
Pac Misle Tst Ctr, Point Mugu, CA

Appendix G

Areas of Commission Special Interest

The 1991 Commission recommended that the Secretary of Defense propose for consideration in the FY 1992 or FY 1993 Defense Authorization Bill a fair-market exchange of land and facilities (at MCAS Tustin) for construction of military facilities at Twentynine Palms or Camp Pendleton. The Department submitted such language but the Congress did not pass it. The Secretary of Defense has made an additional recommendation for the 1993 Commission's consideration regarding MCAS Tustin.

The 1991 Commission recommended that the Secretary of Defense distribute the workload from the closing Sacramento Army Depot by competition, to ensure the most cost-effective distribution of work. The Army took the lead in a joint-service effort to develop the implementation plan, selection criteria and logical groupings of the thousands of items. The Army is conducting nine workload competitions. The first competition was completed in January 1993, with the last competition expected to be completed in December 1993 (two and one-half years after the 1991 Commission's recommendation). These competitions are expected to cost DoD $15 million, not including increased base operating support costs, because Sacramento Army Depot must remain in operation longer than planned. Results of the first competition have confirmed the Department's original conclusion that Tobyhanna Army Depot's rates are significantly lower than other depots.

Competition is an excellent tool, used judiciously, to spur innovation and allow managers to apply lessons learned from competition to their steady workload. Competition cannot achieve efficiencies in a depot maintenance system that may have up to 50 percent excess capacity.

The Commission recommended that DoD confer with Congress regarding DoD health care policies. It is DoD policy: to operate military hospitals primarily to support active-duty military personnel; to care for the needs of beneficiaries not served by military hospitals through the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS); to close military hospitals if the active-duty population served will reduce dramatically due to a base closure. The Department worked with the Congress on this issue as Congress considered passing Section 722 of the DoD

Authorization Act for FY 1993. This section establishes a joint services working group on the provision of military health care at bases being closed or realigned. The working group is required to report on alternative means for continuing to provide accessible health care with respect to each closure and realignment. Congress did not restrict DoD's ability to close military hospitals.

The Commission recommended that DoD submit its consolidation plan for the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS). DFAS developed a plan for locating the consolidated workforce based on a site selection process called "Opportunity for Economic Growth (OEG)". The Secretary of Defense decided to reject the OEG process because he was not convinced that OEG is sound public policy. Instead, the Secretary directed that the DFAS consolidation continue to occur, for the time being, at the existing five large centers. At the same time, the Secretary will be reviewing options for a permanent consolidation of DFAS and will make a final decision in the months ahead. If the review indicates any part of a consolidation plan would require Base Closure Commission review, the Secretary will submit a recommendation to the 1995 Commission.

Appendix H

Impacts by State

Preliminary BRAC 93 Closure and Realignment Recommendation Impacts by State

(Military includes average student load: civilian includes BOS contractor personnel)

State / Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ
Alabama							
Anniston Army Depot	Receive	0	0	30	567	30	567
Ft. McClellan	Close	6,017	2,074	0	0	(6,017)	(2,074)
Ft. Rucker	Receive	0	0	41	0	41	0
Redstone Arsenal	Redirect	0	1,245	0	0	0	(1,245)
Defense Depot Anniston	Receive	0	0	0	166	0	166
RPC Gunter Annex (DISA)	Receive	0	0	0	71	0	71
Naval Station Mobile	Close	524	126	0	0	(524)	(126)
NRC Gadsen	Close	6	0	0	0	(6)	0
NRC Huntsville	Receive	0	0	3	0	3	0
NRC Montgomery	Close	12	1	0	0	(12)	(1)
	Total	6,559	3,446	74	804	(6,485)	(2,642)
Arkansas							
NRC Fayetteville	Close	7	0	0	0	(7)	0
NRC Ft. Smith	Close	7	0	0	0	(7)	0
	Total	14	0	0	0	(14)	0
California							
Defense Contract Mgmt District West	Receive	0	0	0	136	0	136
Defense Depot Barstow	Receive	0	0	1	35	1	35
Defense Depot Oakland	Disestablish	4	270	0	0	(4)	(270)
Defense Depot San Diego	Receive	0	0	1	55	1	55
Defense Depot Tracy	Receive	0	0	1	95	1	95
NARDAC San Francisco (DISA)	Disestablish	10	70	0	0	(10)	(70)
NAWC WD China Lake (DISA)	Disestablish	0	21	0	0	0	(21)
FASCO Port Hueneme (DISA)	Disestablish	0	51	0	0	0	(51)
MCAS El Toro (DISA)	Disestablish	13	9	0	0	(13)	(9)
NAWC WD Point Mugu (DISA)	Disestablish	0	28	0	0	0	(28)
RPC McClellan AFB (DISA)	Disestablish	0	169	0	0	0	(169)
NCCOSC San Diego (DISA)	Disestablish	0	7	0	0	0	(7)
NCTS San Diego (DISA)	Disestablish	0	170	0	0	0	(170)
RASC Camp Pendleton (DISA)	Disestablish	46	4	0	0	(46)	(4)
NSC San Diego (DISA)	Disestablish	0	71	0	0	0	(71)
Beale AFB (940th AFRS)	Receive	0	0	0	243	0	243
March AFB	Realign	2,961	997	0	0	(2,961)	(997)
McClellan AFB (940th AFRS)	Redirect	0	243	0	0	0	(243)
Travis AFB	Receive	0	0	1,077	59	1,077	59
Mare Island Naval Shipyard	Close	1,963	7,567	0	0	(1,963)	(7,567)
MCAS Camp Pendleton	Receive	0	0	949	0	949	0
MCAS El Toro	Close	5,689	979	0	0	(5,689)	(979)
MCAS 29 Palms	Redirect	3,225	0	0	0	(3,225)	0
Naval Air Station Alameda	Close	10,586	556	0	0	(10,586)	(556)
Naval Air Station Lemoore	Receive	0	0	4,629	317	4,629	317
Naval Air Station Miramar	Receive	7,600	1,005	9,329	751	1,729	(254)
NASA AMES (NAS Moffett)	Receive	0	0	348	105	348	105
Naval Air Station North Island	Receive	0	0	3,982	47	3,982	47
Naval Air Warfare Center China Lake	Receive	0	0	65	202	65	202
Naval Amphibious Base Coronado	Receive	0	0	48	0	48	0
Naval CB Ctr. Pt. Hueneme	Receive	0	0	77	52	77	52
Naval Civil Engineering Lab	Close	1	64	0	0	(1)	(64)
Naval Public Works Ctr San Francisco	Disestablish	10	1,834	0	0	(10)	(1,834)
Naval Air Facility El Centro	Receive	0	0	6	0	6	0

These figures represent the impact of BRAC 93 recommendations only. They do not include the impact of any other initiative outside of the BRAC 93 process

Preliminary BRAC 93 Closure and Realignment Recommendation Impacts by State

(Military includes average student load; civilian includes BOS contractor personnel)

State / Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ
Naval Aviation Depot Alameda	Close	376	2,672	0	0	(376)	(2,672)
Naval Aviation Depot North Island	Receive	0	0	3	1,889	3	1,889
Naval Hospital Oakland	Close	1,472	809	0	0	(1,472)	(809)
Naval Hospital San Diego	Receive	0	0	622	59	622	59
Naval Station San Diego	Receive	0	0	4,423	111	4,423	111
Naval Station Treasure Island	Close	637	454	0	0	(637)	(454)
Naval Supply Center Oakland	Close	2,374	948	0	0	(2,374)	(948)
Naval Supply Center San Diego	Receive	0	0	17	5	17	5
Naval Training Center San Diego	Close	5,186	402	0	0	(5,186)	(402)
Naval Reserve Center Fresno	Receive	0	0	28	0	28	0
Naval Reserve Center Pacific Grove	Close	6	1	0	0	(6)	(1)
SUPSHIP San Diego	Receive	0	0	0	77	0	77
WESNAVFACENGCOM San Bruno	Realign	7	24	0	0	(7)	(24)
	Total	42,166	19,425	25,606	4,238	(16,560)	(15,187)
Colorado							
DITSO Denver (DISA)	Realign	25	41	0	0	(25)	(41)
Fort Carson	Redirect	238	105	0	0	(238)	(105)
	Total	263	146	0	0	(263)	(146)
Connecticut							
Naval Sub Base New London	Realign	4,655	1,114	3,542	0	(1,113)	(1,114)
	Total	4,655	1,114	3,542	0	(1,113)	(1,114)
District of Columbia							
NCTS Washington (DISA)	Disestablish	20	301	0	0	(20)	(301)
Naval Security Station Washington	Realign	510	636	0	0	(510)	(636)
Misc Naval Activities National Capital Reg.	Realign	231	2[illegible]	36	485	(195)	210
	Total	761	1,21[illegible]	36	485	(725)	(727)
Florida							
Defense Depot Jacksonville	Receive	0	0	3	256	3	256
Defense Depot Pensacola	Disestablish	3	87	0	0	(3)	(87)
NCTS Jacksonville (DISA)	Receive	0	0	0	18	0	18
NAS Key West (DISA)	Disestablish	0	4	0	0	0	(4)
NCTS Pensacola (DISA)	Disestablish	0	184	0	0	0	(184)
Homestead AFB	Close	3,865	912	0	0	(3,865)	(912)
MacDill AFB (JCSE)	Receive	0	0	253	362	253	362
Patrick AFB	Receive	0	0	0	156	0	156
Tyndall AFB	Receive	0	0	76	8	76	8
Naval Air Station Cecil Field	Close	6,833	995	0	0	(6,833)	(995)
Naval Air Station Jacksonville	Receive	0	0	152	77	152	77
Naval Air Station Pensacola	Receive	19	150	8,926	670	8,907	520
Naval Aviation Depot Jacksonville	Receive	0	0	204	1,683	204	1,683
Naval Aviation Depot Pensacola	Close	297	3,107	0	0	(297)	(3,107)
Naval Hospital Jacksonville	Receive	0	0	92	12	92	12
Naval Hospital Orlando	Close	759	352	0	0	(759)	(352)
Naval Station Mayport	Receive	0	0	2,138	8	2,138	8
Naval Training Center Orlando	Close	8,727	753	0	0	(8,727)	(753)
Naval Supply Center Jacksonville	Receive	0	0	0	23	0	23
NSWC Panama City	Receive	0	0	7	300	7	300
	Total	20,503	6,544	11,851	3,573	(8,652)	(2,971)

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Preliminary BRAC 93 Closure and Realignment Recommendation Impacts by State

(Military includes average student load: civilian includes BOS contractor personnel)

State / Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ
Georgia							
TRF Kings Bay (DISA)	Disestablish	0	17	0	0	0	(17)
RPC Warner-Robins AFB (DISA)	Disestablish	72	27	0	0	(72)	(27)
Defense Contract Mgt District South	Receive	0	0	0	61	0	61
Naval Air Station Atlanta	Receive	0	0	183	0	183	0
Naval Sub Base Kings Bay	Receive	0	0	4,754	47	4,754	47
Naval Reserve Center Macon	Close	7	0	0	0	(7)	0
SWFLANT Kings Bay	Receive	0	0	0	3	0	3
	Total	79	44	4,937	111	4,858	67
Hawaii							
NCTAMS Pearl Harbor (DISA)	Disestablish	3	28	0	0	(3)	(28)
NSC Pearl Harbor (DISA)	Disestablish	0	13	0	0	0	(13)
MCAS Kaneohe Bay	Receive	1,681	788	2,648	280	967	(508)
Naval Air Station Barbers Point	Close	3,534	618	0	0	(3,534)	(618)
Naval Station Pearl Harbor	Receive	0	0	3	0	3	0
Naval Sub Base Pearl Harbor	Receive	0	0	147	5	147	5
	Total	5,218	1,447	2,798	285	(2,420)	(1,162)
Illinois							
Rock Island Arsenal	Receive	0	0	272	1,382	272	1,382
Rock Island Arsenal	Redirect	15	362	0	1,245	(15)	883
Defense Contract Mgt Dist North-Central	Disestablish	6	266	0	0	(6)	(266)
O'Hare IAP ARS	Close	5	757	0	0	(5)	(757)
Rockford (or other location)	Receive	0	0	5	757	5	757
Naval Air Station Glenview	Close	1,833	389	0	0	(1,833)	(389)
Naval Hospital Great Lakes	Receive	0	0	632	58	632	58
Naval Training Center Great Lakes	Receive	0	0	8,077	251	8,077	251
	Total	1,859	1,774	8,986	3,693	7,127	1,919
Indiana							
DITSO Indianapolis IPC (DISA)	Disestablish	1	197	0	0	(1)	(197)
NMCRC Evansville	Receive	0	0	3	0	3	0
NMCRC Gary	Receive	0	0	10	0	10	0
NMCRC South Bend	Receive	0	0	3	0	3	0
NRC Fort Wayne	Close	17	0	0	0	(17)	0
NRC Terre Haute	Close	7	0	0	0	(7)	0
	Total	25	197	16	0	(9)	(197)
Kansas							
Fort Leavenworth	Receive	0	0	1	31	1	31
NRC Hutchinson	Close	6	0	0	0	(6)	0
REDCOM 18 Olathe	Close	45	12	0	0	(45)	(12)
McConnell AFB	Receive	0	0	263	11	263	11
	Total	51	12	264	42	213	30
Louisiana							
EPMAC New Orleans (DISA)	Disestablish	20	9	0	0	(20)	(9)
NCTS New Orleans (DISA)	Disestablish	2	70	0	0	(2)	(70)
Barksdale AFB	Receive	513	59	1,292	65	779	6

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Preliminary BRAC 93 Closure and Realignment Recommendation Impacts by State

(Military includes average student load: civilian includes BOS contractor personnel)

State Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ
NRF Alexandria	Close	6	0	0	0	(6)	0
NRC Monroe	Close	6	1	0	0	(6)	(1)
NAS New Orleans	Receive	0	0	122	1	122	1
	Total	547	139	1,414	66	867	(73)
Massachusetts							
Defense Contract Mgt Dist Northeast	Receive	0	0	0	183	0	183
Naval Air Station South Weymouth	Close	653	365	0	0	(653)	(365)
Naval Reserve Center New Bedford	Close	10	0	0	0	(10)	0
Naval Reserve Center Pittsfield	Close	6	0	0	0	(6)	0
	Total	669	365	0	183	(669)	(182)
Maryland							
Fort George G. Meade	Receive	0	0	486	160	486	160
NAWC AD Patuxent River (DISA)	Disestablish	1	35	0	0	(1)	(35)
Naval Air Facility Washington	Receive	0	0	142	27	142	27
NSWC White Oak	Receive	5	1,332	360	3,439	355	2,107
NESEC St. Inigoes	Close	33	2,786	0	0	(33)	(2,786)
NAWCAD Patuxent River	Receive	9	103	523	1,944	514	1,841
NSWC Bethesda	Receive	0	0	3	50	3	50
NSWC Indian Head	Receive	0	11	0	265	0	254
NSWC Annapolis	Disestablish	3	350	0	0	(3)	(350)
	Total	51	4,617	1,514	5,885	1,463	1,268
Maine							
Naval Air Station Brunswick	Receive	0	0	128	0	128	0
	Total	0	0	128	0	128	0
Michigan							
Detroit Arsenal	Receive	0	0	4	162	4	162
Defense Logistics Services Center	Disestablish	4	420	0	0	(4)	(420)
Defense Reutilization&Marketing Svc	Relocate	5	396	0	0	(5)	(396)
IPC Battle Creek (DISA)	Disestablish	1	2	0	0	(1)	(2)
K.I. Sawyer AFB	Close	2,354	788	0	0	(2,354)	(788)
Naval Air Facility Detroit	Close	523	24	0	0	(523)	(24)
	Total	2,887	1,630	4	162	(2,883)	(1,468)
Minnesota							
Naval Air Station Twin Cities	Receive	0	0	230	0	230	0
	Total	0	0	230	0	230	0
Mississippi							
Naval Air Station Meridian	Close	1,999	1,037	0	0	(1,999)	(1,037)
Naval Station Pascagoula	Receive	0	0	465	3	465	3
	Total	1,999	1,037	465	3	(1,534)	(1,034)
Missouri							
Fort Leonard Wood	Receive	0	0	5,742	220	5,742	220
DITSO Kansas City IPC (DISA)	Disestablish	56	70	0	0	(56)	(70)
Naval Reserve Center Joplin	Close	9	0	0	0	(9)	0
Naval Reserve Center St. Joseph	Close	7	0	0	0	(7)	0
	Total	72	70	5,742	220	5,670	150

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Preliminary BRAC 93 Closure and Realignment Recommendation Impacts by State

(Military includes average student load; civilian includes BOS contractor personnel)

State / Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ
Montana							
NMCRC Billings	Close	27	0	0	0	(27)	0
Naval Reserve Center Great Falls	Close	6	0	0	0	(6)	0
Naval Reserve Center Missoula	Close	6	0	0	0	(6)	0
	Total	39	0	0	0	(39)	0
New Hampshire							
SUBMEPP	Receive	0	0	8	406	8	406
	Total	0	0	8	406	8	406
North Carolina							
MCAS Cherry Point (DISA)	Disestablish	1	57	0	0	(1)	(57)
RASC Camp Lejeune (DISA)	Disestablish	27	11	0	0	(27)	(11)
MCAS New River	Receive	0	0	207	0	207	0
MCAS Cherry Point	Receive	0	0	3,350	66	3,350	66
Naval Aviation Depot Cherry Point	Receive	0	0	314	1,573	314	1,573
Naval Hospital Camp LeJeune	Receive	0	0	39	0	39	0
	Total	28	68	3,910	1,639	3,882	1,571
North Dakota							
Grand Forks AFB	Receive	609	23	929	33	320	10
Minot AFB	Receive	466	11	680	14	214	3
	Total	1,075	34	1,609	47	534	13
New Jersey							
Fort Monmouth	Realign	565	2,720	140	598	(425)	(2,122)
McGuire AFB	Realign	3,289	374	0	0	(3,289)	(374)
Naval Weapons Station Earle	Receive	0	0	80	0	80	0
NAWC Lakehurst	Receive	0	0	30	42	30	42
NAWCAD Trenton	Close	8	448	0	0	(8)	(448)
Naval Reserve Center Atlantic City	Close	6	4	0	0	(6)	(4)
Naval Reserve Center Perth Amboy	Close	9	1	0	0	(9)	(1)
	Total	3,877	3,547	220	640	(3,657)	(2,907)
New York							
Stewart Annex	Receive	0	0	396	0	396	0
Griffiss AFB	Realign	3,338	1,191	0	0	(3,338)	(1,191)
Plattsburgh AFB	Receive	0	0	2,845	257	2,845	257
DoD Family Housing Dist. Niagra Falls	Close	0	19	0	0	0	(19)
First MARCORPS Dist. Garden City	Realign	60	40	0	0	(60)	(40)
REDCOM 2 Scotia	Disestablish	39	18	0	0	(39)	(18)
Naval Station Staten Island	Close	1,773	1,001	0	0	(1,773)	(1,001)
Naval Reserve Station Jamestown	Close	6	0	0	0	(6)	0
Naval Reserve Center Poughkeepsie	Close	12	0	0	0	(12)	0
	Total	5,228	2,269	3,241	257	(1,987)	(2,012)
Nevada							
Naval Air Station Fallon	Receive	0	0	194	9	194	9
	Total	0	0	194	9	194	9

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Preliminary BRAC 93 Closure and Realignment Recommendation Impacts by State

(Military includes average student load: civilian includes BOS contractor personnel)

State / Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ
Ohio							
Defense Construction Supply Center	Receive	0	0	94	2,935	94	2,935
Defense Electronic Supply Center	Close	93	2,804	0	0	(93)	(2,804)
DITSO Cleveland IPC (DISA)	Disestablish	0	8	0	0	0	(8)
DITSO Columbus IPC (DISA)	Disestablish	1	96	0	0	(1)	(96)
DITSO Columbus Annex (DISA)	Disestablish	0	99	0	0	0	(99)
PPC Wright-Patterson AFB (DISA)	Receive	0	0	0	204	0	204
Newark AFB	Close	92	1,760	0	0	(92)	(1,760)
Rickenbacker ANGB	Receive	0	0	0	522	0	522
Springfield Beckley MAP AGS (178FG)	Realign	54	312	0	0	(54)	(312)
Wright-Patterson AFB	Receive	0	522	54	560	54	38
NRRCREG 5 Ravenna	Close	44	12	0	0	(44)	(12)
	Total	284	5,613	148	4,221	(136)	(1,392)
Oklahoma							
RPC Tinker AFB (DISA)	Disestablish	0	22	0	0	0	(22)
Altus AFB	Receive	0	0	668	38	668	38
	Total	0	22	668	38	668	16
Pennsylvania							
Letterkenny Army Depot	Realign	2	1,944	0	0	(2)	(1,944)
Letterkenny Army Depot	Redirect	0	0	15	362	15	362
New Cumberland Army Depot	Receive	0	0	60	22	60	22
Tobyhanna Army Depot	Receive	0	0	69	619	69	619
Defense Clothing Factory Philadelphia	Close	2	1,235	0	0	(2)	(1,235)
Defense Contract Mgt Dist Mid Atlantic	Disestablish	3	231	0	0	(3)	(231)
Defense Depot Letterkenny	Disestablish	0	400	0	0	0	(400)
Defense Depot Tobyhanna	Receive	0	0	0	169	0	169
Defense Distribution Region East	Receive	0	0	67	4,176	67	4,176
Defense Industrial Supply Center	Relocate	26	1,846	0	0	(26)	(1,846)
Defense Personnel Support Center	Close	78	3,878	0	0	(78)	(3,878)
AIPC Chambersburg (DISA)	Receive	0	0	0	139	0	139
SPCC Mechanicsburg (DISA)	Receive	0	0	0	177	0	177
ASO Philadelphia (DISA)	Disestablish	0	136	0	0	0	(136)
IPC Philadelphia (DISA)	Disestablish	0	143	0	0	0	(143)
Naval Air Station Willow Grove	Receive	0	311	157	1	157	(310)
Naval Aviation Supply Office	Close	65	2,351	0	0	(65)	(2,351)
Navy Ships Parts Control Center	Receive	2	10	124	1,913	122	1,903
Naval Reserve Center Altoona	Close	7	0	0	0	(7)	0
NSWC Philadelphia	Receive	0	0	0	200	0	200
Naval Shipyard Philadelphia (PERA)	Disestablish	4	187	0	0	(4)	(187)
	Total	189	12,672	492	7,778	303	(4,894)
Rhode Island							
Naval Educ &Trng Center	Realign	830	3	20	305	(810)	302
Naval Undersea Warfare Center	Receive	0	0	2	504	2	504
	Total	830	3	22	809	(808)	806
South Carolina							
Fort Jackson	Receive	0	0	293	52	293	52
Defense Depot Charleston	Disestablish	5	202	0	0	(5)	(202)
NSC Charleston (DISA)	Disestablish	0	77	0	0	0	(77)
Charleston AFB (JCSE)	Redirect	253	37	0	0	(253)	(37)

These figures represent the impact of BRAC 93 recommendations only. They do not include the impact of any other initiative outside of the BRAC 93 process

Preliminary BRAC 93 Closure and Realignment Recommendation Impacts by State

(Military includes average student load: civilian includes BOS contractor personnel)

State / Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ
Shaw AFB	Receive	0	0	258	5	258	5
Charleston Naval Shipyard	Close	74	4,837	0	0	(74)	(4,837)
MCAS Beaufort	Receive	0	0	111	0	111	0
Naval Hospital Beaufort	Receive	0	0	683	119	683	119
Naval Hospital Charleston	Close	682	647	0	0	(682)	(647)
Naval Station Charleston	Close	8,634	1,194	0	0	(8,634)	(1,194)
Naval Supply Center Charleston	Disestablish	26	408	0	0	(26)	(408)
NCCOSC Charleston	Close	3	1,885	0	0	(3)	(1,885)
	Total	9,677	9,287	1,345	176	(8,332)	(9,111)
South Dakota							
Ellsworth AFB	Receive	263	11	503	10	240	(1)
	Total	263	11	503	10	240	(1)
Tennessee							
Arnold Eng Dev Center	Receive	0	0	2	44	2	44
Naval Air Station Memphis	Realign	8,041	1,376	1,331	1,126	(6,710)	(250)
Naval Reserve Center Kingsport	Close	9	0	0	0	(9)	0
	Total	8,050	1,376	1,333	1,170	(6,717)	(206)
Texas							
Red River Army Depot	Receive	0	0	0	737	0	737
Defense Depot Red River	Receive	0	0	2	240	2	240
AFMPC Randolph AFB (DISA)	Disestablish	62	1	0	0	(62)	(1)
CPSC San Antonio (DISA)	Disestablish	25	15	0	0	(25)	(15)
RPC Kelly AFB (DISA)	Receive	0	0	0	27	0	27
Bergstrom AFB (Reserve Unit)	Redirect	0	625	0	0	0	(625)
Carswell AFB	Receive	0	0	1,657	589	1,657	589
Lackland AFB	Receive	0	0	129	22	129	22
Sheppard AFB	Redirect	135	15	0	0	(135)	(15)
Naval Air Station Corpus Christi	Receive	0	0	176	19	176	19
Naval Air Station Dallas	Close	1,374	268	0	0	(1,374)	(268)
Naval Air Station Kingsville	Receive	0	0	174	73	174	73
Naval Station Ingleside	Receive	0	0	396	7	396	7
NMCRC Abilene	Close	17	0	0	0	(17)	0
Naval Reserve Center Midland	Close	6	0	0	0	(6)	0
	Total	1,619	924	2,534	1,714	915	790
Utah							
Tooele Army Depot	Realign	16	1,942	0	0	(16)	(1,942)
Defense Depot Tooele	Disestablish	1	230	0	0	(1)	(230)
IPC Ogden (DISA)	Disestablish	1	114	0	0	(1)	(114)
RPC Hill AFB (DISA)	Disestablish	0	2	0	0	0	(2)
Naval Reserve Center Ogden	Close	12	1	0	0	(12)	(1)
	Total	30	2,289	0	0	(30)	(2,289)
Virginia							
Fort Belvoir	Realign	4	455	28	28	24	(427)
Vint Hill Farms Station	Close	407	1,472	0	0	(407)	(1,472)
Defense General Supply Center Richmond	Receive	0	0	0	4	0	4
7th Communications Gp. Pentagon (DISA)	Disestablish	108	41	0	0	(108)	(41)
BUPERS Arlington (DISA)	Disestablish	31	13	0	0	(31)	(13)
CRUITCOM Arlington (DISA)	Disestablish	3	1	0	0	(3)	(1)
NCTAMS Norfolk (DISA)	Disestablish	0	122	0	0	0	(122)

These figures represent the impact of BRAC 93 recommendations only. They do not include the impact of any other initiative outside of the BRAC 93 process

Preliminary BRAC 93 Closure and Realignment Recommendation Impacts by State

(Military includes average student load: civilian includes BOS contractor personnel)

State Installation	Action	Out Mil	Out Civ	In Mil	In Civ	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ
NSC Norfolk (DISA)	Disestablish	0	125	0	0	0	(125)
IPC Richmond (DISA)	Disestablish	0	261	0	0	0	(261)
Bureau of Personnel (Navy)	Relocate	1,070	924	0	0	(1,070)	(924)
NAVAIRSYSCOM	Relocate	543	3,128	0	0	(543)	(3,128)
NAVSEASYSCOM	Relocate	360	3,439	0	0	(360)	(3,439)
NAVSUPSYSCOM	Relocate	89	291	0	0	(89)	(291)
Fleet Combat Training Center, Atlantic	Receive	22	73	970	199	948	126
HQ USMC	Relocate	28	63	0	0	(28)	(63)
Naval Air Station Norfolk	Receive	0	0	49	423	49	423
Naval Air Station Oceana	Receive	0	0	2,597	42	2,597	42
Naval Facilities Engineering Command	Relocate	36	485	0	0	(36)	(485)
Naval Security Grp Activity Chesapeake	Relocate	221	431	0	0	(221)	(431)
Naval Amphibious Base Little Creek	Receive	0	0	262	4	262	4
Naval Aviation Depot Norfolk	Close	104	4,295	0	0	(104)	(4,295)
Naval Hospital Portsmouth	Receive	0	0	603	59	603	59
Naval Station Norfolk	Receive	0	14	4,621	92	4,621	78
Naval Surface Warfare Center	Receive	0	0	5	175	5	175
Naval Weapons Station Yorktown	Realign	7	205	117	14	110	(191)
NAVMAC	Disestablish	96	108	0	0	(96)	(108)
NAVSEACYSENGST (NUWC)	Disestablish	4	1,407	0	0	(4)	(1,407)
Norfolk Naval Shipyard	Receive	0	16	228	1,139	228	1,123
Naval Reserve Center Staunton	Close	6	0	0	0	(6)	0
SUPSHIP Portsmouth	Receive	0	0	5	340	5	340
MCCDC Quantico	Receive	0	0	28	63	28	63
	Total	3,139	17,369	9,513	2,582	6,374	(14,787)
Washington							
Fairchild AFB	Redirect	1,181	98	0	0	(1,181)	(98)
TRF Bangor (DISA)	Disestablish	0	13	0	0	0	(13)
NAS Whidbey Island (DISA)	Disestablish	0	5	0	0	0	(5)
NSC Puget Sound (DISA)	Disestablish	36	0	36	0	0	0
Naval Air Station Whidbey Island	Receive	0	0	1,026	13	1,026	13
Naval Hospital Bremerton	Receive	0	0	154	31	154	31
Naval Station Puget Sound	Receive	0	0	77	15	77	15
Naval Sub Base Bangor	Receive	0	0	400	660	400	660
Naval Supply Center Puget Sound	Receive	0	0	1	36	1	36
Puget Sound Naval Shipyard	Receive	1	173	4,644	7	4,643	(166)
	Total	1,218	289	6,338	762	5,120	473
West Virginia							
NMCRC Parkersburg	Close	6	0	0	0	(6)	0
	Total	6	0	0	0	(6)	0
Midway Island							
Naval Air Facility Midway	Close	7	160	0	0	(7)	(160)
	Total	7	160	0	0	(7)	(160)
Grand Total		123,937	99,152	99,685	42,008	(24,252)	(57,144)

These figures represent the impact of BRAC 93 recommendations only. They do not include the impact of any other initiative outside of the BRAC 93 process

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

1993 REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

JIM COURTER, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:
CAPT PETER B. BOWMAN, USN (RET)
BEVERLY B. BYRON
REBECCA G. COX
GEN H. T. JOHNSON, USAF (RET)
ARTHUR LEVITT, JR.
HARRY C. McPHERSON, JR.
ROBERT D. STUART, JR.

July 1, 1993

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We are pleased to submit the 1993 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission report containing the Commission's findings and conclusions based on a review and analysis of the recommendations made by the Secretary of Defense, together with the Commission's recommendations for closure and realignment of military installations inside the United States.

The Commission scrutinized thousands of pages of testimony and written documentation. We held 17 hearings across the United States, visited over 125 military activities, and met with hundreds of community representatives. The Commission heard from many expert witnesses, including Members of Congress and officials representing the Department of Defense, the General Accounting Office, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Congressional Budget Office. Our hearings, deliberations, and records were open to the public.

Every installation recommended for closure or realignment enjoys a proud history of service to the nation. We recognize that closing a base creates economic hardship for communities that have offered our nation a priceless service by hosting a military facility. Nevertheless, continuing budget constraints mandated by Congress along with changing national security requirements compel the United States to reduce and realign its military forces. This report reflects the fiercely independent judgment of the Commission's seven members. While not one of our decisions was easy, we are convinced our recommendations were not only fair but will strengthen this country's ability to meet its domestic and international responsibilities with more limited resources.

Respectfully yours,

Jim Courter
Chairman

CAPT Peter B. Bowman, USN (Ret)
Commissioner

Beverly B. Byron
Commissioner

Rebecca G. Cox
Commissioner

GEN H. T. Johnson, USAF (Ret)
Commissioner

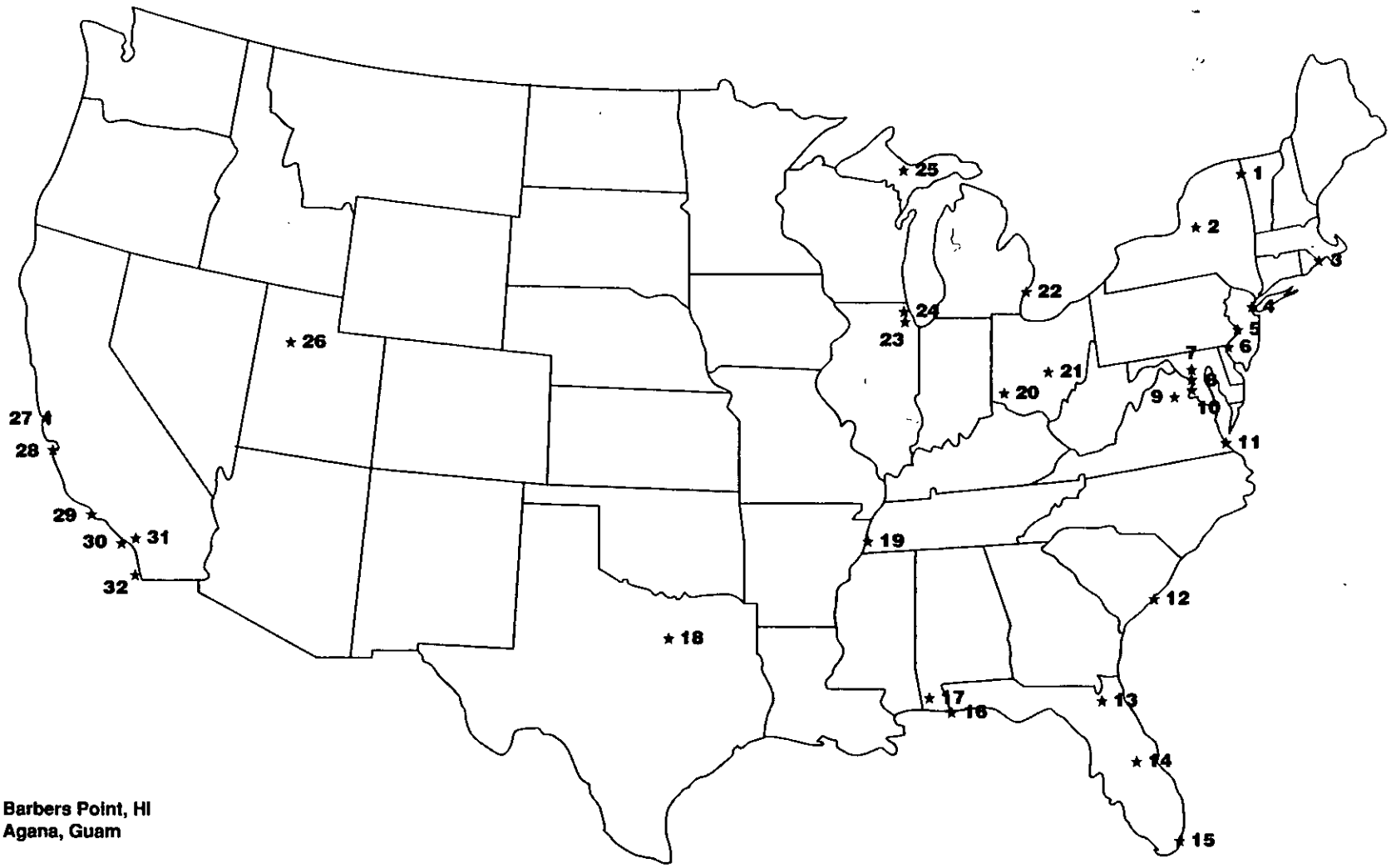
Harry C. McPherson, Jr.
Commissioner

Robert D. Stuart, Jr.
Commissioner

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

1993
REPORT
TO THE
PRESIDENT

Major Base Closures and Realignments



NAS Barbers Point, HI
NAS Agana, Guam

Note: "Major"=loss of at least 300 military/civilian jobs

MAJOR BASE CLOSURES AND REALIGNMENTS

1. Plattsburgh Air Force Base, New York
2. Griffiss Air Force Base, New York
3. Naval Education and Training Center Newport, Rhode Island
4. Naval Station Staten Island, New York
5. Naval Air Warfare Center - Aircraft Division, Trenton, New Jersey
6. Defense Clothing Factory Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
7. National Capital Region (NCR) Activities
   - Naval Electronics Security Systems Engineering Center, Washington, DC
   - Bureau Navy Personnel, Arlington
   - Military Manpower Management Arlington
   - Naval Air Systems Command, Arlington
   - Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Alexandria
   - Naval Recruiting Command, Arlington
   - Naval Sea Systems Command, Arlington
   - Defense Printing Office, Alexandria
   - Security Group Command, Potomac, Washington, DC
   - Security Group Station and Detachment Potomac, Washington, DC
   - Tactical Support Office, Arlington
8. Naval Surface Warfare Center– White Oak Detachment, Maryland
9. Vint Hills Farm, Virginia
10. Fort Belvoir, Virginia
11. Norfolk Area, Virginia
    - Naval Aviation Depot Norfolk
    - Naval Undersea Warfare Center Norfolk
    - Naval Electronics Engineering Center Portsmouth
    - Naval Surface Warfare Center Virginia Beach
12. Naval Station Charleston, South Carolina
    Naval Shipyard Charleston, South Carolina
13. Naval Air Station Cecil Field, Florida
14. Naval Training Center Orlando, Florida
    Naval Hospital Orlando, Florida
15. Homestead Air Force Base, Florida
16. Naval Aviation Depot Pensacola, Florida
17. Naval Station Mobile, Alabama
18. Naval Air Station Dallas, Texas
19. Naval Air Station Memphis, Tennessee
20. Gentile Air Force Station, Ohio
    Defense Electronics Supply Center, Ohio
21. Newark Air Force Base, Ohio
22. Naval Air Facility Detroit, Michigan
23. O'Hare International Airport Air Force Reserve Station Chicago, Illinois
24. Naval Air Station Glenview, Illinois
25. K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base, Michigan
26. Tooele Army Depot, Utah
27. San Francisco Bay Area, California
    - Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo
    - Naval Air Station Alameda
    - Naval Aviation Depot Alameda
    - Naval Hospital Oakland
    - Public Works Center, San Francisco
    - Naval Station Treasure Island, San Francisco
28. Presidio of Monterey Annex, California
29. Naval Civil Engineering Laboratory Port Hueneme, California
30. Marine Corps Air Station Tustin, California
31. March Air Force Base, California
32. Naval Training Center San Diego, California

Naval Air Station Barbers Point, Hawaii
Naval Air Station Agana, Guam

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On November 5, 1990, President George Bush signed Public Law 101-510, which established the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission "to provide a fair process that will result in the timely closure and realignment of military installations inside the United States." Public Law 101-510 (Title XXIX, as amended) required the Secretary of Defense to submit a list of proposed military base closures and realignments to the Commission by March 15, 1993 (see Appendix A). The statute also required the Secretary of Defense to base all recommendations on a force-structure plan submitted to Congress with the Department's FY 1994 budget request and on selection criteria developed by the Secretary of Defense and approved by Congress.

Upon the Commission's receipt of the Secretary of Defense's recommendations, PL 101-510 required the Commission to hold public hearings to discuss the recommendations before it made any findings. To change any of the Secretary's recommendations, the law required the Commission to find substantial deviation from the Secretary's force-structure plan and the final criteria approved by Congress.

The Commission's process was a model of open government. Its recommendations resulted from an independent review of the Secretary of Defense's recommendations, absent political or partisan influence. As part of its review and analysis process, the Commission solicited information from a wide variety of sources. Most important, communities were given a seat at the table. The Commission held investigative hearings, conducted over 125 fact-finding visits to activities at each major candidate installation, held 17 regional hearings nationwide to hear from affected communities, listened to hundreds of Members of Congress and responded to the hundreds of thousands of letters from concerned citizens from across the country. The Commission staff members maintained an active and ongoing dialogue with communities, and met throughout the process with community representatives at the Commission offices, during base visits, and during regional hearings.

The Commission also held seven investigative hearings in Washington, DC, to question Military Department representatives directly responsible for the Secretary's recommendations. Several defense and base closure experts within the federal government, private sector, and academia provided an independent assessment of the base-closure process and the potential impacts of the Secretary of Defense's recommendations. All of the Commission's hearings and deliberations were held in public. Most were broadcast on national television (see Appendices F and G).

Based on the Commission's review and analysis, alternatives and additions to the Secretary's list were considered and voted upon. On March 29, 1993, and on May 21, 1993, the Commission voted to add a total of 73 installations for further consideration as alternatives and additions to the 165 bases recommended for closure or realignment by the Secretary of Defense (see Appendix E).

Communities that contributed to our country's national security by hosting a military facility for many years should rest assured their pleas were heard, and did not go unnoticed. The Commission would also like to reassure communities there can be life after a base is closed. However, economic recovery is in large part dependent upon a concerted community effort to look towards the future. The same dedicated effort expended by communities over the last several months to save their bases should be redirected towards building and implementing a reuse plan that will revitalize the community and the economy.

The Department of Defense Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) was established to help communities affected by base closures, as well as other defense program changes. The OEA's principal objective is to help the communities

affected by base closures to maintain or restore economic stability. According to an OEA survey, approximately 158,000 new jobs were created between 1961 and 1992 to replace nearly 93,000 jobs lost as a result of base closures. The OEA has also been working with 47 communities located near bases recommended for closure by the 1988 and 1991 Commissions, and has provided $20 million in grants to help communities develop reuse plans.

The commissioners selected for the 1993 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission have diverse backgrounds in public service, business, and the military (see Appendix H). In accordance with the base-closure statute, four commissioners were nominated in consultation with the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate Majority Leader, and two commissioners with the advice of the House and Senate Minority Leaders. The remaining two nominations were made independently by the President, who also designated one of the eight commissioners to serve as the Chairman.

The Commission staff included experts detailed from several government agencies, including the Department of Commerce, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Federal Aviation Administration, the General Accounting Office, the General Services Administration as well as the Department of Defense (see Appendix I). Nine professional staff members were detailed by the General Accounting Office (GAO) to serve full-time on the Commission's Review and Analysis staff. All detailees fully participated in all phases of the review and analysis effort; they verified data, visited candidate bases, participated in local hearings, and testified before the Commission at its public hearings.

Based on the Commission's review-and-analysis and deliberative processes, the Commission recommends to the President 130 bases be closed and 45 bases be realigned. These actions will result in FY 1994-99 net savings of approximately $3.8 billion after one-time costs of approximately $7.43 billion. The savings from these actions will total approximately $2.33 billion annually. The following list summarizes the closure and realignment recommendations of the 1993 Commission:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Initial Entry Training/Branch School

(O) Fort McClellan, AL (major)

Commodity Oriented

(R) Fort Monmouth, NJ (major)
(C) Vint Hill Farms, VA (major)

Depots

(R) Anniston Army Depot, AL (minor)
(O) Letterkenny Army Depot, PA (major)
(R) Red River Army Depot, TX (major)
(R) Tooele Army Depot, UT (major)

Command/Control

(R) Fort Belvoir, VA (major)

Professional Schools

(R) Presidio of Monterey Annex, CA (major)

Changes to Previously Approved BRAC 88/91 Recommendations

(R) Letterkenny Army Depot, PA (Systems Integration Management Activity - East remains at Letterkenny Army Depot, PA vice Rock Island, IL) (major)
(R) Presidio of San Francisco, CA (6th Army remains at the Presidio of San Francisco instead of moving to Fort Carson, CO) (major)
(R) Rock Island Arsenal, IL (AMCCOM remains at Rock Island, IL instead of moving to Redstone Arsenal, AL) (major)
(R) Pueblo Army Depot, CO (Redirects supply mission from Defense Distribution Depot Tooele, UT, to new location within the Defense Distribution Depot System.) (minor)

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Shipyards

(C) Charleston Naval Shipyard, SC (major)
(C) Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo, CA (major)

Operational Air Stations

(C) Marine Corps Air Station El Toro, CA (major)
(C) Naval Air Station Barbers Point, HI (major)
(C) Naval Air Station Cecil Field, FL (major)
(C) Naval Air Station Agana, GU (major)
(C) Naval Air Facility Midway Island (minor)

Training Air Stations

(R) Naval Air Station Memphis, TN (major)
(O) Naval Air Station Meridian, MS (major)

Reserve Air Stations

(C) Naval Air Facility Detroit, MI (major)
(C) Naval Air Facility Martinsburg, WV (minor)
(C) Naval Air Station Dallas, TX (major)
(C) Naval Air Station Glenview, IL (major)
(O) Naval Air Station South Weymouth, MA (major)
(R) Joint Armed Forces Aviation Facility Johnstown, PA (minor)

Naval Bases

(R) Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, RI (major)
(C) Naval Station Charleston, SC (major)
(C) Naval Station Mobile, AL (major)
(C) Naval Station Staten Island, NY (major)
(O) Naval Submarine Base, New London, CT (major)
(C) Naval Air Station Alameda, CA (major)
(C) Naval Station Treasure Island, San Francisco, CA (major)

Training Centers

(C) Naval Training Center Orlando, FL (major)
(C) Naval Training Center San Diego, CA (major)

Inventory Control

(O) Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia, PA (major)

Depots

(C) Naval Aviation Depot Alameda, CA (major)
(C) Naval Aviation Depot Norfolk, VA (major)
(C) Naval Aviation Depot Pensacola, FL (major)

Naval Weapons Stations

(R) Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach, CA (minor)

Technical Centers (SPAWAR)

(C) Naval Air Warfare Center–Aircraft Division, Trenton, NJ (major)
(O) Naval Air Technical Services Facility, Philadelphia, PA (minor)
(C) Naval Civil Engineering Laboratory, Port Hueneme, CA (major)
(R) Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Center, St. Inigoes, MD (minor)
(C) Naval Electronic Security Systems Engineering Center, Washington, DC (major)
(O) Naval Electronic Security Systems Engineering Center, Charleston, SC (major)
(C) Navy Radio Transmission Facility, Annapolis, MD (minor)
(C) Navy Radio Transmission Facility, Driver, VA (minor)
(C) Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Center, Portsmouth, VA (major)

Technical Centers (NAVSEA)

(R) Naval Surface Warfare Center–Dahlgren, White Oak Detachment, White Oak, MD (major)
(O) Naval Surface Warfare Center–Carderock, Annapolis Detachment, Annapolis, MD (major)
(R) Naval Surface Warfare Center–Port Hueneme, Virginia Beach Detachment, Virginia Beach, VA (major)
(R) Naval Undersea Warfare Center–Norfolk Detachment, Norfolk, VA (major)
(C) Planning, Estimating, Repair and Alterations (CV), Bremerton, WA (minor)

(C) Planning, Estimating, Repair and Alterations (Surface) Atlantic, Norfolk, VA (minor)

(C) Planning, Estimating, Repair and Alterations (Surface) Atlantic (HQ), Philadelphia, PA (minor)

(C) Planning, Estimating, Repair and Alterations (Surface) Pacific, San Francisco, CA (minor)

(C) Sea Automated Data Systems Activity, Indian Head, MD (minor)

(C) Submarine Maintenance, Engineering, Planning, and Procurement, Portsmouth, NH (minor)

Supply Centers

(O) Naval Supply Center Charleston, SC (major)

(O) Naval Supply Center Oakland, CA (major)

(C) Naval Supply Center Pensacola, FL (major)

Marine Corps Logistics Base

(R) Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, CA (minor)

National Capital Region (NCR) Activities

(R) Bureau of Navy Personnel, Arlington, VA (Including the Office of Military Manpower Management, Arlington, VA) (major)

(R) Naval Air Systems Command, Arlington, VA (major)

(R) Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Alexandria, VA (major)

(R) Naval Recruiting Command, Arlington, VA (major)

(R) Naval Sea Systems Command, Arlington, VA (major)

(R) Naval Supply Systems Command, Arlington, VA (Including Defense Printing Office, Alexandria, VA and Food Systems Office, Arlington, VA) (major)

(R) Security Group Command, Security Group Station, and Security Group Detachment, Potomac, Washington, D.C. (major)

(R) Tactical Support Office, Arlington, VA (minor)

Other Bases

(O) 1st Marine Corps District, Garden City, NY (minor)

(C) Department of Defense Family Housing Office, Niagara Falls, NY (minor)

(C) Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Western Engineering Field Division, San Bruno, CA (minor)

(C) Public Works Center San Francisco, CA (major)

Reserve Activities

NAVAL RESERVE CENTERS AT:

(C) Gadsden, AL (minor)

(C) Montgomery, AL (minor)

(C) Fayetteville, AR (minor)

(C) Fort Smith, AR (minor)

(C) Pacific Grove, CA (minor)

(C) Macon, GA (minor)

(C) Terre Haute, IN (minor)

(C) Hutchinson, KS (minor)

(C) Monroe, LA (minor)

(C) New Bedford, MA (minor)

NAVAL RESERVE CENTERS AT:

(C) Pittsfield, MA (minor)

(C) Joplin, MO (minor)

(C) St. Joseph, MO (minor)

(C) Great Falls, MT (minor)

(C) Missoula, MT (minor)

(C) Atlantic City, NJ (minor)

(C) Perth Amboy, NJ (minor)

(C) Jamestown, NY (minor)

(C) Poughkeepsie, NY (minor)

(C) Altoona, PA (minor)

(C) Kingsport, TN (minor)

(C) Memphis, TN (minor)

(C) Ogden, UT (minor)

(C) Staunton, VA (minor)

(C) Parkersburg, WV (minor)

(C) Chicopee, MA (minor)

(C) Quincy, MA (minor)

NAVAL RESERVE FACILITIES AT:

(C) Alexandria, LA (minor)
(C) Midland, TX (minor)

NAVY/MARINE CORPS RESERVE CENTERS AT:

(C) Fort Wayne, IN (minor)
(C) Lawrence, MA (minor)
(O) Billings, MT (minor)
(C) Abilene, TX (minor)

READINESS COMMAND REGIONS AT:

(C) Olathe, KN (Region 18) (minor)
(C) Scotia, NY (Region 2) (minor)
(C) Ravenna, OH (Region 5) (minor)

HOSPITALS

(O) Naval Hospital Charleston, SC (major)
(C) Naval Hospital Oakland, CA (major)
(C) Naval Hospital Orlando, FL (major)

CHANGES TO PREVIOUSLY APPROVED BRAC 88/91 RECOMMENDATIONS

(R) Hunters Point Annex to Naval Station Treasure Island, CA (Retain no facilities, dispose vice outlease all property) (minor)
(R) Marine Corps Air Station Tustin, CA (Substitute Naval Air Station Miramar for Marine Corps Air Station 29 Palms as one receiver of Marine Corps Air Station Tustin's assets) (major)
(R) Naval Electronics Systems Engineering Center, San Diego, CA (Consolidate with Naval Electronics Systems Engineering Center, Vallejo, CA, into available Air Force space vice new construction) (major)
(R) Naval Mine Warfare Engineering Activity, Yorktown, VA (Realign to Panama City, FL vice Dam Neck, VA) (minor)
(R) Naval Weapons Evaluation Facility, Albuquerque, NM (Retain as a tenant of the Air Force) (minor)

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

Large Aircraft

(R) Griffiss Air Force Base, NY (major)
(C) K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base, MI (major)
(R) March Air Force Base, CA (major)
(C) Plattsburgh Air Force Base, NY (major)
(O) McGuire Air Force Base, NJ (major)

Small Aircraft

(R) Homestead Air Force Base, FL (major)

Air Force Reserve

(C) O'Hare International Airport Air Force Reserve Station, Chicago, IL (major)

Other Air Force

(C) Gentile Air Force Station, OH (minor)

Air Force Depot

(C) Newark Air Force Base, OH (major)
(R) Ogden Air Force Logistics Center, Hill Air Force Base, UT (minor)

Changes to Previously Approved BRAC 88/91 Recommendations

(O) Bergstrom Air Force Base, TX (Requested redirect rejected) (minor)
(R) Carswell Air Force Base, TX (Fabrication function of the 436th Training Squadron redirected from Dyess AFB to Luke AFB, maintenance training function redirected from Dyess AFB to Hill AFB) (minor)
(R) Castle Air Force Base, CA (B-52 Combat Crew Training redirected from Fairchild AFB to Barksdale AFB and KC-135 Combat Crew Training from Fairchild AFB to Altus AFB) (major)
(R) Chanute Air Force Base, IL (Metals Technology and Aircraft Structural Maintenance training courses from Chanute AFB to Sheppard AFB redirected to NAS Memphis) (minor)

(R) MacDill Air Force Base, Florida (Airfield to be operated by the Department of Commerce or another federal agency. Joint Communications Support Element stays at MacDill vice relocating to Charleston AFB.) (minor)

(R) Mather Air Force Base, CA (940th Air Refueling Group redirected from McClellan AFB to Beale AFB) (minor)

(R) Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base, OH (Retain 121st Air Refueling Wing and the 160th Air Refueling Group in a cantonment area at Rickenbacker AGB instead of Wright-Patterson AFB. Rickenbacker AGB does not close.) (major)

Defense Logistics Agency

Inventory Control Points

(C) Defense Electronics Supply Center, Dayton, OH (major)

(O) Defense Industrial Supply Center, Philadelphia, PA (major)

(C) Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia, PA (major)

Regional Headquarters

(R) Defense Contract Management District Midatlantic, Philadelphia, PA (minor)

(R) Defense Contract Management District Northcentral, Chicago, IL (minor)

(R) Defense Contract Management District West, El Segundo, CA (minor)

Defense Distribution Depots

(C) Defense Distribution Depot Oakland, CA (minor)

(C) Defense Distribution Depot Pensacola, FL (minor)

(O) Defense Distribution Depot Letterkenny, PA (minor)

(C) Defense Distribution Depot Charleston, SC (minor)

(C) Defense Distribution Depot Tooele, UT (minor)

Service/Support Activities

(O) Defense Logistics Support Center, Battle Creek, MI (major)

(O) Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service, Battle Creek, MI (major)

(C) Defense Logistics Agency Clothing Factory, Philadelphia, PA (major)

Data Center Consolidation

Navy Data Processing Centers

(C) Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia, PA (minor)

(C) Bureau of Naval Personnel, Washington, DC (minor)

(C) Enlisted Personnel Management Center, New Orleans, LA (minor)

(C) Facilities Systems Office, Port Hueneme, CA (minor)

(C) Fleet Industrial Support Center, San Diego, CA (minor)

(C) Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME (minor)

(C) Naval Air Station Key West, FL (minor)

(C) Naval Air Station Mayport, FL (minor)

(C) Naval Air Station Oceana, VA (minor)

(C) Naval Air Station Whidbey Island, WA (minor)

(C) Naval Air Warfare Center, Aircraft Division, Patuxent River, MD (minor)

(C) Naval Air Warfare Center, Weapons Division, China Lake, CA (minor)

(C) Naval Air Warfare Center, Weapons Division, Point Mugu, CA (minor)

(C) Naval Command Control & Ocean Surveillance Center, San Diego, CA (minor)

(C) Naval Computer & Telecommunications Area Master Station, Atlantic, Norfolk, VA (minor)

(C) Naval Computer & Telecommunications Area Master Station, EASTPAC, Pearl Harbor, HI (minor)

(O) Naval Computer & Telecommunications Station, San Diego, CA (minor)

(C) Naval Computer & Telecommunications Station, Washington, DC (minor)
(C) Naval Computer & Telecommunications Station, New Orleans, LA (minor)
(C) Naval Computer & Telecommunications Station, Pensacola, FL (minor)
(C) Navy Regional Data Automation Center, San Francisco, CA (minor)
(C) Naval Supply Center, Charleston, SC (minor)
(C) Naval Supply Center, Norfolk, VA (minor)
(C) Naval Supply Center, Pearl Harbor, HI (minor)

Navy Data Processing Centers

(C) Naval Supply Center, Puget Sound, WA (minor)
(C) Navy Data Automation Facility, Corpus Christi, TX (minor)
(C) Navy Recruiting Command, Arlington, VA (minor)
(C) Trident Refit Facility, Bangor, WA (minor)
(C) Trident Refit Facility, Kings Bay, GA (minor)

Marine Corps Data Processing Centers

(C) Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC (minor)
(C) Marine Corps Air Station El Toro, CA (minor)
(C) Regional Automated Services Center, Camp Lejeune, NC (minor)
(C) Regional Automated Services Center, Camp Pendleton, CA (minor)

Air Force Data Processing Centers

(C) Air Force Military Personnel Center, Randolph AFB, TX (minor)
(C) Computer Service Center, San Antonio, TX (minor)
(C) 7th Communications Group, Pentagon, Arlington, VA (minor)
(O) Regional Processing Center, McClellan AFB, CA (minor)

Defense Logistics Agency Data Processing Centers

(C) Information Processing Center, Battle Creek, MI (minor)
(C) Information Processing Center, Ogden, UT (minor)
(C) Information Processing Center, Philadelphia, PA (minor)
(C) Information Processing Center, Richmond, VA (minor)

Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) Data Processing Centers

(C) Defense Information Technology Service Organization, Columbus Annex Dayton, OH (minor)
(C) Defense Information Technology Service Organization, Indianapolis Information Processing Center, IN (minor)
(C) Defense Information Technology Service Organization, Kansas City Information Processing Center, MO (minor)
(C) Defense Information Technology Services Organization, Cleveland, OH (minor)

LEGEND
(C) = Installation recommended for closure
(R) = Installation recommended for realignment
(O) = Installation recommended to remain open

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CHAPTER 1
COMMISSION FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission has completed its review and analysis of the Secretary of Defense recommendations for base closures and realignments, as transmitted to the Commission on March 12, 1993. This chapter contains a summary of the Commission's findings and its recommendations for closures and realignments.

Information on each of the Commission's base closure and realignment decisions is presented below. The paragraphs entitled "Secretary of Defense Recommendations" and "Secretary of Defense Justifications" were taken verbatim from the *Department of Defense Base Closure and Realignment Report* dated March 1993. The paragraphs entitled "Community Concerns" provide a brief summary of arguments presented to the Commission by local communities; they are not all-inclusive. Where applicable, substantial deviations from the application of the force-structure plan and final criteria are identified.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Initial Entry Training/Branch School

Fort George B. McClellan, Alabama

Category: Initial Entry Training/Branch School
Mission: Chemical and Military Police Centers and Schools
One-time Cost: N/A
Savings: 1994-99: N/A
Annual: N/A
Payback: N/A

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close Fort McClellan. Relocate the U.S. Army Chemical and Military Police Schools and the Department of Defense Polygraph Institute (DODPI) to Fort Leonard Wood, MO. Transfer accountability for Pelham Range and other required training support facilities, through licensing, to the Army National Guard. Retain an enclave for the U.S. Army Reserves. Retain the capability for live-agent training at Fort McClellan.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

Fort McClellan has the least amount of facilities and smallest population of any of the Army's individual entry training/branch school installations and was accordingly ranked ninth in a category of 13 installations. Three of the 13 installations tied for the thirteenth position and were later removed from further consideration as a result of a specific capability needed to support mission requirements. The tenth installation in this category was not considered for closure because it controls airspace, airfields, and aviation facilities which represent unique assets to the Army.

Collocation of the chemical, military police, and engineer schools provides substantial advantages for operational linkages among the three branches. These linkages enable the Army to focus on the doctrinal and force development of three key maneuver support elements. Synergistic advantages of training and professional development programs are: coordination, employment and removal of obstacles, conduct of river crossing operations, internal security/nation assistance operations, operations in rear areas or along main supply routes, and counter drug operations. The missions of the three branches will be more effectively integrated.

