MCRD

1

DCN: 12046

MCRD San Diego Discussion
14 July 2005 0900

Name	Email	Phone #
LCDR KRISTINA NIELSEN	kristina.nielsen@navy.mil	703-602-6434
MIKE TILGHMAN	TilghmanMR.ctr@hqmc.usmc.mil	703-695-9102/9296
Craig Jensen	jensencd@hqmc.usmc.mil	703 692 1778
Paul Hubbell	HubbellPc@hqmc.usmc.mil	703 695-6825
STOVE WITTLE	WITTLESB@MARINES.USMC.MIL	703 784-9403
Col JW BEAZOR	jeffery.beazor@usmc.mil	2037843735
DENNIS BIDDICK	DENNIS.BIDDICK@NAVY.MIL	703-602-6500
Brian McDaniel	brian.mcdaniel@wso.whs.mil	703 699-2945
JOE N. BARRETT	JOE.barrett@WSO.WHS.MIL	703-699-2943

DCN: 12046

Officials fight to keep San Diego recruit depot

By Gidget Fuentes
TIMES STAFF WRITER

LOS ANGELES — The Marine Corps' recruit training base in San Diego, 120 miles to the south, is a favorite of Hollywood producers who often depict the historic depot on the silver screen.

But Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego, a 500-acre base where all prospective Marines from west of the Mississippi River are trained, could soon find itself on the chopping block if the Base Closure and Realignment Commission agrees to add it to the list of bases to close.

The San Diego recruit depot was spared the ax under the Pentagon's list of recommended closures and realignments.

But this spring, Commission Chairman Anthony Principi, on a visit to San Diego bases, publicly questioned why the recruit depot wasn't on the BRAC list. Principi's comments, which came after reports that Marine Corps leaders had weighed recommending closure of the recruit depot, fueled a storm from San Diego officials who had thought they had survived the original closure list.

Those officials pushed their point at a regional hearing here July 14, one of the last before the commission meets in Washington, D.C., to hear arguments on whether more bases should be closed.

Retired Marine Gen. Joseph Hoar, a former commander of U.S. Central Command, said expanding the Corps' other recruit depot, at Parris Island, S.C., is out of the question.

"The land is encumbered significantly by historically significant buildings and wetlands," Hoar, a member of the California Council on Base Support and Retention, told the five commissioners attending the hearing. The flat, low country of South Carolina, Hoar said, already limits live-fire rifle and weapons ranges and expanding that facility to accommodate extra battalions of recruits "cannot be done."

"This fact, alone, could create a fatal flaw" in the argument for consolidation, he added.

Hoar said that combining both recruit training centers into one depot would spawn a host of problems.

Bad weather and hurricanes could disrupt training and potentially delay the influx of new Marines into the operational forces. So, too, would a bout of infectious diseases, such as meningitis, which occasionally surface and can threaten large groups of young people in close quarters.

A single training facility, Hoar added, wouldn't be able to handle a surge in recruits.

Consolidating recruit training at Parris Island would cost $640 million or more, he said, noting that could take 100 years for the consolidation to pay for itself.

However, Principi didn't seem to be convinced.

The former Department of Veterans Affairs secretary wondered why the Marine Corps resists consolidating its recruit training, as the other military services have done. He also challenged the Corps' figures, noting that more than half of all recruits train at Parris Island. Principi questioned a statistic stating that the service puts 2,500 recruits through the San Diego depot each month, noting that service data shows some months see only about 600 come through the depot.

His questions drew Hoar's ire. The other services' basic-training consolidations aren't relevant, Hoar said, and he went into a short but pointed lecture about the uniqueness of the Marine Corps.

"The Marines are not like anybody else. We are different," Hoar replied, his comments spurring some loud applause and cheers from the crowd of about 180 gathered in a high school auditorium. Marines do "entry-level training that lasts twice as long as the other services."

If it were possible to combine the recruit depots, Hoar said, "I think we'd be happy to do it."

But "we are constrained by geography and safety," he added. "The issue is: You just can't do it all at Parris Island."

Beyond concerns about San Diego, the Pentagon's data collection and assessments of other installations drew fire at the hearing.

State Sen. Roy Ashburn, a Republican, noted that Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow rebuilt .50-caliber machine guns for the Army's 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment within 30 days before the unit's deployment from nearby Fort Irwin. That was far less than the three years offered by the Army's Anniston Army Depot, Ashburn said.

That quick work, said Patricia Morris, assistant to the Barstow city manager, came because the Marines' logistics bases provide the highest level of ground depot maintenance, handling big-ticket items such as armored vehicles, stripping them down and upgrading every piece, if needed, on site. Army depots, Morris noted, are "component" facilities that provide limited maintenance on site and ship out most items, which in turn causes delays and extra work and results in lower combat readiness.

Sending most of the maintenance work to eastern depots makes little sense, Morris said, noting that two-thirds of the Marine Corps' ground equipment is located at western bases and in the Pacific region.

Moving that function would be "disastrous," she told the panel. □

DUNCAN HUNTER
52D DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

CHAIRMAN
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

DCN: 12046

2265 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-0552
(202) 225-5672
FAX: (202) 225-0235

366 SOUTH PIERCE STREET
EL CAJON, CA 92020
(619) 579-3001

U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-0552

July 18, 2005

Honorable Anthony Principi
Chairman, Base Realignment &
Closure Committee
Arlington, VA 22202

Dear Secretary Principi:

I appreciate your taking the time to meet with me to discuss the very important issue of Marine Corps Recruit Depot (MCRD) San Diego. Per our discussion, I am providing you with additional information that I believe will show that MCRD should not be placed on the list for further consideration.

It is my understanding that the issue relating to the number of recruits graduating from each MCRD has been clarified and that San Diego does in fact train ½ of all Marine recruits. I am told that in responding to requests for information, MCRD San Diego misinterpreted the question, resulting in their providing inaccurate data. The information I am enclosing (Tab A) regarding student load numbers has been recertified for accuracy and provided to your staff. Understanding that graduation rates are lower than student loading numbers due to attrition, this information reflects the following:

Marine Corps Recruit Depot graduations

Year	San Diego	Parris Island
2000	16473 Male	14781 Male/2140 Female
2001	16344 Male	14508 Male/1867 Female
2002	15856 Male	15869 Male/2011 Female
2003	16648 Male	14990 Male/1937 Female
2004	15366 Male	15628 Male/2143 Female

Regarding the discrepancies between the 1995 COBRA run and the 2005 COBRA run consolidating the two MCRD's, there are a variety of factors that account for these differences. The two that I believe are most significant are that the Marines have already achieved personnel reductions and that the Marines have significantly changed the way they phase in their recruits.

As you can see from the attached table (Tab B), the 1995 COBRA run assumed that 1,100 billets could be eliminated. The 2005 COBRA run assumed only 107 billets could be eliminated as personnel efficiencies have been achieved at both recruit depots since 1995. In fact, Parris Island does not have excess personnel who can absorb the mission of training an additional 16,000 recruits each year.

Secondly, in FY96 the Marine Corps began to transition (Tab C) from level-loading accession of recruits to trimester accession of recruits and the 1995 COBRA run assumed level-loading of recruits. Level-loading of recruits significantly lowered military construction needs in 1995.

In the mid-90's the Marines began to study whether to move from level-loading to the phasing in of recruits. The results of these studies indicated that moving away from level loading would increase the quality of the recruits and reduce attrition. I am enclosing a chart (Tab D) that shows that moving away from level loading has aided in a 31% reduction in attrition rates.

Again, I appreciate the time you took to sit down and discuss this very important issue. I firmly believe the Marines have a sound and effective recruiting and training strategy and two recruit depots on each coast are necessary to support this strategy. Finally, I remained very concerned over the ability of the Marines to surge if these two recruit depots were consolidated.

With warm regards.

Sincerely,

Duncan Hunter
Member of Congress

DH/vm

DCN: 12046

SUBJ: CERTIFIED STUDENT POPULATION DATA (15 JUL 05)

RECRUIT SHIPPING SPLIT BETWEEN THE MCRDS						
	PARRIS ISLAND			SAN DIEGO		TOTAL
	TOTAL			TOTAL		
	MALE	FEMALE		MALE		
FY03	20096			18553		38649
	17656	2440				
	88%	12%				
FY04	19459			16997		36456

Department of the Navy
Infrastructure Analysis Team

Disposition of Billets/Positions

Scenario		OFF	ENL	CIV	STU	TOT
DON-0066	Eliminate	20	85	82		107
	Move	180			60	6,416
BRAC-95 Version (Close San Deigo)	Eliminate	120				1,160
	Move	120		193	6,016	6,329
BRAC-95 Version (Close PI)	Eliminate	140				1,442
	Move	180	40	1,110	4,722	5,978

Notes: Student numbers include recruits, DI School, Recruiter School, and MECEP Prep School.

Great personnel efficiencies realized over the last ten years at both Depots. Not as many billets available to eliminate. Parris Island lacks "extra" personnel to absorb mission; needs most of the existing personnel to maintain mission capable status.

DCN: 12046

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
3280 RUSSELL ROAD
QUANTICO, VIRGINIA 22134-5103

IN REPLY REFER TO:
1000
M&RA
APR 30 1999

From: Commandant of the Marine Corps
To: Commanding General, Marine Corps Recruiting Command
Director, Reserve Affairs Division
Director, Personnel Management Division
Director, Manpower Plans and Policy Division
Director, Personal and Family Readiness Division
Director, Manpower Management Information Systems Division

Subj: FY00/05 MARINE CORPS ACCESSION STRATEGY

Encl: (1) FY00/05 Accession Strategy; Active Duty Enlisted
(2) FY00/05 Accession Strategy; Active Duty Officers
(3) FY00/05 Accession Strategy; Reserves

1. Purpose. The FY00/05 Marine Corps Accession Strategy provides the vision and guidance to sustain the success and viability of Marine Corps recruiting efforts for the next six fiscal years. This plan establishes the definitive link between the mission of the recruiting service and the needs of the Marine Corps at large. This accession strategy is a dynamic road map used to support the Commandant's Planning Guidance, the Marine Corps Master Plan, and the Marine Corps Manpower System Operations Plan. It will be reviewed annually and updated as frequently as necessary.

2. Responsibility. The Combat Development System (CDS) prescribes the processes and functions that produce and sustain integrated capabilities for the Marine Corps. The Human Resource Development Process (HRDP) is one of those processes. The major organizations comprising the HRDP include M&RA, MCCDC, and MCRC. The Commandant of the Marine Corps has designated the DC/S M&RA as the single process owner for the HRDP.

3. Objective

a. Marine Corps Manpower provides trained and experienced Marines to the commanders to accomplish their mission. The Street-to-Fleet process is one of the major processes that provides Marines to the commanders. The Street-to-Fleet process is extremely dynamic, cuts across several organizations and requires extensive integration, coordination, and communication.

g. End strength. MCRC will access the required number of enlisted Marines to meet the Marine Corps authorized end strength. The total accession requirement is provided to MCRC in the annual Manpower Accession Plan (MEMO-01) for the current and next fiscal year (FY and FY+1). M&RA has increased or decreased MCRC's annual execution year accession requirement each year for the last several years. Therefore, future execution year changes should be anticipated. MCRC must remain flexible and adaptable to meet the challenges of execution year changes. M&RA will minimize the impacts of accession changes by providing MCRC with sufficient notice and situational awareness of enlisted retention behavior to enable MCRC to prepare estimates of supportability and react in a timely manner.

(1) Minority accessions. There is no goal or mission for assessing minorities into the Marine Corps. The Marine Corps goal is to obtain recruits from all segments of American society allowing the Marine Corps to maintain the highest standards of quality enlistments. This is achieved by targeting all markets and casting a wide net from which the best individuals can be brought into the Marine Corps.

(2) Female accessions. There is no goal or mission for accessing women into the Marine Corps. M&RA (MP) provides a female accession ceiling to MCRC every fiscal year in the annual Manpower Accession Plan (MEMO-01) consistent with our goal of five to six percent as presented to the Congress and prescribed by combat exclusion policies and the law. MCRC will adjust the phasing of female accessions to ensure that total number of active duty and reserve females shipped support the training capacity of the 4th Recruit Training Battalion.

h. Accession phasing

(1) General. The Marine Corps transitioned from level-load accession phasing to trimester accession phasing in FY96. The concept of level-load phasing required manpower planners to estimate a total fiscal year accession requirement, divide by 12 months, then apply a percent (or window) by month. For example, a total accession requirement of 36,000 with a level-load percentage of 20 percent resulted in a monthly floor of 2,400 and a monthly ceiling of 3,600. The concept of trimester phasing requires planners to estimate the total fiscal year requirement, then apply first trimester (Oct-Jan), second trimester (Feb-May), and third trimester (Jun-Sep) percentages to the total accession requirement. For example, a trimester phasing pattern of .32, .22, .46 applied against 36,000 total accessions requires 16,560 recruits to ship in the third trimester.

THE USMC MAINTAINS A YOUNG FORCE

- The Marine Corps inventory equates to 48% of the enlisted force in the bottom 3 pay grades, compared to Air Force 22%, Navy 27% and Army 28%.
- We have by far the largest officer to enlisted ratio of the Services; 1:8.5, compared to Air Force 1:4.1, Navy 1:6 and Army 1:5.2.
- Approximately 68% of the USMC enlisted force is in their first enlistment

REASON WHY USMC DOESN'T LEVEL LOAD BOOTCAMP

Trimester Phasing and Seasonality

The Marine Corps currently ships to recruit training about half of its Non-Prior Service Regular (NPSREG) accessions in the months of June, July, August, and September. The autumn and winter months characteristically have leaner shipping missions. This accession phasing assists recruiters in finding high quality recruits and helps keep MCRD attrition low. Accessions during this period also tend to perform better throughout the length of their first enlistment. Therefore, over the long term the large accession mission during June-September increases the quality of the Marine Corps.

- Directed by M&RA (MP), FY01 trimester phasing for shipping NPSREG recruits is executed at an optimal shipping rate of 30% in the first trimester (Oct, Nov, Dec, Jan), 21% in the second trimester (Feb, Mar, Apr, May) and 49% in the 3rd trimester (Jun, July, Aug, Sep). Currently, M&RA(MP) directs 31-21-48 phasing.

- This shipping profile provides the Marine Corps with high quality accessions, sustains a healthy Recruiting Command, and provides a feasible and supportable accessions strategy for the future.

- The summer after high school graduation is a logical time for recruits to enter the Marine Corps.

  - Recruiters have found it somewhat easier to recruit quality applicants for accession to boot camp during this time period.

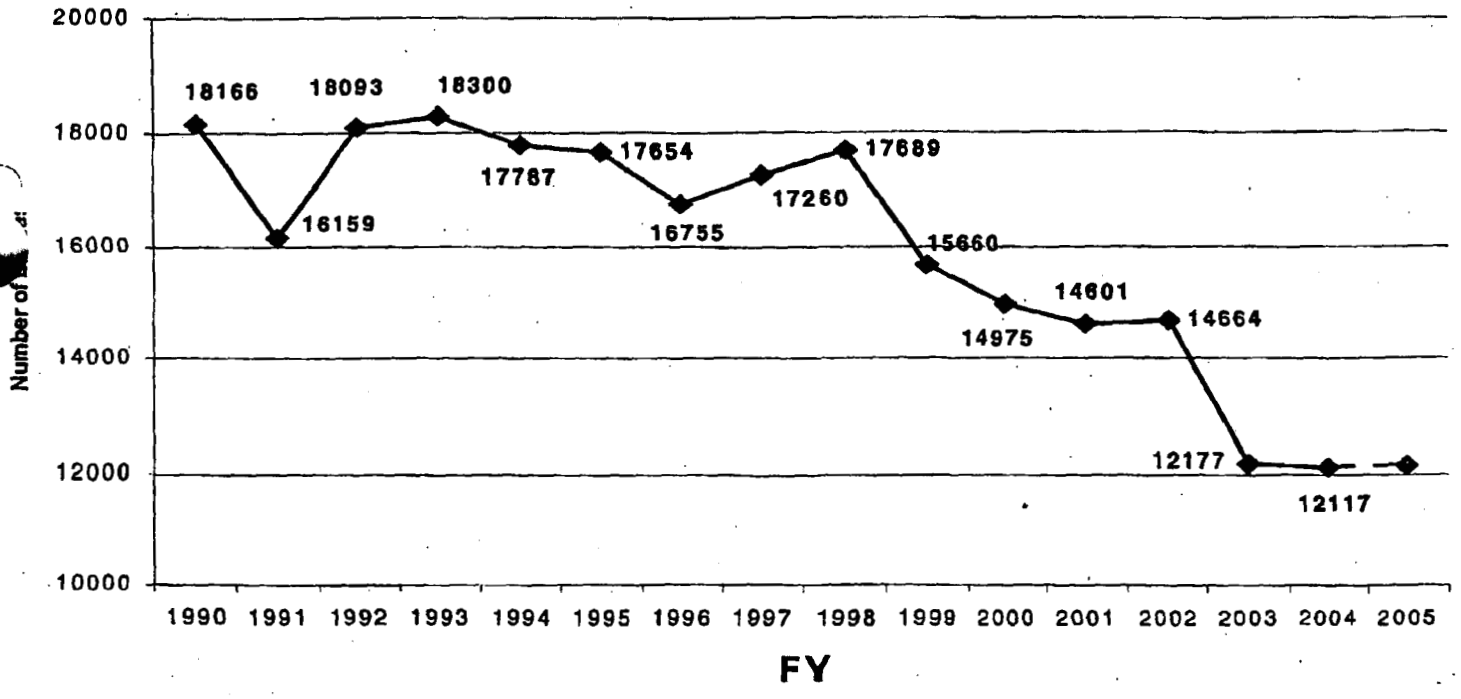
  - DoD research has shown that recruits accessed in the summer months have lower boot camp attrition. There are two reasons for this lower attrition: first, summer recruits are generally better quality and better prepared for boot camp than recruits that enter at other times during the year. Second, all quality types seem to have lower MCRD attrition in the summer months.

  - FY96-04 historical data has shown that Marine recruit quality is characteristically higher during from April through September, compared to the winter months, both in AFQT scores and high school graduates. Furthermore, this data shows that entry-level attrition is higher during the winter months than those who did not

complete recruit training during the summer months. Data compiled has shown that male reenlistment rates are consistently higher for those who shipped during the summer months, as well as there being a higher promotion rate to NCO.

- Slide below shows improvements in attrition statistics attributed to trimester phasing, which equals better recruits. Prior to implementation of 31-21-48 trimester phasing, attrition was fairly level. After implementation, attrition has been on the decline.

Historical Non-EAS Attrition



DCN: 12046

July 18, 2005

Honorable Anthony Principi
Chairman, Base Realignment &
Closure Committee
Arlington, VA

Dear Secretary Principi:

I appreciate your taking the time to meet with me to discuss the very important issue of Marine Corps Recruit Depot (MCRD) San Diego. Per our discussion I am providing you with additional information that I believe ~~will show~~ illustrate that MCRD should not be placed on the list for further consideration.

It is my understanding that the issue relating to the number of recruits graduating from each MCRD has been clarified and that San Diego does in fact train 50% of all Marine recruits. I am told that in responding to requests for information MCRD San Diego misinterpreted the ~~question and the data provided was not accurate~~. The information I am enclosing regarding student load numbers ~~is correct and~~ has been recertified and provided to your staff. Understanding that graduation rates are lower than student loading numbers due to attrition, this information ~~will~~ reflect the following:

Marine Corps Recruit Depot graduations

Year	San Diego	Parris Island
2000	16473 Male	14781 Male/2140 Female
2001	16344 Male	14508 Male/1867 Female
2002	15856 Male	15869 Male/2011 Female
2003	16648 Male	14990 Male/1937 Female
2004	15366 Male	15628 Male/2143 Female

Regarding the discrepancies between the 1995 COBRA run and the 2005 COBRA run consolidating the two MCRD's, there are a variety of factors that account for these differences. The two that I ~~feel~~ believe are ~~the~~ most significant are that the Marines have already achieved personnel reductions and that the Marines have significantly changed the way they train.

As you can see from the attached table, the 1995 COBRA run assumed that 1,100 billets could be eliminated. The 2005 COBRA run assumed only 107 billets for elimination as personnel efficiencies have been achieved at both recruit depots since 1995. In fact, Parris Island

DSN: 12046

TOTAL ENLISTED ACCESSIONS TO ACTIVE DUTY
Versus Service Goals
Updated for goal changes as of 4 Feb 05

1 2 3 4 5

50 of 43

FY	ARMY Objective	ARMY Actual	ARMY Percent	NAVY Objective	NAVY Actual	NAVY Percent	MARINE CORPS Objective	MARINE CORPS Actual	MARINE CORPS Percent	AIR FORCE Objective	AIR FORCE Actual	AIR FORCE Percent	DoD Objective	DoD Actual	DoD Percent
[redacted]	211,600	199,521	**94%**	85,350	88,182	**103%**	56,010	[redacted]	**89%**	75,032	75,461	**101%**	427,992	413,200	**97%**
[redacted]	204,600	209,107	**102%**	109,036	110,030	**101%**	59,660	[redacted]	**101%**	75,655	77,151	**102%**	448,951	456,523	**102%**
[redacted]	192,114	192,880	**100%**	101,587	102,080	**100%**	53,060	[redacted]	**100%**	73,277	73,994	**101%**	420,038	422,088	**100%**
[redacted]	241,600	238,110	**99%**	149,600	142,943	**96%**	64,799	[redacted]	**95%**	94,684	94,884	**100%**	550,683	537,567	**98%**
1978	137,000	134,428	**98%**	92,727	86,692	**93%**	40,984	41,003	**100%**	69,326	69,326	**100%**	340,037	331,449	**97%**
1979	166,859	142,156	**85%**	91,584	86,436	**94%**	42,871	41,804	**98%**	69,213	67,829	**98%**	370,527	338,225	**91%**
1980	172,800	173,228	**100%**	97,627	97,678	**100%**	43,684	44,281	**101%**	74,674	74,674	**100%**	388,785	389,861	**100%**
1981	136,800	137,916	**101%**	101,904	104,312	**102%**	42,584	43,010	**101%**	81,044	81,044	**100%**	362,332	366,282	**101%**
1982	125,100	130,198	**104%**	81,922	92,784	**113%**	40,558	40,141	**99%**	73,620	73,620	**100%**	321,200	336,743	**105%**
1983	144,500	145,287	**101%**	82,790	82,790	**100%**	37,690	39,057	**104%**	63,591	63,591	**100%**	328,571	330,725	**101%**
1984	141,757	142,266	**100%**	82,907	82,907	**100%**	38,665	42,205	**109%**	61,079	61,079	**100%**	324,408	328,457	**101%**
1985	125,300	125,443	**100%**	87,592	87,592	**100%**	36,536	36,620	**100%**	67,021	67,021	**100%**	316,449	316,676	**100%**
1986	135,250	135,530	**100%**	94,878	94,878	**100%**	36,682	36,763	**100%**	64,400	66,379	**103%**	331,210	333,550	**101%**
1987	132,000	133,016	**101%**	92,909	92,909	**100%**	34,713	34,872	**100%**	55,000	56,029	**102%**	314,622	316,826	**101%**
1988	115,000	115,386	**100%**	93,939	93,939	**100%**	35,911	35,965	**100%**	41,200	41,500	**101%**	286,050	286,790	**100%**
1989	119,875	120,535	**101%**	94,286	95,186	**101%**	34,130	34,424	**101%**	43,730	43,751	**100%**	292,021	293,896	**101%**
1990	87,000	89,620	**103%**	72,402	72,846	**101%**	33,521	33,600	**100%**	36,249	36,249	**100%**	229,172	232,315	**101%**
1991	78,241	78,241	**100%**	68,311	68,311	**100%**	30,015	30,059	**100%**	30,006	30,006	**100%**	206,573	206,617	**100%**
1992	75,000	77,583	**103%**	58,208	58,208	**100%**	31,851	31,852	**100%**	35,109	35,109	**100%**	200,168	202,752	**101%**
1993	76,900	77,563	**101%**	63,073	63,073	**100%**	34,802	34,776	**100%**	31,515	31,515	**100%**	206,290	206,927	**100%**
1994	68,000	68,039	**100%**	53,964	53,982	**100%**	32,056	32,056	**100%**	30,000	30,019	**100%**	184,020	184,096	**100%**
1995	62,929	62,929	**100%**	48,637	48,637	**100%**	32,346	33,217	**103%**	30,894	31,000	**100%**	174,806	175,783	**101%**
1996	73,400	73,418	**100%**	48,206	48,206	**100%**	33,173	33,496	**101%**	30,867	30,867	**100%**	185,646	185,987	**100%**
1997	82,000	82,088	**100%**	50,135	50,135	**100%**	34,512	34,548	**100%**	30,310	30,310	**100%**	196,957	197,081	**100%**
1998	72,550	71,733	**99%**	55,321	48,429	**88%**	34,244	34,285	**100%**	30,194	31,685	**105%**	192,309	186,132	**97%**
1999	74,500	68,209	**92%**	52,524	52,595	**100%**	33,668	33,703	**100%**	34,400	32,673	**95%**	195,092	187,180	**96%**
2000	80,000	80,113	**100%**	55,000	55,147	**100%**	32,417	32,440	**100%**	34,600	35,217	**102%**	202,017	202,917	**100%**
2001	75,800	75,855	**100%**	53,520	53,690	**100%**	31,404	31,429	**100%**	34,600	35,381	**102%**	195,324	196,355	**101%**
2002	79,500	79,585	**100%**	46,150	46,155	**100%**	32,593	32,767	**101%**	37,283	37,967	**102%**	195,526	196,474	**100%**
2003	73,800	74,132	**100%**	41,065	41,076	**100%**	32,501	32,530	**100%**	37,000	37,141	**100%**	184,366	184,879	**100%**
2004	77,000	77,586	**101%**	39,620	39,871	**101%**	30,608 *	30,618	**100%**	34,080	34,361	**101%**	181,308	182,436	**101%**
2005	80,000			38,500			33,052			18,900			170,452		
2006															

25,018
30,117
26,567
32,815

1974-2004 -- historical data
2005-2006 data -- recruiting objectives (subject to change)
* 1977 data include FYTQ (transition quarter for FY).

ODUSD(MPP)/AP

DCN: 12046

Barrett, Joe, CIV, WSO-BRAC

From: Hanna, James, CIV, WSO-BRAC
Sent: Monday, July 18, 2005 1:31 PM
To: Kelly, Richard L., LTGEN USMC
Cc: 'Davis.Anne@hq.navy.mil'; Hubbell SES Paul C; Biddick, Dennis CIV; Nyland Gen William L; Weirick GS-15 Kim G; Barrett, Joe, CIV, WSO-BRAC
Subject: Re:

Sir, absolutely. Don't know that level lpoading is an issue in that I've discussed with my analyst the reality of annual recruit training profiles and the summer "surge". I'll be on the hill all afternoon but Paul can call Joe directly.
VR, Jim

-----Original Message-----
From: Kelly LtGen Richard L <KellyRL@hqmc.usmc.mil>
To: Hanna, James, CIV, WSO-BRAC <James.Hanna@wso.whs.mil>
CC: Davis Anne (E-mail) <Davis.Anne@hq.navy.mil>; Hubbell SES Paul C <HubbellPC@hqmc.usmc.mil>; Biddick Dennis <dennis.biddick@navy.mil>; Nyland Gen William L <NylandWL@hqmc.usmc.mil>; Weirick GS-15 Kim G <WeirickKG@hqmc.usmc.mil>
Sent: Mon Jul 18 13:12:06 2005
Subject:

Mr. Hanna,

I would like to have my team re-engage with your staff, through Anne Davis' office, before the hearing tomorrow, so that the Commission has the best data and analysis at this point in the process.

We can explain the difference between the 1995 BRAC and the 2005 BRAC data and costs. The Assistant Commandant touched on it this morning, in response to Mr. Principi's question.

The recertified data was sent your office Friday night which should help clarify the prevailing but erroneous view that we train 2/3 east coast and 1/3 west coast.

I understand your analysts believe that level loading is the optimum way for the Marine Corps to train recruits and to facilitize. We deliberately do not level load and made a corporate decision in 1996 to mange both accessions and recruit training by trimester. This peaks during the third trimester (June through September), which is reflected in our cost data. The reason we do this is for quality and ultimately combat effectiveness. This quality shows up in several ways, to include reduced recruit training attrition, reduced 1st term non-EAS attrition, propensity to be promoted to NCO, etc. I ask that you make the Commission aware of our rationale for doing this, as we believe it is closely correlated to retention, performance, and readiness. We are committed to this proven approach to recruit, train, and deliver new Marines to our operating forces.

We look forward to working with you and your team. I will call you later today.

Thank you, Rick Kelly

DCN: 12046

"Excellence in Logistics Supporting Excellence in War Fighting"

Richard L. Kelly
LtGen, US Marine Corps
Deputy Commandant, Installations and Logistics
703 695-8572

RESPONSES TO SPECIFIC ISSUES

1. Marine Corps Recruit Depot (MCRD) San Diego, CA

Commission issue: Why was Marine Corps Recruit Depot (MCRD) San Diego, CA, not closed and consolidated with Marine Corps recruit training at MCRD Parris Island, SC?

Response:
KEY POINTS:

- Geo-centric recruiting/shipping/recruit training command and control would be compromised.
- Replication of facilities would require in excess of 100 years to payback.
- Recruit pipeline requirements cannot sustain a single point of failure.

DISCUSSION:
The consolidation of Marine Corps recruit training at a single site was evaluated but not recommended. After extensive analysis, the Department of the Navy (DON) concluded that single-siting recruit training would degrade recruit training command and control, limit surge capability, and require fiscally burdensome duplication of already-existing mission and modern facilities. Also, because significant reductions in overhead have already occurred outside of the BRAC process, single-siting recruit training would not produce significant billet eliminations.

DON analysis of Marine Corps recruit training went through several stages and included a thorough review of the available certified data along with consideration of input from Marine Corps leadership. The review of capacity data showed that, when allowing for surge, there is virtually no excess capacity in Marine Corps recruit training. The scenario to close MCRD San Diego and consolidate at MCRD Parris Island (DON-0066) was developed based on data that showed the availability of buildable acres at MCRD Parris Island. (See DAG Report of Deliberations of 27 Sep 2004).

During scenario analysis, the DON considered input from Marine Corps leadership, who identified a number of issues of concern with the proposed Parris Island consolidation, including creating the risk of a single point of failure and limiting the ability to handle unexpected surge requirements, or even normal requirements in the event of future growth in end-strength. These factors would have an adverse effect on an organization that is heavily committed to sourcing three Marine Expeditionary Forces worldwide and waging the Global War on Terrorism. The Marine Corps has aligned its recruiting/shipping/recruit training mission geographically under the command of each of the Recruit Depot Commanding Generals. This unity of command and control allows for the necessary detailed demographic knowledge to effectively recruit, and for the geographic proximity for recruit and follow-on training to efficiently ship new Marines

on that coast. This synergy has supported the Marine Corps' historic success in meeting recruiting mission, and becomes increasingly vital in an era of increasingly competitive recruiting and accelerated operational deployments during the Global War on Terrorism. Restructuring of this command and control relationship could be required if recruit training were single sited at Parris Island. Single-siting the training function would cause a significant increase in the span of control for the Eastern Recruiting Region commander, and likely necessitate organizational changes with increased staffing requirements. The Marine Corps also depends heavily on a sustained pipeline of trained recruits. As a predominantly single enlistment force, any disruption in the recruiting/training continuum would disrupt the pipeline to provide new Marines to the operating forces. Short perturbations can be handled because of the two recruit depot operating construct. Significant concerns were raised with the consideration of single siting, especially in a hurricane prone region. (See DAG Report of Deliberations of 18 Oct 04 and 26 Oct 04, IEG Report of Deliberations of 4 Nov 04).

The COBRA analysis of the MCRD San Diego closure shows one-time costs of $570.1M and steady state savings of $14.2M, resulting in a Payback exceeding 100 years. This result was compared to the analysis of this scenario conducted during BRAC 1995. MILCON costs were considerably lower, and the anticipated number of eliminated personnel was significantly higher in BRAC 1995 than for scenario DON-0066. During the course of the past ten years, the Marine Corps has eliminated excess capacity and implemented initiatives to consolidate MCRD-related billets. For that reason, few billets are eliminated (with their associated cost savings) and the great majority of MCRD San Diego billets will need to be relocated to MCRD Parris Island in order to perform the recruit training function. In addition, a complete set of new recruit training facilities would have to be constructed there to accommodate the three additional Recruit Training Battalions in facilities built to hurricane-proof standards. Additional MILCON is required for non-recruit training activities located at MCRD San Diego that would have to be relocated elsewhere. MCRD consolidation on one coast will also increase recruiting related travel costs.

Based upon the cost analysis and concerns about negative impacts on the recruiting/training missions, the DON Infrastructure Evaluation Group decided not to forward DON-0066 for consideration as a candidate recommendation (See IEG Report of Deliberations of 27 Jan 05).

2. Naval Shipyard Pearl Harbor, HI

Commission issue: Why was the Naval Shipyard Pearl Harbor, HI, not closed and the ship depot repair function realigned to Naval Shipyard Norfolk, VA; Naval Shipyard Portsmouth, ME; and Naval Shipyard Puget Sound, WA?

Response:
KEY POINTS:

- Industrial JCSG found excess capacity sufficient to justify closure of one shipyard.
- Military judgment favors retention of Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard because of its strategic location and multi-platform capabilities.

DISCUSSION:
As noted in the minutes and report of the Industrial Joint Cross-Service Group, all four naval shipyards were analyzed to determine if there was sufficient capacity for any three of the shipyards to absorb the workload of the fourth based on the 20-year Force Structure Plan. That evaluation revealed that there is sufficient excess capacity to realign the workload of either Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard or Portsmouth Naval Shipyard. The Industrial JCSG then reviewed military value and COBRA data to determine which closure was the preferred alternative.

The quantitative military value scores for Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard and Portsmouth Naval Shipyard were very close. Shipyard total cost and proximity to ship homeports were evaluated as part of the quantitative military value analysis. The total cost attribute favored Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, while the homeport proximity favored Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard. The Industrial JCSG also evaluated the differences in drydock and workload capabilities between the two shipyards.

The COBRA analysis indicated that realigning the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard depot function would produce greater net present value savings than realigning the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard depot function. However, the net present value savings associated with the DON fenceline closure of Portsmouth Naval Shipyard produces savings about the same as realigning the depot function at Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard.

Although the quantitative military value score for Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard was slightly lower than that of Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, it was the military judgment of the Industrial JCSG that Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard's critical geographical location, adjacent to a significant portion of the Fleet and forward positioned in the central Pacific, combined with its capability to dock a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, provided a higher overall military value to the Department. This judgment is supported by the DON, as indicated by its submission of the closure recommendation. Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard is strategically located to support DoD's current and future mission capabilities in the Pacific. Loss of this critical asset will have an adverse impact on operational warfighting

capability, training and readiness. Additionally the Combatant Commander expressed operational concerns with a closure of the Pearl Harbor Shipyard in that it would result in reduced theater presence as a result of the associated increased transit times, a loss of emergent CVN drydock capability (the only option west of Washington state) and a general concern with the loss of availability of "logistics, supply and operational support services throughout the Pacific." Finally, the Navy was concerned with the personnel retention implications that would result from a closure of Pearl Harbor in that it would result in a significant increase in dockings being conducted out of homeport.

3. Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME

Commission issue: What considerations were given to a complete closure of Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME, and what were the driving factors in deciding the realignment?

Response:
KEY POINTS:

- Realignment verses closure was extensively debated within DON, and DON ultimately recommended closure.
- The IEC modified closure to realignment because of a desire to retain strategic presence in the Northeast U.S. and for a surge capability.

DISCUSSION:
The Department of the Navy did develop and analyze a scenario to close NAS Brunswick. When combined with other aviation recommendations, the closure of NAS Brunswick would have reduced the excess capacity for the Aviation Operations function from 19 percent to 8 percent. Such a recommendation not only allowed consolidation of Maritime Patrol Operations on the East Coast with attendant increased maintenance and training efficiencies, but it also produced significant steady-state savings of $94.6M and a 20-year net present value of $843.2M.

During the review of scenario analysis the Commander, Fleet Forces Command (CFFC), expressed concerns that closing NAS Brunswick could result in diminished strategic flexibility, as well as impact future basing flexibility. (See DAG Reports of Deliberations of 6 Dec 04, 11 Jan 05, 17 Jan 05, and 24 Jan 05). These concerns led to review of the availability of possible detachment sites for Maritime Patrol operations and analysis of additional alternatives to closure so the leadership had full visibility of the various trade-offs in making their decisions. (See IEG Report of Deliberations of 27 Jan 05 and 17 Feb 05, DAG Reports of Deliberations of 8 Feb 05, and 15 Feb 05). After reviewing the additional analyses, the Department of the Navy decided to forward the closure scenario to the Infrastructure Executive Council as a candidate recommendation because of the significant savings associated with the closure, combined with the options available to address operational concerns.

When the candidate recommendations were reviewed in final deliberations, the IEC determined that NAS Brunswick should be realigned instead of closed to retain an active presence in New England for homeland defense and surge capability. (See IEC Minutes of 2 May 05 and 4 May 05). This decision is consistent with the concerns expressed by the Fleet in that it provides strategic flexibility by maintaining an ability to rapidly position aircraft in the Northeast should an increased threat materialize.

4. Navy Broadway Complex, San Diego, CA

Commission issue: Why was the Navy Broadway Complex, San Diego, CA, not considered for closure and realignment of existing functions to Naval Station San Diego, CA?

Response:
KEY POINTS:

- All activities/functions located at the Broadway Complex were evaluated by either Department of the Navy or one of the Joint Cross-Service Groups.
- DON BRAC analysis did not develop a recommendation to close Broadway Complex because none of the activities on this property were recommended for relocation.

DISCUSSION:
The Broadway Complex in San Diego is property owned by the Navy and located on slightly less than 15 acres of contiguous property in downtown San Diego with 857K square feet (SF) in three separate buildings. It houses several commands; the two largest commands are Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (FISC) San Diego and Commander, Navy Region Southwest. All of the functions located on this property were reviewed by either DON or one of the Joint Cross-Service Groups (JCSGs). The BRAC analyses performed by DON and the appropriate JCSGs, including capacity and military value analysis, did not identify any scenarios to realign activities from the Broadway Complex.

Within the DON BRAC process, a fenceline (a distinct parcel of land that supported one or more functional activities undergoing BRAC analysis) was not considered for closure unless sufficient assets were proposed to be removed so as to effectively eliminate all missions aboard the fenceline. Since no mission activities were recommended to be relocated, DON did not issue a recommendation to close this fenceline.

Although DON recognizes the AT/FP concerns and the potential for increased development of the Broadway Complex parcel, scarcity of available DON owned waterfront property in the San Diego area suggests determination of the disposition of the Broadway complex is better addressed through ongoing negotiations between the City of San Diego, local developers and the DON outside the BRAC process.

5. Realignment of Naval Master Jet Base

5a. Commission issue: What consideration was given to the realignment of the Master Jet Base (MJB) located at NAS Oceana, VA, to Moody AFB, GA?

5a. Response:
KEY POINTS:

- Navy examined several alternatives for an east coast MJB, including Moody AFB.
- While Moody is a feasible alternative to Oceana, it has a number of factors that make it less desirable than retaining Oceana, including significant one-time MILCON costs.
- While Oceana is the most suitable option of all east coast TACAIR bases considered, encroachment at Oceana presents significant challenges to long-term operational requirements.
- The best basing alternative for East Coast tactical aviation would be to build a new 21st century Master Jet Base, but such action would occur outside the BRAC window.

DISCUSSION:
The Navy has given extensive consideration to the possible realignment of the Oceana MJB out of concern over likely long-term encroachment issues. Our assessment included Moody AFB as well as a range of other feasible Defense Department air facilities. In the case of realignment to Moody AFB, while it was considered a feasible alternative, it would incur significant one-time costs (almost $500 million) and result in a long payback period (14 years). We concluded the best long-term basing alternative for East Coast Navy tactical aviation would be to build a new 21st century naval air station able to accommodate legacy and planned high performance aircraft, but such action would optimally occur outside the BRAC window.

Selecting a location and building from the ground up is by far the preferred choice as it gives us the most flexibility to ensure we accommodate future capabilities, while allowing for sufficient "buffers" to preclude potential encroachment issues. This approach, if pursued, would allow for a truly modern air station, with commensurate energy, environmental and community consideration designed into the facility from the very beginning. By contrast, relocating to Moody (built in 1940) or another existing installation within the timeframe of this BRAC would require extensive infrastructure upgrades, take significant time and resources, and still would not attain the operational or quality of life standards expected of this century.

5b. Commission issue: Was movement of the assets assigned to Moody AFB, GA to Cannon AFB, NM, considered and if so, what were the driving considerations not to do so?

5b. Response:
KEY POINTS:

- Need for Battlefield Airmen Training works at Moody AFB
- Cannon AFB has no significant joint training opportunities within operational proximity
- Cannon AFB Military Capacity Index (MCI) was lower than Moody AFB

DISCUSSION:
Early in the process the Education and Training Joint Cross-Service Group (JCSG) and the Air Force analyzed scenarios to realign Moody AFB. The JCSG scenario distributed the Moody training aircraft to other Air Education and Training Command (AETC) bases. The Air Force scenario distributed the Special Operations Forces/Combat Search and Rescue (SOF/CSAR) aircraft to Davis Monthan AFB, AZ. Transferring the SOF/CSAR aircraft from Moody to Cannon was not considered because Cannon's SAF/CSAR MCI was lower than Moody.