Each school develops doctrine, training, leadership, organization, and material products which are technical in nature and proponent specific. The only place to achieve integration is at the combined arms level. Using the opportunity to collocate these schools will assure synergistic solutions for current, emerging, and future challenges.

This recommendation is a change to the recommendation made to the 1991 Commission that was disapproved. The 1991 Commission rejected this recommendation because it found the Army substantially deviated from criteria 1 and 2. Their rationale questioned the Army's decision to maintain the Chemical Decontamination Training Facility (CDTF) in caretaker status because it could contribute little, if any, to chemical

defense preparedness and the CDTF could not be reactivated quickly.

The Army's proposal to close Fort McClellan differs in two respects. First, the DODPI will relocate to Fort Leonard Wood, MO, instead of Fort Huachuca, AZ, and second, the Army will retain the capability to continue live-agent training. Subsequent to the 1991 Commission's decision, the Army conducted an in-depth study of the value of live-agent training. The study affirmed its military value. The Army's nuclear, biological, and chemical readiness training is interwoven throughout all training and included at all levels of command. Operations in a potentially hostile chemical environment are an integral part of individual and collective skills training, and routinely practiced during unit field training exercises. By maintaining the capability for chemical live-agent training at Fort McClellan, the Army will continue to provide realistic chemical preparedness training. A robust chemical/biological defense is a vital part of a three-pronged effort, including arms control and conventional/nuclear deterrence. The Army is the only service that conducts live-agent training, and it will continue this training. The Air Force has indicated its desire to collocate its disaster preparedness technical training with the Army's Chemical School at Fort Leonard Wood; the Army supports this initiative.

The Army provides live-agent training not only for Army personnel (approximately 4000 students per year), but also for other Services, the State Department, and even foreign countries (approximately 600 students per year). This training usually involves two days at the CDTF while other training is conducted at other facilities of the Chemical School. The CDTF will remain part of the Chemical School, even though it is being operated at another location. Although it is feasible to replicate this facility at Fort Leonard Wood, maintaining the existing facility affords the same capability without any additional construction.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community argued separating the live-agent training facility from the Chemical School would seriously degrade the ability to test chemical decontamination doctrine and equipment. Community representatives also questioned the Army's ability to construct a new facility at Fort Leonard Wood, and noted even if it could be done, it would require up to nine years to accomplish. The community also asserted new construction costs would be up to five times greater than Army estimates.

The community cited the lower military value of other Initial Entry Training/Branch School installations and claimed the return on investment for Fort McClellan's closure was actually much lower than the Army analysis showed. In addition, the community cited numerous reasons for training degradation at Fort Leonard Wood, including the inadequacy of smoke ranges, the inability to develop joint-service training efforts begun at Fort McClellan, and the long period of turmoil resulting from the move. Community representatives also questioned the DODPI's ability to conduct research missions at Fort Leonard Wood.

Finally, the community argued this closure would produce the highest long-term economic impact of this round of the base closure process, because residual property at Fort McClellan would not provide offsetting commercial value for the community.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found separating the Chemical School from the CDTF would negatively impact the nation's chemical-defense capability. There was no guarantee the live-agent training facility, the CDTF, could be moved, and the Commission found it imprudent to jeopardize the facility's existence until such assurance could be obtained.

The Commission validated the military value of the installations in this category and found the DoD process considered all installations fairly and equitably. Fort Leonard Wood had sufficient space to conduct smoke training and the other training functions found at Fort McClellan, as well as additional space to conduct joint-training activities. The Army's recent experience in relocating two other branch schools was significant and could enable the Chemical and Military Police Schools to move with minimal disruption.

The Commission found economic impact was indeed high in the Anniston, AL area.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criteria 1 and 4. Therefore, the Commission rejects the following recommendation of the Secretary of Defense: close Fort McClellan except for Pelham Range and other required training support facilities to be licensed to the Army National Guard, and an enclave to support the U.S. Army Reserves; relocate the Chemical and Military Police Schools to Fort Leonard Wood, MO; retain the capability for live-agent training at Fort McClellan. The Commission does recommend that if the Secretary of Defense wants to move the Chemical Defense School and Chemical Decontamination Training Facility in the future, the Army should pursue all of the required permits and certification for the new site prior to the 1995 Base Closure process. The Commission finds that this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and the final criteria.

Commodity Oriented

Fort Monmouth, New Jersey

Category: Commodity Oriented
Mission: Provides Facilities and Services to All Resident Activities
One-time Cost: $ 63.6 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ -27.0 million (Cost)
Annual: $ 13.3 million
Payback: 10 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Realign Fort Monmouth. Relocate the headquarters of U.S. Army Communications Electronic Command (CECOM) from leased space outside Fort Monmouth to Rock Island Arsenal, IL, and transfer the Chaplain School to Fort Jackson, SC. Consolidate activities to maximize utilization of main post Fort Monmouth. Dispose of excess facilities and real property at Evans and Charles Woods subposts, as well as main post, Fort Monmouth.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

Fort Monmouth ranks fourth out of twelve installations in military value. It is a small installation with elements located off base in costly leased space. Relocating the CECOM Headquarters, an administrative and logistical headquarters, from leased facilities located outside the main post of Fort Monmouth, NJ, to permanent facilities at Rock Island Arsenal, IL, allows the Army to terminate a lease of $15 million per year with additional savings of over $8 million per year in locality pay differential for the civilian workforce. At the same time, it better utilizes the excess space identified at Rock Island. Separating the headquarters and administrative function from the research and development aspect of CECOM will not have an operational impact.

Rock Island Arsenal has the infrastructure to support and house the headquarters element of CECOM. Currently, Rock Island has administrative space to accommodate approximately 1,000 additional personnel and permanent building space that can be renovated to accommodate even more personnel. The computer-systems center on the arsenal is one of the Army's largest and can accommodate the needs of the headquarters.

The Rock Island community infrastructure can accommodate the new residents without the need to construct new schools, new water and sewer facilities, or other public facilities. There is abundant housing at reasonable costs and excellent access to higher education, both at the graduate and undergraduate level.

Fort Jackson trains about one half of the basic trainees and is the largest recruit training center. It is also the home of the Soldier Support Center, which is relocating from Fort Benjamin Harrison. The report to the 1991 Commission describing the proposed closure of Fort Benjamin Harrison stated the Army planned to collocate the Chaplain School with this Center eventually. The transfer of the Chaplain School to Fort Jackson benefits not only the Chaplain School's students, but also the large population of basic trainees who are beginning a new career in the Army, many of whom are separated from their families for the first time. The Chaplain School and its staff of chaplains will facilitate the trainees' transition to the Army life.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community argued the Secretary's proposed realignment of CECOM headquarters to Rock Island Arsenal split the headquarters from the

elements it supports (Project Executive Officers and the Research and Development Center) and reduced overall operational efficiency and effectiveness. The CECOM would best be served by the consolidation of CECOM elements and by taking advantage of recently vacated and renovated facilities by moving onto Fort Monmouth. In addition, the community argued it would take a considerable capital investment to adjust the proposed Rock Island Arsenal warehouse facility to accommodate CECOM requirements. Movement onto Fort Monmouth would avoid the expensive movement and renovation costs associated with the move to Rock Island Arsenal.

Additionally, the community maintained the New Jersey/New York area was the east coast high-tech center and similar institutions and activities would not be available in the Rock Island area.

Lastly, the community argued locality pay should not be a cost consideration. They maintained Congress created locality pay to offset the wage differential between the private and public sectors in certain high cost areas. Therefore, they argued, using this factor in any consideration could penalize an installation when, in fact, it was a Congressional driven entitlement.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found there was excess administrative space at both Rock Island Arsenal and Fort Monmouth. The excess space at Fort Monmouth resulted from the movement of the 513th Military Intelligence Brigade, which is not a base realignment action, and the Chaplain School. The Commission found both the Department of Defense proposal and the community counter-proposal were rational approaches to the utilization of the excess administrative space.

The Commission agreed there was a potentially negative impact if the technically trained work force at CECOM did not move to Rock Island Arsenal.

The Commission noted the Department misstated the cost differential between two alternative choices. The Commission found the lower one-time cost of consolidating activities at Fort Monmouth outweighed the long-term savings associated with the relocation of CECOM to Rock Island Arsenal. The Commission further found the Army's consideration of savings in locality pay was an added bonus of the realignment of CECOM to Rock Island Arsenal, but was not a primary consideration for the recommendation. The Commission found locality pay could penalize an installation when compared to one not entitled to it.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criterion 4. Therefore, the Commission rejects the Secretary's recommendation on Fort Monmouth and instead adopts the following recommendation: move CECOM Headquarters out of the leased space and into space at Fort Monmouth vacated by the 513th Military Intelligence Brigade and the Chaplain School, or other suitable space as appropriate; relocate the Chaplain School to Fort Jackson, SC; consolidate activities to maximize utilization of main post Fort Monmouth; and dispose of excess facilities and real property at Evans and Charles Woods subposts, as well as main post Fort Monmouth. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Vint Hill Farms, Virginia

Category: Commodity Oriented
Mission: Research, Development, and Sustainment of Intelligence and Electronic Warfare Equipment
One-time Cost: $ 72.4 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ -19.0 million (Cost)
Annual: $ 19.1 million
Payback: 8 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close Vint Hill Farms. Relocate the maintenance and repair function of the Intelligence Material Management Center (IMMC) to Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA. Transfer the remaining elements of IMMC, the Signal Warfare Directorate, and the Program Executive Officer (PEO) for Intelligence and Electronic Warfare (IEW) to Fort Monmouth, NJ.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

Vint Hill Farms ranked low in military value within its category. With the departure of the military intelligence battalion and its consolidation at Fort Gordon, GA, Vint Hill Farms is underutilized. It was determined that Vint Hill Farms could be closed and its functions performed elsewhere. Closure of this installation supports the Army's basing strategy to consolidate similar functions and close small installations when feasible to do so. Moving its activities to Fort Monmouth enhances the synergistic effect of research and development for communication electronics and intelligence electronics warfare. Collocation at Fort Monmouth also facilitates the interaction between the Program Managers and Program Executive Officers that currently reside at Fort Monmouth, thereby creating greater military value in this category.

Consolidating research and development will achieve greater efficiencies in the areas of mission, mission overhead, and base operations. This allows the Army to reduce costs, giving the flexibility to put scarce resources into the research and development arena that significantly contributes to overall readiness.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community asserted DoD erred in assigning a relatively low military value to the installation, contending the true value of the installation should be based on the missions of the tenant activities. Additionally, community representatives argued DoD's claim the post would be underutilized following the move of a resident military intelligence battalion was inaccurate.

The community further argued the realignment of the tenant activities could cause serious harm to national security. First, sensitive and, in some cases, highly-classified work is performed at Vint Hill Farms for the intelligence community, mostly headquartered in the National Capital Region. Relocating to New Jersey would disrupt this close working relationship. Second, the quality of the work performed is dependent on a superior work force. The community estimated approximately 80 percent of the work force would not move, thereby degrading the Army's and the nation's intelligence capability while replacements were hired and trained.

Finally, the community requested the Commission receive classified briefings on the activities and missions conducted at Vint Hill Farms. It was stated only by receiving these briefings could the true value of the installation, and the potential harm to national security, be assessed.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found all installations in the category were treated fairly. It also found the Secretary had overstated the impact the military intelligence battalion's relocation would have on the post's capacity. The battalion occupied only 7 percent of the facilities on the installation, and its move would not cause the installation to be grossly underutilized.

The Commission explored the potential impact of the proposed realignments on the agencies with whom the Vint Hill Farms activities work. The agencies all stated the relocation of the tenants would have minimal, or no, impact. The Commission agreed there was a potential impact if the work force did not move; however, a pool of technologically trained and available personnel does exist in the Fort Monmouth area. Prudent phasing of the move from Vint Hill Farms to Fort Monmouth could overcome any personnel shortfalls.

The Commission also received classified briefings on the activities and missions conducted at Vint Hill Farms. During these briefings nothing was discovered that would preclude the implementation of the DoD recommendation.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: close Vint Hill Farms. Relocate the maintenance and repair function of the Intelligence Material Management Center (IMMC) to Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA. Transfer the remaining elements of IMMC, the Intelligence and Electronic Warfare Directorate (formerly the Signal Warfare Directorate), and the program executive officer (PEO) for Intelligence and Electronic Warfare (IEW) to Fort Monmouth, NJ.

Army Depots

Letterkenny Army Depot, Pennsylvania

Category: Depots
Mission: Depot Maintenance
*One-time Cost: $ 23.1 million**
*Savings: 1994-99: $ 42.8 million**
Annual: $ 13.1 million
Payback: 7 years
**These numbers reflect SIMA-E redirect savings*

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Realign Letterkenny Army Depot (LEAD) by reducing it to a depot activity and placing it under the command and control of Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA. Relocate the maintenance functions and associated workload to other depot-maintenance activities, including the private sector. Retain the conventional ammunition storage mission and the regional Test Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment (TMDE) mission. Change the recommendation of the 1991 Commission regarding Letterkenny as follows: instead of sending Systems Integration Management Activity East (SIMA-E) to Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, as recommended by the 1991 Commission, retain this activity in place. Retain the SIMA-E and the Information Processing Center at Letterkenny until the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) completes its review of activities relocated under Defense Management Review Decision (DMRD) 918. The activities of the depot not associated with the remaining mission will be inactivated, transferred or otherwise eliminated. Missile maintenance workload will not consolidate at Letterkenny, as originally planned. However, Depot Systems Command will relocate to Rock Island Arsenal, where it will consolidate under the Industrial Operations Command there, as approved by the 1991 Commission.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The decision to realign LEAD was driven by the results of the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff triennial review of roles and missions in the Department of Defense. As part of this review, the Chairman chartered the Depot Maintenance Consolidation Study. The study identified a significant amount of excess depot capacity and duplication among the Services.

The Army has concluded the projected ground systems and equipment depot maintenance workload for fiscal year 1999 is not sufficient to maintain all of the ground systems and equipment depots.

In drawing the conclusion to downsize LEAD, the Army considered the following factors: relative military value of the depots, the future heavy force mix, reduced budget, workforce skills, excess capacity, ability of the depots to accommodate new workload levels, the proximity of the depots to the heavy forces in the U.S., and the resulting savings.

SIMA-E, which performs computer systems design and data management functions for a variety of activities, is transferring to the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) in 1993. Retention keeps this activity focused regionally upon the customer. SIMA-West is located in St. Louis and supports functions in the western portion of the U.S. DISA advised the Army there were no advantages or savings from a relocation to Rock Island Arsenal, IL. Less than 25% of the work performed by SIMA-E is associated with the Industrial Operations Command at Rock Island Arsenal.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community argued the consolidation of the Joint Missile Maintenance mission at Letterkenny Army Depot, as originally recommended by Defense Management Review Decision (DMRD) 918, remains the most sensible and economical option available for the interservicing of missile workload. The community maintained realigning the missile-maintenance workload to other depots would not take advantage of the efficiencies gained by interservicing at a single site. Also, the community argued existing artillery workload should not be transferred to another Army depot as originally planned. The community cited various factors including a partnership arrangement with private industry for assembling the Paladin weapon system. Additionally, the community believed Depot Systems Command (DESCOM) should not relocate to Rock Island Arsenal, IL, as recommended by the 1991 Commission, but should remain in place at LEAD and form the Industrial Operations Command (IOC) from existing DESCOM assets thereby saving the cost of

personnel relocations. The community agreed with the Army recommendation SIMA-E should remain in place at LEAD until DISA determined the best alternative for its future.

COMMISSION FINDINGS:

The Commission found the Army treated all its depots equally. The Commission also found the Army's process for isolating and eliminating excess capacity was a consistent and prudent approach toward decreasing the excess capacity that existed in the Army's depot system.

The Commission carefully considered interservicing of tactical-missile maintenance and found the eight defense depots identified by the Department of Defense as interservicing candidates in the *Tactical Missile Maintenance Consolidation Plan for Letterkenny Army Depot*, 31 January 1992 (revised 30 April 1992) were performing similar work on tactical-missile guidance and control sections and in some instances related ground control systems. In addition to Letterkenny Army Depot, these eight included Anniston Army Depot, AL; Red River Army Depot, TX; Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA; Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach, CA; Naval Aviation Depot Alameda, CA; Naval Aviation Depot Norfolk, VA; and Ogden Air Logistics Center, Hill AFB, UT.

The Commission also found the workload originally planned for consolidation at Letterkenny had decreased. Some missile systems—the Shillelagh, Land Combat Support System, Chaparral, and the ANTSQ-73—were no longer considered viable candidates for transfer because they would soon be retired, and a substantial portion of the remaining work for potential transfer to Letterkenny was being performed by private contractors. Despite all of these interservicing efficiency-reducing factors, a recent study by the Army Audit Agency concluded the annual recurring savings to be realized from tactical-missile consolidation at Letterkenny would still be equivalent to savings achieved from the proposed Letterkenny realignment, if all missile maintenance workload, including that which is currently assigned to the private sector, transitions to Letterkenny.

While the Letterkenny facilities might possibly be under-utilized if the tactical-missile workload was consolidated at the depot, retention of the current artillery workload could help alleviate the problem. Although not included with DOD's original consolidation plan, the transfer of Hawk ground control system maintenance from the Marine Corps Logistics Base, Barstow, could further reduce costs and improve Letterkenny facility utilization rates.

The Commission found the consolidation of tactical-missile maintenance at a single depot was a valid plan worthy of implementation in order to create efficiencies and reduce costs.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criteria 1 and 4. Therefore, the Commission rejects the Secretary's recommendation on Letterkenny Army Depot, PA, and instead, adopts the following recommendation: Letterkenny Army Depot will remain open. Consolidate tactical-missile maintenance at the depot as originally planned by the Department of Defense in the *Tactical Missile Maintenance Consolidation Plan for Letterkenny Army Depot*, 31 January 1992 (revised 30 April 1992). Add tactical-missile maintenance workload currently being accomplished by the Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, California, to the consolidation plan. Retain artillery workload at Letterkenny. Retain the Systems Integration Management Activity-East (SIMA-E) at Letterkenny Army Depot (change to the 1991 Commission recommendation) until the Defense Information Systems Agency completes its review of activities relocated under DMRD 918. Relocate Depot Systems Command to Rock Island Arsenal, IL, and consolidate with the Armament, Munitions, and Chemical Command into the Industrial Operations Command, as approved by the 1991 Commission. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Tooele Army Depot, Utah

Category: Depots
Mission: Depot Maintenance
One-time Cost: $ 73.7 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ 107.2 million
Annual: $ 51.0 million
Payback: Immediate

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Realign Tooele Army Depot (TEAD) by reducing it to a depot activity and placing it under the command and control of Red River Army Depot, TX. Retain conventional ammunition storage and the chemical-demilitarization mission. The depot workload will move to other depot-maintenance activities, including the private sector. The activities of the depot not associated with the remaining mission will be inactivated, transferred, or eliminated, as appropriate.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The decision to realign TEAD was driven by the results of the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff triennial review of roles and missions in the Department of Defense. As part of this review, the Chairman chartered the Depot Maintenance Consolidation Study. The study identified a significant amount of excess depot capacity and duplication among the Services.

The Army has concluded the projected ground systems and equipment depot maintenance workload for fiscal year 1999 is not sufficient to maintain all of the ground systems and equipment depots.

In drawing the conclusion to downsize TEAD, the Army considered the following factors: relative military value of the depots, the future heavy force mix, reduced budget, workforce skills, excess capacity, ability of the depots to accommodate new workload levels, the proximity of the depots to the heavy forces in the U.S., and the resulting savings.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

In October 1992, a nearly $150 million "state-of-the-market" Consolidated Maintenance Facility (CMF), designed to accomplish the projected wheeled vehicle workload for all services, opened at Tooele Army Depot. The community claimed without the interservicing workload of wheeled vehicles and related secondary items, the CMF would lose the opportunity to operate as designed, and the government would lose its investment.

Further, the community maintained closing TEAD's maintenance facilities would send a message throughout the Department of Defense that investments in efficiencies go unrewarded and the least efficient facilities survive. Finally, the community stated realigning TEAD would produce severe economic impact on the surrounding community.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the Army treated all its depots equally. The Commission also found the Army's process for isolating and eliminating excess capacity was a consistent and prudent approach toward decreasing the excess capacity that existed in the Army's depot system.

The Commission carefully considered interservicing of tactical wheeled-vehicle maintenance; however, the Commission found transferring the wheeled-vehicle maintenance workload from all Services to TEAD's CMF was not sufficient to bring the capacity utilization of Tooele Army Depot to a cost-effective level. Future mission requirements would also not be sufficient to improve the utilization rate of the CMF to an acceptable level.

The Commission finds the Department of Defense should make every attempt to dispose of the CMF as an intact, complete, and usable facility such that the community has a better chance of recovering from the severe economic effects that may occur following the realignment of the installation.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: realign Tooele Army Depot (TEAD) by reducing it to a depot activity and placing it under the command and control of Red River Army Depot, TX. Retain conventional ammunition storage and the chemical demilitarization mission. The depot workload will move to other depot maintenance activities, including the private sector. The activities of the depot not associated with the remaining mission will be inactivated, transferred or eliminated, as appropriate.

Command/Control

Fort Belvoir, Virginia

Category: Command and Control
Mission: Administrative Center for U.S. Army Activities Located in the National Capital Region.
One-time Cost: $ 11.3 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ 49.1 million
Annual: $ 13.4 million
Payback: Immediate

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Realign Fort Belvoir as follows: disestablish the Belvoir Research, Development, and Engineering Center (BRDEC), Fort Belvoir, VA. Relocate the Supply, Bridging, Counter Mobility, Water Purification, and Fuel/Lubricant Business Areas to the Tank Automotive Research, Development, and Engineering Center (TARDEC), Detroit Arsenal, MI. Transfer command and control of the Physical Security, Battlefield Deception, Electric Power, Remote Mine Detection/Neutralization, Environmental Controls, and Low Cost/ Low Observables Business Areas to the Night Vision Electro-Optics Directorate (NVEOD) of the Communication and Electronics Research, Development, and Engineering Center (CERDEC), Fort Belvoir, VA.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

In July 1992, the Secretary of the Army requested the Army Science Board appoint a panel of members and consultants to conduct a review of the Army Material Command Research, Development, and Engineering Center (RDEC) business plans. Specifically, the Secretary requested the panel determine which RDEC capabilities the Army can afford. The panel based its findings on an objective assessment of the missions, functions, business areas, core capabilities, customer needs, and major fields of technical endeavor of each RDEC measured against at least the following criteria to determine which RDEC capabilities are essential and affordable:

- relevance to the Army customer
- availability from other sources
- R&D quality
- in-house cost and efficiency

The study identified technical areas to be emphasized, deemphasized, or eliminated. Areas identified for elimination are tunnel detection, materials, marine craft, topographic equipment, support equipment, and construction equipment. The Army Science Board panel recommended the closure of the Belvoir RDEC and dispersal of the business areas that were not recommended for elimination.

The relocation of the Supply, Bridging, Counter Mobility, Water Purification, and Fuel/Lubricant Business Areas to TARDEC is consistent with the conclusions of the Army Science Board Study. There is a synergy between these functions and the mission of building military vehicles. For example, the Bridging area requires heavy vehicles such as tanks and heavy mobile logistics to move across demountable bridges and light spans. Supply, Fuel/ Lubricants and Counter Mobility also complement the mission of TARDEC. The relocation of the Fuel/Lubricant business area as part the DoD Project Reliance has commenced.

The transfer of operational control of the Physical Security, Battlefield Deception, Electric Power, Remote Mine Detection/Neutralization, Environmental Controls, and Low Cost/Low Observables Business Areas from the Belvoir RDEC to the Night Vision Electro-Optics Directorate (NVEOD) of the Communication and Electronics Research, Development, and Engineering Center (CERDEC), also located in the same general area of Fort Belvoir, supports the study recommendations, while avoiding any additional costs.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community supported the disestablishment of the BRDEC and the elimination of the Tunnel Detection, Materials, and Support Equipment Business Areas. However, the community asserted the Marine Craft, Topographic, and Construction Equipment Business Areas were essential to maintaining the Army's capabilities and readiness and, therefore, should not be eliminated. Accepting this assertion would result in the retention of 50 personnel authorizations. The community also maintained the relocation of the business areas from Fort Belvoir to Detroit Arsenal was not cost effective. By transferring command and control of these business

areas to TARDEC, but leaving them at Fort Belvoir, the costs of moving the personnel and associated construction costs could be avoided. This cost avoidance would pay for the retention of the personnel to staff the business areas the community recommended retaining.

Additionally, the community believed the proposed realignment cost was $26.2 million, not the $11.3 million estimated by the Army.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the Secretary's plan for the disestablishment of the BRDEC, including the elimination of the Marine Craft, Construction Equipment and Topographic Equipment Business Areas, was reasonable and would eliminate duplication of efforts both within the Army and among the Services. The Army would retain its acquisition capability and would rely on commercial enterprises for the actual development of common items.

The Commission also found the Army's long-term research, development, and engineering effort would be better served by collocation of similar activities at Detroit Arsenal, MI.

The community's cost estimate appeared to include all new construction, which would dramatically increase DoD's estimate. The DoD plan was based on renovation of currently existing and vacant facilities at the Detroit Arsenal.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds that the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: realign Fort Belvoir as follows: disestablish the Belvoir Research, Development and Engineering Center (BRDEC), Fort Belvoir, VA. Eliminate the Tunnel Detection, Materials, Marine Craft, Topographic Equipment, Construction Equipment and Support Equipment Business Areas. Relocate the Supply, Bridging, Counter Mobility, Water Purification, and Fuel/Lubricant Business Areas to the Tank Automotive Research, Development and Engineering Center (TARDEC), Detroit Arsenal, MI. Transfer command and control of the Physical Security, Battlefield Deception, Electric Power, Remote Mine Detection/Neutralization, Environmental Controls and Low Cost/Low Observables Business Areas to the Night Vision Electro-Optics Directorate (NVEOD) of the Communication and Electronics Research, Development and Engineering Center (CERDEC), Fort Belvoir, VA.

Professional Schools

Presidio of Monterey/Presidio of Monterey Annex, California

Category: Professional School
Mission: Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center
One-time Cost: $ 3.4 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ 74.9 million
Annual: $ 15.7 million
Payback: Immediate

ARMY RECOMMENDATION TO THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Close the Presidio of Monterey (POM) and the Presidio of Monterey Annex (part of Fort Ord). Relocate the Defense Language Institute (DLI) and contract the foreign-language training with a public university which must be able to provide this training at or near Fort Huachuca, AZ. This recommendation is contingent upon the successful negotiation of a contract by October 1994. If agreement cannot be met, DLI will remain at the Presidio of Monterey. The Army would then reevaluate options which might lead to another proposal to the 1995 Commission.

ARMY JUSTIFICATION

The Defense Language Institute currently has a staff and student population of over 4000 personnel. This institute offers training in over 20 languages (e.g., Russian, Somali, Swahili, Ukrainian). However, it has a high operating overhead in both facilities and staff. A new approach to the operation of the Institute should be considered.

Contracting foreign language training with an existing university-level institution will create significant savings in operational overhead, both in instructors (many of whom may already be on staff at a university) and in administration. The high base operations cost at the Presidio of Monterey would be avoided.

Fort Huachuca is the home of the Army Intelligence school. Military intelligence has the largest requirement for linguists in all Services. The foreign language skill is most often used to interact with allies and better understand foreign military capability and intentions. Locating military personnel on Fort Huachuca provides advantages to both the soldier and the Army. First, it enables the Army to care for the needs of the soldiers during their formative training. It ensures "Soldierization" which is a critical factor in the development of all military personnel. Finally, it will enable the Army to integrate the students into the military intelligence concept during their training.

Army students in the human intelligence field are currently assigned to Fort Huachuca at the end of their foreign language training. Soldiers can attend the Basic Non-commissioned Officer Course (BNCOC) and continue with advanced language training or attend the Advanced Non-commissioned Officers Course and then continue with intermediate language training. This would save travel and per diem costs.

An agreement of this kind is not unique. For example, the University of Virginia at Charlottesville is the location of the Judge Advocate General School and the University of Syracuse sponsors the Army Comptroller graduate education program.

The Army, as Executive Agent for the Defense Language Program, will ensure that the same high level of training currently taught at DLI will continue. They will continue to serve as the technical authority and provide qualitative assessment of foreign language training activities. In addition they will also conduct research and evaluation on training development methodologies, instructional methodologies and techniques, computer-based training, computer assisted instruction, and establish or approve standards or criteria for language training and provide various tests and evaluation procedures.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community argued movement of the Defense Language Institute posed a serious threat to national security during a tumultuous period of international affairs. Since the Army never conducted a commercial-activities study before recommending contract language training, the community argued the recommendation was illegal. The community argued Fort Huachuca had limited water resources, which were in litigation, insufficient housing, and other infrastructure problems.

The community questioned the University of Arizona proposal, pointing out no work statement had been provided by the Army, and a competitive process had not been performed. The actual cost of the proposal would be much higher if DLI were replicated by the University.

The community maintained the Presidio of Monterey Annex was oversized. Specifically, the DLI required only 803 housing units on the Annex, the post exchange and commissary. The remainder of the Annex could be excessed. Additionally, the community disputed the base operations costs for the Presidio of Monterey, arguing a consolidated base operations organization between the Naval Postgraduate School and the Defense Language Institute would greatly reduce costs and ensure the retention of the DLI at the Presidio of Monterey.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission confirmed the importance of the DLI to the national intelligence effort. The DLI has the premiere language training curriculum in the country, and the Commission believed a disruption caused by its movement would not be in the best interests of national security. However, the Commission found the actual return on investment for the recommendation depended on extraordinary base-operations costs, caused in large part by an oversized support facility at the Presidio of Monterey Annex (Fort Ord). It was apparent more efficient methods of base-operations support were not explored, specifically a consolidation with the Naval Postgraduate School also located in Monterey. In addition, other alternatives have not been explored, such as a commercial-activities contract with the local communities for base-operations support.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from the force-structure plan and final criterion 4. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: retain the Presidio of Monterey but dispose of all facilities

at the Presidio of Monterey Annex except the housing, commissary, child care facility, and post exchange required to support the Presidio of Monterey and Naval Post Graduate School. Consolidate base-operations support with the Naval Post Graduate School by interservice support agreement. The Department of Defense will evaluate whether contracted base-operations support will provide savings for the Presidio of Monterey. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Changes to Previously Approved BRAC 88/91 Recommendations

Presidio of San Francisco, California

Category: Command and Control
Mission: Coordinates and Provides Base Operations Support for Sixth U.S. Army
One-time Cost: None
Savings: 1994-99: $ -35.9 million (Cost)
Annual: $ -6.0 million (Cost)
Payback: Never

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Change the recommendation of the 1988 DoD Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission regarding the Presidio of San Francisco, as follows: relocate Headquarters, Sixth U.S. Army from Presidio San Francisco to NASA Ames, CA, instead of to Fort Carson, CO, as originally approved by the Defense Secretary's BRAC Commission in 1988.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The 1988 DoD BRAC Commission recommended closing the Presidio of San Francisco. As a result of this closure, the Army identified Fort Carson, CO, as the receiver of the 6th Army Headquarters. Since then, the 1991 Base Closure Commission recommended several closures and realignments in California that did not have the capacity to receive functions or personnel in the 1988 process. During its capacity analysis, the Army identified available space at NASA Ames (formerly Naval Air Station Moffett) which could accept the 6th Army Headquarters. As part of its analysis, the Army determined the military value of retaining the headquarters in California is enhanced as it provides the best available location necessary to exercise the command and control mission over all the reserve units within its area of responsibility. These reasons are as follow:

(a) Seventy-five percent of the reserve units within Sixth Army's area of responsibility are located on the West Coast;

(b) The principal ports of debarkation for the West Coast are Seattle, Oakland, and Long Beach;

(c) The West Coast is prime territory for military assistance to civil authorities. It is the area with the highest probability of natural disaster and is an area where substantial drug-enforcement missions are taking place;

(d) Timeliness/location is the critical element that may separate success from failure.

Additionally, recent experiences with Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, natural disasters, and civil disturbances have pointed out the need to keep the headquarters on the West Coast.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community contended moving to NASA Ames did not achieve any cost savings. Community representatives argued the annual operating costs to locate 6th Army Headquarters at NASA Ames or the Presidio were similar. The community also stated the Sixth Army would have to move twice — first into temporary, then into permanent facilities — due to renovation requirements at NASA Ames. The requirement of two moves provides additional hidden costs. In addition, the community asserts NASA Ames did not have available family housing on base, while family housing at the Presidio of San Francisco is plentiful, well built, and economical to maintain.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the command and control Sixth U.S. Army exercises over its Reserve Component forces is regional, not site specific, encompasses twelve states, and has not changed from the 1988 stated mission. The Commission found 58 percent of the Reserve units

and 59 percent of the Reserve personnel Sixth U.S. Army supervises were located in the three West Coast states. California contains 38 percent of the Reserve units and 38 percent of the Reserve personnel. Because of the dispersion of the Reserve Component units within Sixth U.S. Army's region, the Commission found communication and travel capability were the foremost requirements in determining its location.

The 1988 Defense Secretary's Commission on Base Realignment and Closure recommended the Sixth U.S. Army move to Fort Carson, CO, to place the headquarters on a multimission installation out of a high-cost area. The proposed change to the 1988 DoD BRAC Commission recommendation would keep the Sixth U.S. Army in a high cost area; however, the Army felt operational necessity outweighed the increased steady-state cost. The Army felt staying in California would enhance the Sixth Army's ability to exercise command and control of all Reserve units within its area of responsibility.

The Commission found there was very little difference in the operating costs of staying at the Presidio of San Francisco or moving to NASA Ames, and cost and turbulence could be avoided by not moving.

The Commission found the Secretary of the Interior supports the Sixth U.S. Army remaining at the Presidio of San Francisco as a tenant of the National Park Service. The Commission found the Secretary of the Interior has stated the National Park Service is prepared to begin negotiations on the terms of a lease arrangement and common support costs. The Secretary of the Interior also stated the Park Service is prepared to reach an equitable leasing arrangement that would be competitive with other lessors in the area.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criteria 2 and 4. Therefore, the Commission rejects the Secretary's recommendation on the Presidio of San Francisco and instead adopts the following recommendation: the 1988 DoD BRAC Commission recommendation will be changed to allow only the Sixth U.S. Army Headquarters to remain at the Presidio of San Francisco, CA. The Department of Interior and the Department of the Army should negotiate a lease favorable to both departments for the current facilities occupied by Sixth U.S. Army Headquarters and family housing at the Presidio of San Francisco necessary to accommodate the headquarters members. If agreement cannot be reached, the Commission expects the Army to make a subsequent recommendation to the 1995 Commission for the relocation of Sixth U.S. Army Headquarters. The Commission further recommends the Defense Commissary Agency and the Army and Air Force Exchange System determine the commissary and exchange requirements to support Sixth U.S. Army Headquarters based on sound business decisions. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois

Category: Commodity Oriented
Mission: Production
One-time Cost: $ -44.1 million (Savings)
Savings: 1994-99: $ 75.4 million
Annual: $ 1.0 million
Payback: Immediate

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Change the recommendation of the 1991 Commission regarding Rock Island Arsenal, IL, as follows: instead of sending the materiel management functions of U.S. Army Armament, Munitions, and Chemical Command (AMCCOM) to Redstone Arsenal, AL, as recommended by the 1991 Base Closure Commission, reorganize these functions under Tank Automotive Command (TACOM) with the functions remaining in place at Rock Island Arsenal, IL.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

Under the Commission's recommendation in 1991, the materiel management functions for AMCCOM's armament and chemical functions were to be transferred to Redstone Arsenal for merger with U.S. Army Missile Command (MICOM). The merger would have created a new commodity command to be called the Missile, Armament, and Chemical Command (MACCOM). This merger allowed one national inventory control point (NICP) to be eliminated.

In December 1992, the Commander of Army Materiel Command (AMC) directed the command's Core Competency Advocates (Logistics Power Projection, Acquisition Excellence, Technology Generation) review the creation of MACCOM to see if there was a more cost-effective option to realign Redstone Arsenal. These competency advocates recommended the AMCCOM's materiel management functions should remain in place as a subset of the NICP at TACOM. A closer alignment exists between the armaments and chassis functions than between armaments and missiles, making the reorganization under TACOM more beneficial and cost effective for the Army:

- AMCCOM performs approximately $50 million and 500 work years for Tank Automotive Command's research and development effort compared to only $9 million and 90 workyears for Missile Command.
- AMCCOM receives $29 million from TACOM versus $0.1 million from MICOM for sustainment.
- AMCCOM and TACOM jointly produce all tanks, howitzers, and infantry vehicles. AMCCOM and MICOM do not jointly produce any weapon systems.
- AMCCOM and TACOM use common contractors and universities.
- AMCCOM and TACOM jointly field, manage, and sustain common weapon systems.
- AMCCOM and TACOM share common business practices.
- Guns have their fire control sensors and computers in the vehicle and require extensive joint integration, as AMCCOM and TACOM do now. Missiles have their sensors and fire control in the missile and are easier to mount on a vehicle, as MICOM and TACOM do now.

The Army believes the armament/chemical materiel management functions can be fully executed from Rock Island Arsenal without relocating. There is precedence for geographic dispersion of NICP functions. The U.S. Communications-Electronic Command NICP is currently performed at three separate sites. Retention of this activity at Rock Island Arsenal, as a subordinate element of the TACOM NICP, avoids the expense of building new facilities at, and relocating over 1,000 employees to, Redstone Arsenal.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The Huntsville, AL, community believed the reasons for moving the armament and chemical materiel management functions from the Armament, Munitions, and Chemical Command (AMCCOM) at Rock Island Arsenal, IL, and consolidating them with the NICP at Redstone Arsenal, AL, were just as compelling today as they were when recommended by the 1991 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. The Huntsville community claimed the projected savings from the 1991 Commission recommendation were still valid; therefore, leaving the materiel management functions at Rock Island Arsenal would not take advantage of those savings.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found all commodity-oriented installations were treated equally. The Commission determined the compelling argument for the redirect of the 1991 Commission recommendation was due to operational considerations and the U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC) analysis that found that the materiel management functions were more closely aligned with the Tank Automotive Command (TACOM). The Commission found the consolidation of inventory control points would yield cost efficiencies for both the 1991 Commission recommendation and the 1993 Secretary of Defense recommendation and were, therefore, not a factor. However, the Commission found implementing this recommendation would avoid approximately $70 million in military construction and personnel moving costs while incurring no additional costs.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: instead of sending the materiel management functions

of U.S. Army Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command (AMCCOM) to Redstone Arsenal, AL, as recommended by the 1991 Base Closure Commission, reorganize these functions under Tank Automotive Command (TACOM) with the functions remaining in place at Rock Island Arsenal, IL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Shipyards

Charleston Naval Shipyard, South Carolina

Category: Naval Shipyard
Mission: Repair, Maintenance, and Overhaul of Navy Ships
One-time Cost: $ 125.5 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ 348.4 million
Annual: $ 90.9 million
Payback: 3 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close the Naval Shipyard (NSY) Charleston.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

NSY Charleston's capacity is excess to that required to support the number of ships in the DoD Force Structure Plan. An analysis of naval shipyard capacity was performed with a goal of reducing excess capacity to the maximum extent possible while maintaining the overall military value of the remaining shipyards. The closure of NSY Charleston, when combined with the recommended closure of NSY Mare Island, California, results in the maximum reduction of excess capacity, and its workload can readily be absorbed by the remaining yards. The elimination of another shipyard performing nuclear work would reduce this capability below the minimum capacity required to support this critical area. The closure of NSY Charleston, in combination with Mare Island NSY, allows the elimination of a greater amount of excess capacity while maintaining the overall value of the remaining shipyards at a higher military value level than that of the current configuration of shipyards. Other options either reduced capacity below that required to support the approved force levels, eliminated specific capabilities needed to support mission requirements or resulted in a lower military value for this group of activities.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community's concerns centered on Charleston Naval Shipyard's military value ranking by the Navy. It pointed out that Charleston ranked higher in military value than did NSY Portsmouth and NSY Pearl Harbor. Moreover, the community argued that the Navy underestimated NSY Charleston's military value because it failed to consider Charleston's ability to dry-dock four SSN-688 class submarines and its ability to perform off-site, short-duration work on nuclear ships. The community also criticized the Navy's capacity analysis. It believed the Navy's analysis did not accurately reflect Charleston's nuclear capacity.

Furthermore, the Charleston community maintained the Navy did not consistently seek to maximize military value and minimize excess capacity. For example, the community argued that closing Mare Island and Norfolk Naval Shipyards would leave military value unchanged, but would leave less excess capacity than would be left by the closures of Mare Island and Charleston Naval Shipyards. In another scenario, the community stated that closing Mare Island and Portsmouth Naval Shipyards would yield a higher military value than that produced by the closures of Mare Island and Charleston Naval Shipyards.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission, in view of the considerable excess of shipyard capacity, found that reducing excess capacity was a primary consideration. In light of the subjective nature of the military value determination, the Commission chose to view the military value presented by the Navy as a gross, rather than a precise, discriminator. As such, the Commission sought to eliminate as much excess capacity as possible.

The measurement of shipyard capacity is not an exact science, nor is it an easy task. The Commission reviewed a number of past shipyard capacity studies and determined that the capacity study submitted by the Navy for base closure was an acceptable indicator of shipyard capacity.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from criterion 1. Therefore, the Commission rejects the Secretary of Defense's recommendation on Charleston and recommends the following: close Naval Shipyard Charleston, but maintain the option for the 1993 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission later to recommend retention of Charleston Naval Shipyard facilities deemed necessary to establish or support Naval commands that are retained, realigned to, or relocated to Charleston, South Carolina. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Mare Island Naval Shipyard, California

Category: Naval Shipyard
Mission: Repair, Maintenance, and Overhaul of Navy Ships
One-time Cost: $ 397.8 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ 544.3 million
Annual: $ 206.7 million
Payback: 4 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close the Mare Island Naval Shipyard (NSY). Relocate the Combat Systems Technical Schools Command activity to Dam Neck, Virginia. Relocate one submarine to the Naval Submarine Base, Bangor, Washington. Family housing located at Mare Island NSY will be retained as necessary to support Naval Weapons Station Concord.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The capacity of the Mare Island NSY is excess to that required to support the reduced number of ships reflected in the DoD Force Structure Plan. An analysis of naval shipyard capacity was performed with a goal of reducing excess capacity to the maximum extent possible while maintaining the overall military value of the remaining shipyards. Mare Island has the lowest military value of those shipyards supporting the Pacific Fleet, and its workload can be readily absorbed by the remaining yards which possess higher military value. The closure of Mare Island NSY, in combination with the Charleston NSY, allows the elimination of a greater amount of excess capacity while maintaining the overall value of the remaining shipyards at a higher military value level than that of the current configuration of shipyards. Other options either reduced capacity below that required to support the approved force levels, eliminated specific capabilities needed to support mission requirements or resulted in a lower military value for this group of activities.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community claimed the Navy's military value calculation did not consider Mare Island's unique capabilities. For example, the community stated Mare Island had the Navy's only submarine construction capability and the only attack submarine refueling capability on the West Coast. The community felt the Navy's data call on capacity was confusing; it believed the data call may have overstated Mare Island's capacity relative to those of other shipyards. The community also said the Navy credited the Long Beach Naval Shipyard with a nuclear ship repair capability that it does not have. Consequently, the community argued Mare Island should have been ranked third, not seventh, in the Navy's shipyard category.

The community also argued the cost and impact of moving Mare Island's ocean engineering capability was not adequately addressed by the Navy. It stated that Mare Island has unique nuclear cleanup costs that will only be required if the base is closed.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission, in view of the considerable excess of shipyard capacity, found that reducing excess capacity was a primary consideration. In light of the subjective nature of the military value determination, the Commission chose to view the military value presented by the Navy as a gross, rather than a precise, discriminator. As such, the Commission sought to eliminate as much excess capacity as possible.

The measurement of shipyard capacity is not an exact science, nor is it an easy task. The Commission reviewed a number of past shipyard capacity studies and determined that the capacity study submitted by the Navy for base closure was an acceptable indicator of shipyard capacity.

When relocating a function from a closing shipyard, the Navy should determine the availability of the required capability from another DoD entity or the private sector prior to the expenditure of resources to recreate the capability at another shipyard.

The Department of Defense and the United States government bear the obligation for all environmental restoration costs, regardless of whether a military installation is closed and therefore, should not be considered as part of the costs to close a base.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria, and therefore, the Commission recommends the following: close Mare Island Naval Shipyard (NSY). Relocate the Combat Systems Technical Schools Command activity to Dam Neck, Virginia. Relocate one submarine to the Naval Submarine Base, Bangor, Washington. Family housing located at Mare Island NSY will be retained as necessary to support Naval Weapons Station Concord.

Operational Air Stations

Marine Corps Air Station El Toro, California

Category: Operational Air Station
Mission: Support Aviation Operations
One-time Cost: $ 897.6 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ 349.9 million
Annual: $ 148.5 million
Payback: 4 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) El Toro, California. Relocate its aircraft along with their dedicated personnel, equipment and support to Naval Air Station (NAS) Miramar, California and MCAS Camp Pendleton, California.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

Naval and Marine air wings are projected to be reduced consistent with fleet requirements in the DoD Force Structure Plan, creating an excess in air station capacity. MCAS El Toro is recommended for closure since, of the jet bases supporting the Pacific Fleet, it has the lowest military value, has no expansion possibilities, is the subject of serious encroachment and land use problems, and has many of its training evolutions conducted over private property. The redistribution of aviation assets allows the relocation of Marine Corps fixed wing and helicopter assets to the NAS Miramar, in a manner which both eliminates excess capacity and avoids the construction of a new aviation facility at Marine Corps Air-Ground Combat Center, 29 Palms, California. In an associated action the squadrons and related activities at NAS Miramar will move to NAS Lemoore in order to make room for the relocation of the MCAS El Toro squadrons. This closure results in a new configuration of Naval and Marine Corps air stations having an increased average military value when compared to the current mix of air stations in the Pacific Fleet. Finally the Department of the Navy will dispose of the land and facilities at MCAS El Toro and any proceeds will be used to defray base closure expenses.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community expressed concern the closure of MCAS El Toro would have a significantly adverse economic impact on an area already affected by other defense cutbacks. It also argued that the Navy's military value ranking of MCAS El Toro was too low and that the ranking did not reflect the quality performance of the units from El Toro. The community suggested alternatives to the closure of El Toro; it stated that NAS Miramar would be a more appropriate candidate for closure because NAS Miramar had older facilities and less housing than did MCAS El Toro. The community argued that the Navy greatly overstated Miramar's expansion capability citing that Miramar had environmental constraints on any further development.

The Twentynine Palms community also suggested that the Commission reconsider its 1991 recommendation to close MCAS Tustin and its 1993 recommendation to redirect rotary wing aircraft from Marine Corps Air-Ground Combat Center Twentynine Palms to NAS Miramar. The community maintained that those recommendations would cause overwhelming operational problems because they would place both rotary and fixed wing aircraft at NAS Miramar.

The Tustin community did not want the Commission to reconsider its 1991 recommendation to close MCAS Tustin; it wanted the 1991 Commission's closure decision to remain intact. The Tustin community had already invested substantially in a base reuse program. It did not want to abandon its two-year investment of effort and money in the reuse plan. The Tustin community also believed better alternatives existed to relocate Marine Corps helicopters without retaining MCAS Tustin. Specifically, it proposed: keeping MCAS El Toro open and adding the MCAS Kaneohe Bay fixed wing mission there; closing NAS Miramar and relocating its units per the Secretary of Defense's recommendations. It asserted this proposal would enhance operational readiness and still allow the community to pursue its reuse plan. The Tustin community also contended the Commission's decision to reconsider its 1991 recommendation would encourage other communities to ignore the finality of the Commission's actions and would encourage communities to resist closures long after the final vote of the Commission.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found air and ground encroachment at MCAS El Toro precluded future mission growth or force structure changes, and current mission requirements cause operations to be conducted over private property. It also found that force-structure reductions have created excess capacity at the Navy and Marine Corps west coast air stations. Relocation of fixed and rotary wing aircraft to NAS Miramar places these assets at a base that is relatively free of future encroachment, eliminates excess capacity, and integrated operations can be safely accomplished through careful base and flight operations planning. The Commission found relocation to NAS Miramar to be operationally advantageous due to close proximity to the Marine division at Camp Pendleton, where a significant percentage of critical training is conducted.

The Commission also found a sufficient number of acres were available at NAS Miramar to accommodate the aircraft, personnel, and support equipment from MCAS Tustin in spite of environmental constraints on development. While areas expected to be affected by necessary expansion included critical habitats, none were located in quantities sufficient to preclude anticipated necessary expansion. It further found that acreage expected to be developed for the placement of KC-130s was constrained such that either adjustment to development plans or relocation to MCAS Yuma, Arizona, was required.

The Secretary of Defense suggested a revision to his original March 1993 recommendation. The Commission found the revised proposal had a higher military value and resulted in increased savings and should be adopted.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from criteria 1, 2, and 3. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: close Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) El Toro, California. Relocate its aircraft along with their dedicated personnel, equipment and support to other naval air stations, primarily Naval Air Station (NAS) Miramar, California, and MCAS Camp Pendleton, California. In associated action, the squadrons and related activities at NAS Miramar will move to other naval air stations, primarily NAS Lemoore and NAS Fallon in order to make room for the relocation of the MCAS El Toro squadrons. Relocate Marine Corps Reserve Center to NAS Miramar. Additionally, change the recommendation of the 1991 Commission, which was to close MCAS Tustin and relocate its helicopter assets to Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center at Twentynine Palms, California, as follows: relocate MCAS Tustin helicopter assets to NAS North Island, NAS Miramar, or MCAS Camp Pendleton, California. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Naval Air Station Barbers Point, Hawaii

Category: Operational Air Station
Mission: Support Naval Aviation Operations
One-time Cost: $ 897.6 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ 349.9 million
Annual: $ 148.5 million
Payback: 4 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close the Naval Air Station (NAS) Barbers Point and relocate its aircraft along with their dedicated personnel, equipment and support to Marine Corps Air Station,(MCAS), Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii and NAS Whidbey Island, Washington. Retain the family housing as needed for multi-service use.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The NAS Barbers Point is recommended for closure because its capacity is excess to that required to support the reduced force levels contained in the DoD Force Structure Plan. The analysis of required capacity supports only one naval air station in Hawaii. NAS Barbers Point has a lower military value than MCAS Kaneohe Bay and its assets can be readily redistributed to other existing air stations. By maintaining operations at the MCAS, Kaneohe Bay, we retained the additional capacity that air station provides in supporting ground forces. With the uncertainties posed in overseas basing MCAS Kaneohe Bay provides the flexibility to support future military operations for both Navy and Marine Corps and is of greater military value. In an associated move the F-18 and CH-46 squadrons at MCAS Kaneohe Bay will move to NAS Miramar to facilitate the relocation of the NAS Barbers Point squadrons. Finally the Department of the Navy will dispose of the land and facilities at NAS Barbers Point and any proceeds will be used to defray base closure expenses.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The State of Hawaii supports the closure of NAS Barbers Point because it is interested in reusing the land currently occupied by the Navy.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found retention of the Naval Air Reserve Center, in view of force structure reductions, was not consistent with operational requirements. It also found these reductions indicate the need for only one major Naval Air Station in Hawaii, and that MCAS Kaneohe Bay, with significantly higher military value and no ground-encroachment problems, was clearly the base warranting retention. The Commission found that relocation of many of the Marine Corps air assets at Kaneohe Bay which were planned for relocation to other air stations, was required to make room for the aviation assets from NAS Barbers Point.

The Secretary of Defense suggested a revision to his original March 1993 recommendation. The Commission found the revised proposal had a higher military value and should be adopted.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from the force-structure plan and criteria 1 and 2. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: Close Naval Air Station (NAS) Barbers Point and relocate its aircraft along with their dedicated personnel and equipment support to other naval air stations, including Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS), Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii, and NAS Whidbey Island, Washington. Disestablish the Naval Air Reserve Center. Retain the family housing as needed for multi-service use. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Naval Air Station Cecil Field, Florida

Category: Operational Air Station
Mission: Support Naval Aviation Operations
One-time Cost: $ 312.1 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ -189.1 million (Cost)
Annual: $ 48.9 million
Payback: 13 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close Naval Air Station, Cecil Field and relocate its aircraft along with dedicated personnel, equipment and support to Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina; Naval Air Station, Oceana, Virginia, and Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina. Disposition of major tenants is as follows: Marine Corps Security Force Company relocates to MCAS Cherry Point; Aviation Intermediate Maintenance Department relocates to MCAS Cherry Point; Air Maintenance Training Group Detachment, Fleet Aviation Support Office Training Group Atlantic, and Sea Operations Detachment relocate to MCAS Cherry Point and NAS Oceana.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

Carrier air wings will be reduced consistent with fleet requirements in the DoD Force Structure Plan, creating an excess in air station capacity. Reducing this excess capacity is complicated by the requirement to "bed down" different mixes of aircraft at various air stations. In making these choices, the outlook for environmental and land use issues was significantly important. In making the determination for reductions at air stations supporting the Atlantic Fleet, NAS Cecil Field was selected for closure because it represented the greatest amount of excess capacity which could be eliminated with assets most readily redistributed to receiving air stations. The preponderance of aircraft to be redistributed from NAS Cecil Field were F/A-18s which were relocated to two MCAS on the East Coast, Beaufort and Cherry Point. These air stations both had a higher military value than NAS Cecil Field, alleviated concerns with regard to future environmental and land use problems and dovetail with the recent determination for joint military operations of Navy and Marine Corps aircraft from carrier decks. Some NAS Cecil Field assets are relocating to NAS Oceana, an air station with a lower military value, because NAS Oceana is the only F-14 air station supporting the Atlantic Fleet and had to be retained to support military operations of these aircraft. Its excess capacity was merely utilized to absorb the remaining aircraft from NAS Cecil Field.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community claimed the Navy's recommendation was flawed because it understated the military value of NAS Cecil Field and overstated the savings associated with closing NAS Cecil Field. The community argued closing NAS Cecil Field and relocating its aircraft to MCAS Beaufort, MCAS Cherry Point and NAS Oceana would be more expensive than leaving NAS Cecil Field open. The community focused on Cecil Field's greater expansion capability. It stated Cecil Field, unlike Cherry Point, Beaufort, and Oceana, did not have encroachment problems; furthermore, the community of Jacksonville adopted a Land-Use Comprehensive Plan which strictly limited the amount of development around Cecil Field. The community also argued MCAS Beaufort and MCAS Cherry Point had significant wetlands contained within their installations which limited the expansion of runways. It emphasized construction on wetlands would require the Navy to create new wetlands to offset the loss of sensitive environmental land and the ratio of wetlands use was lower at NAS Cecil Field than at either Beaufort or Cherry Point.

The community also claimed operating costs would be lower at NAS Cecil Field than at the other air stations because Cecil Field was the closest to its training areas. The community stated the Navy should have considered these factors when assigning its military value ranking to Cecil Field and had the Navy done so, it would have seen that Cecil Field ranked far above Oceana, Beaufort and Cherry Point.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found significant excess capacity existed at NAS Cecil Field. The Commission also found current and potential future air encroachment at NAS Cecil Field were overstated by the Navy. The Commission also found other east coast air stations had higher priority missions, and NAS Cecil Field was not close enough to the Marine Corps Division at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC to support Marine Corps air assets.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: Close Naval Air Station, Cecil Field and relocate its aircraft along with dedicated personnel, equipment and support to Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina; Naval Air Station, Oceana, Virginia, and Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina. Disposition of major tenants is as follows: Marine Corps Security Force Company relocates to MCAS Cherry Point; Aviation Intermediate Maintenance Department relocates to MCAS Cherry Point; Air Maintenance Training Group Detachment, Fleet Aviation Support Office Training Group Atlantic, and Sea Operations Detachment relocate to MCAS Cherry Point and NAS Oceana.

Naval Air Station Agana, Guam

Category: Operational Air Station
Mission: Support Naval Aviation Operations
One-time Cost: $ 123.5 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ 51.4 million
Annual: $ 21.3, million
Payback: 11 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

None. The Commission added this military installation to the list of installations recommended for closure or realignment.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community urged the Commission to recommend the closure of NAS Agana. The community stated that it wanted to reuse the facilities at NAS Agana to expand its civilian airport. The community asserted NAS Agana is very low in military value; it argued the few activities performed at NAS Agana could be moved into existing facilities at Andersen Air Force Base, and the cost of relocation would be far less than the $229 million estimated by GAO. The community contended the payback period for the closure of NAS Agana would be between three and ten years.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found excess land and operations, maintenance, and administrative capacity existed at Andersen AFB to allow consolidation of the mission, personnel, aircraft, and support equipment of NAS Agana at Andersen AFB. The Commission found the consolidation was economically feasible and due to the elimination of duplicate base operating and administrative costs, the closure would be paid back in 11 years. Housing at NAS Agana supports Navy commands throughout Guam. The Commission also found if this housing were retained at NAS Agana, it would not be necessary to build replacement bachelor or family housing in the area of or on Andersen AFB because the two bases are only 15 miles apart.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from the force structure plan and final criteria 2 and 3. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: close Naval Air Station (NAS) Agana. Move aircraft, personnel, and associated equipment to Andersen AFB, Guam. Retain housing at NAS Agana necessary to support Navy personnel who have relocated to Andersen AFB. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force structure plan and final criteria.

Naval Air Facility, Midway Island

Category: Operational Air Station
Mission: Support Naval Aviation Operations
One-time Cost: $ 2.1 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ 32.9 million
Annual: $ 6.6 million
Payback: 2 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close Naval Air Facility Midway Island.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The 1991 Commission Report, pages 5-19, recommended the elimination of the mission at NAF Midway Island and its continued operation under a caretaker status. Based on the DoD Force Structure Plan, its capacity is excess to that needed to support forces in its geographic area. There is no operational need for this air facility to remain in the inventory even in a caretaker status. Therefore, the Navy recommends that NAF Midway be closed and appropriate disposal action taken.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

There were no formal expressions from the community.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found no operational reason to maintain this facility, even in a caretaker status.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: Close Naval Air Facility Midway Island.

Training Air Stations

Naval Air Station Memphis, Tennessee

Category: Training Air Station
Mission: Aviation Maintenance and Operations Training
Cost to Realign: $ 249 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ -75.9 million (Cost)
Annual: $ 49.7 million
Payback: 10 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Realign Naval Air Station (NAS) Memphis by terminating the flying mission and relocating its reserve squadrons to Carswell AFB, Texas. Relocate the Naval Air Technical Training Center to NAS Pensacola, Florida. The Bureau of Naval Personnel, currently in Washington, D.C., will be relocated to NAS Memphis as part of a separate recommendation.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

Naval aviator requirements are decreasing as a result of carrier air wing and fleet reductions consistent with the DoD Force Structure Plan. The NAS Memphis capacity is excess to that required to train the number of student aviators required to meet fleet needs. The Navy analyzed its training air stations with a goal of reducing excess capacity to the maximum extent consistent with the decreasing throughput of students. Any remaining mix of air stations needed, at a minimum, to maintain the overall military value of the remaining bases, while allowing continuance of key mission requirements and maximized efficiency. These factors included availability of training airspace, outlying fields and access to over-water training. The inland location of NAS Memphis and lack of training airspace make it a primary candidate for closure. Its realignment combined with the recommended closure of NAS Meridian, Mississippi, reduces excess capacity while allowing consolidation of naval air training around the two air stations with the highest military value. The resulting configuration increases the average military value of the remaining training air stations and maximizes efficiency through restructuring around the two hubs, thus increasing the effectiveness of aviation training. Relocation of the Naval Air Technical Training Center fills excess capacity created by the closure of the Naval Aviation Depot and the Naval Supply Center at NAS Pensacola.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community stressed NAS Memphis was improperly evaluated as a training air station. The NAS Memphis primary mission is enlisted aviation technical training; pilot training has not been conducted for over three decades. Moreover, NAS Memphis was evaluated using military-value criteria which do not address the installation's main training function. The community also stated the amount of military construction required to relocate the Naval Air Technical Training Command to Pensacola would be double the Navy estimate. The community also offered nine alternatives that would save money by moving additional functions to NAS Memphis in lieu of the recommended movement out of NAS Memphis.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the Secretary's realignment recommendation was consistent with the force-structure plan. The Commission found that, although the decision to realign NAS Memphis was initially premised on Memphis as a training air station, other factors justified the decision. These factors included the reduction of excess training capacity by relocating Naval Air Technical Training Command, Memphis, to NAS Pensacola, the achievement of economies of personnel and support through the consolidation of enlisted and officer aviation training at NAS Pensacola, and the consolidation of reserve air assets at Carswell Air Force Base. In addition, the Commission found significant cost savings could be achieved within a reasonable payback period even if military construction costs proved to be greater than the Navy's original estimate.

The Commission further found that consolidation of the Reserve air assets and Reserve Aviation Squadrons would realize economies

in management and training. By relocating these units to Carswell, they would be closer to operational areas and could capitalize on these in integrating training with operational units. In addition, the Commission found that the central location of Carswell would enhance Reserve contributory support to Navy Airlift.

The Secretary of Defense suggested a revision to March 1993 recommendation. The Commission found the revised proposal had higher military value and should be adopted.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criteria 1 and 3. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: realign Naval Air Station, Memphis, by terminating the flying mission and relocating its reserve squadrons to Carswell, Texas. Disestablish the Naval Air Reserve Center, and relocate the Marine Corps (Wing) Reserve Center, Millington, to Carswell. Relocate the Naval Air Technical Training Center to NAS Pensacola, Florida. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Naval Air Station Meridian, Mississippi

Category: Training Air Station
Mission: Jet Pilot Training
One-time Cost: N/A
Savings: 1994-99: N/A
Annual: N/A
Payback: N/A

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close Naval Air Station (NAS) Meridian. Relocate advanced strike training to Naval Air Station Kingsville, Texas. Relocate intermediate strike training and Naval Technical Training Center to NAS Pensacola, Florida.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

Projected reductions contained in the Department of Defense Force Structure Plan require a substantial decrease in training air station capacity. When considering air space and facilities of all types of support aviation training, there is about twice the capacity required to perform the mission. The training conducted at the Naval Air Station, Meridian can be consolidated with similar training at the Naval Air Station, Kingsville and the Naval Air Station, Pensacola. This results in an economy and efficiency of operations which enhances the military value of the training and places training aircraft in proximity to over-water air space and potential berthing sites for carriers being used in training evolutions. Currently, for example, pilots training in Meridian fly to the Naval Air Station, Pensacola in order to do carrier landing training. The closure of Meridian and the accompanying closure of the Naval Air Station, Memphis, result in centralized aviation training functions at bases with a higher average military value than that possessed by the training air stations before closure. Both the Naval Air Station, Kingsville and the Naval Air Station, Pensacola have higher military value than the Naval Air Station, Meridian. The consolidation of the Naval Technical Training Center with its parent command, the Chief of Naval Education and Training, will provide for improvement in the management and efficiency of the training establishment and enhance its military value to the Navy.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community claimed the Navy's military value ranking of NAS Meridian was too low. It argued Naval training requires primarily "over-ground" airspace, but the Navy's military value matrix was heavily weighted for "over-water" airspace. Since Meridian has considerable "over-ground" airspace but no "over-water" airspace, its military value ranking was unfairly diminished. The community also argued the Navy's training plan failed to provide enough capacity to accomplish needed strike training and NAS Meridian was essential to meet the requirement. The community believed the Navy's inclusion of bases into "complexes" was improper because it resulted in a failure to consider alternative scenarios for reducing excess capacity. The community believed greater cost savings would be achieved by closing other air stations with greater excess capacity and lower military value.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found excess capacity existed in Naval Pilot Training, but it did not exist in Naval Strike Pilot Training. The Commission found a second full-strike training base was required to accommodate the current and future pilot training rate (PTR). The Commission further found military construction for the T-45, the Navy's new intermediate and advanced strike training aircraft, which is complete at NAS Kingsville and has begun at NAS Meridian, is required at two sites to support future pilot training.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from criteria 1, 2, and 3. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: Naval Air Station, Meridian will remain open. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Reserve Air Stations

Naval Air Facility Detroit, Michigan

Category: Reserve Air Station
Mission: Support for Reserve Units
One-time Cost: $ 11.6 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ 44.8 million
Annual: $ 10.3 million
Payback: Immediate

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close Naval Air Facility (NAF), Detroit and relocate its aircraft and associated personnel, equipment and support to the Naval Air Station Jacksonville, Florida and Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth, TX. The Mt. Clemons, Michigan Marine Corps Reserve Center will relocate to the Marine Corps Reserve Center, Twin Cities, Minnesota.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

Naval air forces are being reduced consistent with fleet reductions in the DoD Force Structure Plan. Projected force levels reflected for both active and reserve aviation elements leave the Department with significant excess capacity in the reserve air station category. Given the greater operational activity of active air stations, the decision to rely on reserve aviation elements in support of active operating forces places a high military value on locating reserve aviation elements on active operating air bases to the extent possible. Closure of NAF Detroit will eliminate excess capacity at the reserve air base with the lowest military value and allow relocation of most of its assets to the major P-3 active force base at NAS Jacksonville. In arriving at the recommendation to close NAF Detroit, a specific analysis was conducted to ensure that there was demographic support for purposes of force recruiting in the areas to which the reserve aircraft are being relocated.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community argued the recession and high local unemployment rates compounded with the loss of income generated by both active duty and reserve personnel in the local economy totaled $50 million. In addition, the local community council integrated NAF Detroit personnel to such an extent that many community youth services (i.e. youth sport leagues, Special Olympics) would suffer a negative impact. The community concern suggested that the relocation of the Medical and Dental Clinics would leave the Midwest devoid of Aviation Medical Assets to provide Navy Flight Physicals for Reserve Officer Training Programs and the Navy Recruiting District offices assigned to recruit aviation personnel in the Midwest. In addition, the community expressed concern regarding the disposition of other tenant commands, including the Personnel Support Detachment and the Personnel Support Detachment, Cleveland, Ohio. Reserve representatives expressed concern about the loss of qualified reservists with a resulting loss of readiness, and they projected it would take eighteen to sixty months to reconstitute reserve squadrons and restore readiness at the projected receiver sites.

The Michigan Air National Guard, the local communities, and the Detroit Wayne County Metropolitan Airport were all opposed to joint use of Selfridge ANG as an air passenger terminal. It stated the base infrastructure and local heavy industry would not support a civilian air cargo operation. Finally, representatives questioned the accuracy of the Navy's cost and savings analysis.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found demographics at receiver locations would effectively support the manning of the reserve squadrons and would place them closer to operating areas. The Commission also found some inconsistencies in COBRA data regarding $5.7 million in required military construction costs prior to closure. However, this cost did not significantly affect savings. In addition, tenant activities were not specifically addressed in the Secretary's recommendation. However, these activities were all below threshold, and parent commands could designate receiver sites. Finally, the Commission found closure of NAF Detroit significantly reduced excess capacity in Reserve Naval Air Stations. This facility was rated lowest in military value, so consolidation of its assets at receiver sites resulted in an overall improvement in military value.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: close Naval Air Facility (NAF), Detroit and relocate its aircraft and associated personnel, equipment and support to the Naval Air Station Jacksonville, Florida or Naval Air Station South Weymouth, Massachusetts and Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth, TX. The Mt. Clemons, Michigan Marine Corps Reserve Center will relocate to the Marine Corps Reserve Center, Twin Cities, Minnesota.

Naval Air Facility Martinsburg, West Virginia

Category: Reserve Air Station
Mission: Support for Reserve Units
One-time Cost: $27.1 million
Savings: 1994-99: $70.2 million
Annual: $13.1 million
Payback: Immediate

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

None. The Commission added this military installation to the list of installations recommended for closure or realignment.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community asserted that a 1986 Center for Naval Analysis (CNA) Study identified Martinsburg as one of four sites for location of Naval Medium/Heavy Airlift (C-130) Squadrons (the others listed were NAS Glenview, NAS New Orleans, and NAS Point Magu). It also indicated that Martinsburg would be more cost efficient to operate both because the Navy would be a tenant of the Air National Guard, and because of the relative low cost-of-living index when compared with other locations. Additionally, it stated that current experience with reserve recruiting and retention in the Air National Guard was indicative of a rich demographic environment that would successfully draw on the greater Washington-Baltimore area to supply qualified personnel. The community noted its central location in Eastern United States, its excellent transportation network, good infrastructure, and relatively uncrowded airspace were attributes that supported the decision to place a C-130 squadron in Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Regarding economic impact, they projected at least 200 full-time positions and 200 reservists positions will be assigned to the Martinsburg Facility. The assignment would have a significant positive impact on one of the poorest sections of West Virginia.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the construction of this facility is in the planning stages only. No ground has been broken. COBRA runs provided by the Navy for Martinsburg were not useable for comparison with similar existing reserve and active air stations. The assumption that high Air National Guard manning levels are predictors of high Naval Reserve manning levels for this activity presumes there are adequate numbers of qualified naval veterans or civilians with aviation background, or that members of the West Virginia Air National Guard currently awaiting billet assignments would sacrifice seniority to request interservice transfers. While the CNA study identified Martinsburg as one of four sites for location of a Naval Reserve Medium/Heavy Airlift squadron, it was conducted

during a defense build-up. With strategic planning incomplete in this era of fiscal constraints, construction of new facilities in a category with excess capacity does not appear to be a wise use of scarce resources.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from criteria 1, 3, 4 and 5. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: close Naval Air Facility, Martinsburg, West Virginia. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Naval Air Station Dallas, Texas

Category: Reserve Air Station
Mission: Support Naval Reserve Aviation Units
One-time Cost: $ 136.5 million
Savings: 1994-99 $ -108 million (Cost)
Annual: $ 5.2 million
Payback: 100+ years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close the Naval Air Station (NAS), Dallas and relocate its aircraft and associated personnel, equipment and support to Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth, Texas. The following Navy and Marine Corps Reserve Centers relocate to Carswell Air Force Base: Naval Reserve Center, Dallas, Marine Corp Reserve Center, Dallas, Marine Corps Reserve Center (Wing) Dallas, and REDCOM 11.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

Naval air forces are being reduced consistent with the fleet reductions in the DoD Force Structure Plan. Projected force levels reflected for both active and reserve aviation elements leave the Navy with significant excess capacity in the reserve air station category. Closure of Naval Air Station, Dallas and reconstitution at Carswell Air Force Base provides the reserves with a significantly superior air base. The resulting air station, with Air Force reserve squadrons now as tenants, will remove the operational difficulties currently experienced at the Naval Air Station, Dallas, including flight conflicts with the civilian airport. This closure, combined with three others in this category, results in the maximum reduction of excess capacity in reserve air stations while increasing the average military value of the remaining bases in this category.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community stressed the closure of NAS Dallas would detrimentally impact Vought Aircraft Company, which used the airport for 45 years to test aircraft under a $1/year agreement with the City of Dallas. It indicated the Navy's concern over lack of airspace was incorrect because the city of Dallas owned all or part of two nearby airports so ample airspace was available. Furthermore only minor transitory problems occasionally occurred.

Regarding economic impact, the community emphasized it would be much greater than the Navy estimated, both in Dallas and in Grand Prairie.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the proposed realignment of NAS Dallas at Carswell Air Force Base (AFB) had merit because it would alleviate current air and ground encroachment restrictions. The Commission also found regular airlift to southwestern states would increase the recruiting area to support current and future mission capability of the reserve squadrons assigned to NAS Dallas. In addition, the Commission found the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) supported the proposed relocation to Carswell AFB because it was compatible with the existing and future Dallas-Forth Worth Metropolitan Air Traffic System Plan. The FAA indicated the move would result in better service to NAS Dallas units at its new site and would provide improved procedural efficiency to all users. The FAA stated since current air missions from NAS Dallas were to the west and southwest, the proposed relocation to Carswell AFB would shorten mission length and reduce flight costs.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: Close the Naval Air Station (NAS), Dallas and relocate

its aircraft and associated personnel, equipment and support to Carswell AFB, Fort Worth, Texas. The following Navy and Marine Corps Reserve Centers relocate to Carswell: Naval Reserve Center, Dallas, Marine Corp Reserve Center, Dallas, Marine Corps Reserve Center (Wing) - Dallas, and REDCOM 11. Carswell AFB, Texas, will become a Navy-operated Carswell joint reserve center to receive and accommodate the reserve units currently there and being relocated there by this 1993 Commission.

Naval Air Station Glenview, Illinois

Category: Reserve Air Station
Mission: Support for Reserve Units
One-time Cost: $ 132.1 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ 34.5 million
Annual: $ 30.0 million
Payback: 6 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close the Naval Air Station (NAS), Glenview and relocate its aircraft and associated personnel, equipment and support to Navy Reserve, National Guard and other activities. Family housing located at NAS Glenview will be retained to meet existing and new requirements of the nearby Naval Training Center (NTC), Great Lakes. The Recruiting District, Chicago will be relocated to NTC Great Lakes. The Marine Corps Reserve Center activities will relocate as appropriate to Dam Neck, Virginia, Green Bay, Wisconsin, Stewart Army National Guard Facility, New Windsor, New York and NAS, Atlanta, Georgia.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

Naval air forces are being reduced consistent with the fleet reductions in the DoD Force-Structure Plan. Projected force levels for both active and reserve aviation elements leave the Department with significant excess capacity in the reserve air station category. Closure of NAS Glenview eliminates excess capacity at a base with a very low military value whose assets can be redistributed into more economical and efficient operations. This closure, combined with three others in this category, results in maximum reduction of excess capacity while increasing the average military value of the remaining reserve air stations. In arriving at the recommendation to close NAS Glenview, a specific analysis was conducted to ensure that there was demographic support for purposes of force recruiting in the areas to which the reserve aircraft are being relocated.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community contended NAS Glenview demonstrated the ability to recruit and train key reserve personnel from the highly skilled workforce of the Chicago Metroplex. The community said distant relocations proposed for NAS Glenview would undoubtedly result in large losses of qualified reservists in these units, and they highlighted the loss of joint operations. While local officials took a neutral position, other community representatives questioned the military value and excess capacity calculations. It also questioned COBRA model cost and savings analysis and identified over $90 million in military construction costs to relocate the units. The community leaders pointed out that relocation costs of tenant activities were not included in the COBRA analysis. It indicated the combined closures of this facility along with NAF Detroit and NAS Memphis would leave the heartland of the United States without an operational Naval and Marine Corps Air Reserve presence. Another concern of the community was that these closures would result in a loss of Navy airlift for midwestern reserve units.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found significant efforts had been made to upgrade NAS Glenview. However, serious ground and air encroachment problems, and the lack of adequate accident potential zones limited potential expansion at this Reserve Naval Air Station. While the Commission recognized the loss of reservists due to relocating the reserve squadrons, it found the potential for expansion at receiver sites would improve overall military value of the remaining installations.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: close

the Naval Air Station (NAS), Glenview and relocate its aircraft and associated personnel, equipment and support to Navy Reserve, National Guard and other activities. Family housing located at NAS Glenview will be retained to meet existing and new requirements of the nearby Naval Training Center (NTC), Great Lakes. The Recruiting District, Chicago will be relocated to NTC Great Lakes. The Marine Corps Reserve Center activities will relocate as appropriate to Dam Neck, Virginia; Green Bay, Wisconsin; Stewart Army National Guard Facility, New Windsor, New York; and NAS Atlanta, Georgia.

Naval Air Station South Weymouth, Massachusetts

Category: Reserve Air Station
Mission: Support for Reserve Units
One-time Cost: N/A
Savings: N/A
Annual: N/A
Payback: N/A

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close Naval Air Station (NAS), South Weymouth and relocate its aircraft and associated personnel, equipment and support to Naval Air Stations Brunswick, Maine, New Orleans, Louisiana, and Naval Station Mayport, Florida. The Marine Corps Reserve Center activities will relocate to Dam Neck, Virginia, Johnstown, Pennsylvania, Camp Pendleton, California, and NAS Willow Grove, Pennsylvania.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

Naval air forces are being reduced consistent with fleet reductions in the DoD Force Structure Plan. Projected force levels for both active and reserve aviation elements leave the Department with significant excess capacity in the reserve air station category. The greater operational utility of active air stations and the decision to rely on reserve aviation elements in support of active operating forces place a higher military value on locating reserve aviation elements on active operating air bases to the extent possible. Closure of NAS South Weymouth allows the relocation of reserve P-3's to the major P-3 active operating base at NAS Brunswick, ME and distributes other assets to the active operating base at Mayport, FL and to a reserve air station with a higher military value. In arriving at the recommendation to close NAS South Weymouth, a specific analysis was conducted to ensure that there was demographic support for purposes of force recruiting in the areas to which the reserve aircraft are being relocated.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community stated NAS South Weymouth was the only operational Naval Air Reserve Activity in the New England/New York area. The closure would preclude active participation by aviation qualified Naval Reservists in the northeastern United States, since reservists are geographically connected to the area of their domicile and civilian occupations. The community further stated the Navy military value ranked NAS South Weymouth third of eight, well above NAS Dallas (proposed for realignment), NAS Atlanta and NAF Washington. The community emphasized the combined highly educated technical workforce and large population of qualified veterans in the Boston area support recruitment for both the current mission and any expanded operational role. The proximity to wetlands and community zoning ordinances prevent land encroachment on air operations and further enhance NAS South Weymouth's ability to assume expanded missions.

The community questioned the Navy's programmed new construction in Martinsburg, West Virginia (for a C-130 Medium/Heavy Airlift Squadron); and Johnstown, Pennsylvania (for a Helicopter Squadron). These facilities would cost over $55 million, with an additional $50 million in initial set-up costs. It asserted NAS South Weymouth had adequate facilities and a trained manpower pool to assume the proposed missions for these sites, and indeed has facilities and equipment already on board for support of the C-130 aircraft. Further, it indicated NAS South Weymouth was closer to operating and potential threat areas for Anti-Submarine/Anti-Surface Warfare and to carrier battle group operations than any other Reserve Naval Air Station and most operational bases.

The community conducted its own independent analysis of the certified data provided to the

Base Structure Analysis Team and raised serious concerns about the validity of costs and savings projected by the COBRA models developed by the Navy. In addition, it indicated the proposed closures of Reserve Naval Air Stations were predicated on nine Reserve Maritime Patrol Squadrons, not the thirteen Squadrons mandated by the FY93 Defense Authorization Act. It questioned the wisdom of such unprecedented cuts in view of the fact that both Congress and the Department of Defense have not yet defined the role of the reserves.

Regarding the cumulative economic impact, the community asserted New England employs only 13% of the Department of Defense, but had to absorb 33% of recent defense cuts. The community argued the closure of additional bases, including NAS South Weymouth, would have a heavy impact on an economy already struggling under the burdens of coping with previous defense cuts.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found several inconsistencies between the COBRA analysis and data call submissions regarding personnel accounting, and military construction costs for receiver bases. These inconsistencies tended to inflate savings and deflate costs in favor of the Secretary's recommendation. Additionally, it appeared demographics for the purposes of force recruiting at proposed receiver bases were not considered in the relocation of squadrons attached to this command. There was no evidence current and future mission impacts were considered with respect to the retention losses that could result if squadrons were relocated several hundred to over 3000 miles away from the reservists currently assigned billets in these units. Additionally, no plan was proposed to retain incumbent reservists or to expedite recruitment and training of replacements. Similarly, impacts on contributory support to the active components, mission capability and readiness were not adequately considered by the Navy.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from the force structure plan and criteria 1, 3, 4, and 5. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: Naval Air Station, South Weymouth will remain open. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Naval/Marine Corps Air Facility (Joint Aviation Facility) Johnstown, Pennsylvania

Category: Reserve Air Station
Mission: Support for Reserve Units
One-time Cost: None
Savings: 1994-99: $ 15-20 million (Construction Avoidance)
$ 20 million (Start Up Costs Avoidance)
Annual: N/A
Payback: N/A

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

None. The Commission added this military installation to the list of installations recommended for closure or realignment.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community expressed concern regarding the proposed cessation of construction of a Naval/Marine Corps air facility at the Joint Aviation Facility in Johnstown, PA. The community indicated the facility had strong Congressional support.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found construction costs for the Navy/Marine Corps addition to the Joint Aviation Facility at Johnstown, PA, were projected at $15-20 million with an additional $20 million in one-time start-up costs. The Commission found construction of the Navy/Marine Corps facility was scheduled for FY 1994 with occupancy planned for FY 1996. The Commission found the nearby reserve center in Ebensburg could house administrative units, and significant excess capacity exists in Naval/Marine Corps reserve air stations.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from criteria 4 and 5. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: close (halt construction of) the Naval/

Marine Corps air facility (Joint Aviation Facility) Johnstown, Pennsylvania. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Naval Bases

Naval Education and Training Center Newport, Rhode Island

Category: Naval Base
Mission: Support Homeported Ships
One-time Cost: $13.8 million
Savings: 1994-99: $7.94 million
Annual: $ 4.26 million
Payback: 5 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Realign the Naval Education and Training Center (NETC) Newport and terminate the Center's mission to berth ships. Relocate the ships to Naval Station Mayport, Florida and Naval Station Norfolk, Virginia. Piers, waterfront facilities and related property shall be retained by NETC Newport. The Education and Training Center will remain to satisfy its education and training mission.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The piers and maintenance activity associated with NETC Newport are excess to the capacity required to support the DoD Force Structure Plan. A comprehensive analysis of naval station berthing capacity was performed with a goal of reducing excess capacity to the maximum extent possible while maintaining the overall military value of the remaining naval stations. To provide berthing to support the projected force structure, the resulting mix of naval stations was configured to satisfy specific mission requirements, including: 100 percent aircraft carrier berthing in each fleet; ammunition ships at ESQD-approved berthing; one SSN/SSBN unique base complex per fleet; and maintenance of the Norfolk and San Diego fleet concentrations. NETC Newport currently berths five ships which can be absorbed at other homeports with a higher military value. This realignment, combined with other recommended closures and realignments in the Atlantic Fleet, results in the maximum reduction of excess capacity while increasing the average military value of the remaining Atlantic Fleet bases.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community argued the Navy underrated Newport's military value. The community also questioned the Navy's estimated savings associated with this realignment, expressing belief that the Navy's analysis created a false sense of savings because it did not fully examine the costs of moving ships and maintaining real property. Moreover, the relocation of ships would not reduce excess capacity or operational costs because Newport would still retain its piers. The community also argued the impact on Reserve Training in the Northeast was significant, and the economic impact of the realignment was underestimated.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the capacity to homeport ships at Newport is excess to that required to support the DoD force structure. The Commission also found closure would account for a relatively small job loss in this employment area and would result in savings.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: realign the Naval Education and Training Center (NETC) Newport and terminate the Center's mission to berth ships. Relocate the ships to Naval Station Mayport, Florida and Naval Station Norfolk, Virginia. Piers, waterfront facilities and related property shall be retained by NETC Newport. The Education and Training Center will remain to satisfy its education and training mission.

Naval Station Charleston, South Carolina

Category: Naval Base
Mission: Support Homeported Ships
One-time Cost: $ 186.36 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ 146.67 million
Annual: $ 69.78 million
Payback: 5 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close Naval Station (NS), Charleston and relocate assigned ships to Naval Stations, Norfolk, Virginia; Mayport, Florida; Pascagoula, Mississippi; Ingleside, Texas and Submarine Base, Kings Bay, Georgia. Appropriate personnel, equipment and support, to include the drydock, will be relocated with the ships. Disposition of major tenants is as follows: Planning, Estimating, Repair and Alterations (PERA) relocates to Portsmouth, Virginia; the Naval Investigative Service Regional Office disestablishes; Ship Intermediate Maintenance Activity, Charleston disestablishes, and the Naval Reserve Center and REDCOM 7 relocate to leased space in the Charleston area; Fleet and Mine Warfare Training Center relocates to Naval Station Ingleside, Fleet Training Center Mayport, and Fleet Training Center Norfolk; Submarine Training Facility Charleston disestablishes. Family housing located within the Charleston Navy complex will be retained as necessary to support the nearby Naval Weapons Station Charleston.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The piers and maintenance activity at NS Charleston are excess to the capacity required to support the DoD Force Structure Plan. A comprehensive analysis of naval station berthing capacity was performed with a goal of reducing excess capacity to the maximum extent while maintaining the overall military value of the remaining naval stations. To provide berthing to support projected force structure, the resulting mix of naval stations was configured to satisfy specific mission requirements, including: 100 percent aircraft carrier berthing in each fleet; ammunition ships at ESQD-approved berthing; one SSN/SSBN unique base complex per fleet; and maintenance of the Norfolk and San Diego fleet concentrations as part of the solution. The berths at the NS Charleston are excess to Navy requirements. The relocation of the 21 ships currently based at NS Charleston will allow the closure of this naval base and eliminate almost half of the excess berthing capacity in bases supporting the Atlantic Fleet. This closure, combined with other recommended closures and realignments in the Atlantic Fleet, results in the maximum reduction of excess capacity while increasing average military value of the remaining Atlantic Fleet Bases.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community stated the Navy underrated Charleston's military value. It believed the haste of the Navy's process resulted in inaccurate and incomplete responses to the Navy's military value matrix questions. The community also believed the Navy underestimated the costs of relocating its activities to Naval Station Kings Bay and Naval Station Ingleside. The community further asserted the ability to obtain the necessary environmental permits for Mine Warfare training in the Gulf of Mexico was questionable. The community also stated the closure of the Naval Station and other facilities in Charleston would have a devastating economic impact on the area.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the capacity to homeport ships and submarines in Charleston is excess to that required to support the DoD force structure. The Commission also found when combined with other Charleston closures, such as the closure of the Charleston Naval Shipyard, the closure of Naval Station Charleston would account for a significant job loss in this employment area; however, closure will result in substantial savings.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criterion 1. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: close Naval Station (NS), Charleston but maintain the option for the 1993 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission later to recommend the retention of Naval Station, Charleston facilities that are deemed necessary to establish or support naval commands that are retained at, realigned to, or relocated to Charleston, South Carolina. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Naval Station Mobile, Alabama

Category: Naval Base
Mission: Support Homeported Ships
One-time Cost: $ 4.88 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ 66.83 million
Annual: $ 8.43 million
Payback: 2 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close Naval Station, Mobile and relocate assigned ships to Naval Stations Pascagoula, Mississippi, and Ingleside, Texas, along with dedicated personnel, equipment and appropriate other support.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The berths at Naval Station, Mobile are excess to the capacity required to support the DoD Force Structure Plan. A comprehensive analysis of naval station berthing capacity was performed with a goal of reducing excess capacity to the maximum extent possible while maintaining the overall military value of the remaining naval stations. To provide berthing to support the projected force structure, the resulting mix of naval stations were configured to satisfy specific mission requirements, including: 100 percent aircraft carrier berthing in each fleet; ammunition ships at ESQD-approved berthing; one SSN/SSBN unique base complex per fleet; and maintenance of the Norfolk and San Diego fleet concentrations as part of the solution. The ships based at Naval Station Mobile can be relocated to other naval bases which have a higher military value. This realignment, combined with other recommended closures and realignments in the Atlantic Fleet, results in the maximum reduction of excess capacity while increasing the average military value of the remaining Atlantic Fleet bases.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community argued the Navy's military value ranking was inaccurate. The community stated the Navy did not give adequate consideration to the role Naval Station (NAVSTA) Mobile plays in training reserves. The community also felt the Navy did not correctly compare NAVSTA Mobile to NAVSTA Pascagoula. The community claimed Mobile was superior to Pascagoula in the areas of navigation, safety, quality of life and the Shore Intermediate Maintenance Activity. It believed the Navy greatly overestimated the savings associated with the closure of the base. The community also noted its strong state and local support for the facility and argued the closure of NAVSTA Mobile would have a serious and adverse effect on the community.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the capacity to homeport ships at Mobile is excess to that required to support the DoD force structure. The Commission also found closure would account for a relatively small job loss in this employment area and would result in savings.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: close Naval Station, Mobile and relocate assigned ships to Naval Stations Pascagoula, Mississippi, and Ingleside, Texas, along with dedicated personnel, equipment and appropriate other support.

Naval Station Staten Island, New York

Category: Naval Base
Mission: Support Homeported Ships
One-time Cost: $ -16.15 million (Savings)
Savings: 1994-99: $ 298.92 million
Annual: $ 42.64 million
Payback: Immediate

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close Naval Station Staten Island. Relocate its ships along with their dedicated personnel, equipment and support to Naval Stations, Norfolk, Virginia and Mayport, Florida. Disposition of minor tenants is as follows: Ship Intermediate Maintenance Activity, New York relocates to Earle, New Jersey and Norfolk, Virginia; Recruiting District, New York disestablishes; Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Conversion and Repair (SUPSHIP), Brooklyn Detachment disestablishes.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The berthing capacity of Naval Station Staten Island is excess to the capacity required

to support the DoD Force Structure Plan. A comprehensive analysis of naval station berthing capacity was performed with the goal of reducing excess capacity to the maximum extent possible while maintaining the overall military value of the remaining naval stations. To provide berthing to support projected force structure, the resulting mix of naval stations was configured to satisfy specific mission requirements, including: 100 percent aircraft carrier berthing in each fleet; ammunition ships at ESQD-approved berthing; one SSN/SSBN unique base complex per fleet; and maintenance of the Norfolk and San Diego fleet concentrations. The ships currently berthed at Naval Station Staten Island can be relocated to bases with higher military value. This closure, combined with other recommended closures and realignments in the Atlantic Fleet, results in the maximum reduction of excess capacity while increasing the average military value of the remaining Atlantic Fleet bases.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community argued the Navy's analytical process was not sound because it contained many procedural errors, analytical inconsistencies and inflated values for certain capabilities. The community also challenged the soundness of the Navy's megaport concept. It believed closing Naval Station (NAVSTA) Staten Island would pose operational problems because New York is four to five days closer to potential conflicts than ports in the Gulf of Mexico. The community claimed the closure of NAVSTA Staten Island would create a loss of significant training opportunity for Naval Reservists, particularly in light of other planned closures in the Northeast. The community felt the Navy did not adequately consider the adverse economic impact the closure of NAVSTA Staten Island would have on the New York Harbor industrial base, especially private shipyards.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the capacity to homeport ships at Naval Station Staten Island is excess to that required to support the DoD force structure. The Commission also found closure would account for a relatively small job loss in this employment area and would result in substantial savings. The Secretary suggested a correction or revision to his March 1993 recommendation. The Commission found that the revised proposal had a higher military value and should be adopted.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criteria 2. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: close Naval Station Staten Island. Relocate its ships along with their dedicated personnel, equipment and support to Naval Stations, Norfolk, Virginia and Mayport, Florida. Disposition of minor tenants is as follows: Ship Intermediate Maintenance Activity, New York relocates to Earle, New Jersey and Norfolk, Virginia; Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Conversion and Repair (SUPSHIP), Brooklyn Detachment disestablishes. Retain family housing located at Naval Station, Staten Island, as necessary to support Naval Weapons Station, Earle, New Jersey. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Naval Submarine Base New London, Connecticut

Category: Naval Base
Mission: Support Homeported Submarine
One-time Cost: N/A
Savings: 1994-99: N/A
Annual: N/A
Payback: N/A

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Realign Naval Submarine Base (NSB), New London by terminating its mission to homeport ships. Relocate berthed ships, their personnel, associated equipment and other support to the Submarine Base, Kings Bay, Georgia and the Naval Station, Norfolk, Virginia. This relocation is to include a floating drydock. Piers, waterfront facilities, and related property shall be retained by the Navy at New London, Connecticut. The Nuclear Submarine Support Facility, a major tenant, relocates to Kings Bay, Georgia and Norfolk, Virginia; and another major tenant, the Nuclear Power Training Unit, disestablishes.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

Naval Submarine Base, New London's capacity is excess to that required to support the number of ships reflected in the DoD Force Structure Plan. A comprehensive analysis of naval station berthing capacity was performed with a goal of reducing excess capacity to the maximum extent possible while maintaining the overall military value of the remaining naval stations. To provide berthing to support the projected force structure, the resulting mix of naval stations was configured to satisfy specific mission requirements, including: 100 percent aircraft carrier berthing in each fleet; ammunition ships at ESQD-approved berthing; one SSN/SSBN unique base complex per fleet; and maintenance of the Norfolk and San Diego fleet concentrations. With a reduction in ships, the Navy requires one submarine base per Fleet. In view of the capacity at the Submarine Base, Kings Bay and the Naval Station, Norfolk, the submarines based at New London can be relocated to activities with a higher military value. The education and training missions being performed at the Submarine Base, New London will continue to be performed there and the Navy will retain piers, waterfront facilities and related property. This realignment, combined with other recommended closures and realignments in the Atlantic Fleet, results in the maximum reduction of excess capacity while increasing the average military value of the remaining Atlantic Fleet bases.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community claimed the Navy's proposal to realign New London did not reduce excess capacity. Instead, it only duplicated existing resources elsewhere and therefore wasted the taxpayers' money. The community also questioned the Navy's configuration analysis. The Navy's analysis required that (1) Norfolk be a part of any solution and (2) there be only one SSBN/SSN unique base per fleet. The community claimed these rules led the Navy to exclude New London automatically from any solution. The community argued the Navy's analysis thus appeared to be used to justify its previous judgment to exclude New London. The community questioned the strategic gain and increase in military value resulting from the realignment of New London, since military value did not appear to be a part of the Navy's configuration analysis. The community proposed an alternate plan involving retaining submarines that would ostensibly save $1.2 billion. The community also stated the economic effect of the realignment would be grave because the New London area is heavily dependent on defense industries.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the Secretary of Defense's recommendation to terminate Naval Submarine Base (SUBBASE) New London's mission to homeport submarines calls for substantial military construction (MILCON) at SUBBASE King's Bay and Naval Station Norfolk to replace capabilities and facilities that exist in New London. The Commission further found the Navy's analysis was very sensitive to one-time costs due to the sizeable MILCON, particularly in view of what costs the Navy deemed appropriate to consider. Just prior to final deliberations, the Chairman of the Navy's Base Structure Evaluation Committee reported to the Commission that the Navy was not likely ever to move attack submarines to Kings Bay.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criteria 2, 4, and 5. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: Naval Submarine Base, New London remains open and does not realign. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Naval Air Station Alameda, California

Category: Naval Base
Mission: Support of Aviation Activities, Afloat Units, and Other Activities
One-time Cost: $ 193.69 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ -72.17 million (Cost)
Annual: $ 41.69 million
Payback: 10 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close Naval Air Station (NAS), Alameda, California and relocate its aircraft along with the dedicated personnel, equipment and support to NASA Ames/Moffett Field, California and NAS North Island. In addition, those ships currently berthed

at NAS Alameda will be relocated to the Fleet concentrations at San Diego and Bangor/Puget Sound/Everett. Disposition of major tenants is as follows: Navy Regional Data Automation Center, San Francisco realigns to NAS North Island; Ship Intermediate Maintenance Department disestablishes; the Naval Air Reserve Center and the Marine Corps Reserve Center relocate to leased space at NASA/Ames.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The projected carrier air wing reductions in the DoD Force Structure Plan require a significant decrease in air station and naval station capacity. NAS Alameda is recommended for closure as it has the lowest military value of those air stations supporting the Pacific Fleet. Given the number of aircraft "bedded down" at the air station, it has greatest amount of excess capacity. Also, given the need to eliminate excess ship berthing, its capacity is not required to meet force levels, since no more than five carrier berths are required on the West Coast; three at the fleet concentration in San Diego and two at Bangor/Puget Sound/Everett. Both the limited aircraft (primarily reserve) and ship assets at NAS Alameda can be readily absorbed at bases with a higher military value. This closure results in an increased average military value of both the remaining air stations and naval stations in the Pacific Fleet.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community believed the Navy penalized NAS Alameda's military value ranking because the Navy evaluated Alameda as a naval air station when its capabilities more closely resemble those of a naval station. The community criticized the Navy's plan to build at NAVSTA Everett and NAS North Island to replace existing capabilities at NAS Alameda; it said the Navy underestimated the costs of closing at Alameda and rebuilding elsewhere. The community also asserted that both Everett and North Island required dredging and building nuclear carrier piers and that the licensing and environmental procedures are difficult. The community argued that even if this costly construction were completed, Everett would not have a contiguous airfield while NAS Alameda does, asserting the presence of a contiguous airfield creates a synergism among the facilities at Alameda. By contrast, the absence of a contiguous airfield would pose potentially significant operational problems at Everett.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the aircraft beddown capacity and ship berthing at NAS Alameda is excess to that required to support the DoD force structure. The Commission also found NAS Alameda had the lowest military value as a Naval Air Station in the Pacific fleet. While its military value as a Naval Station is relatively high, its primary purpose is the homeporting of nuclear-powered aircraft carriers, and there is sufficient carrier berthing capacity in San Diego, Puget Sound, and Everett. Substantial military construction (MILCON) is occurring at Naval Station, Everett, Washington, and Naval Air Station North Island, California, to replace a portion of the nuclear aircraft carrier berthing capacity that exists at Alameda. These MILCON projects are being accomplished separate from the base closure process and will ultimately result in the Navy's ability to homeport aircraft carriers at a reduced cost.

In a letter dated June 1, 1993, the Chief of Naval Operations advised the Commission that the original Secretary of Defense recommendation to close Naval Air Station Alameda did not fully distinguish between active duty aviation assets and tenant reserved aviation assets. That distinction is made clear in the Commission recommendation.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: close Naval Air Station (NAS), Alameda, California and relocate its aircraft along with the dedicated personnel, equipment and support to NAS North Island. In addition, those ships currently berthed at NAS Alameda will be relocated to the Fleet concentrations at San Diego and Bangor/Puget Sound/Everett. Disposition of major tenants is as follows: Reserve aviation assets relocate to NASA Ames/Moffett Field, California, NAS Whidbey Island, and NAS Willow Grove; Navy Regional Data Automation Center, San Francisco

realigns to NAS North Island; Ship Intermediate Maintenance Department disestablishes; the Naval Air Reserve Center and the Marine Corps Reserve Center relocate to leased space at NASA/Ames.

Naval Station Treasure Island, California

Category: Naval Base
Mission: Maintain and Operate Facilities and Support Tenant Activities
One-time Cost: $ 30.95 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ 123.0 million
Annual: $ 44.48 million
Payback: 3 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close Naval Station, Treasure Island and relocate personnel, as appropriate to the Naval Station, San Diego, California; Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Virginia; Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois and various Naval Reserve sites in California. Major tenants are impacted as follows: Naval Reserve Center San Francisco relocates to the Naval/Marine Corps Reserve Center, Alameda, California and REDCOM 20 relocates to the Naval Reserve Center, San Bruno, California. Naval Technical Training Center relocates to Fleet Training Center San Diego, Naval Amphibious School, Little Creek and Naval Training Center Great Lakes.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The DoD Force Structure Plan supports a decrease in naval station capacity. Naval Station, Treasure Island has a relatively low military value and its capacity is not required to support Navy requirements. The naval bases to which its activities will be relocated have higher military value to the Navy than does this naval station. A comprehensive analysis of naval station berthing capacity was performed with a goal of reducing excess capacity to the maximum extent possible while maintaining the overall military value of the remaining naval stations. To provide berthing to support the projected force structure, the resulting mix of naval stations was configured to satisfy specific mission requirements, including: 100 percent aircraft carrier berthing in each fleet; ammunition ships at ESQD-approved berthing; one SSN/SSBN unique base complex per fleet; and maintenance of the Norfolk and San Diego fleet concentrations. This closure, combined with other recommended closures and realignments in the Pacific Fleet, reduces excess capacity while increasing the average military value of the remaining Pacific Fleet bases.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community argued the closure of Naval Station (NAVSTA) Treasure Island, along with the other proposed Bay Area closures, would destroy the strategic infrastructure of the San Francisco area. It pointed out NAVSTA Treasure Island had a new fire fighting school that was environmentally sound and was the only one of its kind on the West Coast. It was also the site of over 1,000 family housing units and other support services the military retirement community depended upon heavily, particularly in light of the closure of the Presidio of San Francisco.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the capacity to homeport ships at Naval Station Treasure Island was excess to that required to support the DoD force structure. Further, the Commission found the primary purposes of NAVSTA Treasure Island are to provide military family housing, some training and other support for shipboard personnel and dependents in the San Francisco Bay area. In view of the recommendations to close NAS Alameda, these facilities are not required.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: close Naval Station, Treasure Island and relocate personnel, as appropriate to the Naval Station, San Diego, California; Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Virginia; Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois and various Naval Reserve sites in California. Major tenants are impacted as follows: Naval Reserve Center San Francisco relocates to the Naval/Marine Corps Reserve Center, Alameda, California and REDCOM 20 relocates to the Naval Reserve Center, San Bruno,

California. Naval Technical Training Center relocates to Fleet Training Center San Diego, Naval Amphibious School, Little Creek and Naval Training Center Great Lakes.

Naval Training Centers

Naval Training Center Orlando, Florida

Category: Naval Training Center
Mission: Training of Officer and Enlisted Personnel
One-time Cost: $ 374 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ -83.5 million (cost)
nnual: $ 75.8 million
Payback: 9 years
(These cost figures include the cost to close NTC San Diego.)

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close the Naval Training Center (NTC), Orlando, and relocate certain personnel, equipment and support to NTC Great Lakes and other locations, consistent with DoD training requirements. Disposition of major tenants is as follows: Recruit Training Command relocates to NTC Great Lakes; the Nuclear Power School and the Nuclear "A" School relocate to the Submarine School at the Naval Submarine Base (NSB), New London; Personnel Support Detachment relocates to NTC Great Lakes; Service School Command relocates to Great Lakes; Naval Dental Clinic relocates to Great Lakes; Naval Education and Training Program Management Support Activity disestablishes.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The 1991 Commission rejected the recommendation to close NTC Orlando due to prohibitive closure costs. This recommendation encompasses the additional closure of NTC San Diego and proposes significantly reduced closure costs by taking advantage of facilities made available by the recommended realignment of NSB New London. Projected manpower reductions contained in the DoD Force Structure Plan require a substantial decrease in naval force structure. As a result of projected manpower levels the Navy has two to three times the capacity required, as measured by a variety of indicators, to perform the recruit training function. The closure of the NTC Orlando removes excess capacity and relocates training to a naval training center with a higher military value and results in an efficient collocation of the Submarine School, the Nuclear Power School and the Nuclear "A" School at the NSB, New London. The resulting consolidation at the NTC Great Lakes not only results in the highest possible military value for this group of military activities but also is the most economical alignment for the processing of personnel into the Navy. In addition, NTC Orlando has equipment and facilities which are more readily relocated to another naval training center.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The Orlando community argued the Navy's goal to eliminate the greatest amount of excess capacity while maintaining and/or improving overall military value did not necessarily generate the most cost-effective option. The community also maintained the various COBRA alternatives it generated showed a net present value for NTC Orlando 2-4 times greater than the Navy's recommendation. The community claimed the climate affects utility costs, impacts training routines and student morale; however, the Navy did not consider climate a relevant training factor.

The Orlando community also maintained the Navy's military-value questionnaire was flawed because it did not accurately evaluate the training center's capability. The community emphasized the questions asked were not relevant and there were more negative than positive responses to the questions. Further, the community added that NTC Orlando's military value was incorrectly judged to be lower than NTC Great Lakes and utility costs and cost of operations were not included in the military value calculations.

The community also stressed the Navy did not know the true cost of relocating or replicating NTC Great Lakes's engineering "hot-plant" trainers but still justified its decision in large part on the prohibitive cost of moving or rebuilding these trainers. As an example, the community mentioned training simulators could be used to replace "hot-plant" trainers at a fraction of the cost of the "hot plants".

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the Secretary's closure recommendation was consistent with force-structure plan. Closure of NTC Orlando would contribute to the elimination of excess training capacity which is 2-3 times greater than the projected requirement. The Commission accepted the Navy's argument that consolidation of naval training at a single training site allows DoD to generate savings through the reduction of overhead expenses and the elimination of redundant training staff. Consolidation of naval training at NTC Orlando would have required a substantial capital investment which the Commission questioned whether an acceptable return on investment could be realized. The Commission found relocation or replacement of NTC Great Lakes engineering propulsion systems ("hot plants") at another NTC would result in an extended period when training could not be effectively conducted. In addition, the Commission found NTC Great Lakes provides facilities and personnel support for numerous tenants and regional reserve units which could not be economically replaced.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: close the Naval Training Center (NTC), Orlando, and relocate certain personnel, equipment, and support to NTC Great Lakes and other locations, consistent with DoD training requirements. Disposition of major tenants is as follows: Recruit Training Command relocates to NTC Great Lakes; the Nuclear Power School and the Nuclear "A" School relocate to the Submarine School at the Naval Submarine Base (NSB), New London; Personnel Support Detachment relocates to NTC Great Lakes; Service School Command relocates to Great Lakes; Naval Dental Clinic relocates to Great Lakes; Naval Education and Training Program Management Support Activity disestablishes.

Naval Training Center San Diego, California

Category: Naval Training Center
Mission: Training of Officer and Enlisted Personnel
One-time Cost: $ 374 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ -83.5 Million (Cost)
Annual: $ 75.8 million
Payback: 9 years
(These cost figures also include the cost to close NTC Orlando.)

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close the Naval Training Center (NTC), San Diego, and relocate certain personnel, equipment, and support to NTC Great Lakes, and other locations, consistent with training requirements. Disposition of major tenants is as follows: Recruit Training Command relocates to NTC, Great Lakes; Branch Medical Clinic relocates to Submarine Base, San Diego; Naval Recruiting District relocates to Naval Air Station, North Island; Service School Command (Electronic Warfare) relocates to Naval Training Center, Great Lakes; Service School Command (Surface) relocates to NTC Great Lakes; the remainder of the Service School Command relocates to NTC Great Lakes, Naval Air Station Pensacola, and Fleet Training Center, San Diego.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

Projected manpower reductions contained in the DoD Force Structure Plan require a substantial decrease in naval force structure capacity. As a result of projected manpower levels, the Navy has two to three times the capacity required, as measured by a variety of indicators, to perform the recruit training function. The closure of NTC San Diego removes unneeded excess capacity and results in the realignment of training to a training center with a higher military value. The resulting consolidation at NTC Great Lakes not only results in the highest possible military value but also is the most economical alignment for the processing of personnel into the Navy. In addition, NTC San Diego has equipment and facilities which can more readily be relocated to another naval training center.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community argued NTC San Diego would be the best option for single-site naval training for several reasons. First, San Diego is collocated with the fleet. This allows for more cost-efficient training because it permits quick filling of vacant training billets and greater interaction between operational training units. Furthermore, consolidating naval training at NTC San Diego would eliminate the need for large, recurring transportation costs, since 88% of NTC San Diego's instructors come from San Diego-based units. Retaining naval training in a fleet-concentration area would also produce a higher quality of life for NTC personnel, since fewer sailors would have to be separated from their families. Reduced family separation increases retention rates which, in turn, lowers training costs. The community also stated NTC San Diego had the capacity and land space to accept additional naval training with minimal military construction.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the Secretary's closure recommendations were consistent with projected force-structure reductions. Closure of NTC San Diego would contribute to the elimination of excess training capacity, which is two to three times greater than the projected requirement. The Commission accepts the Navy's argument consolidation of naval training at a single training site allows DoD to generate savings through the reduction of overhead expenses and the elimination of redundant training staff. The Commission found NTC San Diego possesses less available land to absorb training requirements than the Navy's two other training centers and would be severely constrained during periods of mobilization or surge.

The Secretary of Defense suggested a revision to his original March 1993 recommendation. The Commission found the revised proposal had a higher military value and should be adopted.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from criteria 1 and 2. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: Close Naval Training Center (NTC), San Diego. Relocate certain personnel, equipment and support to NTC Great Lakes, and other locations, consistent with training requirements. Disposition of major tenants is as follows: Recruit Training Command relocates to NTC, Great Lakes; Branch Medical Clinic relocates to Submarine Base, San Diego; Naval Recruiting District relocates to Naval Air Station North Island; Service School Command (Electronic Warfare) relocates to Naval Training Center, Great Lakes; Service School Command (Surface) relocates to NTC Great Lakes; the remainder of the Service School Command relocates to NTC Great Lakes, Naval Air Station Pensacola, and the Fleet Training Center, San Diego. The co-generation plant and the bachelor quarters and adjacent non-appropriated fund activities (marinas) located aboard NTC San Diego property will be retained by the Navy to support other naval activities in the San Diego area. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Naval Aviation Depots

Naval Aviation Depot Alameda, California

Category: Naval Aviation Depot
Mission: Aviation Depot Level Maintenance
One-time Cost: $ 171 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ 116 million
Annual: $ 78 million
Payback: 5 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATIONS

Close Naval Aviation Depot (NADEP), Alameda and relocate repair capability as necessary to other depot maintenance activities. This relocation may include personnel, equipment and support. The depot workload will move to other depot maintenance activities, including the private sector.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

Naval Aviation Depot, Alameda is recommended for closure because its capacity is excess to that required to support the DoD Force Structure Plan. Projected reductions require an almost 50 percent reduction in capacity in the Navy aviation depots. In determining the mix of aviation depots which would achieve the maximum

reduction in excess capacity, the Navy determined that there must be at least one aviation depot at a fleet concentration on each coast. The work performed at Naval Aviation Depot, Alameda can be performed at other aviation maintenance activities, including the private sector. The closure of NADEP Alameda will reduce excess capacity in this category and maintain or increase the average military value of the remaining depots.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community asserted NADEP Alameda had several unique capabilities and capacities, including significant engineering and technical support and extensive synergy with the aircraft carriers berthed at NAS Alameda. Community representatives stated these and other uncredited special skills and equipment should have given them a much higher military value than the one determined by the Navy. In addition, several of the NADEP's facilities are new and environmentally sound. Further, they noted that NADEP Alameda has an extremely diverse work force.

The community feels the Navy COBRA analysis did not provide a sufficient estimate of the number or extent of real costs in closing their operations. It believed the costs to close NADEP Alameda were the greatest, while they asserted NADEP Jacksonville was the easiest and least expensive NADEP to close. It also noted Alameda had the Navy's largest amount of missile work. Finally, Alameda had been selected to provide maintenance services to a large amount of Army equipment that could be placed in Oakland, California as part of a proposed prepositioning plan.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found excess capacity in the depot category indicated that three NADEPs should be closed. In evaluating combinations of open and closed NADEPs, the closure of Alameda resulted in less disruption, and lower costs. The combination of other NADEPs selected to remaining open provided a better overall savings, military value and reduction of excess capacity.

The Commission found NADEP Alameda had many new, environmentally sound facilities, a very diverse workforce, a number of unique capabilities, and provided a valuable synergy with local Navy activities. The Commission also found NADEP Alameda had higher military value than credited by the Navy. Nevertheless, NADEP Alameda is the most expensive NADEP in terms of overall rates, and its operations can easily be absorbed by the remaining NADEPs. The requirement for a West Coast NADEP is more appropriately met by NADEP North Island due to its collocation with the San Diego Megaport and lower overall rates.

NADEP Alameda was dependant on the continued operation of the Naval Air Station Alameda. Without it, the NADEP would incur the extra operating costs associated with the required airfield. Due to the Commission's recommendation to close NAS Alameda, NADEP Alameda will lose its tenant status and ability to operate cost competitively.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: close Naval Aviation Depot (NADEP), Alameda and relocate repair capability as necessary to other depot maintenance activities. This relocation may include personnel, equipment and support. The depot workload will move to other depot maintenance activities, including the private sector.

Naval Aviation Depot Norfolk, Virginia

Category: Naval Aviation Depot
Mission: Depot Level Aviation Maintenance
One-time Cost: $ 226 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ 158 million
Annual: $ 108 million
Payback: 5 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close Naval Aviation Depot (NADEP), Norfolk and relocate repair capability as necessary to other depot maintenance activities. This relocation may include personnel, equipment and support. The Depot workload will move to other depot maintenance activities, including the private sector.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

Naval Aviation Depot Norfolk is recommended for closure because its capacity is excess to that required to support the DoD Force Structure Plan. Projected reductions require an almost 50 percent reduction in capacity in the Navy aviation depots. In determining the mix of aviation depots which would achieve the maximum reduction in excess capacity, the Navy determined that there must be at least one aviation depot at a fleet concentration on each coast. The work performed at NADEP, Norfolk can be performed at other aviation maintenance activities, including the private sector. While the military value of the Naval Aviation Depot, Norfolk was not substantially less than that of the Naval Aviation Depots at Cherry Point and Jacksonville, those NADEPs possess unique features and capabilities which required their retention. The closure of NADEP Norfolk will reduce excess capacity in this category and maintain or increase the average military value of the remaining depots.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community stressed NADEP Norfolk's military value score did not properly credit its assets and capabilities. Also, with the concentration of air and sea assets in the Norfolk area, the community argued having a NADEP in Norfolk provided a valuable synergy which resulted in cost and service efficiencies. The community claimed NADEP Norfolk had the lowest labor costs compared to its counterparts, and the very high rate used by the Navy was incorrect. In addition, community representatives challenged the Navy's justification that NADEP Norfolk was chosen instead of Cherry Point because NADEP Cherry Point had unique composite capabilities. Finally, the community asserted closing three NADEP's would eliminate too much of the Navy's in-house capacity; therefore, a maximum of two NADEPs should be closed.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found excess capacity in the depot category which indicated three NADEPS should be closed. The Commission agreed with the Navy's military judgement that one NADEP must be maintained on each coast. The Commission evaluated scenarios which corrected the high rates used by the Navy.

It also considered the results of other management decisions which would have unfairly disadvantaged NADEP Norfolk's comparison to other NADEPS. Even after cost adjustments, an objective evaluation and, given the Navy's requirement for a NADEP on each coast, the Commission found the closure of NADEP Norfolk resulted in less disruption and lower costs.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: close Naval Aviation Depot (NADEP), Norfolk and relocate repair capability as necessary to other depot maintenance activities. This relocation may include personnel, equipment and support. The Depot workload will move to other depot maintenance activities, including the private sector.

Naval Aviation Depot Pensacola, Florida

Category: Naval Aviation Depot
Mission: Depot Level Aviation Maintenance
One-time Cost: $ 214 million
Savings: 1994-99: $71 million
Annual: $ 51 million
Payback: 5 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close Naval Aviation Depot Pensacola (NADEP), and relocate repair capability as necessary to other depot maintenance activities. This relocation may include personnel, equipment and support. The Depot workload will move to other depot maintenance activities, including the private sector. The dynamic component and rotor blade repair facility will remain in place.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

Naval Aviation Depot, Pensacola is recommended for closure because its capacity is excess to that required to support the DoD Force Structure Plan. Projected reductions require an almost

50 percent reduction in capacity in the Navy aviation depots. In determining the mix of aviation depots which would achieve the maximum reduction in excess capacity the Navy determined that there must be at least one aviation depot at a fleet concentration on each coast. The work performed at Naval Aviation Depot, Pensacola can be performed at other aviation maintenance activities, including the private sector. The closure of NADEP Alameda will reduce excess capacity in this category and maintain or increase the average military value of the remaining depots.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community suggested the process to determine NADEP Pensacola's military value was flawed and deserved a much higher value. It noted closing NADEP Pensacola would be a major loss to the Navy. It has an extremely diverse workforce, performs a high level of interservice work, and has skills in the repair and maintenance of rotary-wing aircraft and dynamic components. Its current configuration is already able to handle the new V-22 Osprey. In addition, they asserted no other facility could absorb their workload without new construction, especially for a whirl tower to handle the largest helicopter's blades.

The community proposed all of the Navy's rotary-wing workload be moved to Pensacola. This scenario, according to their estimates, would provide more savings for the Navy.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found NADEP Pensacola's military value should have been higher due to its high level of interservice work, special skills and equipment, unique capabilities for doing rotary wing work, and diverse workforce. The Commission evaluated the unique capabilities of NADEP Pensacola in a variety of scenarios to quantify the cost and disruption of closing NADEP Pensacola. The Commission evaluation noted the need for construction at the receiving facilities in order to accommodate Pensacola's workload and unique equipment. However, the construction cost was not excessive, and did not significantly degrade the potential savings derived from closing the NADEP.

The Commission also found the cost to construct a new whirl tower and to accommodate Pensacola's dynamic component workload at NADEP Cherry Point or Corpus Christi Army Depot, was far less than the costs associated with keeping these activities at Pensacola. Therefore, the Commission found it was more economical and cost effective to close NADEP Pensacola completely.

In evaluating various closure scenarios, the Commission found closing NADEP Pensacola resulted in less disruption and lower costs. The combination of other NADEPs remaining open provided a better overall savings, military value and excess capacity reduction.

The Commission found that the Navy considered interservicing possibilities when analyzing base closure costs. The Navy intended to interservice some of its rotary wing work from NADEP Pensacola to the Corpus Christi Army Depot, and to transfer work it was doing on Air Force helicopters to NADEP Cherry Point. The Commission analyzed projected rotary wing workload forecasts and found excess capacity existed at both the Corpus Christi and Cherry Point Depots. Accordingly, the Commission agreed with the Navy plan to interservice H-60 and H-1 rotary wing workload to Corpus Christi Army Depot under a depot maintenance interservicing agreement. The Commission also agreed transferring the H-2, H-3 and H-53 rotary wing workload to NADEP Cherry Point was sound policy. This plan would increase facility utilization rates and contribute to reduced overall hourly operating costs for both of the receiving depots.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from criteria 4 and 5. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: close the Naval Aviation Depot at Pensacola, and relocate repair and maintenance capabilities for H-1 and H-60 helicopters to Corpus Christi Army Depot, and the remaining repair and maintenance activities to the NADEP at Cherry Point. This relocation will include the personnel and equipment needed to accommodate the new work. In addition, the Commission recommends that the whirl tower and

dynamic component facility be moved to Cherry Point Navy or Corpus Christi Army Depots or the private sector, in lieu of the Navy's plan to retain these operations in a stand-alone facility at NADEP Pensacola. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Naval Inventory Control Points

Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Category: Inventory Control Point
Mission: Naval Aviation Logistical Support
One-time Cost: N/A
Savings: N/A
Annual: N/A
Payback: N/A

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close the Aviation Supply Office (ASO), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and relocate necessary personnel, equipment and support to the Ship Parts Control Center (SPCC), Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The reductions in the DoD Force Structure Plan equate to a significant workload reduction for the Navy's inventory control points. Since there is excess capacity in this category the Navy decided to consolidate their two inventory control points at one location. A companion consideration was the relocation of the Naval Supply Systems Command from its present location in leased space in the National Capital Region, to a location at which it could be collocated with major subordinate organizations. This major consolidation of a headquarters with its operational components can be accomplished at SPCC, Mechanicsburg with a minimum of construction and rehabilitation. The end result is a significantly more efficient and economical organization.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The Philadelphia community claimed the military value assessment for ASO Philadelphia focused on the installation and geography instead of on the intellectual capacity and experience of the managers. In addition, the community maintained the ASO's management efficiency, which amounted to just 5% of material cost, was not considered in the service analysis. The community also emphasized savings were overstated because they did not reflect the cost of operating the ASO.