During the BRAC process, the Air Force identified an emerging need for a Battlefield Airmen Training Campus for the Expeditionary Combat Support (ECS) family of specialties such as Combat Rescue, Combat Control, Terminal Attack Control and Special Operations Weather. Moody was identified as a potential site for this purpose. Of all Air Force bases, Moody had the right infrastructure/range complex and proximity to other areas such as the Gulf Range Complex at Eglin and Tyndall. The Air Force decided to leave the CSAR aircraft at Moody and place A-10 aircraft there also (Moody scored 8 points higher than Davis-Monthan for SOF/CSAR). Also, as a part of the BRAC process, the Army proposed the realignment of the Armor Center/School to Fort Benning, GA and the 7th Special Forces Group to Eglin (to be in close proximity with the Air Force Special Operations Command). Therefore, the establishment of a Battlefield Airmen Training Campus at Moody can provide a center of excellence for airmen in expeditionary combat support fields and also provide Air Force and joint training opportunities within operational proximity of Moody AFB. A-10/CSAR aircraft collocated at Moody AFB will provide an east coast CSAR training efficiency similar to Davis-Monthan AFB. Moody AFB is rated 11 of 154 in the SOF/CSAR MCI and is also in the top ten of all installations in 4 of the other 7 MCIs. It remains one of the Air Force's most valuable installations.

Cannon AFB has no significant joint training opportunities within operational proximity to the base, and for the A-10 aircraft, that is mandatory. Cannon AFB did not rank well within the SOF/CSAR MCI and therefore, the Air Force did not consider Cannon AFB to beddown the active duty A-10 mission.

6. Galena Airport Forward Operating Location (FOL), AK

Commission issue: Was any consideration given to merging the missions of Galena FOL, AK, and Eielson AFB, AK? Why does the United States need to maintain two FOLs in Alaska, given the current national security environment and 20-year threat assessment?

Response:
KEY POINTS:

- Air Force BRAC analysis did not develop a scenario.
- No force structure to move.

DISCUSSION:
The Air Force did not consider moving the operational support mission from Galena Airport to Eielson AFB, which is over 300 miles from Galena. Consistent with the requirement to consider the impact on homeland defense, the Air Force Base Closure Executive Group (BCEG) left Galena open primarily because of its operational role and because it had no day-to-day force structure assigned. Initial BRAC inputs made by the Combatant Commander through the Joint Staff did not include Galena or other FOLs to be considered for closure. However, based on the Commission's July 1, 2005 letter, the Joint Staff contacted the Combatant Commands for their comments concerning the potential operational impact if the Galena FOL is closed and closing the Galena, AK, FOL and moving its missions to Eielson, AFB, AK will not create unacceptable risk to North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD)/U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) mission accomplishment.

7. Pope Air Force Base, NC

7a. Commission issue: What considerations drove the recommendation to realign, rather than close Pope AFB, NC under Fort Bragg, NC?

7a. Response:
KEY POINTS:

- Supports Army plan for relocation of FORSCOM.
- Maintains airfield capability for Army presence and Air Force force structure.
- Allows efficient consolidation of installation management functions.

DISCUSSION:
The Air Force recommendation to realign, rather than close Pope AFB, was made to support the Army recommendation to relocate U.S. Army Forces Command and U.S. Army Reserve Command and allows for closure of Fort McPherson, GA and Atlanta leased space. All Air Force property and facilities will be administratively transferred to the Army. The financial analysis included expected recurring expenses paid by the Air Force to the Army as a result of the Air Force presence that will remain. This

coordination on installation management builds upon and subsumes the H&SA candidate recommendation (H&SA-0009) to combine Installation Management of Fort Bragg and Pope AFB, NC.

7b. Commission issue: Are the joint operational synergies that exist between the XVIII Airborne Corps and the 43rd Airlift Wing/23rd Fighter Group able to be replicated from other locations?

7b. Response:
KEY POINTS:

- Existing operational relationships will continue.
- Additional operational and training synergies will emerge from new relationships.

DISCUSSION:
As a part of the coordination between the Army regarding a tenant Air Force presence on an expanded Fort Bragg, the Army indicated that it would allow a tenant C-130 unit with a maximum size of 16 PAA (911th Airlift Wing, AFRC). Other Air Force functions that currently exist at Pope AFB, will remain at Fort Bragg to continue the present operational relationships, they include: 3rd Aerial Port Squadron; 18th Air Support Operations Group; 14th Air Support Operations Squadron; Det 1 of the 373rd Training Squadron; and 43rd Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron. Additionally, new opportunities for on-going joint operations at Fort Bragg will continue with planned deployment of air assets to Fort Bragg/Pope for joint training with the Army.

The Pope recommendation also includes the transfer of A-10s to Moody AFB, GA. Operational and training synergies will occur with new relationships between the A-10 unit at Moody and Army units at Ft. Benning, GA, the recommended location of the Army's Maneuver Training Center (consolidation of Infantry and Armor schools). Locating Air Force A-10s near this consolidated Army training will lead to new opportunities of realistic close air support training for the Army and the Air Force and potential joint training between the Battlefield Airmen at Moody, the Maneuver Center of Excellence and east coast CSAR training capability with CSAR helicopters and A-10s.

8. Grand Forks Air Force Base, ND

Commission issue: What considerations drove the recommendation to realign rather than close Grand Forks AFB, ND? What is the number of UAVs planned for assignment to Grand Forks AFB, ND, and what is the timing of the potential deployment?

Response:
KEY POINTS:

- Ensures continued strategic presence in the North Central U. S.
- Positioned to accept emerging Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) mission.

DISCUSSION:
The original Air Force candidate recommendation to the Infrastructure Executive Council (IEC) was to close Grand Forks, AFB. The IEC reviewed it in context with other Service and Joint Cross-Service Group candidate recommendations. To address an IEC concern over a continued strategic presence in the north central U.S., the Air Force presented an option to realign Grand Forks AFB but maintain the tanker moves out of Grand Forks to support other high-value tanker realignments. The IEC adopted this recommendation.

The justification for the Grand Forks AFB recommendation specifies that the base would be retained for an emerging mission, of which UAVs may be one (in addition to continuing support of the 10th Space Warning Squadron). Specific future plans for UAVs (in terms of numbers and timing) are undefined in BRAC; however, the post-BRAC intent of the Air Force is to dovetail an emerging mission with the departure of the old mission.. The Secretary of the Air Force and the Chief of Staff of the Air Force have signed out to the Commission a separate letter to that effect (Reference: Department of Defense recommendation to realign Eielson AFB, AK, and Grand Forks AFB, ND, 7 Jun 05). A portion of that background paper on Grand Forks stated"...Specifically, the Air Force strategic vision for Grand Forks AFB is to become a home to a "family of UAVs," with associated Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance support functions. In cooperation with the North Dakota Air National Guard (ANG), the Air Force would establish a Predator MQ-1 ANG unit with an Active Duty Associate unit to backfill F-16 retirements at Fargo's Hector Field. Growth of this mission will include transition to the Predator MQ-9, eventually add the Global Hawk UAV with the Grand Forks Tanker realignment and FTF emerging mission and associations at both locations."

9. Air National Guard

9a. Commission issue: Were the Adjutants General and Governors of the States consulted in the re-allocation of aircraft, personnel, facilities and missions from their states?

9a. Response:
KEY POINTS:

- The State Adjutants General were provided significant briefing during the BRAC process.

DISCUSSION:
Adjutants General (TAGs)were briefed on the force structure, organizational, and military value factors that formed the foundation of the Air Force BRAC analysis. Senior Air Force staff, Guard and active, briefed the TAGs in December 2003 at the TAG meeting in Baltimore. That session included a discussion of the force structure and squadron size assumptions that were eventually included as part of BRAC later that winter. The senior BRAC staff, Guard and active, appeared before the TAGs again in

July 2004 to give them feedback into the senior military value discussion (which included the Director, Air National Guard (ANG) and the Chief, Air Force Reserve) that formed the foundation for the MCI (mission compatibility index) weightings. The BRAC staff did this well prior to the completion of the MCIs and the release of the capacity and military value data calls to the installations. These MCIs provided the starting point for Air Force BRAC deliberations. The Guard representative to the Base Closure Executive Group (BCEG) later provided a comprehensive, personal briefing to the Chief, National Guard Bureau in April 2005 when the Air Force deliberations were entering their final phase.

The Air Force BRAC charge was to accommodate a shrinking force structure in order to ensure we placed right-sized squadrons at the best combination of bases to achieve both homeland and overseas defense objectives. Effectively organized flying squadrons were key to future warfighting effectiveness. To achieve this, we restored our operational squadrons to sizes that would result in more effective and efficient use of a shrinking force structure. Over the past 10 years, the AF reduced the number of squadrons in its active component to ensure effective sized squadrons in an era of declining total force structure. During the same period, the AF retained essentially the same number of squadrons in the reserve component and reduced the number of aircraft in each squadron to 'maintain flags.' Consequently, although the Air Force BRAC process maintained the proportionality of the active, Guard, and Reserve components, the combination of a further reduced force structure and the need to restore Guard and Reserve units to effective sizes resulted in a greater reduction in the number of squadron flags in the reserve component than the active duty.

Initially the Air Force considered closing the bases losing flying missions. Following deliberation, however, the Air Force concluded that the expeditionary combat support (ECS) forces that remained after we effectively sized the flyers were themselves quite effective both for Title 10 expeditionary missions and Title 32 state missions. Some believe that these bases should be closed, however, the Air Force strongly believes these ECS forces provide viable expeditionary and state support and their base of operations should not be moved. Any adjustment to the lay down of the ECS forces will need to be re-evaluated for impact on the support to civil authorities.

9b. Commission issue: What impact does the realignment of the ANG have on the homeland defense and homeland security missions?

9b. Response:
KEY POINTS:

- Homeland Security, Air Sovereignty, and Civil Support are adequately addressed.

DISCUSSION:
Balancing the Air Force to meet both the homeland and expeditionary defense needs of the Nation was another key consideration. This was most acute in the C-130 force, where the current average Personnel Tempo (PERSTEMPO) for active crews is 150 days per year TDY with the Guard and Reserve activated. When the 2-year reserve component activation is complete, Air Mobility Command estimates the average active PERSTEMPO will rise above 200 days per year without the BRAC recommendations. To assist with the assessment of homeland defense, the Air Force consulted with US Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) and also with the most senior staff members of the Director, Air National Guard (ANG) during the AF BRAC process. The USNORTHCOM favorably reviewed our recommendations and the ANG staff was completely involved as full partners in the BCEG throughout the process.
The BCEG focused its Homeland Security deliberations on comprehensive air sovereignty requirements and not on the specific mission of any single unit or location. The support to civil authorities' roles and missions of airlift units in times of crisis are borne by the airlift/transportation system as a whole. For Civil Support missions, the Air Force requires the ability both to proactively plan with civil agencies as well as rapidly respond to man made or natural disasters when tasked. Important capabilities to enable these types of missions include: 1) Crisis Management to prevent and protect (law enforcement support and safeguarding the supply chain), 2) Consequence Management to respond locally (CBRNE/WMD and natural disaster mitigation), and 3) Providing Agile Combat Support (ACS) or Expeditionary Combat Support (ECS) infrastructure to assist civil authorities in the areas of medical support, food deliveries, protection from the elements, etc. at both local and national levels. In an effort to balance warfighting and civil support requirements the AF recommendations retain ECS units in twenty "Enclaves" to continue support of local authorities. We believe both aspects of homeland security, air sovereignty and civil support, are adequately addressed within the Air Force recommendations.

In his letter dated May 4, 2005, Admiral Keating, Commander US NORTHCOM, agreed stating, "Following a thorough review, we find that they (the draft 2005 BRAC recommendations) do not create an unacceptable risk to the accomplishment of our homeland defense or defense support of civil authorities."

10. Defense Finance Accounting Service (DFAS)

Commission issue: Why were keeping DFAS Buckley Annex, CO, DFAS Columbus, OH, and DFAS Indianapolis, IN, open and closing the remaining DFAS sites the only scenario considered? Why did DoD not consider other options, which could have avoided military construction costs and possibly produced a more cost effective option?

Response:
KEY POINTS:

- Optimization Model was used to develop Best Value solution.
- No Military Construction involved.

DISCUSSION:
The Headquarters and Support Activities (H&SA) JCSG followed an iterative process that reviewed all DFAS locations as potential gaining locations. The process considered options and concluded the three-location combination, DFAS-Denver, DFAS-Columbus and DFAS-Indianapolis, represented the best value solution for DFAS by maximizing military value. The Optimization Model was used to develop the best value solution for DFAS, from both facilities and business operations perspectives. Within the optimization model the following constraints were applied against the 26 DFAS locations: (i) Maximize military value, (ii) Minimize number of locations, (iii) Minimum of two locations – to support strategic redundancy, (iv) Minimize military construction, and (v) Retain anchor locations for business operations integrity. The model resulted in the best value solution, and the economics (cost/savings) of the solution were then developed using the Cost of Base Realignment Actions (COBRA) model.

The DFAS recommendation does not include costs for new construction. It does include costs associated with the possible reactivation of part of building #11, at Defense Supply Center-Columbus (DSC-C), OH. Because of the lack of detailed costing information associated with a reactivation, renovation equal to 29% of construction costs was used. The cost in COBRA is thus a conservative estimate, as the DSC-C reported that building #11 is in good condition and should only require a lesser expense for reactivation.

11. Professional Development Education

Commission issue: What consideration was given to the closure and realignment of the Air Force Institute of Technology (AFIT) at Wright Patterson AFB, OH, and the Defense Language Institute (DLI) at Monterey, CA, with Naval Postgraduate School (NPGS) at Monterey, CA, to create a consolidated professional development education center?

Response:
KEY POINTS:

- Consolidation of the Naval Postgraduate School and Air Force Institute of Technology was considered but did not include the Defense Language Institute (DLI).
- Maintaining graduate education is a core competency of the Department.

DISCUSSION:
The Education & Training (E&T) JCSG analyzed a full set of scenarios for all three institutions, including closure (privatize the functions), consolidations, and realignments. One of the scenarios (E&T-0022) consolidated NPGS and AFIT at Monterey, CA but did not include DLI in that consolidation. This scenario was not recommended in favor of E&T-0003 (the privatization of NPGS and AFIT), which was later integrated with DON-0070 (the closure of the installation housing NPGS). The Infrastructure Executive Council (IEC) later also deleted this candidate recommendation in recognition of the value provided by having military postgraduate education facilities that (1) recognize the uniqueness of professional military education, (2) acknowledge the importance of sustaining a world class educational facility as a component of our military structure, and (3) recognize the long-term benefits achieved from having a dedicated military campus that attracts future military leaders from other countries.

12. Joint Medical Command Headquarters

Commission issue: What consideration was given to establishing a Joint Medical Command Headquarters, through collocation of disparate Department of Defense Surgeons General, at the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD?

Response:
KEY ISSUES:

- Joint Medical Command was not considered but co-location was.
- Co-location not cost effective.

DISCUSSION:
The Medical Joint Cross-Service Group determined that consideration of a Joint Medical Command, with its complex command and control ramifications, was outside the scope

of their charter. The Medical JCSG approach, approved by the Infrastructure Steering Group, was to focus on medical capacity and efficiencies. The Headquarters and Support Activities Joint Cross-Service Group addressed collocation of the Medical Headquarters functions in the National Capital Region. Due to the complexities of instituting Joint Command and Control structures, no recommendations instituting a Joint Command Structure was developed.

The H&SA JCSG developed several scenarios for collocation of medical headquarters functions with in the National Capitol Region. These scenarios included collocation into space made available by the candidate recommendation to close the Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences (USUHS), as well as building space at Ft Belvoir, VA, and Bethesda, MD. The financial analysis of these scenarios is detailed below. The IEC decision to retain USUHS, the only financially viable receiving location, eliminated further discussion on the collocation of medical headquarters in the National Capitol Region.

	To Ft Belvoir	To Bethesda	To USUHS
One Time Costs	**$94.3M**	**$107.3M**	**$51.5M**
Net Implementation Costs	**$77.1M**	**$89.0M**	**$29.4M**
Annual Recurring Savings	**$6.2M**	**$6.6M**	**$8.0M**
Payback Period	**19 Years**	**20 Years**	**6 Years**
NPV at 2025	**$10.2M (Cost)**	**$17.0M (Cost)**	**$47.4M (Savings)**

DCN: 13046

DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
1010 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-1010

JUL 14 2005

The Honorable Anthony J. Principi
Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
2521 South Clark Street, Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22202

Dear Chairman Principi,

In your letter of July 1, 2005, you asked for the Department's comments on a number of installations in advance of the Commission's voting at your hearing on July 19, 2005, to consider these installations for closure or realignment analysis. Your July 12, 2005 letter requested witnesses to address the Commission's concern regarding recommendations impacting the Air National Guard.

The Commission's independent assessment of the Department's recommendations and the subsequent reviews by the President and the Congress are each important steps to ensure that the final recommendations are fair, consistent with the selection criteria and force structure plan and will, in fact, increase the efficiency and effectiveness of our military infrastructure. As such, while the Department stands behind its recommendations, it fully supports the Commission's analysis of alternatives. As you undertake your review, please consider that each of the Department's recommendations is part of a comprehensive, integrated, and interdependent package. The recommendations submitted by the Department of Defense strengthen national security by reshaping the domestic installations at which U.S. military forces and their associated support elements perform their assigned missions.

The Military Departments and Joint Cross-Service Groups have provided the attached responses to the issues you raise. While I appreciate the opportunity to testify on July 18, 2005, Mr. Michael Wynne, Chairman of the Infrastructure Steering Group (ISG), will lead a panel that will include General William Nyland, Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps, General Michael Moseley, Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force, and Admiral Robert Willard, Vice Chief of Naval Operations. They are jointly designated to discuss the issues at the hearing. Additionally, we will provide a second panel to deal exclusively with the Commission's concerns regarding recommendations concerning the Air Guard. This panel will be led by Lt Gen Stephen Wood, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Air Force for Plans and Programs, and will include Maj Gen Gary Heckman, Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff of the Air Force for Plans and

Programs, Maj Gen Scott Mayes, Commander, 1st Air Force, and Commander, Continental U.S. North American Aerospace Defense Command Region, and Brig Gen Anthony Haynes, Air National Guard Assistant for BRAC.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on these issues. If I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

ACTING

Enclosure:
As stated

Team urges commission to keep San Diego depot
North County Times (San Diego, CA)
Darrin Mortenson
July 15, 2005

LOS ANGELES ---- A team of representatives from San Diego traveled to Los Angeles on Thursday to defend the Marines' downtown San Diego recruit depot against the threat of being shuttered.

The federal Base Realignment and Closure Commission is reviewing the historic training post for inclusion on the list of facilities it will consider next month for closure.

Joining with Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger and dozens of representatives from communities across California whose home bases are also jeopardized by the base closure process, San Diego County's five-member delegation made its case to five of the nine members of the closure commission who attended the three-hour hearing at Westchester High School in Los Angeles.

"The military value of maintaining a recruit depot on both coasts is undeniable," said retired Marine Gen. Joseph Hoar, who drew on his 37-career in the Marines and his time commanding the Marines' East Coast recruit depot at Parris Island to defend the San Diego facility.

His defense was in response to a July 1 letter by base closure commission Chairman Anthony Principi, asking Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld why the San Diego depot could not be closed and moved to South Carolina, where it could be consolidated with the Parris Island recruit depot.

Hoar, who is a resident of Del Mar and a member of Gov. Schwarzenegger's hand-picked California Council of Base Support and Retention, seemed uniquely qualified to make the case against moving the depot. As the former commander of Parris Island, he said he knew firsthand that the South Carolina depot "cannot absorb" the activities of the San Diego Depot, where more than one half of male recruits are made into Marines.

"It simply cannot be done," he said, citing the strikes against the Parris Island facility rather than extolling the virtues of the San Diego depot.

Hoar said the encroachment of residential communities, adjacent civilian recreation areas and the proximity of the Hilton Head resort complex make expanding the facilities and live fire ranges at Parris Island impossible.

He added that the flat, low-lying South Carolina base is vulnerable to hurricanes and that a move there would cost the military more than $ 600 million.

Principi, the head of the commission, asked Hoar why the Marine Corps resisted consolidating its basic training operations in one location, as the Navy and Air Force have done.

Thanking the chairman for asking the question, Hoar replied, "The Marines are just not like everybody else," drawing rowdy applause from many in the audience in the school auditorium.

The Marines have traditionally divided recruit training by the recruits' hometowns. Those from east of the Mississippi River go to Parris Island. Those from west of the river go to San Diego.

Hoar said the separation has kept the young recruits close to home and close to the receiving Marine units on either coast.

Limiting the Marine Corps to one cramped East Coast training facility cripples the "surge capacity" of the Marine Corps to ramp up recruit training during national emergencies such as war, he said.

"It really doesn't make an awful lot of sense to try to put it all at Parris Island," he said.

The second issue the San Diego team presented was the fate of the Navy's downtown Broadway complex across from the Embarcadero.

The Navy and the city of San Diego have been trying to redevelop the complex of administrative and command offices for civilian use for the last 18 years.

Julie Meier Wright, the chief executive officer of the San Diego Regional Development Corporation, told the panel in Los Angeles that the military has done nothing to clear out or sell the property.

She said some Navy officials want to rid themselves of the unsecured property in the busy downtown quarter and move to a secure location on one of San Diego's major naval bases, but internal divisions have stalled the move.

She urged the base closure commission to consider adding the Broadway complex to its list of bases so that the redevelopment would achieve official and legal momentum.

"We did not take this to the Navy," she said. "They brought it to us."

Delegations from other parts of California voiced their objections to proposals to close or consolidate at least five other California facilities, including the Naval Surface Warfare Center in Norco, the Riverbank Army Ammunition Depot in the Central Valley, the Ventura County Naval Base, the Marine Corps Logistics Base in Barstow, and the China Lake Naval Weapons Station.

In a very short appearance before he flew to Mexico for a luncheon with other border state governors, Schwarzenegger reaffirmed California's place "at the tip of the spear of our nation's military capability."

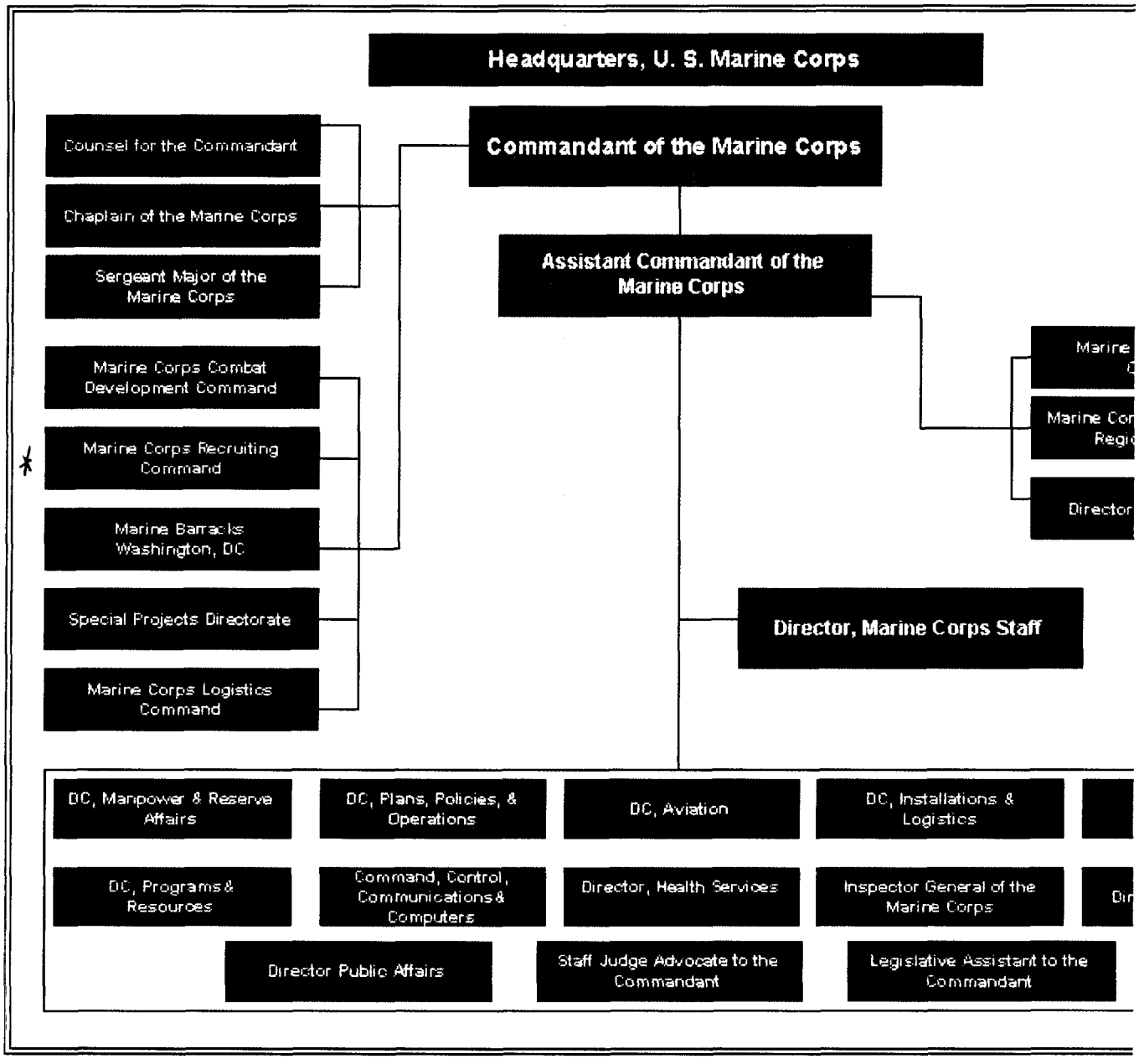
He reminded the commissioners that California had suffered the brunt of the last four rounds of base closures, losing a full 30 percent of the bases lost nationwide ---- amounting to some 100,000 jobs.

"What we know today, and what the Defense Department has recognized," Schwarzenegger said, "is this: For the good of our nation's security ---- the bases that are here, should stay here."

After several more regional hearings in other states and last-minute tours of facilities under review, the base closure commission will meet in Washington, D.C., on Tuesday to decide which bases to add to or strike from the list of bases offered by the Defense Department in May.

After more tours, hearings and special inquiries, the commission will convene Aug. 22 to begin a week of deliberations, which should result in a final list of closures, and other changes to be sent to President Bush in by Sept. 8.

DCN: 12046


Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps
Commandant of the Marine Corps
Counsel for the Commandant
Chaplain of the Marine Corps
Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps
Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps
Marine Corps Combat Development Command
Marine Corps Recruiting Command
Marine Barracks Washington, DC
Special Projects Directorate
Marine Corps Logistics Command
Director, Marine Corps Staff
DC, Manpower & Reserve Affairs
DC, Plans, Policies, & Operations
DC, Aviation
DC, Installations & Logistics
DC, Programs & Resources
Command, Control, Communications & Computers
Director, Health Services
Inspector General of the Marine Corps
Director Public Affairs
Staff Judge Advocate to the Commandant
Legislative Assistant to the Commandant

Marine Corps Recruit Depot

http://www.mcrdsd.usmc.mil/

Area Code 619, DSN 524

Operator Assistance from Off-Base (619) 524-0111

Base Information –	1011/8842/8841
Duty Officer	524-8762
Base Locator	524-1719
Cash Sales	524-4470
Dining Facility: Bldg. #620	524-6064
Historical Society Office	524-4426
Library	524-1849
Military Personnel Division	524-6098/6099
Military Police	524-4202
Museum	524-6038
Personnel Administration Center	524-6111/2
Provost Marshall Office	524-4208/4210
Public Affairs Office	524-8714/5/8720
Relocations Assistance	524-5298
Staff Judge Advocate	524-4086
Support Battalion (Admin)	5241786
Transient Billeting Office	524-4401

Marine Corps Community Services

MCCS MCRD
3800 Chosin Avenue Bldg 10
San Diego, CA 92140

MCCS	524-4433
Food & Hospitality	
Bay View Restaurant:	296-6322 x 201
Bay View Catering:	296-6322 x 206
The Bunker Lounge:	524-4448
Hospitality Administrative Office:	296-6322 x 209
Services	
Barber Shop:	524-4432
Dry Cleaners / Laundry:	542-1949
Marine Corps West Federal Credit Union:	298-9400
MCC Phonecenter:	293-3083

Optical Shop:	297-2172
Tailor Shop:	296-2071
Watch & Jewelry Repair, & Engraving:	295-8773
SATO Leisure Travel:	295-7286
SATO Travel (Graduation only):	800/755-5670
Community Services Center	
Career Resource Office:	524-5732
Exceptional Family Member Program:	524-6078
Family Member Employment Assistance:	524-5732
Financial Management:	524-6994
Information and Referral:	524-6078
New Parent Support Program:	524-0805
Relocation Assistance:	524-5298
Retired Activities Office:	524-5301
Substance Abuse Counseling Center:	524-1912
Transition Assistance Program:	524-1283
Readiness	
Drug Demand Reduction Center:	524-4793
Family Counseling:	524-5728
Life Long Learning	
Education:	524-6865
Library:	524-1849
Single Marine Program:	524-8240
Health & Wellness Promotion:	524-0388
Recreation	
Athletics & Athletic Issue:	524-6058
Auto Hobby Shop:	524-5240
Boathouse & Marina:	524-5269
Camping Connection & RV/Boat Storage:	524-6180
Devil Dog Kids Club:	524-0960
Fitness Center /Gym /Racquetball Ct:	524-4427
Movie Information Line:	524-8231
Recreation Center:	524-4446
Recreation Business Office:	524-6769
Sports Bar:	524-4448
Tickets & Tours:	725-6343
Marine Corps Family Team Building	
CREDO:	532-1437
Key Volunteer Office:	524-0916
L.I.N.K.S:	524-0748
PREP:	524-1347
Quality of Life:	524-0916
Administrative	
Cash Office:	725-6424
Human Resources:	725-6216
Marketing:	725-6400
MCCS Operator:	524-4433
Sponsorship Opportunities:	725-6419

Recruit Training Regiment:

Regimental Officer of the Day	524-1772
Recruiters School	524-1858
Yearbooks	296-3840
RTR Chaplain	524-1784
RTR Career Planner	524-1782
Drill Instructor School DNCO	524-4413
Drill Instructor School Admin Office	524-4410

Tenants

Combat Visual Information Center

Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego
1600 Iwo Avenue Building 1
San Diego, Calif. 92140

Front Desk	524-4233
Equipment	524-6440
Photo	524-6704
Graphics	524-6440
Theater	524-4458
Maint.	524-4239
FAX	524-0517

Recruiter School

Duty Officer	524-1856
Duty FAX	524-6663
Director	524-1857
Sergeant Maj	524-1859
Admin	524-6651/3/5
Chief Instructor	524-1858
8414 Career Recruiter course	524-0775/3
Recruiting Substation Ops	524-1133
Operations & Eval Branch	524-6650/5
Supply	524-1853

Marine Corps Exchange

http://mcx-mcrdsandiego.com/

Main Store	725-6200
Main Store Office	725-6270
Main Store Office	725-6322

Back to Main Directory | CNRSW Home

12046

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
2521 South Clark Street, Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22202
Telephone: 703-699-2950

July 1, 2005

The Honorable Donald H. Rumsfeld
Secretary of Defense
1400 Defense Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20301-1000

UIC M00243

Dear Secretar

As you are
making a ch
realignment,
Closure and
such action
which we s
any of thes
hearing of
later than

In additio
hearing to

If, at the
for consi
and pub
Commi

At the
Comm
or real
realig

Your

Enclosure

DON 0066
Gene Summ x
602-6431
s open
planation no
planations at a public
05.
2Lt Col Guy Moore USMC
602-6
installation to your list
dded to your list
0900
Paul Hubbell
703-695-6824
Hubbell DC@HQ.usmc.mil

1. MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT SAN DIEGO, CA

ISSUE:

- Why was Marine Corps Recruit Depot (MCRD) San Diego, CA, not closed and consolidated with Marine Corps recruit training at MCRD Parris Island, SC?

ISSUE BACKGROUND:

- The Marine Corps operates two stand-alone recruit depots -- one on each coast. Consolidation of all recruit training to MCRD Parris Island generates training efficiencies, reduces excess capacity, and saves recurring costs due to fence-line closure of MCRD San Diego, and may generate offsetting revenues due to potential commercial development after a DoD property transfer. Consolidating recruit training at one location may theoretically increase operational risks; however, the Department of Navy and Air Force have successfully implemented similar transformational options experiencing little or no actual risk to recruit training while maintaining a surge capability. Military value of MCRD San Diego is lower than MCRD Parris Island partially due to encroachment and land constraints.

ASSOCIATED DOD RECOMMENDATIONS:

- None

---

2. NAVAL SHIPYARD PEARL HARBOR, HI

ISSUE:

- Why was the Naval Shipyard Pearl Harbor, HI, not closed and the ship depot repair function realigned to Naval Shipyard Norfolk, VA; Naval Shipyard Portsmouth, ME; and Naval Shipyard Puget Sound, WA?

ISSUE BACKGROUND:

- Four naval shipyards perform depot-level ship refueling, modernization, overhaul and repair work. There appears to be sufficient excess capacity in the aggregate across the four shipyards to close either Naval Shipyard Pearl Harbor or Naval Shipyard Portsmouth. Naval Shipyard Pearl Harbor is less efficient than Naval Shipyard Portsmouth, according to Department of Navy data and additional savings could be found from reduced unit costs at the receiving shipyards because of a higher volume of work. Naval Shipyard Pearl Harbor has low military value compared to other shipyards according to DoD analysis supporting the recommendation to close Naval Shipyard Portsmouth.

ASSOCIATED DOD RECOMMENDATIONS:

- DON-23: Close Naval Shipyard Portsmouth, ME

considered? Why did DoD not consider other options, which could have avoided military construction costs and possibly produced a more cost effective option?

ISSUE BACKGROUND:

- Closing or realigning these installations may reduce operating and sustainment costs, balance mission and strategic redundancy requirements, eliminate excess capacity and avoid closing other DFAS installations that provide a lower locality pay and have an existing infrastructure for expansion without military construction or additional leasing.

ASSOCIATED DOD RECOMMENDATION:

- HSA-37: Defense Finance & Accounting Service

---

11. PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION

- Naval Postgraduate School Monterey, CA
- Defense Language Institute Monterey, CA
- Air Force Institute of Technology Wright Patterson AFB, OH

ISSUE:

- What consideration was given to the closure or realignment of the Air Force Institute of Technology at Wright Patterson AFB, OH, and the Defense Language Institute at Monterey, CA, with Naval Postgraduate School at Monterey, CA, to create a consolidated professional development education center?

ISSUE BACKGROUND:

- Consolidating the Professional Development Education currently provided by the Air Force Institute of Technology, the Naval Postgraduate School, and the Army's Defense Language Institute would provide significant savings and efficiencies to the Department of Defense by (1) eliminating redundant support structure for advanced education, (2) reducing infrastructure; and (3) consolidating command and instructional staff.

ASSOCIATED DOD RECOMMENDATIONS:

- None

---

12. JOINT MEDICAL COMMAND HEADQUARTERS

- Navy Bureau of Medicine, Potomac Annex, DC
- Air Force Medical Command, Bolling AFB, DC
- TRICARE Management Authority, Leased Space, VA
- Office of the Army Surgeon General, Leased Space, VA

ISSUE:

- What consideration was given to establishing a Joint Medical Command Headquarters, through collocation of disparate Department of Defense Surgeons General, at the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD?

ASSOCIATED DOD RECOMMENDATION:

- AF-6: Realign Eielson AFB
- AF-32: Close Cannon AFB
- AF-35: Maintenance realignment from Shaw AFB
- E&T-14: Realignment of Undergraduate Pilot Training.

---

6. GALENA AIRPORT FORWARD OPERATING LOCATION (FOL), AK

ISSUE:

- Was any consideration given to merging the missions of Galena FOL, AK, and Eielson AFB, AK? Why does the United States need to maintain two FOLs in Alaska, given the current national security environment and 20-year threat assessment?

ISSUE BACKGROUND:

- Galena is one of two FOLs in Alaska that serve as alert bases for air intercept aircraft in support of North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) missions. The requirement for maintaining two FOLs in Alaska may no longer be valid. The mission could be accomplished by maintaining one FOL and two Air Force bases in Alaska.

ASSOCIATED DOD RECOMMENDATIONS:

- AF-6: Eielson AFB, AK; Moody AFB, GA; and Shaw AFB, GA
- AF-7: Kulis Air Guard Station, AK; and Elmendorf Air Force Base, AK
- AF-18: Mountain Home Air Force Base, ID; Nellis Air Force Base, NV; and Elmendorf Air Force Base, AK
- AF-43: Ellsworth Air Force Base, SD; and Dyess Air Force Base, TX

---

7. POPE AIR FORCE BASE, NC

ISSUE:

- What considerations drove the recommendation to realign, rather close Pope AFB NC, under Fort Bragg, NC? Are the joint operational synergies that exist between the XVIII Airborne Corps and the 43rd Airlift Wing/23rd Fighter Group able to be replicated from other locations?

ISSUE BACKGROUND:

- DoD appears to have determined that much of the benefits of the collocation of the joint forces that will operate together (CAS aircraft, operational planning staffs) are outweighed by the ability to schedule support as necessary through third parties.

ASSOCIATED DOD RECOMMENDATIONS:

- USA-8: Fort Gillem, GA
- USA-8: Fort McPherson, GA
- AF-35: Pope Air Force Base, NC, Pittsburgh International Airport Air Reserve Station, PA; and Yeager Air Guard Station, WV
- H&SA-35: Create Joint Mobilization Sites

DCN: 12046

0153f

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
2 NAVY ANNEX
WASHINGTON, DC 20380-1775

IN REPLY REFER TO:
11000
LF
29 MAR 2004

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
(INSTALLATIONS AND ENVIRONMENT)

Subj: MARINE CORPS EQUITIES/IMPERATIVES FOR BRAC 2005

Ref: (a) SECNAV Memo of March 16, 2004

Encl: (1) DRAFT USMC Equities/Imperatives for BRAC 2005 (Consolidated)

1. As requested by the reference, the enclosure is forwarded. Please note it is being submitted in draft, and represents a consolidation of equities/imperatives developed within each Joint Cross Service Group functional area as well as those base structure equity/imperative considerations based on the Marine Corps' *Installations 2020* document. A complete set of equities/imperatives is being still being vetted through senior leadership within the Marine Corps and will be forwarded when complete.

2. My point of contact regarding this subject is Mr. Paul Hubbell on (703) 695-6824.

W. J. WILLIAMS
Assistant Deputy Commandant
Installations and Logistics (Facilities

- Preserve sufficient organic core maintenance capabilities and infrastructure for mission essential equipment, deployable intermediate maintenance support for MPS equipment, and supply/maintenance reach back support for sea-based logistics.
- Medical capabilities (manning, logistics, training, and facilities) must be integral with the MAGTF and must retain sufficient reach back infrastructure to ensure the continuum of care for the operating forces and sufficient additional organic capacity for the supporting establishment and Service member families.
- Ensure USMC intelligence infrastructure and capabilities are sustained.
- Reserve infrastructure must reflect demographics necessary to achieve recruiting requirements/presence, but should minimize facility ownership to the maximum extent practicable.

Marine Corps Strategic Equities/Imperatives (Processes):

- Marine Corps must maintain ownership/scheduling authority for training ranges/maneuver areas deemed essential for meeting MAGTF, unit and individual training standard requirements. In establishing the appropriate acreage and type of training areas for retention, consider the additional costs associated with training on Test/Evaluation ranges.
- Marine Corps must maintain ownership of accredited educational institutions to develop its officer and enlisted Marines, in addition to developing associated doctrinal concepts and wargaming/simulation experimentation.
- Preserve inherent capabilities where Marine Corps concepts of operations differ from other Services (e.g. MALS support to the FRSs differs from Navy IMAs).
- Entry-level training will always remain a Marine Corps core competency.
- Maintain sufficient Marine Corps acquisition capacity to ensure retention of capability to define/validate/acquire Service-unique requirements and provide for these in joint systems acquisition processes.
- Where they can provide best value, maximize utilization of DLA for provision of non-organic supply, storage and distribution requirements.
- Retain sufficient organic maintenance, supply and distribution capability to support developing sea-basing concepts.
- Consider opportunities to minimize ownership, management and support chains of command (e.g. intermediate headquarters for specific functions such as installations management, supply chains, etc.).
- Ensure Marine Corps equities are maintained in all efforts to generate efficiencies through combining functions/processes across services.
- Retain focus on retention of a sufficient medical personnel pipeline to ensure full medical capabilities integral to the MAGTF.
- Where functions/processes are being considered for joint cross-service integration, ensure effective/proven IT support can be achieved within the six year BRAC decision implementation window.
- Maintain sufficient capability to provide sea-shore rotation where functions are being considered for joint-cross service consolidation.
- Consider force protection in all realignment/closure recommendations.

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 costfigures 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

MILITARY JUDGMENT: *NECESSARY — BUT NOT SUFFICIENT*
Issue # 11-15-04-01

Issue: The Technical Joint Cross Service Group (TJCSG) has registered 29 closure / realignment scenarios on the Department's Scenario Tracking Tool.[1] But 20 months after the TJCSG's first deliberations in March 2003, and with the Cost of Base Closure and Realignment (COBRA) data calls set to launch in a matter of days — [redacted] is the output of the Linear Optimization Model (LOM), [redacted] is driven by data on excess capacity, a[redacted]lects data-derived military value. *In short,* [redacted]*s the result of quantitative analysis*. All are instead the product of "military judgment."

Military judgment is a critical part of our process, but it is subjective by nature and strongly dependent on the mix of individuals within the TJCSG. The process was designed to be *data-driven* for those very reasons, but it has drifted into one that will be, at best, *data-validated*, and at worst, *data-rationalized.* Without proactive measures, the scenarios will be difficult to defend before the BRAC Commission.

Point of Contact: Don DeYoung, Capabilities Integration Team (Alternate), U.S. Navy

Issue Summary

1. *Background*

Military judgment is a filter through which all closure / realignment proposals must pass in order to gauge their practicality and prudence. An extreme hypothetical example would be a scenario that would close Pearl Harbor. Military judgment would doubtless reject it on the grounds of strategic and tactical interests. Strictly speaking, however, *military* judgment is not the province of the TJCSG, whose considerations are different from those that focus on force structure and basing requirements. The TJCSG's area of competence is, instead, *technical* judgment. For simplicity, the phrase "expert judgment" will be used hereafter.