The community pointed out ASO Philadelphia was a model of innovation and cost-saving techniques, and movement would require years to train a new work force to accomplish the same results. The community also stated that a consolidation of other activities in Philadelphia at the ASO compound would save $350 million.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the savings to be realized by moving the Naval Aviation Supply Office were exaggerated since the ASO Compound in North Philadelphia would remain open even after ASO departed, and the facility's operating costs were not included in the cost analysis. The Commission did not find a significant synergy from collocating the ASO with the SPCC in Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania. The cumulative economic impact on Philadelphia was also found to be severe, with no appreciable savings to the Department of Defense.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criteria 4, 5, 6. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: the Naval Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia, PA, remains open. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Technical Centers (SPAWAR)

Naval Air Warfare Center-Aircraft Division, Trenton, New Jersey

Category: Technical Center
Mission: Research, Development, Testing, and Evaluation Support
One-time Cost: $97.0 million
Savings: 1994-1999: $31.0 million
Annual: $ 19.3 million
Payback: 11 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close the Aircraft Division of the Naval Air Warfare Center (NAWC) Trenton, New Jersey, and relocate appropriate functions, personnel, equipment and support to the Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tullahoma, Tennessee, and the Naval Air Warfare Center, Patuxent River, Maryland.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

This technical center is recommended for closure because its capacity is excess to that required by the DoD Force Structure Plan. There is excess capacity in this category based on a comparison of budgeted workload during the period 1986-1995 and the FY 1995 budgeted workload. A review of the Navy budget displays a clear decline in the period 1995-1999. As the work declines, the excess capacity increases thereby requiring a reduction in facilities and personnel. The technical centers throughout the Department of the Navy currently have significant excess capacity as these technical centers were established and sized to support significantly higher naval force levels and require resource levels greatly in excess of those projected if all resources are to be fully employed. Given this excess capacity and the imbalance with force and resource levels, it is imperative to realign and compress wherever possible so that the remaining technical centers will have the greater military value to the Department of the Navy. The closure of the Trenton Detachment completes a realignment of NAWCs approved by the 1991 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, with continuing reductions in forces being supported and in resource levels. Further consolidations are required so that we may have the most efficient and economic operation.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community argued Arnold Engineering Development Center (AEDC) does not have the capacity to assume NAWC's workload. The community questioned the ability of AEDC and Patuxent River to handle the increased workload resulting from the 1991 base closure decision to move work out of Trenton. The community also pointed to the private sector's increasing interest in getting out of the testing business, directing their work to DoD, and making it more difficult for AEDC to handle the workload. The community also asserted AEDC receives a substantial subsidy from the Tennessee Valley Authority; should this subsidy be rescinded, the cost for AEDC to do business would increase significantly.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found that, unlike many of the facilities looked at during the process, the NAWC at Trenton was fully utilized. The Commission also found there is some risk the receiving facilities would not be able to handle the increased workload. However, private-sector capability offsets this potential risk. In sum, the Commission found receiving installations, and the private sector, could accommodate the workload from NAWC, Trenton.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria and, therefore, the Commission adopts the following recommendation of the Secretary of Defense: Close the Aircraft Division of the Naval Air Warfare Center (NAWC) Trenton, New Jersey, and relocate appropriate functions, personnel, equipment and support to the Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tullahoma, Tennessee, and the Naval Air Warfare Center, Patuxent River, Maryland.

Naval Air Technical Services Facility Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Category: Technical Center
Mission: Technical Publication Support
One-time Cost: N/A
Savings: N/A
Annual: N/A
Payback: N/A

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close the Naval Air Technical Services Facility, Philadelphia and relocate certain personnel, equipment and support to the new Naval Air Systems Command Headquarters, Patuxent River, Maryland.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

Projected reductions in the DoD Force Structure Plan results in a decrease in required technical center capacity. Budget levels and the number of operating forces being supported by technical centers continue to decline. The technical centers throughout the Department of the Navy currently have significant excess capacity as these technical centers were established and sized to support significantly higher force levels and require resource levels greatly in excess of those projected. Given this excess capacity and the imbalance with force and resource levels, it is imperative to realign and consolidate wherever possible so that the remaining technical centers will have the greater military value to the DoD. Closure of the Technical Services Facility eliminates excess capacity and allows the consolidation of necessary functions at the new headquarters concentration for the Naval Air Systems Command producing economies and efficiencies in the management of assigned functions. This consolidation will also incorporate the Depot Operation Center and the Aviation Maintenance Office currently at Patuxent River.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community noted NATSF and the Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have developed a synergistic relationship in putting logistics and technical documentation together. The community cited the potential for establishing at the facility a central DoD technical publications organization. Such an organization could eliminate duplicate workload among the Services and, thus, save money. Further, the community claimed that by remaining in Philadelphia along with other interservice organizations, NATSF would maintain a high degree of perceived impartiality. In contrast, moving to NAS Patuxent River would make NATSF appear to be a Navy organization.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found DoD had not adequately addressed the true costs and potential savings of the proposed action. The Commission found after segregating this action into a discreet set of numbers, the one-time cost of $22 million, coupled with a steady state savings of only $800 thousand, made this an economically unsound recommendation. Additionally, the Commission found compelling the potential cost savings and reduction in workload among the Services of establishing a joint organization under the auspices of NATSF.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criteria 1 and 4. Therefore, the Commission adopts the following recommendation: the Naval Technical Services Facility, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, remains open. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Naval Civil Engineering Laboratory Port Hueneme, California

Category: Technical Center

Mission: Facility Engineering Studies
One-time Cost: $ 27.0 million
Savings: 1994-99: $7.4 million
Annual: $37.3 million
Payback: 8 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close this technical center and realign necessary functions, personnel, equipment, and support at the Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, California.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

Naval Civil Engineering Laboratory (NCEL) is recommended for closure because its capacity is excess to that required by the DoD Force Structure Plan. There is excess capacity in this category based on a comparison of budgeted workload during the period 1986-1995 and the FY 1995 budgeted workload. A review of the Navy budget displays a clear decline in the period 1995-1999. Thus, as the work declines, the excess capacity increases thereby requiring a reduction in facilities and personnel. The technical centers throughout the Department of the Navy currently have significant excess capacity as these technical centers were established and sized to support significantly higher naval force

levels and require resources even greatly in excess of those projected if all resources are to be fully employed. Given this excess capacity and the imbalance with force and resource levels, it is imperative to realign and consolidate wherever possible so that the remaining technical centers will have the greater military value to the Department of the Navy. The Department of the Navy will dispose of this property and any proceeds will be used to defray base closure expenses.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

There were no formal expressions from the community.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the required engineering service mission areas of NCEL can be performed at Construction Battalion Center (CBC) Port Hueneme, CA. The move achieved savings in facility operations costs and personnel reductions by using common support provided by CBC Port Hueneme and also provides a 32-acre waterfront property for reuse.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria, and therefore, the Commission recommends the following: Close Naval Civil Engineering Laboratory (NCEL), Port Hueneme, CA, and realign necessary functions, personnel, equipment, and support at the Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, California.

Naval Electronic Centers Charleston, South Carolina; Portsmouth, Virginia; St. Inigoes, Maryland; and Washington, D.C.

Category: Technical Center
Mission: In-Service Engineering
One-time Cost: $ 44.4 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ 32.3 million
Annual: $ 11.1 million
Payback: 11 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close Naval Electronics Systems Engineering Center (NESEC) St. Inigoes, Maryland, disestablish NESEC Charleston, South Carolina and Naval Electronics Security Systems Engineering Center (NESSEC), Washington, DC. Consolidate the Centers into an East Coast NESEC at Portsmouth, Virginia. The ATC/ACLS facility at St. Inigoes and the Aegis Radio Room Laboratory will remain in place and will be transferred to Naval Air Systems Command.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

This recommendation was rejected by the 1991 DoD Base Closure and Realignment Commission. In doing so, the Commission stated that DoD had failed to explore other alternative sites and had failed to address asserted problems at Portsmouth with testing of radars and communication equipment. Several new factors contributed to the renewal of this recommendation.

The DoD Force Structure Plan shows a significant further decrease in force structure from that in 1991, giving rise to additional excess capacity. The facilities at St. Inigoes, Maryland, once NESEC St. Inigoes relocates to Portsmouth, would be available to support the major relocation to the Patuxent River complex of the Naval Air Systems Command and several of its subordinate organizations. This move results in both substantial organizational efficiencies and economies and is a significant element of the Navy's compliance with the DoD policy to move activities out of leased space in the National Capital Region (NCR) DoD owned facilities. The Portsmouth consolidation includes NESSEC Washington, DC, resulting in an additional relocation from leased space in the NCR into DoD owned facilities. The Portsmouth consolidation also achieves a major reduction in excess capacity for these activities and with this consolidation in Portsmouth, the Navy Management Support Office can be consolidated at this Center. Without the Portsmouth consolidation, the benefits resulting from the synergy of consolidating the three centers would not be realized, and the reduction in excess capacity would be adversely impacted.

The Portsmouth consolidation utilizes, as the magnet site for this consolidation, the installation with the highest military value of all activities in the cluster. A review of the certified data call responses indicates that one of the reasons for this military value rating is NESEC Portsmouth's current capability to perform a broad range of testing functions on a wide variety of communications and radar systems, including the Submarine Broadcast System, Relocatable Over-the-Horizon Radar, Tactical Secure Voice, and the AN/SLQ-32(V) 1/2/3/4/5. At its Fleet Engineering Support Center is a completely integrated shipboard communications system that contains a sample of every communications receiver, transmitter, data link and ancillary terminal hardware in the LF through UHF frequency range. The radar systems testing capability is enhanced by the AN/SSQ-74(V) Radar and Communications Signal Simulator with its associated antenna farm. These capabilities, particularly when joined with those of the other activities in this consolidation, gives the Navy a most formidable technical center which, because of the consolidation, will be able to function more economically and efficiently than these activities could if separate.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

CHARLESTON

The community contended the closure of NESEC Charleston and other bases in Charleston would have a disastrous economic impact on the community. The Charleston area has already lost employment due to retrenchment at Naval Shipyard Charleston and expects further losses due to cutbacks at the Polaris Missile Facility, Atlantic (POMFLANT). The community emphasized the closure of the NESEC alone would result in the direct and indirect loss of 3,776 jobs, or 1.6% of employment base. All of the proposed base closures in the Charleston area would negatively impact approximately 15% of the employment base. It argued that statewide, South Carolina stood to be hit harder than any other state relative to its population. South Carolina would lose one-third of all military jobs and one-sixth of all the civilian positions in this round of base closures.

PORTSMOUTH

The community indicated electro-magnetic interference was not a problem. It claimed the NESEC needs to remain in the Norfolk area.

ST. INIGOES

The community contended the military value grade for Naval Electronics Systems Engineering Activity (NESEA) St. Inigoes was understated because of miscalculations in the technical, facilities, manpower and location categories. Also the community claimed they did not get credit for area quality of life capabilities and pointed out NESEA St. Inigoes had a unique combination of facilities suited to its mission that would not be available at Portsmouth. Accordingly, they asserted there would be a high loss of skilled personnel who would not relocate, resulting in a significantly reduced Navy capability. It also stated that concerns about the consolidation expressed by the 1991 Commission were not addressed by the Navy in 1993. The community also expressed concern about the sharply increased unemployment in St. Mary's County, Maryland, associated with the closure of NESEA, St. Inigoes that would take place if the NCR relocation does not backfill through the transfer of Naval Air System Command to NAS Patuxent River, MD.

WASHINGTON

There were not formal expressions from the community.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission fully supports the Navy's effort to consolidate the Naval Electronics Systems Engineering Centers and Activities. However, the Commission found that while NESEC Portsmouth is not responsible for electromagnetic interference (EMI) problems, the EMI situation in Portsmouth is of sufficient concern that it should not be the East Coast Electronics Center. Furthermore, the cost of renovating and building facilities at St. Julien's Creek was found to be unacceptably high. The Commission found the most economical solution providing a relatively EMI free environment is the consolidation

of the NESECs and NESEA at Charleston, South Carolina. Finally the cumulative economic impact resulting from Commission recommendations to close multiple Charleston Naval facilities would be severe.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criteria 1, 2, 5 and 6. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: Naval Electronics Systems Engineering Center (NESEC), Charleston remains open and becomes the new East Coast lead facility. The Commission provides for the retention of Charleston Naval Station and Naval Shipyard facilities that are deemed necessary to establish or support this East Coast NESEC. NESSEC, Washington closes and moves to NESEC, Charleston. NESEC, Portsmouth closes and moves to NESEC, Charleston, except for a detachment of fewer than 60 people. NESEA, St. Inigoes closes and moves to NESEC, Charleston. Module Maintenance Facility moves from Charleston Naval Shipyard to NESEC Charleston. The ATC/ACLS facility, the Aegis Radio Room Laboratory, Identify Friend or Foe, Light Airborne Multipurpose System (LAMPS), and special warfare joint program support at St. Inigoes will remain in place and will be transferred to Naval Air Systems Command. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Navy Radio Transmission Facility Annapolis, Maryland

Category: Telecommunications Activity
Mission: Naval Telecommunications
One-time Cost: $ -0.5 million (Savings)
Savings: 1994-99: $ 6.025 million
Annual: $ 137 thousand
Payback: Immediate

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Disestablish the Navy Radio Transmission Facility (NRTF), Annapolis. The Navy shall retain the real property on which this facility resides.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

This action is recommended to eliminate redundancy in geographic coverage in Naval telecommunications. Projected reductions contained in the DoD Force Structure Plan support a decrease in telecommunications capacity. South-Atlantic VLF communications coverage is duplicated by the NRTF Annapolis and NCTS Puerto Rico, and the Mid-Atlantic VLF by NRTF Annapolis and NRTF Cutler, Maine. Since both the Puerto Rico and the Maine facilities also are the sole coverage for another geographic area, and since NRTF Annapolis is not, it could be disestablished without eliminating coverage. The property on which this activity has been sited will be retained by the Navy to support educational requirements at the Naval Academy.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community argued the NRTF Annapolis signal was more dependable than NRTF Cutler, Maine. The community believed the work of NRTF Annapolis could be done with substantially fewer people than are used presently creating a greater cost savings. This cost savings would allow the Navy to maintain the radio facility.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the transmission coverage of NRTF Annapolis created a redundancy in the area covered. The primary facility, NRTF Cutler, Maine, was essential to the geographic configuration of the Naval telecommunications mission. The Commission found NRTF Annapolis could be eliminated with no loss of transmission coverage. The retained land would be utilized by the U.S. Naval Academy to support educational requirements.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: disestablish the Navy Radio Transmission Facility Annapolis, Maryland. The Navy shall retain the real property on which this facility resides.

Navy Radio Transmission Facility Driver, Virginia

Category: Telecommunications Activity
Mission: Naval Telecommunications
One-time Cost: $478 thousand
Savings: 1994-99: $9.821 million
Annual: $2.06 million
Payback: Immediate

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close the Navy Radio Transmission Facility (NRTF), Driver.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

This closure is recommended to eliminate redundancy in geographic coverage in Naval telecommunications. Projected reductions contained in the DoD Force Structure Plan support a decrease in telecommunications capacity. Mid-Atlantic high frequency communications coverage is duplicated by NRTF Driver and NRTF Saddle Branch, Florida.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

There were no formal expressions from the community.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the coverage provided by NRTF Driver was redundant to the coverage provided by NRTF Saddle Branch. The primary facility, NRTF Saddle Branch, was essential to the geographic configuration of the Naval telecommunications mission. The Commission found NRTF Driver could be eliminated without loss of transmission coverage.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: Close the Navy Radio Transmission Facility (NRTF), Driver, Virginia.

Technical Centers (NAVSEA)

Naval Surface Warfare Center–Dahlgren, White Oak Detachment, White Oak, Maryland

Category: Technical Center
Mission: Research, Development, Testing, and Evaluation Support
One-time Cost: $ 74.6 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ -33.2 million (Cost)
Annual: $ 21.9 million
Payback: 9 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Disestablish the White Oak Detachment of the Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC), (Dahlgren), located at White Oak, Maryland. Relocate its functions, personnel, equipment and support to NSWC-Dahlgren, Virginia. The property and facilities at White Oak will be retained for use by the Navy so that it may, among other things, relocate the Naval Sea Systems (NAVSEA) Command from leased space in Arlington, Virginia.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

This technical center is recommended for closure because its capacity is excess to that required by the DoD Force Structure Plan. There is excess capacity in this category based on a comparison of budgeted workload during the period 1986-1995 and the FY 1995 budgeted workload. A review of the Navy budget displays a clear decline in the period 1995-1999. As the work declines, the excess capacity increases thereby requiring a reduction in facilities and personnel. The technical centers throughout the Department of the Navy currently have significant excess capacity as these technical centers were established and sized to support significantly higher naval force levels and require resource levels greatly in excess of those projected if all resources are to be fully employed. Given this excess capacity and the imbalance with force and resource levels, it is imperative to realign and compress wherever possible so that the remaining technical centers will have the greater military value to the Department of the Navy.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

There were no formal expressions from the community.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the consolidation of personnel and functions contained in this recommendation makes sense from an operational perspective. The Commission also found the driving factor behind this planned action is not predicated upon, nor dependent upon, other actions within the National Capital Region.

The Secretary suggested a revision to his March 1993 recommendation. The Commission found that the revised proposal had a higher military value and should be adopted.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds that the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from the force structure and final criterion 1. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: disestablish the White Oak Detachment of the Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC), (Dahlgren), located at White Oak, MD. Relocate its functions, personnel, equipment, and support to NSWC-Dahlgren, VA, NSWC-Indian Head, Indian Head, MD, and NSWC-Dahlgren, Coastal Systems Station, Panama City, FL. The property and facilities at White Oak will be retained for use by the Navy so that it may, among other things, relocate the Naval Sea Systems (NAVSEA) Command from leased space in Arlington, VA. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Naval Surface Warfare Center–Carderock, Annapolis Detachment, Annapolis, Maryland

Category: Technical Center
Mission: Research, Development, Testing, And Evaluation Support
One-time Cost: N/A
Savings: N/A
Annual: N/A
Payback: N/A

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Disestablish the Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC)-Carderock, Annapolis Detachment, Annapolis, Maryland, and relocate the necessary functions, personnel, equipment and support to the Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC)-Carderock, Philadelphia Detachment, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and NSWC-Carderock, Bethesda, Maryland.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

This technical center is recommended for disestablishment because its capacity is excess to that required by the DoD Force Structure Plan. There is excess capacity in this category based on a comparison of budgeted workload during the period 1986-1995 and the FY 1995 budgeted workload. A review of the Navy budget displays a clear decline in the period 1995-1999. Thus, as the work declines, the excess capacity increases thereby requiring a reduction in facilities and personnel. The technical centers throughout the Department of the Navy currently have significant excess capacity as these technical centers were established and sized to support significantly higher naval force levels and require resource levels greatly in excess of those projected if all resources are to be fully employed. Given this excess capacity and the imbalance with force and resource levels, it is imperative to realign and compress wherever possible so that the remaining technical centers will have the greater military value to the Department of the Navy.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The Annapolis community stressed in 1991 the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission found NSWC Annapolis essential to current and future mission requirements. The community noted the site facilities were acknowledged to be superior by the 1991 Commission. The community also highlighted the high retention rates among an extremely educated and experienced staff. It also emphasized the Navy's analysis of excess capacity was global and not specific to the work done at NSWC Annapolis. The community maintained the

services provided by NSWC Annapolis were essential regardless of downsizing, and it would be expensive and time-consuming to replicate the facility's services elsewhere. The community also objected to the Navy's plan to implement this realignment proposal since it would require engineers to commute to Annapolis, Maryland, from their new offices in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Bethesda, Maryland in order to conduct routine on-going research and development.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the DoD recommendation overstated the potential savings from the proposed action by not taking into account added costs and inefficiencies, resulting from having engineering personnel separated from their test facility. Additionally, one of the primary motives of this recommendation appears to be reduction in personnel.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criteria 4 and 5 and, therefore, adopts the following recommendation: the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Annapolis, MD, remains open and is not disestablished. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Naval Surface Warfare Center–Port Hueneme, Virginia Beach Detachment, Virginia Beach, Virginia

Category: Technical Center
Mission: Technical Support of Shipboard Systems
One-time Cost: $ 2.0 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ 8.1 million
Annual: $ 6.9 million
Payback: 3 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Disestablish the Virginia-Beach Detachment of the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Port Hueneme and relocate its functions, personnel, equipment and support to the Fleet Combat Training Center, Dam Neck, Virginia.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

This technical center is recommended for disestablishment because its capacity is excess to that required by the DoD Force Structure Plan. There is excess capacity in this category based on a comparison of budgeted workload during the period 1986-1995 and the FY 1995 budgeted workload. A review of the Navy budget displays a clear decline in the period 1995-1999. As the work declines, the excess capacity increases thereby requiring a reduction in facilities and personnel. The technical centers throughout the Department of the Navy currently have significant excess capacity as these technical centers were established and sized to support significantly higher naval force levels and require resource levels greatly in excess of those projected if all resources are to be fully employed. Given this excess capacity and the imbalance with force and resource levels, it is imperative to realign and compress wherever possible so that the remaining technical centers will have the greater military value to the Department of the Navy.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community argued relocating the Virginia Beach Detachment of the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Port Hueneme, to the Fleet Combat Training Center, Dam Neck, Virginia, would destroy in-service engineering workload synergies created by the 1991 Defense Base Closure's realignment of the Virginia Beach Detachment of the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Port Hueneme, to FCDSSA Dam Neck. Further, the community pointed out the irrationality of moving the Virginia Beach Detachment of the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Port Hueneme, away from a similar in-service engineering function to the Fleet Combat Training Center Atlantic, Dam Neck, Virginia, which is a training function.

The community also contended the 1993 Defense Base Closure Commission's estimated savings reflect planned personnel reductions, not reductions in overhead costs.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the proposed disestablishment involved a minimal physical relocation. The proposed move to a larger base

would allow the Navy to gain some operational efficiencies not otherwise achievable.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria, and therefore the Commission adopts the following recommendation of the Secretary of Defense: disestablish the Virginia Beach Detachment of the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Port Hueneme, and relocate its functions, personnel, equipment, and support to the Fleet Combat Training Center, Dam Neck, Virginia.

Naval Undersea Warfare Center–Norfolk Detachment, Norfolk, Virginia

Category: Technical Center
Mission: In-service engineering in support of underwater vehicles
One-time Cost: $ 18.0 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ 6.0 million
Annual: $ 5.0 million
Payback: 6 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Disestablish the Norfolk Detachment of the Naval Undersea Warfare Center, Newport, Rhode Island, and relocate its functions, personnel, equipment and support to the Naval Undersea Warfare Center (NUWC), Newport, Rhode Island.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

This technical center is recommended for closure because its capacity is excess to that required by the approved DoD Force Structure Plan. There is excess capacity in this category based on a comparison of budgeted workload during the period 1986-1995 and the FY 1995 budgeted workload. A review of the Navy budget displays a clear decline in the period 1995-1999. Thus, as the work declines, the excess capacity increases thereby requiring a reduction in facilities and personnel. The technical centers throughout the Department of the Navy currently have significant excess capacity as these technical centers were established and sized to support significantly higher naval force levels and require resource levels greatly in excess of those projected if all resources are to be fully employed. Given this excess capacity and the imbalance with force and resource levels, it is imperative to realign and compress wherever possible so that the remaining technical centers will have the greater military value to the Department of the Navy.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community believed the Navy understated the Warfare Center's military value ranking by not fully considering the installation's wide range of engineering and logistics services. The community stated in-service engineering facilities should be located near fleet customers to be responsive. By moving the Center's activities to Newport, Rhode Island, the Navy would be moving those services farther away from the customers.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the Navy had understated the costs associated with the proposed closure of NUWC Norfolk in two areas. First, transportation costs associated with the proposed relocation of activities had been underestimated. Second, the cost to the Navy of getting out of its current lease in Norfolk had not been adequately stated. The Commission also found the activities in Newport and Norfolk were organizationally linked, and increased efficiencies and synergy would be gained from their collocation. This increase in the operational functioning of the combined organization outweighs the costs associated with the closure of the Norfolk facility, and the resulting relocation to Newport.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force structure plan and final criteria and, therefore, the Commission adopts the following recommendation of the Secretary of Defense: disestablish the Norfolk Detachment of the Naval Undersea Warfare Center, Newport, Rhode Island, and relocate its functions, personnel, equipment and support to the Naval Undersea Warfare Center, Newport, Rhode Island.

Planning, Engineering for Repair and Alteration Centers (PERA)

Category: Technical Centers
Mission: Ship Repair Planning
PERA (CV)
One-time Cost: $ 6.3 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ -4.46 million (Cost)
Annual: $ 0.74 million
Payback: 17 years

PERA (All others combined)
One-time Cost: $ 8.9 million
Savings: $ 1.2 million
Annual: $ 2.3 million
Payback: 7 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Disestablish the following four technical centers and relocate necessary functions, personnel, equipment, and support at the Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Conversion and Repair, San Diego, California, Portsmouth, Virginia and Newport News, Virginia:

(PERA)-(CV), Bremerton, Washington,
(PERA)-(Surface) Atlantic, Norfolk, Virginia,
(PERA)-(Surface) Pacific, San Francisco, California,
(PERA)-(Surface) (HQ), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

These technical centers are recommended for disestablishment because their capacity is excess to that required by the DoD Force Structure Plan. There is excess capacity in this category based on a comparison of budgeted workload during the period 1986-1995 and the FY 1995 budgeted workload. A review of the Navy budget displays a clear decline in the period 1995-1999. Thus, as the work declines, the excess capacity increases thereby requiring a reduction in facilities and personnel. The technical centers throughout the Department of the Navy currently have significant excess capacity as these technical centers were established and sized to support significantly higher naval force levels and require resource levels greatly in excess of those projected if all resources are to be fully employed. Given this excess capacity and the imbalance with force and resource levels, it is imperative to realign and compress wherever possible so that the remaining technical centers will have the greater military value to the Department of the Navy.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

(PERA Surface, Philadelphia)

The community stated the Navy's study of PERA Philadelphia was fundamentally flawed because the community alleged the Navy did not use certified data. Furthermore, the community claimed the Navy's proposal could not realize real savings in either personnel or monetary terms because the projected elimination of positions could not actually occur. The community also stated the Navy did not consider an alternative proposal from the community that would save $16 million.

(PERA CV, Bremerton)

The community stated the mission of PERA (CV) was substantially different from both PERA (Surface) and Supervisor of Shipbuilding. It noted the move of PERA (CV) would not break-even for seventeen years—the longest break-even period of any naval activity recommended for closure or realignment.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

In the case of PERA (HQ) Philadelphia, the Commission found the Navy's recommendation was based on certified data, and the personnel reductions proposed by the Navy were reasonable. The consolidation proposed for the PERA centers allows for efficiencies of collocation.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: disestablish the following four technical centers and relocate necessary functions, personnel, equipment, and support at the Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Conversion and Repair, San Diego, California, Portsmouth, Virginia and Newport News, Virginia:

(PERA)-(CV), Bremerton, Washington,
(PERA)-(Surface) Atlantic, Norfolk, Virginia,
(PERA)-(Surface) Pacific, San Francisco, California,
(PERA)-(Surface) (HQ), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Sea Automated Data Systems Activity Indian Head, Maryland

Category: Technical Center
Mission: Data Automation Support
One-time Cost: $ -0.1 million (Savings)
Savings: 1994-99: $ 0.1 million
Annual: $ 0.5 million
Payback: 6 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Disestablish the Sea Automated Data Systems Activity (SEAADSA) and relocate necessary functions, personnel, equipment, and support at Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC) Indian Head, Maryland.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

This technical center is recommended for disestablishment because its capacity is excess to that required by the DoD Force-Structure Plan. There is excess capacity in this category based on a comparison of budgeted workload during the period 1986-1995 and the FY 1995 budget workload. A review of the Navy budget displays a clear decline in the period 1995-1999. Thus, as the work declines, the excess capacity increases thereby requiring a reduction in facilities and personnel. The technical centers throughout the Department of the Navy currently have significant excess capacity as these technical centers were established and sized to support significantly higher naval force levels and require resource levels greatly in excess of those projected if all resources are to be fully employed. Given this excess capacity and the imbalance with force and resource levels, it is imperative to realign and compress wherever possible so that the remaining technical centers will have the greater military value to the Department of the Navy.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

There were no formal expressions from the community.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found there was excess capacity in the Technical Center base category. Considering the need to realign and consolidate these facilities wherever possible, and considering the feasibility of consolidating this facility in particular, the Commission found it was in the best interests of the Navy to disestablish SEAADSA Indian Head, MD. The proposed action is primarily organizational. The one-time costs of the proposed action are negligible, and the disestablishment of SEAADSA pays for itself almost immediately.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission adopts the following recommendation of the Secretary of Defense: Disestablish the Sea Automated Data Systems Activity (SEAADSA) and relocate necessary functions, personnel, equipment, and support at Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC), Indian Head, Maryland.

Submarine Maintenance, Engineering, Planning and Procurement, Portsmouth, New Hampshire

Category: Technical Center
Mission: Ship Repair Planning
One-time Cost: $ 1.2 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ 8.7 million
Annual: $ 2.6 million
Payback: 3 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Disestablish the Submarine Maintenance, Engineering, Planning and Procurement (SUBMEPP), New Hampshire, and relocate the necessary functions, personnel, equipment, and support at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery, Maine.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

This technical center is recommended for disestablishment because its capacity is excess to that required by the DoD Force Structure Plan. There is excess capacity in this category based on a comparison of budgeted workload during the period 1986-1995 and the FY 1995 budget workload. A review of the Navy budget displays a clear decline in the period 1995-1999. Thus, as the work declines, the excess capacity increases thereby requiring a reduction in facilities and personnel. The technical centers throughout the Department of the Navy currently have significant excess capacity as these technical centers were established and sized to support significantly higher naval force levels and require resource levels greatly in excess of those projected if all resources are to be fully employed. Given this excess capacity and the imbalance with force and resource levels, it is imperative to realign and compress wherever possible so that the remaining technical centers will have the greater military value to the Department of the Navy.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The employees expressed concern that, as a part of the shipyard, SUBMEPP might be forced to raise their man-day rate, thereby decreasing their ability to serve the fleet. It also noted they are expected to represent the customers of the shipyard, and might not be viewed as an honest broker if not established as a tenant command of the shipyard.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the Navy decision was based on sound data. Once moved to the shipyard, the former SUBMEPP would remain under the jurisdiction of the Naval Sea Systems Command, which could determine the most effective management organization.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following:

disestablish the Submarine Maintenance, Engineering, Planning and Procurement (SUBMEPP), New Hampshire, and relocate the necessary functions, personnel, equipment, and support at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery, Maine.

Naval Supply Centers

Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (Naval Supply Center) Charleston, South Carolina

Category: Supply Center
Mission: Supply Support
One-time Cost: $ 9 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ 23.2 million
Annual: $ 10.6 million
Payback: Immediate

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Disestablish the Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (Naval Supply Center) Charleston.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (Naval Supply Center) Charleston's capacity is excess to the requirements of the DoD Force Structure Plan. The principal customers of Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (Naval Supply Center) Charleston, the Charleston Naval Shipyard and the Naval Station Charleston, have been recommended for closure. The workload of Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (Naval Supply Center) Charleston will move with its customer's workload to receiving bases.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The Charleston community asserted a large number of people will still be needed to support contracting throughout the Southeast as well as various supply functions in the Charleston area. The community also pointed out that the retention of the quality jobs at FISC Charleston would help to mitigate the cumulative economic impact of the recommended closure of multiple activities in the Charleston area. The community further emphasized the cumulative economic impact on Charleston will be even greater when combined with the significant drawdowns that have already occurred since 1989.

The community viewed the amount of shipping required to move materials to Norfolk as unrealistically low. The community also suggested that Cheatham Annex be closed instead of the Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (Naval Supply Center), Charleston because it had a lower military value.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found that despite the closure of Charleston's Shipyard and Naval Station, there still remains sufficient workload to justify the existence of a supply presence in the Charleston area, in the form of a downsized FISC to support Navy requirements in the region now served by FISC Charleston. FISC Charleston has been the major contracting office for Navy and other Government agencies in the Southeastern United States and has an expertise in this area which could be retained in the downsized FISC. The total closure of FISC Charleston would leave that area, including the Weapons Station and the Naval Electronics Systems Engineering Center, without contract and supply support that FISC did provide.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criterion 1. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: partially disestablish Naval Supply Center (NSC) Charleston, South Carolina, and retain the facilities and personnel appropriate for the continued support of Navy activities in the Charleston, South Carolina area. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (Naval Supply Center) Oakland, California

Category: Supply Center
Mission: Supply Support
One-time Cost: N/A
Savings: N/A
Annual: N/A
Payback: N/A

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close the Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (Naval Supply Center) Oakland, including the Naval Supply Depot, Point Molate, and relocate two supply ships to the Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (Naval Supply Center), San Diego. The Office of the Military Sealift Command Pacific Division, relocates to leased space in the Oakland area.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

Fleet and Industrial Supply Center's (Naval Supply Center), Oakland, capacity is excess to the requirements of the DoD Force Structure Plan. The principal customers of Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (Naval Supply Center) Oakland; Naval Aviation Depot, Alameda; Naval Hospital, Oakland; Mare Island Naval Shipyard and Naval Station Treasure Island have also been recommended for closure. The workload of Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (Naval Supply Center) Oakland will move with its customers to other locations.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The Oakland community argued the Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (Naval Supply Center), Oakland, is located at a major transportation hub on the west coast that uniquely offers access to air, rail, land, and sea transportation ports.

The community added the Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (Naval Supply Center), Oakland has legal authority to negotiate a lease with the Port of Oakland for the port to construct a new container facility on Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (Naval Supply Center), Oakland, property. It pointed out the lease payments would support Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (Naval Supply Center) operations and the Navy still has reversion rights in contingency situations, which are statutorily protected.

The Oakland community argued the Oakland Fleet and Industrial Supply Center's (Naval Supply Center) major customers were not local. The center's major customers were the ships located throughout the Western Pacific commands.

The community further argued the Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (Naval Supply Center), Oakland, also acted as a naval station and was the primary berthing site for ships officially homeported at Naval Weapons Station, Concord, CA. In addition, Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (Naval Supply Center), Oakland, had many tenants and not all costs were identified to relocate these tenants.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the Secretary of Defense based his recommendation to close the Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (Naval Supply Center), Oakland on the excess capacity found in the overall capability at the Fleet and Industrial Supply Centers.

The primary customers of the Center are not local. The ships and shore commands found in the Mid- and Western Pacific rely extensively on FISC Oakland for supply support. While many of the Center's local customers are being closed, this workload is only a small part of the business base, thus justifying retention of FISC Oakland.

The Commission found the Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (Naval Supply Center), Oakland was ideally located on the west coast in a major transportation hub offering major access to air, rail, land, and sea transportation ports which greatly enhances it military value.

The Commission also found that the quality, and often minority, jobs retained at FISC Oakland helped to mitigate the cumulative economic impacts of other Bay Area commands recommended for closure.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from criteria 1, 3 and 6. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: Naval Supply Center (NSC) Oakland, California, remains open. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (Naval Supply Center) Pensacola, Florida

Category: Supply Center
Mission: Logistics Support for the Naval Aviation Depot Pensacola
One-time Cost: $7.9 million
Savings: 1994-99: $29.06 million
Annual: $ 6.7 million
Payback: 0 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Disestablish the Naval Supply Center (NSC) Pensacola.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

NSC Pensacola's capacity is excess to the requirements of the DoD Force Structure Plan. The principal customer of NSC Pensacola, the Naval Aviation Depot, Pensacola, is also recommended for closure. The workload of NSC Pensacola will move with its customers' workload to receiving bases.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community stated that personnel from the local commands' supply departments were transferred to what is now Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (Naval Supply Center), Pensacola, in order to partially staff that organization. Therefore, savings would be substantially less than perceived by the Navy, even if NADEP Pensacola were closed because the remaining activities could require the logistics support of the Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (Naval Supply Center). It was also a concern of the community if NADEP Pensacola remained open, all supply support for this activity would have to come from NADEP Jacksonville, which it perceives to be inadequate support.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the Fleet and Industrial Supply Center's (Naval Supply Center) primary customer at Pensacola is the Naval Aviation

Depot. The Commission found that since the Naval Aviation Depot is recommended by the Commission for closure, the workload requirement would diminish significantly and excess capacity would result.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: disestablish the Naval Supply Center (NSC), Pensacola.

National Capital Regional (NCR) Activities

National Capital Regional (NCR) Activities

Category: National Capital Region
Mission: Personnel
One-time Cost: $ 427 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ -66 million (Cost)
Annual: $ 110 million
Payback: 2-14 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Realign Navy National Capital Region activities and relocate them as follows:

Naval Air Systems Command
to Naval Air Station
Patuxent River, Maryland

Naval Supply Systems Command
(Including Food Service System
Office, and Defense Printing
Management Systems Office)
to Ship Parts Control Center
Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania

Bureau of Naval Personnel
(Including Office of Military
Manpower Management) to
Naval Air Station
Memphis, Tennessee

Naval Recruiting Command
to Naval Training Center
Great Lakes, Illinois

Naval Security Group Command
(Including Security Group Station
and Security Group Detachment,
Potomac) to National Security Agency
Fort Meade, Maryland

Tactical Support Office to
Commander-in-Chief
Atlantic Fleet
Norfolk, Virginia

Relocate the following National Capital Region activities from leased space to Government-owned space within the NCR, to include the Navy Annex, Arlington, Virginia; Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D.C.; 3801 Nebraska Avenue, Washington, D.C.; Marine Corps Combat Development Command, Quantico, Virginia; or the White Oak facility, Silver Spring, Maryland:

Naval Sea Systems Command
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Space and Naval Warfare Systems
Command
Office of the General Counsel
Office of the Judge Advocate General
Navy Field Support Activity
Office of the Secretary of the Navy
- Legislative Affairs
- Program Appraisal
- Comptroller
- Inspector General
- Information

Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
Office of Civilian Manpower Management
International Programs Office
Combined Civilian Personnel Office
Navy Regional Contracting Center
Naval Criminal Investigative Service
Naval Audit Service
Strategic Systems Programs Office
Office of Naval Research
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff
(Installations & Logistics),
U.S. Marine Corps
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff
(Manpower & Reserve Affairs),
U.S. Marine Corps
Marine Corps Systems Command
(Clarendon Office)

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The State of Virginia, and Arlington County in particular, argued they would suffer an unfair and disproportionate share of job losses from the recommended NCR actions. The community also challenged the COBRA cost savings estimated for these recommendations. It asserted the military construction (MILCON) and travel costs were understated at receiver locations, present and future lease costs for current office space were overstated, and the elimination of personnel associated with these realignments and relocations relied on unsubstantiated expectations. Further, the community asserted all required personnel reductions could be made in place.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found cost savings produced through realigning NCR activities were substantial. The Commission found significant military value in the consolidation of NCR missions at receiver locations. With respect to various unsolicited and revocable lease and sale offers for buildings in Northern Virginia presently occupied by Navy tenants, the Commission did not have the information or expertise to evaluate properly whether the "offers" provided the best value to the government or if they met the Navy's requirements. Moreover, the Commission was not the appropriate entity to accept or reject the proposals. If, after careful scrutiny of these or other proposals, the Navy wishes to seek purchase of these or any facilities, it can submit a recommended change concerning these NCR activities to the 1995 Commission.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission found the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following:

Realign Navy National Capital Region activities and relocate them as follows:

Naval Air Systems Command to
Naval Air Station
Patuxent River, Maryland

Naval Supply Systems Command
(Including Food Service System Office, and Defense Printing Management Systems Office)
to Ship Parts Control Center
Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania

Bureau of Naval Personnel
(Including Office of Military Manpower Management) to
Naval Air Station
Memphis, Tennessee

Naval Recruiting Command
to Naval Training Center
Great Lakes, Illinois

Naval Security Group Command
(Including Security Group Station and Security Group Detachment, Potomac) to National Security Agency
Fort Meade, Maryland

Tactical Support Office
to Commander-in-Chief
Atlantic Fleet
Norfolk, Virginia

Relocate the following National Capital Region activities from leased space to Government-owned space within the NCR, to include the Navy Annex, Arlington, Virginia; Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D.C.; 3801 Nebraska Avenue, Washington, D.C.; Marine Corps Combat Development Command, Quantico, Virginia; or the White Oak facility, Silver Spring, Maryland:

Naval Sea Systems Command
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command
Office of the General Counsel
Office of the Judge Advocate General
Navy Field Support Activity
Office of the Secretary of the Navy
- Legislative Affairs
- Program Appraisal
- Comptroller
- Inspector General
- Information

Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
Office of Civilian Manpower Management
International Programs Office
Combined Civilian Personnel Office
Navy Regional Contracting Center
Naval Criminal Investigative Service
Naval Audit Service
Strategic Systems Programs Office
fice of Naval Research
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff (Installations & Logistics), U.S. Marine Corps
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff (Manpower & Reserve Affairs), U.S. Marine Corps
Marine Corps Systems Command (Clarendon Office)

Other Naval Bases

1st Marine Corps District Garden City, New York

Category: Administrative Activity
Mission: Recruiting Support
One-time Cost: $ N/A
Savings: 1994-99: $ N/A
Annual: $ N/A
Payback: N/A

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close the 1st Marine District, Garden City, New York and relocate necessary personnel, equipment and support to the Defense Distribution Region East, New Cumberland, Pennsylvania. The Defense Contract Management Area Office, a present tenant in the facility occupied by this activity as its host, will remain in place and assume responsibility for this facility. The Marine Corps Reserve Center, Garden City will relocate to Fort Hamilton, New York.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The reductions in force structure require a reduction of capacity in administrative activities. Consolidation of this activity into a joint services organization will enhance its ability to discharge its mission most effectively and economically.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community opposed the relocation of the First Marine Corps District to New Cumberland, Pennsylvania. Citing the long history of Marine service in Garden City, the community asserted the Marines were an integral part of the community. The Marine Corps supported relocation of this recruiting support activity to Pennsylvania to locate it more centrally within the nine-state area it services. However, relocation of the Marine Corps Reserve Activity to Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, New York, would not be cost effective since Fort Hamilton does not have adequate facilities. The community suggested an alternative to collocate with an existing reserve facility within a reasonable commuting distance from Garden City, or become a tenant of the Defense Contract Management Area Office.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found military construction would be required at Fort Hamilton, New York, to accommodate the relocation of the Marine Corps Reserve Center. The Commission found this additional military construction was neither cost effective nor necessary from a military perspective.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criterion 4. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: the 1st Marine Corps District, Garden City, New York, will remain open. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

DoD Family Housing and Family Housing Office, Niagara Falls, New York

Category: Miscellaneous Other Support Activities
Mission: To provide housing for military personnel
One-time Cost: $ .1 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ 7.9 million
Annual: $ 1.5 million
Payback: Immediate

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close the DoD Family Housing Office and the 111 housing units it administers.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The force reductions in the DOD Force Structure Plan require reduction of support activities as well. This activity administers housing units which are old and substandard and expensive to maintain. These housing units are occupied by military personnel performing recruiting duties in the local area. The number of recruiting personnel will be drawing down, and those that remain will be able to find adequate housing on the local economy.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

There were no formal expressions from the community.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found these 111 substandard units provide housing for about one-third of the military assigned independent duty in western New York State. This activity services 18 small commands in an area where affordable housing is available in the local economy. Repair costs to bring these structures up to standards would not be economical.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: close the DoD Family Housing Office and the 111 housing units it administers.

Naval Facilities Engineering Command Western Engineering Field Division San Bruno, California

Category: Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Mission: Facility Engineering Support
One-time Cost: $ .8 million
Savings: 1994-99 $ .2 million
Annual: $ 1.3 million
Payback: 6 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Realign the Western Engineering Field Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC), San Bruno, California. Retain in place necessary personnel, equipment and support as a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Engineering Field Activity under the management of the Southwestern Field Division, NAVFAC, San Diego, California.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The reduction in the force structure in the DoD Force Structure Plan and the closure of major naval activities in the San Francisco Bay area requires the realignment of this activity. The activity's capacity to handle NAVFAC's considerable responsibilities in dealing with environmental matters arising out of the 1993 round of base closures will remain in the same geographic area. The activity presently has such capacity. Retaining it for this purpose is a more economical and efficient alternative than relocating it to San Diego and then handling on-site problems on a travel status.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

There were no formal expressions from the community.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the Western Engineering Field Division provides support to commands in the San Francisco Bay area recommended by the Commission for closure. Retaining a portion of the organization to provide environmental services during the closure process would facilitate the provision of these important services to those naval activities.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: realign the Western Engineering Field Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC), San Bruno, California. Retain in place necessary personnel, equipment and support as a Base

Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Engineering Field Activity under the management of the Southwestern Field Division, NAVFAC, San Diego, California.

Navy Public Works Center, San Francisco, California

Category: Public Works Center
Mission: Public Works Support
One-time Cost: $37.5 million
Savings: 1994-99 $ 25.7 million
Annual: $ 33.9 million
Payback: 2 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Disestablish the Public Works Center (PWC) San Francisco.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

PWC San Francisco's capacity is excess to that required by the DoD Force Structure Plan, and due to other Navy closures and realignments, its principal customer base has been eliminated.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community claimed the Naval Public Works Center in San Francisco provided a greater number of family housing units than any other Navy location. The Navy Public Works Center operates over 7,000 family housing units in the Bay area, many of which were new.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found PWC San Francisco provides family housing, utilities, transportation, maintenance, engineering, and planning services to Navy, Marine Corps, Army, Coast Guard, and DOD commands in the San Francisco Bay Area. Because its primary customers in the Bay area are being recommended for closure, PWC San Francisco can also be closed and the customers that remain can receive the necessary services, including family housing, from reconstituted public works departments.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: disestablish the Public Works Center (PWC) San Francisco.

Reserve Activities

Navy/Marine Corps Reserve Centers

Category: Reserve Centers
Mission: Support Reserve Activities
One-time Cost: $ 3.2 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ 57.1 million
Annual: $ 13.6 million
Payback: N/A

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close the following Reserve Centers:

Navy/Marine Corps Reserve Centers at:
- Fort Wayne, Indiana
- Billings, Montana
- Abilene, Texas

Naval Reserve Centers at:
- Gadsden, Alabama
- Montgomery, Alabama
- Fayetteville, Arkansas
- Fort Smith, Arkansas
- Pacific Grove, California
- Macon, Georgia
- Terre Haute, Indiana
- Hutchinson, Kansas
- Monroe, Louisiana
- New Bedford, Massachusetts
- Pittsfield, Massachusetts
- Joplin, Missouri
- St. Joseph, Missouri
- Great Falls, Montana
- Missoula, Montana
- Atlantic City, New Jersey
- Perth Amboy, New Jersey
- Jamestown, New York
- Poughkeepsie, New York
- Altoona, Pennsylvania
- Kingsport, Tennessee
- Memphis, Tennessee
- Ogden, Utah
- Staunton, Virginia
- Parkersburg, West Virginia

Naval Reserve Facility at:
- Alexandria, Louisiana
- Midland, Texas

Readiness Command Districts at:
Olathe, Kansas (REDCOM 18)
Scotia, New York (REDCOM 2)
Ravenna, Ohio (REDCOM 5)

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The DOD Force Structure Plan requires the reduction of reserve assets as it does active duty assets. These Reserve Centers are being closed because their capacity is excess to the projected Navy/Marine Corps requirements. In arriving at the recommendation to close the Reserve Centers, specific analysis was conducted to ensure that there was either an alternate location available to accommodate the affected reserve population (e.g., realign with an existing reserve center), or demographic support for purposes of force recruiting in the areas to which units were being relocated. This specific analysis, conducted through the COBRA model, supports these closures.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

Various communities expressed concerns about these closures since no provision appeared to have made to allow for reservists assigned to continue to drill. The communities indicated these activities were below threshold, and closure would result in reservists having nowhere within a reasonable commuting distance to drill. The communities also argued the Navy should have explored consolidation possibilities at some of these sites rather than closures.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found that while data calls did not directly assess the mission of these activities, the analysis was nevertheless consistent. When recurring logistics costs for reservists who commute outside a reasonable distance to drill were included in the COBRA, it produced no significant change in return on investment. A Reserve Force comprehensive facilities review with projected repair costs, supported the Secretary's recommendation; even though it did not address specific shortfalls in space requirements for vehicles, controlled equipage, trainers, and other special use spaces. A nation-wide scatter diagram of reserve drill population by activity preserved a surface reserve presence in all geographic locations of the nation. The proposal minimized disruption in reserve training, and contributory support to the active components, while producing cost efficiencies and enhancing the overall military value of remaining reserve centers.

However, the Commission found variance in the case of Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Center, Billings, Montana. The Marine Corps Reserve indicated it would not be able to man its units if they were forced to compete for recruits at the Armed Forces Reserve Center in Helena where the Navy is consolidating its reserves.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from criterion 4. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: close the following Reserve Centers:

Navy/Marine Corps Reserve Centers at:
Fort Wayne, Indiana
Abilene, Texas

Naval Reserve Centers at:
Gadsden, Alabama
Montgomery, Alabama
Fayetteville, Arkansas
Fort Smith, Arkansas
Pacific Grove, California
Macon, Georgia
Terre Haute, Indiana
Hutchinson, Kansas
Monroe, Louisiana
New Bedford, Massachusetts
Pittsfield, Massachusetts
Joplin, Missouri
St Joseph, Missouri
Great Falls, Montana
Missoula, Montana
Atlantic City, New Jersey
Perth Amboy, New Jersey
Jamestown, New York
Poughkeepsie, New York
Altoona, Pennsylvania
Kingsport, Tennessee
Memphis, Tennessee
Ogden, Utah
Staunton, Virginia
Parkersburg, West Virginia

Naval Reserve Facilities at:
Alexandria, Louisiana
Midland, Texas

Readiness Command Districts at:
Olathe, Kansas (REDCOM 18)
Scotia, New York (REDCOM 2)
Ravenna, Ohio (REDCOM 5)

The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Navy/Marine Corps Reserve Centers

Navy and Marine Corps Reserve Center at Lawrence, Massachusetts

Naval Reserve Center at Chicopee, Massachusetts and Quincy, Massachusetts

Category: Reserve Centers
Mission: Support for Reserve Activities
One-time Cost: $ 20.7 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ 19.4 million
Annual: $ .415 million
Payback: 100+ years

SECRETARY DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

None. The Commission added these military installations to the list of installations recommended for closure or realignment.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

All four communities involved expressed support for this consolidation recognizing the economies to be realized by combining command and support structures at an existing base with messing and berthing facilities.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found upon further analysis consolidation of these three Reserve Centers would not deviate substantially from the force structure plan and the final selection criteria. Consolidation of these activities at the existing facilities at Naval Air Station (NAS) South Weymouth, would preserve reserve unit manning levels by keeping a drill site within reasonable commuting distance of the reservists it supports. In addition, consolidation would reduce overhead costs for three separate facilities, associated messing and berthing costs for assigned reservists, and dispose of three older facilities.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criteria 2 and 3. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: close Navy and Marine Corps Reserve Center, Lawrence, Massachusetts; close Naval Reserve Center, Chicopee, Massachusetts; and close Naval Reserve Center, Quincy, Massachusetts; and consolidate these activities at existing facilities at NAS South Weymouth, Massachusetts. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Hospitals

Naval Hospital Charleston, South Carolina

Category: Medical Activity
Mission: Provide Health Care
One-time Cost: N/A
Savings: N/A
Annual: N/A
Payback: N/A

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close the Naval Hospital, Charleston and relocate certain military and civilian personnel to other Naval Hospitals.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

Naval Hospitals are situated and their size determined for location near operating forces whose personnel will require medical support in numbers significant enough to mandate a medical facility as large as a hospital. Given the extensive use of CHAMPUS, any Naval Hospital closure must be predicated upon the elimination of the operating forces which created a demand for the presence of a Naval Hospital in the first instance. As a result of the closure of the Charleston Naval Station, the Charleston Naval Shipyard and the supporting Supply Center and Public Works Center, the active duty personnel previously supported by the Naval Hospital, Charleston, are no longer in the area to be supported.

Closure of the Naval Hospital follows the closure of these activities supporting these operating forces.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The Charleston community expressed great concern regarding health-care for eligible beneficiaries remaining in the Charleston area if the Charleston Naval Hospital closes. The community argued that if all of the proposed Navy reductions and closures in Charleston were approved by the Commission, there would still be a significant number of active-duty military personnel in the Charleston area requiring medical care. The large number of eligible retirees and dependents would also benefit from the retention of Naval Hospital Charleston. The community argued that should the Naval Hospital, Charleston, close, the eligible retired beneficiary population, including those eligible for Medicare, in the greater Charleston area would be faced with additional and unanticipated medical expenses, particularly in obtaining prescriptions.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found that if the recommended closure of the Charleston Naval Station and Shipyard is approved, the active-duty population supported by the Naval Hospital, Charleston, will be greatly reduced. However, the Commission found that DoD based their recommendation for the closure of the Naval Hospital, Charleston, on changes to mission assignment and not on the requirement to serve the active-duty and eligible beneficiary population found in the Charleston area.

The Commission found that even with the recommended closure of the Naval Station, Charleston and the Naval Shipyard there will still be a substantial number of active duty personnel and eligible beneficiaries in the Charleston area requiring access to health care facilities.

Additionally, the Commission found that Naval Hospital, Charleston, supported eligible beneficiaries from the Myrtle Beach AFB, MCAS Beaufort, Charleston AFB, and elsewhere in the metropolitan Charleston area. In addition, Naval Hospital, Charleston, treats patients who return to the United States on military MEDEVACs flights from Europe.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criteria 1 and criteria 6. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: the Naval Hospital, Charleston, South Carolina, remains open. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force structure plan and final criteria.

Naval Hospital, Oakland, California

Category: Medical Activity
Mission: Provide Health Care
One-time Cost: $ 57.6 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ 51.6 million
Annual: $ 41.5 million
Payback: 3 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close the Naval Hospital, Oakland and relocate certain military and civilian personnel to other Naval hospitals, and certain military personnel to the Naval Air Stations at Lemoore and Whidbey Island. The Deployable Medical Unit, Northwest Region, will relocate to Naval Hospital, Bremerton, Washington.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

Naval Hospitals are situated and their size determined for location near operating forces whose personnel will require medical support in numbers significant enough to mandate a medical facility as large as a hospital. Given the extensive use of CHAMPUS, any Naval Hospital closure must be predicated upon the elimination of the operating forces which created a demand for the presence of a Naval Hospital in the first instance. In the San Francisco Bay area, the Naval Air Station, Alameda, Naval Shipyard, Mare Island and the supporting Public Works Center and Supply Center are being recommended for closure. Given the elimination of these operating force activities, closure of the Naval Hospital, Oakland is indicated as the military personnel previously supported are no longer in the area.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The Oakland community argued plans had been made for the Navy to take over Letterman Army Hospital at the Presidio of San Francisco, and this was a very low-cost way to maintain a needed

Navy facility. The community also argued the Naval Hospital Oakland would be needed to support Navy activities in Alameda as well as other DoD-eligible beneficiaries in the Bay Area. The community expressed great concern regarding health care for the eligible beneficiary population remaining in the Oakland area should the Naval Hospital close. The community also argued they felt a replacement hospital should be built due to the advanced age of the current Navy Hospital at Oakland. The CHAMPUS-eligible beneficiaries were concerned about the possible increase in cost of medical care should they be required to use CHAMPUS or Medicare instead of a DoD medical treatment facility.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found since the primary military installations in the Bay Area were recommended for closure (with the exception of Naval Supply Center Oakland, a primarily civilian command activity), Naval Hospital Oakland would no longer be required. This finding is in keeping with the DoD policy of providing primary hospital care in support of only active duty populations. The Commission further found the medical needs of retirees could be met at the extensive number of civilian, Veterans' Administration, or military medical facilities within a reasonable distance.

Additionally, the Commission found the current Navy Hospital in Oakland was expensive to operate and maintain due to its advanced age. Investigation by the Commission found that extensive repairs would be essential to bring it up to seismic stabilization standards as well as acceptable medical standards.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: close the Naval Hospital, Oakland and relocate certain military and civilian personnel to other Naval hospitals, and certain military personnel to the Naval Air Stations at Lemoore and Whidbey Island. The Deployable Medical Unit, Northwest Region, will relocate to Naval Hospital, Bremerton, Washington.

Naval Hospital, Orlando, Florida

Category: Medical Activity
Mission: Provide Health Care
One-time Cost: $ 51.2 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ -31.0 (Cost)
Annual: $ 8.1 million
Payback: 13 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close the Naval Hospital, Orlando and relocate certain military and civilian personnel to other Naval Hospitals.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

Naval hospitals are situated and their size determined for location near operating forces whose personnel will require medical support in numbers significant enough to mandate a medical facility as large as a hospital. Given the extensive use of CHAMPUS, any naval hospital closure must be predicated upon the elimination of the forces which created a demand for the presence of a naval hospital in the first instance. The Naval Training Center, Orlando which was supported by the Naval Hospital, Orlando is being recommended for closure. Accordingly, the operating force support previously provided by the Naval Hospital, Orlando is no longer required and closure follows the decision to close the Naval Training Center.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The Orlando community expressed great concern over health care for the eligible beneficiaries remaining in the Orlando area should the Naval Hospital close. The Orlando community argued the Naval Hospital, Orlando served approximately 45,000 more patients annually than the Naval Hospital, Great Lakes and operated at a more efficient level. This efficiency resulted in an annual $8 million saving at Orlando Naval Hospital. The community suggested even with the large number of retirees who receive health care in the Orlando area, the Naval Hospital, Orlando, provided a CHAMPUS savings estimated at $51 million.

The community also stated the Orlando Naval Hospital was capable of incorporating the additional training requirements with no additional military construction. The Orlando community stressed the Naval Hospital Great Lakes was currently operating at 25% of capacity and would require significant construction if this capacity were to be expanded. The community also argued there was asbestos found throughout the Naval Hospital facility at Great Lakes that would make any expansion both difficult and expensive.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the active duty population supported by the Naval Hospital, Orlando, will be greatly reduced with the recommended closure of the Orlando Naval Training Center. The Commission found acceptable the Navy's argument military hospitals are intended to support active-duty personnel and should not be retained in cases when the active-duty population is reduced below levels necessary to warrant a military hospital. In addition, the Commission found it would be less expensive to provide health care to DoD eligible beneficiaries through CHAMPUS than by an active-duty Navy hospital due to the availability of local civilian health care organizations and the competitive atmosphere among health-care providers in the Orlando area. The transfer of Naval Hospital, Orlando, medical personnel to other military installations will increase the availability of medical care at those receiving locations, which in turn will partially offset the predicted increase in CHAMPUS costs in the Orlando area.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: close the Naval Hospital, Orlando and relocate certain military and civilian personnel to other Naval Hospitals.