2. *Drifting Away From a Data-Driven Process*

After 20 months, we have not accomplished two critical requirements: (a) confirming the assertion that there is excess capacity within the DoD's in-house system (and if so, where and to what extent), and (b) determining a score for each sites' military value. Both sets of data are needed for the LOM.

As described in the issue paper, "Decision Criteria for Scenario Proposals," (dated 8 September), the LOM has two advantages. The first is as a decision-aid that limits the number of options produced from a very large universe of potential options. For example, given any 10 sites, there are 175 possible alternatives that close 1, 2, or 3 of them.[2] The second advantage is that *the LOM provides an objective means by which to defend our chosen few scenarios when so many other possibilities existed but were never considered.*

The drift away from a data-driven process began on 23 July with the request for notional scenarios by the Infrastructure Steering Group (ISG). The issue paper, "Notional Scenarios," (dated 28 July) argued that the ISG's request would risk fueling perceptions that the Department created the answers before the data was in. In fact, at that time, the field sites were still in the process of responding to the

[1] The Infrastructure Steering Group set 1 November as the deadline for the "vast majority of scenarios declared by JCSGs and MilDeps" (ref: USD(AT&L) memo, subj: "BRAC 2005 Scenario Data Calls and Revised BRAC Timeline", 23 September 2004).
[2] DON IAT Briefing, "Proposed Optimization Methodology: Generating Alternatives."

military value and capacity data calls. In our 30 July TJCSG meeting, the OSD BRAC Office gave clarifying guidance that these scenarios were to be notional, but nevertheless "useful," a somewhat mixed message. OSD also asserted that scenario development is "the front-end of the analytical process,"[3] which was a departure from its guidance, issued a year ago, that called it "the final step."[4]

One month after the ISG's request, the JCSGs began providing scenarios that identified "gainers" and "losers."[5] The TJCSG initially kept its scenarios at a general level, specifying only the impacted sites,[6] but soon followed suit when the ISG: (a) required that all JCSGs begin registering scenario proposals into the Scenario Tracking Tool by 20 September[7] and, (b) scheduled the TJCSG to brief its scenarios (with "gainers" and "losers") to the ISG on 1 October.[8]

The moment we produced our first scenarios without the benefit of capacity and military value data, we lost the right to call the TJCSG process data-driven. It instead became *judgment-driven.*

3. *Not Mission Impossible*

It is difficult to measure capacity and assign military values, and do it in time to run the LOM — but not impossible, especially in 20 months time. In fact, during BRAC-95, the Navy derived the necessary data and used the LOM to generate scenarios in 10 months' time,[9] in a process that was data-driven from start to finish. As a member of the Navy's BRAC-95 Base Structure Analysis Team, I can attest to that fact. The following items give more evidence of the sound, analytical nature of that process:

- During BRAC-95, the General Accounting Office (GAO) examined the closure process and decisions of each Service, including their capacity and military value analyses, and found that the Navy's data-driven process and recommendations were sound.[10]

- The DoD honored C. P. Nemfakos, the architect of the Navy process, as a "Defense Career Civilian of Distinction." His plaque, featured in the Pentagon's A-Ring exhibit, "Career Civil Servants in the Nation's Defense," states that he "oversaw the department's base closure process so effectively that his methodologies were adopted[11] by the GAO and the Base Realignment and Closure Commission."

Even BRAC-95's much criticized Laboratory and T&E cross-service studies took only 9 months to produce capacity data and military value rankings (though the military value scoring was flawed by some bizarre results in the T&E arena). The two studies even ran the LOM.

To be fair, ten years later, some profoundly different circumstances have had a significant effect on our current process. First and foremost, the Pentagon is fighting a war. There are three other causes for progress' glacial pace, of even greater effect than the first, but they lie outside the scope of this paper.

[3] TJCSG Meeting Minutes of 30 July 2004
[4] USD(AT&L) memo, subj: "BRAC 2005 Guidance for the Technical Joint Cross-Service Group", 16 July 2003.
[5] Briefing to the Infrastructure Steering Group, 27 August 2004
[6] DDR&E memo, subj: "Technical Joint Cross Service Group (TJCSG) Notional Training Scenarios", 4 August 2004.
[7] USD(AT&L) memo, subj: "BRAC 2005 Scenario Data Calls and Revised BRAC Timeline", 23 September 2004.
[8] USD(AT&L) memo, subj: "Template and Briefing Schedule for BRAC 2005 Scenarios", 17 September 2004.
[9] BSAT memo RP-0445-F8, subj: "Report of BSEC Deliberations on 16 November 1994," 16 November 1994.
[10] GAO, "Military Bases: Analysis of DoD's 1995 Process and Recommendations for Closure and Realignment", p.87.
[11] Use of the word "adopted" is probably inaccurate, since neither the GAO of the Commission would have the occasion to employ these closure methodologies. Perhaps the word meant here was "endorsed."

4. *The Problem — Defensibility of Our Recommendations*

Lately, our process has been described as "strategy-driven,"[12] because the scenarios generated by that process conform to the TJCSG's overarching strategy. That strategy is to:

> "Reduce excess capacity and reduce the number of technical sites through combined Research, Development & Acquisition, Test & Evaluation Centers aligned for functional and technical efficiency and synergy."[13]

The epithet, "strategy-driven," while technically correct at a superficial level, is hard to support. For one, we have not proven there is any excess capacity to reduce, which is one objective of the strategy. The other is to reduce the number of sites in a way that aligns them for efficiency and synergy, but how does one align them successfully without objective data on their military value?

A strategy-driven process would be if we were reducing proven excess capacity while enhancing vertically integrated platform work, or co-locating a broad range of multidisciplinary sciences, at sites *shown by data to possess the best people, state-of-the-art facilities, and an established record of success in making scientific advances and creating new warfighting capabilities*. By contrast, realigning work to sites that merely have the most people working in what are large, wide-ranging technology areas (e.g., Sensors) is not strategy. It is expedience, at best.

Defensibility problems will almost certainly result from the belated use of data because our judgment-driven scenarios now have two sub-optimal futures. The best-case has them *data-validated*; and in the worst-case, *data-rationalized*. In either case, without corrective action, notions that we marshaled data to support preexisting judgments, or preferred outcomes, will be difficult to dispel.

5. *A Remedial Plan of Action*

(a) Consult Other DoD Studies

The TJCSG does not have a monopoly on expert judgment, so it will be difficult to explain why we did not calibrate with the findings of high-level expert panels — *especially those that, unlike our study, actually examined projects at the sites*. Fortunately, there is still time to use the expert judgment of other DoD panels as a solution to our problem.

The issue paper, "Decision Criteria for Scenario Proposals," proposed that we, where possible, assess each scenario for whether it conforms or conflicts with any judgment(s) of a DoD study, like those of the Service Science Boards, Tri-Service RDT&E Panels, or any other DoD/Federal board of scientific and engineering experts. Conformance to other panel findings would enhance the credibility of our judgment-driven scenarios. Conflicts with other findings, while not a show-stopper, should be cause for re-examination.

Some may claim this approach compromises objectivity because such studies can be biased (a legitimate concern), or that such information is not certifiable because it draws from sources outside the closure process. These arguments are not convincing for the following reasons:

[12] TJCSG Meeting Minutes of 25 October 2004.
[13] DDR&E Briefing to the Infrastructure Steering Group, "Technical Joint Cross Service Group (TJCSG): Strategy / Initial Scenarios," 1 October 2004.

- Other studies are unlikely to be any more subjective than our judgment-driven process. *The more objective studies will be those that examined the R&D work itself*, which we have not done.

- These would be official reports, authorized and approved by the DoD / Services. *If this information cannot be considered authoritative and certifiable, then why does the DoD continue to charter such studies — at considerable public expense — and provide them to Congress*?

- BRAC-05 will use — for the first time in five rounds — closure ideas proposed by private groups outside the Government, such as the Business Executives for National Security. Surely, *if private sector opinions can be used for generating scenarios, then the official findings of DoD chartered and approved studies, must be acceptable and certifiable.*

- The DoD IG determined, after our 2 December 2003 off-site, when we first began our work on military value, that the use of DoD studies would be auditable, and therefore defensible.

If we can show that other DoD studies made similar judgments to our own, then the credibility, and defensibility, of our proposals are improved. One study of potential use is the Tri-Service "Fixed-Wing Aircraft T&E Reliance Study." Another is the study by the National Defense University (NDU) on S&T in the areas of sensors, IT, and weapons (three areas we are examining). The NDU team included experts with impressive credentials: former Service Vice Chiefs (one was later appointed Chair of the Columbia Accident Investigation Board), former Commanders-in-Chiefs (one was later appointed as the President's Special Envoy to the Middle East), a former DDR&E and Secretary of the Air Force, experts from academia, former lab directors, and a former National Security Council Special Assistant to the President.

In short, *what rationale could be offered for why OSD entertained ideas from the private sector, even as the TJCSG ignored expert judgments made in DoD's own studies — many of which have been provided to Congress and the Secretary of Defense*?

(b) Derive Valid Military Value Scores — *ASAP*

Even if we decide to consult other DoD studies, the fact remains that judgment alone cannot substitute for the objective data necessary for deriving military value. In fact, OSD policy, established by the Deputy Secretary of Defense (DEPSECDEF), directs us to:

> "...determine military value through the exercise of military judgment *built upon a quantitative analytical foundation* (emphasis added)."[14]

Deriving scenarios, without the foundation of quantitative analysis, causes problems. First, *it ignores the DEPSECDEF's policy and risks compromising the integrity of the BRAC process*. It was for this reason, at the 3 November CIT meeting that I abstained from ranking the 31 proposed scenarios by their order of importance.[15] How can one make such determinations, in an objective way, without the analytical foundation provided by military value (MV) scores or capacity data?

The second problem is that *accurate MV scores are essential if we are to avoid closing, or realigning work from, sites that have greater value than ones we have selected to be the gainers*. Again, this situation was caused by developing scenarios before the MV scores were available to inform our selection of gainers and losers. The key task after deriving the scores will be to modify any defective scenarios as quickly as possible.

[14] DEPSECDEF memo, subj: "BRAC 2005 Military Value Principles", 3 September 2004.
[15] D. DeYoung, Memo to DoD IG, subj: "Decision to Abstain from Scenario Prioritization", 4 November 2004.

Complicating matters is the fact that the COBRA calls will be launched soon, well before the MV scores are finalized. This is likely to waste dollars, time, and effort. Each defective COBRA squanders resources in the following ways.

- COBRA calls are expensive. Based on the cost of an actual BRAC-95 COBRA call, my estimated cost of a BRAC-05 TJCSG COBRA call, affecting 7 sites, might be roughly $495,000.[16] Assuming 20-30 COBRA calls, the total price tag could range between 10 and 15 million dollars.

- COBRA calls are labor intensive. Based on an actual BRAC-95 COBRA call, a BRAC-05 TJCSG COBRA call, affecting 7 sites, may generate 375 pages of data.[17] Assuming 20-30 COBRA calls, the sub-groups may be swamped with between 7,500 and 12,000 pages of data. Analyzing this data and resolving the likely conflicts between "gainers" and "losers", especially the inter-service conflicts, will take time that is in short supply. *Of all phases in our process, this is the most likely to be a "showstopper"* (see issue paper, "Scenario Conflict Adjudication," dated 13 September).

- COBRA calls disrupt important work. Labs and centers perform critical missions, many in direct support of our armed forces in Iraq and Afghanistan, as well as the global war on terrorism. COBRA calls are major distractions and divert resources away from mission needs. *The fact that we are risking the launch of unnecessary and/or defective COBRA calls, due to a lack of objective data, after 20 months of work, is more than unfortunate. It is inexcusable.*

One last issue regarding military value is the question of, "what gets assigned a score?" — i.e., will it be a bin, a group of bins, or an organization? Confining the scores to individual bins makes the least sense because it does not conform to the synergistic nature of how good R&D is conducted. Moreover, our 39 bins do not have clean, mutually exclusive borders — both people and facilities are shared across multiple bins. A bin-to-bin analysis will lead to realignments of workload packets, which will *sever the connectivity of critical multidisciplinary projects and vertically integrated programs*. The way out of this box is to assign MV to groups of bins, or to more meaningful organizational units, such as an activity (e.g., laboratory or center).

(c) Simplify the Capacity Analysis

Every dollar spent on excess infrastructure robs our treasury and burdens our armed forces. Our first task was to determine whether that excess exists, and if it does, where it is and how much there is of it. As with military value, this task must be accomplished *objectively* and *accurately*, and should have been completed *prior* to the generation of any closure scenarios.

Reliable capacity data is still needed to confirm assertions made about the existence of excess capacity. After all, this was the primary reason given to justify another round of closures. Conventional wisdom after the 1995 closures held that substantial excess capacity remained. However the circumstances supporting that contention were profoundly altered by a foreign

[16] The BRAC-95 COBRA call expended 1-2 WYs of effort in 48 hours (plus a weekend) at the "losing" site. Assume the level to be 1.5 WYs, at a fully-burdened compensation rate of a GS-13, and then the "losing" site spent approximately $225K to respond. Then assume the "gaining" site expended 1/5 the effort, which is probably conservative, and the cost for that site was roughly $45 K, *making the total for the COBRA call approximately $270 K.* But, that was a scenario that involved only 2 sites. Our three "notional" scenarios would have affected 7, 9, and 9 sites respectively. Let us assume that our COBRA calls affect an average of 7 sites, with a conservative ratio of 1 "loser" and 6 "gainers" for each. By applying the response costs of $225 K for the "loser" and $45 K for each "gainer", *the estimated cost for each scenario might be $495 K.*

[17] The BRAC-95 COBRA call generated 165 pages of data from the "losing" site. Again, assuming the "gaining" site expended 1/5 of the effort, about 35 pages may have been produced for a total data call response of 200 pages. Again, assuming the TJCSG data calls affect an average of 7 sites, with a ratio of 1 "loser" to 6 "gainers", and the total amount of information might be roughly 375 pages.

attack on our homeland. As a result, (a) the nation's defense budget has risen (with an accompanying increase in DoD lab/center workload),[18] (b) serious Congressional consideration is being given to increasing the size of the force structure, and (c) there are urgent wartime challenges that require extensive levels of RDT&E, such as finding reliable ways to detect, from a distance, everything from conventional explosives, to bio-agents, to nuclear material.

The TJCSG's approach to determining capacity is overly complicated. It uses too many metrics of dubious value. One is square footage, which has problems best addressed in the issue paper, "Notional Scenarios." A second, Force Structure Adjustment (FSA), is especially relevant here because of its total reliance on judgment. As explained in the issue paper, "Proposed Contingency Plan" (dated 4 August 2004), the FSA is intended to account for any current capacity that may not be necessary in 2025. Our individual judgments were merged into a collective judgment by means of a Delphi session, but it is unclear how to defend pure speculation about the world 20 years from now. Needless to say, the FSA is not certified data.

To be blunt, the third metric — extramural funding — is absurd. First, dollars given to external organizations is not a measure of on-site capacity. If it were, DARPA, with nearly $2.7 billion in FY03, should have a sprawling infrastructure, but it occupies an office building.[19] Second, it injects private sector infrastructure into an analysis of the public sector's capacity. Funding that goes outside of an installation's fence-line is immaterial to BRAC. Third, the issue paper, "Proposed Contingency Plan," predicted that we would risk multiple counts of the same dollar as it is passed around different organizations at the same location. The prediction was right. At the 1 November CIT meeting, the Analytic Team reported that a roll-up of capacity measures was necessary in order to compare apples-to-apples, but that this will also ensure double-counting (or worse). The Team's proposal to use only intramural funding, which would eliminate both the multiple-counting and private sector issues, was not adopted.

A fourth metric, ACATs (both count and funding), is analytically unsound. ACAT programs exhibit large variances in cost and complexity. This leads to big differences in personnel, funding, and infrastructure requirements between programs — even at the same ACAT level. ACATs are much too imprecise as a means for measuring capacity. As a diagnostic tool, it is not unlike using an oven thermometer to decide whether your child has a fever.

We need to simplify our analysis. Work-years and test hours were sufficient in BRAC-95's Lab and T&E cross-service analyses. And, work-years alone got the job done in the Navy's BRAC-95 process; a process that the GAO endorsed. The solution is clear. Instead, we are proceeding with COBRA calls — *even though no excess capacity has been proven to exist.* We owe it to the field sites and to our nation's security to determine whether there is in fact any excess capacity, and if so, where and by how much. If we fail to meet that obligation, then we owe it to ourselves to start working on some plausible explanations for the Commission.

Conclusion

There is an enormous difference between a closure process that is *data-driven & validated by judgment* and one that is *judgment-driven & rationalized by data.* The first approach, after proving excess capacity does indeed exist, can yield fair outcomes that reduces infrastructure and preserves an in-house system that meets long-term national interests. The second approach can heighten the risk to America's security.

[18] Navy Laboratory Community Coordinating Group data show a 10% increase in the one year from FY01 to FY02 in reimbursable funding, and direct cites (including non-Navy funding sources).
[19] http://www.darpa.mil/body/pdf/FY03BudEst.pdf

While we no longer have a data-driven approach, we may be able to avoid the pitfalls of the latter one. To do this we must first calibrate our judgment-derived scenarios against the findings of other defense studies. This will minimize the risk of errors in judgment and give our proposals more credibility. Then we need to validate those scenarios in two steps: use valid capacity data, derived through a simplified and more analytically sound process, to verify that there is excess capacity within the Department's system of labs and centers, and if such excess is proven, then use accurate MV scores, at a meaningful level of aggregation (e.g., organizations vice the artificial 39 bins) to make the best choices regarding "gainers" and "losers." Accomplishing less than those three steps will create unacceptable risks.

Much has been said about this BRAC being about transforming the Department for future threats. Much less is said about the fact that the very mission of the Department's laboratories and centers is one of constant transformation — both incremental and radical. Whatever we do in this BRAC, *their ability to make technical contributions to national security must be preserved.* One example is the contribution made by world-class chemists with the Navy's laboratory at Indian Head, Maryland, who developed and fielded the thermobaric weapon in only 67 days for use against al Qaeda and Taliban forces holed up in Afghanistan's mountain caves and tunnels. Another is that made by engineers with the Army's laboratory and test center at Aberdeen, Maryland and its Tank Automotive R&D center in Warren, Michigan, who developed and fielded, within two months, the Armor Survivability Kits that are now being rushed into Iraq to better protect U.S. ground forces.[20]

Another in-house ability that must be preserved is its role as a *yardstick*,[21] a term referring to the standard that it sets by providing authoritative, objective advice to governmental decisionmakers. This is critical to good government. The Federal Government must be able to choose among competing options offered by industrial producers. The need for profit makes each company an advocate of its own product, so, given those natural tendencies, the Government "requires internal technical capability of sufficient breadth, depth, and continuity to assure that the public interest is served."[22]

A lot rides on our actions, much more so than ten years ago. America is engaged in a prolonged struggle with an opportunistic, fanatical enemy who has unlimited apocalyptic goals and is not deterred by traditional means. We need to identify and collect any potential BRAC savings — and our country needs all of the technological options it can get.

Recommendations: The TJCSG should require that the sub-groups: (a) calibrate the proposed scenarios against the findings of other DoD studies; (b) use capacity data, derived through a simplified and more analytically sound process, to verify that there is excess capacity within the DoD in-house system, and if so, then (c) use MV scores, at a meaningful level of aggregation, to *validate* the scenarios and make the best choices regarding "gainers" and "losers."

Army Position: _____
AF Position: _____
Navy Position: _____
Marine Corps Position: _____
JCS Position: _____

Final Resolution:

POC Signature: _____ Date: _____

CIT Chair: _____ Date: _____

[20] RDECOM Magazine, "Vehicles in Iraq Go From Workhorse to Warrior with New Kits," February 2004.
[21] H. L. Nieburg, *In the Name of Science* (Chicago: Quadrangle Books, 1966).
[22] William J. Perry, *Required In-House Capabilities for Department of Defense Research, Development, Test and Evaluation* (Washington, DC: Department of Defense, 1980).

DCN: 12046

DRAFT DELIBERATIVE DOCUMENT - FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY - DO NOT RELEASE UNDER FOIA
Revision 1 8 November 2004

ISSUE: Resolution of proposal by W&A for a "platform integration" scenario

POINT OF CONTACT: Karen Higgins

DISCUSSION:

Goals of original proposal:

1) Achieve potential efficiencies through a joint and common approach to platform integration and

2) Ensure current synergies achieved by current ways of doing business are not unintentionally lost

3) Create Transformational path for integration in the Network Centric Warfare future

Background:

Point 1: In addition to desire for greater efficiencies and synergies, part of the impetus was that "integration" has been binned in one of two ways by various organizations. Some put this work in ALSS [as requested by data call] and some put it in W&A. This difference in binning caused a confusion factor that may not be noted in some of the scenarios, resulting in unintended consequences, i.e. undesired breaking of synergies without commensurate benefits. For example, Redstone and Eglin binned weapons integration work for air platforms with W&A, while China Lake binned it with ALSS. In addition, underwater weapons [Newport/ Keyport] and ship surfaced launched weapons [Dahlgren] were binned in W&A--also causing a confusion factor with some scenarios that propose to handle weapons integration separate from some W&A work.

Point 2: The issue has currently taken on an emotional wrap that needs to be removed, so issues [and non-issues] can be clearly seen.

Point 3: Discussion among W&A and ALSS subgroups notes the following:

a) There are many similarities among services in how weapons system integration occurs on platforms.

1) Funding and direction comes from platform program offices.

2) Both contractors and in-house government folks [e.g. Army Weapons Center/ Navy Warfare Centers/ Air Force ALCs] are engaged in all Services.

b) Major differences in how weapons system occurs include: the degree to which prime contractors are involved during the life cycle [more for the USAF in all phases]; and, the location at which integration occurs especially after IOC [Army-Weapons Centers; Navy-Warfare Centers; USAF--Prime Contractor sites, platform sites and ALCs].

c) After discussion and analysis among membership from ALSS and W&A subgroups, consensus was

1) A common process approach could be implemented [NOT part of BRAC] in a joint service environment so that software integration processes could become more efficient.

2) A single organizational solution [i.e. move all integration to either platform or weapons sites] could break more synergies than it could gain efficiencies or other benefits. Scenario proposals need to ensure changes to current integration approach for all services do not have unintentional consequences.

RECOMMENDATION(s):

1) W&A remove the encompassing integration scenario from consideration Comments: Concur.

2) ALSS proceed with considering ALCs in their scenarios that consolidate R, D&A, & T&E Mgmt at a few select sites across the services Comments: Concur: Army does not own Air Logistic Centers. However, Army develops missiles at Redstone, and integration on Air platforms occurs there as well. Army ground platform and gun integration is the subject of the Land Warfare scenario. Guns or missiles that cross these platforms are integrated at the platform development site.

3) ALSS ensure movement of platform work does not encompass moving weapons integration. Concur with comment. Unless both move together to the same installation, which is being entertained in the Army LW scenario.

4) W&A proceed with excursions that address ship platform/combat systems integration and underwater weapons system integration. Concur with comment. Do not support excursion for energetics. It appears to be a presolution without at least the 15 Decision Factor analysis, when other scenarios are possible.

DATE: 17 November 2004, Revision 3

ISSUE: Resolution of proposal by W&A for a "platform integration" scenario

POINT OF CONTACT: Karen Higgins

DISCUSSION:

Goals of original proposal:

1) Achieve potential efficiencies through a joint and common approach to Weapons and Platform integration

2) Ensure current synergies achieved by current ways of doing business are not unintentionally lost

3) Create Transformational path for integration in the Network Centric Warfare future

Background:

Point 1: Inconsistent Binning

In addition to desire for greater efficiencies and synergies, part of the impetus for this issue paper is that "integration" has been binned in one of several ways by various organizations. Some put this work in ALSS [as requested by data call] while some put it in W&A. In addition, others have chosen to place weapon related combat systems work in W&A and higher level platform combat systems and/or Integrated Warfare Systems under Information Systems and thus are part of C4I subgroup scenarios. Given the DTAP structure and the widely varying approach each of the services used in allocating their FTE/workload, this difference in binning has caused a significant confusion factor that for most scenarios, will result in unintended consequences, i.e. undesired breaking of mission critical synergies without commensurate benefits. For example, Redstone and Eglin binned weapons integration work for air platforms with W&A, while China Lake binned it with ALSS. In addition, submarine and underwater weapons, sensors, combat systems and C4I systems [Newport/ Keyport] and ship surfaced launched weapons, sensors, combat systems, C4I and force systems [Dahlgren] were binned in W&A, and C4I

.Point 2: Discussion among W&A and ALSS subgroups notes the following:

a) There are similarities and differences among the services in how weapons system integration occurs on platforms. Some of the similarities include:

1) While often funding and direction comes from platform program offices,this is not always true. Funding and direction for new/upgraded weapon system, combat systems, C4I systems and other related missions systems can come from the weapon or equipment sponsors directly, especially for standardized, cross platform, cross service programs and requires close coordination with platform sponsors.

2) Contractors, University Labs, other FFRDC's, and traditional in-house government R/D&A/T&E personnel [e.g. Army Weapons Center/ Navy Warfare Centers/ Air Force ALCs] are essential elements in this process and are often involved in supporting weapon and platform integration for other Services as well.

DRAFT DELIBERATIVE DOCUMENT - FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY - DO NOT RELEASE UNDER FOIA

b) Some of the major differences in how weapons and platform development and system integration occurs include:

1) The degree to which prime contractors are involved during the life cycle [more for the USAF in all phases]; and, the location at which integration occurs especially after IOC [Army-Weapons Centers; Navy-Warfare Centers; USAF--Prime Contractor sites, platform sites and ALCs].

2) While there may be similarities for Air platforms (USAF and Navy Air, Navy and USA Helo) and Ground platforms (USA and USMC), Surface Ship and Submarine Weapons and Platform integration is more unique to the Navy and Maritime applications.

3) The hierarchy of systems engineering (element, subsystem, system, system-of-systems, force systems, and joint capability) must be supported by a professional development base of knowledge. To succeed at platform, force and joint levels, extensive professional development and experience must be supported within resident knowledge base extant in both government and industry. Varying models for how this is accomplished exist across the servicesc) After discussion and analysis among membership from ALSS and W&A subgroups, consensus was

1) A common process approach could be implemented [NOT part of BRAC] in a joint service environment so that software integration processes could become more efficient.

2) A single organizational solution [i.e. move all integration to either platform or weapons sites] could break more synergies than it could gain efficiencies or other benefits. Scenario proposals need to ensure changes to current integration approach for all services do not have unintentional consequences.

RECOMMENDATION(s):

1) W&A remove the encompassing integration scenario from consideration

2) ALSS proceed with considering ALCs in their scenarios that consolidate R, D&A, & T&E Mgmt at a few select sites across the services

3) For Air-launched weapons, W&A recommends that other subgroups ensure that weapons/ platform integration is not inadvertently relocated, thus breaking synergies referred to above.

4) For surface ship/ underwater platform integration, as part of its primary strategy, W&A has developed options to retain surface ship platform/ combat/weapons systems integration intact. W&A has also developed options to address submarine/underwater platform/combat/weapons systems integration, which may be remanded to the Navy. Gun integration with Navy surface ship platforms will be retained at existing sites.

judgement

judge·ment (jŭj'mənt)
n.
Variant of judgment.

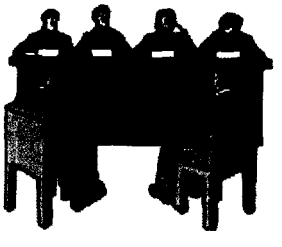
Thesaurus

Legend: Synonyms | Related Words | Antonyms

Noun 1. judgement - the legal document stating the reasons for a judicial decision; "opinions are usually written by a single judge"

- legal opinion, opinion, judgment
- legal document, legal instrument, official document, instrument - (law) a document that states some contractual relationship or grants some right
- concurring opinion - an opinion that agrees with the court's disposition of the case but is written to express a particular judge's reasoning
- dissenting opinion - an opinion that disagrees with the court's disposition of the case
- majority opinion - the opinion joined by a majority of the court (generally known simply as `the opinion')
- fatwah - (Islam) a legal opinion or ruling issued by an Islamic scholar; "bin Laden issued three fatwahs calling upon Muslims to take up arms against the United States"
- dictum, obiter dictum - an opinion voiced by a judge on a point of law not directly bearing on the case in question and therefore not binding
- jurisprudence, law - the collection of rules imposed by authority; "civilization presupposes respect for the law"; "the great problem for jurisprudence to allow freedom while enforcing order"

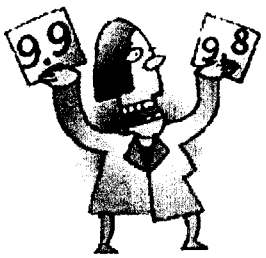
2. judgement - an opinion formed by judging something; "he was reluctant to make his judgment known"; "she changed her mind"



- judgment, mind
- conclusion, decision, determination - a position or opinion or judgment reached after consideration; "a decision unfavorable to the opposition"; "his conclusion took the evidence into account"; "satisfied with the panel's determination"
- opinion, persuasion, sentiment, thought, view - a personal belief or judgment that is not founded on proof or certainty; "my opinion differs from yours"; "what are your thoughts on

Haiti?"

3. **judgement** - the cognitive process of reaching a decision or drawing conclusions



- judging, judgment
- deciding, decision making - the cognitive process of reaching a decision; "a good executive must be good at decision making"
- prejudgement, prejudgment - a judgment reached before the evidence is available

4. **judgement** - ability to make good judgments
- sagaciousness, sagacity, discernment, judgment
- eye - good discernment (either with the eyes or as if with the eyes); "she has an eye for fresh talent"; "he has an artist's eye"
- common sense, good sense, gumption, horse sense, mother wit, sense - sound practical judgment; "I can't see the sense in doing it now"; "he hasn't got the sense God gave little green apples"; "fortunately she had the good sense to run away"
- judiciousness - good judgment
- circumspection, discreetness, discretion, prudence - knowing how to avoid embarrassment or distress; "the servants showed great tact and discretion"
- indiscreetness, injudiciousness - lacking good judgment
- sapience, wisdom - ability to apply knowledge or experience or understanding or common sense and insight

5. **judgement** - the capacity to assess situations or circumstances shrewdly and to draw sound conclusions
- sound judgement, sound judgment, perspicacity, judgment
- trait - a distinguishing feature of your personal nature
- objectiveness, objectivity - judgment based on observable phenomena and uninfluenced by emotions or personal prejudices
- subjectiveness, subjectivity - judgment based on individual personal impressions and feelings and opinions rather than external facts

6. **judgement** - (law) the determination by a court of competent jurisdiction on matters submitted to it
- judicial decision, judgment
- due process, due process of law - (law) the administration of justice according to established rules and principles; based on the principle that a person cannot be deprived of life or liberty or property without appropriate legal procedures and safeguards
- reversal - a judgment by a higher court that the judgment of a lower court was incorrect and should be set aside
- affirmation - a judgment by a higher court that the judgment of a lower court was correct and should stand
- cognovit judgement, cognovit judgment, confession of judgement, confession of judgment - a judgment entered after a written confession by the debtor without the expense of ordinary legal proceedings
- default judgement, default judgment, judgement by default, judgment by default - a judgment entered in favor of the plaintiff when the defendant defaults (fails to appear in court)
- non pros, non prosequitur - a judgment entered in favor of the defendant when the plaintiff has not continued his action (e.g., has not appeared in court)
- final decision, final judgment - a judgment disposing of the case before the court; after the judgment (or an appeal from it) is rendered all that remains is to enforce the judgment
- judgement in personam, judgment in personam, personal judgement, personal judgment - a judgment rendered against an individual (or corporation) for the payment of money damages
- judgement in rem, judgment in rem - a judgment pronounced on the status of some particular subject or property or thing (as opposed to one pronounced on persons)
- dismissal, judgement of dismissal, judgment of dismissal - a judgment disposing of the matter without a trial

judgement on the merits, judgment on the merits - judgment rendered through analysis and adjudication of the factual issues presented

judgement on the pleadings, judgment on the pleadings, summary judgement, summary judgment - a judgment rendered by the court prior to a verdict because no material issue of fact exists and one party or the other is entitled to a judgment as a matter of law

arbitrament, arbitrement, arbitration - the act of deciding as an arbiter; giving authoritative judgment; "they submitted their disagreement to arbitration"

ruling, opinion - the reason for a court's judgment (as opposed to the decision itself)

finding - the decision of a court on issues of fact or law

jurisprudence, law - the collection of rules imposed by authority; "civilization presupposes respect for the law"; "the great problem for jurisprudence to allow freedom while enforcing order"

7. **judgement** - the act of judging or assessing a person or situation or event; "they criticized my judgment of the contestants"

judgment, assessment

human action, human activity, act - something that people do or cause to happen

adjudication - the final judgment in a legal proceeding; the act of pronouncing judgment based on the evidence presented

disapproval - the act of disapproving or condemning

evaluation, rating - act of ascertaining or fixing the value or worth of

estimate, estimation - a judgment of the qualities of something or somebody; "many factors are involved in any estimate of human life"; "in my estimation the boy is innocent"

logistic assessment - a judgment of the logistic support required for some particular military operation

value judgement, value judgment - an assessment that reveals more about the values of the person making the assessment than about the reality of what is assessed

Examples from classic literature: More ▸▸

Mr Shepherd, a civil, cautious lawyer, who, whatever might be his hold or his views on Sir Walter, would rather have the disagreeable prompted by anybody else, excused himself from offering the slightest hint, and only begged leave to recommend an implicit reference to the excellent judgement of Lady Russell, from whose known good sense he fully expected to have just such resolute measures advised as he meant to see finally adopted.
Persuasion by Austen, Jane ***View in context***

Elizabeth listened in silence, but was not convinced; their behaviour at the assembly had not been calculated to please in general; and with more quickness of observation and less pliancy of temper than her sister, and with a judgement too unassailed by any attention to herself, she was very little disposed to approve them.
Pride and Prejudice by Austen, Jane ***View in context***

Any person who appreciated her paid a compliment to the Major's good judgement-- that is, if a man may be said to have good judgement who is under the influence of Love's delusion.
Vanity Fair by Thackeray, William Makepeace ***View in context***

Some words with "judgement" in the definition:

cognovit judgement	default judgment	Judgment Day	judicial decision	personal judgment
cognovit judgment	judgement by default	judgment in personam	Last Day	summary judgement
Day of Judgement	judgment	judgment in rem	Last Judgement	summary judgment
default judgement	judgment by default	judgment on the pleadings	personal judgement	

◂◂ Previous

General English Dictionary Browser

Next ▸▸

Judean	judge advocate	judgement by default	judgement on the merits
Judeo-Christian	judge advocate general	Judgement Day	judgement on the pleadings
Judeo-Spanish	judge's robe	judgement in personam	Judger
Judg.	Judge-Advocate General	judgement in rem	Judges
judge	Judge-made	judgement of dismissal	

Leadership Traits

1. **BEARING**
    1. Definition. Creating a favorable impression in carriage, appearance, and personal conduct at all times.
    2. Significance. The ability to look, act, and speak like a leader whether or not these manifestations indicate one's true feelings. Some signs of these traits are clear and plain speech, an erect gait, and impeccable personal appearance.
    3. Example. Wearing clean, pressed uniforms, and shining boots and brass. Avoiding profane and vulgar language. Keeping a trim, fit appearance. Keeping your head, keeping your word and keeping your temper.
2. **COURAGE**
    1. Definition. Courage is a mental quality that recognizes fear of danger or criticism, but enables a soldier to proceed in the face of it with calmness and firmness.
    2. Significance. Knowing and standing for what is right, even in the face of popular disfavor, is often the leader's lot. The business of fighting and winning wars is a dangerous one; the importance of courage on the battlefield is obvious.
    3. Example. Accepting criticism for making subordinates field day for an extra hour to get the job done correctly.
3. **DECISIVENESS**
    1. Definition. Ability to make decisions promptly and to announce them in a clear, forceful manner.
    2. Significance. The quality of character which guides a person to accumulate all available facts in a circumstance, weigh the facts, choose and announce an alternative which seems best. It is often better that a decision be made promptly than a potentially better one be made at the expense of more time.
    3. Example. A leader who sees a potentially dangerous situation developing, immediately takes action to prevent injury from occurring. For example, if he/she sees a unit making a forced march along a winding road without road guards posted, he/she should immediately inform the unit leader of the oversight, and if senior to that unit leader, direct that proper precautions be taken.
4. **DEPENDABILITY**
    1. Definition. The certainty of proper performance of duty.
    2. Significance. The quality which permits a senior to assign a task to a junior with the understanding that it will be accomplished with minimum supervision. This understanding includes the assumption that the initiative will be taken on small matters not covered by instructions.
    3. Example. The squad leader ensures that his/her squad falls out in the proper uniform without having been told to by the platoon sergeant. The staff officer, who hates detailed, tedious paperwork, yet makes sure the report meets his/her and his/her supervisor's standards before having it leave his desk.
5. **ENDURANCE**
    1. Definition. The mental and physical stamina measured by the ability to withstand pain, fatigue, stress, and hardship
    2. Significance. The quality of withstanding pain during a conditioning hike in order to improve stamina is crucial in the development of leadership. Leaders are responsible for leading their units in physical endeavors and for motivating them as well.
    3. Example. A soldier keeping up on a 10-mile forced march even though he/she has blisters on both feet and had only an hour of sleep the previous night. An XO who

works all night to ensure that promotion/pay problems are corrected as quickly as humanly possible because he/she realizes that only through this effort can one of his/her soldiers receive badly needed back-pay the following morning.

6. **ENTHUSIASM**
    1. Definition. The display of sincere interest and exuberance in the performance of duty
    2. Significance. Displaying interest in a task, and an optimism that it *can* be successfully completed, greatly enhances the likelihood that the task *will* be successfully completed.
    3. Example. A soldier who leads a chant or offers to help carry a load that is giving someone great difficulty while on a hike despite being physically tired himself, encourages his fellow soldiers to persevere.
7. **INITIATIVE**
    1. Definition. Taking action in the absence of orders.
    2. Significance. Since an NCO often works without close supervision, emphasis is placed on being a self-starter. Initiative is a founding principle of Army Warfighting philosophy.
    3. Example. In the unexplained absence of the platoon sergeant, an NCO takes charge of the platoon and carries out the training schedule.
8. **INTEGRITY**
    1. Definition. Uprightness of character and soundness of moral principles. The quality of truthfulness and honesty.
    2. Significance. A soldier's word is his/her bond. Nothing less than complete honesty in all of your dealings with subordinates, peers, and superiors is acceptable.
    3. Example. A soldier who uses the correct technique on the obstacle course, even when he/she cannot be seen by the evaluator. During an inspection, if something goes wrong or is not corrected as had been previously directed, he/she can be counted upon to always respond truthfully and honestly.
9. **JUDGMENT**
    1. Definition. The ability to weigh facts and possible courses of action in order to make sound decisions.
    2. Significance. Sound judgment allows a leader to make appropriate decisions in the guidance and training of his/her soldiers and the employment of his/her unit. A soldier who exercises good judgment weighs pros and cons accordingly to arrive at an appropriate decision/take proper action.
    3. Example. A soldier properly apportions his/her liberty time in order to relax as well as to study.
10. **JUSTICE**
    1. Definition. Giving reward and punishment according to the merits of the case in question. The ability to administer a system of rewards and punishments impartially and consistently.
    2. Significance. The quality of displaying fairness and impartiality is critical in order to gain the trust and respect of subordinates and maintain discipline and unit cohesion, particularly in the exercise of responsibility as a leader.
    3. Example. Fair apportionment of tasks by a squad leader during all field days. Having overlooked a critical piece of evidence which resulted in the unjust reduction of a NCO in a highly publicized incident, the CO sets the punishment aside and restores him to his previous grade even though he knows it will displease his seniors or may reflect negatively on his fitness report. (Also an example of courage.)
11. **KNOWLEDGE**
    1. Definition. Understanding of a science or an art. The range of one's information, including professional knowledge and an understanding of your soldiers.
    2. Significance. The gaining and retention of current developments in military and naval science and world affairs is important for your growth and development.
    3. Example. The soldier who not only knows how to maintain and operate his assigned weapon, but also knows how to use the other weapons and equipment in the unit.

12. **LOYALTY**
    1. Definition. The quality of faithfulness to country, the Corps, and unit, and to one's seniors, subordinates, and peers.
    2. Significance. The motto of our Corps is *Semper Fidelis,* Always Faithful. You owe unswerving loyalty up and down the chain of command: to seniors, subordinates, and peers.
    3. Example. A soldier displaying enthusiasm in carrying out an order of a senior, though he may privately disagree with it. The order may be to conduct a particularly dangerous patrol. The job has to be done, and even if the patrol leader disagrees, he must impart confidence and enthusiasm for the mission to his men.
13. **TACT**
    1. Definition. The ability to deal with others without creating hostility.
    2. Significance. The quality of consistently treating peers, seniors, and subordinates with respect and courtesy is a sign of maturity. Tact allows commands, guidance, and opinions to be expressed in a constructive and beneficial manner. This deference must be extended under all conditions regardless of true feelings.
    3. Example. A soldier discreetly points out a mistake in drill to a NCO by waiting until after the unit has been dismissed and privately asking which of the two methods are correct. He/she anticipates that the NCO will realize the correct method when shown, and later provide correct instruction to the unit.
14. **UNSELFISHNESS**
    1. Definition. Avoidance of providing for one's own comfort and personal advancement at the expense of others.
    2. Significance. The quality of looking out for the needs of your subordinates before your own is the essence of leadership. This quality is not to be confused with putting these matters ahead of the accomplishment of the mission.
    3. An NCO ensures all members of his unit have eaten before he does, or if water is scarce, he will share what he has and ensure that others do the same. Another example occurs frequently when a soldier receives a package of food from home: the delicacies are shared with everyone in the squad. Yet another form of unselfishness involves the time of the leader. If a soldier needs extra instruction or guidance, the leader is expected to make his/her free time available whenever a need arises.