Changes to Previously Approved BRAC 88/91 Recommendations

Hunters Point Annex to Naval Station Treasure Island, San Francisco, California

Category: Naval Shipyard
Mission: Repair, Maintenance, and Overhaul of Navy Ships
Cost to Redirect: N/A
Savings: N/A
Annual: N/A
Payback: N/A

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Permit the Navy to dispose of this facility in any lawful manner, including outleasing.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The 1991 Commission Report, at page 5-18, recommended closing the Hunters Point Annex and outleasing the entire property, with provisions for continued occupancy of space for Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Conversion, and Repair; Planning Engineering for Repair, and Alterations Detachment; and a Contractor-Operated test facility.

Force level reductions consistent with the DoD Force Structure Plan remove any long-term need to retain all of this facility for emergent requirements. The recommended closure of the major naval installations in this geographic area terminates any requirement for these facilities. The limitation of disposal authority to outleasing unnecessarily restricts the Navy's ability to dispose of this property in a timely and lawful manner.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

There were no formal expressions from the community.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the Navy's 1991 request, and the 1991 Commission's subsequent recommendation to outlease Hunters Point Annex unnecessarily inhibits the Navy's ability to dispose of this property.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: permit the Navy to dispose of Hunters Point Annex to Naval Station Treasure Island, California, in any lawful manner, including outleasing.

Marine Corps Air Station Tustin, California

Category: Operational Air Station
Mission: Support Naval Aviation Operations
One-time Cost: $ 897.6 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ 349.9 million
Annual: $ 148.5 million
Payback: 4 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

None. The Commission added this military installation to the list of installations recommended for closure or realignment. MCAS Tustin was recommended for closure in 1991, with its aviation assets to relocate to MCAGCC Twentynine Palms or Camp Pendleton or both. In 1993 MCAS Tustin's aviation assets were recommended by the Secretary of Defense for redirection to NAS Miramar and MCAS Camp Pendleton.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community did not want the Commission to reconsider its 1991 recommendation to close MCAS Tustin; it wanted the 1991 Commission's closure decision to remain intact. The community had already invested substantially in a base reuse program. It did not want to abandon its two-year investment of effort and money in the reuse plan. The community also believed better alternatives existed to relocate Marine Corps helicopters without retaining MCAS Tustin. Specifically, it proposed: keeping MCAS El Toro open and adding the MCAS Kaneohe Bay fixed wing mission there; closing NAS Miramar and relocating its units per the Secretary of Defense's recommendations. The community asserted this proposal would enhance operational readiness and still allow the community to pursue its reuse plan. The community also contended the Commission's decision to reconsider its 1991 recommendation would encourage other communities to ignore the finality of the Commission's actions and would encourage communities to resist closures long after the final vote of the Commission.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found a sufficient number of acres were available at NAS Miramar to accommodate the aircraft, personnel, and support equipment from MCAS Tustin in spite of environmental constraints on development. While areas expected to be affected by necessary expansion included critical habitats, none were located in quantities sufficient to preclude anticipated necessary expansion. The Commission also found relocation to NAS Miramar to be operationally advantageous due to close proximity to the Marine division at Camp Pendleton, where a significant percentage of critical training is conducted.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

See Marine Corps Air Station El Toro.

Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Center (NESEC) San Diego, California and NESEC Vallejo, California

Category: Naval Technical Center
Mission: Electronic In-Service Engineering
One-time Cost: $ 914 thousand
Savings: 1994-99: $ 2.5 million
Annual: $ 0.65 million
Payback: 3 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Change the receiving location of the Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Center (NESEC) San Diego, California and the NESEC Vallejo, California to be Air Force Plant #19 in San Diego vice new construction at Point Loma, San Diego, California.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

This is a change from the 1991 Commission action which called for closure of NESEC San Diego and relocation to Point Loma to form Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center (NCCOSC). Air Force Plant #19 was operated by a contractor as an Air Force Government-Owned-Contractor-Owned and NESEC San Diego subleased space. Now the contractor has left and Air Force offered to transfer Plant 19 without reimbursement. Rehabilitation can be accomplished within the estimates of the BRAC 91 recommendations for both relocating NESECs and avoiding the serious environmental concerns attendant to new construction at Point Loma.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The Vallejo community contended the Navy's estimates to refurbish Air Force Plant #19 are understated. Specifically, the community argued the Navy's military construction estimates do not include the cost of building or refurbishing a remote facility to conduct radiological work, the cost of disassembling and reassembling the extensive computer systems, and the cost of hiring and training employees to replace those who are not willing to relocate. In addition, the community stated the anticipated savings were being extracted from a larger personnel elimination than was advertised by the Navy in 1991. The community provided documentation supporting their claim that cost to execute the DoD redirect would exceed Navy estimates.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the Navy's cost estimate to refurbish Air Force Plant #19 was reasonable and closely reflected the cost to execute DoD's recommendation. In addition, the Commission found the Navy should realize operation efficiencies through the consolidation of both NESEC San Diego and NESEC Vallejo at AFP #19.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: change the receiving location of the Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Center (NESEC) San Diego, California, and the NESEC Vallejo, California to be Air Force Plant #19 in San Diego vice new construction at Point Loma, San Diego, California.

Naval Surface Warfare Center – Pt. Hueneme, Virgina Beach, Virgina (Naval Mine Warfare Engineering Activity, Yorktown, Virginia)

Category: Technical Center
Mission: Support Mine Warfare In-Service Engineering
One-time Cost: $7.5 million
Savings: 1994-99: $3.2 million
Annual: $1.1 million
Payback: 9 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Relocate the Naval Mine Warfare Engineering Activity (now the Naval Surface Warfare Center-Port Hueneme, Yorktown Detachment) to the Naval Surface Warfare Center-Dahlgren, Coastal Systems Station, Panama City, Florida.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

In the 1991 Commission Report, the Naval Mine Warfare Engineering Activity (NMWEA), Yorktown, Virginia, was recommended for closure and realignment to facilities under the control of the Chief of Naval Education and Training at Dam Neck, Virginia. The realignment has been accomplished through organizational changes and NMWEA is now the Yorktown Detachment of the Naval Surface Warfare Center-Port Hueneme. However, after BRAC 91, the needs of the educational and training community were such that the Dam Neck space is no longer available. Therefore, as part of BRAC 93 process, alternative receiving sites were explored. Because of the advisability of consolidating activities performing similar functions, and since the Naval Surface Warfare Center-Dahlgren, Coastal Systems Station, Panama City, Florida, has significant responsibilities in mine warfare R&D, COBRA data was requested. Because of the advantages of collocating this mine warfare engineering activity with another facility having substantial responsibilities in the same fields, and because

it is less expensive than the BRAC 91 relocation to Dam Neck, Virginia, the Navy recommends that the receiving site for this activity be revised to Naval Surface Warfare Center-Dahlgren, Coastal Systems Station, Panama City, Florida, in lieu of Dam Neck, Virginia.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The east coast mine warfare community could be consolidated in the Yorktown, Dam Neck, Little Creek area. The community pointed out the Panama City, Florida, facility consists of many, small buildings instead of the single facility where employees currently work in the Yorktown area. The community also noted there were few mine warfare experts in the Panama City area. The potential loss of these experts could be devastating to the programs, especially in light of the increasing mine warfare role in low-intensity conflict scenarios.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found that space planned for use at Dam Neck by Naval Mine Warfare Engineering Activity was no longer available. The projected potential savings and synergy of collocating like missions in the newly proposed receiver site at Panama City, Florida, outweigh the potential loss of expert personnel.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: relocate the Naval Mine Warfare Engineering Activity (now the Naval Surface Warfare Center-Port Hueneme, Yorktown Detachment) to the Naval Surface Warfare Center-Dahlgren, Coastal Systems Station, Panama City, Florida.

Navy Weapons Evaluation Facility, Albuquerque, New Mexico

Category: Technical Center
Mission: Coordinate with Sandia Laboratory, Department Of Energy
One-time Cost: N/A
Savings: N/A
Annual: N/A
Payback: N/A

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Permit a small detachment of the Weapons Division to remain after the closure of the Naval Weapons Evaluation Facility (NWEF) in order to provide liaison with the Sandia Laboratory of the Department of Energy.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

This recommendation was originally intended as an exception to the 1991 recommendation to close NWEF Albuquerque, but was not included in the specific DoD recommendations. The Navy has a continuing need for a detachment to provide liaison with the Sandia Laboratory and other agencies involved in nuclear programs in that geographic area. The detachment would remain as a tenant of Kirtland Air Force Base.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

There were no formal expressions from the community.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Secretary's recommendation to close Naval Weapons Evaluation Facility, Albuquerque reduces unnecessary infrastructure, however there is a continuing need for a detachment to provide liaison with Sandia Laboratory and other agencies involved in nuclear programs in that geographical area.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: permit a small detachment of the Weapons Division to remain after the closure of the Naval Weapons Evaluation Facility (NWEF), Albuquerque, New Mexico, in order to provide liaison with the Sandia Laboratory of the Department of Energy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

Large Aircraft

Griffiss Air Force Base, New York

Category: Large Aircraft
Mission: Bomber/Tanker
One-time Cost: $120.8 million
Savings: 1994-99: $61.8 million
Annual: $39.2 million
Payback: 6 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Griffiss AFB, New York, is recommended for realignment. The 416th Bomb Wing will inactivate. The B-52H aircraft will transfer to Minot AFB, North Dakota, and Barksdale AFB, Louisiana. The KC-135 aircraft from Griffiss AFB will transfer to Grand Forks AFB, North Dakota. The 485th Engineering Installation Group at Griffiss AFB will relocate to Hill AFB, Utah.

The Northeast Air Defense Sector will remain at Griffiss in a cantonment area pending the outcome of a NORAD sector consolidation study. If the sector remains it will be transferred to the Air National Guard (ANG). Rome Laboratory will remain at Griffiss AFB in its existing facilities as a stand-alone Air Force laboratory. A minimum essential airfield will be maintained and operated by a contractor on an "as needed, on call" basis. The ANG will maintain and operate necessary facilities to support mobility/contingency/training of the 10th Infantry (Light) Division located at Fort Drum, New York, and operate them when needed. Only the stand-alone laboratory and the ANG mission will remain.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The Air Force has four more large aircraft bases than needed to support the number of bombers, tankers, and airlift assets in the DoD Force Structure Plan. When all eight DoD criteria are applied, Griffiss AFB ranked low compared to the other large aircraft bases. Based on this analysis, the application of all eight DoD selection criteria, and excess capacity which results from reduced force structure, Griffiss AFB is recommended for realignment.

The Air Force plans to establish a large air mobility base in the Northeast to support the new Major Regional Contingency (MRC) strategy. Griffiss AFB was evaluated specifically as the location for this wing, along with other bases that met the geographical criteria and were available for this mission: McGuire AFB, New Jersey and Plattsburgh AFB, New York. Plattsburgh AFB ranked best in capability to support the air mobility wing due to its geographical location, attributes and base loading capacity. Principal mobility attributes include aircraft parking space (for 70-80 tanker/airlift aircraft), fuel hydrants and fuel supply/storage capacity, along with present and future encroachment and airspace considerations.

The Rome Laboratory has a large civilian work force and is located in adequate facilities that can be separated from the rest of Griffiss AFB. It does not need to be closed or realigned as a result of the reductions in the rest of the base.

All large aircraft bases were considered equally in a process that conformed to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, and the Department of Defense (DoD) guidance. Each base was evaluated against the eight DoD selection criteria and a large number of subelements specific to Air Force bases and missions. Extensive data, gathered to support the evaluation of each base under each criterion was reviewed by the Base Closure Executive Group (Executive Group), a group of seven general officers and six Senior Executive Service career civilians appointed by the Secretary of the Air Force. The decision to realign Griffiss AFB was made by the Secretary of the Air Force with advice of the Air Force Chief of Staff and in consultation with the Executive Group.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The Griffiss AFB community believed the Air Force should have selected Griffiss AFB as the East Coast Mobility Base rather than Plattsburgh AFB. The community believed some of the information the Air Force used in selecting the East Coast Mobility Base was erroneous, and if the Air Force knew the facts, it would have selected Griffiss AFB. Community officials addressed parking capacity; petroleum, oils, and

lubricants storage; numbers and types of hydrants; and airfield infrastructure at Griffiss AFB. Also addressed were ground and air encroachment problems at Plattsburgh AFB. The community presented information asserting it would be less expensive to establish Griffiss AFB than to establish Plattsburgh AFB as the East Coast Mobility Base.

The community was also very concerned that in realigning Griffiss AFB at this time, DoD could be positioning itself to close one of its tenants, the Rome Laboratory, in the near future.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

As a B-52 bomber base, the Commission found even though Griffiss AFB rated high in criteria 1, 2, and 3, other bomber bases rated higher in overall military value. The Commission found Barksdale AFB rated very high as a B-52 base, and the Air Force had selected Barksdale AFB to be the B-52 combat crew training base. Minot AFB, which the Commission rated high as a B-52 bomber base, also had additional military value as a missile field. The Commission rated Griffiss AFB very high as a tanker base in criteria 1, 2, and 3, but other installations, including Fairchild AFB and Grand Forks AFB, had higher overall military value. The Air Force announced the selection of Fairchild AFB and Grand Forks AFB as major receiver sites for tankers. Fairchild AFB had increased overall military value because it hosts the Air Force Survival School and Grand Forks AFB had the additional military value of a missile field.

The Commission requested that the Air Force comment on the community concern that in realigning Griffiss AFB at this time, DoD appears to be positioning itself to close the Rome Laboratory in the near future. In a May 7, 1993 letter to the Commission, Mr. James Boatright, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Installations, stated "the Air Force has no plans to close or relocate the Rome Laboratory within the next five years."

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: Griffiss AFB, New York, is recommended for realignment. The 416th Bomb Wing will inactivate. The B-52H aircraft will transfer to Minot AFB, North Dakota, and Barksdale AFB, Louisiana. The KC-135 aircraft from Griffiss AFB will transfer to Grand Forks AFB, North Dakota. The 485th Engineering Installation Group at Griffiss AFB will relocate to Hill AFB, Utah. The Northeast Air Defense Sector will remain at Griffiss AFB in a cantonment area pending the outcome of a NORAD sector consolidation study. If the sector remains it will be transferred to the Air National Guard (ANG). Rome Laboratory will remain at Griffiss AFB in its existing facilities as a stand-alone Air Force laboratory. A minimum essential airfield will be maintained and operated by a contractor on an "as needed, on call" basis. The ANG will maintain and operate necessary facilities to support mobility/contingency/training of the 10th Infantry (Light) Division located at Fort Drum, New York, and operate them when needed. Only the stand-alone laboratory and the ANG mission will remain.

K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base, Michigan

Category: Large Aircraft
Mission: Bomber
One-time Cost: $143.6 million
Savings: 1994-99: $167.3 million
Annual: $62.4 million
Payback: 4 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

K.I. Sawyer AFB, Michigan, is recommended for closure. The 410th Wing will inactivate. B-52H aircraft will transfer to Barksdale AFB, Louisiana. The Air Force will retire its B-52G aircraft instead of implementing the previous Base Closure Commission recommendation to transfer those aircraft from Castle AFB, California, to K.I. Sawyer AFB.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

There are several factors which resulted in the above recommendation. The Air Force has four more large aircraft bases than are needed to support the number of bombers, tankers, and airlift assets in the DoD Force Structure Plan. The Air Force must maintain Minuteman III basing flexibility due to uncertainty with

March Air Force Base, California

Category: Large Aircraft
Mission: Tanker
One-time Cost: $134.8 million
Savings: 1994-99: $53.8 million
Annual: $46.9 million
Payback: 2 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

March AFB, California, is recommended for realignment. The 22nd Air Refueling Wing will inactivate. The KC-10 (Active and Associate Reserve) aircraft will be relocated to Travis AFB, California. The Southwest Air Defense Sector will remain at March in a cantonment area pending the outcome of a NORAD sector consolidation study. If the sector remains it will be transferred to the Air National Guard (ANG). The 445th Airlift Wing Air Force Reserve (AFRES), 452nd Air Refueling Wing (AFRES), 163rd Reconnaissance Group (ANG) (becomes an Air Refueling Group), the Air Force Audit Agency, and the Media Center (from Norton AFB, California) will remain and the base will convert to a reserve base. Additionally, the Army Corps of Engineers Unit, the US Customs Aviation Operation Center West, and the Drug Enforcement Agency aviation unit will remain.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

There are several factors which resulted in the above recommendation. First, the Air Force has four more large aircraft bases than needed to support the number of bombers, tankers, and airlift assets in the DoD Force Structure Plan. Also, when all eight DoD criteria were applied to the large aircraft bases, March AFB ranked low. The Air Force plans to establish a large air mobility base (KC-10, C-5 and C-141 aircraft) on the west coast. When bases in the region (Beale AFB, California; Fairchild AFB, Washington; March AFB, California; McChord AFB, Washington; Malmstrom AFB, Montana; Travis AFB, California) were analyzed for this mission, Travis AFB ranked highest. March AFB currently requires a large active duty component to support a relatively small active duty force structure. The conversion of March AFB to a reserve base achieves substantial savings and the benefit of a large recruiting population in the Air Force Reserve is retained.

All large aircraft bases were considered [illegible] in a process that conformed to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, and the Department of Defense (DoD) guidance. Each base was evaluated against the eight DoD selection criteria and a large number of subelements specific to Air Force bases and missions. Extensive data gathered to support the evaluation of each base under each criterion was reviewed by the Base Closure Executive Group (Executive Group), a group of seven general officers and six Senior Executive Service career civilians appointed by the Secretary of the Air Force. The decision to realign March AFB was made by the Secretary of the Air Force with advice of the Air Force Chief of Staff and in consultation with the Executive Group.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community argued March AFB should remain an active-duty base because of its strategic location and its importance to the defense of the U.S. Further, the community maintained the base was a vital onload point for US Marines in support of Operation Just Cause, Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, and Operation Restore Hope. The community also argued future Marine Corps rapid deployment requirements would not be met with only a reserve capability at March AFB. Further, the community pointed out there has been approximately $200M in construction at the base in the past few years. The community also noted the Air Force incorrectly graded numerous subelements that were used in evaluating the large aircraft bases. The community noted further that the base has a modern, state-of-the-art hydrant refueling system. The community also took issue with the CHAMPUS savings in the COBRA model, maintaining there were higher costs, not savings, which reduced the overall savings anticipated by the realignment.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found March AFB, California, ranked low in military value due to its location in a highly congested airspace environment. While the base has been used as the onload point for

March Air Force Base, California

Category: Large Aircraft
Mission: Tanker
One-time Cost: $134.8 million
Savings: 1994-99: $53.8 million
Annual: $46.9 million
Payback: 2 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

March AFB, California, is recommended for realignment. The 22nd Air Refueling Wing will inactivate. The KC-10 (Active and Associate Reserve) aircraft will be relocated to Travis AFB, California. The Southwest Air Defense Sector will remain at March in a cantonment area pending the outcome of a NORAD sector consolidation study. If the sector remains it will be transferred to the Air National Guard (ANG). The 445th Airlift Wing Air Force Reserve (AFRES), 452nd Air Refueling Wing (AFRES), 163rd Reconnaissance Group (ANG) (becomes an Air Refueling Group), the Air Force Audit Agency, and the Media Center (from Norton AFB, California) will remain and the base will convert to a reserve base. Additionally, the Army Corps of Engineers Unit, the US Customs Aviation Operation Center West, and the Drug Enforcement Agency aviation unit will remain.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

There are several factors which resulted in the above recommendation. First, the Air Force has four more large aircraft bases than needed to support the number of bombers, tankers, and airlift assets in the DoD Force Structure Plan. Also, when all eight DoD criteria were applied to the large aircraft bases, March AFB ranked low. The Air Force plans to establish a large air mobility base (KC-10, C-5 and C-141 aircraft) on the west coast. When bases in the region (Beale AFB, California; Fairchild AFB, Washington; March AFB, California; McChord AFB, Washington; Malmstrom AFB, Montana; Travis AFB, California) were analyzed for this mission, Travis AFB ranked highest. March AFB currently requires a large active duty component to support a relatively small active duty force structure. The conversion of March AFB to a reserve base achieves substantial savings and the benefit of a large recruiting population for the Air Force Reserve is retained.

All large aircraft bases were considered equally in a process that conformed to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, and the Department of Defense (DoD) guidance. Each base was evaluated against the eight DoD selection criteria and a large number of subelements specific to Air Force bases and missions. Extensive data gathered to support the evaluation of each base under each criterion was reviewed by the Base Closure Executive Group (Executive Group), a group of seven general officers and six Senior Executive Service career civilians appointed by the Secretary of the Air Force. The decision to realign March AFB was made by the Secretary of the Air Force with advice of the Air Force Chief of Staff and in consultation with the Executive Group.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community argued March AFB should remain an active-duty base because of its strategic location and its importance to the defense of the U.S. Further, the community maintained the base was a vital onload point for US Marines in support of Operation Just Cause, Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, and Operation Restore Hope. The community also argued future Marine Corps rapid deployment requirements would not be met with only a reserve capability at March AFB. Further, the community pointed out there has been approximately $200M in construction at the base in the past few years. The community also noted the Air Force incorrectly graded numerous subelements that were used in evaluating the large aircraft bases. The community noted further that the base has a modern, state-of-the-art hydrant refueling system. The community also took issue with the CHAMPUS savings in the COBRA model, maintaining there were higher costs, not savings, which reduced the overall savings anticipated by the realignment.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found March AFB, California, ranked low in military value due to its location in a highly congested airspace environment. While the base has been used as the onload point for

U.S. Marine deployments, the realignment of active-duty resources would not restrict future use of the base for airlift of the Marine forces. The majority of military construction (MILCON) funds expended at March AFB recently has been for the Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard facilities which will continue to be needed. In addition, other MILCON funds have been expended for organizational realignments from the 1988 base closure actions. (These organizations would also be remaining at March AFB.) The Commission found no significant disparity in the CHAMPUS documentation. While the Commission agrees some grading errors may have been made in the Air Force report, the adjustments to those color grades did not materially change the overall rating of March AFB.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: March AFB, California, is recommended for realignment. The 22nd Air Refueling Wing will inactivate. The KC-10 (Active and Associate Reserve) aircraft will be relocated to Travis AFB, California. The Southwest Air Defense Sector will remain at March in a cantonment area pending the outcome of a NORAD sector consolidation study. If the sector remains it will be transferred to the Air National Guard (ANG). The 445th Airlift Wing Air Force Reserve (AFRES), 452nd Air Refueling Wing (AFRES), 163rd Reconnaissance Group (ANG) (becomes an Air Refueling Group), the Air Force Audit Agency, and the Media Center (from Norton AFB, California) will remain and the base will convert to a reserve base. Additionally, the Army Corps of Engineers Unit, the US Customs Aviation Operation Center West, and the Drug Enforcement Agency aviation unit will remain at March.

McGuire Air Force Base, New Jersey

Category: Large Aircraft
Mission: Airlift
One-time Cost: N/A
Savings: 1994-99: N/A
Annual: N/A
Payback: N/A

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Realign McGuire AFB, NJ. The 438th Airlift Wing will inactivate. Most of the C-141s will transfer to Plattsburgh AFB, NY. Fourteen C-141s will remain and transfer to the Air Force Reserve. The 514th Airlift Wing Air Force Reserve (AFRES), the 170th Air Refueling Group Air National Guard (ANG), and the 108th Air Refueling Wing (ANG) will remain and the base will convert to a Reserve base. The 913th Airlift Group (AFRES) will relocate from Willow Grove Naval Air Station, PA, to McGuire AFB. The Air Force Reserve will operate the base.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The Air Force has four more large aircraft bases than are needed to support the number of bombers, tankers, and airlift assets in the DOD force structure plan. McGuire ranked low when compared to other bases in its category and when it was compared specifically with other airlift bases.

The Air Force plans to establish a large mobility wing base in the Northeast United States to support the new Major Regional Contingency (MRC) strategy. McGuire AFB, Griffiss AFB, New York and Plattsburgh AFB, New York were evaluated specifically as possible locations for this wing since all met the geographical criteria. Plattsburgh AFB ranked best in capability to support the air mobility wing due to its location, attributes, and base loading capacity.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community argued McGuire AFB's capability to support the mobility wing was better than that of Plattsburgh AFB, and McGuire AFB proved its capability during Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm. The community also argued McGuire was strategically located to reach Europe with fully loaded C-141s without refueling. They also asserted Plattsburgh AFB could not support the fuel requirements generated by Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm or a similar contingency operation because of the limited capability for fuel resupply during the winter months. The community noted McGuire could accommodate the mobility wing assets for less cost than Plattsburgh AFB.

Further, the community argued McGuire AFB was incorrectly downgraded for ground and airspace encroachment, and training was not encumbered as indicated by the Air Force. Other concerns raised by the community included encroachment of the accident potential zone at Plattsburgh AFB.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found McGuire AFB's training limitations were successfully managed. A new air mobility wing would be able to meet its total mission requirements based at McGuire AFB. DoD did not adequately consider the military value of McGuire AFB in its assessment of the extent of the impact of airspace problems and the base's contribution during Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm or potential similar contingency operations. Further, the cost to realign McGuire was understated in the Air Force report. While an increase in civil aviation is very likely to occur, the increased mission activity could be accommodated with continued airspace management by the Federal Aviation Administration. Also, although there were sufficient alternatives for providing fuel to Plattsburgh AFB in the wintertime, the fuel delivery costs were approximately 5.6 times more expensive annually at Plattsburgh AFB than at McGuire AFB. This increased cost of fuel delivery at Plattsburgh AFB, not originally considered in cost computations, makes the base a more attractive closure option than realigning McGuire. In addition, McGuire AFB is closer to customers of the military airlift system, prospective contingency onload points, and is in the heart of the northeast surface transportation systems.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criteria 1, 2, 3, and 4. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: retain McGuire AFB as an active installation. The 438th and 514th Airlift Wings, the 170th Air Refueling Group (ANG) and the 108th Air Refueling Wing (ANG) will remain at McGuire AFB. Move the 19 KC-10 aircraft from Barksdale AFB to McGuire AFB. Move the requisite number of KC-135 aircraft to establish the east coast mobility base at McGuire AFB. The C-130 913th Airlift Group (AFRES) remains at Willow Grove NAS, PA. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Plattsburgh Air Force Base, New York

Category: Large Aircraft
Mission: Tanker
One-time Cost: $131.2 million
Savings: 1994-99: $137.1 million
Annual: $56.6 million
Payback: 3 years

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

None. The Commission added this military installation to the list of installations recommended for closure or realignment.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The opposing community argued that McGuire AFB had the capability to support the mobility wing better than Plattsburgh and McGuire AFB had proven its capability during Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm. McGuire is strategically located to reach Europe with fully loaded C-141s without refueling. Opposing communities also argued Plattsburgh AFB could not support the fuel requirements generated by Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm or a similar contingency operation because of the limited capability for fuel resupply during the winter months. The McGuire community also noted McGuire AFB could accommodate the mobility wing assets for less cost than it would take at Plattsburgh AFB. The opposing communities also pointed out the Air Force had failed to properly recognize significant ground encroachment at Plattsburgh AFB. The Plattsburgh community disputed the relative importance of the fuel resupply issue, arguing the base could be refueled anytime, although there had been no previous requirement to do so. Additionally, the Plattsburgh community disputed the relative importance of ground encroachment and argued Plattsburgh was being judged on a double standard regarding the encroachment. The Plattsburgh community stressed the importance of their superior ramp space and superb quality of life.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found Plattsburgh AFB had a relatively small active duty force structure supported by a large installation and support organization. Also, the base can be closed with relatively low costs with high returns for a short payback period. Plattsburgh AFB is located some distance from normal airlift customers and onload points, increasing the cost of annual operations. Further, annual fuel resupply to Plattsburgh AFB to support the proposed east coast mobility wing were estimated at $11.8M, approximately 460% higher than at McGuire AFB. The Air Force's Air Installation Compatible Use Zone (AICUZ) program, a voluntary program for communities, provides guidelines for land development near Air Force installations for public safety. There was concern with the continued commercial development in the North Accident Potential Zone II (APZ II). Though the Air Force has a very good accident record, a large airlift/tanker aircraft accident in this area could be catastrophic.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criteria 2 and 4. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: close Plattsburgh AFB and redistribute assets as appropriate. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Small Aircraft

Homestead Air Force Base, Florida

Category: Small Aircraft
Mission: Power Projection, F-16
One-time Cost: $42.1 million
Savings: 1994-99: $357.5 million
Annual: $71.0 million
Payback: Immediate

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Homestead AFB, Florida, is recommended for closure. The 31st Fighter Wing will inactivate. All F-16s from the 31st Fighter Wing will remain temporarily assigned to Moody AFB, Georgia, and Shaw AFB, South Carolina. The Inter-American Air Forces Academy will move to Lackland AFB, Texas. The Air Force Water Survival School will be temporarily located at Tyndall AFB, Florida. Future disposition of the Water Survival School is dependent upon efforts to consolidate its functions with the US Navy. The 301st Rescue Squadron, Air Force Reserve (AFRES) will move to Patrick AFB, Florida. The 482nd Fighter Wing (AFRES) will move to MacDill AFB, Florida and convert to KC-135Rs. The NORAD alert activity will move to an alternate location. The 726th Air Control Squadron will relocate to Shaw AFB. The Naval Security Group will consolidate with other US Navy units. All DoD activities and facilities including family housing, the hospital, commissary, and base exchange facilities will close. All essential cleanup and restoration activities associated with Hurricane Andrew will continue until completed. If Homestead AFB resumes operations as a civilian airport, the NORAD alert facility may be rebuilt in a cantonment area.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

There were several factors which resulted in the closure recommendation. First, the Air Force has one more small aircraft base than is required to support the fighter aircraft in the DoD Force Structure Plan. When the data were evaluated against all eight of the DoD selection criteria, Homestead AFB ranked low relative to the other bases in the small aircraft subcategory. While Homestead AFB's ranking rests on the combined results of applying the eight DoD selection criteria, one stood out: the excessive cost to rebuild Homestead, while other small aircraft bases required little or no new investment. The cost to close Homestead AFB is low, especially when measured against the high cost of reconstruction, and the long-term savings are substantial.

All small aircraft bases were considered equally in a process that conformed to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, and the Department of Defense (DOD) guidance. Bases were evaluated against the eight DoD selection criteria and a large number of subelements specific to Air Force bases and missions. Data were collected and the criteria and subelements of the criteria applied by the Base Closure Executive Group (Executive Group), a group of seven general

officers and six Senior Executive Service career civilians appointed by the Secretary of the Air Force. The decision to close Homestead AFB was made by the Secretary of the Air Force with advice of the Air Force Chief of Staff and in consultation with the Executive Group.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community highlighted the military value of Homestead's proximity to Cuba, both as a deterrent to possible aggression and for staging combat and contingency operations in the southern region and against Cuba. The community described the situation where Hurricane Andrew effectively closed Homestead in August 1992, when base personnel evacuated and did not return. Damage caused by Hurricane Andrew denied the local region time to adjust to normal base closure actions during a time of severe economic devastation. The community disagreed with the Department of Defense assessment of 1% economic impact on the area. The community believed the Air Force understated costs for moving the 482d Fighter Wing to MacDill as part of Homestead's cost to close. The community agreed the cost to fully restore Homestead was excessive, but supplemental appropriations for rebuilding the base would adequately cover the cost of building a reserve cantonment area, allowing the return of both reserve units, the Water Survival School, and the alert facility. These funds were held in abeyance by the Air Force pending the 1993 base-closure decisions and were not considered in Homestead's scenario cost comparisons. The community also argued that base-operating costs associated with reopening MacDill Air Force Base, Florida, operated by the 482d Fighter Wing, were not factored in Homestead's cost to close and would exceed operating costs of a cantonment area.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the military value of Homestead AFB's location was indeed high, due to its strategic location, but this did not justify rebuilding the base to its previous capabilities. The Commission found the community erred in its cost-saving analysis by mixing operations and maintenance funds with military construction funds, the supplemental allocation funds combined with savings from not moving the units were sufficient to rebuild facilities for the Air Force Reserve's 482d Fighter Wing, the North American Air Defense alert detachment, and the Water Survival School. When combined with savings from military construction cost avoidance for rebuilding the 31st Fighter Wing facilities at Homestead, the 301st Rescue Squadron facilities could also be rebuilt. The Commission's cost analysis showed more savings for rebuilding facilities to house F-16 aircraft, not KC-135R aircraft, because support facilities for KC-135Rs would be approximately $29,600,000 more than rebuilding facilities for F-16s.

The Commission found rebuilding the Water Survival School facilities at Homestead AFB was affordable, but reestablishing that unit would necessitate reopening Homestead as an active duty air force base with attendant increased requirements for facilities to house and support active-duty military personnel, actions which were not cost effective.

The Commission found rebuilding the 301st Rescue Squadron facilities was affordable, and the Air Force could enhance combat mission integration and effectiveness by collocating these two synergistic reserve component combat units. The Commission found the Space Shuttle support mission the unit currently performs is secondary to its primary tasking, and current Space Shuttle mission requirements for the unit could be supported from Homestead AFB.

The Commission found the Air Force did not include operating costs for opening MacDill AFB in its closing-cost analysis and thus overestimated savings from closing Homestead AFB. The Commission also found, although the projected employment loss was only 1% of the Miami-Hialeah Metropolitan Statistical Area, the actual economic impact was concentrated in the less densely populated South Dade County where damage from Hurricane Andrew was more concentrated and where Homestead AFB is located. The economic impact from this closure to South Dade County was 6.5%.

Finally, the Commission found that it would be more economical for Dade County to operate Homestead AFB as a civil airport with the Air Force Reserve units as tenants on the base.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criteria 1, 3, 4 and 6. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: realign Homestead AFB with the following actions. Inactivate the 31st Fighter Wing; all F-16s from the 31st Fighter Wing will remain temporarily assigned to Moody AFB, Georgia, and Shaw AFB, South Carolina; move the Inter-American Air Forces Academy to Lackland AFB, Texas; temporarily relocate the Air Force Water Survival School to Tyndall AFB, Florida. Future disposition of the Water Survival School is dependent upon efforts to consolidate its functions with the Navy. Relocate the 726th Air Control Squadron to Shaw AFB. Consolidate the Naval Security Group with other US Navy units. Close all DoD activities and facilities, including family housing, the hospital, commissary, and base-exchange facilities. All essential cleanup and restoration activities associated with Hurricane Andrew will be completed. The 482d F-16 Fighter Wing (AFRES) and the 301st Rescue Squadron (AFRES) and the North American Air Defense alert activity will remain in cantonment areas. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Air Force Reserve

O'Hare International Airport Air Force Reserve Station, Illinois

Category: Large Aircraft
Mission: Airlift and Tanker
One-time Cost: N/A
Savings: 1994-99: N/A
Annual: N/A
Payback: N/A

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close O'Hare ARS as proposed by the City of Chicago and relocate the assigned Air Reserve Component (ARC) units to the Greater Rockford Airport, or another location acceptable to the Secretary of the Air Force, provided the City can demonstrate that it has the financing in place to cover the full cost of replacing facilities, moving, and environmental cleanup, without any cost whatsoever to the federal government and that the closure/realignment must begin by July 1995 and be completed by July 1997. Chicago would also have to fund the full cost of relocating the Army Reserve activity, or leave it in place. If these conditions are not met, the units should remain at O'Hare International Airport.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

O'Hare Reserve Station is in the Northwest corner of O'Hare International Airport, enjoying immediate access to two runways. Two ARC units are based there: the 928th Airlift Group (Air Force Reserve), with C-130s; and the 126th Air Refueling Wing (Air National Guard), with KC-135s. An Army Reserve Center is located adjacent to the base. In addition, a large Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) activity currently occupies a government owned, recently renovated office building on the base; however, DLA is recommending disestablishment of this activity to other locations as part of the 1993 base closure process.

In a 1991 land exchange agreement, intended to resolve all real property issues between the Air Force and the City of Chicago at O'Hare International Airport, the City specifically agreed that it would seek no more land from the O'Hare ARS. The Air Force has advised the City that the ARC units are adequately housed at O'Hare, and there is no basis for moving them. There are no savings from moving; only costs. To justify this realignment under the DoD Base Closure Selection Criteria, all costs of closure/realignment would have to be funded entirely outside the federal government. (For example, no DoD or FAA funds). The relocation site would have to meet all operating requirements, such as runway length and freedom from noise-related operating limitations, and be close enough to Chicago that the units would not suffer major loss of personnel. The day-to-day operating costs at the relocation site would have to compare favorably with those at O'Hare International Airport.

The City proposes that the ARC units move to Greater Rockford Airport, 55 miles northwest of O'Hare International Airport. Virtually no facilities for the units exist at Rockford, so an entirely new base would have to be constructed. The airfield is constrained on two sides by the

Rock River and flood plain. At least one runway will have to be extended for KC-135 operations. There appear to be noise and other environmental problems to resolve before a final determination of siting feasibility can be made.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

Some community groups supported the realignment of O'Hare ARS, while others opposed it; however, all involved wanted the units to stay in Illinois. The opposition groups claimed the unit combat effectiveness would be adversely impacted by loss of personnel and a diminished recruiting population base outside the Chicago metropolitan area. The opposition groups argued the City of Chicago had no financial plan and had not determined costs to rebuild replacement facilities for the reserve units. Furthermore, assurances were initially made to avoid costs to DoD, but not to the federal government. The opposition also argued costs to relocate were excessive because there were no other runways in Illinois long enough to handle the KC-135 aircraft and the proposed site at the Greater Rockford Airport currently had no unit facilities.

The groups supporting the O'Hare ARS realignment believed other sites would provide adequate populations for recruiting. The groups also claimed moving the units to a less-congested location would increase training opportunities and allow for future unit expansion. The current use of the airport land as a military installation is inefficient, and the realignment of the base would allow economic development, increase the number of jobs, and improve airport efficiency. The City of Chicago asserted the time constraints were unrealistic and the Secretary of Defense recommendation should be changed to allow completion of the move by 1999 as the statute allows. The supporting organizations claimed no Department of Defense funds would be spent for unit relocations, but federal funds could be spent for normal civil aviation improvements to facilitate the transfer. In addition, the groups claimed federal policy promoting conversion of military bases to civil aviation was relevant in this situation.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found although the units were adequately housed at O'Hare Air Reserve Station, the community's desire to move the units undermines the typical community-base support relationship found at other bases, and could be detrimental to future mission accomplishments. The Commission agreed with the Secretary of Defense that the relocation must be at no cost to the federal government and that financial plans must include the receiving community's contributions toward this relocation. The Commission found flying operations were impeded during adverse weather due to basing on the world's busiest airport. Additionally, local visual flight training was conducted at remote fields due to traffic congestion at Chicago O'Hare. The Commission found all military construction was halted at O'Hare ARS in response to closure actions thus affecting maintenance of the base and potentially affecting flying operations, if the Air Force subsequently rejects relocation sites. The Commission found there would be a smaller population base from which to recruit, likely impacting unit manning. These additional costs to replace personnel would not be recoverable from the City of Chicago, but should not significantly impact unit combat capability.

The Commission found the City of Chicago did not plan for moving the Army Reserve activity adjacent to the base, but must include that unit in future expansion proposals.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criteria 2 and 4. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: close O'Hare ARS as proposed by the City of Chicago and relocate the assigned Air Reserve Component (ARC) units to the Greater Rockford Airport, or another location acceptable to the Secretary of the Air Force (in consultation and agreement with the receiving location), provided the City of Chicago can demonstrate that it has the financing in place to cover the full cost of replacing facilities (except for FAA grants for airport planning and

development that would otherwise be eligible for federal financial assistance to serve the needs of civil aviation at the receiving location), environmental impact analyses, moving, and any added costs of environmental cleanup resulting from higher standards or a faster schedule than DoD would be obliged to meet if the base did not close, without any cost whatsoever to the federal government, and further provided that the closure/realignment must begin by July 1995 and be completed by July 1998. Chicago would also have to fund the cost of relocating the Army Reserve activity, or leave it in place. If these conditions are not met, the units should remain at O'Hare International Airport. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Other Air Force Bases

Gentile Air Force Station Dayton, Ohio

Category: Air Force Station
Mission: Principal and host organization is the Defense Electronics Supply Center. In addition there are over 20 tenant activities.
One-Time Cost: N/A
Savings: 1994-99: N/A
Annual: N/A
Payback: N/A

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

None. The Commission added this military installation to the list of installations recommended for closure or realignment.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community was primarily interested in retaining the Defense Electronics Supply Center (DESC) as the host on Gentile AFS. It argued keeping DESC at Gentile AFS was more cost effective than relocating the mission to Columbus, Ohio, as recommended by DoD.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found closing the Defense Electronics Supply Center and relocating it at the Defense Construction Supply Center, along with most of the other Gentile Air Force Station tenants, streamlined operations and cut cost. However, the Defense Switching Network will remain as the sole tenant of Gentile Air Force Station, with the possibility of being phased out within three to four years. The Commission did not ascertain costs associated with closure of Gentile AFS. The closure would be relatively inexpensive because Gentile is a small installation, owned by the Air Force (Wright Patterson AFB), which would be vacant except for the automatic switching center.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criterion 1. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: close Gentile Air Force Station, Dayton, Ohio, except for space required to operate the Defense Switching Network. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Air Force Depots

Newark Air Force Base, Ohio

Category: Depot
Mission: Aerospace Guidance and Metrology Center
One-time Cost: $ 31.3 million
Savings: 1994-99: $-17.1 million (cost)
Annual: $ 3.8 million
Payback: 8 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Newark AFB, Ohio, is recommended for closure. The Aerospace Guidance and Metrology Center (AGMC) depot will be closed; some workload will move to other depot maintenance activities including the private sector. We anticipate that most will be privatized in place.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

Due to significant reductions in force structure, the Air Force has an excess depot maintenance capacity of at least 8.7 million Direct Product Actual Hours (DPAH). When all eight criteria

are applied to the bases in the depot subcategory, Newark AFB ranked low in comparison to the other five depot bases. The long-term military value of the base is low because it does not have an airfield and it is not a traditional Air Force base in any respect. Instead, it is a stand-alone, highly technical, industrial plant that is operated predominantly by a civilian work force. As a result, it is conducive to conversion to the private sector. The closure of Newark AFB will reduce the Air Force excess depot capacity by 1.7 million DPAH and is consistent with OSD guidance to reduce excess capacity, economize depot management, and increase competition and privatization in DoD.

All six Air Force depots were considered for closure equally in a process that conformed to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, and Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) guidance. Each base hosting an Air Force depot was evaluated against the eight DoD selection criteria and a large number of subelements specific to Air Force bases, depots, and missions. Extensive data, gathered to support the evaluation of these bases under each criterion, was reviewed by the Base Closure Executive Group (Executive Group). The Executive Group is a group of seven general officers and six Senior Executive Service career civilians appointed by the Secretary of the Air Force (SECAF). SECAF made the decision to close Newark AFB with the advice of the Air Force Chief of Staff and in consultation with the Executive Group.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community argued the facilities at Newark AFB were unique, and replication of the workload elsewhere was not cost-effective. The community believed the facility was the single center for repair of strategic-missile guidance systems and certain aircraft inertial navigation systems and, therefore, should remain open. The community also maintained the seismic stability of the facility was critical to both repair functions, and Newark AFB was the only center available to meet these requirements.

Additionally, the community believed privatization could not be accomplished without significant cost to the USAF, and was not economically feasible. The community also believed the base was unfairly penalized for absence of a runway. Community officials argued a runway was not needed for the Aerospace Guidance and Metrology Center mission; in fact, it would jeopardize seismic stability. Additionally, cross-utilization of personnel capable of repairing both inertial-navigation and inertial-guidance systems was critical during crises as proven during the base's support of Operation Desert Shield/ Desert Storm. The community also argued it was inconsistent to retain Minuteman III bases, yet privatize the only guidance system repair capability for this weapon system.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the workload at Newark AFB is not unique. Contractor facilities presently have the repair capability and have been doing it for years. The workload can either be contracted out to one or more of several existing manufacturers or privatized in place. It appears industry interest in privatization in place is limited. Thus, if privatization is not a viable option, the Air Force can contract the required workload incrementally as the workload at Newark declines. Additionally, in response to the community's question regarding being penalized for lack of a runway, the Commission found Newark AFB did not receive a negative rating for lack of a runway, thus there was no negative impact to the base's overall performance rating.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: Newark AFB, Ohio is recommended for closure. The Aerospace Guidance and Metrology Center (AGMC) depot will be closed; some workload will move to other depot maintenance activities including the private sector.

Changes to Previously Approved BRAC 88/91 Recommendations

Bergstrom Air Force Base, Texas

Category: Air Force Reserve
Mission: Power Projection
One-time Cost: N/A
Savings: 1994-99: N/A
Annual: N/A
Payback: N/A

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Change the recommendation of the 1991 Commission regarding Bergstrom AFB as follows: The 704th Fighter Squadron (AFRES) with its F-16 aircraft and the 924th Fighter Group (AFRES) support units will move to Carswell AFB, Texas and the cantonment area at Bergstrom AFB will close. The Regional Corrosion Control Facility at Bergstrom AFB will be closed by September 30, 1994, unless a civilian air port authority elects to assume the responsibility for operating and maintaining the facility before that date.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The 1991 Commission recommended the closure of Bergstrom AFB. The AFRES was to remain in a cantonment area. In reviewing AFRES plans for Bergstrom AFB, the Air Force found that considerable savings could be realized by realigning the Bergstrom AFRES units and aircraft to the Carswell AFB cantonment area. This realignment will result in savings in Military Construction (MILCON) funds, reduced manpower costs, and will not significantly impact unit readiness. The original 1991 realignment recommendation cost $12.5 million in MILCON to construct a cantonment area at Bergstrom AFB. Based on the best estimates available at this time, the cost of this change is $5.8 million in MILCON, for a projected savings of $6.7 million. This action will also result in net manpower savings.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community believed the F-16 reserve squadron and its support units should remain in a cantonment area on Bergstrom AFB which will be operated by the city of Austin as a municipal airport. Austin city officials pointed out the 1991 Base Closure and Realignment Commission Report clearly states: "the Air Force Reserves units shall remain in the Bergstrom cantonment area if the base is converted to a civilian airport, and if no decision is made by June 1993, the Reserve units will be redistributed." On May 1, 1993, the citizens of Austin overwhelmingly approved a $400 million bond referendum to relocate the municipal airport to Bergstrom AFB; therefore, the city argued, the Air Force is committed to leaving the reserve units at Bergstrom.

In a report dated May 26, 1993, the community also suggested that a more sensible decision would be to not only retain the reserve units at Bergstrom, but to move the Air Force reserve units from Carswell AFB to Bergstrom. The community contended this decision would improve operational readiness, result in significant MILCON savings ($57 million), provide vastly superior facilities with expansion room, and alleviate air-space congestion in the Dallas-Fort Worth area.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the Air Force was resolute in its recommendation to move the 704th Fighter Squadron (AFRES) with its F-16 aircraft and the 924th Fighter Group (AFRES) support units to Carswell AFB, Texas and to close the Bergstrom cantonment area despite any commitments it may have made in 1991. The Air Force believes current circumstances have overtaken the 1991 plan to leave these AFRES units at Bergstrom.

The Commission also found that the City Council of Austin has formally adopted five resolutions since July 1990 indicating the city's commitment to reuse Bergstrom AFB as its municipal airport. On May 1, 1993 the citizens of Austin voted for a bond proposition in the amount of $400 million to finance moving its municipal airport. The Air Force does not appear to have considered the Austin community's long-term commitment to move its municipal airport to Bergstrom AFB.

The Commission found the Air Force learned the details of the Navy's proposal to move a large number of reserve aircraft to Carswell

after it decided to recommend that the Bergstrom reserve units move to Carswell. The Commission was concerned the Air Force failed to consider the recruiting problems that may exist by moving approximately ten thousand reservists to the Fort Worth area. Competition among the services to recruit qualified technicians will no doubt have an adverse affect on the readiness of these units. Training plans require three to five years for a new affiliate to meet the military services and FAA performance standards. The Commission also had concerns with locating 186 aircraft in an area that has ground-encroachment problems and is in a high density aircraft traffic pattern.

The Commission found the Secretary of Defense recommendation concerning the Regional Corrosion Control Facility (RCCF) was consistent with the selection criteria. If closure is required because the civilian airport authority does not elect to assume responsibility for operating and maintaining the RCCF, the Department of Defense should insure that all reusable equipment and resources from that facility are relocated to the extent economical and practicable.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria 1, 2, and 4. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: Bergstrom cantonment area will remain open and the 704th Fighter Squadron (AFRES) with its F-16 aircraft and the 924th Fighter Group (AFRES) support units remain at the Bergstrom cantonment area until at least the end of 1996. Close or relocate the Regional Corrosion Control Facility at Bergstrom by September 30, 1994, unless a civilian airport authority assumes the responsibility for operating and maintaining the facility before that date. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force structure plan and final criteria.

Carswell Air Force Base, Texas

Category: Air Force Reserve
Mission: Power Projection
One-time Cost: $ 0.3 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ 1.8 million
Annual: N/A
Payback: N/A

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Change the recommendation of the 1991 Commission regarding Carswell AFB as follows: Transfer the fabrication function of the 436th Training Squadron (formerly 436th Strategic Training Squadron) to Luke AFB, Arizona and the maintenance training function to Hill AFB, Utah. The remaining functions of the 436th Training Squadron will still relocate to Dyess AFB, Texas. Final disposition of the base exchange and commissary will depend on the outcome of the Congressionally mandated base exchange and commissary test program.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The 1991 Commission recommended that the 436th Training Squadron be relocated to Dyess AFB as a whole. The proposed action will result in more streamlined and efficient training operations. Transferring the fabrication function to Luke AFB will avoid duplicating this function within Air Combat Command. The Hill AFB move will ensure that maintenance training is provided in a more efficient manner.

The original 1991 realignment cost was $1.8 million in Military Construction (MILCON). The cost for this redirect is $0.3 million MILCON for a projected savings of $1.5 million MILCON.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community viewed the Secretary of Defense's 1993 recommendation to establish Carswell as a joint, master reserve/guard base as a win-win situation that would complement its redevelopment-authority efforts. The community stated the proposed expansion of the cantonment area would not be a problem, since most of the development being considered by the community is south of the expanded cantonment area.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the proposed actions involving Dyess, Luke and Hill AFB would result in more streamlined and efficient DoD training operations and avoid duplication of training.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: transfer the fabrication function of the 436th Training Squadron (formerly 436th Strategic Training Squadron) to Luke AFB, Arizona and the maintenance training function to Hill AFB, Utah. The remaining functions of the 436th Training Squadron will still relocate to Dyess AFB, Texas. Final disposition of the base exchange and commissary will depend on the outcome of the Congressionally mandated base exchange and commissary test program.

Castle AFB, California

Category: 1991 Closure
Mission: N/A
One-time Cost: $59.5 million
Savings: 1994-99: $78.7 million
Annual: N/A
Payback: N/A

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Change the recommendation of the 1991 Commission regarding Castle AFB as follows: Redirect the B-52 and KC-135 Combat Crew Training mission from Fairchild AFB, Washington to Barksdale AFB, Louisiana (B-52) and Altus AFB, Oklahoma (KC-135).

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The force structure upon which the 1991 Commission based its recommendations has changed and B-52 force structure is being reduced. The Air Force currently plans to base a large number of B-52s at two locations, with Barksdale AFB serving as the hub for B-52 operations and training. Similarly, training for mobility operations is being centralized at Altus AFB. This redirect will reduce the number of training sites and improve efficiency of operations.

The original 1991 realignment recommendation cost $78.7 million in Military Construction (MILCON). The estimated cost for this redirect to Barksdale and Altus AFBs is $59.5 million in MILCON, for a projected savings of $19.2 million.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

There were no formal expressions from the community.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the recommended force-structure changes would result in a large number of B-52s at Barksdale AFB. Additionally, Air Mobility Training, to include KC-135s, is being consolidated at Altus AFB. This action would improve efficiency of training and military operations.

The original 1991 realignment recommendation cost was $78.7M in MILCON. The estimated cost for this 1993 recommendation is $59.5M in MILCON for a projected savings of $19.2M.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: redirect the B-52 and KC-135 Combat Crew Training mission from Fairchild AFB, Washington to Barksdale AFB, Louisiana (B-52) and Altus AFB, Oklahoma (KC-135).

Chanute Air Force Base, Illinois

Category: 1988 Closure
Mission: N/A
One-time Cost: $16.4 million
Savings: 1994-99: $17.5 million
Payback: N/A

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

As part of the closure of Chanute AFB, Illinois, the Air Force recommends consolidating its 16 Metals Technology, Non-Destructive Inspection, and Aircraft Structural Maintenance training courses with the Navy at Naval Air Station (NAS) Memphis, Tennessee, and then move with the Navy when NAS Memphis closes. The 1991 Base Closure Commission recommended that these courses, along with 36 other courses, be transferred to Sheppard AFB, Texas.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

On March 31, 1992, the DoD Inspector General recommended that the Air Force consolidate and collocate its 16 metals training courses with the Navy. There will be no Military Construction (MILCON) costs associated with temporarily relocating the specified training courses to NAS Memphis. This is considerably less than the $17.5 million in MILCON cost to relocate these courses to Sheppard AFB. As this training is now scheduled to move when NAS Memphis closes, the Air Force and Navy will work to achieve a cost effective approach until a more permanent site is found.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

No formal community concerns were expressed.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found there were no MILCON costs associated with temporarily relocating the specified training courses to NAS Memphis. The Commission did find, however, the Navy had initially indicated a cost of $16.4 million to relocate this training to NAS Pensacola, Florida. The Commission found the training was originally scheduled to move when NAS Memphis closes and, therefore, the Air Force and Navy could work to achieve a more cost-effective approach to insure the efficiencies involved in Joint Service training are realized. Collocation of these courses with the Navy would achieve efficiencies and savings.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from the force structure plan and final criterion 4. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: as part of the closure of Chanute AFB, Illinois, consolidate the Air Force's 16 Metals Technology, Non-Destructive Inspection, and Aircraft Structural Maintenance training courses with the Navy at Naval Air Station (NAS) Memphis, Tennessee, and then move them with the Navy to NAS Pensacola, Florida. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

MacDill Air Force Base, Florida

Category: Major Headquarters
Mission: Headquarters USSOCOM and USCENTCOM
One-time Cost: N/A
Savings: 1994-99: $25.6 million
Annual: N/A
Payback: Immediate

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Change the recommendation of the 1991 Commission regarding MacDill AFB as follows: The Air Force Reserve (AFRES) will temporarily operate the airfield as a reserve base, not open to civil use, until it can be converted to a civil airport. This will accommodate the recommended reassignment of the 482nd Fighter Wing (AFRES) from Homestead AFB to MacDill AFB and its conversion to KC-135 tankers. The Joint Communications Support Element (JCSE) will not be transferred to Charleston AFB, South Carolina as recommended in 1991, but, instead, will remain at MacDill AFB.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The 1991 Commission recommended a realignment and partial closure of MacDill AFB. Its F-16 training mission has been relocated to Luke AFB, Arizona, and the JCSE was to be relocated to Charleston AFB. Two unified commands, Headquarters Central Command and Headquarters Special Operations Command, were left in place. The airfield was to close.

Several events since 1991 have made a change to the Commission action appropriate. The closure of Homestead AFB requires the relocation of the 482nd Fighter Wing (AFRES). The best location for this unit, when converted to KC-135s, is MacDill AFB. The National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) aircraft element has relocated from Miami International Airport to MacDill AFB and would like to remain permanently. NOAA is prepared to pay a fair share of the cost of airport operations.

The AFRES's temporary operation of the airfield will have reduced operating hours and services.

The 1991 Commission noted a number of deficiencies of MacDill AFB as a fighter base: "pressure on air space, training areas, and low level routes...not located near Army units that will offer joint training opportunities...[and]... ground encroachment." These are largely inapplicable to an AFRES tanker operation.

Encroachment remains a problem, but the reduced number of flights and the increased compatibility of both tanker and NOAA aircraft with the predominant types of aircraft using Tampa International Airport make this viable. As an interim Reserve/NOAA airfield, use will be modest, and it will not be open to large-scale use by other military units.

The original 1991 realignment recommendation cost for the JCSE relocation was $25.6 million in MILCON. Retaining the JCSE at MacDill AFB avoids this cost.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community argued the requirement for United States Central Command and United States Special Operations Command to have access to an operational runway would not be met if the 482nd Fighter Wing was returned to Homestead Air Force Base, Florida.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the cost to move the Joint Communication Support Element (JCSE) to Charleston AFB, SC, is $25.6 million. Retaining the unit at MacDill avoids this cost. MacDill AFB is host to several tenant units that require the use of an operational airfield, including the JCSE, United States Special Operations Command, United States Central Command, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The City of Tampa has stated it has no need for the excess property at MacDill and, therefore, has no plans to assume its operation. The Department of Commerce (DOC), specifically the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, has requested a no-cost transfer of the MacDill airfield to DOC control. The Secretary of Defense has indicated approval of the request, and it has been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from criteria 1, 3, and 4. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: retain the Joint Communication Support Element at MacDill as long as the airfield is non-DoD operated. Operation of the airfield at MacDill will be taken over by the Department of Commerce or another Federal agency. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Mather Air Force Base, California

Category: 1988 closure
Mission: N/A
One-time Cost: $12.5 million
Savings: 1994-99: $33.7 million
Annual: N/A
Payback: Immediate

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Change the recommendation of the 1991 Commission regarding Mather AFB as follows: Redirect the 940th Air Refueling Group (AFRES) with its KC-135 aircraft to Beale AFB, California vice McClellan AFB, California. Because of the rapidly approaching closure of Mather AFB, the 940th will temporarily relocate to McClellan AFB, while awaiting permanent beddown at Beale AFB.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

Moving the 940th Air Refueling Group (AFRES) to Beale AFB is more cost effective.

The original 1991 realignment cost was $33.7 million in Military Construction (MILCON). The estimated cost for this redirect is $12.5 million in MILCON, for a projected savings of $21.2 million.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

There were no formal expressions from the community.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The 1988 Department of Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission recommended the closure of the 323rd Flying Training Wing Hospital and the retention of the 940th Air Refueling Group at Mather AFB, CA. The 1991 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission recommended the realignment of the 940th Air Refueling Group from Mather AFB to McClellan AFB, California, and recommended the 323rd Flying Training Wing Hospital remain open as an annex to McClellan AFB, CA. The 1993 Secretary of Defense recommendation changed the realignment location for the 940th from McClellan AFB, California, to Beale AFB, California. The proposal to redirect the 940th ARG to Beale AFB, California would save $21.2M in MILCON. Even with the temporary facilities construction costs ($1.1M) and termination costs ($3M) at McClellan, the savings are substantial enough to support the Secretary's recommendation.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: redirect the 940th Air Refueling Group (AFRES) with its KC-135 aircraft to Beale AFB, California vice McClellan AFB, California. Because of the rapidly approaching closure of Mather AFB, the 940th will temporarily relocate to McClellan AFB, while awaiting permanent beddown at Beale AFB.

Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base, Ohio

Category: 1991 Closure
Mission: Tanker
One-time Cost: $.8 million
Savings: 1994-99: $18.2 million
Annual: N/A
Payback: N/A

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Change the recommendation of the 1991 Commission regarding Rickenbacker ANGB as follows: The 121st Air Refueling Wing (ANG) and the 160th Air Refueling Group (ANG) will move into a cantonment area on the present Rickenbacker ANGB, and operate as a tenant of the Rickenbacker Port Authority (RPA) on RPA's airport. The 907th Airlift Group (AFRES) will realign to Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio as originally recommended. The 4950th Test Wing will still move to Edwards AFB, California.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The 1991 Commission recommended closing Rickenbacker ANGB, and realigning the 121st Air Refueling Wing (ANG), the 160th Air Refueling Group (ANG) and the 907th Airlift Group (AFRES) to Wright-Patterson AFB. These units were to occupy facilities being vacated by the 4950th Test Wing, which will move to Edwards AFB to consolidate test units.