Many soldiers remember these traits with the acronym

JJ DID TIE BUCKLE

Justice	**B**earing
Judgement	**U**nselfishness
	Courage
Dependability	**K**nowledge
I nitiative	**L**oyalty
Decisiveness	**E**ndurance
Tact	
I ntegrity	
Enthusiam	

KNOWLEDGE

KNOWLEDGE CONTINUED

Leadership Traits

This page is part of The Marine Corps Wives Website

1. **BEARING**
    1. Definition. Creating a favorable impression in carriage, appearance, and personal conduct at all times.
    2. Significance. The ability to look, act, and speak like a leader whether or not these manifestations indicate one's true feelings. Some signs of these traits are clear and plain speech, an erect gait, and impeccable personal appearance.
    3. Example. Wearing clean, pressed uniforms, and shining boots and brass. Avoiding profane and vulgar language. Keeping a trim, fit appearance. Keeping your head, keeping your word and keeping your temper.
2. **COURAGE**
    1. Definition. Courage is a mental quality that recognizes fear of danger or criticism, but enables a Marine to proceed in the face of it with calmness and firmness.
    2. Significance. Knowing and standing for what is right, even in the face of popular disfavor, is often the leader's lot. The business of fighting and winning wars is a dangerous one; the importance of courage on the battlefield is obvious.
    3. Example. Accepting criticism for making subordinates field day for an extra hour to get the job done correctly.
3. **DECISIVENESS**
    1. Definition. Ability to make decisions promptly and to announce them in a clear, forceful manner.
    2. Significance. The quality of character which guides a person to accumulate all available facts in a circumstance, weigh the facts, choose and announce an alternative which seems best. It is often better that a decision be made promptly than a potentially better one be made at the expense of more time.
    3. Example. A leader who sees a potentially dangerous situation developing, immediately takes action to prevent injury from occurring. For example, if he/she sees a unit making a forced march along a winding road without road guards posted, he/she should immediately inform the unit leader of the oversight, and if senior to that unit leader, direct that proper precautions be taken.
4. **DEPENDABILITY**
    1. Definition. The certainty of proper performance of duty.
    2. Significance. The quality which permits a senior to assign a task to a junior with the understanding that it will be accomplished with minimum supervision. This understanding includes the assumption that the initiative will be taken on small matters not covered by instructions.
    3. Example. The squad leader ensures that his/her squad falls out in the proper uniform without having been told to by the platoon sergeant. The staff officer, who hates detailed, tedious paperwork, yet makes sure the report meets his/her and his/her supervisor's standards before having it leave his desk.
5. **ENDURANCE**
    1. Definition. The mental and physical stamina measured by the ability to withstand pain, fatigue, stress, and hardship
    2. Significance. The quality of withstanding pain during a conditioning hike in order to

improve stamina is crucial in the development of leadership. Leaders are responsible for leading their units in physical endeavors and for motivating them as well.

3. Example. A Marine keeping up on a 10-mile forced march even though he/she has blisters on both feet and had only an hour of sleep the previous night. An XO who works all night to ensure that promotion/pay problems are corrected as quickly as humanly possible because he/she realizes that only through this effort can one of his/her Marines receive badly needed back-pay the following morning.

6. **ENTHUSIASM**
   1. Definition. The display of sincere interest and exuberance in the performance of duty
   2. Significance. Displaying interest in a task, and an optimism that it *can* be successfully completed, greatly enhances the likelihood that the task *will* be successfully completed.
   3. Example. A Marine who leads a chant or offers to help carry a load that is giving someone great difficulty while on a hike despite being physically tired himself, encourages his fellow Marines to persevere.
7. **INITIATIVE**
   1. Definition. Taking action in the absence of orders.
   2. Significance. Since an NCO often works without close supervision, emphasis is placed on being a self-starter. Initiative is a founding principle of Marine Corps Warfighting philosophy.
   3. Example. In the unexplained absence of the platoon sergeant, an NCO takes charge of the platoon and carries out the training schedule.
8. **INTEGRITY**
   1. Definition. Uprightness of character and soundness of moral principles. The quality of truthfulness and honesty.
   2. Significance. A Marine's word is his/her bond. Nothing less than complete honesty in all of your dealings with subordinates, peers, and superiors is acceptable.
   3. Example. A Marine who uses the correct technique on the obstacle course, even when he/she cannot be seen by the evaluator. During an inspection, if something goes wrong or is not corrected as had been previously directed, he/she can be counted upon to always respond truthfully and honestly.
9. **JUDGMENT**
   1. Definition. The ability to weigh facts and possible courses of action in order to make sound decisions.
   2. Significance. Sound judgment allows a leader to make appropriate decisions in the guidance and training of his/her Marines and the employment of his/her unit. A Marine who exercises good judgment weighs pros and cons accordingly to arrive at an appropriate decision/take proper action.
   3. Example. A Marine properly apportions his/her liberty time in order to relax as well as to study.
10. **JUSTICE**
    1. Definition. Giving reward and punishment according to the merits of the case in question. The ability to administer a system of rewards and punishments impartially and consistently.
    2. Significance. The quality of displaying fairness and impartiality is critical in order to gain the trust and respect of subordinates and maintain discipline and unit cohesion, particularly in the exercise of responsibility as a leader.
    3. Example. Fair apportionment of tasks by a squad leader during all field days. Having overlooked a critical piece of evidence which resulted in the unjust reduction of a NCO in a highly publicized incident, the CO sets the punishment aside and restores him to his previous grade even though he knows it will displease his seniors or may reflect negatively on his fitness report. (Also an example of courage.)
11. **KNOWLEDGE**
    1. Definition. Understanding of a science or an art. The range of one's information,

including professional knowledge and an understanding of your Marines.

2. Significance. The gaining and retention of current developments in military and naval science and world affairs is important for your growth and development.
3. Example. The Marine who not only knows how to maintain and operate his assigned weapon, but also knows how to use the other weapons and equipment in the unit.

12. **LOYALTY**
    1. Definition. The quality of faithfulness to country, the Corps, and unit, and to one's seniors, subordinates, and peers.
    2. Significance. The motto of our Corps is *Semper Fidelis,* Always Faithful. You owe unswerving loyalty up and down the chain of command: to seniors, subordinates, and peers.
    3. Example. A Marine displaying enthusiasm in carrying out an order of a senior, though he may privately disagree with it. The order may be to conduct a particularly dangerous patrol. The job has to be done, and even if the patrol leader disagrees, he must impart confidence and enthusiasm for the mission to his men.
13. **TACT**
    1. Definition. The ability to deal with others without creating hostility.
    2. Significance. The quality of consistently treating peers, seniors, and subordinates with respect and courtesy is a sign of maturity. Tact allows commands, guidance, and opinions to be expressed in a constructive and beneficial manner. This deference must be extended under all conditions regardless of true feelings.
    3. Example. A Marine discreetly points out a mistake in drill to a NCO by waiting until after the unit has been dismissed and privately asking which of the two methods are correct. He/she anticipates that the NCO will realize the correct method when shown, and later provide correct instruction to the unit.
14. **UNSELFISHNESS**
    1. Definition. Avoidance of providing for one's own comfort and personal advancement at the expense of others.
    2. Significance. The quality of looking out for the needs of your subordinates before your own is the essence of leadership. This quality is not to be confused with putting these matters ahead of the accomplishment of the mission.
    3. An NCO ensures all members of his unit have eaten before he does, or if water is scarce, he will share what he has and ensure that others do the same. Another example occurs frequently when a Marine receives a package of food from home: the delicacies are shared with everyone in the squad. Yet another form of unselfishness involves the time of the leader. If a Marine needs extra instruction or guidance, the leader is expected to make his/her free time available whenever a need arises.

Many Marines remember these traits with the acronym

JJ DID TIE BUCKLE

Justice	**B**earing
Judgement	**U**nselfishness
	Courage
Dependability	**K**nowledge
I nitiative	**L**oyalty
Decisiveness	**E**ndurance
Tact	
I ntegrity	
Enthusiam	

DCN: 12046

Notes

DCN 0066

Judgement Driven

& Rationale by

Data

Rather Than

~~XXD~~ Data-driven ~~XX~~

&

Validated by

Judgment

Initial Assessment of DON0066 MilCon

The MilCon identified in **DON0066** to accommodate the relocation of MCRD San Diego to Parris Island, SC involves **99 projects** at an estimated cost of $366+ million. A review of the MilCon projects reveals the following:

- MCRD San Diego currently occupies **2.5 million square feet** in building space. The MilCon projects for Parris Island specify an estimated total of **2.45 million square feet**. This represents **98%** replacement of square footage for MCRD San Diego at Parris Island.
    - The square footage figures do not include:
        - Confidence/Obstacle Courses
        - Parade and Drill Fields
        - Arm Ranges
        - Miscellaneous Training Facilities
        - Sewer and Industrial Waste Lines
        - Water Distribution Line, Potable
        - Electrical Power Substations and Switching
        - Heat Distribution Line
        - Vehicle Parking surface
        - Sidewalks and walkways or
        - Road Surface
- The scenario closure also recommends-
    - Relocating HQ WRR & HQ 12th MCD to Camp Pendleton, CA with a MilCon of **$21.6 million for 111,800 square feet** in building space and
    - Relocating Recruiters school to Quantico, VA with a MilCon of **$40.1 million for 331,913 square feet** in building space
    - The square footage figures do not include:
        - Sewer and Industrial Waste Lines
        - Electrical Power Lines
        - Heat/Gas Distribution Line
        - Road Surface or
        - Vehicle Parking surface
- Combining the estimated total MilCon square footage for Parris Island, Camp Pendleton and Quantico results in a total **2.895 million square feet** for facilities and buildings. Based on the DON0066 MilCon COBRA run, it takes **116%** in new construction square feet to replace MCRD San Diego's current space levels.

- The partial MilCon listing on the quantity and type of facilities to be built are:

    - **Eleven** - Applied Instruction Buildings
    - **Seven** - Recruit/Trainee Barracks
    - **Seven** - Large Unit Headquarters Buildings
    - **Seven** - Miscellaneous Training Facilities
    - **Six** - Miscellaneous UPH Support Buildings
    - **Five** - General Administrative Buildings
    - **Four** - Small Unit Headquarters Buildings
    - **Four** - Confidence/Obstacle Courses
    - **Four** - Arms Ranges
    - **Four** – Electrical Power Substations
    - **Three** – Religious Facilities
    - **Three** - Parade and Drill Fields
    - **Three** - Storage Buildings – Arms/Ammo
    - **Two** – General Purpose Instruction Buildings
    - **Two** – Dining Facilities
    - **Two** – Family Housing Dwellings
    - **One** – Enlisted Unaccompanied Personnel Housing
    - **One** – Band Training Facility

The COBRA footnotes make no assessments or references Parris Island's Recruit Training excess capacity and facility limitations that would justify the need to totally replicate MCRD San Diego infrastructure. In addition, there are no discussions or references to the possibilities or hindrances to combining, reducing and/or eliminating like activities, functions and processes if the **two MCRDs consolidate**.

- The COBRA MilCon list states significant range in construction costs for the same facility square footage without explinations. For instance:

    - Miscellaneous UPH Support Buildings w/**2,048 SF – costs are $43K to $1.58M**
    - Small Unit Headquarters Buildings w/**10,800 SF – costs are $148K to $28M**
    - Recruit/Trainee Barracks w/**147,940 SF – costs are $40K to $25.7M**
    - Large Unit Headquarters Buildings w/**10,500 SF – costs are $2.1M to $4.2M**
    - Miscellaneous Training Facility w/**No SF** are ID as 1 each – costs are **$95K to $25.7M**
    - One Dining Facility w/**29.5K SF the cost is $5K**, while another Dining Facility w/**65K SF the cost is $20.3M**

DAG concluded that the consolidation of the two MCRD appears viable. However, the Navy-Marine Corps expressed concerns to be considered, for instance;

- Marine recruit training and regional recruiting management currently operate effectively and there are some concern that this scenario could negatively impact those functions.
    - What has the Navy and Air Force experienced in regards to this issue?
    - Is there any data supporting this concern?
    - Otherwise, what is the substance?

- The scenario would reduce excess capacity at MCRD Parris Island, limiting the ability to expand for surge or future growth in end-strength, unless built into expansion at MCRD Parris Island.
-
    - USMC Force Structure Plan is flat at 175K. There has been no surge over the last ___years.
    - What was the surge during the Vietnam and Korean Wars and how did USMC handle the surge then?
    - Based on the new threat, what is the anticipate surge?

- The scenario would expose Marine Recruit Training to the inherent risks of single site consolidation, i.e., potential single point of mission failure.
    - What are the inherent risks that have been evaluated?
    - What is the Navy and Air Force documented experiences?

- The scenario would require infrastructure investment in a hurricane prone geographic area.
    - So which is the better of two evils, earthquakes or hurricanes?
    - What is the documented history on the impacts hurricanes have had on MCRD Parris Island?
    - How many recruit training days are lost annually?
    - What kind of infrastructure investments are they talking about? Nav Fac incorporates the latest regional codes in the building designs. The new buildings at Pensacola are a testimony to this.

- IEG Issues – Data questions – is it "do-able"?
  Yes at a cost; Previously reviewed during BRAC 95; Some environmental concerns.

    - What are the realistic costs?
    - What were the 95 review results? And are they still valid?
    - What are the economies of scale by reducing and eliminating redundancies, duplication, and inefficiencies?

Military judgment question – does it make sense? Operational effectiveness versus physical efficiency; recruiting management issues; surge and Force Structure increases; and Strategic redundancy.

- What are the studies that assesses, identifies, and proves the negative operational impacts of a consolidated recruiting depot?
- If this is the case, the Navy and Air Force must be in serious trouble?
- What are factual recruiting management issues that solely and directly result from consolidation?
- What surge numbers is USMC referring to since its Force Structure Plan is flat lined?
- The Marine Corps has been down sizing, so is there sufficient surge capacity?
- What are the vulnerabilities of the Navy and Air Force without redundancy?

Draft Deliberative Document – For Discussion Purposes Only. Do Not Release Under FOIA
Data Call: BRAC Capacity Data Call, 7 January
Certified By: anne.davis **Originating Activity:** CG_MCRD_SAN_DIEGO_CA **Date:** 11/8/2004 **Time:** 1145 hrs. **Certifying Activity:** IAT

Development Education							
Initial Skills	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Skills Progression	2105	2105	2105	2105	2105	2105	
Functional Training	23	23	23	23	23	23	
Flight Training	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Professional Development Education	85	85	85	85	85	85	

3.1.1.H.-(DoD624) If your installation hosts Dept of the Navy Officer or Enlisted Accession Training, Marine Combat Training, Junior Officer Professional Military Education or unique career schools, or Senior Enlisted Academies, list the average daily student population by training syllabus, by month for FY03. Project requirements for FY04-09. Include students awaiting training, students in training and students out of training (i.e. interrupted training, awaiting transfer).

Recruit Training	1800	1800	1800	1800	1800	1800	1800
USMC EWS Phase 1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
USMC EWS Phase 2	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
1800	6000	6000	6000	1800	2850	2850	2850
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
2850	2850	2850					
25	25	25					
25	25	25					

Draft Deliberative Document – For Discussion Purposes Only. Do Not Release Under FOIA
Data Call: BRAC Capacity Data Call, 7 January
Certified By: anne.davis **Originating Activity:** CG_MCRD_PARRIS_ISLAND_SC **Date:** 11/8/2004 **Time:** 1233 hrs. **Certifying Activity:** IAT

3.1.1.H.-(DoD624) If your installation hosts Dept of the Navy Officer or Enlisted Accession Training, Marine Combat Training, Junior Officer Professional Military Education or unique career schools, or Senior Enlisted Academies, list the average daily student population by training syllabus, by month for FY03. Project requirements for FY04-09. Include students awaiting training, students in training and students out of training (i.e. interrupted training, awaiting transfer).

Recruit Training	5549	5095	4455	4030	3848	3728	3622
3268	4091	5769	6575	6706	19459	19459	19459
19459	19459	19459					

3.1.1.I.-(DoD70)
N/A

3.1.1.J.-(DoD71)
N/A

Section : Air

3.2.1.A.-(DoD113)
N/A

LOG N: 12046

Department of the Navy

Recruit Training Capacity Data

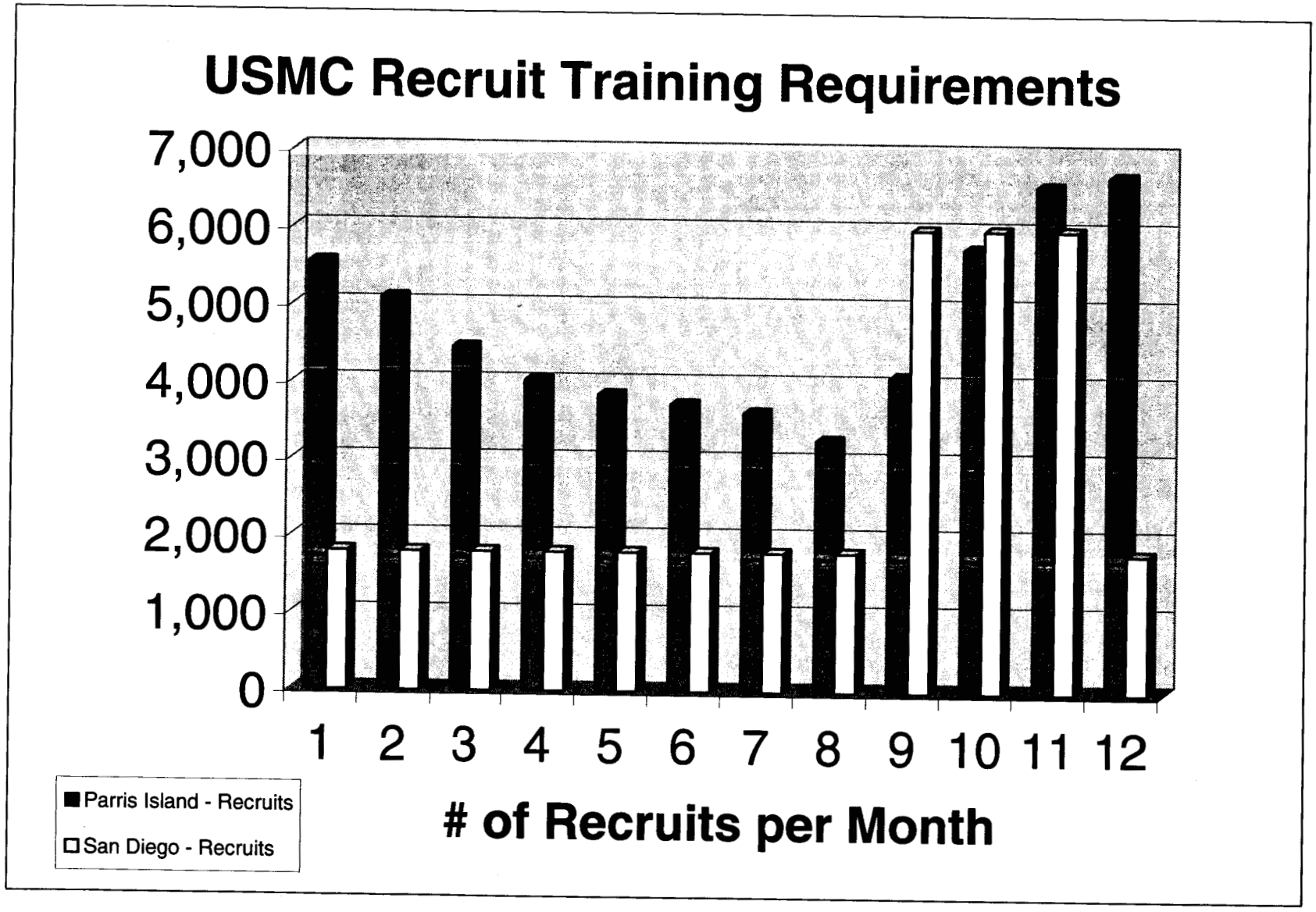
Activity	Classroom Capacity	Current Rqmt	20-yr FSP Rqmt	Excess	%	Billeting Capacity	Current Rqmt	20-yr FSP Rqmt	Excess	%	Messing Capacity	Current Rqmt	20-yr FSP Rqmt	Excess	%
NAVCRUITRACOM GL	119,901	118,617	109,602	10,299	9	14,126	11,862	10,960	3,166	22	18,752	14,796	13,672	5,080	27
MCRD Parris Island	29,023	46,942	48,538	-19,515	-67	8,168	6,706	[illegible]84	1,234	15	8,736	6,706	[illegible]34	1,802	21
MCRD San Diego	51,152	42,000	43,428	7,724	15	5,400	6,000	6[illegible]4	-804	-15	8,600	6,366	[illegible]582	2,018	23
Recruit Training Totals	200,076	207,559	201,568	-1,492	-1	27,694	24,568	24,098	3,596	13	36,088	27,868	27,188	8,900	25
MCB Camp Lejeune	6,000	9,114	9,424	-3,424	-57										
MCB Camp Pendleton	10,125	11,249	11,631	-1,506	-15										
MCT Totals	16,125	20,363	21,055	-4,930	-31										

Messing Req
13,518 6,934
- 8736 6,584
Shortfall 4782 13,518

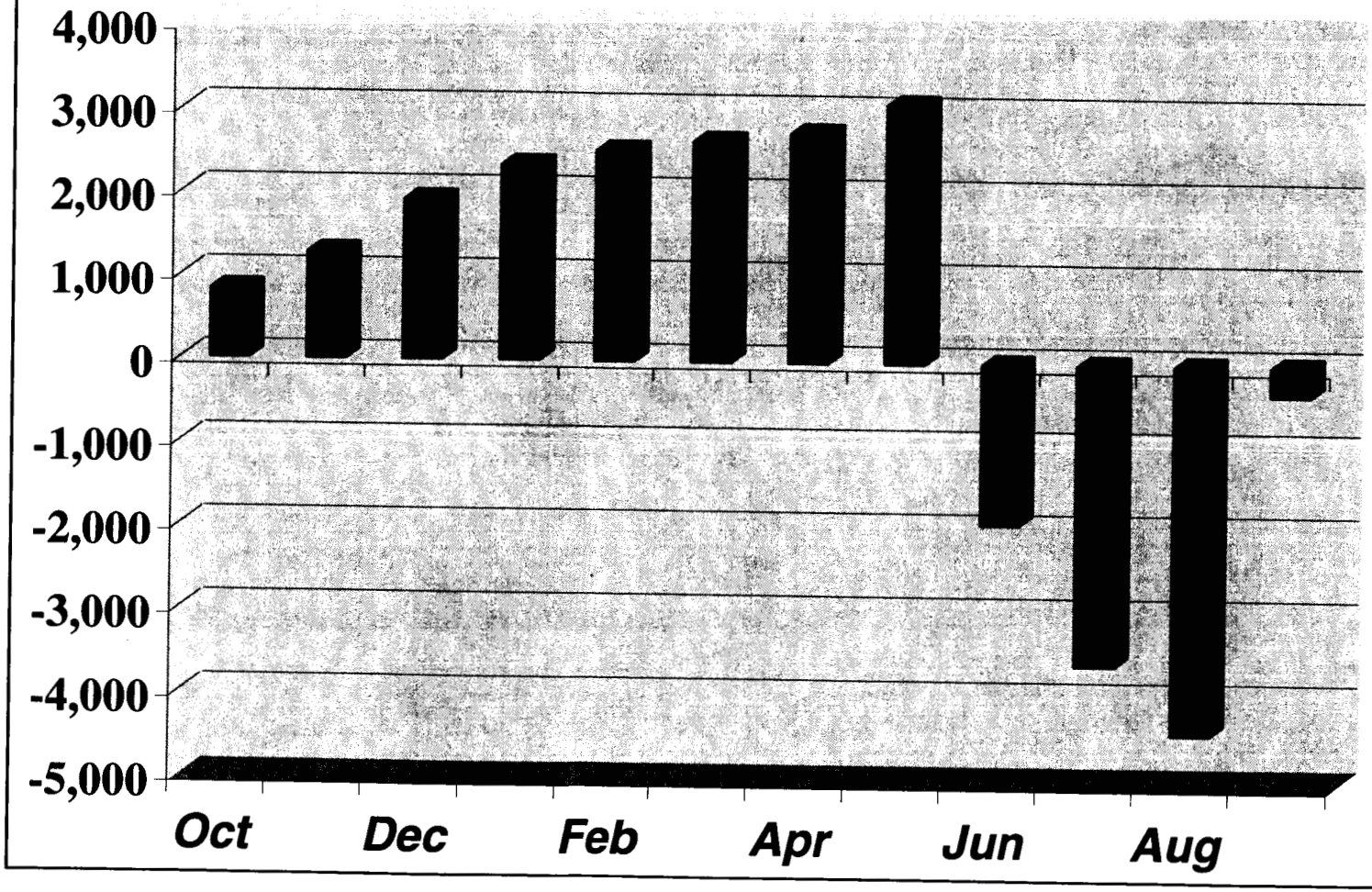
Billeting
13,168 6,934
- 8,168 4,204
Short fall ⇒ 6,000 13,138

	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	2,004	2,005	2,006
Parris Island - Recruits	5,549	5,095	4,455	4,030	3,848	3,728	3,622	3,268	4,091	5,759	6,575	6,706	19,459	19,459	19,459
San Diego - Recruits	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	6,000	6,000	6,000	1,800	2,850	2,850	2,850
Difference In Recruit Trng	3,749	3,295	2,655	2,230	2,048	1,928	1,822	1,468	-1,909	-241	575	4,906	16,609	16,609	16,609
Parris Island Capacity															
Billeting	8,168	8,168	8,168	8,168	8,168	8,168	8,168	8,168	8,168	8,168	8,168	8,168	8,168	8,168	8,168
Messing	8,736	8,736	8,736	8,736	8,736	8,736	8,736	8,736	8,736	8,736	8,736	8,736	8,736	8,736	8,736
Parris Island Excess Capacity															
Billeting	1,234	1,234	1,234	1,234	1,234	1,234	1,234	1,234	1,234	1,234	1,234	1,234	1,234	1,234	1,234
Messing	1,802	1,802	1,802	1,802	1,802	1,802	1,802	1,802	1,802	1,802	1,802	1,802	1,802	1,802	1,802
Parris Island - Recruits	5,549	5,095	4,455	4,030	3,848	3,728	3,622	3,268	4,091	5,759	6,575	6,706	19,459	19,459	19,459
San Diego - Recruits	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	6,000	6,000	6,000	1,800	2,850	2,850	2,850
Total Recurit Trng Requirement	7,349	6,895	6,255	5,830	5,648	5,528	5,422	5,068	10,091	11,759	12,575	8,506	22,309	22,309	22,309
Parris Island Capacity															
Billeting	8,168	8,168	8,168	8,168	8,168	8,168	8,168	8,168	8,168	8,168	8,168	8,168	8,168	8,168	8,168
Messing	8,736	8,736	8,736	8,736	8,736	8,736	8,736	8,736	8,736	8,736	8,736	8,736	8,736	8,736	8,736
Total Recurit Trng Requirement	7,349	6,895	6,255	5,830	5,648	5,528	5,422	5,068	10,091	11,759	12,575	8,506			
Parris Is Billeting Capacity	8,168	8,168	8,168	8,168	8,168	8,168	8,168	8,168	8,168	8,168	8,168	8,168			
Excess-Short Fall	819	1,273	1,913	2,338	2,520	2,640	2,746	3,100	-1,923	-3,591	-4,407	-338			
Total Recurit Trng Requirement	7,349	6,895	6,255	5,830	5,648	5,528	5,422	5,068	10,091	11,759	12,575	8,506			
Parris Is Messing Capacity	8,736	8,736	8,736	8,736	8,736	8,736	8,736	8,736	8,736	8,736	8,736	8,736			
Excess-Short Fall	1,387	1,841	2,481	2,906	3,088	3,208	3,314	3,668	-1,355	-3,023	-3,839	230			

DCN 120


USMC Recruit Training Requirements
7,000
6,000
5,000
4,000
3,000
2,000
1,000
0
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
# of Recruits per Month
Parris Island - Recruits
San Diego - Recruits

Parris Is. Excess-Short Falls to Total USMC Training



DLN: 12046

	MCRD SD First Cert.	MCRD SD 2nd Cert. 14-Jul Personnel (Pers)		% Difference	Net % Increase	MCRD PI First Cert	MCRD PI 2nd Cert. 14-Jul	
FY03 OCT	1,800	5,483	3,683	305%	205%	5,549	5549	0
FY03 NOV	1,800	4,947	3,147	275%	175%	5,095	5095	0
FY03 DEC	1,800	4,591	2,791	255%	155%	4,455	4455	0
FY03 JAN	1,800	4,154	2,354	231%	131%	4,030	4030	0
FY03 FEB	1,800	3,878	2,078	215%	115%	3,848	3848	0
FY03 MAR	1,800	3,528	1,728	196%	96%	3,728	3728	0
FY03 APR	1,800	3,349	1,549	186%	86%	3,622	3622	0
FY03 MAY	1,800	3,058	1,258	170%	70%	3,268	3268	0
FY03 JUN	6,000	2,933	-3,067	49%	-51%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FY03 JUL	6,000	4,851	-1,149	81%	-19%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FY03 AUG	6,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	102%	2%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FY03 SEP	1,800	6,507	4,707	362%	262%	6,706	6706	0
FY04 TOTAL	2,850	16,997	14,147	596%	496%	19,459	19459	0
FY05 TOTAL	2,850	18,766	15,916	658%	558%	19,459	20261	-802

N: 12046

	MCRD SD + PI	Parris Island Billeting Capacity		Billeting Delta as of 14 Jul New SD data
FY03 OCT	11,032	8,168		2,864
FY03 NOV	10,042	8,168		1,874
FY03 DEC	9,046	8,168		878
FY03 JAN	8,184	8,168		16
FY03 FEB	7,726	8,168	1	-442
FY03 MAR	7,256	8,168	2	-912
FY03 APR	6,971	8,168	3	-1,197
FY03 MAY	6,326	8,168	4	-1,842
FY03 JUN	7,024	8,168	5	-1,144
FY03 JUL	10,620	8,168		2,452
FY03 AUG	12,668	8,168		4,500
FY03 SEP	13,213	8,168		5,045
FY04 TOTAL	36,456			
FY05 TOTAL	39,027			

	MCRD SD + PI		Parris Island Messing Capacity	Messing Delta as of 14 Jul New SD data
FY03 OCT	11,032		8,736	2,296
FY03 NOV	10,042		8,736	1,306
FY03 DEC	9,046		8,736	310
FY03 JAN	8,184	1	8,736	-552
FY03 FEB	7,726	2	8,736	-1,010
FY03 MAR	7,256	3	8,736	-1,480
FY03 APR	6,971	4	8,736	-1,765
FY03 MAY	6,326	5	8,736	-2,410
FY03 JUN	7,024	6	8,736	-1,712
FY03 JUL	10,620		8,736	1,884
FY03 AUG	12,668		8,736	3,932
FY03 SEP	13,213		8,736	4,477
	110,108			
Monthly avg.	9,176			
Times 4 qtrs	36,703			

DCN: 12046

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
2521 SOUTH CLARK STREET, SUITE 600
ARLINGTON, VA 22202
TELEPHONE: 703-699-2950
FAX: 703-699-2735

July 12, 2005
JNB #2

Mr. Bob Meyer
Director
BRAC Clearinghouse
1401 Oak St.
Rosslyn VA 22209

Dear Mr. Meyer:

I respectfully request a written response from the Department of Defense concerning the enclosed document:

X Base Closure & Realignment Commission question

DoN0066: Close Marine Corps MCRD San Diego, CA; Consolidate USMC Recruit Training at MCRD Parris Island, SC.

Please provide the following:

MCRD San Diego – a current detailed list of officers, enlisted and civilian occupants by building and their UICs.

MCRD San Diego and Parris Island – for each MCRD, a monthly breakdown of recruits trained for the last five years to July 2005.

I would appreciate your response by July 22, 2005. Please provide a control number for this request and do not hesitate to contact me if I can provide further information concerning this request.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Cirillo
Director
Review & Analysis

Enclosures (5): Questions for the record to the Secretary of Defense, Secretary of the Army, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Air Force and the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition and Technology).

Barrett, Joe, CIV, WSO-BRAC

From: bracprocess [bracprocess@navy.mil]
Sent: Friday, July 15, 2005 6:30 PM
To: joe.barrett@wso.whs.mil
Cc: RSS dd - WSO BRAC Clearinghouse; bracprocess
Subject: FW: Query Regarding Average Student Population at MCRD San Diego and MCRD Parris Island
Attachments: MCRDs.pdf; AdHoc Commision 8 MCRD PARRIS ISLAND.pdf; AdHoc Commision 8 MCRD SAN DIEGO1.pdf

Mr. Barrett,
Please find attached the DoN response to your inquiry from the 14 July meeting.

Clearinghouse,
Please forward at Congress.

VR,
LCDR Bernie Bossuyt
Intel Infrastructure Analysis Team
Navy BRAC 2005
Deputy Asst Secretary of the Navy
(Infrastructure Strategy and Analysis)
Crystal Plaza 6, Suite 900
(703) 602-6365 Primary
(703) 692-6472 Secondary
bernie.bossuyt@navy.mil

-----Original Message-----
From: Nielsen, Kristina M. LCDR BRAC
Sent: Friday, July 15, 2005 15:21
To: bracprocess
Cc: Summerlin, Gene A CAPT (BRAC)
Subject: Query Regarding Average Student Population at MCRD San Diego and MCRD Parris Island

During a meeting on 14 July, Mr. Joe Barrett from the BRAC Commission Staff, requested updated data on the average daily student population at Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego and Parris Island. To respond to this request, a datacall was sent to both commands on 14 July.

v/r,
Kris Nielsen
LCDR, CEC, USN
OASN I&E DASN IS&A
2221 South Clark, Suite 9000 (CP6)
Arlington, VA 22202
(703) 602-6434

DCN: 12046

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
1000 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1000

15 July 2005

The Honorable Anthony J. Principi
Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
2521 South Clark Street, Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22202

Dear Chairman Principi:

This is in response to the July 14, 2005 inquiry from Mr. Joe Barrett of your staff regarding the average recruit population at Marine Corps Recruit Depot Parris Island and Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego. Specifically, Mr. Barrett requested that we validate and recertify the answers to DOD 624 from the Capacity Data Call.

On July 14, 2005, my office issued Data Call: BRAC Commission 8: MCRD Avg Daily Student Pop to Marine Corps Recruit Depot Parris Island and Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego. The data call and the certified responses are enclosed. I certify that the information is accurate and complete to best of my knowledge and belief.

I trust this information is responsive to your requirements. If we can be of further assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Anne R. Davis

Anne Rathmell Davis
Special Assistant to the Secretary of the
Navy for Base Realignment and Closure

Enclosure
As stated

Section : Average Daily Student Population (DoD 624)

DoD1000022 If your installation hosts Dept of the Navy Enlisted Accession Training, list the average daily student population by training syllabus, by month for FY03. Project requirements for FY04-09. Include students awaiting training, students in training and students out of training (i.e. interrupted training, awaiting transfer).

San Diego

FY03 OCT	Recruit Training	5,483
FY03 NOV	Recruit Training	4,947
FY03 DEC	Recruit Training	4,591
FY03 JAN	Recruit Training	4,154
FY03 FEB	Recruit Training	3,878
FY03 MAR	Recruit Training	3,528
FY03 APR	Recruit Training	3,349
FY03 MAY	Recruit Training	3,058
FY03 JUN	Recruit Training	2,933
FY03 JUL	Recruit Training	4,851
FY03 AUG	Recruit Training	6,093
FY03 SEP	Recruit Training	6,507
FY04 TOTAL	Recruit Training	16,997
FY05 TOTAL	Recruit Training	18,766
FY06 TOTAL	Recruit Training	18,864
FY07 TOTAL	Recruit Training	18,864
FY08 TOTAL	Recruit Training	18,864
FY09 TOTAL	Recruit Training	18,864
FY03 OCT		
FY03 NOV		
FY03 DEC		
FY03 JAN		
FY03 FEB		
FY03 MAR		
FY03 APR		
FY03 MAY		
FY03 JUN		
FY03 JUL		
FY03 AUG		
FY03 SEP		
FY04 TOTAL		
FY05 TOTAL		
FY06 TOTAL		
FY07 TOTAL		
FY08 TOTAL		
FY09 TOTAL		
FY03 OCT		
FY03 NOV		

Growth
3,683
3,147
2,791
2,354
2,078
1,728
1,549
1,258
-3,067
1,148
93
4,707
14,147
15,916

Significant change in growth why the difference

FY03 DEC		
FY03 JAN		
FY03 FEB		
FY03 MAR		
FY03 APR		
FY03 MAY		
FY03 JUN		
FY03 JUL		
FY03 AUG		
FY03 SEP		
FY04 TOTAL		
FY05 TOTAL		
FY06 TOTAL		
FY07 TOTAL		
FY08 TOTAL		
FY09 TOTAL		

Data Call: BRAC Commission 8: MCRD Avg Daily Student Pop, 14 July
Printed By: kevin.laye **Source:** CG_MCRD_SAN_DIEGO_CA **Date:** 7/15/2005 **Time:** 1752 hrs.

Table Of Contents

Parris Island

Section : Average Daily Student Population (DoD 624)

DoD1000022 If your installation hosts Dept of the Navy Enlisted Accession Training, list the average daily student population by training syllabus, by month for FY03. Project requirements for FY04-09. Include students awaiting training, students in training and students out of training (i.e. interrupted training, awaiting transfer).

FY03 OCT	Recruit Training	5549
FY03 NOV	Recruit Training	5095
FY03 DEC	Recruit Training	4455
FY03 JAN	Recruit Training	4030
FY03 FEB	Recruit Training	3848
FY03 MAR	Recruit Training	3728
FY03 APR	Recruit Training	3622
FY03 MAY	Recruit Training	3268
FY03 JUN	Recruit Training	4091
FY03 JUL	Recruit Training	5769
FY03 AUG	Recruit Training	6575
FY03 SEP	Recruit Training	6706
FY04 TOTAL	Recruit Training	19459
FY05 TOTAL	Recruit Training	20261
FY06 TOTAL	Recruit Training	20261
FY07 TOTAL	Recruit Training	20261
FY08 TOTAL	Recruit Training	20261
FY09 TOTAL	Recruit Training	20261
FY03 OCT		
FY03 NOV		
FY03 DEC		
FY03 JAN		
FY03 FEB		
FY03 MAR		
FY03 APR		
FY03 MAY		
FY03 JUN		
FY03 JUL		
FY03 AUG		
FY03 SEP		
FY04 TOTAL		
FY05 TOTAL		
FY06 TOTAL		
FY07 TOTAL		
FY08 TOTAL		
FY09 TOTAL		
FY03 OCT		
FY03 NOV		

Δ -10 change from 1st Cert data

Δ -862 change from 1st Cert data

FY03 DEC		
FY03 JAN		
FY03 FEB		
FY03 MAR		
FY03 APR		
FY03 MAY		
FY03 JUN		
FY03 JUL		
FY03 AUG		
FY03 SEP		
FY04 TOTAL		
FY05 TOTAL		
FY06 TOTAL		
FY07 TOTAL		
FY08 TOTAL		
FY09 TOTAL		

Data Call: BRAC Commission 8: MCRD Avg Daily Student Pop, 14 July
Printed By: kevin.laye **Source:** CG_MCRD_PARRIS_ISLAND_SC **Date:** 7/15/2005 **Time:** 1752 hrs.