The airfield at Rickenbacker is no longer a military responsibility, having been transferred by long term lease to the RPA in 1992. It will be conveyed in fee under the public benefit authority of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 when environmental restoration is complete. The State of Ohio has proposed that under current circumstances, more money could be saved by leaving the ANG tanker units at Rickenbacker ANGB than by moving it to Wright-Patterson AFB. The Air Force has carefully examined his analysis and concluded that it is correct. The current analysis is less costly than the original estimate of moving both Rickenbacker ANGB units to Wright-Patterson AFB, primarily because of the State's later burden-sharing proposal to lower the ANGS long-term operating costs at Rickenbacker.

In a related force structure move, in order to fully utilize the facilities at Wright-Patterson AFB, the Air Force recommends that the 178th Fighter Group move from the Springfield Municipal Airport, Ohio, to Wright-Patterson AFB, about 30 miles away. This unit will fit into the available facilities with little construction. The move will save approximately $1.1 million in base operating support annually based on economies of consolidating some ANG functions with AFRES and active Air Force functions at Wright-Patterson. Since the unit moves only a short distance, retention of current personnel should not be a problem.

The 4950th will still move to Edwards AFB, California from Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, to take advantage of the enhanced military value through the efficiency of consolidating test assets.

The original 1991 realignment cost was $37.9 million in Military Construction (MILCON). The cost for this redirect is $26.2 million in MILCON, for a projected savings of $11.7 million.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The Rickenbacker airfield, no longer a military responsibility, was transferred by long-term lease to the Rickenbacker Port Authority in 1992. The State of Ohio showed cost savings by leaving the ANG tanker units in a cantonment area at Rickenbacker ANGB instead of moving them to Wright-Patterson AFB. The community argued the move of the 178th from Springfield to WPAFB was not cost-effective and jeopardized unit military value. In addition to the cost savings realized by *not* moving to WPAFB, the community asserted significant impacts on recruitment and retention were avoided. By moving to WPAFB, which already has a National Guard recruiting shortfall, the community believed the move would result in personnel problems. The community also argued moving the ANG units from Rickenbacker to Wright-Patterson would impact military readiness because the facilities could not accommodate the units properly.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found moving the ANG units from Rickenbacker ANGB to Wright-Patterson AFB was no longer cost effective. The Secretary of Defense recommendation in 1991 to realign Rickenbacker units to Wright-Patterson AFB was estimated to cost $49.6 million. This figure included $21 million in one-time moving costs. In contrast, the total cost to remain at Rickenbacker in a cantonment area, as recommended by the Secretary of Defense in 1993, is estimated at $32.2 million. When compared to the cost of realignment, a $17.4 million savings could be realized by retaining the Air National Guard at Rickenbacker.

Additionally, in a related move suggested by the Secretary of Defense, analysis showed it was not cost effective to move the units at Springfield to Wright-Patterson AFB or to move the 178th from Springfield to WPAFB. The USAF performed a detailed site survey in April 1993, and, on May 4, 1993, provided the preliminary results. The site survey showed the USAF MILCON projections for construction of facilities at WPAFB for the 178th FG were significantly erroneous. Initially, in the March 1993 recommendations to the Commission, DoD estimated the cost to move and beddown the 178th Fighter Group from Springfield ANGB to WPAFB was $3 million. The updated estimate revealed a $35 million cost to beddown the 178th at WPAFB. Overall, the data showed a cost of $26.61M to move the 178th in contrast to an earlier stated savings of $14.39M which made such a related move uneconomical.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: the 121st Air Refueling Wing (ANG) and the 160th Air Refueling Group (ANG) will move into a cantonment area on the present Rickenbacker ANGB, and operate as a tenant of the Rickenbacker Port Authority (RPA) on RPA's airport. The 907th Airlift Group (AFRES) will realign to Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio as originally recommended. The 4950th Test Wing will still move to Edwards AFB, California. There is no recommendation by the Secretary of Defense or the Commission to move the 178th Fighter Group; it will stay at Springfield Municipal Airport, Ohio.

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

Inventory Control Points

Defense Electronics Supply Center Gentile AFS, Ohio

Category: Inventory Control Point
Mission: Provide wholesale support of military services with electronic type items
One-time Cost: $ 101.2 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ -47.6 million (cost)
Annual: $ 23.8 million
Payback: 10 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close the Defense Electronics Supply Center (DESC) (Gentile AFS), Dayton, Ohio, and relocate its mission to the Defense Construction Supply Center (DCSC), Columbus, Ohio.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

DESC is one of four hardware Inventory Control Points (ICPs). It is currently the host at Gentile Air Force Station in Dayton, Ohio. The only other tenant at Gentile AFS is the Defense Switching Network (DSN). The base has a large number of warehouses (vacant since the depot closed in the mid-seventies) which require extensive renovation before they could be used as administrative office space. The Agency has no plans to re-open the Depot at this location.

The hardware ICPs are all similar in missions, organizations, personnel skills and common automated management systems. The ICP Concept of Operations which takes into account the DoD Force Structure Plan, indicates that consolidation of ICPs can reduce the cost of operations by eliminating redundant overhead operations. The Consumable Item Transfer will be completed in FY 94 and consolidation can begin after that transfer has been completed.

Consolidating DESC and DCSC at both Columbus and Dayton was considered. The Columbus location provided the best overall payback and could allow for the complete closure of Gentile Air Force Station, Dayton, Ohio. DCSC currently has approval for construction of a 700,000 square foot office building which should be completed in FY 96. This building will provide adequate space for expansion of the ICP. As a result of the closure of DESC, Gentile Air Force Station will be excess to Air Force needs. The Air Force will dispose of it in accordance with existing policy and procedure. It is the intent of the Air Force that the only other activity, a Defense Switching Network terminal, phase out within the time frame of the DESC closure. If the terminal is not phased out during this period, it will remain as a stand alone facility.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community contended Gentile Air Force Station should remain open and DESC should not move to Columbus, Ohio. The community asserted they had empty warehouses which could be converted into administrative use. Rather than construct a new building at Columbus which would cost $89M, the hardware center at Columbus could be moved to Gentile, utilizing existing space and combining two activities. The community argued such a move could be accomplished at a lower cost than the DoD and DLA proposal to move DESC to DCSC at Columbus, Ohio.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the consolidation of Inventory Control Points was a rational approach to increase management efficiencies. Further, the Commission found moving DESC to DCSC allowed for both the closing of Gentile Air Force Station and future expansion at DCSC if required. In addition, the Commission found the cost data supports the Secretary's proposal to merge DESC with the DCSC in Columbus, Ohio. Although the costs used by the Secretary varied and were debatable, the estimates did not affect the validity of the recommendations.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria and, therefore, that the Commission adopt the following recommendation of the Secretary of Defense: close the Defense Electronics Supply Center (DESC) (Gentile AFS), Dayton, Ohio, and relocate its mission to the Defense Construction Supply Center (DCSC), Columbus, Ohio.

Defense Industrial Supply Center Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Category: Inventory Control Point
Mission: Provide wholesale support of military services with industrial type items
One-time Cost: N/A
Savings: 1994-99: N/A
Annual: N/A
Payback: N/A

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Relocate the Defense Industrial Supply Center (DISC), a hardware Inventory Control Point (ICP), located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to New Cumberland, Pennsylvania.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

DISC is a tenant of the Navy's Aviation Supply Office (ASO) located in Philadelphia. With the Navy decision to close ASO during BRAC 93, DISC must either be relocated or remain behind and assume responsibility for the base.

The Executive Group considered options where square footage or buildable acres existed. Also, only locations where ICPs currently exist were considered.

Collocation with DCSC, DESC and DGSC were also considered. DGSC has buildable acres but no space available. DESC has warehouse space and DCSC will have administrative space in 1997. However, with the recommended closures of DESC and realignment with DCSC, the additional move of DISC to DCSC was considered too risky. Scenarios were run splitting DISC among the remaining hardware centers and splitting DISC between DCSC and DGSC. Both options were considered too risky because proposed moves split managed items to multiple locations.

Locating DISC at Defense Distribution Region East, a DLA activity located at New Cumberland, Pennsylvania, and the presence of three ICPs and major DLA facilities in the area will create significant opportunities for savings and efficiencies in the future. The relocation of DISC to New Cumberland provides the best payback for DoD. The relocation allows the Navy to close and dispose of ASO.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community argued moving DISC, the Defense Personnel Support Center (DPSC), and ASO out of Philadelphia, and closing the Defense Clothing Factory could impact more than 9,000 jobs and would be economically devastating to the community. The community contended DISC and ASO should remain together and DPSC should be moved to the ASO facility, resulting in the closure of the DPSC installation. This scenario, they asserted, would also provide more cost savings and would be less disruptive than moving DPSC and DISC to New Cumberland, as proposed by DoD and DLA.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found moving DISC from Philadelphia would create a negative cumulative economic impact on Philadelphia. The Commission also found the Secretary's recommendation did not yield the greatest savings commensurate with no mission degradation. Further, the Commission found the most cost-effective option was for DISC to remain in place.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criteria 4, 5, and 6. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: the Defense Industrial Supply Center remains open and located within the Aviation Supply Office compound in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Defense Personnel Support Center Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Category: Inventory Control Point
Mission: Provide food, clothing and textiles, medicines, and medical equipment to military personnel and their eligible dependents worldwide
Cost to close: $ 45.9 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ 6.5 million
Annual: $ 26.1 million
Payback: 7 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close the Defense Personnel Support Center (DPSC), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and relocate its mission to the Defense Distribution Region East, New Cumberland, Pennsylvania. Close the Defense Clothing Factory, relocate the personnel supporting the flag mission, and use existing commercial sources to procure the Clothing Factory products.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

DPSC is the host of this Army-permitted activity in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The installation also houses the Clothing Factory, the Defense Contract Management District (DCMD) Midatlantic, and other tenants with approximately 800 personnel. The decision to close the Clothing Factory is based on the premise that clothing requirements for the armed forces can be fulfilled cost effectively by commercial manufacturers, without compromising quality or delivery lead time. DPSC was not reviewed as part of the ICP category since it manages a much smaller number of items which have a significantly higher dollar value than the hardware ICPs. The activity has no administrative space available, but does have a small number of buildable acres. Environmental problems at DPSC would make building or extensive renovations impossible for some time in the future.

With the movement of DCMD Midatlantic and the Clothing Factory out of DPSC, the Working Group examined options to either utilize the base as a receiver or move DPSC to another location. Scenarios were built so that activities moved to locations where excess space had been identified. DISC, currently a tenant at ASO which is recommended for closure by the Navy, was considered for possible realignment to DPSC. A scenario which realigned DPSC to ASO where DLA would assume responsibility for the base was analyzed. Another, which split the three commodities at DPSC between DGSC and DCSC was also examined.

The distribution depot at New Cumberland has available buildable acres. Additionally, another recommendation moves DISC, a hardware ICP from Philadelphia to New Cumberland. This allows several activities to be consolidated. The presence of three ICPs and major DLA facilities in the area will create significant opportunities for savings and efficiencies in the future. As a result of the closure of DPSC, the property will be excess to Army needs. The Army will dispose of it in accordance with existing policy and procedure.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community argued moving DPSC out of south Philadelphia would severely impact the livelihood of the south Philadelphia merchants, who rely on DPSC personnel for their business. The community also contended moving the Defense Industrial Supply Center (DISC), the Defense Personnel Support Center (DPSC) and the Aviation Supply Office (ASO) out of Philadelphia and closing the Defense Clothing Factory could impact more than 9,000 jobs and would be economically devastating to the community. The community believed DISC and ASO should remain together and DPSC should be moved to the ASO facility, resulting in the closure of the DPSC installation. This scenario, they argued, would also provide more cost savings and would be less disruptive than moving DPSC and DISC to New Cumberland, as proposed by DoD and DLA.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The commission found relocating DPSC out of Philadelphia would result in a significant loss of trained workers who would be difficult to replace. The Commission also found this move would have an adverse economic impact on Philadelphia. The Commission found the Secretary's recommendation did not yield the greatest savings commensurate with no mission degradation. The Commission also found the ASO installation had enough excess capacity to accommodate the present tenants, ASO and DISC, as well as DPSC. The Commission found this to be the most cost effective option.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds that the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criteria 4, 5, and 6. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: relocate the Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania to the Aviation Supply Office compound in North Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Service\Support Activities

Defense Clothing Factory Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Category: Service/Support Activity
Mission: Surge capacity to support mobilization requirements, production of small lots and special sizes requirements, and production of hand-embroidered flags
One-time Cost: $ 19.2 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ 75.3 million
Annual: $ 15.5 million
Payback: 2 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close the Defense Personnel Support Center (DPSC), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and relocate its mission to the Defense Distribution Region East, New Cumberland, Pennsylvania. Close the Defense Clothing Factory, relocate the personnel supporting the flag mission, and use existing commercial sources to procure the Clothing Factory products.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

DPSC is the host of this Army-permitted activity in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The installation also houses the Clothing Factory, the Defense Contract Management District Mid-Atlantic (DCMDM), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and other tenants with approximately 800 personnel. The decision to close the Clothing Factory is based on the premise that clothing requirements for the armed forces can be fulfilled cost effectively by commercial manufacturers, without compromising quality or delivery lead time. DPSC was not reviewed as part of the Inventory Control Point (ICP) category because it manages a much smaller number of items which have a significantly higher dollar value than the hardware ICPs. The activity has no administrative space available, but does have a small number of buildable acres. Environmental problems at DPSC would make building or extensive renovations impossible for some time in the future.

With the movement of DCMD Mid-Atlantic and the Clothing Factory out of DPSC, the Working Group examined options to either utilize the base as a receiver or move DPSC to another location. Scenarios were built so that activities were moved to locations where excess space had been identified. The Defense Industrial Supply Center (DISC), currently a tenant at the Aviation Supply Office (ASO), which is recommended for closure by the Navy, was considered for possible realignment to DPSC. A scenario which realigned DPSC to ASO, in which DLA would assume responsibility for the base, was analyzed. Another option, which split the three commodities at DPSC between the Defense General Supply Center (DGSC), Richmond, Virginia, and the Defense Construction Supply Center (DCSC), Columbus, Ohio, was also examined.

The distribution depot at New Cumberland has available buildable acres. Additionally, another recommendation moves DISC, a hardware ICP, from Philadelphia to New Cumberland. This allows several activities to be consolidated. The presence of three ICPs and major Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) facilities in the area will create significant opportunities for savings and efficiencies in the future. As a result of the closure of DPSC, the property will be excess to Army needs. The Army will dispose of it in accordance with existing policy and procedure.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community noted the clothing factory employees represented approximately 10 percent of the people employed in the apparel trade in the eight-county Philadelphia metropolitan statistical area. It pointed out the employees are primarily minorities and many have worked for years in the Clothing Factory. It argued it would be difficult for the Factory employees to find jobs in their trade if the Factory closes. It also argued the Clothing Factory has taken on a new mission as an evaluation and demonstration site for new apparel technologies.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

Although the Commission considered whether the Clothing Factory could remain as a stand-alone activity at the Defense Personnel Support Center, the Commission found the Clothing Factory's mission could be accommodated far more economically by commercial manufacturers without compromising quality or delivery. The cost data supported the Secretary's recommendation.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds that the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria, and, therefore, that the Commission adopt the following recommendation of the Secretary of Defense: Close the Defense Clothing Factory, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, relocate the personnel supporting the flag mission, and use existing commercial sources to procure the Clothing Factory products.

Defense Logistics Services Center
Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service Battle Creek, Michigan

Category: Service/Support Activity
Mission: DLSC - Manages and operates the federal catalog system.
DRMS - Responsible for DoD's excess personal property program
One-time Cost: N/A
Savings: 1994-99: N/A
Annual: N/A
Payback: N/A

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Disestablish the Defense Logistics Services Center (DLSC), Battle Creek, Michigan, and collocate its mission with the Defense Construction Supply Center (DCSC), Columbus, Ohio.

Relocate the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service (DRMS), Battle Creek, Michigan, to the Defense Construction Supply Center (DCSC), Columbus, Ohio. DCSC will provide all necessary support services for the relocated personnel. Two separate functional areas, Logistics Information Management and Logistics Information Distribution, will be assigned to the DLA Inventory Control Point (ICP) to accommodate the operational mission areas now performed by DLSC.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

With the implementation of DMRD 918, "Defense Information Infrastructure Resource Plan," the responsibility for Central Design Activity (CDA) and Information Processing Centers (IPC) were assigned to the Defense Information Technology Service Organization. As a result of the realignment the continued need of DLSC as a stand alone organization was evaluated. By consolidating functions at a DLA ICP, all support services can be performed by the receiving activity. Some of the functions currently being performed by DLSC NATO Codification personnel can be distributed among the remaining DLA hardware centers, thereby consolidating similar functions. This relocation also places HQ DRMS Battle Creek, Michigan, and Operations East, Columbus, Ohio, with a DLA Inventory Control Point to facilitate overall materiel management. Savings result from moving DLSC and DRMS from GSA-leased space.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community argued the DLA cost savings were substantially overstated primarily because most of the personnel the Defense Logistics Agency claimed would be eliminated by relocating DRMS and disestablishing DLSC could actually be eliminated even if the activities remained where they were. The community realized the cost of the GSA lease for the DLSC/DRMS facility would be saved if the two organizations were relocated. However, they contended the government would continue to incur part of the lease cost because the General Services Administration would be required to maintain the empty office space in the Battle Creek Federal building if the activities moved.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found DLSC and DRMS were independent activities with little synergism to be gained from being located with DCSC. In

addition the Commission found economic hardships could occur in Battle Creek, Michigan, by relocating DLSC and DRMS. Further, the Commission found the value of existing personnel efficiencies could not be measured. Also, the cost efficiencies were negligible when the overall cost to the taxpayer was considered.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criterion 4. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: the Defense Logistics Services Center and Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service remain open and located in Battle Creek, Michigan. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Regional Headquarters

Defense Contract Management District Midatlantic, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Defense Contract Management District Northcentral, Chicago, Illinois

Category: Regional
Mission: Perform contract administration services for DoD organizations and other U.S. Government agencies
One-time Cost: $ 16.1 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ 74.1 million
Annual: $ 17.5 million
Payback: 2 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Disestablish Defense Contract Management District Midatlantic (DCMDM) and Defense Contract Management District Northcentral (DCMDN), and relocate the missions to DCMD Northeast, DCMD South, and DCMD West.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The Defense Contract Management Districts perform operational support and management oversight of 105 Defense Contract Management Area Operations (DCMAOs) and Defense Plant Representative Offices (DPROs). Since the establishment of the DCMDs a number of DCMAOs and DPROs have been disestablished, thereby reducing the span of control responsibility of the five DCMDs. Based on the assumptions derived from the DoD Force Structure Plan, it is anticipated the DCMD span of control will not increase in future years. This allows for the reconfiguration of the DCMDs by realigning responsibility for the operational activities, thereby reducing the number of headquarters facilities which perform operational support and management oversight. All plant and area operations would continue to be under geographically aligned Districts. The Military Value analysis resulted in the recommendation to disestablish the Midatlantic and Northcentral activities and relocate their missions to the three remaining districts.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The Philadelphia community argued DCMD Midatlantic should not be closed because the facility was the most cost-effective and efficient of the five district offices. The Chicago community argued the Defense Logistics Agency was spending $12 million to rehabilitate the building occupied by the Northcentral District office at the same time it was recommending closing its district office. Both organizations believed their work force was superior to those of the other districts.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found consolidating the DCMDs from five to three was a reasonable approach to increasing management efficiencies. The Commission also found the quantity and complexity of the assigned workloads, geographical location, and other factors analyzed supported the Secretary's recommendation. Once the consolidation is completed, DLA will realize a $17.5 million per year steady-state savings with no mission degradation.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the

Commission recommends the following: disestablish Defense Contract Management District Midatlantic (DCMDM) and Defense Contract Management District Northcentral (DCMDN), and relocate the missions to DCMD Northeast, DCMD South, and DCMD West.

Defense Contract Management District West El Segundo, California

Category: Regional
Mission: Perform contract administration services for DoD organizations and other U.S. Government agencies
One-time Cost: $ 12.5 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ -5.1 million (Cost)
Annual: $ 4.4 million
Payback: 9 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Relocate the Defense Contract Management District West (DCMD West), El Segundo, California, to Long Beach Naval Shipyard, Los Angeles, CA.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The DCMD West is currently located in GSA-leased administrative space in El Segundo, CA. Significant savings will result by moving the organization from GSA space to a building on Government property at Long Beach Naval Shipyard, CA. A number of available DoD properties were considered as potential relocation sites. The Naval Shipyard was selected because it does not involve the payment of Personnel Change of Station (PCS) costs. This move may require new construction to provide a building to receive the DCMD West.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

There were no formal expressions from the community.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found it was cost effective for DCMD West to move from leased spaced to DoD-owned property. Further, DoD was considering new construction at the Long Beach Naval Shipyard for DCMD West and the Commission found it questionable to construct new facilities given the apparent abundance of available buildings on DoD installations or other federally owned buildings.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criterion 2. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: relocate the Defense Contract Management District, El Segundo, California, to Long Beach Naval Shipyard, Los Angeles, California, or space obtained from exchange of land for space between the Navy and the Port Authority/City of Long Beach. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force structure plan and final criteria.

Defense Distribution Depots

Defense Distribution Depot Charleston, South Carolina

Category: Distribution depots
Mission: Receive, store, and issue wholesale and retail (service owned) material in support of the Armed Forces
One-time Cost: $ 12.6 million
Savings: 1994-1999: $ -9.4 million (Cost)
Annual: $ 1.1 million
Payback: 26 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Disestablish Defense Distribution Depot Charleston, South Carolina (DDCS), and relocate the mission to Defense Distribution Depot Jacksonville, Florida (DDJF). Slow moving and/or inactive material remaining at DDCS at the time of the realignment will be relocated to available storage space within the DoD Distribution System.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The decision to realign DDCS was driven by the Navy's decision to close several naval activities in Charleston, SC, eliminating DDCS's customer base. The loss of customer base along with sufficient storage space in the DoD distribution system drove the disestablishment. DDCS

rated 6 out of 29 in the military value matrix. All depots rated lower than DDCS are collocated with their primary customer, a maintenance depot.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

There were no formal expressions from the community.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission recommended the partial disestablishment of the Naval Supply Center and the closure of Naval Station Charleston, South Carolina. The Commission found these naval installations to be the principal customers of the Defense Distribution Depot Charleston. With no major customers, the need for the distribution depot will be eliminated. Further, the Commission found closing this depot would reduce the overall excess capacity in the defense distribution depot system.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: disestablish Defense Distribution Depot Charleston, SC (DDCS), and relocate the mission to Defense Distribution Depot Jacksonville, FL (DDJF). Slow moving and/or inactive material remaining at DDCS at the time of the realignment will be relocated to available storage space within the DoD Distribution System.

Defense Distribution Depot Letterkenny, Pennsylvania

Category: Distribution depots
Mission: Receive, store, and issue wholesale and retail (service owned) material in support of the Armed Forces
One-time Cost: N/A
Savings: 1994-99: N/A
Annual: N/A
Payback: N/A

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Disestablish Defense Distribution Depot Letterkenny, Pennsylvania (DDLP), and relocate the depot's functions and materiel to Defense Distribution Depot Tobyhanna, Pennsylvania (DDTP), Defense Distribution Depot Anniston, Alabama, and Defense Distribution Depot Red River, Texas (DDRT). Active consumable items will be moved to Defense Depot New Cumberland, Pennsylvania, and Defense Depot Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania. Any remaining materiel will be placed in available storage space within the DoD Distribution System.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The decision to disestablish DDLP was driven by the Army decision to realign the Letterkenny Army Depot and consolidate its depot maintenance functions with those existing at Tobyhanna Army Depot, Pennsylvania, Anniston Army Depot, Alabama, and Red River Army Depot, Texas. Realignment of DDLP's primary customer and substandard facilities drive the decision to relocate the distribution mission to DDRT. DDLP rated 25 out of 29 in the military value matrix. All depots rated lower than DDLP are collocated with their primary customer, a maintenance depot.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

There were no formal expressions from the community.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission recommended Letterkenny Army Depot not be realigned and its maintenance function be retained. Accordingly, the Commission found the Defense Distribution Depot Letterkenny, which provides principal support to the Letterkenny Army Depot, is required.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criterion 1. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: the Defense Distribution Depot Letterkenny, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, remains open. The Commission finds this recommendation to be consistent with the force structure plan and final criteria.

Defense Distribution Depot Oakland, California

Category: Distribution depot
Mission: Receive, store, and issue wholesale and retail (service owned) material in support of the Armed Forces
One-time Cost: $ 15.0 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ 17.3 million
Annual: $ 10.0 million
Payback: 5 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Disestablish Defense Distribution Depot Oakland, California (DDOC), and relocate the primary mission to Defense Distribution Depot Tracy, CA (DDTC), Defense Distribution Depot Sharpe, CA (DDSC), and Defense Distribution Depot San Diego, CA (DDDC). Slow moving or inactive materiel remaining at DDOC at the time of closure will be relocated to other available storage space within the DoD Distribution System.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The decision to realign DDOC was driven by the Navy's decision to close Oakland Navy Base and Naval Air Station Alameda, CA. The closure of the Navy Supply Center at Oakland (fleet support) and the Naval Aviation Depot at Alameda removed the customer base from Oakland. This closure along with substandard facilities contributed to the decision to realign the distribution mission out of Oakland. DDOC rated 14 out of 29 in the military value matrix. Except for two depots, all depots rated lower than DDOC are collocated with a maintenance depot. The other two depots exceed Oakland's throughput capacity and storage space.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

There were no formal expressions from the community.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission recommended closing Naval Air Station Alameda, California, Naval Aviation Depot Alameda, California, and Naval Station Treasure Island, California. The Commission found these naval installations to be the principal customers of the Defense Distribution Depot Oakland. Because of the loss of the principal customers, the need for the distribution depot was eliminated. Further, the Commission found closing this depot would reduce the overall excess capacity in the Defense Distribution Depot system.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: disestablish Defense Distribution Depot Oakland, CA (DDOC), and relocate the primary mission to Defense Distribution Depot Tracy, CA (DDTC), Defense Distribution Depot Sharpe, CA (DDSC), and Defense Distribution Depot San Diego, CA (DDDC). Slow moving or inactive materiel remaining at DDOC at the time of closure will be relocated to other available storage space within the DoD Distribution System.

Defense Distribution Depot Pensacola, Florida

Category: Distribution depots
Mission: Receive, store, and issue wholesale and retail (service owned) material in support of the Armed Forces
One-time Cost: $ 2.2 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ 3.1 million
Annual: $ 1.5 million
Payback: 5 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Disestablish Defense Distribution Depot Pensacola, Florida (DDPF), and relocate the mission to Defense Distribution Depot Jacksonville, FL (DDJF). Slow moving and/or inactive material remaining at DDPF at the time of the disestablishment will be relocated to available storage space within the DoD Distribution System.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The decision to disestablish DDPF was driven by the Navy's decision to close the Naval Supply Center and Naval Aviation Depot, Pensacola, FL. These closures eliminated DDPF's customer base. The loss of customer base along with sufficient storage space in the DoD distribution system drove the disestablishment. DDPF rated 10 out of 29 in the military value matrix. All depots rated lower than DDPF are collocated with their primary customer, a maintenance depot.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

There were no formal expressions from the community.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission recommended closing the Naval Supply Center and Naval Aviation Depot at Pensacola. The Commission found these installations to be the principal customers of Defense Distribution Depot Pensacola. Because of the loss of the principal customers, the need for the distribution depot was eliminated. The Commission also found closing this distribution depot was consistent with efficient management and would reduce the overall excess capacity in the Defense Distribution Depot system.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: disestablish Defense Distribution Depot Pensacola, FL (DDPF), and relocate the mission to Defense Distribution Depot Jacksonville, FL (DDJF). Slow moving and/or inactive material remaining at DDPF at the time of the disestablishment will be relocated to available storage space within the DoD Distribution System.

Defense Distribution Depot Tooele, Utah

Category: Distribution depots
Mission: Receive, store, and issue wholesale and retail (service owned) material in support of the Armed Forces
One time Cost: $ 39.7 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ -19.2 million (Cost)
Annual: $ 5.6 million
Payback: 11 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Disestablish Defense Distribution Depot Tooele, Utah (DDTU). Relocate the depot's functions/materiel to Defense Distribution Depot Red River, Texas (DDRT). Any remaining material will be placed in available space in the DoD Distribution System.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The decision to disestablish DDTU was driven by the Army decision to realign Tooele Army Depot and consolidate its depot maintenance functions with those existing at Red River Army Depot. The realignment of DDTU's primary customer and the substandard facilities drive the decision to disestablish DDTU and relocate its functions and materiel to DDRT. DDTU rated 18 out of 29 in the military value matrix. With the exception of one depot (Columbus, Ohio), lower rated depots are collocated with their primary customer, a maintenance depot. The Columbus depot has almost twice the storage capacity and four times the issue throughput capacity as DDTU.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

There were no formal expressions from the community.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission recommended realigning the Tooele Army Depot and consolidating its maintenance functions with those at Red River Army Depot. Because the Tooele Army Depot was the principal customer of Defense Distribution Depot Tooele, the distribution depot is no longer required. Also, the Commission found closing this Distribution Depot would reduce the overall excess capacity in the Defense Distribution Depot system. Further, the Commission found the 1988 Base Closure and Realignment Commission recommended the relocation of the Pueblo Army Depot, Colorado supply mission to Tooele Army Depot, Utah.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criterion 2. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: disestablish Defense Distribution Depot Tooele, Utah (DDTU). Relocate the depot's functions/materiel to Defense Distribution Depot Red River, Texas (DDRT). Any remaining material will be placed in available space in the DoD Distribution System. Change the recommendation of the 1988 Commission regarding Pueblo Army Depot, CO, as follows: instead of sending the supply mission to Tooele Army Depot, UT, as recommended by the 1988 Commission, relocate the mission to a location to be determined by the Defense Logistics Agency. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force structure plan and final criteria.

DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY (DISA)

Category: Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA)
Mission: Non-combat Data Processing
One-time Cost: $ 316 million
Savings: 1994-99: $ 401 million
Annual: $ 212 million
Payback: 5 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Execute a DoD-wide Data Center Consolidation Plan that disestablishes 44 major data processing centers (DPCs) by consolidating their information processing workload into fifteen standardized, automated "megacenters" located in existing DoD facilities.

The 44 DPCs recommended for disestablishment are located at the following DoD installations:

Navy Sites

NCTS San Diego, CA
NSC Puget Sound, WA
NSC Norfolk, VA
NAWC AD Patuxent River, MD
NAWC WD Point Mugu, CA
NSC Pearl Harbor, HI
NAS Whidbey Island, WA
TRF Kings Bay, GA
NAS Key West, FL
NAS Oceana, VA
NCTAMSLANT Norfolk, VA
NCTS New Orleans, LA
CRUITCOM Arlington, VA
NARDAC San Francisco, CA
NCCOSC San Diego, CA
NSC Charleston, SC
ASO Philadelphia, PA
NCTS Pensacola, FL
NAWC WD China Lake, CA
FISC San Diego, CA
FACSO Port Hueneme, CA
TRF Bangor, WA
NAS Brunswick, ME
NAS Mayport, FL
EPMAC New Orleans, LA
BUPERS Washington, DC
NCTS Washington, DC
NCTAMS EASTPAC Pearl Harbor, HI
NAVDAF Corpus Christi, TX

Marine Corps Sites

MCAS Cherry Point, NC
RASC Camp Pendleton, CA
RASC Camp Lejeune, NC
MCAS El Toro, CA

Air Force Sites

CPSC San Antonio, TX
FMPC Randolph AFB, TX
7th CG, Pentagon, VA
RPC McClellan AFB, CA

Defense Logistics Agency Sites

IPC Battle Creek, MI
IPC Philadelphia, PA
IPC Ogden, UT
IPC Richmond, VA

Defense Information Systems Agency Sites

DITSO Indianapolis IPC, IN
DITSO Columbus Annex (Dayton), OH
DITSO Kansas City IPC, MO

Recommended Megacenter Locations

- Columbus, Ohio
- Ogden, Utah
- San Antonio, Texas
- Rock Island, Illinois
- Montgomery, Alabama
- Denver, Colorado
- Warner-Robins, Georgia
- Huntsville, Alabama
- Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania
- Dayton, Ohio
- St. Louis, Missouri
- Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
- Jacksonville, Florida
- Chambersburg, Pennsylvania
- Cleveland, Ohio

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

A DPC is an organizationally defined set of dedicated personnel, computer hardware, computer software, telecommunications, and environmentally conditioned facilities the primary function of which is to provide computer processing support for customers. The DPCs to be closed were transferred from the Military Departments and Defense Agencies to the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) under the guidelines of Defense Management Report Decision (DMRD) 918. Rapid consolidation of these facilities is necessary to accommodate a significant portion of the DMRD 918 budget savings totaling $4.5 billion while continuing to support the mission and functions of DoD at the required service levels.

Consolidation of DPCs is one of several cost saving initiatives underway within DISA. Best industry practice in the private sector has established the viability and desirability of this approach. It will position DoD to more efficiently support common data processing requirements across Services by leveraging information technology and resource investments to meet multiple needs. In the long term, it will increase the Military Departments' and Defense Agencies' access to state-of-the-art technology while requiring fewer investments to support similar Service needs. This is an aggressive plan that will ultimately position DoD to support business improvement initiatives, downsizing, and streamlining through the efficient use and deployment of technology. DISA has undertaken an extensive evaluation of candidate megacenters to ensure the facilities, security, and ongoing operations will support an efficient and flexible Defense Information Infrastructure capable of meeting the requirements of the Defense community.

During the evaluation process the IPC at McClellan Air Force Base rated high enough to be selected as a megacenter site. However, with the Air Force's recommendation to close McClellan Air Force Base the McClellan IPC was removed from further consideration.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

Communities questioned DoD's selection process and the accuracy of collected data. Specifically, they questioned the requirement that a megacenter candidate have raised floors of at least 18 inches and the reason DoD did not take into account a facility's efficiency. Several communities contended erroneous data misrepresented their facilities' physical condition, floor space, security arrangement, communication bandwidth, or regional operations cost. Communities also questioned the statistical methodology used to rate the data on each site.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found errors and inconsistencies among the data on the 35 sites, which affected the relative ranking of the megacenters. Corrections in the total power capacity of Resource Management Business Activity, Cleveland, Ohio, changed its rank to below the threshold for becoming a megacenter.

The Commission also found the security of future megacenter sites to be a central issue. Security was a key concern of the Secretary of Defense, and the communities questioned the security rating of individual sites and scoring methodology. Analysis showed the initial security ratings of a few megacenter candidates were inaccurate. Corrections were made, but these changes did not impact the final megacenter selection list.

The Commission agreed with the Secretary that the 18 inch floor requirement for conditioned space was a valid criterion for megacenter candidates, as it ensures space for potential growth. The Commission used a statistically robust methodology to determine the overall ranking of the various sites. These efforts led to Multifunction Information Processing Activity San Diego, California, being added to the list of recommended megacenter sites.

DoD's initial analysis ranked Regional Processing Center, McClellan Air Force Base, high enough to be considered a megacenter candidate. However, RPC McClellan was excluded from the DoD recommended megacenter sites because DISA assumed DoD would recommend closing McClellan Air Force Base, the RPC's host. But neither DoD nor the Commission recommended closing McClellan AFB. Therefore, RPC McClellan should remain open.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criteria 2 and 3. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: disestablish the 43 DISA information processing centers listed below:

Navy Sites

NSC Charleston, SC
NSC Puget Sound, WA
NSC Norfolk, VA
NAWC AD Patuxent River, MD
NAWC WD Point Mugu, CA
NSC Pearl Harbor, HI
NAS Whidbey Island, WA
TRF Kings Bay, GA
NAS Key West, FL
NAS Oceana, VA
NCTAMSLANT Norfolk, VA
NCTS New Orleans, LA
CRUITCOM Arlington, VA
NARDAC San Francisco, CA
NCCOSC San Diego, CA
ASO Philadelphia, PA
NCTS Pensacola, FL
NAWC WD China Lake, CA
FISC San Diego, CA
FACSO Port Hueneme, CA
TRF Bangor, WA
NAS Brunswick, ME
NAS Mayport, FL
EPMAC New Orleans, LA
BUPERS Washington, DC
NCTS Washington, DC
NCTAMS EASTPAC Pearl Harbor, HI
NAVDAF Corpus Christi, TX

Marine Corps Sites
MCAS Cherry Point, NC
RASC Camp Pendleton, CA
RASC Camp Lejeune, NC
MCAS El Toro, CA

Air Force Sites
CPSC San Antonio, TX
AFMPC Randolph AFB, TX
7th CG, Pentagon, VA

Defense Logistics Agency Sites
IPC Battle Creek, MI
IPC Philadelphia, PA
IPC Ogden, UT
IPC Richmond, VA

Defense Information Systems Agency Sites
DITSO Indianapolis IPC, IN
DITSO Columbus Annex (Dayton), OH
RMBA Cleveland, OH
DITSO Kansas City IPC, MO

Consolidate the information processing center workload at the following 16 megacenters:

Recommended Megacenter Locations

- Columbus, Ohio
- Ogden, Utah
- San Antonio, Texas
- Rock Island, Illinois
- Montgomery, Alabama
- Denver, Colorado
- Warner-Robins, Georgia
- Huntsville, Alabama
- Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania
- Dayton, Ohio
- St. Louis, Missouri
- Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
- Jacksonville, Florida
- Chambersburg, Pennsylvania
- San Diego, California
- Sacramento,California

The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

CHAPTER 2
ISSUES FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION

Several issues which surfaced during the Commission's review and analysis process were particularly noteworthy. While the Commission is specifically charged with transmitting its recommendations for military base closures and realignments to the President, the Commission believes it can offer valuable insight and guidance regarding the base closure process based upon its intimate involvement and first-hand experience. The Commission believes it would be remiss if it were to forego the opportunity to share its concerns.

Interservicing

The Department of Defense has been attempting for approximately 20 years without significant success to interservice depot maintenance workload. In his testimony before the Commission in March, 1993, the Secretary of Defense stated DoD did not have adequate time to address the interservicing issue or to compile the necessary data to submit recommendations to the 1993 Commission. However, the Secretary indicated he would welcome any Commission actions which would result in increased interservicing of DoD commodities.

Committed to streamlining depot maintenance workload to achieve maximum efficiencies, the Commission determined the following five commodities should be reviewed for interservicing potential: wheeled vehicles, rotary-wing aircraft, tactical missiles, and ground communications; the fifth, fixed-wing aircraft, was ultimately deferred from further analysis due to a lack of reliable or comparable cost and capacity data. The results of the Commission's review are presented in Chapter One of this Report.

The Commission's recommendations to consolidate depot maintenance workload through interservicing represent only an initial attempt at achieving cost savings. The efficiencies to be realized from interservicing dictate DoD conduct an exhaustive review and present its recommendations/actions during the 1995 round of the base closure process. The Commission strongly supports a joint organization responsible for assigning workloads to the DoD's maintenance depots. Joint oversight could mandate cost effective interservicing actions circumventing Services' parochial interests. DoD must create strong incentives for the Services to pursue interservicing. Additionally, any future consideration of interservicing must include a comprehensive review of private-sector capability.

Depot Capacity

Although the Commission took actions to make recommendations regarding the reduction of unnecessary depot activities and capabilities, the Commission fully recognizes there clearly remains excess capacity within the DoD depot system. Interservicing, as addressed in a separate issue within this chapter, and consolidation can go a long way in reducing excess depot capacity while realizing certain synergies and cost-effectiveness relating economies of scale generally attendant to consolidation. Historically, each Service has preferred to remain in control of its own depot systems; however, the shrinking defense budget and attendant downsizing of the Department simply will not allow this scheme to continue. Therefore, the Commission recommends the Secretary of Defense consider during his bottom-up review of the Department, a single defense depot system with a joint responsibility. All DoD maintenance depots should come under the direct command and control of a single joint Services organization. The organization should have the authority to assign workloads between depots or private sector as appropriate and implement uniform procedures for measuring and evaluating depot performance. Accordingly, the Commission further recommends the Secretary impose a moratorium on further depot expansion relative to the purchase of new properties and the construction of new facilities until such time as the bottom-up review can determine the overall capacity requirements within the DoD depot system.

Private Sector Capability

The Secretary of Defense, in his recommendations to the 1993 Commission, did not address the issue of domestic private-sector capability to "rightsize" the overall DoD depot infrastructure. However, the issue of private-sector capability was a recurring theme during the Commission's deliberations. The Commission felt the domestic private sector could provide a potentially cost-effective option to DoD's in-house capability for repairing and maintaining its equipment, which should be exploited for potential economies. A shift to the private sector for maintenance services may also have a positive impact on maintaining the nation's industrial base. By downsizing DoD's in-house maintenance capability to the minimum necessary, operational requirements may be met in the most cost-effective manner through a different mix of public and private industrial support. Therefore, the Commission strongly recommends the Secretary of Defense address the private-sector capability, within the context of an integrated national industrial philosophy, in his recommendations for the 1995 round of base closures. In so doing, the Secretary must recognize he will meet an understandable bias of the various service depots against private sector contracting because of their own need to maintain volume as their workload shrinks.

Implementation of the Commission's Recommendations

The Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) in the Department of Defense assists local communities' economic transition following military base closures and realignments. Despite statistics showing local communities often thrive after base closures with OEA assistance, environmental study and cleanup requirements have resulted in a slowdown in the disposal process, causing local communities to report severe delays in land reuse. A delay in beginning the reuse process leads to deteriorating facilities, loss of community benefits, waning fiscal and human resources, and may be the largest single impediment to affected communities successfully transitioning their local economies.

During the 1993 investigative hearings, the Commission heard testimony from affected communities and several reuse groups regarding recommendations on improving the property-disposal process. The groups offered a comprehensive array of integrated recommendations to expedite the disposal and conversion process. These included strengthening and coordinating the federal role through a single DoD "reuse czar" to oversee the property-disposal implementation authority and responsibility vested in the Military Departments. Additionally, these groups recommended DoD foster a truly community-oriented disposal attitude with "community-friendly" policies relative to creative real estate marketing techniques, credit sales, interim civilian use through leases, and parcelization of uncontaminated lands. These proposals can ensure an early transfer to and use by affected communities. The Commission endorses such recommendations and, in particular, believes an accountable Assistant Secretary of Defense-level "reuse czar" with control of departmental reuse funds would entice communities to initiate reuse planning and implementation.

Another related issue involves the Air Force Base Disposal Agency and the coordination between the Agency, the OEA, and the local communities. The Air Force Base Disposal Agency was established in 1991 to serve as the Air Force's federal real-property-disposal agent. They provide integrated management for Air Force bases scheduled for closure and serve as a liaison between reuse planners and local communities prior to a closure. After the base-closure process, the Agency works with state and local reuse commissions to develop viable reuse plans that minimize the economic impact of base closures. However, the Agency's work is independent of the OEA. In fact, the former Director of the Agency, Colonel David M. Cannan, in testimony before the Commission, urged that a "'formal liaison' between the Agency, the OEA, and the local community planners begin immediately upon approval of a base closure."

The Commission encourages DoD and Congressional oversight committees to solicit comments from impacted communities on regulatory changes to facilitate base disposal. Congressional committees with statutory jurisdiction should hold hearings and streamline the disposal process, through legislation if necessary.

The Commission also believes Colonel Cannan's recommendations should be implemented to help reduce costs and improve service to affected communities. The Army and Navy should also look to replicate the Air Force system to facilitate and expedite base disposal to fully assist community recovery efforts. The work of the Service's disposal agencies should be functionally supervised by the DoD "reuse czar" so as to assure process coordination.

Leases

The Commission's review of Department of Defense leases shows a significant amount of operation and maintenance funds spent annually for leased office space. With the downsizing of the Military Services, excess capacity in administrative space is being created on military bases, often in close proximity to the leased space. For example, the Army currently leases office space in San Antonio, TX, while excess capacity exists in government-owned administrative space at San Antonio's Fort Sam Houston. The Commission suggests DoD direct the Services to include a separate category for leased facilities during the 1995 process to ensure a bottom-up review of all leased space.

The Commission believes DoD should review its current leases to determine whether or not excess government-owned administrative space could be used instead of leased office space. A review of leased facilities must cross service boundaries to ensure leases are minimized and use of space on military installations is maximized. The Commission endorses efforts like the Army's public-private development plans for the Fort Belvoir Engineer Proving Ground (EPG). This initiative, authorized by Congress in 1989, permits the Army to trade development rights on the EPG in return for sufficient administrative space also on the EPG at no capital construction cost to the government.

The Commission further recommends the Department of Defense, in its bottom-up review of this area, examine all options surrounding the ownership-versus-lease issue as it relates to DoD facilities. Conventional wisdom appears to suggest ownership of facilities by the Department of Defense is more economical and beneficial to military readiness than leasing due to potentially significant savings in operations and maintenance funds. However, ownership does not come without attendant costs, and there may be instances where leased space is a better option, especially for short-term requirements. Modern business practice recognizes there should be a capital usage charge for facilities that are "owned" to avoid a bias against leasing, which often provides greater future flexibility.

Finally, during its review and analysis the Commission discovered what appeared to be DoD's leasing of space from GSA at premium rates above the going commercial rates for like areas. The Commission thinks there may be fertile ground to pursue potential anomalies in lease rates as indicated in the foregoing, along with anomalies in the overall accounting systems of lease-versus-own space comparisons that could help avoid using flawed data.

Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS)

The 1991 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission recommended DoD submit a consolidation plan of the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) to the 1993 Commission. DFAS developed a plan for locating a consolidated work force based on a site selection process known as the "Opportunity for Economic Growth" (OEG). The OEG solicited proposals from communities which addressed specific mandatory and preferred requirements in the following major categories: cost to the Department of Defense, site and office characteristics, and community characteristics. In December, 1992, DoD announced that it had chosen the top 20 contenders in the competition to select new locations for further consolidated finance-and-accounting centers. The selected communities were among 112 sites from 33 states which submitted 216 proposals. The final winners of the competition were to be announced in the Secretary of Defense's base closure and realignment recommendations submitted to the Commission on or before March 15, 1993.

The DFAS consolidation was not forwarded to the Commission as part of the Secretary's 1993 recommendations because the Secretary of

Defense did not believe the OEG was sound public policy. On March 30, 1993, the Commission formally requested DoD provide the OEG study, the process used to determine the winners, and the results of the competition by April 9, 1993. The Secretary responded to the Commission's request in a June 7, 1993, letter, but by that time, the Commission was statutorily precluded from considering the DFAS consolidation plan. (The Commission is required to publish in the Federal Register proposed additions to the Secretary's list 30 days before it submits its Report to the President.) In his June 7, 1993, letter, the Secretary of Defense stated his reasons for rejecting the original DFAS site-selection process. The Secretary further stated he had directed a new site-selection process and if this new process required recommending installation closures or realignments, the Department would submit them to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission during the 1995 round of base closures. While the 1993 Commission *accepts* the Secretary's new direction, we recommend he take into consideration the significant investment of time and resources the top 20 contenders have already made to this DFAS proposal.

Medical Treatment Facilities

The 1991 Commission recommended DoD confer with Congress regarding health-care policies and report in time for the 1993 Base Closure and Realignment Commission to consider the issue of hospital closures. Section 722 of the DoD National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 requires DoD to report on alternative means of continuing to provide accessible health care with respect to each closure and realignment. It was not readily apparent DoD met this requirement in its recommendations to the 1993 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

During an April 5, 1993, Commission hearing, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs stated military hospitals were operating at only one-half of normal in-patient loads, and there was sufficient capacity to meet any readiness requirement as defined in the Defense Planning Guidance. If this excess capacity of in-patient loads truly exists, DoD has the opportunity and the responsibility to improve health care operations and cost effectiveness by aggressively taking necessary actions to restructure them into a truly joint-service medical team and system. The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs should continue to increase emphasis and focus efforts to improve health care operations and cost effectiveness by:

(1) Examining the consolidation of resources, specified geographic areas and regions across military departments.
(2) Closing medical treatment facilities operating at less than cost-effective levels, given the patient load and the cost of medical care in the catchment area.
(3) Moving assets across Military Departments and into other Service facilities as necessary to increase the capability and usage of existing facilities and operating beds.
(4) Creating health care programs that operate on a competitive cost basis to support all beneficiaries.
(5) Upgrading substandard facilities that are still required.

The Commission again urges DoD to review its policy of closing military hospitals when bases with active-duty populations served by those hospitals are closed. DoD has the obligation to ensure medical benefits are provided to all eligible beneficiaries, and it should do so at the lowest cost to taxpayers.

During the 1993 base closure and realignment process, it was discovered that considerable funding had been identified for extensive renovation and improvement of an existing medical center. This may be inappropriate at a time when excess operating beds are available in the military health-care system. The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs needs to take a strong, active role in identifying possible military medical facility consolidations and/or closures prior to any capital expenditures.

Innovative concepts should also be considered in other areas, such as formalized agreements with Veterans Administration hospitals (which will be increasingly under-utilized) or private-sector hospitals. An example of this concept is

a "hospital without walls," where military doctors practice at Veterans Administration and/or private sector hospitals, and do not require a military medical facility.

In meeting its obligation to provide health care services to both active duty and retiree populations, DoD should pursue the lowest-cost option to the taxpayer (i.e., not necessarily the least-cost-option to DoD). This may include the closure and consolidation of facilities on active Service installations. The Commission understands DoD policy is to maintain hospitals and clinics to support active-duty populations. The Commission feels it is incumbent upon the Department of Defense to plan in concert with the appropriate government agencies, including the Veterans Administration, as well as private-sector health-care providers, to ensure availability of necessary health care for veterans and their dependents, keeping in mind the Administration's expected new medical program.

Cumulative Economic Impact

The Department of Defense measured community economic impact by reviewing the direct and indirect effect on employment at closing, realigning, and receiving locations. In addition, DoD also calculated the cumulative economic impact if more than one base was affected within a given area. Additionally, effects of commission decisions from 1988 and 1991 base closures were factored into this cumulative economic analysis. The economic area was defined by DoD as the area where most installation employees lived and where most of the economic (or employment) impacts would occur. The economic area was either the county where the installation was located, a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA).

The cumulative economic impact estimates led to the establishment by DoD of threshold criteria to justify removing a base from the proposed closure list. For example, the Secretary of Defense reversed an Air Force recommendation to close McClellan Air Force Base, CA because the economic impact, for this and other actions, was five percent or greater, and the employment population of the impacted community was 500,000 or more.

Although DoD provided reasons for creating this standard, the Commission believed, and the General Accounting Office (GAO) concurred in its April 15 report, that this standard was arbitrary and discriminatory. The Commission was unable to validate why these exact figures of five percent and 500,000 were chosen as discriminators. Additionally, economic impact was just one of the eight criteria. The first four military-value criteria were required to be given priority consideration. To remove a base as a closure or realignment candidate based solely on cumulative economic impact in isolation of the military value criteria could be inconsistent with DoD's and the Commission's mandate.

Therefore, in future base-closure recommendations, the Commission recommends the Secretary of Defense make clear that cumulative economic impact alone is insufficient cause for removing a base with inadequate military value from consideration for closure or realignment. Economic impact should be given weight only when analyzing candidate bases with comparable, sufficient military value. The Commission recommends, in assessing cumulative impact, clarifying and standardizing geographic areas of measurement.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

In 1991, the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission recommended the realignment of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, eliminating a number of division and district management headquarters. The Commission's 1991 Report recommended the realignment to begin in July, 1992 and to conform to the *1991 Corps of Engineers Reorganization Study*, unless Congress passed an alternative plan before that date.

However, Congress believed the Commission had not given appropriate consideration to the Corps' realignment proposal. Therefore, in the fall of 1991, Congress retroactively removed the Corps from the Commission's jurisdiction. Although the Corps of Engineers announced in November, 1992, the approval of the Secretary of the Army's reorganization plan for its headquarters and field structures, the Secretary of Defense placed the reorganization on hold.

The Commission is concerned sufficient emphasis is not being placed on the Corps of Engineers reorganization as a result of Congressional pressure and resistance. Both the 1991 and 1992 reorganization proposals were estimated to result in significant savings to the Department of Defense; however, these reorganizations and savings have not been realized.

The Commission encourages the Secretary of Defense to act promptly to approve a reorganization plan so significant savings can be realized and unnecessary facilities can be closed.

Classified Programs

Several bases recommended for closure or realignment by the Secretary of Defense in both 1991 and 1993 conducted classified missions or activities. While the merits of such programs were not issues for the Commission's consideration, the Commission had to be made aware of the existence of such activities in order to fully assess closure and realignment implications.

Therefore, the Commission believes the Department of Defense should maintain an audit trail of the discussions conducted during its recommendation process regarding classified missions. While it may not be necessary to provide to the Commission the minutes of these discussions, the Commission must be assured appropriate agencies participated in the decision-making process, e.g., service intelligence agencies and the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence. Furthermore, if a DoD agency provides classified support to a non-DoD organization, it is imperative DoD coordinate with that agency prior to making its final recommendation. The responsible Service and the Office of the Secretary of Defense should enhance oversight in this area.

Measures of Merit

During its review and analysis of depot issues, the Commission discovered the measures of merit tended toward facility *results* which perhaps were not always the best measures for such activities. Results can be a snapshot measurement of a constantly moving target affected by any number of factors. The Commission suggests the measure of facility *capacity* would be a better representation of overall excess capacity within the DoD depot system.

Additionally, the Commission noted during its analysis the Department measured productivity, generally speaking, in man-day rates, which some argue is an improper measure due to regional variations in man-day costs. The Commission suggests perhaps the cost of performance, and reliable measurements thereof, is a leveling, more reflective measure of merit for productivity. Therefore, the Commission suggests DoD pursue this or a like approach for reasonableness and appropriateness during future base-closure exercises.

The Commission noted several instances during the Services' data-call process where information that was passed from installation-level to Service and Secretariat-level seemed to become less reliable. It is easy to see how unwitting human errors of omission, commission, and display differences can occur as information is passed through channels. To avoid this during future rounds, the Commission suggests base commanders and field respondents providing raw data and information to higher headquarters be allowed to review the overall input in its final format before it is sent by the respective Service to the Commission.

Community Preference Consideration

In the base closure and realignment process, it is a rare occasion when a local community actively petitions the Department of Defense to consider a military installation for closure or realignment. For this reason, Section 2924 of Public Law 101-510 directs the Secretary of Defense to "...take such steps as are necessary to assure that special consideration and emphasis is given to any official statement from a unit of general local government adjacent to or within a military installation requesting the closure or realignment of such installation."

The clear intent of Congress is for the Secretary of Defense to provide added emphasis to any request by a local government for the closure or realignment of a Department of Defense installation. However, the decision to close or

realign a military installation must be based on the force-structure plan and the final criteria established by the Department of Defense. Due to the nature of the military and its national mission, the force-structure plan and military operational missions may not allow the Department of Defense to accommodate a local government's request for closure or realignment.

The Borough of Marcus Hook, PA, petitioned both the 1991 and 1993 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commissions to close the Marcus Hook U.S. Army Reserve Center because the Army and local community have been unable to reach any agreement, and the community would like to obtain the property for development.

Because of this example, the Commission is concerned the Secretary of Defense may not be placing sufficient emphasis on a local government's request for closure or realignment of an installation. Therefore, the Commission recommends the Secretary of Defense place special emphasis on all local government requests for closure or realignment of installations.

With regard to the Borough of Marcus Hook request, the Commission urges the Department of Army to negotiate in good faith with the Department of Navy and the Borough the possible transfer of the Marcus Hook activities to the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard to accommodate this below-threshold request.

Environmental Cleanup Cost

DoD's guidance to the Services provides direction on the use of environmental costs in the BRAC process. This guidance states that the Services are not to consider environmental restoration (cleanup) costs in the cost of closure, since DoD is obligated to clean up bases regardless of whether they close or remain open. While it is true that all bases will be cleaned up, it doesn't follow that the restoration costs at a given base will remain the same if that base closes. Subsequent to the 1991 Commission, there have been new laws passed, intended to facilitate reuse of closing bases that impose unique environmental requirements on closing bases. These laws require the acceleration of investigatory work, and documentation on the presence of uncontaminated land at closing bases. As a result of these requirements, restoration costs can be incurred at closing bases that are not incurred at active bases. Additionally, it is possible that a given base's cleanup may need to be more extensive if that base closes, given possible changes in land uses. This can result in significant increased cleanup costs at closing bases. Because of the potential for increased environmental restoration costs at closing bases, it is requested the Secretary of Defense consider incremental environmental restoration costs at closing bases in his recommendations to the 1995 Commission.

Unexploded Ordnance at Fort Monroe, Virginia

The Commission has concerns with the Army's approach in considering unexploded ordnance at Fort Monroe, Virginia, and by implication at all Army facilities. Unexploded ordnance at Fort Monroe was raised as an impediment to closure of this facility due to potentially high cleanup costs when the base is turned over to the State of Virginia. An implication was made that the base is safe for military personnel and their families but would not be safe if civilians took over ownership of the base. In the Commission's opinion, there is an uncertainty over Fort Monroe due to an inadequate assessment of the extent and threat of unexploded ordnance. The Commission recommends the Army comprehensively investigate the extent of unexploded ordnance and ensure public health and the environment are protected from current and potential future exposure to unexploded ordnance at Fort Monroe and other Army facilities containing unexploded ordnance. The Commission requests the Secretary of Defense provide information on the status of this request to the 1995 Commission.

Rightsizing DoD - Service Initiatives

Although the legislative history of base closure seems replete with statutes limiting just what the Department of Defense can do without Congressional approval, the Services do have some latitude to independently downsize by closing down relatively small installations. Since the first base-closure process of 1988, the

Services have, upon their own initiatives, taken a number of these smaller actions that do not break the threshold of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act.

At present the Army has underway 22 separate initiatives to close, realign, or transfer facilities which when implemented will result in per-annum savings of approximately $67 million. Since 1988 the Navy has disposed of 14 domestic and 29 overseas activities and installations with a very conservative estimate of over $70 million. Just since the 1991 base-closure round, the Air Force has begun, and in some cases completed, the inactivation and consolidation of 12 major commands into 8. Additionally, 12 air divisions and 5 communications divisions were inactivated, and 25 wings were eliminated.

The Commission applauds these independent efforts and charges the Secretary of Defense to continue to encourage the Services in their ongoing efforts in this area.

CHAPTER 3
BACKGROUND

HISTORY OF BASE CLOSURE

Many military installations were closed to reduce military overhead in the early 1960's, and hundreds were closed in the early 1970's after the end of the Vietnam War. Members of Congress, eager to protect the interests of their constituents, enacted Section 2687 of Title 10, United States Code. This statute required the Department of Defense to notify Congress if an installation became a closure or realignment candidate. This law also subjected proposed closure actions to time-consuming environmental evaluations which effectively halted base closures.

As a result, in the late 1980's, as the force-structure steadily declined, the base structure became bloated. Readiness was threatened as the Services struggled to pay the operating costs of unneeded bases. The Secretary of Defense, in close cooperation with Congress, proposed a base closure law to close obsolete military bases and bring the base structure in line with the declining force structure.