Table Of Contents

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Base Structure Report - As Of 30 Sept 03

SITE	COMPONENT	NAME NEAREST CITY	PHONE	ZIP CODE	BLDGS OWNED	BLDGS OWNED SQFT	BLDGS LEASED	BLDGS LEASED SQFT	TOTAL ACRES	ACRES OWNED	PRV ($M)	MIL	CIV	OTHER	TOTAL
Onizuka AFS	AF Active	Sunnyvale	408-752-4026	94088	21	405,919			23	20	219.7	127	184	0	311
Ozol Defense Fuel Support Point	AF Active	Martinez		94553	4	2,138			76	66	86.3				
Pillar Point AFS	AF Active	Half Moon Bay		94019	13	22,722			55	55	14.3				
Production Flight Test Instl AF Plant 42	AF Active	Palmdale	661-272-4240	93550	99	3,222,051			6,131	5,843	1,322.0	18	2	0	20
Travis AFB	AF Active	Fairfield	707-424-1110	94535	1,610	9,482,323	101	390,122	6,383	5,130	2,997.5	10,544	1,215	5	11,764
Travis Water System Annex No 2	AF Active	Elmira		95625	10	18,867			206	206	20.6				
Tulelake Radar Site	AF Active	Newell			4	17,140			928	928	60.0				
Vandenberg AFB	AF Active	Lompoc	805-606-1110	93437	2,477	9,063,839	9	32,907	132,184	98,171	3,640.0	2,804	1,100	0	3,904
Channel Islands ANGS	Air Natl Guard	Oxnard	805-986-8000	93041	20	342,271			206	206	120.8	1,251	0	0	1,251
Fresno Yosemite Intl	Air Natl Guard	Fresno	559-454-5100	93727	44	352,544			126		123.2	965	0	0	965
Hayward Municipal Airport ANG	Air Natl Guard	Hayward	510-264-5600	94545	16	146,920			27		35.1	295	0	0	295
Moffett Fld ANG	Air Natl Guard	Sunnyvale	650-603-9129	94035	9	148,521	30	167,409	142	142	94.5	916	0	0	916
San Diego ANGS	Air Natl Guard	San Diego		92111	2	31,118			24	23	10.7	128	0	0	128
Sepulveda National Guard Station	Air Natl Guard	Van Nuys	818-909-2300	91406			16	73,229	26	26	15.4	132	0	0	132
Norwalk Defense Fuel Support Point	AF Reserve	Norwalk		90650	10	7,837			55	48	93.2				
MCAGCC 29 Palms (Vista Del Sol)	USMC Active	Twentynine Palms					151	701,035	111		83.7				
MCAGCC Twentynine Palms	USMC Active	Twentynine Palms	760-830-6000	92278	443	4,388,515			605,505	605,269	1,705.0	9,646	1,235	0	10,881
MCAS Camp Pendleton	USMC Active	Camp Pendleton	760-725-4110	92055	70	856,331			411	411	361.6	5,116	87	0	5,203
MCAS Miramar	USMC Active	San Diego	619-577-1011	92145	417	5,345,793			22,941	22,499	1,784.5	10,030	406	0	10,436
MCAS Yuma (Choc Mt Arial Gnry Rng)	USMC Active	Niland			4	37,828			459,506	459,506	12.0				
MCB Camp Pendleton (Mwtc Bridgeport)	USMC Active	Bridgeport			40	292,479			60,513		100.6	26	0	0	26
MCLB Barstow (Nebo Area)	USMC Active	Barstow			328	2,690,341			1,879	1,879	679.0	270	1,204	0	1,474
MCLB Barstow (Yermo Area)	USMC Active	Barstow			80	1,877,091			1,859	1,859	613.6	43	1,168	0	1,211
MCRD San Diego	USMC Active	San Diego	619-524-8762	92140	139	2,501,244			433	433	588.0	1,569	409	0	1,978
MCAS El Toro Santa Ana	Caretaker	Irvine		92709	1,108	6,130,117			4,777	4,761	1,874.8	5	0	0	5
MCAS Tustin	Disestab	Tustin		92710	106	1,290,405			1,280	1,280	497.1	83	0	0	83
COMNAVREG SW San Diego (Admiral Hartman Hsg)	Navy Active	San Diego			440	737,527			138	137	84.9				
COMNAVREG SW San Diego (Bayview Hills Housing)	Navy Active	San Diego			200	1,627,759			162	162	169.7				
COMNAVREG SW San Diego (Chesterton Housing)	Navy Active	San Diego			436	815,245			146	146	93.8				
COMNAVREG SW San Diego (Chollas Heights Hsg)	Navy Active	San Diego			90	556,852			78	78	55.8				
COMNAVREG SW San Diego (Eucalyptus Hills Hsg)	Navy Active	San Diego			57	466,754			41	41	45.8				
COMNAVREG SW San Diego (Gateway Village Hsg)	Navy Active	San Diego			155	603,851			44	44	64.7				
COMNAVREG SW San Diego (Murphy Canyon Housing)	Navy Active	San Diego			1,092	4,493,570			733	733	571.8				
FCTCPAC San Diego	Navy Active	San Diego	619-556-8372	92147	19	368,649			91	91	96.3	1,004	24	0	1,028

[1] US Locations that do not meet criteria of at least ten (10) Acres AND at least $10M PRV. US Territories and Non-US Locations that do not meet criteria of at least ten (10) Acres OR at least $10M PRV.

NAVY SHORE INSTALLATIONS

HOME ABOUT QUERY LINKS REFERENCE COMMENTS FUTURE

Region/RCU Query Results Page
Reporting Claimant MARCORP

Activity UIC M00243
MARCORPRCUITDEP SAN DIEGO CA

Maintenance Resp. UIC M00243

SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, UNITED STATES

Fiscal Year 20 03

Property No.	CCN	CCN Description	Facility Building No.	Facility Name	Action Type
200000	74044	INDOOR PHYSICAL FIT FAC	650	PHYSICAL FITNESS CENTER	ACQUISITION
200308	76010	MUSEUM/MEMORIAL BUILDING	5A1	QUONSET	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200309	76010	MUSEUM/MEMORIAL BUILDING	5A2	QUONSET	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200310	76010	MUSEUM/MEMORIAL BUILDING	5A3	QUONSET	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200311	44135	GENERAL STORAGE SHED	5A4	QUONSET	ACQUISITION
200312	44135	GENERAL STORAGE SHED	5A5	QUONSET: LAUNDRY	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200313	72115	RECRUIT BARRACKS	5A6	QUONSET	DISPOSAL
200314	72115	RECRUIT BARRACKS	5A7	QUONSET	DISPOSAL
200315	72115	RECRUIT BARRACKS	5A8	QUONSET	DISPOSAL
200316	72115	RECRUIT BARRACKS	5A9	QUONSET	DISPOSAL
200323	17120	APPLIED INSTRUCTION BLDG	5B1	QUONSET	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200324	44135	GENERAL STORAGE SHED	5B2	QUONSET	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200325	44135	GENERAL STORAGE SHED	5B3	QUONSET	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200326	44135	GENERAL STORAGE SHED	5B4	QUONSET	ACQUISITION
200327	44135	GENERAL STORAGE SHED	5B5	QUONSET: LAUNDRY	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200328	72115	RECRUIT BARRACKS	5B6	QUONSET	DISPOSAL
200329	72115	RECRUIT BARRACKS	5B7	QUONSET	DISPOSAL
200330	72115	RECRUIT BARRACKS	5B8	QUONSET	DISPOSAL

#8 Recruits per Barracks
- 1
- 2

200331	72115	RECRUIT BARRACKS	5B9	QUONSET	DISPOSAL
200338	21440	VEHICLE HOLDG SHED WAITING	5C1	QUONSET	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200339	21440	VEHICLE HOLDG SHED WAITING	5C2	QUONSET	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200340	21440	VEHICLE HOLDG SHED WAITING	5C3	QUONSET	ACQUISITION
200341	21440	VEHICLE HOLDG SHED WAITING	5C4	QUONSET	ACQUISITION
200342	44135	GENERAL STORAGE SHED	5C5	QUONSET: LAUNDRY	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200343	72115	RECRUIT BARRACKS	5C6	QUONSET AREA FIVE	DISPOSAL
200344	72115	RECRUIT BARRACKS	5C7	QUONSET	DISPOSAL
200345	72115	RECRUIT BARRACKS	5C8	QUONSET	DISPOSAL
200346	72115	RECRUIT BARRACKS	5C9	QUONSET	DISPOSAL
200353	72360	TROOP HSG OTHER DET BLDG	5D1	QUONSET	DISPOSAL
200354	72360	TROOP HSG OTHER DET BLDG	5D2	QUONSET	DISPOSAL
200355	72115	RECRUIT BARRACKS	5D3	QUONSET	DISPOSAL
200356	72115	RECRUIT BARRACKS	5D4	QUONSET	DISPOSAL
200357	72115	RECRUIT BARRACKS	5D5	QUONSET	DISPOSAL
200358	17177	TRNG MATERIAL STRG (MISC)	5US1	SHOWER AND WASHROOM	ACQUISITION
200359	72320	LATRINE, DETACHED	5US2	SHOWER AND WASHROOM	ACQUISITION
200360	72320	LATRINE, DETACHED	5US3	SHOWER AND WASHROOM	ACQUISITION
200361	72320	LATRINE, DETACHED	5US4	SHOWER AND WASHROOM	DISPOSAL
200362	72320	LATRINE, DETACHED	5UT1	TOILET BLDG	ACQUISITION
200363	72320	LATRINE, DETACHED	5UT2	TOILET BLDG	ACQUISITION
200364	72320	LATRINE, DETACHED	5UT3	TOILET BLDG	ACQUISITION
200365	72320	LATRINE, DETACHED	5UT4	TOILET BLDG	DISPOSAL
200368	72320	LATRINE, DETACHED	5UX1	WATER HEATER BLDG	ACQUISITION
200586	71144	FUND HSG,PRE 1950,O-7/O-10	M1	COMMANDING GENERAL'S QTRS	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200587	71410	DETACHED GARAGES	M1A	TWO STALL GARAGE	ACQUISITION
200589	71143	FUND HSG,PRE 1950,O-6	M5	SENIOR OFFICER'S QUARTERS	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200590	71410	DETACHED GARAGES	M5A	GARAGE	ACQUISITION
200592	71144	FUND HSG,PRE 1950,O-7/O-10	M6	DEPUTY CG'S QUARTERS	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200593	71410	DETACHED GARAGES	M6A	GARAGE	ACQUISITION
200595	71143	FUND HSG,PRE 1950,O-6	M7	SENIOR OFFICER'S QUARTERS	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200596	71410	DETACHED GARAGES	M7A	GARAGE	ACQUISITION
200598	71143	FUND HSG,PRE 1950,O-6	M8	SENIOR OFFICER'S QUARTERS	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200599	71410	DETACHED GARAGES	M8A	GARAGE	ACQUISITION
200601	72111	BEQ E1/E4	1	DALY HALL: SPT BN/TAVSC	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200603	61072	[redacted]	2	[redacted]NE CTR	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200605	61072	[redacted]OR)	3	[redacted]EQ	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200607	72111	BEQ E1/E4	4	DI SCHOOL	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200609	72115	RECRUIT BARRACKS	5	MCCS	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200611	61072	[redacted]R)	6	[redacted] ADV	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200613	74076	LIBRARY	7	LIB/HRO/MECEP/TRAINING	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200615	61010	[redacted]	8	[redacted]BEQ	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200617	74001	EXCHANGE RETAIL STORE	9	MCX EXCHANGE/POST OFFICE	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200618	74003	EXCHGE CENTRL(RESTRCTD)	10	MCX/PKG STORE/MCK ADMIN	CORRECTION

200619	74001	EXCHANGE RETAIL STORE	11	EXCHANGE	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200621	61040	LEGAL SERVICES FACILITY	12	LGL SVC/POL STA/ADMIN	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200622	74044	INDOOR PHYSICAL FIT FAC	13	PHILLIPS HALL: GYMNASIUM	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200623	74025	FAMILY SERVICES CNTR(MISC)	14	VACANT	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200624	61072	BATTLN SQUADRN HQ (MARCOR)	15	HQ H&S BN	CORRECTION
200625	74001	EXCHANGE RETAIL STORE	16	EXCH STOREHOUSE/RETAIL	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200627	61072	BATTLN SQUADRN HQ (MARCOR)	17	STORAGE	ACQUISITION
200634	76010	MUSEUM/MEMORIAL BUILDING	26	MUSEUM/VISITOR RECP CENTER	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200635	17110	ACADEMIC INSTRUCTION BLDG	27	RECRUITERS SCHOOL	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200636	61071	REGMT/GROUP HQ (MARCOR)	28	LEJEUNE HALL: RTR HQ/BEQ	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200638	17120	APPLIED INSTRUCTION BLDG	29	DISBO/ISM/BAND/BOQ/BEQ	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200640	17125	AUDITORIUM	30	MC DOUGAL HALL: THEATER	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200641	61010	ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE	31	PENDLETON HALL: DEPOT HQ	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200651	74088	EDUCATIONL SERVICES OFFICE	111	NATIONAL UNIVERSITY	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200654	61072	BATTLN SQUADRN HQ (MARCOR)	114	TOOL SHED STOREHOUSE	ACQUISITION
200658	61010	ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE	118	SATO/CTO	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200667	44112	STG AIR/GRD ORG UTS MARCOR	127	MUSEUM STORAGE	DISPOSAL
200668	61010	ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE	129	TMO OFC-STOR/FIRE DEPT STOR	ACQUISITION
200670	74087	BOATHOUSE	131	BOAT HOUSE	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200671	74067	CONSOLID OFF/EP MESS OPEN	132	OFFICERS CLUB/CCS OFF	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200683	74038	HOBBY SHOP - AUTOMOTIVE	142	CLASSRM AUTO HOBBY SHOP	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200686	44111	GENERAL WAREHOUSE MARCORPS	145	PROPERTY CONTROL WAREHOUSE	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200687	74086	EXCHANGE INSTALLATION WHSE	146	EXCHANGE CNTRL WAREHOUSE	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200688	74086	EXCHANGE INSTALLATION WHSE	147	MCX WAREHOUSE	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200689	74085	EXCHGE CNTRL WHSE,74001/86	148	MCX CENTRAL OFFICES/WH/MS	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200690	44111	GENERAL WAREHOUSE MARCORPS	149	FREIGHT WAREHOUSE	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200692	74066	PETTY OFFICER MESS OPEN	151	MWR CUSTODIAL OFFICE	DISPOSAL
200695	44111	GENERAL WAREHOUSE MARCORPS	155	PCO STORAGE/ISSUE	ACQUISITION
200696	44111	GENERAL WAREHOUSE MARCORPS	156	UNIFORM STORAGE WAREHOUSE	ACQUISITION
200699	61020	DATA PROCESSING CENTER	172	MARS/COMM-ELECT MAINT SHOP	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200700	17120	APPLIED INSTRUCTION BLDG	173	BAND MAINT/STORAGE	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200701	74038	HOBBY SHOP - AUTOMOTIVE	174	SPEC SVC STRG	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200710	74074	CHILD DEVELOPMT CENTER	216	CHILD CARE CENTER	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200711	73013	ISSU/RETAIL CLOTHING/UNIFM	218	UNIFORM SALES/STORAGE	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200712	44111	GENERAL WAREHOUSE MARCORPS	219	BLUES UNIFORM ISSUE	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200713	73042	RECRUIT TAILORING SHOP	220	RECRUIT TAILORING SHOP	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200714	44111	GENERAL WAREHOUSE MARCORPS	221	RECRUIT UNIFORM PHASE LINE	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200715	73082	BEVERAGE CONT RECYCL CTR	222	RECYCLING CENTER	ACQUISITION
200716	73082	BEVERAGE CONT RECYCL CTR	223	RECYCLING CENTER	ACQUISITION
200717	61010	ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE	224	FACILITY ENGINEER OFFICE/WHS	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200718	21910	PUBLIC WORKS SHOP	225	CARPENTER SHOP	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200719	44135	GENERAL STORAGE SHED	226	DSSC FLAMABLE STRG	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200720	21910	PUBLIC WORKS SHOP	227	ELEC/METAL/MACH SHOP	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200721	21910	PUBLIC WORKS SHOP	228	SHOP STORE/PAINT SHOP	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT

200722	21910	PUBLIC WORKS SHOP	229	REFRIG/PEST CONTROL/K9 DOG	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200723	21910	PUBLIC WORKS SHOP	230	BATTERY RECHARGING SHOP	CORRECTION
200724	44135	GENERAL STORAGE SHED	230A	MAINT STRG SHED/SHOP STORES	ACQUISITION
200725	21920	PAVMT/GRNDS EQUIP SHED	230B	HEAVY EQ/BLDG MATERIAL SHED	ACQUISITION
200726	21420	AUTO VEHICLE MAINT NONCOMB	231	VEHICLE MAINT SHOP	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200727	21420	AUTO VEHICLE MAINT NONCOMB	232	VEHICLE MAINT STORAGE	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200728	44111	GENERAL WAREHOUSE MARCORPS	233	UNIFORM RECEIVING WAREHOUSE	ACQUISITION
200729	44111	GENERAL WAREHOUSE MARCORPS	234	PROPERTY CONTROL/DRY STORES	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200732	74086	EXCHANGE INSTALLATION WHSE	237	MCX WAREHOUSE	ACQUISITION
200733	44111	GENERAL WAREHOUSE MARCORPS	238	DSSC UNIFORM STORAGE	ACQUISITION
200734	74037	SPECL SERVCS ISSUE OFFICE	239	MCCS CAMPING SUPPLIES CENTER	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200737	61010	ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE	310	SUPPLY ADMIN/MCNAFAS OFFICE	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200739	72411	BOQ PERM PAR W1/W2 & 01/02	312	TOQ/VIP SUITE	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200740	74084	INDOOR PLAYING COURTS	313	INDOOR RACQUETBALL COURTS	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200741	75010	OUTDOOR PLAYING COURTS	314	OUTDOOR BASKETBALL COURTS	ACQUISITION
200742	75010	OUTDOOR PLAYING COURTS	315	OUTDOOR BASKETBALL COURTS	ACQUISITION
200743	85235	OTHER PAVED AREA	316	MUSUEM COURTYARD	ACQUISITION
200755	89056	WEIGHING FACILITY	331	WEIGHING FACILITY BUILDING	ACQUISITION
200756	89056	WEIGHING FACILITY	331A	TRUCK SCALES	ACQUISITION
200757	85115	LOAD/UNLOAD RAMP	332	LOADING PLATFORM	ACQUISITION
200758	73075	PUBLIC TOILET	333	PUBLIC TOILET	ACQUISITION
200767	75020	PLAYING FIELD	345	BASEBALL FIELD	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200768	74001	EXCHANGE RETAIL STORE	346	MCX STORE	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200776	21920	PAVMT/GRNDS EQUIP SHED	358	GROUNDS MAINTENANCE OFFICE	ACQUISITION
200777	21920	PAVMT/GRNDS EQUIP SHED	359	LATH HOUSE/BLADE GRINDING	ACQUISITION
200781	21920	PAVMT/GRNDS EQUIP SHED	363	TOOL STORAGE	ACQUISITION
200782	21920	PAVMT/GRNDS EQUIP SHED	364	GROUNDS MAINT MECH SHOP	ACQUISITION
200784	74087	BOATHOUSE	365A	MARINA MANAGER'S OFFICE	ACQUISITION
200785	75010	OUTDOOR PLAYING COURTS	366	TENNIS COURTS (2)	ACQUISITION
200786	74067	CONSOLID OFF/EP MESS OPEN	367	BAYVIEW STORAGE BUILDING	ACQUISITION
200787	74067	CONSOLID OFF/EP MESS OPEN	368	BAYVIEW EMPLOYEE FACILITY	ACQUISITION
200788	75010	OUTDOOR PLAYING COURTS	369	TENNIS COURT (1)	ACQUISITION
200789	85115	LOAD/UNLOAD RAMP	370	LOADING/UNLOADING RAMP	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200790	69015	SALUTING BATTERY GUN MOUNT	373	SALUTING BATTERY GUN MOUNT	ACQUISITION
200791	74087	BOATHOUSE	374	SAIL SHOP/SAILING CLASSROOM	ACQUISITION
200806	74086	EXCHANGE INSTALLATION WHSE	389	GENERAL WAREHOUSE	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200807	44111	GENERAL WAREHOUSE MARCORPS	390	FOOD SERVICES WAREHOUSE	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200808	44111	GENERAL WAREHOUSE MARCORPS	391	RCRT PERSONAL EFFECTS WHSE	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200811	61010	ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE	394	COAST GUARD TACLETOFFICES	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200839	73025	GATE/SENTRY HOUSE	415	GATE HOUSE 1	ACQUISITION
200843	84109	WATER TREATMENT FAC BLDG	421	CHLORINATOR BLDG	ACQUISITION
200844	84109	WATER TREATMENT FAC BLDG	422	CHLORINATOR BLDG	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200847	21456	GREASE RACK	425	GREASE RACK COVER	DISPOSAL
200848	22950	PRINTING PLANT	426	PRINTING PLANT	ACQUISITION

200849	74086	EXCHANGE INSTALLATION WHSE	427	MCX SVC STAT STRG/PROP CONT	ACQUISITION
200850	74037	SPECL SERVCS ISSUE OFFICE	428	GENERAL DEPARTMENT STORAGE	ACQUISITION
200855	81230	ELECTRICAL DISTRBN LINES		UTILITY-ELECTRIC	CORRECTION
200857	69010	FLAGPOLE/BILLBD/MARKER	580	FLAGPOLE	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200858	75020	PLAYING FIELD	576	FOOTBALL/SOCCER FIELD	ACQUISITION
200859	82222	STEAM LINE FROM LARGE PLT		STEAM SYSTEM	CORRECTION
200860	82410	GAS MAINS		UTILITY-NATURAL GAS	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200861	17950	TRAINING COURSE	606	OBSTACLE COURSE	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200862	17960	PARADE AND DRILL FIELD		PARADE GROUNDS	CORRECTION
200865	83210	SANITARY SEWER		SANITARY SEWER	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200868	87110	STORM SEWER		STORM SEWER	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200869	13510	COMM LINES EXCL TELEPHONE		COMM LINES	CORRECTION
200870	74086	EXCHANGE INSTALLATION WHSE	608	DSSC COLD STORAGE	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200873	86010	RAILROAD TRACKAGE		RAILROAD TRACKAGE	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200875	84210	WATER-DISTRIBTN LINE POTBL		POTABLE WATER LINES	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200878	74030	EXCHGE AUTO REPAIR STA	514	MCX GAS STATION	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200880	17955	COMBAT TRAIN'G POOL/TANK	639	RECRUIT SWIM TANK	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200884	74086	EXCHANGE INSTALLATION WHSE	521	MCX WAREHOUSE/GROUNDS MAINT	ACQUISITION
200895	17950	TRAINING COURSE		PHY TRAINING COURSE	ACQUISITION
200898	61010	ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE	526	COAST GUARD TACLET OFFICES	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200913	17950	TRAINING COURSE		CLOSE CBT TRNG AREA	ACQUISITION
200914	15430	SEAWALLS		SEAWALL	ACQUISITION
200917	74067	CONSOLID OFF/EP MESS OPEN	542	BAYVIEW STORAGE BLDG	ACQUISITION
200918	74067	CONSOLID OFF/EP MESS OPEN	543	OFFICER'S CLUB STORAGE	ACQUISITION
200925	45110	OPEN STORAGE AREA		STORAGE/OPEN	ACQUISITION
200942	17950	TRAINING COURSE		TRAINING COURSE	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200944	74078	RECREATION PAVILLION	552	RECREATIONAL PAVILION	ACQUISITION
200948	87210	SECURTY/PERIMTR FENCE/WALL		FENCE	CORRECTION
200949	87215	INTERIOR FENCE*EXC 87210*		INTERIOR FENCE	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200950	72115	RECRUIT BARRACKS	554	RECRUIT BRKS/COMPANY OFFICES	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200951	72115	RECRUIT BARRACKS	555	BRKS/COMPANY OFFICES	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200954	21920	PAVMT/GRNDS EQUIP SHED	558	TOOL SHED	ACQUISITION
200955	71430	FAMILY HSG OTHER DET BLDG	559	GUEST BUNGALOW WITH TOILET	ACQUISITION
200956	21920	PAVMT/GRNDS EQUIP SHED	560	FACILITIES MAINTENANCE TOOL	ACQUISITION
200957	21920	PAVMT/GRNDS EQUIP SHED	561	GARDEN TOOL SHED	DISPOSAL
200961	72350	WASH RACK, DETACHED	565	LAUNDRY WASHRACKS /4/	DISPOSAL
200962	72350	WASH RACK, DETACHED	566	LAUNDRY WASHRACKS /2/	DISPOSAL
200963	72350	WASH RACK, DETACHED	567	LAUNDRY WASHRACKS /4/	DISPOSAL
200964	72350	WASH RACK, DETACHED	568	LAUNDRY WASHRACKS /2/	DISPOSAL
200966	87130	IRRIGATION FACILITY		LAWN SPRINKLER SYSTEM	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200967	72210	ENLISTED DINING FACILITY	569	RECRUIT MESSHALL	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200968	72115	RECRUIT BARRACKS	570	RECRUIT BARRACKS	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200969	17120	APPLIED INSTRUCTION BLDG	571	MARTIAL ARTS TRAINING FAC	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200974	85220	SIDEWALK		SIDEWALKS	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT

200975	85210	PARKING AREA		PARKING LOTS	CORRECTION
200976	85110	ROADS		ROADS	CORRECTION
200977	88030	AIR RAID ALARM SYSTEM		AIR RAID ALARM SYSTEM	ACQUISITION
200978	75020	PLAYING FIELD	579	SOFTBALL FIELD (1)	DISPOSAL
200980	72350	WASH RACK, DETACHED	582	WASHRACK LAUNDRY (4)	DISPOSAL
200981	72350	WASH RACK, DETACHED	583	WASHRACKS LAUNDRY (2)	DISPOSAL
200982	75060	MARINA	375	MARINA	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200983	75020	PLAYING FIELD	578	SOFTBALL FIELD (1)	ACQUISITION
200984	17955	COMBAT TRAIN'G POOL/TANK	318	RECRUIT SWIM TANK	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200986	74021	VISITOR RECEPTN (RESTRCTD)	551	VISITOR RECEPTION PAVILION	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200988	21920	PAVMT/GRNDS EQUIP SHED	423	GROUNDS EQUIPMENT SHED	ACQUISITION
200990	89021	COMPD AIR DISTRBTN SYSTEM		COMPRESSED AIR DIST SYSTEM	ACQUISITION
200991	61072	BATTLN SQUADRN HQ (MARCOR)	584	RECRUIT BARRACKS	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200992	72115	RECRUIT BARRACKS	585	BRKS/COMPANY OFFICES	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200993	72350	WASH RACK, DETACHED	586	WASHRACK (4)	DISPOSAL
200994	72350	WASH RACK, DETACHED	587	WASHRACK (2)	DISPOSAL
200995	72350	WASH RACK, DETACHED	588	WASHRACK (4)	DISPOSAL
200996	72350	WASH RACK, DETACHED	589	WASHRACK (2)	DISPOSAL
200997	74054	RECREATION CENTER	590	BOWLING ALLEY/REC CENTER	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
200998	75010	OUTDOOR PLAYING COURTS	591	PAINTBALL FACILITY	ACQUISITION
201000	85235	OTHER PAVED AREA		COURT YARDS	ACQUISITION
201007	85235	OTHER PAVED AREA		COURTYARD	ACQUISITION
201008	85235	OTHER PAVED AREA		COURTYARD	ACQUISITION
201012	88010	FIRE ALARM SYSTEM		EXTERIOR FIRE ALARM SYS	CORRECTION
201013	84310	FIRE PROTECTION PIPELINE		FIRE PROTECTION PIPELINE	ACQUISITION
201014	85235	OTHER PAVED AREA		PAVED AREA/EXCHANGE COMPLEX	ACQUISITION
201015	74009	EXCHANGE SERVICE OUTLETS	597	RECRUIT EXCHANGE COMPLEX	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
201018	17950	TRAINING COURSE	600	CONFIDENCE COURSE/TOWER	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
201020	17950	TRAINING COURSE	602	BAYONET ASSAULT COURSE	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
201021	75010	OUTDOOR PLAYING COURTS	598	TENNIS COURTS	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
201022	69015	SALUTING BATTERY GUN MOUNT	599	SALUTING BATTERY 40 MM	ACQUISITION
201023	75020	PLAYING FIELD	603	400 METER TRACK	ACQUISITION
201024	81240	PERIMETER/SECURITY LIGHTG		SECURITY LIGHTING	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
201025	74032	EXCHGE SELF SERV CAR WASH	604	MCX SELF-SERVICE CARWASH	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
201026	73025	GATE/SENTRY HOUSE	605	GATEHOUSE 5	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
201028	21910	PUBLIC WORKS SHOP	610	CHLORINATOR BLDG	ACQUISITION
201029	73075	PUBLIC TOILET	612	PUBLIC TOILET FACILITY	ACQUISITION
201030	73025	GATE/SENTRY HOUSE	613	GATE HOUSE 2	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
201031	73020	POLICE STATION	614	PMO/FIRE STATION	CORRECTION
201032	81160	STAND-BY GENERATOR PLANT		DIESEL ENGINE GEN/TRANSFORMR	ACQUISITION
201033	44130	HAZARDOUS/FLAMMABL STRHSE	632	HAZARDOUS WASTE HOLDING FAC	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
201034	44130	HAZARDOUS/FLAMMABL STRHSE	633	HAZARDOUS WASTE HOLDING FAC	ACQUISITION
201035	73011	FIRE HOSE DRYING STRUCTURE	614A	FIRE HOSE DRYING STRUCTURE	ACQUISITION
201036	14345	ARMORY SM-ARMS/AMMO/EM GR	615	ARMORY	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT

201037	42148	SMALL ARMS/PYROTECHNIC MAG	616	SMALL ARMS MAGAZINE	CORRECTION
201038	73075	PUBLIC TOILET	617	PUBLIC TOILET	CORRECTION
201039	14345	ARMORY SM-ARMS/AMMO/EM GR	618	WEAPONS CLEANING SHELTER	CORRECTION
201040	72210	ENLISTED DINING FACILITY	620	DUNCAN HALL: MESS HALL	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
201041	17160	RECRUIT PROCESSING BLDG	622	MARTINI HALL: RECRT PROC CTR	CORRECTION
201042	72115	RECRUIT BARRACKS	623	RECRUIT PROCESSING BARRACKS	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
201043	72113	BEQ E7/E9 (MC E6/E9)	625	BEQ	CORRECTION
201044	72124	BACH ENL QTRS-MARINE E1/E4	619	BEQ MARINE CORPS	CORRECTION
201045	73025	GATE/SENTRY HOUSE	621	GATE 4 GATEHOUSE	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
201046	81310	SWITCHG/SUBSTA BLDG/SHLTR	624	ELECTRICAL SUBSTATION	CORRECTION
201047	85120	VEHICULAR BRIDGES		GATE 4 BRIDGE	CORRECTION
201048	17110	ACADEMIC INSTRUCTION BLDG	626	BURKE HALL: RCRT TRNG FCLTY	CORRECTION
201049	73075	PUBLIC TOILET	627	TOILET BUILDING	ACQUISITION
201050	73075	PUBLIC TOILET	628	TOILET BUILDINGS	ACQUISITION
201051	73075	PUBLIC TOILET	629	TOILET BUILDING	ACQUISITION
201052	75010	OUTDOOR PLAYING COURTS	630	BASKETBALL COURT	ACQUISITION
201053	75010	OUTDOOR PLAYING COURTS	631	BASKETBALL COURT	ACQUISITION
201054	74078	RECREATION PAVILLION	637	BOAT HOUSE GAZEBO	ACQUISITION
201055	73075	PUBLIC TOILET	634	PUBLIC TOILET	ACQUISITION
201056	69025	REVIEWING STAND	635	SHEPHERD PAVILLION	ACQUISITION
201057	69010	FLAGPOLE/BILLBD/MARKER	636	MCRD BILLBOARD	ACQUISITION
201058	74074	CHILD DEVELOPMT CENTER	638	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT

home | about | query | links | reference | comments | help | contact

NAVY SHORE INSTALLATIONS

HOME | ABOUT | QUERY | LINKS | REFERENCE | COMMENTS | FUTURE

Region/RCU Query Results Page
Reporting Claimant MARCORP

Activity UIC M00243
MARCORPRCUITDEP SAN DIEGO CA

Maintenance Resp. UIC N66022

SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, UNITED STATES

Fiscal Year 20 03

Property No.	CCN	CCN Description	Facility Building No.	Facility Name	Action Type
201010	54010	DENTAL CLINIC	595	DENTAL CLINIC	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
201011	55010	MEDICAL CLINIC	596	MEDICAL CLINIC	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT

NAVY SHORE INSTALLATIONS

HOME ABOUT QUERY LINKS REFERENCE COMMENTS FUTURE

Region/RCU Query Results Page
Reporting Claimant MARCORP

Activity UIC M00243
MARCORPRCUITDEP SAN DIEGO CA

No Maintenance Resp. UIC

SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, UNITED STATES

Fiscal Year 20 03

Property No.	CCN	CCN Description	Facility Building No.	Facility Name	Action Type
100004		LAND - DONATION			ACQUISITION
100006		LAND - PURCHASE			CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
100007		LAND - PURCHASE			ACQUISITION
100008		LAND - DONATION			ACQUISITION
100010		LAND - EXCHANGE			ACQUISITION
100011		LAND - DONATION			ACQUISITION
100012		LAND - DONATION			ACQUISITION
100013		LAND - DONATION			ACQUISITION
100014		LAND - CONDEMNATION			ACQUISITION
100015		LAND - CONDEMNATION			ACQUISITION

Fiscal Year 2003

CLASS 1 PROPERTY RECORDS

Land	C L A S S 1 P R O P E R T Y R E C O R D		
TIME:	10:44:46	**DATE:**	09 JUL 2005
(004) UIC	M00243	**(001) PR NO**	180003
MARCORPRCUITDEP SAN DIEGO CA		**(005) FACILITY NO**	
		(106) SPEC AREA	NT
(604) EXCESS CODE		FORMER NTC	
(605) EXCESS DATE		**PR LAST UPDATED**	30 SEP 2003

LOCATION			GENERAL INFORMATION	
(101) COUNTRY	US	UNITED STATES	**(007) ACTION**	CORRECTION
(102) STATE	06	CALIFORNIA	**(008) FAM HOUSING**	NO
(103) COUNTY	073	SAN DIEGO	**(009) EE DATE**	
(104) CITY	3260	SAN DIEGO	**(011) PR REVIEW DATE**	12 FEB 1996
(107) MAP GRID			**(010) FACILITY NAME**	ROSECRANS & NIMITZ
(002) REPORTING CLAIMANT UIC	M00027		**(055) FORMER UIC**	N69162

ACQUISITION		INGRANTS	
(201) ESTATE	14 REASSIGNMENT	**(208) DOD INSTL**	
(202) ACQ CONTRACT	CIVIL817	**(209) RENT PAID**	
(203) ACQ DATE	06 MAR 2000	**(210) REF PR NO**	
(204) GOVT COST	$4,100	**(211) IG EFF DATE**	
(205) APPR/EST		**(212) IG EXP DATE**	
(206) APPR/EST DATE		**(213) IG MAX TERM**	
(207) LAND CCN	91140	**(233) IG EFD CONTR**	
(014) NATO JFAI		**(234) IG LESSOR NAME**	

MEASUREMENTS		
	ENGLISH	**METRIC**
(351) IMP ACRES	.09	.04
(352) SEMI IMP ACRES		
(353) UNIMP ACRES		
(354) OTHER ACRES	.7	.28
(355) TOTAL ACRES	.79	.32

REAL ESTATE MEASUREMENTS		
	ENGLISH	**METRIC**

(902)FD 100Y W/WA		
(903) FD 100Y W/OWA		
(904) FD 100Y W/WA		
(905) FD 100Y W/OWA		
(906) CSITES PACRES		
(907) CSITES CACRES		

REAL ESTATE INFORMATION			
(908) MINERAL INT		(910) RS SUMMARY MAP	
(909) LEGIS JURIS		(911) EXISTING COND MAP	
RS SUMM FILE			
EX COND FILE			

UTILIZATION		
(510/222) USER/OG ID	(515) AREA/AC	METRIC AREA/HECTARES
M00243 MARCORPRCUITDEP SAN DIEGO CA	.62	.25
AA CITY OF SAN DIEGO	.03	.01
AB CITY OF SAN DIEGO	.14	.06

(510/222) USER/OG ID	(515) AREA/AC	METRIC AREA/HECTARES
AA CITY OF SAN DIEGO	.03	.01

OUTGRANT DATA	
(205)APR/EST	
(206) APPR/EST DATE	
(214) OG CONTRACT	19530921
(215) OUTGRANTEE	CITY OF SAN DIEGO
(216) OG TYPE	5 OTHER GOV
(217) EFD CNT NO	19530921
(224) TYPE INSTRMT	5 OUT EASEMENT
(225) RENT RECD	
(226) REF PR	
(211) EFFECT DATE	21 SEP 1953
(212) EXPIRE DATE	
(213) MAX TERM	0

(510/222) USER/OG ID	(515) AREA/AC	METRIC AREA/HECTARES
AB CITY OF SAN DIEGO	.14	.06

OUTGRANT DATA

(205)APR/EST	
(206) APPR/EST DATE	
(214) OG CONTRACT	N6871102RP02P98
(215) OUTGRANTEE	CITY OF SAN DIEGO
(216) OG TYPE	5 OTHER GOV
(217) EFD CNT NO	N6871102RP02P98
(224) TYPE INSTRMT	5 OUT EASEMENT
(225) RENT RECD	A
(226) REF PR	
(211) EFFECT DATE	21 MAR 2002
(212) EXPIRE DATE	
(213) MAX TERM	

Notes:
former N69162 100003.

Submit comments regarding this page to: NAVFAC_PRTH_NITC_NSIPOC@NAVY.MIL

home | about | query | links | reference | comments | help | contact

Fiscal Year 2003

CLASS 1 PROPERTY RECORDS

Land	C L A S S 1 P R O P E R T Y R E C O R D		
TIME:	10:43:45	**DATE:**	09 JUL 2005
(004) UIC	M00243	**(001) PR NO**	180002
MARCORPRCUITDEP SAN DIEGO CA		**(005) FACILITY NO**	
		(106) SPEC AREA	NT
(604) EXCESS CODE		FORMER NTC	
(605) EXCESS DATE		**PR LAST UPDATED**	30 SEP 2003

LOCATION			GENERAL INFORMATION	
(101) COUNTRY	US	UNITED STATES	**(007) ACTION**	CORRECTION
(102) STATE	06	CALIFORNIA	**(008) FAM HOUSING**	NO
(103) COUNTY	073	SAN DIEGO	**(009) EE DATE**	
(104) CITY	3260	SAN DIEGO	**(011) PR REVIEW DATE**	
(107) MAP GRID	NW		**(010) FACILITY NAME**	MOA 3 FEB 2000
(002) REPORTING CLAIMANT UIC	M00027		**(055) FORMER UIC**	

ACQUISITION		INGRANTS	
(201) ESTATE	1N REASSIGN DONATION	**(208) DOD INSTL**	
(202) ACQ CONTRACT	UNKNOWN	**(209) RENT PAID**	
(203) ACQ DATE	06 MAR 2000	**(210) REF PR NO**	
(204) GOVT COST	$364,000	**(211) IG EFF DATE**	
(205) APPR/EST		**(212) IG EXP DATE**	
(206) APPR/EST DATE		**(213) IG MAX TERM**	
(207) LAND CCN	91120	**(233) IG EFD CONTR**	
(014) NATO JFAI		**(234) IG LESSOR NAME**	

MEASUREMENTS		
	ENGLISH	**METRIC**
(351) IMP ACRES	71.22	28.82
(352) SEMI IMP ACRES		
(353) UNIMP ACRES		
(354) OTHER ACRES		
(355) TOTAL ACRES	71.22	28.82

REAL ESTATE MEASUREMENTS		
	ENGLISH	**METRIC**

(902)FD 100Y W/WA		
(903) FD 100Y W/OWA		
(904) FD 100Y W/WA		
(905) FD 100Y W/OWA		
(906) CSITES PACRES		
(907) CSITES CACRES		

REAL ESTATE INFORMATION			
(908) MINERAL INT		**(910) RS SUMMARY MAP**	
(909) LEGIS JURIS		**(911) EXISTING COND MAP**	
RS SUMM FILE			
EX COND FILE			

UTILIZATION		
(510/222) USER/OG ID	**(515) AREA/AC**	**METRIC AREA/HECTARES**
M00243 MARCORPRCUITDEP SAN DIEGO CA	71.22	28.82

Notes:
reassigned from NTC San Diego by ltr from ASN Aug 1998, formerly part of N69162 180002.