The 1988 Commission

Public Law 100-526, enacted in October 1988, created the Secretary of Defense's Commission on Base Realignment and Closure. The law charged the Commission with recommending installations for closure or realignment based on an independent study of the domestic military base structure. The 1988 Commission recommended the closure of 86 military and the realignment of 59 others with an estimated savings of $693.6 million annually.

Despite the accomplishments of the 1988 DoD Commission, additional base closures were necessary with the declining force-structure brought on by the end of the Cold War. Since the 1988 Commission charter expired by this time, the Executive Branch attempted to propose further reductions on its own. In 1990, Secretary of Defense Cheney announced additional base closures and realignments. Congress protested the Secretary's proposals were politically influenced. To overcome the potential stalemate and to ensure a fair process, Congress created an independent five-year Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission with the passage of Public Law (PL) 101-510 under Title XXIX.

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission

Congress created the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission "to provide a fair process that will result in the timely closure and realignment of military installations inside the United States". Lawmakers intended this Commission to be a model of open government. Unlike the 1988 DoD Commission, PL 101-510 required the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission to conduct public hearings on the Secretary of Defense's list of closures and realignments and on any proposed changes to those recommendations. In addition, its records were open to public scrutiny.

Procedurally, the 1988 DoD Commission and the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission differ substantially. The 1988 Commission, working for the Secretary of Defense, generated its own list of recommended closures and realignments. Under the new law, the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission independently reviews and analyzes the Secretary of Defense's recommendations and submits its findings directly to the President. To insure an independent process, the law requires the General Accounting Office (GAO) to provide a detailed analysis of the Secretary of Defense's recommendations and selection process to the Commission. The GAO also assists the Commission in its analysis of the Secretary's recommendations.

PL 101-510, as amended, provides for the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission to meet in 1991, 1993, and 1995. In 1991, the Commission recommended 34 base

closures and 48 realignments, with estimated FY 1992-97 net savings of $2.3 billion and recurring savings of $1.5 billion annually after one-time costs of $4.1 billion.

Using lessons learned from the 1991 round of base, closures, Congress amended the Commission's statute in 1992 to provide a more deliberate, auditable, and accountable process for future base-closure rounds. The legislative changes are annotated in italics in Public Law 101-510, as amended, contained in Appendix A.

Composition of the 1993 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission

The Commissioners chosen to serve in the 1993 round of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission have diverse backgrounds in public service, business, and the military. In accordance with the enacting statute, four commissioners were nominated in consultation with the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate Majority Leader, and two with the advice of the House and Senate Minority Leaders. The two remaining nominations were made independently by the President.

The Commission staff was drawn from divergent backgrounds encompassing government, law, academia, and the military. In addition to those hired directly by the Commission, other staff were detailed from the Department of Defense, the General Accounting Office, the Department of Commerce, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Federal Aviation Administration, and the General Services Administration. The expertise provided by the detailees from these diverse government agencies contributed significantly to the Commission's independent review and analysis effort.

The Commission's review and analysis staff was divided into four teams — Army, Navy, Air Force, and Interagency Issues. A direct-hire civilian managed each of the teams in accordance with the amended law which also limits the number of Department of Defense detailees on each team to two.

THE 1993 BASE CLOSURE PROCESS

Key Provisions of the Law

Public Law 101-510 requires the Secretary of Defense to submit a list of proposed military base closures and realignments to the Commission by March 15, 1993. (see Appendix A) In accordance with the statute, these recommendations must be based upon a force-structure plan submitted to Congress with the Department of Defense budget request for Fiscal Year 1994, and upon final criteria developed by the Secretary of Defense and approved by Congress. For the 1993 Commission process, the Secretary of Defense announced in December, 1992, that the final criteria would be identical to those used during the 1991 base closure round.

The Secretary of Defense based the force-structure plan on an assessment of the probable threats to national security during the six-year period beginning, in this case, 1994, as well as the anticipated levels of funding that would be available for national defense (see Appendix B).

The final criteria cover a broad range of military, fiscal, and environmental considerations. The first four criteria, which relate to military value, were given priority consideration. The remaining four criteria which address infrastructure, environmental, and economic impacts, are important factors that may mitigate against the military value criteria (see Appendix C).

The law requires the Commission to hold public hearings on the Secretary of Defense's base closure and realignment recommendations and on any changes proposed by the Commission to those recommendations. The Commission must report its findings to the President by July 1, 1993, based on its review and analysis of the Secretary of Defense's recommendations. To change any of the Secretary's recommendations, the Commission must find that the Secretary deviated substantially from the force-structure plan and final selection criteria.

Once the President receives the Commission's final report, he has until July 15 to approve or disapprove the recommendations. If approved, the report is sent to the Congress which then has 45 legislative days to reject the report by a joint resolution of disapproval or the report becomes law. If the President disapproves the Commission's recommendations in whole or in part, he must transmit to the Commission and the Congress his reasons for disapproval. The Commission then has until August 15 to submit a revised list of recommendations to the President. At that point, the President either forwards the revised list to Congress by September 1, or the 1993 base closure process is terminated with no action taken to close or realign bases. The law prohibits Congress from making any amendments to the recommendations, thereby requiring an "all-or-nothing" acceptance of the recommendations.

The Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) Guidance to the Military Departments and Defense Agencies

The Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) provided policy guidance to the Services and Defense Agencies specifying procedures to ensure compliance with the base-closure law. The OSD issued several memoranda establishing policy, procedures, authorities, and responsibilities for the Military Departments and Defense Agencies in the selection of bases for realignment and closure, including the following requirements: studies must be based on the January, 1994, force-structure plan and the same eight final criteria used in 1991; all installations must be considered equally; comprehensive record-keeping, internal-control, and certification policies and systems for data requirements and sources definition, justification of data changes, and verification of accuracy must be implemented; installations must be grouped into appropriate categories and subcategories based on missions, capabilities, or affiliates; excess capacity must be determined; and, the "Cost of Base Realignment Actions" (COBRA) model must be used to calculate costs, savings, and return on investment of proposed closures and realignments.

Criteria 1 - 4: Military Department and Defense Agency Assessments

THE ARMY PROCESS

The Army established the Total Army Basing Study (TABS) Group of 10 full-time Army Staff members to make recommendations for potential base closures and realignments to the Army Chief of Staff and the Secretary of the Army.

TABS employed a two-phased process to make recommendations on base closures and realignments. First, the TABS Group arranged installations into 11 categories based on the primary mission, and then analyzed the military value of each installation within its category. Military value was based on five measures of merit — mission essentiality, mission suitability, operational efficiency, quality of life, and expandability.

From this analysis, the TABS Group identified its candidates for further study. Next, the TABS Group developed closure and realignment alternatives which they subjected to a cycle of analysis based on feasibility, affordability, socioeconomic impacts, environmental impacts, and the subjective pros and cons of each alternative. Finally, the TABS Group used these assessments to determine its recommendations which were ultimately delivered to the Acting Secretary of the Army and the Army Chief of Staff who forwarded the recommendations to the Secretary of Defense.

THE NAVY PROCESS

The Navy established an eight-member Base Structure Evaluation Committee (BSEC) to formulate closure and realignment recommendations, with the Base Structure Analysis Team (BSAT) providing support to the Committee.

The analysis process began by categorizing installations according to the support they provided to Navy and Marine Corps operational forces: personnel, weapon systems and material support, and shore support. These three categories were further divided into subcategories and subelements. The analysis began with numerous data calls to installations to

determine excess capacity and military value. Military value was based on the assessment criteria of readiness, facilities, mobilization capability, and cost and manpower implications.

The BSEC then developed closure and realignment scenarios using a computer model designed to achieve the maximum reduction of excess capacity and, to the maximum extent practicable, achieve an average military value equal to or greater than all installations currently in that subcategory. Finally, the BSEC applied military judgment to the results achieved with the computer model to develop a final scenario.

Once the BSEC developed candidate bases for closure or realignment, they evaluated them against final criteria five through eight. The final Navy recommendations were submitted to the Chief of Naval Operations, who, in his capacity as Acting Secretary of the Navy and with the advice of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, nominated bases to the Secretary of Defense for closure or realignment.

THE AIR FORCE PROCESS

The Air Force appointed a Base Closure Executive Group (BCEG) comprised of seven general officers and six Senior Executive Service-level civilian personnel to implement the base-closure law and the OSD guidance regarding base closures and realignments.

Based on data received from questionnaires, the Air Force performed capacity analyses on 99 bases and on-site surveys at 48 installations to evaluate the ability of each base to accommodate increased force-structure.

Next, the Air Force categorized bases according to their mission followed with an excess-capacity analysis to identify beddown opportunities for activities and aircraft that would relocate. Next, the BCEG developed a color-coded rating scale for approximately 160 subelements in order to examine specific data points related to the eight final selection criteria; "green" indicated a base was more desirable for retention, "red" was least desirable, and "yellow" was between the two.

For each category under consideration, the BCEG discussed the options and voted by secret ballot on closure and realignment recommendations. The BCEG then briefed the Acting Secretary of the Air Force who nominated the selected bases to the Secretary of Defense.

THE DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY (DLA) PROCESS

The Director of the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) established a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Executive Group comprised of both executive-level civilian and military personnel and a BRAC Working Group of full-time members and support staff from specific DLA technical areas. The BRAC Working Group collected data that had been analyzed and certified, developed and evaluated recommendations for Executive Group consideration, conducted sensitivity analyses, and compiled documentation to support the final DLA recommendations. The Working Group categorized activities based on general DLA missions and functions, in four categories: regional headquarters, distribution depots, inventory control points, and service/support activities. Excess capacity was evaluated through a series of questions to determine the physical space and throughput capacity available and used at each location. Their evaluation also considered projections for drawdowns in the force-structure plan, changes in basing and effectiveness, and initiatives expected to improve DLA operational efficiency and effectiveness.

The Executive Group next analyzed military value to determine the relative ranking of an activity compared to other installations in the same category, and then developed weighted measures of merit — mission essentiality, mission suitability, operational efficiencies, and expandability — to complete their analysis of military value.

Using the excess capacity and military value evaluations, the Executive Group identified potential candidates for closure or realignment. From these candidates, scenarios and alternative options were evaluated against the force-structure plan, as well as the COBRA model, to assess costs, savings, and return on investment. After the Executive Group considered the impacts of the scenarios, recommendations were made to the Director of the DLA for realignment or closure.

THE DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY (DISA) PROCESS

The Director of the Defense Information Technology Services Office (DITSO) established the Defense Data Center Consolidation (DDCC) team to begin the consolidation of data processing centers under the base closure and realignment process. The DDCC team used the significant amount of work already performed by the Services to consolidate Service/Agency data processing centers into larger, more efficient "megacenters." The DDCC team developed a site selection process to identify existing sites with the greatest potential to serve as megacenters.

The DDCC team, with the assistance of experts from various Defense Agencies and the Services, judged the relative merits of megacenter candidates using the criteria categories of facilities, security, and operations, and through data obtained from questionnaires and site visits to megacenter candidates. Of the 36 megacenter candidates scored, 15 were recommended in rank order as megacenter sites. The number of sites required was determined by first calculating the total processing workload requirements of those sites being consolidated, and then distributing the requirements beginning with the top-ranked site, until all the requirements were satisfied. An analysis was performed to determine how much the site ranking order depended on the weights assigned to each criterion and the inclusion or exclusion of a specific criterion.

Criteria 1 - 4: Commission Review

The Commission set up four teams within its Department of Review and Analysis — one team to review each respective Service application of the military value criteria to the base closure process, and an Interagency team which reviewed the Defense Agencies' application of the military value criteria to the base closure process. The Interagency team also reviewed criteria five through eight for all of the Services and Defense Agencies. Each team analyzed its Service's methodology to ensure general compliance with the law, to confirm accuracy of data, and to determine if base-specific recommendations were properly offered by the Secretary of Defense.

In accordance with PL 101-510, all of the information used by the Secretary of Defense to prepare recommendations must be sent to Congress, the Commission, and the Comptroller General. Within the Commission, each team began its review and analysis with an examination of the documents provided by the Services. First they determined whether the recommendations were based on the force-structure plan and eight criteria, and whether all bases were considered equally. Next, the teams considered if categories, subcategories and base exclusions were reasonable.

Each of the teams reviewed the process the Service used to assess military value, as well as the reasonableness of the data they used. Each team examined the capacity analyses performed by the Service and highlighted installation categories that required additional scrutiny. Specific data analyses included a review of the COBRA input data and military construction cost estimates, as well as the capacity of receiver installations to accept missions.

Throughout the review and analysis process, the Commission staff maintained an active and ongoing dialogue with the communities who made significant contributions to the entire process. Staff members also accompanied Commissioners on base visits, attended regional hearings, and visited closure and realignment candidates and receiving installations.

UNIQUE CHALLENGES CONSIDERED BY THE COMMISSION

The Commission addressed several unique challenges presented by each of the Services' implementation of the base closure and realignment process.

ARMY

Based mainly on a comparative review of facility requirements and available assets, the Commission believed the Army may not have taken a sufficiently close look at excess capacity within its infrastructure. Therefore, the Commissioners voted to study additional bases for further consideration as closure or realignment candidates.

NAVY

The Commission shared the concerns of the General Accounting Office that the Navy's process could result in the closure of bases with higher military value scores than those recommended to remain open. Therefore, the Commissioners voted to study additional bases for further consideration as closure or realignment candidates in part because the computer model used to assess alternative scenarios was designed to maximize the reduction of excess capacity, and then to evaluate average military value. The Commission performed a thorough and exhaustive review to ensure the evaluation process used to determine whether the bases recommended for closure or realignment conformed to the force-structure plan and selection criteria.

AIR FORCE

Because a lack of documentation made it difficult to verify the Base Closure Executive Group's (BCEG) rationale for closure and realignment decisions, the Commission's Air Force team conducted an independent analysis of criteria 1, 2, and 3. The study was performed to validate Air Force base operational groupings, and to analyze a base's ability to support other missions that were not rated by the BCEG.

The Commission staff reviewed the Air Force questionnaires to determine which questions were relevant to operational military value within each mission area. Questions chosen for inclusion in the staff's independent analysis focused on operational areas for generating training sorties (e.g. fuel, ramp space, and weather) as well as the training airspace and ranges to support training once airborne. Next, the staff scored and analyzed the bases in four mission areas: airlift, bomber, fighter, and tanker. The staff then determined score values and a point score for each question response. The scoring and analysis of questionnaire data for operational aspects provided relative values among bases across a wide spectrum of mission aspects, rating more question responses than the BCEG. The staff then performed a base-by-base comparative analysis and scored all bases claiming a mission capability for the mission areas in question. This analysis provided Commissioners with alternatives to the Air Force's more subjective and less quantifiable ranking methodology. The analysis was provided to supplement, not replace, the Air Force methodology. The analysis was not a stand-alone or sole determinant in the Commission's closure and realignment decisions.

DEFENSE MAINTENANCE DEPOTS

In the past, the Military Departments developed depot maintenance capabilities to suit their own mission needs. Recently, a Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) Depot Maintenance Consolidation Study determined defense depots collectively have 25 to 50 percent more capacity than necessary. The estimated depot excess capacity would be even higher if certain private sector capabilities were included in the analysis.

The Departments' attempts to eliminate duplicative depot operations in Service-controlled depots have been largely unsuccessful. The Commission found that similar work was conducted at multiple locations primarily as a result of the Services' parochial interests. For example, the Commission found: (1) tactical missile maintenance activities were performed at nine locations; (2) wheeled vehicle maintenance was performed at three locations; (3) rotary wing maintenance activities at three locations; and (4) ground communications maintenance at four sites. These inefficiencies could be avoided through interservicing of like commodities.

The total cost of depot-level repair programs exceeds $13 billion, but only two percent of the total is expended through interservicing arrangements. The JCS study estimated DoD could save between $2 billion and $9 billion over the next 10 years if unneeded depots were closed and similar workloads were consolidated.

In December, 1992, the Deputy Secretary of Defense directed the Services to develop integrated base closure and realignment recommendations, taking full advantage of all possible interservicing options. According to OSD officials, the Services decided there was insufficient time to consider all possible interservicing options and, instead, attempted to eliminate excess depot capacity within Service boundaries. Consequently, the Secretary of Defense suggested the Commission examine the interservicing possibilities.

The Commission analyzed and evaluated the potential for increased interservicing of rotary-wing aircraft, wheeled vehicles, tactical missiles, and ground-communications and electronics systems workloads. Private sector capability was not assessed. The interservicing categories were selected from a matrix of duplicate repair functions included in the JCS study, from potential savings estimated by the Defense Depot Maintenance Council, and from suggestions made to the Commissioners during initial site visits.

The Commission analyzed depot capacity within the Navy and Air Force fixed-wing depot structure. However, no attempt was made by the Commission to analyze fixed-wing interservicing due to a wide range of problems and a lack of reliable comparative information.

Potential interservicing arrangements for the rotary-wing aircraft, wheeled vehicles, tactical missiles, and ground communications and electronics-system commodities were analyzed by analyzing comparative information and visiting potentially-impacted depots. Additionally, information was analyzed regarding: unique depot maintenance functions, related military value, investment in depot plant and equipment, depot capacity, projected workload and utilization rates, operating costs per hour, and cost per unit.

AIRSPACE

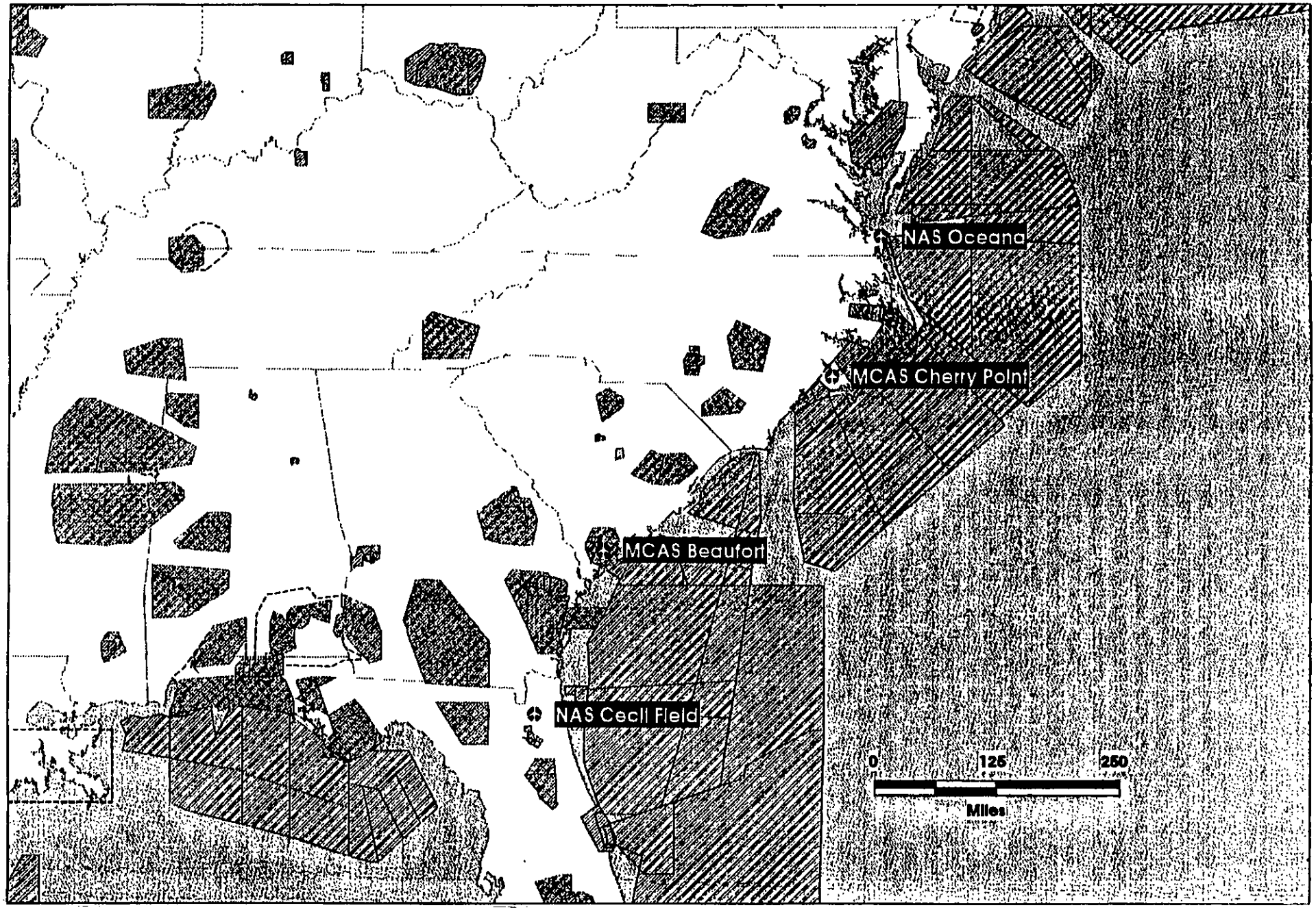
In evaluating airspace, the Commission received expert analysis support from a full-time Federal Aviation Administration detailee who reviewed criterion 2 which specifically addressed the availability and condition of associated airspace at both the existing and potential receiving locations.

The detailee served as the liaison for the Commission with the FAA Washington headquarters, regional offices, and field facilities. Specific matters addressed included air traffic control operational, procedural, and equipment issues; military and civil airspace; and, airport and air and ground encroachment.

The FAA detailee provided valuable assistance by obtaining and reviewing data and information including current air traffic control services, aeronautical charts and publications, growth trend statistics, information on civil airports near military airfields, information on civil and military facilities and equipment, and planned or proposed airspace expansions.

Additionally, airport and airspace data submitted by the Services relative to recommendations regarding a military airfield were reviewed, verified, and validated. Data prepared by the Commission such as aeronautical charts depicting military and civil airports, special military use airspace, training areas/routes, and the structure of the national airspace/route system were discussed and reviewed for accuracy and completeness.

The detailee and members of the Interagency Issues, Air Force, and Navy teams prepared and reviewed detailed and consistent airspace briefing maps for each base. These maps were developed to clearly depict ground encroachment, the airspace structure around military and civil airports, and the availability and accessibility of military special use airspace and training areas. Examples of the maps prepared are on the following pages and show ground encroachment at Plattsburgh AFB, the airspace structure around military/civil airports in Southern California, and the availability and accessibility to military special use airspace and training areas on the East Coast from Virginia to Florida.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MCAS Beaufort
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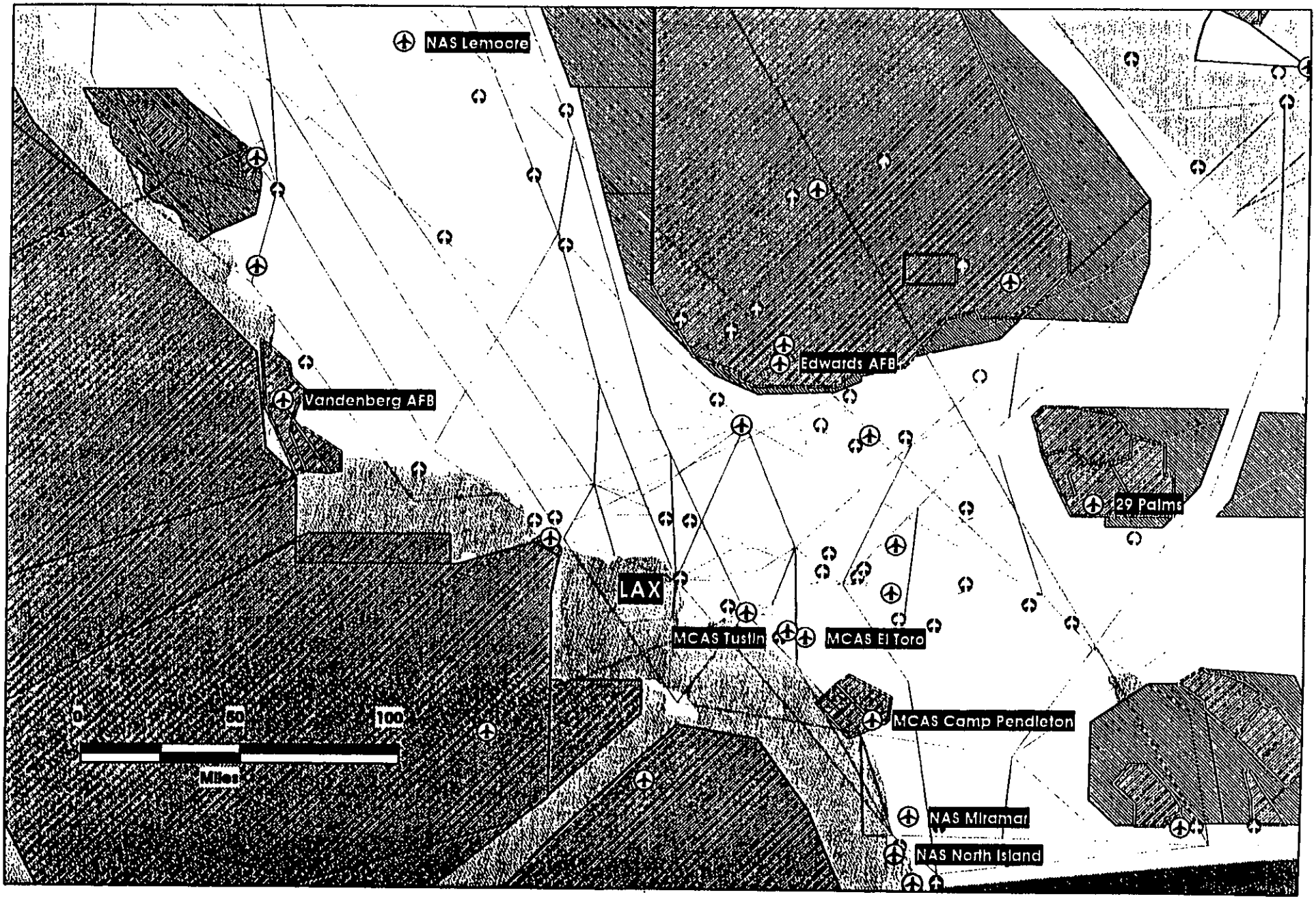
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Edwards AFB
Vandenberg AFB
29 Palms
LAX
MCAS Tustin
MCAS El Toro
MCAS Camp Pendleton
NAS Miramar
NAS North Island
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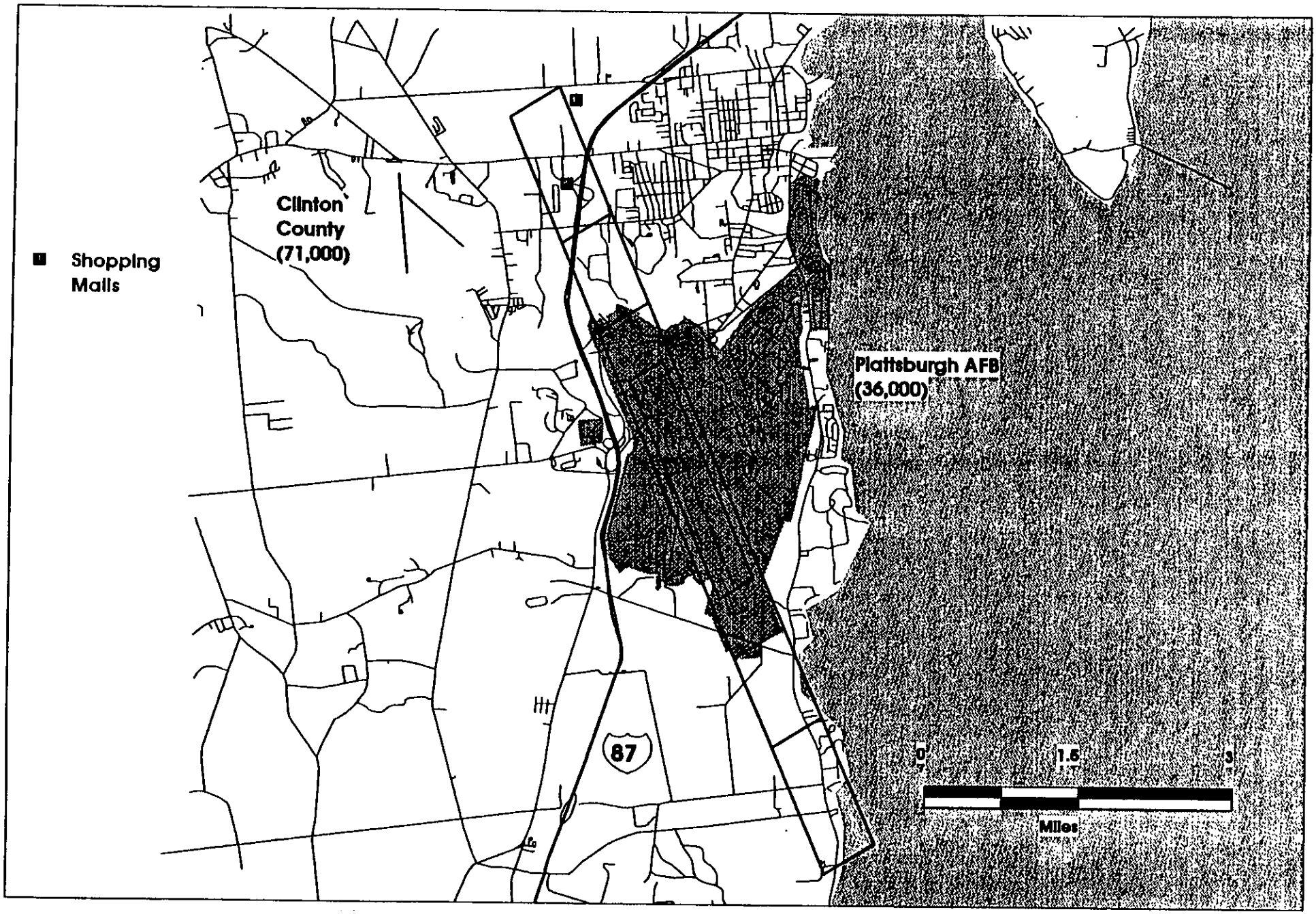
50
100
Miles


Shopping Malls
Clinton County (71,000)
Plattsburgh AFB (36,000)
87
0
1.5
3
Miles

Criteria 5 - 8: Military Department, Defense Agency and Commission Review

While the first four selection criteria assessed military value and were given priority consideration, the remaining criteria were also applied in base closure and realignment evaluations. Because these criteria were not driven by military considerations specific to a Service, the Commission's Interagency Issues team evaluated criteria application across all Services to ensure process uniformity and compliance with the legal requirement to evaluate recommendations based on the final selection criteria.

CRITERION 5: RETURN ON INVESTMENT

As prescribed by OSD policy guidance, the Cost of Base Realignment Action (COBRA) model was used by the Services and Defense Agencies to calculate costs, savings, net present value, and return on investment for base closure and realignment actions. Return on investment was the expected payback period in years for each proposed base closure or realignment. COBRA input data consisted of standard factors, which generally remained constant, and base/scenario factors which were unique. Standard factor examples included civilian pay, national median home price, discount rates, and costs per mile of moving personnel and equipment. Examples of base/scenario factors included the number of authorized personnel at a base, the size of the base, the number of personnel moving, and construction costs required by the move. The output data was used by each of the Services and Defense Agencies in their decision-making process.

All of the COBRA runs used by the Services and Defense Agencies in formulating their recommendations were provided to the Commission with the Secretary's list. Other COBRA runs were submitted by the Services and Defense Agencies by request from the Commission. Review of the data by the Commission continued throughout the Commission's evaluation process.

CRITERION 6: ECONOMIC IMPACT

OSD policy guidance instructed Services to measure community economic impact including the direct and indirect effect on employment at closing, realigning, and receiving locations.

To estimate indirect job losses in the communities (the economic area), indirect employment multipliers developed by the DoD Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) were used in conjunction with direct job loss. Based on the size of the community affected and the type of personnel located at the installation, the multipliers were conservatively developed to reflect the worst-case scenario, and were affirmed by the Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis. Indirect employment losses resulted from base contracts to local businesses, as well as spending by DoD personnel in the local community for housing, utilities, and services.

Each of the Services provided direct-employment figures which included proposed personnel changes for military and civilians (including contractor personnel employed on the base or in the immediate vicinity) and military trainees at each base. Manpower changes directly associated with changes in the force structure were excluded from the economic analysis.

If more than one closing or realigning base was located in the same economic area, regardless of Service, OSD calculated the cumulative impact of all the proposed actions on a community. Employment impacts resulting from the 1988 and 1991 base-closure process were also included in the cumulative-impact calculations by including personnel losses scheduled to occur in the future as a result of past base-closure actions. The July 1992 Bureau of Labor Statistics employment data captured job losses which had already occurred due to previous base closures.

The Commission's Review and Analysis Interagency Issues team, with the assistance of Department of Commerce economists, validated

the methodology used by the Services. The Services generally complied with the OSD guidance to estimate economic impact. Verification of the data and methodology was accomplished by confirming DOD personnel impacts, documenting indirect employment multipliers, reviewing the process used to select impacted communities (economic area), validating employment levels within the community, and documenting calculations used to estimate installation and cumulative economic impacts. The Commission also made independent employment impact assessments, with the assistance of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and collected additional economic data for the 31 major bases included in the Secretary's recommendations.

CRITERION 7: COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE

Absent specific policy guidance from OSD regarding criterion seven, "the ability of both the existing and potential receiving communities' infrastructure to support forces, missions, and personnel", the Services took varied approaches in their evaluations.

Common community infrastructure factors evaluated included housing, health care, education, transportation, and recreation. The Army and Defense Logistics Agency compiled military value assessments, which included community infrastructure components for each installation eligible for closure and realignment. The Navy and Air Force collected data pursuant to this criterion in community infrastructure data calls for each installation eligible for closure and realignment. Neither the Air Force nor DLA specifically addressed community infrastructure in their analyses of impacts from specific recommendations.

The Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) activities are generally small tenants on larger military installations. Therefore, DISA concluded its consolidation would not have significant community infrastructure impact since an entire base community would not be affected by a small tenant's dislocation.

In conclusion, while little direction was given to the Services by OSD, the Services did evaluate community infrastructure in their decision-making process in compliance with this criterion.

CRITERION 8: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

OSD guidance required a summary statement and status for each of the services' recommendations which addressed: threatened or endangered species, wetlands, historical and archeological sites, pollution control, hazardous materials/wastes, land use and airspace implications, and programmed environmental costs/cost avoidances. Each Service had a different perspective when they considered the relationship between closure and realignment actions and the seven environmental attributes.

Although each Service and the Defense Logistics Agency, provided environmental summaries for eligible installations, the Army and the Air Force did not address programmed costs/cost avoidances. The Army's recommendation report and installation summaries provided inconsistent information regarding this attribute. In response to questions from the Commission, the Army stated they did not use this attribute in return on investment calculations. The Air Force was unable to document that these costs were considered.

OSD's guidance was sufficiently general to allow the Services to apply varied perspectives to the environmental attributes. The documentation provided by the Navy and DLA addressed all seven environmental attributes found in the OSD policy guidance. While the Army and the Air Force base closure decisions did not consider programmed environmental costs/cost avoidance, each fully addressed the remaining six attributes. It is reasonable to believe that a more complete evaluation of this attribute would generally not have altered their recommendations.

The Commission did not agree with the Army's position that the high cost of environmental cleanup precluded their recommending the closure of Fort Monroe, Virginia. The Commission does not support the implication that Fort

Monroe real estate is environmentally safe enough for Army soldiers but will not be safe enough for the Commonwealth of Virginia if the installation was returned to the state.

ADDITIONS TO THE SECRETARY'S LIST FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION

During the Commission's review and analysis process, several concurrent activities provided information to the Commission. First, the Commission thoroughly analyzed all of the information used by the Secretary of Defense to prepare the recommendations. The Commission also held seven investigative hearings in Washington, DC, where Military Department representatives directly responsible for the Secretary's recommendations testified to the Commission. Several defense and base closure experts within the federal government, private sector, and academia testified about the specifics of the base-closure process and the potential impacts of the Secretary of Defense's recommendations. The Commissioners and staff members also conducted over 125 fact-finding visits to activities at each major installation recommended by the Secretary of Defense and considered by the Commission for closure or realignment, held 17 regional hearings to hear directly from communities nationwide, heard from hundreds of Members of Congress who testified before the Commission, and received over a quarter of a million letters from concerned citizens across the country. Additionally, the Commission received input from the General Accounting Office, as required by the base-closure statute, which included a report containing its evaluation of DoD's selection process.

Based on the information gathered and the analyses performed, alternatives and further additions to the Secretary's list were considered. To perform a thorough analysis and consider all reasonable options, the Commissioners voted on March 29 and on May 21 to add a total of 73 installations for further consideration as alternatives and additions to the 165 bases recommended for closure or realignment by the Secretary of Defense (see Appendix E).

As required by law, the Commission published the required notice in the Federal Register to inform communities that their bases were under consideration by the Commission for possible closure or realignment. Public hearings were held for each of the installations the Commission added for consideration and each major base was visited by at least one Commissioner.

THE ROLE OF THE GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE (GAO)

Under Public Law 101-510, as amended, GAO evaluated DoD's selection process, provided the Commission and Congress a report containing their detailed analysis of the process, and assisted the Commission in its review and analysis of the Secretary of Defense's recommendations.

Nine professional staff members were detailed by the GAO to serve full-time on the Commission's Review and Analysis teams. The GAO detailees participated fully in each phase of the review and analysis effort. They verified data, visited candidate bases, participated in local hearings, and testified before the Commission at its public hearings. Additionally, GAO field personnel visited bases to gather information first-hand and verify data solicited by the Commission.

GAO reported to Congress and the Commission that the Services' selection process was reasonable, and the Secretary of Defense's recommendations appropriate, even though some were singled out for additional review. GAO was concerned the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) did not exercise strong leadership in providing oversight of the military Services and Defense Agencies during the process, and had generally ignored government-wide cost implications.

The GAO reported that the Army's methodology and decision-making process used to evaluate and recommend installations for closure or realignment complied with legislation, was well documented, and generally supported by accurate data and appeared reasonable.

While the GAO report agreed with the Army's selection methodology, the GAO took exception with the Army's decision to retain Fort Monroe, Virginia. The GAO report also noted the Secretary of Defense's action to remove the Army's recommendation to close the Presidio of Monterey, California, because intelligence community concerns generated conflicting points of view within DoD on this issue. The GAO also questioned the cost and savings projections raised questions of this recommendation.

The GAO concluded the Navy process was well documented. However, GAO noted senior military and civilian officials' judgements and assumptions were part of the decision-making process, and several reasonable questions could be raised about some of the final recommendations.

Although the Air Force process appeared reasonable and the data used generally accurate, the GAO found the process difficult to verify and noted some judgements which were not clearly documented. In some cases, Air Force decisions could not be verified using existing documentation.

The GAO certified the accuracy and completeness of data and found the Defense Logistics Agency's selection process complied with statutory requirements, although some estimated cost savings appeared questionable.

Finally, GAO reported the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) process and implementation was generally sound. The GAO concluded the approach DISA used to select megacenter sites were reasonable.

APPENDIX A

What follows is a copy of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510). In italics are the subsequent changes made by Congress in the Fiscal Years 1992/1993 Department of Defense Authorization Bill (P.L. 102-311) and the Fiscal Year 1993 Department of Defense Authorization Bill (P.L. 102-484).

TITLE XXIX - DEFENSE BASE CLOSURES AND REALIGNMENTS

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990.

PART A—Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission

SEC. 2901. SHORT TITLE AND PURPOSE

10 USC 2687 note.

(a) Short Title. - This part may be cited as the "Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990".

(b) Purpose. - The purpose of this part is to provide a fair process that will result in the timely closure and realignment of military installations inside the United States.

10 USC 2687 note.

SEC. 2902. THE COMMISSION

(a) Establishment. - There is established an independent commission to be known as the "Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission".

(b) Duties. - The Commission shall carry out the duties specified for it in this part.

(c) Appointment. - (1)(A) The Commission shall be composed of eight members appointed by the President, by and with the advise and consent of the Senate.

President.

(B) The President shall transmit to the Senate the nominations for appointment to the Commission —

(i) by no later than January 3, 1991, in the case of members of the Commission whose terms will expire at the end of the first session of the 102nd Congress;

(ii) by no later than January 25, 1993, in the case of members of the Commission whose terms will expire at the end of the first session of the 103rd Congress; and

(iii) by no later than January 3, 1995, in the case of members of the Commission whose terms will expire at the end of the first session of the 104th Congress.

"(C) If the President does not transmit to Congress the nominations for appointment to the Commission on or before the date specified for 1993 in clause (ii) of subparagraph (B) or for 1995 in clause (iii) of such subparagraph, the process by which military installations may be selected for closure or realignment under this part with respect to that year shall be terminated".

(2) In selecting individuals for nominations for appointments to the Commission, the President should consult with —

(A) the Speaker of the House of Representatives concerning the appointment of two members;

(B) the majority leader of the Senate concerning the appointment of two members;

(C) the minority leader of the House of Representatives concerning the appointment of one member; and

(D) the minority leader of the Senate concerning the appointment of one member.

(3) At the time the President nominates individuals for appointment to the Commission for each session of Congress referred to in paragraph (1)(B), the President shall designate one such individual who shall serve as Chairman of the Commission.

(d) Terms. - (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), each member of the Commission shall serve until the adjournment of Congress sine die for the session during which the member was appointed to the Commission.

(2) The Chairman of the Commission shall serve until the confirmation of a successor.

(e) Meetings. - (1) The Commission shall meet only during calendar years 1991, 1993, and 1995.

Public Information.

(2)(A) Each meeting of the Commission, other than meetings in which classified information is to be discussed, shall be open to the public.

(B) All the proceedings, information, and deliberations of the Commission shall be open, upon request, to the following:

(i) The Chairman and the ranking minority party member of the Subcommittee on Readiness, Sustainability, and Support of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, or such other members of the Subcommittee designated by such Chairman or ranking minority party member.

(ii) The Chairman and the ranking minority party member of the Subcommittee on Military Installations and Facilities of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives, or such other members of the Subcommittee designated by such Chairman or ranking minority party member.

(iii) The Chairmen and ranking minority party members of the Subcommittees on Military Construction of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, or such other members of the Subcommittees designated by such Chairmen or ranking minority party members.

(f) Vacancies. - A vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment, but the individual appointed to fill the vacancy shall serve only for the unexpired portion of the term for which the individual's predecessor was appointed.

(g) Pay and Travel Expenses. - (1)(A) Each member, other than the Chairman, shall be paid at a rate equal to the daily equivalent of the minimum annual rate of basic pay payable for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, for each day (including travel time) during which the member is engaged in the actual performance of duties vested in the Commission.

(B) The Chairman shall be paid for each day referred to in subparagraph (A) at a rate equal to the daily equivalent of the minimum annual rate of basic pay payable for level III of the Executive Schedule under section 5314 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) Members shall receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with sections 5702 and 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(h) Director of Staff. - (1) The Commission shall, without regard to section 5311(b) of title 5, United States Code, appoint a Director who has not served on active duty in the Armed Forces or as a civilian employee of the Department of Defense during the one-year period preceding the date of such appointment.

(2) The Director shall be paid at the rate of basic pay payable for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code.

(i) Staff. - (1) Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), the Director, with the approval of the Commission, may appoint and fix the pay of additional personnel.

(2) The Director may make such appointments without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and any personnel so appointed may be paid without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of that title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, except that an individual so appointed may not receive pay in

excess of the annual rate of basic pay payable for GS-18 of the General Schedule.

(3)(A) Not more than one-third of the personnel employed by or detailed to the Commission may be on detail from the Department of Defense.

"(B)(i) Not more than one-fifth of the professional analysts of the Commission staff may be persons detailed from the Department of Defense to the Commission.

"(ii) No person detailed from the Department of Defense to the Commission may be assigned as the lead professional analyst with respect to a military department or defense agency.

"(C) A person may not be detailed from the Department of Defense to the Commission if, within 12 months before the detail is to begin, that person participated personally and substantially in any matter within the Department of Defense concerning the preparation of recommendations for closures or realignments of military installations.

"(D) No member of the Armed Forces, and no officer or employee of the Department of Defense, may —

"(i) prepare any report concerning the effectiveness, fitness, or efficiency of the performance on the staff of the Commission of any person detailed from the Department of Defense to that staff;

"(ii) review the preparation of such a report; or

"(iii) approve or disapprove such a report."; and

(4) Upon request of the Director, the head of any Federal department or agency may detail any of the personnel of that department or agency to the Commission to assist the Commission in carrying out its duties under this part.

(5) The Comptroller General of the United States shall provide assistance, including the detailing of employees, to the Commission in accordance with an agreement entered into with the Commission.

"(6) The following restrictions relating to the personnel of the Commission shall apply during 1992 and 1994:

"(A) There may not be more than 15 persons on the staff at any one time.

"(B) The staff may perform only such functions as are necessary to prepare for the transition to new membership on the Commission in the following year.

"(C) No member of the Armed Forces and no employee of the Department of Defense may serve on the staff.".

(j) Other Authority. - (1) The Commission may procure by contract, to the extent funds are available, the temporary or intermittent services of experts or consultants pursuant to section 3109 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) The Commission may lease space and acquire personal property to the extent funds are available.

(k) Funding. - (1) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Commission such funds as are necessary to carry out its duties under this part. Such funds shall remain available until expended.

(2) If no funds are appropriated to the Commission by the end of the second session of the 101st Congress, the Secretary of Defense may transfer, for fiscal year 1991, to the Commission funds from the Department of Defense Base Closure Account established by section 207 of Public Law 100-526. Such funds shall remain available until expended.

(l) Termination. - The Commission shall terminate on December 31, 1995.

"(m) Prohibition Against Restricting Communications. *- Section 1034 of title 10, United States Code, shall apply with respect to communications with the Commission.".*

10 USC 2687 note.

SEC. 2903. PROCEDURE FOR MAKING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR BASE CLOSURES AND REALIGNMENTS

(a) Force-Structure Plan. - (1) As part of the budget justification documents submitted to Congress in support of the budget for the Department of Defense for

each of the fiscal years 1992, 1994, and 1996, the Secretary shall include a force-structure plan for the Armed Forces based on an assessment by the Secretary of the probable threats to the national security during the six-year period beginning with the fiscal year for which the budget request is made and of the anticipated levels of funding that will be available for national defense purposes during such period.

(2) Such plan shall include, without any reference (directly or indirectly) to military installations inside the United States that may be closed or realigned under such plan —

(A) a description of the assessment referred to in paragraph (1);

(B) a description (i) of the anticipated force structure during and at the end of such period for each military department (with specifications of the number and type of units in the active and reserve forces of each such department), and (ii) of the units that will need to be forward based (with a justification thereof) during and at the end of each such period; and

(C) a description of the anticipated implementation of such force-structure plan.

(3) The Secretary shall also transmit a copy of each such force-structure plan to the Commission.

Federal Register, publication.

(b) Selection Criteria. - (1) The Secretary shall, by no later than December 31, 1990, publish in the Federal Register and transmit to the congressional defense committees the criteria proposed to be used by the Department of Defense in making recommendations for the closure or realignment of military installations inside the United States under this part. The Secretary shall provide an opportunity for public comment on the proposed criteria for a period of at least 30 days and shall include notice of that opportunity in the publication required under the preceding sentence.

Federal Register, publication.

(2)(A) The Secretary shall, by no later than February 15, 1991, publish in the Federal Register and transmit to the congressional defense committees the final criteria to be used in making recommendations for the closure or realignment of military installations inside the United States under this part. Except as provided in subparagraph (B), such criteria shall be the final criteria to be used, making such recommendations unless disapproved by a joint resolution of Congress enacted on or before March 15, 1991.

(B) The Secretary may amend such criteria, but such amendments may not become effective until they have been published in the Federal Register, opened to public comment for at least 30 days, and then transmitted to the congressional defense committees in final form by no later than *"January 15"* of the year concerned. Such amended criteria shall be the final criteria to be used, along with the force-structure plan referred to in subsection (a), in making such recommendations unless disapproved by a joint resolution of Congress enacted on or before *"February 15"* of the year concerned.

Federal Register, publication.

(c) DoD Recommendations. - (1) The Secretary may, by no later than April 15, 1991, *"March 15, 1993 and March 15, 1995,"* publish in the Federal Register and transmit to the congressional defense committees and to the Commission a list of the military installations inside the United States that the Secretary recommends for closure or realignment on the basis of the force-structure plan and the final criteria referred to in subsection (b)(2) that are applicable to the year concerned.

(2) The Secretary shall include, with the list of recommendations published and transmitted pursuant to paragraph (1), a summary of the selection process that resulted in the recommendation for each installation, including a justification for each recommendation.

(3) In considering military installations for closure or realignment, the Secretary shall consider all military installations inside the United States equally without regard to whether the installation has been previously considered or proposed for closure or

realignment by the Department.

"(4) In addition to making all information used by the Secretary to prepare the recommendations under this subsection available to Congress (including any committee or member of Congress), the Secretary shall also make such information available to the Commission and the Comptroller General of the United States."; and

"(5)(A) Each person referred to in subparagraph (B), when submitting information to the Secretary of Defense or the Commission concerning the closure or realignment of a military installation, shall certify that such information is accurate and complete to the best of that person's knowledge and belief.

"(B) Subparagraph (A) applies to the following persons:

"(i) The Secretaries of the military departments.

"(ii) The heads of the Defense Agencies.

"(iii) Each person who is in a position the duties of which include personal and substantial involvement in the preparation and submission of information and recommendations concerning the closure or realignment of military installations, as designated in regulations which the Secretary of Defense shall prescribe, regulations which the Secretary of each military department shall prescribe for personnel within that military department, or regulations which the head of each Defense Agency shall prescribe for personnel within that Defense Agency.

"(6) In the case of any information provided to the Commission by a person described in paragraph (5)(B), the Commission shall submit that information to the Senate and the House of Representatives to be made available to the Members of the House concerned in accordance with the rules of that House. The information shall be submitted to the Senate and the House of Representatives within 24 hours after the submission of the information to the Commission. The Secretary of Defense shall prescribe regulations to ensure the compliance of the Commission with this paragraph".

Public information.

(d) Review and Recommendations by the Commission. - (1) After receiving the recommendations from the Secretary pursuant to subsection (c) for any year, the Commission shall conduct public hearings on the recommendations.

Reports.

(2)(A) The Commission shall, by no later than July 1 of each year in which the Secretary transmits recommendations to it pursuant to subsection (c), transmit to the President a report containing the Commission's findings and conclusions based on a review and analysis of the recommendations made by the Secretary, together with the Commission's recommendations for closures and realignments of military installations inside the United States.

(B) *"Subject to subparagraph (C), in making"* its recommendations, the Commission may make changes in any of the recommendations made by the Secretary if the Commission determines that the Secretary deviated substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria referred to in subsection (c)(1) in making recommendations.

"(C) In the case of a change described in subparagraph (D) in the recommendations made by the Secretary, the Commission may make the change only if the Commission —

"(i) makes the determination required by subparagraph (B);

"(ii) determines that the change is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria referred to in subsection (c)(1);

"(iii) publishes a notice of the proposed change in the Federal Register not less than 30 days before transmitting its recommendations to the President pursuant to paragraph (2); and

"(iv) conducts public hearings on the proposed change.

"(D) Subparagraph (C) shall apply to a change by the Commission in the Secretary's recommendations that would —

"(i) add a military installation to the list of military installations recommended by the

Secretary for closure;

"(ii) add a military installation to the list of military installations recommended by the Secretary for realignment; or

"(iii) increase the extent of a realignment of a particular military installation recommended by the Secretary.".

(3) The Commission shall explain and justify in its report submitted to the President pursuant to paragraph (2) any recommendation made by the Commission that is different from the recommendations made by the Secretary pursuant to subsection (c). The Commission shall transmit a copy of such report to the congressional defense committees on the same date on which it transmits its recommendations to the President under paragraph (2).

(4) After July 1 of each year in which the Commission transmits recommendations to the President under this subsection, the Commission shall promptly provide, upon request, to any Member of Congress information used by the Commission in making its recommendations.

Reports.

(5) The Comptroller General of the United States shall —

(A) assist the Commission, to the extent requested, in the Commission's review and analysis of the recommendations made by the Secretary pursuant to subsection (C); and

(B) by no later than ***April 15*** of each year in which the Secretary makes such recommendations, transmit to the Congress and to the Commission a report containing a detailed analysis of the Secretary's recommendations and selection process.

Reports.

(e) Review by the President. - (1) The President shall, by no later than July 15 of each year in which the Commission makes recommendations under subsection (d), transmit to the Commission and to the Congress a report containing the President's approval or disapproval of the Commission's recommendations.

(2) If the President approves all the recommendations of the Commission, the President shall transmit a copy of such recommendations to the Congress, together with a certification of such approval.

(3) If the President disapproves the recommendations of the Commission, in whole or in part, the President shall transmit to the Commission and the Congress the reasons for that disapproval. The Commission shall then transmit to the President, by no later than August 15 of the year concerned, a revised list of recommendations for the closure and realignment of military installations.

(4) If the President approves all of the revised recommendations of the Commission transmitted to the President under paragraph (3), the President shall transmit a copy of such revised recommendations to the Congress, together with a certification of such approval.

(5) If the President does not transmit to the Congress an approval and certification described in paragraph (2) or (4) by September 1 of any year in which the Commission has transmitted recommendations to the President under this part, the process by which military installations may be selected for closure or realignment under this part with respect to that year shall be terminated.

10 USC 2687 note.

SEC. 2904. CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

(a) In General. - Subject to subsection (b), the Secretary shall —

(1) close all military installations recommended for closure by the Commission in each report transmitted to the Congress by the President pursuant to section 2903(e);

(2) realign all military installations recommended for realignment by such Commission in each such report;

(3) initiate all such closures and realignments no later than two years after the

date on which the President transmits a report to the Congress pursuant to section 2903(e) containing the recommendations for such closures or realignments; and

(4) complete all such closures and realignments no later than the end of the six-year period beginning on the date on which the President transmits the report pursuant to section 2903(e) containing the recommendations for such closures or realignments.

(b) Congressional Disapproval. - (1) The Secretary may not carry out any closure or realignment recommended by the Commission in a report transmitted from the President pursuant to section 2903(e) if a joint resolution is enacted, in accordance with the provisions of section 2908, disapproving such recommendations of the Commission before the earlier of —

(A) the end of the 45-day period beginning on the date on which the President transmits such report; or

(B) the adjournment of Congress sine die for the session during which such report is transmitted.

(2) For purposes of paragraph (1) of this subsection and subsections (a) and (c) of section 2908, the days on which either House of Congress is not in session because of adjournment of more than three days to a day certain shall be excluded in the computation of a period.

10 USC 2687 note.

SEC. 2905. IMPLEMENTATION

(a) In General. - (1) In closing or realigning any military installation under this part, the Secretary may —

(A) take such actions as may be necessary to close or realign any military installation, including the acquisition of such land, the construction of such replacement facilities, the performance of such activities, and the conduct of such advance planning and design as may be required to transfer functions from a military installation being closed or realigned to another military installation, and may use for such purpose funds in the Account or funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for use in planning and design, minor construction, or operation and maintenance;

Community action programs.

(B) provide —

(i) economic adjustment assistance to any community located near a military installation being closed or realigned, and

(ii) community planning assistance to any community located near a military installation to which functions will be transferred as a result of the closure or realignment of a military installation,

if the Secretary of Defense determines that the financial resources available to the community (by grant or otherwise) for such purposes are inadequate, and may use for such purposes funds in the Account or funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for economic adjustment assistance or community planning assistance;

Environmental protection.

(C) carry out activities for the purposes of environmental restoration and mitigation at any such installation, and *"shall"* use for such purposes funds in the Account or funds appropriated to the Department of Defense. *The amendments made by this subsection shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.*

(D) provide outplacement assistance to civilian employees employed by the Department of Defense at military installations being closed or realigned, and may use for such purpose funds in the Account or funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for outplacement assistance to employees; and

(E) reimburse other Federal agencies for actions performed at the request of the Secretary with respect to any such closure or realignment, and may use for such purpose funds in the Account or funds appropriated to the Department of

Defense and available for such purpose.

Environmental protection.

(2) In carrying out any closure or realignment under this part, the Secretary shall ensure that environmental restoration of any property made excess to the needs of the Department of Defense as a result of such closure or realignment be carried out as soon as possible with funds available for such purpose.

(b) Management and Disposal of Property. - (1) The Administrator of General Services shall delegate to the Secretary of Defense, with respect to excess and surplus real property and facilities located at a military installation closed or realigned under this part —

(A) the authority of the Administrator to utilize excess property under section 202 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 USC 483);

(B) the authority of the Administrator to dispose of surplus property under section 203 of that Act (40 USC 484);

(C) the authority of the Administrator to grant approvals and make determinations under section 13(g) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (50 USC App. 1622(g)); and

(D) the authority of the Administrator to determine the availability of excess or surplus real property for wildlife conservation purposes in accordance with the Act of May 19, 1948 (16 USC 667b).

(2)(A) Subject to subparagraph (C), the Secretary of Defense shall exercise the authority delegated to the Secretary pursuant to paragraph (1) in accordance with —

(i) all regulations in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act governing the utilization of excess property and the disposal of surplus property under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949; and

(ii) all regulations in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act governing the conveyance and disposal of property under section 13(g) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (50 USC App. 1622(g)).

(B) The Secretary, after consulting with the Administrator of General Services, may issue regulations that are necessary to carry out the delegation of authority required by paragraph (1).

(C) The authority required to be delegated by paragraph (1) to the Secretary by the Administrator of General Services shall not include the authority to prescribe general policies and methods for utilizing excess property and disposing of surplus property.

(D) The Secretary of Defense may transfer real property or facilities located at a military installation to be closed or realigned under this part, with or without reimbursement, to a military department or other entity (including a nonappropriated fund instrumentality) within the Department of Defense or the Coast Guard.

(E) Before any action may be taken with respect to the disposal of any surplus real property or facility located at any military installation to be closed or realigned under this part, the Secretary of Defense shall consult with the Governor of the State and the heads of the local governments concerned for the purpose of considering any plan for the use of such property by the local community concerned.

(c) Applicability of National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. - (1) The provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 USC 4321 et seq.) shall not apply to the actions of the President, the Commission, and, except as provided in paragraph (2), the Department of Defense in carrying out this part.

(2)(A) The provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 shall apply to actions of the Department of Defense under this part (i) during the process of property disposal, and (ii) during the process of relocating functions from a military installation being closed or realigned to another military installation after the receiving installation has been selected but before the functions are relocated.

(B) In applying the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 to the processes referred to in subparagraph (A), the Secretary of Defense and the Secre-

tary of the military departments concerned shall not have to consider —

(i) the need for closing or realigning the military installation which has been recommended for closure or realignment by the Commission;

(ii) the need for transferring functions to any military installation which has been selected as the receiving installation; or

(iii) military installations alternative to those recommended or selected.

(3) A civil action for judicial review, with respect to any requirement of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 to the extent such Act is applicable under paragraph (2), of any act or failure to act by the Department of Defense during the closing, realigning, or relocating of functions referred to in clauses (i) and (ii) of paragraph (2)(A), may not be brought more than 60 days after the date of such act or failure to act.