Submit comments regarding this page to: NAVFAC_PRTH_NITC_NSIPOC@NAVY.MIL

home | about | query | links | reference | comments | help | contact

Data Current as of JUL 01 2005 07:07:10

DCN: 12046

M00263 MCRD/BEAUFORT PI, SC
PARRIS ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

BUILDINGS

Property Record No.	Facility No.	Estate Code	Acquisition Date	Gov't Cost (000)	Year Built	Construction Type	Year Last Improved	Disposal, Excess Code	Category Code	Prime Use CCN	
200551	19	MCON	01 SEP 1894	$285	1899	PERM	2000		74064	EM MESS OPEN	
200552	20	OTHER MIL	01 AUG 1899	$217	1899	PERM	1994		74036	HOBBY SHOP-AR/C	
200566	79	MCON	01 JUN 1918	$461	1918	PERM	1992		74067	ALL HDS CLUB	
200571	111	MCON	01 JUN 1951	$1,031	1951	PERM	1997		74044	IN PHYS FIT CTR	1
200577	144	MCON	01 SEP 1940	$1,568	1940	PERM	1997		72124	BEQ-USMC E1/E4	1
200578	145	MCON	01 SEP 1940	$1,539	1940	PERM	1991		72124	BEQ-USMC E1/E4	2
200579	146	MCON	01 SEP 1940	$1,542	1940	PERM	1991		72124	BEQ-USMC E1/E4	3
200581	148	MCON	01 AUG 1939	$186	1939	PERM	1987		72360	OTHR DET BLDG	
200582	149	MCON	01 SEP 1941	$666	1941	PERM	1991		72210	ENLST DINIG FAC	1
200584	151	MCON	01 JUN 1941	$136	1941	PERM	1996		61010	ADMIN OFF	1
200585	154	MCON	01 SEP 1942	$411	1942	PERM	1994		61010	ADMIN OFF	2
200587	155	MCON	01 JUN 1953	$200	1953	PERM	1991		21420	AUTO VEH SHOP	
200591	158	MCON	01 JUN 1942	$359	1942	PERM	1992		73040	LNDY/DRY CLN PL	
200593	159	MCON	01 AUG 1942	$555	1942	PERM	1996		44111	GEN WHSE MARCOR	
200594	160	MCON	01 MAR 1942	$904	1942	PERM	1996		82109	HEAT PLANT BLDG	
200596	161	MCON	01 JUN 1942	$151	1942	PERM	1993		73083	[redacted]	1
200609	172	MCON	01 JUN 1945	$365	1945	PERM	1989		74037	MWR REC	
200622	254	MCON	01 JUN 1942	$220	1942	PERM	1988		72411	BOQ PP W1W2O1O2	1
200629	283	MCON	01 MAR 1942	$545	1942	PERM	1993		74021	VISIT RECEP CTR	
200633	287	MCON	01 JUN 1943	$212	1943	PERM	1985		74044	IN PHYS FIT CTR	2
200635	289	MCON	01 AUG 1944	$264	1944	PERM	1997		72411	BOQ PP W1W2O1O2	2

200639	292	MCON	01 JUN 1944	$135	1944	PERM	1991		73085	POST OFFICE	
200640	293	MCON	01 JUN 1944	$307	1944	PERM	1995		61040	LEGAL SERV FAC	
200641	295	MCON	01 DEC 1943	$260	1943	PERM	1987		44112	STRG, MAR CORPS	
200649	500A	MCON	01 JUN 1955	$317	1955	PERM	1993		44111	GEN WHSE MARCOR	
200721	AS26	MCON	01 JUN 1943	$139	1943	PERM	1996		17120	APPL INSTR BLDG	1
200783	700	MCON	01 SEP 1939	$3,095	1939	PERM	1994		72111	BEQ E1/E4	4
200830	771	MCON	01 AUG 1945	$120	1945	PERM	1993		17110	ACD/GEN INS BLD	1
200848	791	MCON	01 JUN 1941	$250	1941	SEMI PERM	1991		73083	[redacted]	2
200854	848	MCON	01 JUN 1957	$217	1957	PERM	1997		61010	ADMIN OFF	3
200858	852	MCON	01 AUG 1942	$220	1942	PERM	1996		61010	ADMIN OFF	4
200865	864	OTHER MIL	01 SEP 1952	$143	1952	SEMI PERM	1993		21910	PW SHOP	
200890	903	MCON	01 AUG 1944	$240	1944	PERM	1991		61010	ADMIN OFF	6
200903	920	MCON	01 JUN 1956	$104	1956	SEMI PERM	1986		17120	APPL INSTR BLDG	2
200904	921	MCON	01 AUG 1956	$129	1956	PERM	1986		17120	APPL INSTR BLDG	3
200905	922	MCON	01 AUG 1956	$106	1956	PERM	1986		74025	FAMILY SVC C	
200909	10	MCON	01 FEB 1897	$577	1897	PERM	1995		61010	ADMIN OFF	6
200910	299	MCON	01 SEP 1947	$106	1947	PERM	1988		74080	GOLF CLUB HOUSE	
200911	565	MCON	01 AUG 1956	$230	1956	PERM	1991		73020	POLICE STATION	
200912	566	MCON	01 AUG 1956	$262	1956	PERM	1991		17120	APPL INSTR BLDG	4
200947	180	MCON	01 AUG 1949	$107	1949	PERM	1996		83109	SWGE TRMT BLDG	
201728	195	MCON	01 SEP 1958	$473	1958	PERM	1985		17125	AUDITORIUM	
201819	923	MCON	01 AUG 1959	$337	1959	PERM	1997		74088	EDUCATION CNTR	
201825	602	MCON	01 NOV 1959	$358	1959	PERM	1991		61010	ADMIN OFF	7
201841	400	MCON	01 SEP 1960	$249	1960	PERM	1995		61010	ADMIN OFF	8
201842	410	MCON	01 SEP 1960	$844	1960	PERM	1989		72210	ENLST DINIG FAC	2
201843	416	MCON	01 AUG 1960	$325	1960	PERM	1987		72115	RECRUIT BARRACK	1
201844	417	MCON	01 AUG 1960	$330	1960	PERM	1987		72115	RECRUIT BARRACK	2
201845	418	MCON	01 AUG 1960	$322	1960	PERM	1987		72115	RECRUIT BARRACK	3
201846	419	MCON	01 AUG 1960	$321	1960	PERM	1987		72115	RECRUIT BARRACK	4
201847	420	MCON	01 AUG 1960	$325	1960	PERM	1987		72115	RECRUIT BARRACK	5

DCN: 12046

201848	421	MCON	01 AUG 1960	$320	1960	PERM	1987		72115	RECRUIT BARRACK	6
201849	422	MCON	01 AUG 1960	$321	1960	PERM	1991		72115	RECRUIT BARRACK	7
201850	423	MCON	01 AUG 1960	$325	1960	PERM	1987		72115	RECRUIT BARRACK	8
201851	424	MCON	01 AUG 1960	$324	1960	PERM	1987		72115	RECRUIT BARRACK	9
201853	450	MCON	01 JUN 1960	$689	1960	PERM	1993		21910	PW SHOP	
201858	737	MCON	01 AUG 1960	$321	1960	PERM	1987		72115	RECRUIT BARRACK	10
201859	738	MCON	01 AUG 1960	$321	1960	PERM	1987		72115	RECRUIT BARRACK	11
201860	739	MCON	01 AUG 1960	$333	1960	PERM	1987		72115	RECRUIT BARRACK	12
201861	751	MCON	01 AUG 1960	$326	1960	PERM	1987		72115	RECRUIT BARRACK	13
201862	7001	MCON	01 AUG 1960	$324	1960	PERM	1987		72115	RECRUIT BARRACK	14
201864	113	MCON	01 JUN 1961	$1,026	1961	PERM	1985		74004	EX CAFE	
201916	4002	REASSIGNMENT	01 MAR 1978	$189	1960	PERM	1991		17311	RNG SPT BLDG	
201921	7003	MCON	01 JUL 1962	$1,399	1962	PERM	1987		72115	RECRUIT BARRACK	15
201923	854	MCON	01 JUN 1962	$457	1962	PERM	1991		73083	[redacted]	3
202019	599	MCON	01 APR 1969	$1,681	1969	PERM	1996		72115	RECRUIT BARRACK	16
202020	601	MCON	01 APR 1969	$1,688	1969	PERM	1996		72115	RECRUIT BARRACK	17
202025	204	OTHER MIL	01 MAY 1970	$2,225	1970	PERM	1991		74001	EXCHANGE RETAIL	
202026	600	MCON	01 MAR 1971	$835	1969	PERM	1996		72210	ENLST DINIG FAC	3
202027	669	MCON	01 DEC 1970	$1,303	1970	PERM	1996		55010	MEDICAL CLINIC	
202028	590	MCON	01 NOV 1971	$1,066	1971	PERM	1996		72210	ENLST DINIG FAC	4
202077	589	MCON	01 AUG 1972	$2,295	1972	PERM	1985		72115	RECRUIT BARRACK	18
202078	591	MCON	01 MAY 1972	$2,283	1972	PERM	1985		72115	RECRUIT BARRACK	19
202088	201	MCON	01 MAR 1973	$467	1973	PERM	1992		74067	ALL HDS CLUB	
202089	674	MCON	01 MAY 1973	$3,128	1973	PERM	1992		54010	DENTAL CLINIC	
202114	4025	OTHER MIL	01 MAR 1974	$123	1974	SEMI PERM	1991		74064	EM MESS OPEN	
202116	926	MCON	01 JAN 1975	$939	1975	PERM	1996		72210	ENLST DINIG FAC	(5)
202117	927	MCON	01 JAN 1975	$494	1975	PERM	1989		17160	RECRT PROC BLDG	
202119	929	MCON	01 JAN 1975	$533	1975	PERM	1996		72111	BEQ E1/E4	5
202120	930	MCON	01 JAN 1975	$356	1975	PERM	1996		72124	BEQ-USMC E1/E4	6
202121	931	MCON	01 JAN 1975	$533	1975	PERM	1996		72111	BEQ E1/E4	7

202122	932	MCON	01 JAN 1975	$398	1975	PERM	1986		74044	IN PHYS FIT CTR
202123	933	MCON	01 JAN 1975	$671	1975	PERM	1991		61010	ADMIN OFF
202124	934	MCON	01 JAN 1975	$857	1975	PERM	1993		72115	RECRUIT BARRACK
202132	203	OTHER MIL	01 APR 1975	$1,080	1975	PERM	1993		74040	BOWLING CENTER
202144	115	TRANS OTHER	01 JUL 1975	$271	1958	PERM	1994		74088	EDUCATION CNTR
202149	330	MCON	01 DEC 1975	$2,127	1975	PERM	1989		72111	BEQ E1/E4
202205	404	MCON	25 FEB 1981	$680	1981	PERM	1982		74002	LOCATION EXCHNG
202209	406	MCON	08 SEP 1981	$1,702	1981	PERM	1991		74086	RETAIL WAREHSE
202210	938	MCON	18 MAY 1981	$1,317	1981	PERM	1989		72115	RECRUIT BARRACK
202211	939	MCON	18 MAY 1981	$764	1981	PERM	1984		17110	ACD/GEN INS BLD
202212	940	MCON	18 MAY 1981	$140	1981	PERM			74002	LOCATION EXCHNG
202213	941	MCON	18 MAY 1981	$1,317	1981	PERM	1993		72115	RECRUIT BARRACK
202218	331	MCON	22 JAN 1982	$2,205	1982	PERM	1991		72111	BEQ E1/E4
202219	332	MCON	22 JAN 1982	$2,189	1982	PERM	1989		72111	BEQ E1/E4
202230	200	OTHER MIL	01 JAN 1982	$913	1982	PERM	1987		74020	TEMPORARY LODNG
202231	1050	MCON	07 JUN 1983	$850	1983	PERM	1996		13115	COMM CENTER
202232	6002	MCON	01 JAN 1983	$1,186	1983	PERM	1996		73083	[redacted]
202233	6001	MCON	11 JUL 1983	$808	1983	PERM	1988		14345	ARMORY
202234	942	MCON	01 JUL 1983	$1,065	1983	PERM	1987		17110	ACD/GEN INS BLD
202235	6000	MCON	19 AUG 1986	$6,824	1986	PERM	1996		17160	RECRT PROC BLDG
202252	180B	OTHER MIL	01 JAN 1982	$252	1982	PERM	1991		83109	SWGE TRMT BLDG
202253	402	OTHER MIL	25 FEB 1985	$121	1985	PERM	1986		61010	ADMIN OFF
202310	6004	MCON	04 MAY 1987	$5,622	1987	PERM	1990		72115	RECRUIT BARRACK
202311	700C	MCON	13 JAN 1987	$328	1987	PERM	1989		82610	REF/AIR CON BLD
202312	4050	MCON	30 OCT 1987	$136	1986	PERM	1990		82610	REF/AIR CON BLD
202315	7020	MCON	30 OCT 1986	$136	1986	PERM	1990		82610	REF/AIR CON BLD
202319	1051	OTHER MIL	07 FEB 1988	$129	1988	PERM			74044	IN PHYS FIT CTR
202321	151A	OTHER MIL	17 MAR 1988	$146	1988	PERM			73010	FIRE STATION
202333	6005	MCON	01 MAY 1988	$1,007	1988	PERM	1989		17120	APPL INSTR BLDG
		MIL	30 MAY 1989	$134	1989	PERM			73075	PUBLIC TOILET

DCN: 12046

202336	1043	OTHER MIL	30 MAY 1989	$107	1989	PERM			17311	RNG SPT BLDG	1
202340	4030	OTHER MIL	30 MAY 1989	$139	1989	PERM			73075	PUBLIC TOILET	
202341	4031	OTHER MIL	20 SEP 1989	$139	1989	PERM	1997		17311	RNG SPT BLDG	2
202342	1044	OTHER MIL	20 SEP 1989	$142	1989	PERM			17311	RNG SPT BLDG	3
202343	1045	OTHER MIL	20 SEP 1989	$178	1989	PERM			17311	RNG SPT BLDG	4
202418	954	OTHER MIL	05 JAN 1994	$262	1994	PERM	1996		71432	COMMUNITY CNTR	
202419	1052	OTHER MIL	14 MAR 1994	$104	1994	PERM			74080	GOLF CLUB HOUSE	
202422	6010	OTHER MIL	03 JUN 1994	$153	1994	PERM			73075	PUBLIC TOILET	
202424	6007	MCON	05 JUN 1993	$4,166	1993	PERM			73013	ISS/RTL CLTH UN	
202425	305A	OTHER MIL	19 SEP 1991	$367	1991	PERM			89009	MIS UTL PLT BLD	
202426	953	OTHER MIL	30 JUL 1991	$224	1991	PERM			83141	HAZD WASTE STOR	
202429	407	TRANS OTHER	29 FEB 1996	$5,512	1996	PERM	1996		74023	COMMISSARY	
202435	699	MCON	03 JUN 1997	$2,618	1997	PERM			74074	CHILD DEV CTR	
202436	192	MCON	15 JUL 1997	$1,089	1997	PERM			74009	EX SVC OUTLETS	
202453	741	OTHER MIL	16 FEB 2003	$240	2003	PERM			17311	RNG SPT BLDG	5
202454	956	INVENTORY	13 JUL 1998	$102	1998	PERM			74054	MIL REC CTR	
202475	730	INVENTORY	28 SEP 1998	$3,142	1999	PERM			17120	APPL INSTR BLDG	6
202479	955	INVENTORY	03 JUL 2002	$411	2003	PERM			73082	BEV CONT RE CTR	
202482	740	INVENTORY	20 AUG 1999	$8,508	2001	PERM			72210	ENLST DINIG FAC	6
202486	899	INVENTORY	01 SEP 2000	$497	2001	PERM			72320	LATRINE, DET	
202487	592	INVENTORY	16 SEP 1997	$2,722	1999	PERM			61010	ADMIN OFF	11
202488	598	INVENTORY	16 SEP 1997	$1,361	1999	PERM			61010	ADMIN OFF	12
202489	6011	MCON	31 DEC 2003	$6,500	1998	PERM			17110	ACD/GEN INS BLD	3
202490	943	MCON	12 DEC 2003	$6,689	2002	PERM			72115	RECRUIT BARRACK	23
202491	4061	MCON	12 DEC 2003	$2,880	2004	PERM			17110	ACD/GEN INS BLD	4
202493	165	INVENTORY	31 DEC 2003	$845	2003	PERM			74089	BATHHOUSE-TBD	
202494	953C	INVENTORY	31 DEC 2003	$149	2000	PERM			44135	GEN STRG SHED	
202495	724	INVENTORY	31 DEC 2003	$420	2003	PERM			17311	RNG SPT BLDG	6
202496	721	INVENTORY	31 DEC 2003	$309	2003	PERM			72320	LATRINE, DET	
202497	723	INVENTORY	31 DEC 2003	$420	2003	PERM			17311	RNG SPT BLDG	7

DCN: 12046

202509	281	MCON	10 JAN 2005	$7,240	2005	PERM			17120	APPL INSTR BLDG	
202510	455	MCON	17 NOV 2004	$6,050	2005	PERM			73010	FIRE STATION	

(7)

Submit comments regarding this page to: NAVFAC_PPT · NSIPOC@NAVY.MIL

home | about | query | links | reference | comments | help | contact

DRAWN: 12046

Parris Island MilCon Projects if MCRD San Diego Closes

7344 Postal Facility ????????	SF	0	0	500 Red	43	43
9321 NOT FOUND	N/A	10	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	230

Parris Is. (O - 121, E - 672) Students? - 4,461 Recruits	MilCon SF	2,451,816	
Pendleton (O - 57, E - 68) Students? - 108 HQ WRR & HQ 12th MCD	MilCon SF	111,800	
Quantico, VA (O - 2, E - 31) Students? - 211 Recruiters School	MilCon SF	331,913	
Estimated Total MilCon SF		2,895,529	
MCRD San Diego Total SF as Reported	Current SF	2,501,244	

Parris Island MilCon Projects if MCRD San Diego Closes

	Title	UM	MilCon	Cost*	Rehab Type	Cost*
7231 Miscellaneous UPH Support Building	SF	2,048	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	148
7231 Miscellaneous UPH Support Building	SF	2,048	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	148
7231 Miscellaneous UPH Support Building	SF	2,048	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	148
7231 Miscellaneous UPH Support Building	SF	2,048	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	148
7231 Miscellaneous UPH Support Building	SF	2,048	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	148
7231 Miscellaneous UPH Support Building	SF	2,048	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	148
8521 Vehicle Parking, Surfaced	SY	26,974	1,575	0 Default	0	1,575
8524 Sidewalk and Walkway	SY	4,000	197	0 Default	0	197
8511 Road, Surfaced	SY	16,120	457	0 Default	0	457
8521 Vehicle Parking, Surfaced	SY	1,333	78	0 Default	0	78
6101 Small Unit Headquarters Building	SF	10,800	2,099	0 Default		2,099
6101 Small Unit Headquarters Building	SF	10,800	2,099	0 Default	0	2,099
6101 Small Unit Headquarters Building	SF	2,700	525	0 Default	0	525
6101 Small Unit Headquarters Building	SF	10,800	2,099	0 Default	0	2,099
6101 Small Unit Headquarters Building	SF	10,800	2,099	0 Default	0	2,099
1799 Confidence/Obstacle Course	EA	1	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	270
1799 Confidence/Obstacle Course	EA	1	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	110
1799 Confidence/Obstacle Course	EA	1	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	110
1799 Confidence/Obstacle Course	EA	1	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	110
1745 Parade and Drill Field	AC	5	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	720

Parris Island MilCon Projects if MCRD San Diego Closes

1745 Parade and Drill Field	AC	6	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	936
1745 Parade and Drill Field	AC	5	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	720
4421 Covered Storage Building, Installation	SF	34,000	3,318	0 Default	0	3,318
4427 Small Arms Storage, Installation	SF	7,669	1,906	0 Default	0	1,906
4211 Ammunition Storage, Depot and Arsenal	SF	1,500	399	0 Default	0	399
1712 Applied Instruction Building	SF	16,200	3,629	0 Default	0	3,629
1712 Applied Instruction Building	SF	6,000	n/a**	0 Default		360
1712 Applied Instruction Building	SF	720	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	100
1712 Applied Instruction Building	SF	16,200	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	400
1712 Applied Instruction Building	SF	720	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	100
1712 Applied Instruction Building	SF	16,200	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	400
1712 Applied Instruction Building	SF	51,896	11,627	0 Default	0	11,627
1712 Applied Instruction Building	SF	16,200	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	400
1712 Applied Instruction Building	SF	16,200	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	400
1712 Applied Instruction Building	SF	720	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	100
1712 Applied Instruction Building	SF	0	0	4,000 Amber	259	259
7218 Recruit/Trainee Barracks	SF	147,940	25,692	0 Default	0	25,692
7218 Recruit/Trainee Barracks	SF	147,940	25,692	0 Default	0	25,692
7218 Recruit/Trainee Barracks	SF	147,940	25,692	0 Default	0	25,692
7218 Recruit/Trainee Barracks	SF	147,940	25,692	0 Default	0	25,692
7218 Recruit/Trainee Barracks	SF	92,429	16,052	0 Default		16,052
7218 Recruit/Trainee Barracks	SF	147,940	25,692	0 Default	0	25,692
7218 Recruit/Trainee Barracks	SF	147,940	25,692	0 Default	0	25,692

Parris Island MilCon Projects if MCRD San Diego Closes

DCN: 12046

[redacted]	FP	8	n/a**	0 Default		1,709
	FP	48	549	0 Default	0	549
			n/a**	1 Amber	n/a**	200
	FP	48	549	0 Default	0	549
6100 General Administrative Building	SF	0	0	1,575 Red	178	178
6100 General Administrative Building	SF	0	0	788 Amber	40	40
6100 General Administrative Building	SF	8,000	1,421	0 Default	0	1,421
6100 General Administrative Building	SF	0	0	1,238 Red	140	140
6100 General Administrative Building	SF	0	0	4,050 Red	458	458
6102 Large Unit Headquarters Building	SF	10,500	2,111	0 Default	0	2,111
6102 Large Unit Headquarters Building	SF	0	0	2,063 Amber	120	120
6102 Large Unit Headquarters Building	SF	9,500	1,910	0 Default	0	1,910
6102 Large Unit Headquarters Building	SF	10,500	2,111	0 Default	0	2,111
6102 Large Unit Headquarters Building	SF	10,500	2,111	0 Default	0	2,111
6102 Large Unit Headquarters Building	SF	10,500	2,111	0 Default	0	2,111
6102 Large Unit Headquarters Building	SF	0	0	1,150 Amber	67	67
1790 Miscellaneous Training Facility	EA	1	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	350
1790 Miscellaneous Training Facility	EA	1	n/a**	0 Default		25
1790 Miscellaneous Training Facility	EA	1	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	350

D N: 12046

Parris Island MilCon Projects if MCRD San Diego Closes

1790 Miscellaneous Training Facility	EA	1	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	5
1790 Miscellaneous Training Facility	EA	1	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	350
1790 Miscellaneous Training Facility	EA	1	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	600
1790 Miscellaneous Training Facility	EA	1	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	95
[redacted]						
1711 General Purpose Instruction Building	SF	2,800	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	623
1711 General Purpose Instruction Building	SF	6,969	1,381	0 Default	0	1,381
[redacted]						
			81	0 Default	0	81
			377	0 Default	0	377
			393			393
[redacted]						
			258	0 Default	0	258
[redacted]						
	EA	1	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	300
[redacted]						
	SF	1,470	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	300
	SF	1,470	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	425
1713 Band Training Facility ?????????	SF	13,680	2,254	0 Default	0	2,254
7220 Dining Facility @@@@@@@	SF	65,000	20,266	0 Default	0	20,266
7220 Dining Facility @@@@@	SF	29,500	9,198	0 Default	0	9,198
1723 Gas Training Facility	SF	2,000	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	361

DRAWN: 12046

Parris Island MilCon Projects if MCRD San Diego Closes

7343 Clothing Sales Store	SF	30,000	4,205	0 Default		4,205
7346 Exchange Sales Facility	SF	2,200	308	0 Default	0	308
8131 Electrical Power Substation & Switching	KV	7,500	633	0 Default	0	633
8131 Electrical Power Substation		1,500	126	0 Default	0	126
8131 Electrical Power Substation	KV	1,500	126	0 Default	0	126
8131 Electrical Power Substation	KV	1,500	126	0 Default	0	126
7361 Chapel Facility	SF	25,000	5,472	0 Default	0	5,472
7361 Chapel Facility	SF	17,600	3,852	8,578 Red	1,197	5,050
7362 Religious Education Facility	SF	10,000	2,137	0 Default	0	2,137
7421 Indoor Physical Fitness Facility **********	SF	6,700	1,406	0 Default	0	1,406
7342 Laundry/Dry Cleaning Facility	SF	1,225	256	0 Default	0	256
7110 Family Housing Dwelling	SF	505,600	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	35,376
7110 Family Housing Dwelling	SF	171,100	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	13,266
7210 Enlisted Unaccompanied Personnel Housing	SF	33,966	6,514	0 Default	0	6,514
7412 Automobile Craft Center	SF	9,191	1,386	0 Default	0	1,386
8221 Heat Distribution Line	[redacted]		1,073	0 Default	0	1,073
2181 Installation Support Vehicle Maintenance	SF	938	174	0 Default	0	174

Parris Island MilCon Projects if MCRD San Diego Closes

7231 Miscellaneous UPH Support Building	SF	2,048	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	148	
7231 Miscellaneous UPH Support Building	SF	2,048	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	148	
7231 Miscellaneous UPH Support Building	SF	2,048	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	148	
7231 Miscellaneous UPH Support Building	SF	2,048	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	148	] - delete
7231 Miscellaneous UPH Support Building	SF	2,048	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	148	
7231 Miscellaneous UPH Support Building	SF	2,048	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	148	
8521 Vehicle Parking, Surfaced	SY	26,974	1,575	0 Default	0	1,575	
8524 Sidewalk and Walkway	SY	4,000	197	0 Default	0	197	
8511 Road, Surfaced	SY	16,120	457	0 Default	0	457	— delete
8521 Vehicle Parking, Surfaced	SY	1,333	78	0 Default	0	78	— delete
6101 Small Unit Headquarters Building	SF	10,800	2,099	0 Default		2,099	
6101 Small Unit Headquarters Building	SF	10,800	2,099	0 Default	0	2,099	
6101 Small Unit Headquarters Building	SF	2,700	525	0 Default	0	525	] - delete
6101 Small Unit Headquarters Building	SF	10,800	2,099	0 Default	0	2,099	
6101 Small Unit Headquarters Building	SF	10,800	2,099	0 Default	0	2,099	
1799 Confidence/Obstacle Course	EA	1	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	270	
1799 Confidence/Obstacle Course	EA	1	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	110	
1799 Confidence/Obstacle Course	EA	1	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	110	
1799 Confidence/Obstacle Course	EA	1	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	110	
1745 Parade and Drill Field	AC	5	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	720	— delete
1745 Parade and Drill Field	AC	6	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	936	delete
1745 Parade and Drill Field	AC	5	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	720	—
4421 Covered Storage Building, Installation	SF	34,000	3,318	0 Default	0	3,318	
4427 Small Arms Storage, Installation	SF	7,669	1,906	0 Default	0	1,906	
4211 Ammunition Storage, Depot and Arsenal	SF	1,500	399	0 Default	0	399	
1712 Applied Instruction Building	SF	16,200	3,629	0 Default	0	3,629	- delete
1712 Applied Instruction Building	SF	6,000	n/a**	0 Default		360	
1712 Applied Instruction Building	SF	720	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	100	
1712 Applied Instruction Building	SF	16,200	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	400	

Parris Island MilCon Projects if MCRD San Diego Closes

[redacted]	SF	720	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	100
[redacted]	SF	16,200	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	400
[redacted]	SF	51,896	11,627	0 Default	0	11,627
[redacted]	SF	16,200	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	400
[redacted]	SF	16,200	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	400
[redacted]	SF	720	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	100
[redacted]	SF	0	0	4,000 Amber	259	259
7218 Recruit/Trainee Barracks	SF	147,940	25,692	0 Default	0	25,692
7218 Recruit/Trainee Barracks	SF	147,940	25,692	0 Default	0	25,692
7218 Recruit/Trainee Barracks	SF	147,940	25,692	0 Default	0	25,692
7218 Recruit/Trainee Barracks	SF	147,940	25,692	0 Default	0	25,692
7218 Recruit/Trainee Barracks	SF	92,429	16,052	0 Default		16,052
7218 Recruit/Trainee Barracks	SF	147,940	25,692	0 Default	0	25,692
7218 Recruit/Trainee Barracks	SF	147,940	25,692	0 Default	0	25,692
[redacted]	FP	8	n/a**	0 Default		1,709
[redacted]	FP	48	549	0 Default	0	549
[redacted]			n/a**	1 Amber	n/a**	200
[redacted]	FP	48	549	0 Default	0	549
6100 General Administrative Building	SF	0	0	1,575 Red	178	178
6100 General Administrative Building	SF	0	0	788 Amber	40	40
6100 General Administrative Building	SF	8,000	1,421	0 Default	0	1,421
6100 General Administrative Building	SF	0	0	1,238 Red	140	140
6100 General Administrative Building	SF	0	0	4,050 Red	458	458
6102 Large Unit Headquarters Building	SF	10,500	2,111	0 Default	0	2,111
6102 Large Unit Headquarters Building	SF	0	0	2,063 Amber	120	120
6102 Large Unit Headquarters Building	SF	9,500	1,910	0 Default	0	1,910
6102 Large Unit Headquarters Building	SF	10,500	2,111	0 Default	0	2,111
6102 Large Unit Headquarters Building	SF	10,500	2,111	0 Default	0	2,111
6102 Large Unit Headquarters Building	SF	10,500	2,111	0 Default	0	2,111
6102 Large Unit Headquarters Building	SF	0	0	1,150 Amber	67	67
1790 Miscellaneous Training Facility	EA	1	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	350
1790 Miscellaneous Training Facility	EA	1	n/a**	0 Default		25

DD N: 12046

Parris Island MilCon Projects if MCRD San Diego Closes

1790 Miscellaneous Training Facility	EA	1	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	350	
1790 Miscellaneous Training Facility	EA	1	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	5	
1790 Miscellaneous Training Facility	EA	1	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	350	delete
1790 Miscellaneous Training Facility	EA	1	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	600	
1790 Miscellaneous Training Facility	EA	1	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	95	
1711 General Purpose Instruction Building	SF	2,800	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	623	
1711 General Purpose Instruction Building	SF	6,969	1,381	0 Default	0	1,381	delete
[redacted]			81	0 Default	0	81	
[redacted]			377	0 Default	0	377	
[redacted]			393			393	delete
[redacted]			258	0 Default	0	258	
[redacted]	EA	1	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	300	
[redacted]	SF	1,470	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	300	
[redacted]	SF	1,470	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	425	
7343 Clothing Sales Store	SF	30,000	4,205	0 Default		4,205	delete
7346 Exchange Sales Facility	SF	2,200	308	0 Default	0	308	delete
7110 Family Housing Dwelling	SF	505,600	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	35,376	delete
7110 Family Housing Dwelling	SF	171,100	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	13,266	
7210 Enlisted Unaccompanied Personnel Hou	SF	33,966	6,514	0 Default	0	6,514	delete
2181 Installation Support Vehicle Maintenance	SF	938	174	0 Default	0	174	delete
7344 Postal Facility ????????	SF	0	0	500 Red	43	43	delete
9321 NOT FOUND	N/A	10	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	230	delete
7412 Automobile Craft Center	SF	9,191	1,386	0 Default	0	1,386	delete
1713 Band Training Facility ?????????	SF	13,680	2,254	0 Default	0	2,254	delete
1723 Gas Training Facility	SF	2,000	n/a**	0 Default	n/a**	361	

Parris Island MilCon Projects if MCRD San Diego Closes

7220 Dining Facility @@@@@@@	SF	65,000	20,266	0 Default	0	20,266	- delete
7220 Dining Facility @@@@@	SF	29,500	9,198	0 Default	0	9,198	-
7421 Indoor Physical Fitness Facility **********	SF	6,700	1,406	0 Default	0	1,406	
7342 Laundry/Dry Cleaning Facility	SF	1,225	256	0 Default	0	256	
8131 Electrical Power Substation & Switching	KV	7,500	633	0 Default	0	633	delete
8131 Electrical Power Substation		1,500	126	0 Default	0	126	
8131 Electrical Power Substation	KV	1,500	126	0 Default	0	126	
8131 Electrical Power Substation	KV	1,500	126	0 Default	0	126	
8221 Heat Distribution Line	[redacted]		1,073	0 Default	0	1,073	
7361 Chapel Facility	SF	25,000	5,472	0 Default	0	5,472	- delete
7361 Chapel Facility	SF	17,600	3,852	8,578 Red	1,197	5,050	
7362 Religious Education Facility	SF	10,000	2,137	0 Default	0	2,137	

4

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

MARINE CORPS RECRUITING DEPOT PARRIS ISLAND, SC

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot Parris Island, SC is in Attainment for alf Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on Marine Corps Recruiting Depot Parris Island, SC. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot Parris Island, SC has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include

electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot Parris Island, SC reports that 912 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 8045 total acres. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot Parris Island, SC has spent $13.5M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $21M. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot Parris Island, SC has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot Parris Island, SC is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot Parris Island, SC does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot Parris Island, SC reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are present, critical habitat is not present, and that Marine Corps Recruiting Depot Parris Island, SC does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. **Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272)**:

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot Parris Island, SC does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). The installation does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot Parris Island, SC does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot Parris Island, SC discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot Parris Island, SC has 50% wetland restricted acres on the military installation. It has 6% wetlands within its ranges.

ACTIVITY TENANTS
CG ERR PARRIS ISLAND SC
NDC PARRIS ISLAND
CO 6TH MCD

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

MARINE CORPS RECRUITING DEPOT SAN DIEGO, CA

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA is in attainment for all critical pollutants. It is proposed to be in Serious Nonattainment (Deferred) for Ozone (8 hour). It holds a CAA Minor Operating Permit. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise

covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA reports that 43 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 465 total acres. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA has spent $200K thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining cost to complete at $238K. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, and none with the potential for expansion. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA reports being constrained by the laws, regulations, policies, or activities of non-DoD federal, tribal, state, or local agencies.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. **Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272)**:

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can

accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. **Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299)**:

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The installation reported restrictions or controls that limited the production or distribution of potable water.

10. **Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257)**:

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

ACTIVITY TENANTS
CG WRR SAN DIEGO CA
CO 12TH MCD

Parris Island
Same D. cyp.

DOD

BASE

Parris Island 3/10

3.1.1.H

3.1.1.A

Billeting 1.2.6.A DOD

1.2.6.B 572

DOD 96

1.2.6.C

Mess 1.2.7.C DOD 95

1.2.7.D DOD 94

Except:
Parris Island Billeting & Messing

DOA Base Date

CLASS 1.2.5.B DOD 580

1.2.5.C DOD

DCN: 12046

Department of the Navy
IAT

INFRASTRUCTURE ANALYSIS TEAM
ODASN (IS&A), 2221 South Clark Street, Suite 900, Arlington, VA 22202
(703)-602-6500

RP-0266
IAT/JAN
18 Nov 2004

MEMORANDUM FOR THE INFRASTRUCTURE EVALUATION GROUP (IEG)

Subj: REPORT OF IEG DELIBERATIONS OF 4 NOVEMBER 2004

Encl: (1) DON Analysis Group Brief to IEG of 4 November 2004

1. The thirtieth deliberative session of the Department of the Navy (DON) Infrastructure Evaluation Group (IEG) convened at 1037 on 4 November 2004 in room 4E415 at the Pentagon. The following members of the IEG were present: Ms. Anne R. Davis, Co-Chair; Gen William L. Nyland, USMC, Co-Chair; ADM John B. Nathman, USN, Co-Chair; Ms. Ariane Whittemore, alternate for VADM Justin D. McCarthy, USN, Member; Mr. Thomas R. Crabtree, alternate for VADM Kevin J. Cosgriff, USN, Member; Ms. Carla Liberatore, alternate for LtGen Richard L. Kelly, USMC, Member; Mr. Michael F. Jaggard, alternate for Dr. Michael F. McGrath, Member; Ms. Debra Edmond, alternate for Mr. Robert T. Cali, Member; and, Mr. Ronnie J. Booth, Navy Audit Service, Representative. The following members of the DON Analysis Group (DAG) were present: MajGen Emerson N. Gardner, USMC; Mr. Paul Hubbell; CAPT Thomas Mangold, USN, alternate for RDML(sel) Charles Martoglio, USN. The following members or representatives of the Functional Advisory Board (FAB) were present: VADM Gerald L. Hoewing, USN; RADM Kathleen L. Martin, NC, USN; RADM William R. Klemm, USN; RADM(sel) Alan S. Thompson, SC, USN; Mr. Michael Rhodes; RDML Jan C. Gaudio, USN; RDML Mark Hugel, USN; Ms. Karin Dolan; Ms. Susan C. Kinney; Ms. Shanna Poole; Col Michael J. Massoth, USMC; CAPT Albert J. Shimkus, NC, USN; CAPT Nancy Hight, MSC, USN; and Mr. Thomas B. Grewe. The following members of the IAT were also present: Mr. Dennis Biddick, Chief of Staff; Mr. Dave LaCroix, Senior Counsel; CAPT Jason A. Leaver, USN; CAPT Christopher T. Nichols, USN; CAPT Gene A. Summerlin, II, USN; CDR Robert E. Vincent II, JAGC, USN; LCDR Paul V. Neuzil, USN; LCDR Vincent J. Moore, JAGC, USNR; and, Capt James A. Noel, USMC. All attendees were provided enclosure (1).

2. Ms. Davis used slide 5 of enclosure (1) to update the IEG on the status of scenario development for the E&T DON Specific Officer Accession Training Function. She recapped that during its 21 October 2004 deliberative session, the IEG approved

scenarios to consolidate Officer Training Commands (OTCs) at NAVSTA Newport and to close NAVSTA Newport and relocate OTCs and the Naval Academy Preparatory School (NAPS) to NAS Pensacola. Ms. Davis stated that during its 1 November 2004 deliberative session, the DAG received a brief from the Naval Education and Training Command (NETC) in which NETC concurred that officer accession training is appropriate for consolidation and suggested adding NAVSTA Great Lakes, IL, as an alternative receiving site. The DAG determined that siting the officer accession and recruit training functions at a common location would add synergy and offer the potential for dual use of training facilities (e.g., Battle Stations 21 Trainer Complex). Accordingly, the DAG directed the IAT to develop a scenario proposal to consolidate OTC Pensacola, OTC Newport and NAPS to NAVSTA Great Lakes. Additionally, the IAT developed a scenario to realign OTC Newport and NAPS to NAS Pensacola. This scenario was necessary to assess consolidation of officer accession training at NAS Pensacola independent of the potential closure of NAVSTA Newport. The DAG reviewed and decided to recommend these additional scenarios to the IEG at its 2 November 2004 deliberative session. After reviewing the quad charts and scenario alignment assessment results for the additional scenarios, the IEG approved posting the following scenarios to the OSD scenario tracking tool subject to further refinement:

a. Realign OTC Pensacola, OTC Newport, and NAPS to NAVSTA Great Lakes, IL.

b. Realign OTC Newport and NAPS to NAS Pensacola.

3. Ms. Davis used slide 10 of enclosure (1) to update the IEG on the status of the Marine Corps Recruit Training scenario to close MCRD San Diego, CA. She noted that one of the final draft OSD Transformational Options directs consideration of consolidation of recruiting sites and recapped that the DAG initially proposed two scenarios to the IEG for this function during its 30 September 2004 deliberative session. The IEG decided to delete a proposed scenario to consolidate all Marine Corps recruit training at Camp Lejeune and approved a scenario to close MCRD San Diego and consolidate all Marine Corps recruit training at MCRD Parris Island subject to further research and refinement.

4. Ms. Davis advised the IEG that initial research did not identify any major impediments. She noted that Marine Corps Recruiting Command indicated an appropriate receiving site for its Western Recruiting Region office would be MCB Camp

Pendleton, CA, to maintain presence within the region. Ms. Davis stated that the military value score for MCRD San Diego is lower than that for MCRD Parris Island and that MCRD Parris Island has apparent excess capacity, i.e., buildable acres to absorb required military construction, although there is some potential concern regarding archeological sites within the buildable acres, and the existence of wetlands in the weapons impact area would need to be considered in any range expansion. Ms. Davis noted that the scenario allows for the total closure of an installation and makes the recruit training site at MCB Camp Pendleton available for other uses. However, single siting Marine Recruit Training on the east coast imposes new travel requirements for western recruits and west coast follow-on training.

5. Ms. Davis noted that while the DAG concluded that the consolidation appears to be viable, there were a number of potential concerns to be considered. First, Marine recruit training and regional recruiting management currently operate effectively and there is some concern that this scenario could negatively impact these important functions. Second, the scenario would reduce excess capacity at MCRD Paris Island, limiting the ability to expand for surge or future growth in end-strength, unless built into expansion at MCRD Parris Island. Third, the scenario would expose Marine Recruit Training to the inherent risks of single site consolidation, i.e., potential single point of mission failure. Finally, the scenario would require infrastructure investment in a hurricane prone geographic area. Following a thorough discussion of these concerns and a review of the quad chart and scenario alignment assessment result, the IEG approved posting the following scenario to the OSD scenario tracking tool subject to further refinement:

Close MCRD San Diego, CA, and relocate all Marine recruit training activities to MCRD Parris Island, SC.

6. Ms. Davis used slide 16 of enclosure (1) to discuss the status of the Surface/Subsurface Operations Function analysis. She stated that scenario descriptions have been refined for all IEG approved scenarios. The IEG discussed the following outstanding issues:

a. NAVSTA Ingleside. During its deliberative session on 14 October 2004, the IEG noted that the scenarios to close NAVSTA Ingleside would create a single site option for MCM/MHC forces on the west coast. Accordingly, the IEG directed the DAG

to develop a comparable scenario to single site the NAVSTA Ingleside and realign NAS Corpus Christi forces to an east coast base. The DAG reviewed options for this possibility and noted a number of concerns. First, since available capacity at NAB Little Creek is required to allow NAB Little Creek to remain viable as the identified east coast base for littoral combat ships (LCS) Flight 1, basing MCM/MHC forces at NAB Little Creek is not compatible with plans for basing LCS assets. Second, CFFC has suggested siting COMINEWARCOM and Mine Warfare Training Center (MWTC) at the Fleet Anti-Submarine Warfare Training Center, San Diego, to create an Undersea Warfare Center of excellence. The efficiency and synergy gained by locating all MCM/MHC forces in San Diego would not be realized by locating all MCM/MHC forces on the east coast. Accordingly, the IEG concurred with the DAG recommendation not to add any additional scenarios to explore the viability of single siting MCM/MHC assets on the east coast.

b. NAVSHIPYD Portsmouth. During its 14 October 2004 deliberative session, the IEG directed the DAG to review the ability of Portsmouth Naval Shipyard to act as a receiver for SSNs from SUBASE New London or NAVSTA Norfolk. The DAG reviewed the updated certified capacity data that indicates available capacity for eleven SSNs at NAVSHIPYD Portsmouth (six of which would be required for industrial upkeep). The DAG noted that the current industrial infrastructure is suited for SSN maintenance rather than SSN homeporting. The DAG further noted that sufficient submarine homeport capacity with required operational infrastructure (including ordnance handling capability) already exists at SUBASE New London and SUBASE Kings Bay. The limited submarine training services currently available at NAVSHIPYD Portsmouth would either require personnel to commute to SUBASE New London for training or military construction to increase the training capacity at NAVSHIPYD Portsmouth. Finally, the berthing capacity at NAVSHIPYD Portsmouth is inside the Controlled Industrial Area (CIA) and the U.S. Coast Guard utilizes the pier outside of the CIA. Based on the foregoing, the IEG concurred with the DAG recommendation not to add a scenario identifying NAVSHIPYD Portsmouth as a receiving site for east coast SSNs.

c. SUBASE San Diego. The IEG reviewed the history of the development of the close SUBASE San Diego scenario. Phase One analysis focused on activities with the lowest military value, while Phase Two analysis involved a refined look at capacity and military value data and generated additional options. Although SUBASE San Diego's military value score was above average, the

DAG determined that the close SUBASE San Diego scenarios (with NAVSTA Pearl Harbor and NAVSTA San Diego identified as alternate receiver sites) were feasible due to SUBASE San Diego's low capacity (10.5 CGE) and the excess capacity at the proposed receiver sites. Accordingly, the two scenarios were generated by the DAG and approved by the IEG. These west coast submarine scenarios are companion scenarios to the closure of SUBASE New London scenarios and allow for closure of east and west coast submarine sites.

At the 28 October 2004 IEG meeting, COMPACFLT indicated that San Diego is a critical submarine homeport because of the importance of conducting submarine training in San Diego waters and emphasized the criticality of the Ballast Point property for force protection purposes. At its 2 November 2004 deliberative session, the DAG discussed these concerns and re-evaluated the viability of the close SUBASE San Diego scenarios. The DAG noted that SUBASE San Diego has the highest military value score of activities in the current Surface/Subsurface closure scenarios, the area under consideration is surrounded by other federal property that has not, at present, been identified for closure (the Technical JCSG has not indicated the development of a scenario to move the Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center) which suggests that the proposed scenarios would only close the waterfront portion of the base; and Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection (AT/FP) considerations and the viability of the property for other uses suggests retention of the property. Therefore, the DAG recommended deleting the close SUBASE San Diego scenarios. The IEG discussed these concerns and geographic importance of Ballast Point and noted that retention of Ballast Point would not eliminate AT/FP concerns. The IEG also concluded that the existence of other activities that utilize the contiguous geography of a base should not be dispositive for closure decisions. Accordingly, the IEG determined that the scenarios to close SUBASE San Diego should continue to be analyzed.

7. Ms. Davis used slide 21 of enclosure (1) to update the IEG on the status of scenario development for the Naval Aviation Operations Function. She recapped that during Phase One analysis the DAG conducted an iterative review of the optimization mode outputs and refined the model parameters. During Phase Two, the optimization model output led the DAG to consider seven reserve aviation sites for closure or realignment. The DAG consulted with COMNAVRESFOR and MARFORRES to better understand the effect of demographics on reserve forces. After conducting additional model runs to optimize

reserve aviation laydown on reserve air stations, which suggested that at least one major reserve air station could close, the DAG developed proposals for closure or realignment of reserve air stations with lower military value and demographically feasible receiving sites. After reviewing the quad charts and scenario alignment assessment results (see slides 23-34 of enclosure (1)), the IEG approved posting of the following scenarios to the OSD scenario tracking tool subject to further refinement:

a. Realign Cambria Airport, Johnstown, PA by relocating HMLA 775 Det A to NAS JRB Willow Grove, PA.

b. Close NAS Atlanta and relocate assets to Dobbins ARB, GA.

c. Close NAS Atlanta, GA by relocating assets to NAS JRB New Orleans, LA, NAS JRB Fort Worth, TX, Warner Robins AFB, GA, Andrews AFB, MD, and Dobbins ARB, GA.

d. Close NAS JRB Fort Worth, TX by relocating assets to NAS Atlanta, GA, Ellington Field, TX, and Andrews AFB, MD.

e. Close NAS JRB Willow Grove, PA, by relocating assets to McGuire AFB, NJ.

f. Close NAF Washington, DC, by relocating the VAQ 209 squadron to NAS Whidbey Island and relocating remaining assets to Andrews AFB, MD.

8. Ms. Davis informed the IEG that the DAG will continue to develop Phase Two scenarios for the DON HSA Regional Support Activities and discuss future aviation laydown. She stated that DON Principals from the Intelligence, Medical, and Technical JCSGs will brief the DAG concerning their respective JCSG's scenario development progress on 8 November 2004. DON Principals from the Supply & Storage, Industrial, HSA, and Education & Training JCSGs will brief the DAG concerning their respective JCSG's scenario development progress on 9 November 2004. Ms. Davis stated that the IAT will continue to prepare Scenario Data Calls and that the first set of data calls are scheduled to be released next week. Additionally, she noted that the scenario coordination and deconfliction process is continuing. Lastly, Ms. Davis provided the proposed schedule for future DON Leadership briefings.

Subj: REPORT OF IEG DELIBERATIONS OF 4 NOVEMBER 2004

9. The deliberative session adjourned at 1203.

JAMES A. NOEL
CAPTAIN, U.S. Marine Corps
Recorder, IAT

USMC Recruit Training Status

- **Transformational Option (Final Draft) – both Army and USMC**
- **Two initial proposals from DAG**
  - Close both MCRDs, consolidate all Recruit Training at Camp Lejeune
  - Close San Diego, consolidate all Recruit Training at Parris Island
- **IEG reviewed 30 September**
  - Camp Lejeune receiving scenario rejected
  - Parris Island receiving scenario approved, subject to further research and refinement

Department of the Navy
DON Analysis Group

USMC Recruit Training Consolidate at Parris Island

- **MCRD San Diego Military Value assessed as lower than Parris Island**
- **Parris Island has apparent excess capacity (buildable acres to absorb; MILCON required)**
- **<u>Objectives/Considerations</u>:**
  - Pro: Close one installation
  - Pro: Recruit Training site at Camp Pendleton becomes available
  - Con: Single site on East coast imposes new travel requirement for western recruits and west coast follow-on training
- **Forces Affected:**
  - 1 Recruit Training Regiment (2300 perm personnel plus 16,000 recruit annual throughput)
  - Recruiting regional command staffs must relocate (70 pers)
  - Associated base infrastructure exceeding 500 military/civilian

USMC Recruit Training Consolidate at Parris Island

- **Consolidation appears to be "do-able" with buildable acres for MILCON at Parris Island**
  - Buildable acres – sufficient, some potential concern regarding archeological sites
  - Wetlands – weapons impact area includes wetlands, would need to be considered in range expansion
- **USMC Recruit Training and regional Recruiting management currently works effectively**
- **Excess capacity is reduced, limiting ability to expand for surge or future growth in end-strength unless built into expansion at Parris Island**
- **Risks of single site consolidation**
  - Potential single point of mission failure
  - Infrastructure investment in hurricane prone area

Department of the Navy
DON Analysis Group

Close MCRD San Diego (Recruit Training to MCRD Parris Island)

Scenario

- Close MCRD San Diego CA and relocate all recruit training activities to MCRD Parris Island SC
  - Relocate HQ WRR & HQ 12th MCD to Camp Pendleton
  - Relocate Recruiters School to Quantico
- Disestablish Weapons Field Training Battalion at MCB Camp Pendleton and consolidate function at MCRD Parris Island SC

Drivers/Assumptions

- Principles: Recruit and train
- Transformational Options: Single site USMC recruit training
- Assumption: All non-recruit training functions at MCRD San Diego CA will relocate

Justification/Impact

- Close one DON installation
- Maximize efficient use of space at MCRD Parris Island SC

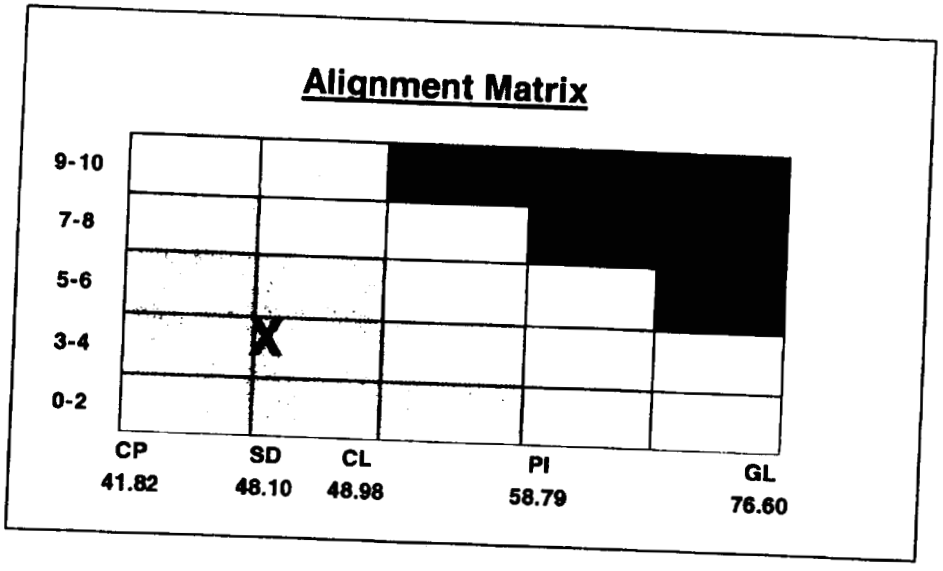
Potential Conflicts

- Single Point of Failure – what kind ; what hm Navy; pt space
- Increased USMC end strength when?
- Surge capacity reduced when – History
- USMC regional recruiting headquarters currently aligned with regional recruit training so
- USCG presence will be impacted (200 Pers)?

Close MCRD San Diego (Parris Island Receives)

Scenario Divergence

- Excess Capacity Reduction
  - Score: 0
- Principles, Objectives and Considerations Alignment
  - Score: 2 (reduces redundancy)
- Transformational Options
  - Score: 0
- Function/Scenario Alignment
  - Score: 1
- Expansion Capability/Flexibility
  - Score: 1
- Total Alignment Score: 4



Military Value Score: 48.10

*Mean Military Value Score: 54.86

Military Value Ranking: 4 of 5

*Based upon 16 Active Bases

USMC Recruit Training IEG Issues

- **Data question -- is it "do-able"?**
  - Yes, at a cost
  - Previously reviewed during BRAC 95
  - Some environmental concerns
- **Military judgment question -- does it make sense?**
  - Operational effectiveness versus physical plant efficiency
  - Recruiting Management Issues
  - Surge and Force Structure Increases
  - Strategic Redundancy

IEG Decision

30. CDR Miller stated that COMPACFLT has indicated that most of the proposed MILCON to relocate the CVW assets to Hawaii will fit within the existing DON footprint at MCB Kaneohe Bay, HA, and further indicated that there is sufficient state and local community support for DON to reacquire land at Kalaeloa (formerly NAS Barbers Point, HI). Accordingly, COMPACFLT has determined that the five P-3 squadrons and relocated CVW assets could be stationed in Hawaii. See slide 4 of enclosure (9). The DAG directed the IAT Operations Team to continue to assess these issues with COMPACFLT and provide an update to the DAG at a subsequent deliberative session.

31. The DAG recessed at 1440 and reconvened at 1501. All DAG members who were present when the DAG recessed were again present.

32. LtCol Mark Murphy, USMC, a member of the IAT E&T Team, and Mr. Leather presented updated COBRA results for scenario DON-0066, which would close Marine Corps Recruit Depot (MCRD) San Diego, CA, consolidate Marine Corps Recruit Training at MCRD Parris Island, SC, and relocate affected recruiter functions to various receiver sites. Enclosure (10) pertains. LtCol Murphy reminded the DAG that, at its 30 December 2004 deliberative session, it directed the IAT E&T Team to continue to refine the data, particularly MILCON and contract termination costs associated with this scenario. LtCol Murphy and Mr. Leather recapped the updated COBRA results, noting that an evaluation of the high one-time costs and low steady-state savings indicates that it will take over 100 years to realize a Payback and the 20-year NPV costs would be approximately $533M. See slide 3 of enclosure (10).

33. They provided the DAG a comparison of the costs and savings associated with this scenario and MCRD consolidation scenarios evaluated during the BRAC 1995 process. See slides 3 through 5 of enclosure (10). They explained that the Payback period and 20-year NPV savings/costs were considerably different between BRAC 1995 (two years to realize a Payback and 20-year NPV savings of $520M) and scenario DON-0066. See slide 3 of enclosure (10). They noted that the MILCON costs for scenario DON-0066 included $299.25M to construct new facilities at MCRD Parris Island in order to accommodate the relocated MCRD San Diego recruit training assets since buildable acres appears to be the only apparent excess capacity at MCRD Parris Island. See slides 5 and 6 of enclosure (10). Additionally, there was $40.17M in MILCON costs to construct new facilities for the Marine Corps Recruiters School at MCB Quantico, VA, and $21.74M

to construct new facilities for Headquarters, Western Recruiting Region and Headquarters, 12th Marine Corps District at Camp Pendleton, CA. See slides 7 and 8 of enclosure (10). They noted that the anticipated MILCON costs in BRAC 1995 were considerably lower because MCRD Parris Island planned to use existing excess capacity. See slides 3 and 5 of enclosure (10).

34. Additionally, they noted that the anticipated number of eliminated personnel was significantly higher in BRAC 1995 than for scenario DON-0066. See slide 4 of enclosure (10). They explained that, during the course of the past ten years, the Marine Corps has implemented initiatives to consolidate MCRD-related billets. Accordingly, most of the MCRD San Diego billets will need to be relocated to MCRD Parris Island in order to perform recruit-training missions. They reviewed the recurring costs and savings for scenario DON-0066 noting that MCRD consolidation would increase recruiting related travel costs. See slides 9 and 10 of enclosure (10). LtCol Murphy also informed the DAG that MCRD San Diego continues to indicate that there would be a $50M utility contract termination cost. See slide 11 of enclosure (10).

35. The DAG recognized that single-siting Marine Corps Recruit Training could reduce the ability to increase recruit throughput, would require a duplication of both mission and facilities at MCRD Parris Island, and would not produce significant billet eliminations. Additionally, the DAG recognized that MILCON costs might be affected by the fact that MCRD Parris Island is located within a hurricane prone zone. The DAG also noted the significant MILCON costs at MCB Quantico and MCB Camp Pendleton in order to relocate recruiting assets. Accordingly, the DAG decided not to conduct Selection Criteria 6 through 8 analyses and CRRA and further decided to recommend that the IEG not develop a candidate recommendation for scenario DON-0066. Rather, the DAG directed the IAT E&T Team to continue to refine the data concerning this scenario.

36. CDR Phillip A. Black, USN, a member of the IAT E&T Team, used enclosure (11) to provide the DAG an update concerning scenario DON-0039, which would close NAVSTA Newport, RI. He reminded the DAG that, at its 4 January 2005 deliberative session, it reviewed the myriad of scenarios that potentially remove or relocate naval assets from NAVSTA Newport. He explained that, upon this review, the DAG determined that the "critical mass" of NAVSTA Newport did not appear to be affected by these scenarios and decided not to issue a scenario data call for a fenceline closure at that time. Rather, the DAG directed

Scenario DON-0066
Close MCRD San Diego; Consolidate USMC Recruit Training at MCRD Parris Island
Criterion 5 - COBRA

24 January 2005

LtCol Mark Murphy

Scenario Description

- Close all base operations at MCRD San Diego, CA.
- Consolidate USMC Recruit Training at MCRD Parris Island, SC.
- Relocate HQ, Western Recruiting Region to Camp Pendleton, CA.
- Relocate HQ, 12th Marine Corps District to Camp Pendleton, CA.
- Relocate USMC Recruiters School to MCB Quantico, VA.

ROI Summary

Scenario	One-Time Costs	Steady-State Savings	ROI Years	20 Year NPV
DON-0066	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	533.00
BRAC 95 Version (Converted to 05 dollars)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-520.57

All Dollars shown in Millions

Notes: Key costs are Parris Island MILCON and one time start up costs. In BRAC-95 Parris Island anticipated completely filling all existing space and essentially doubling the size of the existing Recruit Training Regiment and Battalions.

This cycle they propose to maintain two RTRs and full complement of battalions, with associated separate facilities.

Department of the Navy

Infrastructure Analysis Team

Disposition of Billets/Positions

Scenario		OFF	ENL	CIV	STU	TOT
DON-0066	Eliminate	20	65	22		107
	Move	196	1,091	349	4,780	6,416
BRAC-95 Version (Close San Deigo)	Eliminate	144	823	133		1,100
	Move	128	991	193	5,017	6,329
BRAC-95 Version (Close PI)	Eliminate	148	986	188		1,442
	Move	130	981	140	4,722	5,973

Notes: Student numbers include recruits, DI School, Recruiter School, and MECEP Prep School.

Great personnel efficiencies realized over the last ten years at both Depots. Not as many billets available to eliminate. Parris Island lacks "extra" personnel to absorb mission; needs most of the existing personnel to maintain mission capable status.

One-Time Costs/Savings Summary

One - Time Costs/Savings FY 06 – FY11								
Scenario	Const	Pers	Ovhd	Move	Other	Total Costs	Svgs	Net Costs
DON-0066	435.86	1.86	71.94	28.42	81.12	619.41	-2.22	641.19
BRAC-95 Version (Converted to 05 dollars)	185.47	2.56	38.02	18.95	69.52	366.43	-3.07	291.71

All Dollars Shown in Millions

Notes: "Other" includes environmental mitigation and range improvements at Parris Island.

Department of the Navy

Infrastructure Analysis Team

MILCON Summary

Scenario: DON-0066	MCRD PARRIS ISLAND			
Construction FAC Description	**UM**	**New**	**Rehab**	**Cost**
Multiple Recruit Barracks	SF	980,069		170.20
Multiple Instruction Buildings	SF	155,545		16.65
Multiple Administrative Buildings	SF	87,905	9,714	17.89
Multiple Range and Training Courses	EA	20		10.90
Multiple Chapel Facilities	SF	48,300	8,578	11.71
Military Housing	SF	482,700		42.43
Multiple Dining Facilities	SF	94,500		29.47
TOTAL				299.25

Note: All Dollars Shown in Millions

Department of the Navy

Infrastructure Analysis Team

MILCON Summary

Scenario: DON-0066	MCB QUANTICO			
Construction FAC Description	UM	New	Rehab	Cost
BEQ	SF	132,665		23.75
Instruction Building	SF	33,626		7.03
Parking and Roads	SY	142,400		5.17
TOTAL				40.17

Note: All Dollars Shown in Millions

Notes: New Recruiter School west of I-95 requires new support facilities

Department of the Navy
Infrastructure Analysis Team

MILCON Summary

Scenario: DON-0066	MCB CAMP PENDLETON			
Construction FAC Description	**UM**	**New**	**Rehab**	**Cost**
BEQ	SF	58,000		12.39
Instruction Building	SF	5,000		1.10
2 Admin Buildings	SF	37,000		7.22
TOTAL				21.74

Note: All Dollars Shown in Millions

Notes: New Headquarters facilities for regional recruiting commands and MECEP Preparatory School.

Recurring Costs/Savings Summary

Recurring Costs/Savings FY 06 – FY11						
Scenario	O&M	Mil Pers	Other	Total Costs	Svgs	Net Costs
DON-0066	125.78	28.83	6.46	161.07	-162.66	-1.60
BRAC-95 Version (Converted to 05 dollars)	29.72	12.26	3.71	55.09	-316.15	-261.06

All Dollars Shown in Millions

Notes: "Other" driven by miscellaneous recurring costs of increased recruit, recruiter, and MCRD visit travel.

Department of the Navy

Infrastructure Analysis Team

Key Elements of Net Savings

Scenario: DON-0066		
Element (* indicates recurring savings will occur to year 2025)	**Description**	**Total Net Savings ($M) FY06-FY11**
MILCON	Canc building Clothing Issue Facility	4.30
SRM*	Closed 1.7M SF of facilities	64.04
BOS*	Closed the base	25.43
MIL/CIV Salaries/BAH*	Eliminated 107 billets	59.96

Notes: Closing the base and reducing staff yields the savings.

Scenario Issues

- **MCRD San Diego**
  - **$50 M in penalties for utility sharing contracts**
  - **Loss of ability to increase recruit throughput**
- **MCRD Parris Island**
  - **Near doubling of mission, near duplication of facilities**
  - **Hurricane mitigation impacts MILCON**
- **MCB Quantico**
  - **Heavily impacted by numerous scenarios**
  - **All new construction west of I-95, no existing support facilities**

Recommended Action

- **Criteria 5 consideration: Excess Cost**
- **Mission consideration: Negative impact**
- **How can we make it less expensive?**
  - **Reduce MILCON at Quantico and Camp Pendleton**
    - **Not enough to make a difference**
  - **Reduce MILCON at Parris Island**
    - **Changes recruit training POI – increase negative mission impact**
  - **Direct increased personnel elimination**
    - **Recruit Depots claim personnel are required – increase negative mission impact**

DAG Decision Point – Disapprove or Forward to IEG

Subj: REPORT OF IEG DELIBERATIONS OF 27 JANUARY 2005

5. Ms. Davis reviewed the scenario analysis status for DON-Specific Education and Training Functions, noting that no scenarios were developed for DON Unique PME activities. See slide 6 of enclosure (1). The IEG proceeded to analyze Recruit Training and Officer Accessions Training scenarios.

6. Ms. Davis provided the preliminary COBRA results for a Recruit Training scenario ([redacted]) that would close Marine Corps Recruit Depot (MCRD) San Diego, CA and consolidate Marine Corps Recruit Training at MCRD Parris Island, SC. [redacted] has one-time costs of $643.41 million, indicates a Payback of over 100 years, and has 20-year NPV costs of $533 million. The IEG noted that this scenario requires significant military construction (MILCON) to replicate training facilities (up to current standards) since the apparent excess capacity at MCRD Parris Island is primarily buildable acres. Ms. Davis noted that a fundamental difference between this scenario and a similar scenario analyzed in BRAC 1995 that indicated a much shorter Payback period is that significant billet consolidation has occurred at the MCRDs in the intervening years. The lack of opportunity to eliminate a significant number of billets (only 107 billets are eliminated) drastically reduces the savings resulting from the current scenario. Additionally, the IEG re-emphasized that single siting Marine Corps Recruit Training limits surge capability. Accordingly, the IEG approved the DAG's recommendation to continue data refinement for DON-0066.

7. Ms. Davis provided the preliminary COBRA results for three DON-Specific Education and Training Officer Training Command (OTC) scenarios that relocate the Naval Academy Preparatory School (NAPS). See slide 8 of enclosure (1). She informed the IEG that at its 30 November 2004 deliberative session, the DAG developed a scenario (DON-0137) to relocate NAPS from Naval Station (NAVSTA) Newport, RI to the U.S. Naval Academy (USNA), Annapolis, MD. The relocation of NAPS was also included as a subset of scenario DON-0086 that consolidates Navy OTCs at NAVSTA Great Lakes, IL and DON-0087 that consolidates Navy OTCs at OTC Pensacola, FL. DON-0137 has one-time costs of $37.43 million, never provides a Payback, and has 20-year NPV costs of $46.59 million. DON-0086 (NAPS subset) has one-time costs of $13.79 million, never provides a Payback, and has 20-year NPV costs of $18 million. DON-0087 (NAPS subset) has one-time costs of $27.77 million, never provides a Payback, and has 20-year NPV costs of $35.7 million. Ms. Davis noted that the costs are primarily for new MILCON and/or rehabilitation of facilities at the receiver sites. The DAG recommended that NAPS remain at NAVSTA Newport, RI. The IEG noted the benefit of keeping NAPS

DON Specific E&T Recap

- **E&T Sub-functions**
  - DON Unique PME
    - No Scenarios
  - Recruit Training
    - MCRD San Diego to MCRD Parris Island, results follow
  - Officer Accessions
    - NAPS Scenario, results follow
    - OTC Scenarios, results follow

Recruit Training DON-0066

- **DON-0066: Close MCRD San Diego, CA; consolidate USMC Recruit Training at MCRD Parris Island, SC**
  - Relocate Western Recruiting Region and 12th Marine Corps District Headquarters to MCB Camp Pendleton, CA
  - Relocate USMC Recruiters School to MCB Quantico, VA

Scenario	Billets Eliminated	Billets Moved	One-Time Costs	Steady – State Savings	ROI Years	20 Year NPV
DON-0066 Close MCRD San Diego	107	6,416	643.41	-6.01	100+	533

All Dollars shown in Millions

- **Replicates facilities - Large MILCON bill at Parris Island precludes payback**
- **Personnel efficiencies previously taken; receiver requires personnel**
- **Single siting limits surge flexibility**

DAG Recommendation:
Continue Data Refinement for DON-0066

Department of the Navy
DON Analysis Group

DON E&T Scenarios Recap

Evaluated not recommended:

Scenario	Description	Rationale
DON-0039	**Close NAVSTA Newport, RI**	**NUWC enclave leaves 56% of current personnel, NWC likely to remain in Newport, Opportunity to move additional officer schoolhouse functions into Newport.**
DON-0066	**Close MCRD San Diego, CA**	**Cost, Negative mission impact**
DON-0086	**Consolidate OTCs and relocate NAPS to Great Lakes, IL**	**Cost**
DON-0087	**Consolidate OTCs and relocate NAPS to Pensacola, FL**	**Cost**
DON-0137	**Relocate NAPS to Annapolis, MD**	**Cost**

Candidate Recommendation:

Scenario	Billets Elim	Billets Moved	One-Time Costs	Steady-State Savings	ROI Years	20 Year NPV
DON-0085 (OTC P to Newport)	15	266	3.22	-1.67	2	-21.22

All Dollars shown in Millions

Impact of Recommendation

- Mission consolidation
- Frees 90 KSF of facilities at NAS Pensacola for other uses
- Consistent with additional scenarios to evaluate NS Newport as receiving site

Fenceline Closures

- DON-0070/0071 – PG School Monterey
- DON-0072 – Potomac Annex
- DON-0126 – Navy Supply Corps School, Athens
- DON-0131 – Naval Shipyard Norfolk
- DON- 0133 – Naval Shipyard Portsmouth
- DON-0152 – NAS Whiting Field
- DON-0157 – MCSA Kansas City
- DON-0158/0059 – NSA New Orleans
- DON-0161 – NSWC Div Corona
- DON-0162 – NAS Pt. Mugu
- DON-0163 – NAES Lakehurst
- DON-0164 – Arlington Service Center
- DON-0165 – MCLB Barstow
- DON-0166 – NSWC Crane

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY SERVICE SPECIFIC EDUCATION AND TRAINING FUNCTIONS

The Department of the Navy was responsible for the analysis of institutional education and training functions deemed to be Service specific and not within the Education and Training Joint Cross-Service Group scope of analysis. The Education and Training Joint Cross-Service Group was responsible for the analysis of active component/reserve component education and training institutions, Defense Agency schools, and civilian institutions, with the exceptions of healthcare and intelligence professionals' education and training, which were covered by the Medical and Intelligence Joint Cross-Service Groups, respectively. The Education and Training Joint Cross-Service Group was organized into four subgroups: Flight Training, Professional Development Education, Specialized Skill Training, and Ranges and Collective Training Capability. The Department of the Navy identified the Service specific Education and Training functions not under the Education and Training Joint Cross-Service Group purview and categorized them into four sub-functions characterized by the types of training supported: Graduate Level Flight Training, Recruit Training, Officer Accession Training, and Professional Military Education. Analysis of Recruit Training, Officer Accession Training, and Professional Military Education are included in this section. Graduate Level Flight Training requirements were included in the Aviation Operations function and thus subsumed in the Aviation Operations analysis covered in Attachment C of this report.

Recruit Training

The scope of analysis for Department of the Navy Recruit Training included all Department of the Navy activities and processes that support the Recruit Training Function, including Navy Recruit Training, Marine Corps Recruit Training and Marine Combat Training. Department of the Navy Recruit Training is conducted at the following five Department of the Navy activities or schools:

Naval Recruit Training Command, Great Lakes, Illinois
(excluding Recruit Division Commander School)
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina
(Recruit Training course only)
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California
(Recruit Training course only)
Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, Jacksonville, North Carolina
(Marine Combat Training course only)
Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Oceanside, California
(Marine Combat Training course only)

The three Recruit Training activities provide the basic indoctrination into their respective military service for enlisted inductees. The eight-week Navy Recruit Training course is conducted at a single site. The 12-week Marine Recruit Training course is conducted at two sites, one on each coast. Due to firing range and field space limitations at

Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego. West Coast recruits spend four of the 12 weeks at Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton.

Marine "boot camp" graduates from Marine Corps Recruit Depot Parris Island continue their follow-on training at the School of Infantry, Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune and graduates from Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego continue their follow-on training at the School of Infantry, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton. Approximately 60 percent of Marine boot camp graduates attend Marine Combat Training, a three-week course conducted by the School of Infantry at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune and Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton. Marine Combat Training trains non-infantry Marines (i.e., Marines not assigned to a combat arms military occupational skill), in the infantry skills essential to operate in a combat environment.

Officer Accession Training

The scope of analysis for Department of the Navy Officer Accession Training included all Department of the Navy activities and processes that support the Officer Accession Training function, including U.S. Naval Academy, Naval Academy Preparatory School, Officer Candidate School, Officer Indoctrination School, Seaman-To-Admiral/Broadened Opportunity for Officer Selection and Training, Naval Science Institute, Basic Officer Leadership for Limited Duty Officer/Chief Warrant Officer Indoctrination, Direct Commission Officer Indoctrination, and The Basic School. Department of the Navy Officer Accession Training is conducted at the following five Department of the Navy activities or schools:

U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland
Naval Academy Preparatory School, Newport, Rhode Island
Officer Training Command, Newport, Rhode Island
(excluding Chaplain School and other Initial Skills, Skills Progression, and Functional Training courses)
Officer Training Command, Pensacola, Florida
Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Virginia
(The Basic School and Officer Candidate School course only)

The five activities that conduct Officer Accession Training are not collocated at Fleet concentration areas and do not rely on other military activities to complete their mission. Their course offerings are frequently of longer duration requiring temporary additional duty orders. The U.S. Naval Academy grants bachelor degrees along with officer commissions to its graduates and is the only Department of the Navy unique degree granting institution included in this function.

Professional Military Education

The scope of analysis for Department of the Navy specific Professional Military Education included all Department of the Navy activities and processes that support the

Department of the Navy specific Professional Military Education function, including the Marine Corps Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Academy, Navy Command Leadership School, and Navy Senior Enlisted Academy. Department of the Navy specific Professional Military Education is conducted at the following seven Department of the Navy activities or schools:

Marine Air Ground Task Force Training Command, Twentynine Palms, California
(Sergeant's Course only)
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina
(Sergeant's Course, Career Course, and Advanced Course only)
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California
(Sergeant's Course, Career Course, and Advanced Course only)
Marine Corps Base, Hawaii (Kaneohe Bay)
(Sergeant's Course only)
Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Virginia
(Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Academy, Expeditionary Warfare School, and Commander Program courses only)
Command Leadership School, Newport, Rhode Island
Senior Enlisted Academy, Newport, Rhode Island

The seven activities conducting Professional Military Education primarily provide short duration courses to enlisted personnel. The Marine Corps Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Academy courses include the seven-week Sergeant's, Career, and Advanced Courses. The Navy Command Leadership School includes the two-week Command Leadership Course, one-week Command Spouse Leadership Course, and two-week Executive Officer Course. The Senior Enlisted Academy includes the six-week Senior Enlisted Academy Course and two-week Command Master Chief/Chief of the Boat Course.

Department of the Navy

DON Specific Education & Training Universe

- DON Recruit Training

– Marine Combat Training	MCB Camp Lejeune NC
– Marine Combat Training	MCB Camp Pendleton CA
– Recruit Training	MCRD Parris Island SC
– Recruit Training	MCRD San Diego CA
– Recruit Training	NAVSTA, Great Lakes IL

- DON Officer Accession Training

– Midshipman Training	Naval Academy Annapolis MD
– OIS, BOOST, NAPS, STA	NAVSTA Newport RI
– OCS, LDO/CWO, DCOIS	NAS Pensacola FL
– OCS, The Basic School WOBC, RWOBC, USNA 1/C	MCB Quantico VA

DON Specific Education & Training Universe

DON Specific PME

• Sgt's Course	**MAGTF TRNGCOM 29 Palms**
• Sgt's Course, Career Course Advanced Course	**MCB Camp Lejeune NC**
• Sgt's Course, Career Course Advanced Course	**MCB Camp Pendleton CA**
• Sgt's Course	**MCB Hawaii (Kaneohe Bay)**
• Sgt's Course, Career Course Advanced Course, 1st Sgt's Course Expeditionary Warfare School General Officer Warfighting Program CMD Leadership Course	**MCB Quantico VA**
• Senior Enlisted Academy CO/XO Leadership Course Command Spouse Course	**NAVSTA Newport RI**

Capacity Analysis

The capacity analysis methodology was developed after review of both the BRAC 1995 Department of the Navy methodology and the BRAC 2005 Education and Training Joint Cross-Service Group methodology, and included modifications based on Department of the Navy specific training requirements. Future requirements for Department of the Navy specific training were extrapolated based on Department of the Navy active component end-strength projections for FY 2024, that indicated a 7.6 percent Navy end-strength reduction and a 3.4 percent Marine end-strength increase.

The capacity measures for Department of the Navy specific Education and Training functions were academic classroom space, billeting, and messing. These capacity measures were tailored to best capture the type of training conducted by the 17 Department of the Navy specific training activities, e.g., the classroom square footage requirement was computed using the Facility Planning Criteria for Navy and Marine Corps Shore Installations (NAVFAC P-80) Average-On-Board method design standard. In general, capacity was determined by the amount of academic classroom space (number of classrooms and associated square footage), billeting (number of beds), and messing (number of students fed) available at each activity. Academic classroom capacity is defined in terms of building design capacity (in square feet), computed using the methodology described in Facility Planning Criteria for Navy and Marine Corps Shore Installations (NAVFAC P-80), "Training Facilities." This approach accounts for the number and configuration of classroom instruction spaces. The size of required dedicated classroom training space was determined by using a detailed description of the certified reported syllabi for Department of the Navy specific Education and Training courses, as a function of student throughput. This approach summed the training space (square feet) required for all events to meet the planned throughput requirement and compared it with the available training space. For each course of instruction, the capacity analysis compared the maximum available classroom space against the FY 2003 peak monthly average-on-board student population for current usage requirement and against the FY 2024 projected Force Structure Plan for future usage requirement.

Recruit Training

The capacity measures for Department of the Navy specific Recruit Training are academic classroom space, billeting, and messing. In general, capacity was determined by the amount of academic classroom space (number of classrooms and associated square footage), billeting capacity (number of beds), and messing capacity (number of students fed) available at each Recruit Training activity.

Recruit Training at all five activities experiences a marked annual peak. Since Recruit Training exhibits seasonal variation, capacity requirements were determined using historical monthly peaks, resulting in a built-in surge capacity across the non-peak months. This built-in surge capacity, along with the ability to add instructors or training days, accelerate, truncate or cancel courses to accommodate student production surge, eliminated

the need to factor in a separate surge capacity. The capacity analysis compared maximum capacity against the peak loading FY 2003 monthly requirement. Comparison of the number of recruits to be trained on an annual basis with the capacity measures identified whether or not excess capacity existed for the Recruit Training function.

Using peak capacity as the requirement, the analysis of academic classroom space conducted at the five activities indicated insufficient academic classroom capacity at three activities and excess classroom capacity at two facilities ranging from 9 percent to 15 percent. Overall, there is no excess academic classroom capacity for the Recruit Training function. Analysis of billeting and messing capacities was limited to the three activities performing basic recruit military training, i.e., Naval Recruit Training Command and the two Marine Corps Recruit Depots. The results for billeting capacity indicated excess capacity ranging from 15 percent to 22 percent at two of the three activities, and a slight deficit at the third resulting in an overall excess of 13 percent for the function. Results for messing capacity indicated excess capacity at all three activities, ranging from 21 percent to 27 percent, with an overall excess of 25 percent for the function.

Officer Accession Training

The capacity measure for Department of the Navy specific Officer Accession Training is academic classroom space for Officer Training Command Newport, Officer Training Command Pensacola, and Marine Corps Base Quantico (The Basic School and Officer Candidate School). In general, capacity was determined by the amount of academic classroom space available at each activity conducting Officer Accession Training (number of classrooms and associated square footage). In addition to academic classroom space described above, billeting and messing were also used as capacity measures for U.S. Naval Academy and Naval Academy Preparatory School.

Officer Accession Training at four of the five activities experiences a marked annual peak. Since Officer Accession Training exhibits seasonal variation, capacity requirements were determined using historical monthly peaks, resulting in a built-in surge capacity across the non-peak months. This built-in surge capacity, along with the ability to add instructors or training days, accelerate, truncate or cancel courses to accommodate student production surge, eliminated the need to factor in a separate surge capacity. The capacity analysis compared maximum capacity against the peak loading FY 2003 monthly requirement. Comparison of the number of officers/officer candidates to be trained on an annual basis with the capacity measures identified whether or not excess capacity existed for the Officer Accession Training function.

The analysis of academic classroom space conducted at the five activities indicated no excess capacity at one activity and excess capacity ranging from 24 percent to 82 percent at four activities. The overall academic classroom space excess capacity for the Officer Accession Training function was 34 percent. Analysis of billeting and messing capacities was limited to U.S. Naval Academy and Naval Academy Preparatory School. The results for billeting capacity indicated excess capacity at both activities, ranging from eight percent to

14 percent, with an overall excess of 14 percent. The analysis of messing capacity was limited to U.S. Naval Academy and indicated excess messing capacity of 12 percent.

Professional Military Education

The capacity measure for Department of the Navy specific Professional Military Education is academic classroom space. In general, capacity was determined by the amount of academic classroom space available at each activity conducting Professional Military Education (number of classrooms and associated square footage).

Professional Military Education at five of the seven activities experience a marked annual peak. Since Professional Military Education exhibits seasonal variation, capacity requirements were determined using historical monthly peaks, resulting in a built-in surge capacity across the non-peak months. This built-in surge capacity, along with the ability to add instructors or training days, accelerate, truncate or cancel courses to accommodate student production surge, eliminated the need to factor in a separate surge capacity. The capacity analysis compared maximum capacity against the peak loading FY 2003 monthly requirement. Comparison of the number of students to be trained on an annual basis with the capacity measures identified whether or not excess capacity existed for the Department of the Navy specific Professional Military Education function.

Analysis of academic classroom space indicated that all seven activities have excess capacity, ranging from 17 percent to 84 percent, with an overall excess of 44 percent for the function.

Review of the capacity analysis for Professional Military Education activities revealed that, while measures of academic classroom space are useful in determining course and facility requirements on an individual bases, it is difficult to draw meaningful conclusions about excess classroom capacity as a collective whole. Classroom space by its very nature is often used for a variety of instructional purposes. Classroom space is also a commodity that needs to be available at many locations to support training requirements, if it is to be cost effective, but the utilization of the space is not full-time. Therefore, methods of calculating classroom capacity will usually result in significant excess, particularly when comparing availability to utilization.

Department of the Navy

Recruit Training Capacity Data

Activity	Classroom Capacity	Current Rqmt	20-yr FSP Rqmt	Excess	%	[redacted]ing Capacity	Current Rqmt	20-yr FSP Rqmt	Excess	%	[redacted] Capacity	Current Rqmt	20-yr FSP Rqmt	Excess	%
NAVCRUITRACOM GL	119,901	118,617	109,602	10,299	9	14,126	11,862	10,960	3,166	22	18,752	14,796	13,672	5,080	27
MCRD Parris Island	29,023	46,942	48,538	-19,515	-67	8,168	6,706	6,934	1,234	15	8,736	6,706	6,934	1,802	21
MCRD San Diego	51,152	42,000	43,428	7,724	15	5,400	6,000	6,204	-804	-15	8,600	6,366	6,582	2,018	23
Recruit Training Totals	200,076	207,559	201,568	-1,492	-1	27,694	24,568	24,098	3,596	13	36,088	27,868	27,188	8,900	25
MCB Camp Lejeune	6,000	9,114	9,424	-3,424	-57										
MCB Camp Pendleton	10,125	11,249	11,631	-1,506	-15										
MCT Totals	16,125	20,363	21,055	-4,930	-31										

8,168 Billeting
6,706
1462 24% of SD Req

8,736 Messing
6,706
2,030 Avg of 31.9% of SD Req

PI 48,538
SD 43,427
51.5 66

PI 29,023
31.6%
Jacksonville needed to meet Billeting Req

Billeting
PI has 24% of SD Req.

Messing
PI has 31.9 of SD Req

DCN: 12046

Department of the Navy

Officer Accession Training Capacity Data

Activity	Classroom Capacity	Current Rqmt	20-yr FSP Rqmt	Excess	%	Billeting Capacity	Current Rqmt	20-yr FSP Rqmt	Excess	%	Messing Capacity	Current Rqmt	20-yr FSP Rqmt	Excess	%
OTC Newport	44,223	10,332	9,547	34,676	78	N/A					N/A				
OTC Pensacola	18,439	15,111	13,963	4,476	24	N/A					N/A				
MCB Quantico*	40,457	40,152	41,517	-1,060	-3	N/A					N/A				
USNA Annapolis	190,020	154,252	142,529	47,491	25	4,656	4,339	4,009	647	14	4,578	4,372	4,040	538	12
NAPSCOL Newport	26,880	5,165	4,772	22,108	82	340	332	307	33	10	N/A				
OA Training Totals	320,019	225,012	212,328	107,691	34	4,996	4,671	4,316	680	14	4,578	4,372	4,040	538	12

* 24,060 SF was reported for MCB Quantico OCS courses, but it was all "inadequate" and is therefore not included in the totals above

Department of the Navy

DON Specific PME Capacity Data

Activity	Classroom Capacity	Current Rqmt	20-yr FSP Rqmt	Excess	%	Billeting Capacity	Current Rqmt	20-yr FSP Rqmt	Excess	%	Messing Capacity	Current Rqmt	20-yr FSP Rqmt	Excess	%
MAGTF 29 Palms	1,989	1,080	1,117	872	44	N/A					N/A				
MCB Camp Lejeune	9,792	5,958	6,161	3,631	37	N/A					N/A				
MCB Camp Pendleton	6,786	5,470	5,656	1,130	17	N/A					N/A				
MCB Hawaii	5,336	840	869	4,467	84	N/A					N/A				
MCB Quantico	23,454	13,442	13,899	9,555	41	N/A					N/A				
SEA Newport	5,040	1,710	1,580	3,460	69	N/A					N/A				
CLS Newport	5,250	3,450	3,188	2,062	39	N/A					N/A				
DON PME Totals	57,647	31,950	32,469	25,178	44										

Department of the Navy

DON E&T Capacity

Capacity	Initial	Final
Recruit Training		
•Classrooms	0%	0%
•Billeting	13%	13%
•Messing	25%	25%
Officer Accessions		
•Classrooms	34%	30%
•Billeting*	14%	14%
•Messing**	12%	12%
PME		
•Classrooms	44%	44%

*USNA, NAPS only
** USNA only

Military Value Analysis

The military value matrix was developed after review of the BRAC 2005 Education and Training Joint Cross-Service Group matrices, with modifications based on technical expert input, tailoring for Department of the Navy specific activities, and matrices previously approved by the Infrastructure Evaluation Group. The military value questions were grouped into five attribute areas, covering Training Infrastructure, Location, Personnel Support, Ability to Support Other Missions, and Environmental and Encroachment. Primary emphasis was placed on student throughput, classrooms, and training facilities on larger facilities and training centralization. Training centralization refers to the degree to which the installation has the required training facilities to complete their training mission(s) and the percentage of students needing cost orders to attend. Personnel Support was valued similarly to other Department of the Navy functions.

Recruit Training

The highest value accrued to those activities with larger facilities and a higher degree of training centralization. The military value scores ranged from 34.53 to 77.14, with 53.27 the overall average military value.

Officer Accession Training

The highest value accrued to those activities with larger facilities and a higher degree of training centralization. The military value scores ranged from 51.13 to 66.95, with 55.91 the overall average military value.