(d) Waiver. - The Secretary of Defense may close or realign military installations under this part without regard to —

(1) any provision of law restricting the use of funds for closing or realigning military installations included in any appropriations or authorization Act; and

(2) sections 2662 and 2687 of title 10, United States Code.

10 USC 2687 note.

SEC. 2906. ACCOUNT

(a) In General. - (1) There is hereby established on the books of the Treasury an account to be known as the "Department of Defense Base Closure Account 1990" which shall be administered by the Secretary as a single account.

(2) There shall be deposited into the Account —

(A) funds authorized for and appropriated to the Account;

(B) any funds that the Secretary may, subject to approval in an appropriation Act, transfer to the Account from funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for any purpose, except that such funds may be transferred only after the date on which the Secretary transmits written notice of, and justification for, such transfer to the congressional defense committees; and

(C) proceeds received from the transfer or disposal of any property at a military installation closed or realigned under this part.

(b) Use of Funds. - (1) The Secretary may use the funds in the Account only for the purposes described in section 2905(a).

(2) When a decision is made to use funds in the Account to carry out a construction project under section 2905(a) and the cost of the project will exceed the maximum amount authorized by law for a minor military construction project, the Secretary shall notify in writing the congressional defense committees of the nature of, and justification for, the project and the amount of expenditures for such project. Any such construction project may be carried out without regard to section 2802(a) of title 10, United States Code.

(c) Reports. - (1) No later than 60 days after the end of each fiscal year in which the Secretary carries out activities under this part, the Secretary shall transmit a report to the congressional defense committees of the amount and nature of the deposits into, and the expenditures from, the Account during such fiscal year and of the amount and nature of other expenditures made pursuant to section 2905(a) during such fiscal year.

"***(d) Account Exclusive Source of Funds for Environmental Restoration Projects.*** - *Except for funds deposited into the Account under subsection (a), funds appropriated to the Department of Defense may not be used for purposes described in section 2905(a)(1)(C). The prohibition in this subsection shall expire upon the termination of the authority of the Secretary to carry out a closure or realignment under this part.*".

(2) Unobligated funds which remain in the Account after the termination of the Commission shall be held in the Account until transferred by law after the congres-

sional defense committees receive the report transmitted under paragraph (3).

(3) No later than 60 days after the termination of the Commission, the Secretary shall transmit to the congressional defense committees a report containing an accounting of —

(A) all the funds deposited into and expended from the Account or otherwise expended under this part; and

(B) any amount remaining in the Account.

10 USC 2687 note.

SEC. 2907. REPORTS

As part of the budget request for fiscal year 1993 and for each fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense, the Secretary shall transmit to the congressional defense committees of Congress —

(1) a schedule of the closure and realignment actions to be carried out under this part in the fiscal year for which the request is made and an estimate of the total expenditures required and cost savings to be achieved by each such closure and realignment and of the time period in which these savings are to be achieved in each case, together with the Secretary's assessment of the environmental effects of such actions; and

(2) a description of the military installations, including those under construction and those planned for construction, to which functions are to be transferred as a result of such closures and realignments, together with the Secretary's assessment of the environmental effects of such transfers.

"Report on Environmental Restoration Costs for Installations to be Closed Under 1990 Base Closure Law. - (1) Each year, at the same time the President submits to Congress the budget for a fiscal year (pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code), the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on the funding needed for the fiscal year for which the budget is submitted, and for each of the following four fiscal years, for environmental restoration activities at each military installation described in paragraph (2), set forth separately by fiscal year for each military installation.

(2) The report required under paragraph (1) shall cover each military installation which is to be closed pursuant to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (part A of title XXIX of Public Law 101-510).

10 USC 2687 note.

SEC. 2908. CONGRESSIONAL CONSIDERATION OF COMMISSION REPORT

(a) Terms of the Resolution. - For purposes of section 2904(b), the term "joint resolution" means only a joint resolution which is introduced within the 10-day period beginning on the date on which the President transmits the report to the Congress under section 2903(e), and —

(1) which does not have a preamble;

(2) the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: "That Congress disapproves the recommendations of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission as submitted by the President on ____", the blank space being filled in with the appropriate date; and

(3) the title of which is as follows: "Joint resolution disapproving the recommendations of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.".

(b) Referral. - A resolution described in subsection (a) that is introduced in the House of Representatives shall be referred to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives. A resolution described in subsection (a) introduced in the Senate shall be referred to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

(c) Discharge. - If the committee to which a resolution described in subsection (a) is referred has not reported such a resolution (or an identical resolution) by the end of the 20-day period beginning on the date on which the President transmits the report to the Congress under section 2903(e), such committee shall be, at the end of such period, discharged from further consideration of such resolution, and such

resolution shall be placed on the appropriate calendar of the House involved.

(d) Consideration. - (1) On or after the third day after the date on which the committee to which such a resolution is referred has reported, or has been discharged (under subsection (c)) from further consideration of, such a resolution, it is in order (even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to) for any Member of the respective House to move to proceed to the consideration of

"the resolution. A member may make the motion only on the day after the calendar day on which the Member announces to the House concerned the Member's intention to make the motion, except that, in the case of the House of Representatives, the motion may be made without such prior announcement if the motion is made by direction of the committee to which the resolution was referred.".

The motion is highly privileged in the House of Representatives and is privileged in the Senate and is not debatable. The motion is not subject to amendment, or to a motion to postpone, or to a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to shall not be in order. If a motion to proceed to the consideration of the resolution is agreed to, the respective House shall immediately proceed to consideration of the joint resolution without intervening motion, order, or other business, and the resolution shall remain the unfinished business of the respective House until disposed of.

(2) Debate on the resolution, and on all debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to not more than 2 hours, which shall be divided equally between those favoring and those opposing the resolution. An amendment to the resolution is not in order. A motion further to limit debate is in order and not debatable. A motion to postpone, or a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business, or a motion to recommit the resolution is not in order. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution is agreed to or disagreed to is not in order.

(3) Immediately following the conclusion of the debate on a resolution described in subsection (a) and a single quorum call at the conclusion of the debate if requested in accordance with the rules of the appropriate House, the vote on final passage of the resolution shall occur.

(4) Appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the rules of the Senate or the House of Representatives, as the case may be, to the procedure relating to a resolution described in subsection (a) shall be decided without debate.

(e) Consideration by Other House. - (1) If, before the passage by one House of a resolution of that House described in subsection (a), that House received from the other House a resolution described in subsection (a), then the following procedures shall apply:

(A) The resolution of the other House shall not be referred to a committee and may not be considered in the House receiving it except in the case of final passage as provided in subparagraph (B)(ii).

(B) With respect to a resolution described in subsection (a) of the House receiving the resolution-

(i) the procedure in that House shall be the same as if no resolution had been received from the other House; but

(ii) the vote on final passage shall be on the resolution of the other House.

(2) Upon disposition of the resolution received from the other House, it shall no longer be in order to consider the resolution that originated in the receiving House.

(f) Rules of the Senate and House. - This section is enacted by Congress —

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, and as such it is deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in that House in the case of a resolution described in subsection (a), and it supersedes other rules only to the extent that it its inconsistent with such rules; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as relating to the procedure of that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

10 USC 2687 note.

SEC. 2909. RESTRICTION ON OTHER BASE CLOSURE AUTHORITY

(a) In General. - Except as provided in subsection (c), during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on December 31, 1995, this part shall be the exclusive authority for selecting for closure or realignment, or for carrying out any closure or realignment of, a military installation inside the United States.

(b) Restriction. - Except as provided in subsection (c), none of the funds available to the Department of Defense may be used, other than under this part, during the period specified in subsection (a) —

(1) to identify, through any transmittal to the Congress or through any other public announcement or notification, any military installation inside the United States as an installation to be closed or realigned or as an installation under consideration for closure or realignment; or

(2) to carry out any closure or realignment of a military installation inside the United States.

(c) Exception. - Nothing in this part affects the authority of the Secretary to carry out —

(1) closures and realignments under title II of Public Law 100-526; and

(2) closures and realignments to which section 2687 of title 10, United States Code, is not applicable, including closures and realignments carried out for reasons of national security or a military emergency referred to in subsection (c) of such section.

10 USC 2687 note.

SEC. 2910. DEFINITIONS

As used in this part:

(1) The term "Account" means the Department of Defense Base Closure Account 1990 established by section 2906(a)(1).

(2) The term "congressional defense committees" means the Committees on Armed Services and the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

(3) The term "Commission" means the Commission established by section 2902.

(4) The term "military installation" means a base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, including any leased facility.

"Such term does not include any facility used primarily for civil works, rivers and harbors projects, flood control, or other projects not under the primary jurisdiction or control of the Department of Defense.".

The amendment made by paragraph (4) shall take effect as of November 5, 1990, and shall apply as if it had been included in section 2910(4) of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 on that date.".

(5) The term "realignment" includes any action which both reduces and relocates functions and civilian personnel positions but does not include a reduction in force resulting from workload adjustments, reduced personnel or funding levels, or skill imbalances.

(6) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Defense.

(7) The term "United States" means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and any other commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.

SEC. 2911. CLARIFYING AMENDMENT

Section 2687(e)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended —

(1) by inserting "homeport facility for any ship," after "center,"; and

(2) by striking out "under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of a military department" and inserting in lieu thereof "under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, including any leased facility,".

PART B—Other Provisions Relating to Defense Base Closures and Realignments

10 USC 2687 note.

SEC. 2921. CLOSURE OF FOREIGN MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

(a) Sense of Congress. - It is the sense of the Congress that —

(1) the termination of military operations by the United States at military installations outside the United States should be accomplished at the discretion of the Secretary of Defense at the earliest opportunity;

(2) in providing for such termination, the Secretary of Defense should take steps to ensure that the United States receives, through direct payment or otherwise, consideration equal to the fair market value of the improvements made by the United States at facilities that will be released to host countries;

(3) the Secretary of Defense, acting through the military component commands or the sub-unified commands to the combatant commands, should be the lead official in negotiations relating to determining and receiving such consideration; and

(4) the determination of the fair market value of such improvements released to host countries in whole or in part by the United States should be handled on a facility-by-facility basis.

(b) Residual Value. - (1) For each installation outside the United States at which military operations were being carried out by the United States on October 1, 1990, the Secretary of Defense shall transmit, by no later than June 1, 1991, an estimate of the fair market value, as of January 1, 1991, of the improvements made by the United States at facilities at each such installation.

(2) For purposes of this section:

(A) The term "fair market value of the improvements" means the value of improvements determined by the Secretary on the basis of their highest use.

(B) The term "improvements" includes new construction of facilities and all additions, improvements, modifications, or renovations made to existing facilities or to real property, without regard to whether they were carried out with appropriated or nonappropriated funds.

(c) Establishment of Special Account. - (1) There is established on the books of the Treasury a special account to be known as the "Department of Defense Overseas Military Facility Investment Recovery Account". Any amounts paid to the United States, pursuant to any treaty, status of forces agreement, or other international agreement to which the United States is a party, for the residual value of real property or improvements to real property used by civilian or military personnel of the Department of Defense shall be deposited into such account.

(2) Money deposited in the Department of Defense Overseas Military Facility Investment Recovery Account shall be available to the Secretary of Defense for payment, as provided in appropriation Acts, of costs incurred by the Department of Defense in connection with facility maintenance and repair and environmental restoration at military installations in the United States. Funds in the Account shall remain available until expended.

SEC. 2922. MODIFICATION OF THE CONTENT OF BIANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON ALTERNATIVE UTILIZATION OF MILITARY FACILITIES

(a) Uses of Facilities. - Section 2819(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1989 (Public Law 100-456; 102 Stat. 2119; 10 USC 2391 note) is

amended —

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking out "minimum security facilities for nonviolent prisoners" and inserting in lieu thereof "Federal confinement or correctional facilities including shock incarceration facilities";

(2) by striking out "and" at the end of paragraph (3);

(3) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5); and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph (4):

"(4) identify those facilities, or parts of facilities, that could be effectively utilized or renovated to meet the needs of States and local jurisdictions for confinement or correctional facilities; and".

10 USC 2391 note.

(b) Effective Date. - The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect with respect to the first report required to be submitted under section 2819 the National Defense Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1989, after September 30, 1990.

SEC. 2923. FUNDING FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS SCHEDULED FOR CLOSURE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

(a) Authorization of Appropriations. - There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Defense Base Closure Account for fiscal year 1991, in addition to any other funds authorized to be appropriated to that account for that fiscal year, the sum of $100,000,000. Amounts appropriated to that account pursuant to the preceding sentence shall be available only for activities for the purpose of environmental restoration at military installations closed or realigned under title II of Public Law 100-526, as authorized under section 204(a)(3) of that title.

10 USC 2687 note.

(b) Exclusive Source of Funding. - (1) Section 207 of Public Law 100-526 is amended by adding at the end the following:

"**(b) Base Closure Account to be Exclusive Source of Funds for Environmental Restoration Projects.** - No funds appropriated to the Department of Defense may be used for purposes described in section 204(a)(3) except funds that have been authorized for and appropriated to the Account. The prohibition in the preceding sentence expires upon the termination of the authority of the Secretary to carry out a closure or realignment under this title.".

(2) The amendment made by paragraph (1) does not apply with respect to the availability of funds appropriated before the date of the enactment of this Act.

10 USC 2687 note.

(c) Task Force Report. - (1) No later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report containing the findings and recommendations of the task force established under paragraph (2) concerning —

(A) ways to improve interagency coordination, within existing laws, regulations, and administrative policies, of environmental response actions at military installations (or portions of installations) that are being closed, or are scheduled to be closed, pursuant to title II of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (Public Law 100-526); and

(B) ways to consolidate and streamline, within existing laws and regulations, the practices, policies, and administrative procedures of relevant Federal and State agencies with respect to such environmental response actions so as to enable those actions to be carried out more expeditiously.

(2) There is hereby established an environmental response task force to make the findings and recommendations, and to prepare the report, required by paragraph (1). The task force shall consist of the following (or their designees):

(A) The Secretary of Defense, who shall be chairman of the task force.

(B) The Attorney General.

(C) The Administrator of the General Services Administration.

(D) The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(E) The Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army.

(F) A representative of a State environmental protection agency, appointed by the head of the National Governors Association.

(G) A representative of a State Attorney general's office, appointed by the head of the National Association of Attorney Generals.

(H) A representative of a public-interest environmental organization, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

10 USC 2687 note.

SEC. 2924. COMMUNITY PREFERENCE CONSIDERATION IN CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

In any process of selecting any military installation inside the United States for closure or realignment, the Secretary of Defense shall take such steps as are necessary to assure that special consideration and emphasis is given to any official statement from a unit of general local government adjacent to or within a military installation requesting the closure or realignment of such installation.

SEC. 2925. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BASE CLOSURE COMMISSION

(a) Norton Air Force Base. - (1) Consistent with the recommendations of the Commission on Base Realignment and-Closure, the Secretary of the Air Force may not relocate, until after September 30, 1995, any of the functions that were being carried out at the ballistics missile office at Norton Air Force Base, California, on the date on which the Secretary of Defense transmitted a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives as described in section 202(a)(1) of Public Law 100-526.

(2) This subsection shall take effect as of the date on which the report referred to in subsection (a) was transmitted to such Committees.

(b) General Directive. - Consistent with the requirements of section 201 of Public Law 100-526, the Secretary of Defense shall direct each of the Secretaries of the military departments to take all actions necessary to carry out the recommendations of the Commission on Base Realignment and Closure and to take no action that is inconsistent with such recommendations.

10 USC 2687 note.

SEC. 2926. CONTRACTS FOR CERTAIN ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION ACTIVITIES

(a) Establishment of Model Program. - Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall establish a model program to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the base closure environmental restoration program.

(b) Administrator of Program. - The Secretary shall designate the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Environment as the Administrator of the model program referred to in subsection (a). The

Reports.

Deputy Assistant Secretary shall report to the Secretary of Defense through the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition.

(c) Applicability. - This section shall apply to environmental restoration activities at installations selected by the Secretary pursuant to the provisions of subsection (d)(1).

(d) Program Requirements. - In carrying out the model program, the Secretary of Defense shall:

(1) Designate for the model program two installations under his jurisdiction that have been designated for closure pursuant to the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (Public Law 100-526) and for which preliminary assessments, site inspections, and Environmental Impact Statements required by law or regulation have been completed. The Secretary

shall designate only those installations which have satisfied the requirements of section 204 of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (Public Law 100-526).

(2) Compile a prequalification list of prospective contractors for solicitation and negotiation in accordance with the procedures set forth in title IX of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act (Public Law 92-582; 40 USC 541 et seq., as amended). Such contractors shall satisfy all applicable statutory and regulatory requirements. In addition, the contractor selected for one of the two installations under this program shall indemnify the Federal Government against all liabilities, claims, penalties, costs, and damages caused by (A) the contractor's breach of any term or provision of the contract; and (B) any negligent or willful act or omission of the contractor, its employees, or its subcontractors in the performance of the contract.

(3) Within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, solicit proposals from qualified contractors for response action (as defined under section 101 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 USC 9601)) at the installations designated under paragraph (1). Such solicitations and proposals shall include the following:

(A) Proposals to perform response action. Such proposals shall include provisions for receiving the necessary authorizations or approvals of the response action by appropriate Federal, State, or local agencies.

(B) To the maximum extent possible, provisions offered by single prime contractors to perform all phases of the response action, using performance specifications supplied by the Secretary of Defense and including any safeguards the Secretary deems essential to avoid conflict of interest.

(4) Evaluate bids on the basis of price and other evaluation criteria.

(5) Subject to the availability of authorized and appropriated funds to the Department of Defense, make contract awards for response action within 120 days after the solicitation of proposals pursuant to paragraph (3) for the response action, or within 120 days after receipt of the necessary authorizations or approvals of the response action by appropriate Federal, State, or local agencies, whichever is later.

(e) Application of Section 120 of CERCLA. - Activities of the model program shall be carried out subject to, and in a manner consistent with, section 120 (relating to Federal facilities) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 USC 9620).

(f) Expedited Agreements. - The Secretary shall, with the concurrence of the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, assure compliance with all applicable Federal statutes and regulations and, in addition, take all reasonable and appropriate measures to expedite all necessary administrative decisions, agreements, and concurrences.

(g) Report. - The Secretary of Defense shall include a description of the progress made during the preceding fiscal year in implementing and accomplishing the goals of this section within the annual report to Congress required by section 2706 of title 10, United States Code.

(h) Applicability of Existing Law. - Nothing in this section affects or modifies, in any way, the obligations or liability of any person under other Federal or State law, including common law, with respect to the disposal or release of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants as defined under section 101 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 USC 9601).

APPENDIX B
FORCE STRUCTURE PLAN

This appendix is taken verbatim from *Department of Defense Base Closure and Realignment Report, March 1993.*

Background

Public Law 101-510 requires the Secretary of Defense to submit to the Congress and to the Commission a force structure plan for fiscal years 1994 through 1999. The Secretary submitted the plan to Congress and to the Commission on March 12, 1993.

The force structure plan which follows incorporates an assessment by the Secretary of the probable threats to the national security during the fiscal year 1994 through 1999 period, and takes into account the anticipated levels of funding for this period. The plan comprises three sections:

- The military threat assessment,
- The need for overseas basing, and
- The force structure, including the implementation plan.

The force structure plan is classified SECRET. What follows is the UNCLASSIFIED version of the plan.

Section I: Military Threat Assessment

The vital interests of the United States will be threatened by regional crises between historic antagonists, such as North and South Korea, India and Pakistan, and the Middle East/Persian Gulf states. Also, the collapse of political order as a result of ethnic enmities in areas such as Somalia and the former Yugoslavia will prompt international efforts to contain violence, halt the loss of life and the destruction of property, and re-establish civil society. The future world military situation will be characterized by regional actors with modern destructive weaponry, including chemical and biological weapons, modern ballistic missiles, and, in some cases, nuclear weapons. The acceleration of regional strife caused by frustrated ethnic and nationalistic aspirations will increase the pressure on the United States to contribute military forces to international peacekeeping/enforcement and humanitarian relief efforts.

The United States faces three types of conflict in the coming years: deliberate attacks on U.S. allies or vital interests; the escalation of regional conflicts that eventually threaten U.S. allies or vital interests; and conflicts that do not directly threaten vital interests, but whose costs in lives of innocents demand an international response in which the United States will play a leading role.

Across the Atlantic

The Balkans and parts of the former Soviet Union will be a source of major crises in the coming years, as political-ethnic-religious antagonism weaken fragile post-Cold War institutions. These countries may resort to arms to protect narrow political-ethnic interests or maximize their power vis-a-vis their rivals. The presence of vast stores of conventional weapons and ammunition greatly increases the potential for these local conflicts to spread. Meanwhile, European NATO allies will continue to grapple with shaping an evolving regional security framework capable of crisis management and conflict prevention, as well as responding to out-of-area contingencies. These countries will develop closer relations with the central East European countries of Poland, the Czech and Slovak Republics, and Hungary, but they will be reluctant to admit the republics of the former Soviet Union into a formal collective defense arrangement. Attempts by these former Soviet republics to transform into democratic states with market economies and stable national boundaries may prove too difficult or too costly and could result in a reassertion of authoritarianism, economic collapse, and civil war. Unsettled civil-military relations, unstable relations between Russia and Ukraine, and retention of significant numbers of nuclear weapons even after the

implementation of START II, the continuation of other strategic programs, and relatively indiscriminate arms sales will remain troubling aspects of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

In the Middle East, competition for political influence and natural resources (i.e., water and oil), along with weak economies, Islamic fundamentalism, and demographic pressures will contribute to deteriorating living standards and encourage social unrest. The requirement for the United States to maintain a major role in Persian Gulf security arrangements will not diminish for the foreseeable future.

The major threat of military aggression or subversion in the Persian Gulf region may well emanate from Iran. Iran will find its principal leverage in subversion and propaganda, and in threats and military posturing below the threshold that would precipitate U.S. intervention.

Iraq will continue to be a major concern for the region and the world. By the turn of the century, Iraq could pose a renewed regional threat depending on what sanctions remain in place and what success Iraq has in circumventing them. Iraq continues to constitute a residual threat to some Gulf states, particularly Kuwait. Its military capabilities to threaten other Gulf Arab states will grow. These states will nevertheless continue to depend largely on the U.S. deterrent to forestall a renewed Iraqi drive for regional dominance.

A prolonged stalemate in the Middle East peace process may lead to further violence and threats to U.S. allies and interests, perhaps accelerating the popularity of anti-Western and Islamic radical movements.

Across the Pacific

The security environment in most of Asia risks becoming unstable as nations reorient their defense policies to adapt to the end of the Cold War, the collapse of the Soviet empire, the breakup of the former Soviet Union, and the lessons of the Persian Gulf War. Political and economic pressures upon Communist or authoritarian regimes may lead to greater instability and violence. Virtually every nation will base its strategic calculations on the premise of a declining U.S. military presence. The lesser nations of Asia will become increasingly concerned about security in areas characterized by national rivalries.

Our most active regional security concern in Asia remains the military threat posed by North Korea to our treaty ally, the Republic of Korea. Our concerns are intensified by North Korea's efforts to develop weapons of mass destruction and delivery systems.

China's military modernization efforts of the last two decades will produce a smaller but more capable military with modern combat aircraft, including the Su-27/FLANKER. China will also have aerial refueling and airborne warning and control aircraft before the end of the decade. The Chinese Navy will have significantly improved air defense missile capabilities, antiship missiles, long-range cruise missiles (120 km range), and a new submarine-launched cruise missile. By the end of the decade China also will have improved its strategic nuclear forces.

Japan's major security concerns will focus primarily on the potential emergence of a reunified Korea armed with nuclear weapons, on the expanding Chinese naval threat, and on the possibility of a nationalistic Russia.

In South Asia, the principal threat to U.S. security will remain the potential of renewed conflict between India and Pakistan. While the conventional capabilities of both countries probably will be eroded by severe budget pressures, internal security obligations, and the loss of Superpower benefactors, India and Pakistan will still have nuclear-capable ballistic missiles.

The Rest of the World

This broad characterization covers regions not addressed above and is not intended to either diminish or denigrate the importance of U.S. interests, friends, and allies in areas beyond Europe and the Pacific.

In Latin America, democratic foundations remain unstable and the democratization process will remain vulnerable to a wide variety of influences and factors that could easily derail it. Virtually every country in the region will be victimized by drug-associated violence and crime.

Over the next few years, the capabilities of almost all of the militaries in the region will remain static or decline despite planned or ongoing measures to upgrade or modernize existing inventories or restructure. A single exception may be Chile, which may see some force structure improvements through the mid-1990s.

In Africa, chronic instability, insurgency, and civil war will continue throughout the continent. Two major kinds of security issues will dominate U.S. relations with the region: noncombatant evacuation and conflict resolution. Operations most likely to draw the U.S. military into the continent include disaster relief, humanitarian assistance, international peacekeeping, and logistic support for allied military operations. Further, conflict resolution efforts will test the growing reputation of the United States for negotiation and mediation.

Direct threats to U.S. allies or vital interests that would require a significant military response in the near future are those posed by North Korea, Iran, and Iraq. More numerous, however, are those regional conflicts that would quickly escalate to threaten vital U.S. interests in Southeastern Europe, Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America. These conflicts would not require military responses on the order of DESERT STORM, but they would pose unique demands on the ability of U.S. Armed Forces to maintain stability and provide the environment for political solutions. Finally, there will be a large number of contingencies in which the sheer magnitude of human suffering and moral outrage demands a U.S. response, probably in concert with the United Nations. The current number of international crises is unlikely to diminish before the end of this decade, as many regions of the world continue to suffer the ravages of failed economic programs and nationalistic violence.

Section II: Justification for Overseas Basing

As we reduce forward-presence forces globally, we nevertheless will continue to emphasize the fundamental roles of forward-presence forces essential to deterring aggression, fostering alliance relationships, bolstering regional stability, and protecting U.S. interests abroad. Forward-presence activities such as forward basing, rotational and periodic deployments, exercises and port visits, military-to-military contacts, security assistance, combatting terrorism, combatting narcotrafficking, and protecting American citizens in crisis areas will remain central to our stability and U.S. influence will be promoted through emerging forward-presence operations. These include roles for the military in the war on drugs and in providing humanitarian assistance.

Over the past 45 years, the day-to-day presence of U.S. forces in regions vital to U.S. national interest has been key to averting crises and preventing war. Our forces throughout the world show our commitment, lend credibility to our alliances, enhance regional stability, and provide crisis-response capability while promoting U.S. influence and access. Although the numbers of U.S. forces stationed overseas will be reduced, the credibility of our capability and intent to respond to crisis will continue to depend on judicious forward presence. Forward presence is also vital to the maintenance of the system of collective defense by which the United States works with its friends and allies to protect our security interests, while reducing the burdens of defense spending and unnecessary arms competition.

Atlantic Forces

U.S. interests in the Atlantic Regions, including Europe, the Mediterranean, the Middle East, Africa and Southwest Asia, require continuing commitment. There will be forces, forward stationed and rotational, with the capability for rapid reinforcement from within the Atlantic region and from the United States and the means to support deployment of larger forces when needed.

The end of the Cold War has significantly reduced the requirement to station U.S. forces in Europe. Yet, the security of the United States remains linked to that of Europe, and our continued support of the Atlantic Alliance is crucial. Our stake in long-term European security and stability, as well as enduring economic, cultural, and geopolitical interests require a continued commitment of U.S. military strength.

Our forward presence forces in Europe must be sized, designed, and postured to preserve an active and influential role in the Atlantic Alliance and in the future security framework on the continent. The remaining force of 1 Army Corps with 2 divisions and 3(+) Air Force Fighter Wing Equivalents (FWE) is a direct response to the uncertainty and instability that remains in this region. In addition, maritime forces committed to Europe will be one Carrier Battle Group (CVBG) and one Amphibious Ready Group (ARG/MEU(SOC)). These forward-deployed forces provide an explicit commitment to the security and stability of Europe, and pre-positioned equipment provides an infrastructure for CONUS-based forces should the need arise in Europe or elsewhere.

The U.S. response to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait was built on the foundation of previous U.S. presence in the region. Air, ground, and maritime deployments, coupled with pre-position, combined exercises, security assistance, and infrastructure, as well as European and regional enroute strategic airlift infrastructure, enhanced the crisis-response force buildup. Future presence in Southwest Asia will be defined by ongoing bilateral negotiations with the governments of the Gulf Cooperative Council. Our commitment will be reinforced by pre-positioned equipment, access agreements, bilateral planning, periodic deployments and exercises, visits by senior officials and security assistance.

Pacific Forces

U.S. interests in the Pacific, including Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean, require a continuing commitment. Because the forces of potential adversaries in the Pacific are different than the Atlantic, and due to the maritime character of the area, U.S. military forces in this vast region of major importance differ from those in the Atlantic arena. As Asia continues its economic and political development, U.S. forward presence will continue to serve as a stabilizing influence and a restraint to potential regional aggression and rearmament.

Forward presence forces will be principally maritime, with half of the projected carrier and amphibious force oriented toward this area including one CVBG, ARG, and Marine Expeditionary Force forward-based in this region. The improving military capability of South Korea has enabled our Army forces to be trimmed to less than a division. One Air Force FWE in South Korea and 1(+) FWE in Japan are to be forward-based in this region. In addition, presence in both Alaska and Hawaii will be maintained.

Elsewhere in the World

In the less-predictable yet increasingly important other regions of the globe, the United States seeks to preserve its access to foreign markets and resources, mediate the traumas of economic and social strife, deter regional aggressors, and promote the regional stability necessary for progress and prosperity. From Latin America to sub-Saharan Africa to the far-flung islands of the world's oceans, American military men and women contribute daily to the unsung tasks of nation-building, security assistance, and quiet diplomacy that protect and extend our political goodwill and access to foreign markets. Such access becomes increasingly critical in an era of reduced forward presence, when forces deploying from the United States are more than ever dependent on enroute and host-nation support to ensure timely response to distant crises. In the future, maintaining forward presence through combined planning and exercises, pre-positioning and service agreements, and combined warfighting doctrine and interoperability could spell the difference between success or failure in defending vital regional interests.

Contingency Forces

The U.S strategy for the come-as-you-are arena of spontaneous, often unpredictable crises requires fully trained, highly ready forces that are rapidly deliverable and initially self-sufficient. Therefore, such forces must be drawn primarily from the active force structure and tailored into highly effective joint task forces that capitalize on the unique capabilities of each Service and the special operations forces. In this regard, the CINC must have the opportunity to select from a broad spectrum of capabilities such as: airborne, air assault, light infantry, and

rapidly deliverable heavy forces from the Army; the entire range of fighter, fighter-bomber, and long range conventional bomber forces provided by the Air Force; carrier-based naval air power, the striking capability of surface combatants, and the covert capabilities of attack submarines from the Navy; the amphibious combat power of the Marine Corps, particularly when access ashore is contested, which includes on-station MEU(SOC) and Maritime Pre-positioning Ships; and the unique capabilities of the special operations forces. Additionally, certain reserve units must be maintained at high readiness to assist and augment responding active units. Reserve forces perform much of the lift and other vital missions from the outset of any contingency operation. In regions where no U.S. forward presence exists, these contingency forces are the tip of the spear, first into action, and followed as required by heavier forces and long-term sustainment.

Section III: The Force Structure and Implementation Plan

	FY 92	FY 95	FY 97
ARMY DIVISIONS			
Active	14	12	12
Reserve(Cadre)	10(0)	6(2)	6(2)
MARINE CORPS DIVISIONS			
Active	3	3	3
Reserve	1	1	1
AIRCRAFT CARRIERS	13	12	12
TRAINING CARRIER	1	1	1
CARRIER AIR WINGS			
Active	12	11	11
Reserve	2	2	2
BATTLE FORCE SHIPS	466	427	425
AIR FORCE FIGHTERS			
Active	1,248	1,098	1,098
Reserve	816	810	810
AIR FORCE BOMBERS	242	176	184

DoD Personnel
(End Strength in thousands)

	FY 92	FY 95	FY 97
ACTIVE DUTY			
Army	610	538	522
Navy	542	490	489
Marine Corps	185	170	159
Air Force	470	409	400
TOTAL	1,807	1,607	1,570
RESERVES	1,114	911	907
CIVILIANS	1,006	904	884

APPENDIX C
FINAL SELECTION CRITERIA

Military Value
(given priority consideration)

1. The current and future mission requirements and the impact on operational readiness of the Department of Defense's total force.

2. The availability and condition of land, facilities, and associated airspace at both the existing and potential receiving locations.

3. The ability to accommodate contingency, mobilization, and future total force requirements at both the existing and potential receiving locations.

4. The cost and manpower implications.

Return on Investment

5. The extent and timing of potential costs and savings, including the number of years, beginning with the date of completion of the closure or realignment, for the savings to exceed the costs.

Impacts

6. The economic impact on communities.

7. The ability of both the existing and potential receiving communities' infrastructure to support forces, missions and personnel.

8. The environmental impact.

APPENDIX D
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE'S CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Initial Entry Training/Branch School

Fort McClellan, AL

Commodity Oriented

Fort Monmouth, NJ
Vint Hill Farms, VA

Army Depots

Letterkenny Army Depot, PA
Tooele Army Depot, UT

Command/Control

Fort Belvoir, VA

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Shipyards

Charleston Naval Shipyard, SC
Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo, CA

Operational Air Stations

Marine Corps Air Station El Toro, CA
Naval Air Station Barbers Point, HI
Naval Air Station Cecil Field, FL
Naval Air Station, Midway Island

Training Air Stations

Naval Air Station Meridian, MS
Naval Air Station Memphis, TN

East Coast Naval Bases

Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, RI
Naval Station Charleston, SC
Naval Station Mobile, AL
Naval Station Staten Island, NY
Naval Submarine Base, New London, CT

West Coast Naval Bases

Naval Air Station Alameda, CA
Naval Station Treasure Island, San Francisco, CA

Training Centers

Naval Training Center Orlando, FL
Naval Training Center San Diego, CA

Navy Depots

Naval Aviation Depot Alameda, CA
Naval Aviation Depot Norfolk, VA
Naval Aviation Depot Pensacola, FL

Inventory Control

Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia, PA

Technical Centers (SPAWAR)

Naval Civil Engineering Laboratory, Port Hueneme, CA
Naval Air Technical Services Facility, Philadelphia, PA
Naval Air Warfare Center - Aircraft Division, Trenton, NJ
Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Center, Charleston, SC
Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Center, St. Inigoes, MD
Naval Electronic Security Systems Engineering Center, Washington, D.C.
Navy Radio Transmission Facility, Annapolis, MD
Navy Radio Transmission Facility, Driver, VA

Technical Centers (NAVSEA)

Naval Surface Warfare Center - Carderock, Annapolis Detachment, Annapolis, MD
Naval Surface Warfare Center - Dahlgren, White Oak Detachment, White Oak, MD
Naval Surface Warfare Center - Port Hueneme, Virginia Beach Detachment, Virginia Beach, VA

Naval Undersea Warfare Center - Norfolk Detachment, Norfolk, VA
Planning, Estimating, Repair and Alterations (CV), Bremerton, WA
Planning, Estimating, Repair and Alterations (Surface) Atlantic, Norfolk, VA
Planning, Estimating, Repair and Alterations (Surface) Atlantic (HQ), Philadelphia, PA
Planning, Estimating, Repair and Alterations (Surface) Pacific, San Francisco, CA
Sea Automated Data Systems Activity, Indian Head, MD
Submarine Maintenance, Engineering, Planning, and Procurement, Portsmouth, NH

Reserve Air Stations

Naval Air Facility Detroit, MI
Naval Air Station Dallas, TX
Naval Air Station Glenview, IL
Naval Air Station South Weymouth, MA

Supply Centers

Naval Supply Center Charleston, SC
Naval Supply Center Oakland, CA
Naval Supply Center Pensacola, FL

NCR Activities

Bureau of Navy Personnel, Arlington, VA (Including the Office of Military Manpower Management, Arlington, VA)
Naval Air Systems Command, Arlington, VA
Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Alexandria, VA
Naval Recruiting Command, Arlington, VA
Naval Sea Systems Command, Arlington, VA
Naval Supply Systems Command, Arlington, VA (Including DefensePrinting Office, Alexandria, VA and Food Systems Office, Arlington, VA)
Security Group Command, Security Group Station, and Security Group Detachment, Potomac, Washington, D.C.
Tactical Support Office, Arlington, VA

Other Bases

1st Marine Corps District, Garden City, NY
Department of Defense Family Housing Office, Niagara Falls, NY
Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Western Engineering Field Division, San Bruno, CA
Public Works Center San Francisco, CA

Reserve Activities

Naval Reserve Centers at:

Gadsden, AL
Montgomery, AL
Fayetteville, AK
Fort Smith, AK
Pacific Grove, CA
Macon, GA
Terre Haute, IN
Hutchinson, KN
Monroe, LA
New Bedford, MA
Pittsfield, MA
Joplin, MS
St. Joseph, MO
Great Falls, MT
Missoula, MT
Atlantic City, NJ
Perth Amboy, NJ
Jamestown, NY
Poughkeepsie, NY
Altoona, PA
Kingsport, TN
Memphis, TN
Ogden, UT
Staunton, VA
Parkersburg, WV

Naval Reserve Facilities at:

Alexandria, LA
Midland, TX

Navy/Marine Corps Reserve Centers at:

Fort Wayne, IN
Billings; MT
Abilene, TX

Readiness Command Regions at:

Olathe, KN (Region 18)
Scotia, NY (Region 2)
Ravenna, OH (Region 5)

Hospitals

Naval Hospital Charleston, SC
Naval Hospital Oakland, CA
Naval Hospital Orlando, FL

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

Large Aircraft

Griffiss Air Force Base, NY
K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base, MI
March Air Force Base, CA
McGuire Air Force Base, NJ

Small Aircraft

Homestead Air Force Base, FL

Air Force Reserve

O'Hare International Airport Air Force Reserve Station, Chicago, IL

Air Force Depots

Newark Air Force Base, OH

Defense Logistics Agency

Inventory Control Points

Defense Electronics Supply Center, Dayton, OH
Defense Industrial Supply Center, Philadelphia PA
Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia, PA

Service/Support Activities

Defense Logistics Agency Clothing Factory, Philadelphia, PA
Defense Logistics Service Center, Battle Creek, MI
Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service, Battle Creek, MI

Regional Headquarters

Defense Contract Management District Midatlantic, Philadelphia, PA
Defense Contract Management District Northcentral, Chicago, IL
Defense Contract Management District West, El Segundo, CA

Defense Distribution Depots

Defense Distribution Depot Charleston, SC
Defense Distribution Depot Letterkenny, PA
Defense Distribution Depot Oakland, CA
Defense Distribution Depot Pensacola, FL
Defense Distribution Depot Tooele, UT

Defense Information Systems Agency

Navy Data Processing Centers

Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia, PA
Bureau of Naval Personnel, Washington, DC
Enlisted Personnel Management Center, New Orleans, LA
Facilities Systems Office, Port Hueneme, CA
Fleet Industrial Support Center, San Diego, CA
Naval Air Station, Brunswick, MN
Naval Air Station, Key West, FL
Naval Air Station, Mayport, FL
Naval Air Station, Oceana, VA
Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, WA
Naval Air Warfare Center, Aircraft Division, Patuxent River, MD
Naval Air Warfare Center, Weapons Division, China Lake, CA
Naval Air Warfare Center, Weapons Division, Point Mugu, CA
Naval Command Control & Ocean Surveillance Center, San Diego, CA
Naval Computer & Telecommunications Area Master Station, Atlantic, Norfolk, VA
Naval Computer & Telecommunications Area Master Station, EASTPAC, Pearl Harbor, HI
Naval Computer & Telecommunications Station, San Diego, CA
Naval Computer & Telecommunications Station, New Orleans, LA
Naval Computer & Telecommunications Station, Pensacola, FL
Naval Computer & Telecommunications Station, Washington, DC
Navy Data Automation Facility, Corpus Christi, TX
Navy Recruiting Command, Arlington, VA
Navy Regional Data Automation Center, San Francisco, CA
Naval Supply Center, Charleston, SC
Naval Supply Center, Norfolk, VA
Naval Supply Center, Pearl Harbor, HI
Naval Supply Center, Puget Sound, WA
Trident Refit Facility, Bangor, WA
Trident Refit Facility, Kings Bay, GA

Marine Corps Data Processing Centers

Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, NC
Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, CA
Regional Automated Services Center, Camp Lejeune, NC
Regional Automated Services Center, Camp Pendleton, CA

Air Force Data Processing Centers

Air Force Military Personnel Center, Randolph AFB, TX
Computer Service Center, San Antonio, TX
Regional Processing Center, McClellan AFB, CA
7th Communications Group, Pentagon, Arlington, VA

Defense Logistics Agency Data Processing Centers

Information Processing Center, Battle Creek, MI
Information Processing Center, Ogden, UT
Information Processing Center, Philadelphia, PA
Information Processing Center, Richmond, VA

Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) Data Processing Centers

Defense Information Technology Service Organization, Columbus Annex Dayton, OH
Defense Information Technology Service Organization, Indianapolis Information Processing Center, IN
Defense Information Technology Service Organization, Kansas City Information Processing Center, MO

Changes to Previously Approved BRAC 88/91 Recommendations

Bergstrom Air Force Base, TX (704th Fighter Squadron and 924th Fighter Group redirected from Bergstrom AFB to Carswell AFB cantonment area)
Carswell Air Force Base, TX (Fabrication function of the 436th Training Squadron redirected from Dyess AFB to Luke AFB, maintenance training function redirected from Dyess AFB to Hill AFB)
Castle Air Force Base, CA (B-52 Combat Crew Training redirected from Fairchild AFB to Barksdale AFB and KC-135 Combat Crew Training from Fairchild AFB to Altus AFB)
Chanute Air Force Base, IL (Metals Technology and Aircraft Structural Maintenance training courses from Chanute AFB to Sheppard AFB redirected to NAS Memphis)
Hunters Point Annex to Naval Station Treasure Island, CA (Retain no facilities, dispose vice outlease all property)
Letterkenny Army Depot, PA (Systems Integration Management Activity - East remains at Letterkenny Army Depot, PA vice Rock Island, IL)
MacDill Air Force Base, FL (Airfield does not close. 482nd Fighter Wing (AFRES) is reassigned from Homestead AFB and operates the airfield. Joint Communications Support Element stays at MacDill AFB vice relocating to Charleston AFB)
Marine Corps Air Station Tustin, CA (Substitute Naval Air Station Miramar for Marine Corps Air Station 29 Palms as one receiver of Marine Corps Air Station Tustin's assets)
Mather Air Force Base, CA (940th Air Refueling Group redirectedfrom McClellan AFB to Beale AFB)
Naval Electronics Systems Engineering Center, San Diego, CA (Consolidate with Naval Electronics Systems Engineering Center, Vallejo, CA, into available Air Force space vice new construction)
Naval Mine Warfare Engineering Activity, Yorktown, VA (Realign to Panama City, FL vice Dam Neck, VA)
Naval Weapons Evaluation Facility, Albuquerque, NM (Retain as a tenant of the Air Force)
Presidio of San Francisco, CA (6th Army relocates to NASA Ames, CA vice Fort Carson, CO)
Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base, OH (Retain 121st Air Refueling Wing and the 160th Air Refueling Group in a cantonment area at Rickenbacker AGB instead of Wright- Patterson AFB. Rickenbacker AGB does not close)
Rock Island Arsenal, IL (AMCCOM remains at Rock Island, IL instead of moving to Redstone Arsenal, AL)

APPENDIX E
BASES ADDED BY THE COMMISSION FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Anniston Army Depot, AL
Red River Army Depot, TX
Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA
Army Information Processing Center Chambersburg, PA
Army Information Processing Center Huntsville, AL
Defense Distribution Depot Red River, TX
Defense Distribution Depot Anniston, AL
Fort Gillem, GA
Fort Lee, VA
Fort McPherson, GA
Fort Monroe, VA
Marcus Hook U.S. Army Reserve Center, PA
Presidio of Monterey & Annex, CA

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Defense Distribution Depot Albany, GA
Defense Distribution Depot Barstow, CA
Defense Distribution Depot Cherry Point, NC
Defense Distribution Depot Jacksonville, FL
Defense Distribution Depot Norfolk, VA
Defense Distribution Depot San Diego, CA
Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC
Marine Corps Air Station Tustin, CA
Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany, GA
Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, CA
Naval Air Facility Johnstown, PA
Naval Air Facility Martinsburg, WV
Naval Air Station Agana, Guam
Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, TX
Naval Air Station Memphis, TN
Naval Air Station Miramar, CA
Naval Air Station Oceana, VA
Naval Aviation Depot Cherry Point, NC
Naval Aviation Depot Jacksonville, FL
Naval Aviation Depot North Island, CA
Naval Electronics Systems Engineering Center Portsmouth, VA
Naval Hospital Beaufort, SC
Naval Hospital Corpus Christi, TX
Naval Hospital Great Lakes, IL
Naval Hospital Millington, TN
Naval Ordnance Station Louisville, KY
Naval/Marine Corps Reserve Center Lawrence, MA
Naval Reserve Center Chicopee, MA
Naval Reserve Center Quincy, MA
Naval Shipyard Norfolk, VA
Naval Shipyard Long Beach, CA
Naval Shipyard Portsmouth, ME/NH
Naval Station Everett, WA
Naval Station Ingleside, TX
Naval Station Pascagoula, MS
Naval Training Center Great Lakes, IL
Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach, CA
Ships Parts Control Center Mechanicsburg, PA

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

Plattsburgh Air Force Base, NY
Fairchild Air Force Base, WA
Grand Forks Air Force Base, ND
Tinker Air Force Base, OK
McClellan Air Force Base, CA
Kelly Air Force Base, TX
Warner-Robins Air Force Base, GA
Gentile Air Force Station, OH
Ogden Air Logistics Center Hill Air Force Base, UT
Defense Distribution Depot McClellan Air Force Base, CA
Defense Distribution Depot Oklahoma City, OK
Defense Distribution Depot San Antonio, TX
Defense Distribution Depot Warner-Robins, GA

Regional Processing Center
Kelly Air Force Base, TX
Regional Processing Center
Tinker Air Force Base, OK
Regional Processing Center
Warner-Robins Air Force Base, GA

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

Defense Contract Management District
Northeast, MA
Defense Construction Supply Center
Columbus, OH

DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY

Defense Information Technology Services
Organization Cleveland Information
Processing Center, OH
Defense Information Technology Services
Organization Columbus Information
Processing Center, OH
Defense Information Technology Services
Organization Denver Information
Processing Center, CO

APPENDIX F
HEARINGS HELD BY THE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. Hearings

March 15, 1993
Presentation of the Secretary's Recommendations
2118 Rayburn House Office Building

March 16, 1993
Policy and Methodology in the Secretary's Recommendations
2212 Rayburn House Office Building

March 22, 1993
Environmental Issues, Methodology, and Policy
334 Cannon House Office Building

March 29, 1993
Base Closure Account and Execution, Budget Impact and Public Policy
G50 Dirksen Senate Office Building

April 5, 1993
Strategic Defense/Chemical Issues, Military Family/Retiree Issues
1100 Longworth House Office Building

April 12, 1993
Economic Issues
1100 Longworth House Office Building

April 19, 1993
Presentation of GAO's Analysis of the Secretary's Recommendations and Selection Process for Closures and Realignments
G50 Dirksen Senate Office Building

May 21, 1993
Commission Deliberations/Vote on Additions to the Secretary's List for Further Consideration
1100 Longworth House Office Building

June 14-16, 1993
Congressional Testimony on Military Facility Closures and Realignments
216 Hart Senate Office Building

June 17-18, 1993
Commission Deliberations
325 Russell Senate Office Building
216 Hart Senate Office Building

June 23-27, 1993
Commission Final Deliberations
216 Hart Senate Office Building
2167 Rayburn House Office Building
G50 Dirksen Senate Office Building

Regional Hearings

April 20-21, 1993
Mid-Atlantic Regional Hearing
Gunston Arts Center

April 25-26, 1993
Oakland, CA Regional Hearing
Henry J. Kaiser Convention Center

April 27, 1993
San Diego, CA Regional Hearing
Holiday Inn on the Bay

May 1-2, 1993
Charleston, SC Regional Hearing
Gaillard Municipal Auditorium

May 3, 1993
Orlando, FL Regional Hearing
Orlando Expo Center

May 4, 1993
Birmingham, AL Regional Hearing
Boutwell Municipal Auditorium

May 9-10, 1993
Newark, NJ Regional Hearing
Symphony Hall

May 11, 1993
Boston, MA Regional Hearing
Gardner Auditorium

May 12, 1993
Detroit, MI Regional Hearing
McGregor Memorial Conference Center

June 1, 1993
Columbus, OH Regional Hearing
Whitehall Civic Center

June 2, 1993
Grand Forks, ND Regional Hearing
University of North Dakota

June 3, 1993
San Diego, CA Regional Hearing
Holiday Inn on the Bay

June 4, 1993
Spokane, WA Regional Hearing
City Council Chambers

June 6, 1993
Corpus Christi, TX Regional Hearing
Bayfront Plaza Convention Center

June 8-9, 1993
Atlanta, GA Regional Hearing
Russell Federal Building

June 11, 1993
Norfolk, VA Regional Hearing
Chrysler Hall

June 12, 1993
Boston, MA Regional Hearing
Gardner Auditorium

APPENDIX G
COMMISSIONER AND STAFF BASE VISITS

ARMY

Anniston Army Depot, AL
Corpus Christi Army Depot, TX
Letterkenny Army Depot, PA
Red River Army Depot, TX
Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA
Tooele Army Depot, UT
Fort Gillem, GA
Fort Huachuca, AZ
Fort Lee, VA
Fort Leonard Wood, MD
Fort McClellan, AL
Fort McPherson, GA
Fort Monroe, VA
Fort Monmouth, NJ
Vint Hill Farms, VA
Marcus Hook U.S. Army Reserve Center, PA
Presidio of Monterey Annex
Presidio of Monterey Annex/Fort Ord, CA
University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ

NAVY

Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia, PA
Hunters Point Annex to Naval Station Treasure Island, San Francisco, CA
Marine Corps Air–Ground Combat Center, 29 Palms, CA
Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC
Marine Corps Air Station El Toro, CA
Marine Corps Air Station Tustin, CA
Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany, GA
Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, CA
Naval Air Station Alameda, CA
Naval Air Station Cecil Field, FL
Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, TX
Naval Air Station Dallas, TX
Naval Air Station Glenview, IL
Naval Air Station Memphis, TN
Naval Air Station Meridian, MS
Naval Air Station Miramar, CA
Naval Air Station Oceana, VA
Naval Air Station South Weymouth, MA
Naval Air Facility Detroit, MI
Naval Air Facility Martinsburg, WV
Naval Air Warfare Center–Aircraft Division, Patuxent River, MD
Naval Air Warfare Center–Aircraft Division, Trenton, NJ
Naval Aviation Depot Alameda, CA
Naval Aviation Depot Cherry Point, NC
Naval Aviation Depot Jacksonville, FL
Naval Aviation Depot Norfolk, VA
Naval Aviation Depot North Island, CA
Naval Aviation Depot Pensacola, FL
Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, RI
Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Center Portsmouth, VA
Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Center St. Inigoes, MD
Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Center San Diego, CA
Naval Hospital Beaufort, SC
Naval Hospital Corpus Christi, TX
Naval Hospital Great Lakes, IL
Naval Hospital Millington, TN
Naval Hospital Oakland, CA
Naval Hospital Orlando, FL
Naval Post Graduate School, Monterey, CA
Navy Radio Transmission Facility, Annapolis, MD
Naval Shipyard Charleston, SC
Naval Shipyard Long Beach, CA
Naval Shipyard Mare Island, Vallejo, CA
Naval Shipyard Norfolk, VA
Naval Shipyard Portsmouth, ME/NH
Naval Station Charleston, SC
Naval Station Ingleside, TX
Naval Station Everett, WA
Naval Station Mayport, FL
Naval Station Mobile, AL
Naval Station Pascagoula, MS
Naval Station Treasure Island San Francisco, CA
Naval Station Staten Island, NY
Naval Submarine Base, New London, CT
Naval Supply Center Oakland, CA
Naval Supply Center Pensacola, FL
Naval Surface Warfare Center (Dahlgren) White Oak Detachment, White Oak, MD
Naval Surface Warfare Center–Carderock, Annapolis Detachment, Annapolis, MD
Naval Training Center Great Lakes, IL

Naval Training Center Orlando, FL
Naval Training Center San Diego, CA
Naval Undersea Warfare Center, Newport, RI
Naval Undersea Warfare Center, Norfolk Detachment, Norfolk, VA
Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach, CA
Planning, Engineering for Repair and Alterations (Surface) Pacific San Francisco, CA
Public Works Center San Francisco, CA
Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, WA
Ships Parts Control Center Mechanicsburg, PA
Submarine Base New London, CT
Submarine Base Kings Bay, GA

AIR FORCE

Carswell Air Force Base, TX
Fairchild Air Force Base, WA
Gentile Air Force Station, OH
Grand Forks Air Force Base, ND
Greater Rockford Airport, Rockford, IL
Griffiss Air Force Base, NY
Homestead Air Force Base, FL
Kelly Air Force Base, TX
K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base, MI
Plattsburgh Air Force Base, NY
MacDill Air Force Base, FL
March Air Force Base, CA
McClellan Air Force Base, CA
McGuire Air Force Base, NJ
Newark Air Force Base, OH
Ogden Air Logistics Center, Hill Air Force Base, UT
O'Hare International Airport Air Force Reserve Station, Chicago, IL
Tinker Air Force Base, OK
Travis Air Force Base, CA
Warner-Robins Air Force Base, GA
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

Defense Construction Supply Center Columbus, OH
Defense Contract Management District Northeast, Boston, MA
Defense Distribution Depot Albany, GA
Defense Distribution Depot Barstow, CA
Defense Distribution Depot Cherry Point, NC
Defense Distribution Depot Jacksonville, FL
Defense Distribution Depot Letterkenny, PA
Defense Distribution Depot McClellan Air Force Base, CA
Defense Distribution Depot Norfolk, VA
Defense Distribution Depot Oklahoma City, OK
Defense Distribution Depot Red River, TX
Defense Distribution Depot San Antonio, TX
Defense Distribution Depot San Diego, CA
Defense Distribution Depot Warner-Robins, GA
Defense Electronics Supply Center, Dayton, OH
Defense Industrial Supply Center, PA
Defense Logistics Service Center Battle Creek, MI
Defense Logistics Agency Clothing Factory Philadelphia, PA
Defense Personnel Support Center Philadelphia, PA
Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service Battle Creek, MI

DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY

Army Information Processing Center Chambersburg, PA
Computer Services Center, San Antonio, TX
Defense Information Technology Services Organization, Columbus Information Processing Center, OH
Defense Information Technology Services Organization, Cleveland Information Processing Center, OH
Regional Processing Center Kelly Air Force Base, TX
Regional Processing Center Tinker Air Force Base, OK
Regional Processing Center Warner-Robins Air Force Base, GA
Seventh Communications Group Pentagon, Washington, DC

APPENDIX H
COMMISSIONERS' BIOGRAPHIES

Jim Courter has been Chairman of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission since 1991. Prior to that, he represented the 12th district of New Jersey in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1979 until 1991. While in Congress, Congressman Courter chaired the House Military Reform Caucus and served on the following subcommittees of the House Armed Services Committee: Military Installations and Facilities, Procurement and Military Nuclear Systems, and Research and Development. In 1987, he was appointed to the joint select committee charged with investigating the diversion of funds to the Nicaraguan democratic opposition in the "Iran-Contra Affair." Chairman Courter is senior partner of the law firm he founded, Courter, Kobert, Laufer, Purcell, and Cohen, in Hackettstown, New Jersey.

Peter B. Bowman is Vice President for Quality Assurance for Gould, Inc., a diversified manufacturing company in Newburyport, Massachusetts. A career naval officer, Mr. Bowman attended the U.S. Naval Nuclear Power School and the Naval Submarine School. He served aboard three separate nuclear submarines and later at Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard. After tours at the Naval Sea Systems Command and Mare Island Naval Shipyard and 30 years service, he retired in 1990 as the Shipyard Commander at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard. Mr. Bowman was an instructor for the Center for Naval Analysis at the Naval Postgraduate School from 1990 through 1991.

Beverly B. Byron was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives representing the 6th District of Maryland from 1979 until January 1993. While in Congress, she served as Chairman of the Military Personnel and Compensation Subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee. In this capacity, Congresswoman Byron directed Congressional oversight for 42 percent of the U.S. defense budget and played a key role in overseeing the drawdown of U.S. forces overseas. She also served on the Research and Development Subcommittee. From 1983 until 1986, Mrs. Byron chaired the House Special Panel on Arms Control and Disarmament and served from 1980 until 1987 on the U.S. Air Force Academy Board of Visitors.

Rebecca G. Cox is Vice President for Government Affairs for Continental Airlines. Mrs. Cox formerly served as Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Public Liaison for President Ronald Reagan. Concurrently, she served as Chairman of the Interagency Committee for Women's Business Enterprise. Prior to her service in The White House, Mrs. Cox was Assistant Secretary for Government Affairs at the Department of Transportation. She had previously served at the Department of Transportation as Counselor to the Secretary. Mrs. Cox began her career in the U.S. Senate, where she was Chief of Staff to Senator Ted Stevens.

General Hansford T. Johnson, U.S. Air Force (Retired) served in the Air Force for 33 years and was Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Transportation Command and of the Air Mobility Command, leading these commands in Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm. During his career, he served in South Vietnam, commanded the 22nd Bombardment Wing, was Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations of the Strategic Air Command, Vice Commander-in-Chief of Pacific Air Forces, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Central Command and Director of the Joint Staff of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. General Johnson is now Chief of Staff of the United Services Automobile Association.

Harry C. McPherson, Jr., is a partner in the law firm of Verner, Liipfert, Bernhard, McPherson and Hand in Washington, D.C. He served as Deputy Under Secretary of the Army for International Affairs and later as Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs. He then served as Special Counsel to President Lyndon B. Johnson. Mr. McPherson served in the U.S. Air Force and was President of the Federal City Council. He was General Counsel for the John F. Kennedy Center for the

Performing Arts from 1977 until 1991 and is currently Vice Chairman of the U.S. International Trade and Cultural Center Commission.

Robert D. Stuart, Jr., was U.S. Ambassador to Norway from 1984 to 1989 after serving as President, Chief Executive Officer, and Chairman of The Quaker Oats Company. Ambassador Stuart is President of Conway Farms, a real estate development company. He is also a Director of the Atlantic Council, the Washington Center and the Center for Strategic and International Studies. Previously, he was President of the Council of American Ambassadors and Vice Chairman of the Illinois Commission on the Future of Public Service. He served in the U.S. Army in Europe during World War II. He also served as a Commissioner on the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission in 1991.

APPENDIX I
COMMISSION STAFF

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Senior Military Executive

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Director of Review and Analysis
Edward A. Brown III
Army Team Leader
S. Alexander Yellin
Navy Team Leader
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Air Force Team Leader
Robert Cook
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General Counsel
Mary Ann Hook
Deputy General Counsel
Thomas Houston
Director of Communications and Public Affairs
James P. Gallagher
Director of Congressional Affairs
Tobias G. Messitt
Executive Secretariat
James K. Phillips
Director of Information Services

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2 Detailee from the General Accounting Office
3 Detailee from the Department of Commerce
4 Detailee from the Environmental Protection Agency
5 Detailee from the Federal Aviation Administration

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