Professional Military Education

The highest value accrued to those activities with larger facilities and a higher degree of training centralization. The military value scores ranged from 34.83 to 59.30, with 52.12 the overall average military value.

DON E&T Attributes/Components
Military Value Evaluation Questions
Recruit Training

Attribute: ***Training Infrastructure***

Component: Student Throughput

E&T-1: Comparison of student loads

*E&T-1. List the annual DON-specific PME, recruit and/or officer accession training student throughput by training syllabus for FY03.

Source: Capacity Data Call

Analyst will apply a linear scale with one point for the maximum response and zero for the minimum

E&T-2: Comparison of maximum student capacity

E&T –2. Given your current facility infrastructure, what is the maximum annual DON-specific PME, recruit and/or officer accession training student load, by training syllabus, which can be supported by your activity?

Source: Military Value Data Call

Analyst will apply a linear scale with one point for the maximum response and zero for the minimum.

* = JCSG Question

Component: Messing

E&T-4: Capacity of messing facilities

*E&T-4. List the maximum student messing available for recruit and/or officer accession training as of 30 September 2003.

Source: Capacity Data Call

Analyst will apply a linear scale with one point for the maximum response and zero for the minimum.

Component: Billeting

E&T-5: Capacity of billeting facilities.

*E&T -5. What is the maximum dedicated billeting capacity (number of beds) available for recruit and/or officer accession training billeting?

	# Dedicated Beds
Recruit Training	
Officer Accession Training	

Source: Military Value Data Call

Analyst will apply a linear scale with one point for the maximum response and zero for the minimum

Component: Expansion Potential

E&T-6: Amount of buildable acres

*E&T-6. What amount of on-base/post acreage can be developed to expand training functions? (Only count buildable acres.)

Source: Capacity Data Call

* = JCSG Question

Analyst will apply a linear scale with .01 points assigned per acre, maximum 1 point.

Component: Classrooms

E&T-7a-c: Capacity and condition of classroom space.

E&T-7a. (0.3) Provide the number of classrooms dedicated to DON-specific PME, recruit and/or officer accession training on your installation.

Source: Capacity Data Call

Analyst will apply a linear scale with one point for the maximum response and zero for the minimum

*E&T-7b. (0.3) Provide the total square feet of all classrooms dedicated to DON-specific PME, recruit and/or officer accession training on your installation.

Source: Capacity Data Call

Analyst will apply a linear scale with one point for the maximum response and zero for the minimum

*E&T-7c. (0.4) What percentage of your total DON-specific PME, recruit and/or officer accession training classroom square footage is classified as adequate?

Source: Capacity Data Call

Analyst will apply a linear scale with one point for the maximum response and zero for the minimum.

Component: Training Facilities

E&T-8: Availability of non-classroom training facilities.

*E&T-8. Which of the following non-classroom training facilities are available on your installation and are required for DON-specific PME, recruit and/or officer accession training syllabus?

* = JCSG Question

Facility	*Required*	*Available*	*Usage (hours/week)*
Small Arms Range			
Swimming Pool			
Drill fields			
Physical Fitness/Obstacle Course			
Outdoor Maneuver/Combat Training Area			
Mockup/Lab			
Library			
Other (Specifiy):_____			

Source: Military Value Data Call

Responses will be graded with the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{\# Facilities Required and Available}}{\text{\#Facilities Required}}$$

* = JCSG Question

PS-13. Relative local crime rate

PS-13. What is the FBI Crime Index for your activity's location (MHA)? (source: FBI Crime Index 2002; http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm) (Numeric)

Source: Data Call II (Criterion 7)

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero credit to a maximum credit.

* = JCSG Question

Attribute: ***Ability to support other missions***

~~E&T-12a-b-Ability to support other missions~~

Component: Other Training

*E&T12a. (0.6) How many square feet of classroom facilities dedicated to DON-specific PME, recruit and/or officer accession training are also used for other training functions?

Source: Military Value Data Call

Analyst will apply a linear scale with one point for the maximum response and zero for the minimum.

E&T12b. (0.4) How many days per year are your DON-specific PME, recruit and/or officer accession training facilities used in direct support of a joint military, foreign military or other federal, state or local agency sponsored missions?

Source: Military Value Data Call

Analyst will apply a linear scale with one point for the maximum response and zero for the minimum.

Component: Reserve Support

~~E&T-13: Reserve/Guard Support~~

*E&T-13. How many days per year do Reserve or Guard units use your DON-specific PME, recruit and/or officer accession training facilities for drill periods?

	Number Days
PME	
Recruit Training	
Officer Accession Training	

Source: Military Value Data Call

Analyst will apply a linear scale with one point for the maximum response and zero for the minimum.

Attribute: ***Environmental and Encroachment***

* = JCSG Question

Component: Land Constraints

[redacted]

ENV-2a. (0.2) Do any sites with high archeological potential, including sacred, Traditional Cultural Properties, or burial sites used by Native People, constrain current or future construction?

Source: Capacity Data Call

Binary value. Credit is applied for a "no" response.

ENV-2b. (0.4) Do wetlands result in restrictions on training?

Source: Capacity Data Call

Binary value. Credit is applied for a "no" response.

ENV-2c. (0.4) Are there training restrictions as a result of the presence of Threatened and Endangered Species (TES), candidate species, biological opinions or sensitive resource areas?

Source: Capacity Data Call

Binary credit. Credit is applied for a "no" response.

Attribute: *Environment and Encroachment*

Component: Natural Resource Considerations

[redacted]

ENV-7a. (1.0) Do current Endangered Species/Marine Mammal Protection Act restrictions affect shore or in–water operations or testing/training activities conducted at the installation or at a range that the installation manages?

Source: Capacity Data Call

Binary value. Credit is applied for a "no" response.

* = JCSG Question

* = JCSG Question

DON RECRUIT TRAINING MILITARY VALUE SUMMARY

		Criteria Weight		READINESS				50	FACILITIES				20	SURGE CAPABILITIES				15	COST				15	
		Attribute-to-Criteria Weight	MEG Score	50	15	15	10	10	50	15	15	10	10	50	15	10	15	10	45	15	25	5	10	
		A-C Partial Score		TI	L	PS	ASOM	EE	TI	L	PS	ASOM	EE	TI	L	PS	ASOM	EE	TI	L	PS	ASOM	EE	Wgt
				20.00	6.00	6.00	4.00	4.00	15.00	4.50	4.50	3.00	3.00	7.50	2.25	1.50	2.25	1.50	6.75	2.25	3.75	0.75	1.50	
[redacted]																								
[redacted]																								10.61
1	E&T-1	Student Load	6	2.35					2.00					0.00					0.90					5.25
2	E&T-2	Student Capacity	6	2.35					2.00					1.00					0.00					5.35
[redacted]																								7.30
4	E&T-4	Messing Facilities	7	2.75					2.33					1.17					1.05					7.30
[redacted]																								8.34
5	E&T-5	Billeting Facilities	8	3.14					2.67					1.33					1.20					8.34
[redacted]																								4.25
6	E&T-6	Amt Buildable Acres	6	2.35					0.00					1.00					0.90					4.25
[redacted]																								9.38
7	E&T-7a-c	Classroom Space	9	3.53					3.00					1.50					1.35					9.38
[redacted]																								9.38
8	E&T-8	Non-classroom Facilities	9	3.53					3.00					1.50					1.35					9.38
		Question Total		20.00					15.00					7.50					6.75					

DON RECRUIT TRAINING MILITARY VALUE SUMMARY

		Criteria Weight	IEG Score	READINESS				50	FACILITIES				20	SURGE CAPABILITIES				15	COST				15	
		Attribute-to-Criteria Weight		50	15	15	10	10	50	15	15	10	10	50	15	10	15	10	45	15	25	5	10	
		A-C Partial Score		TI 20.00	L 6.00	PS 6.00	ASOM 4.00	EE 4.00	TI 15.00	L 4.50	PS 4.50	ASOM 3.00	EE 3.00	TI 7.50	L 2.25	PS 1.50	ASOM 2.25	EE 1.50	TI 6.75	L 2.25	PS 3.75	ASOM 0.75	EE 1.50	Wgt
																								6.71
9	E&T-9	Proximity to nearest commercial airport	8		3.43					0.00					2.00					1.29				6.71
																								6.70
10	E&T-10a-b	Centralization of Trng	5		2.14					3.75					0.00					0.80				6.70
																								1.59
11	E&T-11	Training lost/impaired due to weather	1		0.43					0.75					0.25					0.16				1.59
		Question Total			6.00					4.50					2.25					2.25				

DON RECRUIT TRAIN...G MILITARY VALUE SUMMARY

		Criteria Weight	MEG Score	READINESS				50	FACILITIES				20	SURGE CAPABILITIES				15	COST				15	
		Attribute-to-Criteria Weight		50	15	15	10	10	50	15	15	10	10	50	15	10	15	10	45	15	25	5	10	
		A-C Partial Score		TI 20.00	L 6.00	PS 6.00	ASOM 4.00	EE 4.00	TI 15.00	L 4.50	PS 4.50	ASOM 3.00	EE 3.00	TI 7.50	L 2.25	PS 1.50	ASOM 2.25	EE 1.50	TI 6.75	L 2.25	PS 3.75	ASOM 0.75	EE 1.50	Wgt
[redacted]																								
[redacted]																								1.88
12	PS-1	In-patient treatment	4			0.89					0.55					0.22					0.22			1.88
Housing																								8.02
13	PS-2a-c	Govt/PPV Housing	10			2.22					1.36					0.56					0.55			4.69
14	PS-3a-d	Community Housing	10			2.22					0.00					0.56					0.55			3.33
No																								0.72
15	PS-4a-c	K-12	7			0.00					0.00					0.00					0.39			0.39
16	PS-5a-d	Post-Secondary Ed	6			0.00					0.00					0.00					0.33			0.33
[redacted]																								0.17
17	PS-6a-b	Off-base Employment	3			0.00					0.00					0.00					0.17			0.17
[redacted]																								2.49
18	PS-7	Base Services	7			0.00					0.96					0.00					0.39			1.34
19	PS-8a-b	Child Development	6			0.00					0.82					0.00					0.33			1.15
MWR																								1.15
20	PS-9	MWR	6			0.00					0.82					0.00					0.33			1.15
[redacted]																								0.06
21	PS-10	Follow-On Tours	1			0.00					0.00					0.00					0.06			0.06
[redacted]																								1.27
22	PS-11	Big City	2			0.00					0.00					0.00					0.11			0.11
23	PS-12	Commercial Air	3			0.67					0.00					0.17					0.17			1.00
24	PS-13	Crime	3			0.00					0.00					0.00					0.17			0.17
		Question Total				6.00					4.50					1.50					3.75			1.75

DON RECRUIT TRAINING MILITARY VALUE SUMMARY

		Criteria Weight	IEG Score	READINESS				50	FACILITIES				20	SURGE CAPABILITIES					15	COST					15	
		Attribute-to-Criteria Weight		50	15	15	10	10	50	15	15	10	10	50	15	10	15	10	45	15	25	5	10			
				TI	L	PS	ASOM	EE	TI	L	PS	ASOM	EE	TI	L	PS	ASOM	EE	TI	L	PS	ASOM	EE			
		A-C Partial Score		20.00	6.00	6.00	4.00	4.00	15.00	4.50	4.50	3.00	3.00	7.50	2.25	1.50	1.50	1.50	6.75	2.25	3.75	0.75	1.50	Wgt		
[redacted]																										
[redacted]																								5.00		
25	E&T-12a-b	Ability to Support Non-DON Missions	5	[redacted]			2.00	[redacted]				1.50					1.13					0.38		5.00		
[redacted]																								5.00		
26	E&T-13	Reserve/Guard Support	5	[redacted]			2.00	[redacted]				1.50					1.13					0.38		5.00		
		Question Total					4.00					3.00					2.25					0.75		[redacted]		

DON RECRUIT TRAINING MILITARY VALUE SUMMARY

		Criteria Weight	IEG Score	READINESS 50					FACILITIES 20					SURGE CAPABILITIES 15					COST 15					
		Attribute-to-Criteria Weight		50	15	15	10	10	50	15	15	10	10	50	15	10	15	10	45	15	25	5	10	
		A-C Partial Score		TI	L	PS	ASOM	EE	TI	L	PS	ASOM	EE	TI	L	PS	ASOM	EE	TI	L	PS	ASOM	EE	
				20.00	6.00	6.00	4.00	4.00	15.00	4.50	4.50	3.00	3.00	7.50	2.25	1.50	2.25	1.50	6.75	2.25	3.75	0.75	1.50	Wgt
ENVIRON																								
Land																								
																								6.50
27	ENV-2a-c	Constraints which restrict operations	7					2.00					3.00					0.75					0.75	6.50
Natur																								3.50
28	ENV-7a	Restrictions due to laws/regulations	7					2.00					0.00					0.75					0.75	3.50
		Question Total						4.00					3.00					1.50					1.50	0.00

DCN: 12046

DCN: 12046

DON OFFICER ACCESSION ...AINING MILITARY VALUE
SUMMARY

		Criteria Weight	IEG Score	READINESS				50	FACILITIES				20	SURGE CAPABILITIES				15	COST				15	
		Attribute-to-Criteria Weight		50	15	15	10	10	50	15	15	10	10	50	15	10	15	10	45	15	25	5	10	
		A-C Partial Score		TI 20.00	L 6.00	PS 6.00	ASOM 4.00	EE 4.00	TI 15.00	L 4.50	PS 4.50	ASOM 3.00	EE 3.00	TI 7.50	L 2.25	PS 1.50	ASOM 2.25	EE 1.50	TI 6.75	L 2.25	PS 3.75	ASOM 0.75	EE 1.50	Wgt
[redacted]																								
[redacted]																								10.61
1	E&T-1	Student Load	6	2.35					2.00					0.00					0.90					5.25
2	E&T-2	Student Capacity	6	2.35					2.00					1.00					0.00					5.35
[redacted]																								7.30
4	E&T-4	Messing Facilities	7	2.75					2.33					1.17					1.05					7.30
[redacted]																								8.34
5	E&T-5	Billeting Facilities	8	3.14					2.67					1.33					1.20					8.34
[redacted]																								4.25
6	E&T-6	Amt Buildable Acres	6	2.35					0.00					1.00					0.90					4.25
[redacted]																								9.38
7	E&T-7a-c	Classroom Space	9	3.53					3.00					1.50					1.35					9.38
[redacted]																								9.38
8	E&T-8	Non-classroom Facilities	9	3.53					3.00					1.50					1.35					9.38
		Question Total		20.00					15.00					7.50					6.75					[redacted]

DON OFFICER ACCESSION TRAINING MILITARY VALUE SUMMARY

		Criteria Weight		READINESS				50		FACILITIES			20		SURGE CAPABILITIES			15		COST				15	
		Attribute-to-Criteria Weight	IEG Score	50	15	15	10	10	50	15	15	10	10	50	15	10	15	10	45	15	25	5	10	
		A-C Partial Score		TI	L	PS	ASOM	EE	TI	L	PS	ASOM	EE	TI	L	PS	ASOM	EE	TI	L	PS	ASOM	EE	
				20.00	6.00	6.00	4.00	4.00	15.00	4.50	4.50	3.00	3.00	7.50	2.25	1.50	2.25	1.50	6.75	2.25	3.75	0.75	1.50	Wgt
[redacted]																								
[redacted]																								6.78
9	E&T-9	Proximity to nearest commercial airport	7		3.50					0.00					1.97					1.31				6.78
[redacted]																								6.35
10	E&T-10a-b	Centralization of Trng	4		2.00					3.60					0.00					0.75				6.35
[redacted]																								1.87
11	E&T-11	Training lost/impaired due to weather	1		0.50					0.90					0.28					0.19				1.87
		Question Total			6.00					4.50					2.25					2.25				15.00

DON OFFICER ACCESSION . .AINING MILITARY VALUE SUMMARY

		Criteria Weight	MEG Score	READINESS 50					FACILITIES 20					SURGE CAPABILITIES 15					COST 15				
		Attribute-to-Criteria Weight		50	15	15	10	10	50	15	15	10	10	50	15	10	15	10	45	15	25	5	10	
		A-C Partial Score		TI 20.00	L 6.00	PS 6.00	ASOM 4.00	EE 4.00	TI 15.00	L 4.50	PS 4.50	ASOM 3.00	EE 3.00	TI 7.50	L 2.25	PS 1.50	ASOM 2.25	EE 1.50	TI 6.75	L 2.25	PS 3.75	ASOM 0.75	EE 1.50	Wgt
[redacted]																							
[redacted]																							1.88
12	PS-1	In-patient treatment	4			0.89					0.55					0.22					0.22			1.88
[redacted]																							8.02
13	PS-2a-c	Govt/PPV Housing	10			2.22					1.36					0.56					0.55			4.69
14	PS-3a-d	Community Housing	10			2.22					0.00					0.56					0.55			3.33
[redacted]																							0.72
15	PS-4a-c	K-12	7			0.00					0.00					0.00					0.39			0.39
16	PS-5a-d	Post-Secondary Ed	6			0.00					0.00					0.00					0.33			0.33
[redacted]																							0.17
17	PS-6a-b	Off-base Employment	3			0.00					0.00					0.00					0.17			0.17
[redacted]																							2.49
18	PS-7	Base Services	7			0.00					0.95					0.00					0.39			1.34
19	PS-8a-b	Child Development	6			0.00					0.82					0.00					0.33			1.15
[redacted]																							1.15
20	PS-9	MWR	6			0.00					0.82					0.00					0.33			1.15
[redacted]																							0.06
21	PS-10	Follow-On Tours	1			0.00					0.00					0.00					0.06			0.06
[redacted]																							1.27
22	PS-11	Big City	2			0.00					0.00					0.00					0.11			0.11
23	PS-12	Commercial Air	3			0.67					0.00					0.17					0.17			1.00
24	PS-13	Crime	3			0.00					0.00					0.00					0.17			0.17
		Question Total				6.00					4.50					1.50					3.75			15.75

DON OFFICER ACCESSION TRAINING MILITARY VALUE SUMMARY

		Criteria Weight	MEG Score	READINESS 50					FACILITIES 20					SURGE CAPABILITIES 15					COST 15					
		Attribute-to-Criteria Weight		50	15	15	10	10	50	15	15	10	10	50	15	10	15	10	45	15	25	5	10	
		A-C Partial Score		TI 20.00	L 6.00	PS 6.00	ASOM 4.00	EE 4.00	TI 15.00	L 4.50	PS 4.50	ASOM 3.00	EE 3.00	TI 7.50	L 2.25	PS 1.50	ASOM 1.50	EE 1.50	TI 6.75	L 2.25	PS 3.75	ASOM 0.75	EE 1.50	Wgt
[redacted]																								
[redacted]																								5.00
25	E&T-12a-b	Ability to Support Non-DON Missions	5	[redacted]			2.00		[redacted]			1.50		[redacted]			1.13		[redacted]			0.38		5.00
[redacted]																								5.00
26	E&T-13	Reserve/Guard Support	5	[redacted]			2.00		[redacted]			1.50		[redacted]			1.13		[redacted]			0.38		5.00
		Question Total					4.00					3.00					2.25					0.75		[redacted]

DON OFFICER ACCESSION TRAINING MILITARY VALUE SUMMARY

		Criteria Weight	IEG Score	READINESS 50					FACILITIES 20					SURGE CAPABILITIES 15					COST 15					
		Attribute-to-Criteria Weight		50	15	15	10	10	50	15	15	10	10	50	15	10	15	10	45	15	25	5	10	
		A-C Partial Score		TI 20.00	L 6.00	PS 6.00	ASOM 4.00	EE 4.00	TI 15.00	L 4.50	PS 4.50	ASOM 3.00	EE 3.00	TI 7.50	L 2.25	PS 1.50	ASOM 2.25	EE 1.50	TI 6.75	L 2.25	PS 3.75	ASOM 0.75	EE 1.50	Wgt
ENVIRONMENTAL [illegible]																								
Land [illegible]																								6.50
27	ENV-2a-c	Constraints which restrict operations	7					2.00					3.00					0.75					0.75	6.50
Natural Resources Conservation [illegible]																								3.50
32	ENV-7a	Restrictions due to laws/regulations	7					2.00					0.00					0.75					0.75	3.50
		Question Total						4.00					3.00					1.50					1.50	

DON SPECIFIC PM[illegible] MILITARY VALUE SUMMARY

		Criteria Weight		READINESS				50	FACILITIES				20	SURGE CAPABILITIES				15	COST				15	
		Attribute-to-Criteria Weight	IEG Score	50	25	10	10	5	50	25	10	10	5	50	25	5	15	5	45	25	15	10	5	
		A-C Partial Score		TI	L	PS	ASOM	EE	TI	L	PS	ASOM	EE	TI	L	PS	ASOM	EE	TI	L	PS	ASOM	EE	
				20.00	10.00	4.00	4.00	2.00	15.00	7.50	3.00	3.00	1.50	7.50	3.75	0.75	2.25	0.75	6.75	3.75	2.25	1.50	0.75	Wgt
[illegible]																								
[illegible]																								
1	E&T-1	Student Load	6	3.33					3.00					0.00					1.35					14.02
2	E&T-2	Student Capacity	6	3.33					3.00					0.00					0.00					7.68
[illegible]																								6.33
3	E&T-5	Amt Buildable Acres	6	3.33					0.00					1.88					1.35					6.56
[illegible]																								6.56
4	E&T-7a-c	Classroom Space	9	5.00					4.50					2.81					2.03					14.34
[illegible]																								14.34
5	E&T-8	Non-classroom Facilities	9	5.00					4.50					2.81					2.03					14.34
		Question Total		20.00					15.00					7.50					6.75					14.34
																								[illegible]

Component: Non-Military Education

~~PS-4. Relative value of dependent primary and secondary education opportunities in the local community.~~ (Amplification: Local Community is defined as the Military Housing Area (MHA)).

PS-4a. (0.5) What is the total average composite SAT score in the local school districts in the 2002-2003 school year?

Source: Military Value Data Call (Criterion 7)

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero credit to a maximum credit.

PS-4b. (0.5) What was the pupil/teacher ratio in the local school districts in the 2002-2003 school year?

Source: Military Value Data Call (Criterion 7)

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero credit to a maximum credit.

~~PS-4c. (0) What percent of high school classroom teachers were certified in their subject/core area in the local school districts in the 2002-2003 school year? (%)~~
Deleted by JPAT 7

~~PS-5. Relative availability of dependent and member post-secondary education in the local community.~~

PS-5a. (0.4) Does your installation's state charge military family members the in-state tuition rate for higher education? (yes/no)

Source: Military Value Data Call (Criterion 7)

Binary value.

* = JCSG Question

*PS-5b. (0.2) How many vocational/technical schools are available in the local community? (count)

Source: Military Value Data Call (Criterion 7)

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero credit to a maximum credit.

*PS-5c. (0.3) How many undergraduate colleges/universities are available in the local community? (count)

Source: Military Value Data Call (Criterion 7)

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero credit to a maximum credit.

*PS-5d. (0.1) How many colleges/universities with graduate programs (Masters and/or Ph.D. level) are available in the local community? (count)

Source: Military Value Data Call (Criterion 7)

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero credit to a maximum credit.

Component: Employment

~~PS-6a. b. Relative opportunity for dependent/off-duty employment~~

PS-6a. (0.5) What were the annual unemployment rates for the 5-year period of 1999-2003?

Source: Military Value Data Call (Criterion 7)

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero credit to a maximum credit.

PS-6b. (0.5) What was the annual covered employment (job growth) for the periods 1998-2003 (%)

Source: Military Value Data Call (Criterion 7)

* = JCSG Question

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero credit to a maximum credit.

Component: Fleet and Family Services

PS-7. Relative availability of base services

*PS-7. Which Support Services facilities are located at your installation?

FACILITY	Available (yes/no)	Value
Commissary		0.4
Exchange		0.2
Family Service Center		0.2
Convenience Store		0.1
Religious Support Services		0.1
TOTAL		**1.00**

Source: Capacity Data Call

Binary values.

PS-8a-b. Relative availability of child development services

PS-8a. (0.5) What is the average wait to enroll (in days) for on-base child care? (Count: days)

Source: Data Call II

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero credit to a maximum credit.

.

PS-8b. (0.5) How many licensed and/or accredited child care centers do you have in your community (MHA)?

Source: Data Call II (Criterion 7)

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero credit to a maximum credit.

Component: MWR

* = JCSG Question

PS-9 Relative availability of MWR facilities

*PS-9. Which MWR facilities are located at your installation? (y/n)

FACILITY	Available (yes/no)	Value
Gymnasium/Fitness Center		0.3
Swimming Facilities		0.2
Golf Course		0.1
Youth Center		0.1
Officer/Enlisted Club		0.1
Bowling		0.03
Softball Field		0.02
Library		0.01
Theater		0.01
ITT		0.01
Museum/Memorial		0.01
Wood Hobby		0.01
Beach		0.01
Tennis CT		0.01
Volleyball CT (outdoor)		0.01
Basketball CT (outdoor)		0.01
Racquetball CT		0.01
Driving Range		0.01
Marina		0.01
Stables		0.01
Football Field		0.01
Soccer Field		0.01
TOTAL		**1.00**

Source: Data Call II

Binary value.

* = JCSG Question

Component: Follow-on Tour Opportunities

~~PS-10. Relative opportunity for follow-on tours in the homeport:~~

PS-10. For the top five sea intensive ratings in the principle warfare community your base supports, provide the following: (Text: Counts)

Rating	# of Sea Billets in Local Area	#of Shore Billets in Local Area

Source: Data Call II

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero credit to a maximum credit.

Component: Metropolitan Area Characteristics

~~PS-11. Relative proximity to a population center/city that has a population greater than 100000:~~

PS-11. What is the distance in miles to the nearest population center/city that has a population greater than 100,000?

Source: Data Call II (Criterion 7)

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero credit to a maximum credit.

~~PS-12. Relative proximity to the nearest commercial airport that offers regularly scheduled service by a major airline carrier:~~

PS-12. What is the distance in miles to the nearest commercial airport that offers regularly scheduled service by a major airline carrier?

Source: Data Call II (Criterion 7)

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero credit to a maximum credit.

* = JCSG Question

PS-13: Relative local crime rate:

PS-13. What is the FBI Crime Index for your activity's location (MHA)? (source: FBI Crime Index 2002; http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm) (Numeric)

Source: Data Call II (Criterion 7)

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero credit to a maximum credit.

* = JCSG Question

Attribute: ***Ability to support other missions***

~~E&T-12a. Ability to support other missions~~

Component: Other Training

*E&T12a. (0.6) How many square feet of classroom facilities dedicated to DON-specific PME, recruit and/or officer accession training are also used for other training functions?

Source: Military Value Data Call

Analyst will apply a linear scale with one point for the maximum response and zero for the minimum.

E&T12b. (0.4) How many days per year are your DON-specific PME, recruit and/or officer accession training facilities used in direct support of a joint military, foreign military or other federal, state or local agency sponsored missions?

Source: Military Value Data Call

Analyst will apply a linear scale with one point for the maximum response and zero for the minimum.

Component: Reserve Support

~~E&T-13. Reserve/Guard Support~~

*E&T-13. How many days per year do Reserve or Guard units use your DON-specific PME, recruit and/or officer accession training facilities for drill periods?

	Number Days
PME	
Recruit Training	
Officer Accession Training	

Source: Military Value Data Call

Analyst will apply a linear scale with one point for the maximum response and zero for the minimum.

Attribute: ***Environmental and Encroachment***

* = JCSG Question

Component: Land Constraints

[redacted]

ENV-2a. (0.2) Do any sites with high archeological potential, including sacred, Traditional Cultural Properties, or burial sites used by Native People, constrain current or future construction?

Source: Capacity Data Call

Binary value. Credit is applied for a "no" response.

ENV-2b. (0.4) Do wetlands result in restrictions on training?

Source: Capacity Data Call

Binary value. Credit is applied for a "no" response.

ENV-2c. (0.4) Are there training restrictions as a result of the presence of Threatened and Endangered Species (TES), candidate species, biological opinions or sensitive resource areas?

Source: Capacity Data Call

Binary credit. Credit is applied for a "no" response.

Attribute: *Environment and Encroachment*

Component: Natural Resource Considerations

[redacted]

ENV-7a. (1.0) Do current Endangered Species/Marine Mammal Protection Act restrictions affect shore or in–water operations or testing/training activities conducted at the installation or at a range that the installation manages?

Source: Capacity Data Call

Binary value. Credit is applied for a "no" response.

* = JCSG Question

DON E&T Attributes/Components
Military Value Evaluation Questions
DON-Specific PME

Attribute: ***Training Infrastructure***

Component: Student Throughput

~~E&T-1: Comparison of student loads~~

*E&T-1: List the annual DON-specific PME, recruit and/or officer accession training student throughput by training syllabus for FY03.

Source: Capacity Data Call

Analyst will apply a linear scale with one point for the maximum response and zero for the minimum

~~E&T-2: Comparison of maximum student capacity~~

E&T –2. Given your current facility infrastructure, what is the maximum annual DON-specific PME, recruit and/or officer accession training student load, by training syllabus, which can be supported by your activity?

Source: Military Value Data Call

Analyst will apply a linear scale with one point for the maximum response and zero for the minimum.

* = JCSG Question

Component: Expansion Potential

~~E&T-6 Amount of buildable acres~~

*E&T-6. What amount of on-base/post acreage can be developed to expand training functions? (Only count buildable acres.)

Source: Capacity Data Call

Analyst will apply a linear scale with .01 points assigned per acre, maximum 1 point.

Component: Classrooms

~~E&T-7a-c Capacity and condition of classroom space~~

E&T-7a. (0.3) Provide the number of classrooms dedicated to DON-specific PME, recruit and/or officer accession training on your installation.

Source: Capacity Data Call

Analyst will apply a linear scale with one point for the maximum response and zero for the minimum

*E&T-7b. (0.3) Provide the total square feet of all classrooms dedicated to DON-specific PME, recruit and/or officer accession training on your installation.

Source: Capacity Data Call

Analyst will apply a linear scale with one point for the maximum response and zero for the minimum

*E&T-7c. (0.4) What percentage of your total DON-specific PME, recruit and/or officer accession training classroom square footage is classified as adequate?

Source: Capacity Data Call

Analyst will apply a linear scale with one point for the maximum response and zero for the minimum.

Component: Training Facilities

* = JCSG Question

E&T-8: Availability of non-classroom training facilities

*E&T-8. Which of the following non-classroom training facilities are available on your installation and are required for DON-specific PME, recruit and/or officer accession training syllabus?

Facility	*Required*	*Available*	*Usage (hours/week)*
Small Arms Range			
Swimming Pool			
Drill fields			
Physical Fitness/Obstacle Course			
Outdoor Maneuver/Combat Training Area			
Mockup/Lab			
Library			
Other (Specifiy):_____			

Source: Military Value Data Call

Responses will be graded with the following formula:

$$\frac{\#\ Facilities\ Required\ and\ Available}{\#Facilities\ Required}$$

* = JCSG Question

Attribute: *Location*

Component: Transportation Availability

~~E&T-9. Proximity to the nearest commercial airport that offers regularly scheduled service by a major airline carrier~~

*E&T-9. What is the distance (in miles) from your facility to the nearest Large or Medium Primary Airport?

Source: Military Value Data Call

Analyst will apply a linear scale with one point for the minimum response and zero for the maximum.

Component: Degree of Training Centralization

~~E&T-10b, c. Centralization of training~~

E&T –10b. (0.25) If your activity transports students to facilities located off your installation to complete DON-specific PME, recruit and/or officer accession training, list the facility type, location and distance from your installation?

	Facility Type	Location	Distance From Installation
PME			
Recruit Training			
Officer Accession Training			

Source: Military Value Data Call

Binary

*E&T –10c (0.75). What is the average annual percentage of your students who require funded TAD or PCS orders to attend DON-specific PME?

* = JCSG Question

Source: Military Value Data Call

Analyst will apply a linear scale with one point for the minimum response and zero for the maximum.

Component: Weather Impacts

~~E&T-11 Number of training days annually lost/impaired due to weather~~

*E&T-11. Report the number of DON-specific PME, recruit and/or officer accession training days per year lost/impaired due to weather.

	Days Lost
PME	
Recruit Training	
Officer Accession Training	

Source: Military Value Data Call

Analyst will apply a linear scale with one point for the minimum response and zero for the maximum.

* = JCSG Question

Attribute: *Personnel Support*

Component: Medical

~~PS-1: Is your activity within the medical catchment area of an in-patient military medical treatment facility~~

*PS-1. Is your activity within the medical catchment area of an in-patient military medical treatment facility? (yes/no)

Source: Data Call II

Binary.

Component: Housing

~~PS-2a-c: Relative value of government and PPV housing availability~~

*PS-2a. (0.5) What was the average wait time (in months) for family housing, including Public Private Venture (PPV) units, at your installation as of 30 September 2003?

$$\text{Avg Wait Time} = \frac{(\text{List}_1 \text{ Wait Time} \times \text{List}_1 \text{ Units}) + (\text{List}_2 \text{ Wait Time} \times \text{List}_2 \text{ Units}) + \ldots}{\text{Total Housing Units}}$$

Source: Data Call II

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero to maximum credit.

*PS-2b. (0.25) What is the total number of adequate Bachelor Quarters (combined officer and enlisted; both current and budgeted) at your installation divided by the total military population as of 30 Sep 2003?

Source: Capacity Data Call

Ratio of number of rooms per active duty population. Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero to maximum credit.

PS-2c. (0.25) What was the total number of non availabilities issued over the past five years (1999-2003) divided by the total number of transient rooms as of 30 Sept. 2003 at your installation?

Source: Capacity Data Call

* = JCSG Question

Ratio of number of non-availabilities per total number of transient rooms. Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero to maximum credit.

~~PS-3a-d. Relative value of community housing availability, affordability and proximity~~

PS-3a (0.25) What is the community rental vacancy rate?

Source: Data Call II (Criteria 7 question)

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero to maximum credit.

PS-3b. (0.5) What is the BAH (O-3 with dependents) for the locality as of 1 Jan 2004?

Source: Data Call II (Criteria 7 question)

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero to maximum credit

~~PS-3c. (0) What is the BAH (E-5 with dependents) for the locality as of 1 Jan 2004?~~
Deleted by DAG

PS-3d. (0.25) What is the average commute time for those living off base (source: Census Bureau)? (Time: minutes)

Source: Data Call II

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero to maximum credit.

* = JCSG Question

Component: Non-Military Education

~~PS-4a. — Relative value of dependent primary and secondary education opportunities in the local community~~ (Amplification: Local Community is defined as the Military Housing Area (MHA)).

PS-4a. (0.5) What is the total average composite SAT score in the local school districts in the 2002-2003 school year?

Source: Military Value Data Call (Criterion 7)

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero credit to a maximum credit.

PS-4b. (0.5) What was the pupil/teacher ratio in the local school districts in the 2002-2003 school year?

Source: Military Value Data Call (Criterion 7)

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero credit to a maximum credit.

~~PS-4c. (0) What percent of high school classroom teachers were certified in their subject/core area in the local school districts in the 2002-2003 school year? (%)~~
Deleted by JPAT 7

~~PS-5a-d. Relative availability of dependent and member postsecondary education in the local community~~

PS-5a. (0.4) Does your installation's state charge military family members the in-state tuition rate for higher education? (yes/no)

Source: Military Value Data Call (Criterion 7)

Binary value.

* = JCSG Question

*PS-5b. (0.2) How many vocational/technical schools are available in the local community? (count)

Source: Military Value Data Call (Criterion 7)

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero credit to a maximum credit.

*PS-5c. (0.3) How many undergraduate colleges/universities are available in the local community? (count)

Source: Military Value Data Call (Criterion 7)

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero credit to a maximum credit.

*PS-5d. (0.1) How many colleges/universities with graduate programs (Masters and/or Ph.D. level) are available in the local community? (count)

Source: Military Value Data Call (Criterion 7)

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero credit to a maximum credit.

Component: Employment

~~PS-6a. b. Relative opportunity for dependent/off-duty employment~~

PS-6a. (0.5) What were the annual unemployment rates for the 5-year period of 1999-2003?

Source: Military Value Data Call (Criterion 7)

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero credit to a maximum credit.

PS-6b. (0.5) What was the annual covered employment (job growth) for the periods 1998-2003 (%)

Source: Military Value Data Call (Criterion 7)

* = JCSG Question

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero credit to a maximum credit.

Component: Fleet and Family Services

PS-7. Relative availability of base services

*PS-7. Which Support Services facilities are located at your installation?

FACILITY	Available (yes/no)	Value
Commissary		0.4
Exchange		0.2
Family Service Center		0.2
Convenience Store		0.1
Religious Support Services		0.1
TOTAL		**1.00**

Source: Capacity Data Call

Binary values.

PS-8a-b. Relative availability of child development services

PS-8a. (0.5) What is the average wait to enroll (in days) for on-base child care? (Count: days)

Source: Data Call II

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero credit to a maximum credit.

PS-8b. (0.5) How many licensed and/or accredited child care centers do you have in your community (MHA)?

Source: Data Call II (Criterion 7)

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero credit to a maximum credit.

Component: MWR

* = JCSG Question

PS-9. Relative availability of MWR facilities:

*PS-9. Which MWR facilities are located at your installation? (y/n)

FACILITY	Available (yes/no)	Value
Gymnasium/Fitness Center		0.3
Swimming Facilities		0.2
Golf Course		0.1
Youth Center		0.1
Officer/Enlisted Club		0.1
Bowling		0.03
Softball Field		0.02
Library		0.01
Theater		0.01
ITT		0.01
Museum/Memorial		0.01
Wood Hobby		0.01
Beach		0.01
Tennis CT		0.01
Volleyball CT (outdoor)		0.01
Basketball CT (outdoor)		0.01
Racquetball CT		0.01
Driving Range		0.01
Marina		0.01
Stables		0.01
Football Field		0.01
Soccer Field		0.01
TOTAL		**1.00**

Source: Data Call II

Binary value.

* = JCSG Question

Component: Follow-on Tour Opportunities

~~PS-10 Relative opportunity for follow-on tour in the homeport~~

PS-10. For the top five sea intensive ratings in the principle warfare community your base supports, provide the following: (Text: Counts)

Rating	# of Sea Billets in Local Area	#of Shore Billets in Local Area

Source: Data Call II

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero credit to a maximum credit.

Component: Metropolitan Area Characteristics

~~PS-11 Relative proximity to a population center/city that has a population greater than 100,000~~

PS-11. What is the distance in miles to the nearest population center/city that has a population greater than 100,000?

Source: Data Call II (Criterion 7)

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero credit to a maximum credit.

~~PS-12 Relative proximity to the nearest commercial airport that offers regularly scheduled service by a major airline carrier~~

PS-12. What is the distance in miles to the nearest commercial airport that offers regularly scheduled service by a major airline carrier?

Source: Data Call II (Criterion 7)

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero credit to a maximum credit.

* = JCSG Question

Attribute: ***Ability to support other missions***

~~E&T-12a-b Ability to support other missions~~

Component: Other Training

*E&T12a. (0.6) How many square feet of classroom facilities dedicated to DON-specific PME, recruit and/or officer accession training are also used for other training functions?

Source: Military Value Data Call

Analyst will apply a linear scale with one point for the maximum response and zero for the minimum.

E&T12b. (0.4) How many days per year are your DON-specific PME, recruit and/or officer accession training facilities used in direct support of a joint military, foreign military or other federal, state or local agency sponsored missions?

Source: Military Value Data Call

Analyst will apply a linear scale with one point for the maximum response and zero for the minimum.

Component: Reserve Support

~~E&T-13 Reserve/Guard Support~~

*E&T-13. How many days per year do Reserve or Guard units use your DON-specific PME, recruit and/or officer accession training facilities for drill periods?

	Number Days
PME	
Recruit Training	
Officer Accession Training	

Source: Military Value Data Call

Analyst will apply a linear scale with one point for the maximum response and zero for the minimum.

Attribute: ***Environmental and Encroachment***

* = JCSG Question

Component: Land Constraints

~~ENV-2a. Relative value of land constraints at the installation and its outlying real property that restrict current operations~~

ENV-2a. (0.2) Do any sites with high archeological potential, including sacred, Traditional Cultural Properties, or burial sites used by Native People, constrain current or future construction?

Source: Capacity Data Call

Binary value. Credit is applied for a "no" response.

ENV-2b. (0.4) Do wetlands result in restrictions on training?

Source: Capacity Data Call

Binary value. Credit is applied for a "no" response.

ENV-2c. (0.4) Are there training restrictions as a result of the presence of Threatened and Endangered Species (TES), candidate species, biological opinions or sensitive resource areas?

Source: Capacity Data Call

Binary credit. Credit is applied for a "no" response.

Attribute: *Environment and Encroachment*

Component: Natural Resource Considerations

~~ENV-7a. Relative value of restrictions on water operations conducted at the installation or at ranges that the installation manages due to environmental laws/regulations.~~

ENV-7a. (1.0) Do current Endangered Species/Marine Mammal Protection Act restrictions affect shore or in–water operations or testing/training activities conducted at the installation or at a range that the installation manages?

Source: Capacity Data Call

Binary value. Credit is applied for a "no" response.

* = JCSG Question

DON E&T Attributes/Components
Military Value Evaluation Questions
Officer Accession Training

Attribute: ***Training Infrastructure***

Component: Student Throughput

E&T-1: Comparison of student load

*E&T-1. List the annual DON-specific PME, recruit and/or officer accession training student throughput by training syllabus for FY03.

Source: Capacity Data Call

Analyst will apply a linear scale with one point for the maximum response and zero for the minimum

E&T-2: Comparison of maximum student capacity

E&T –2. Given your current facility infrastructure, what is the maximum annual DON-specific PME, recruit and/or officer accession training student load, by training syllabus, which can be supported by your activity?

Source: Military Value Data Call

Analyst will apply a linear scale with one point for the maximum response and zero for the minimum.

* = JCSG Question

Component: Messing

E&T-4: Capacity of messing facilities

*E&T-4. List the maximum student messing available for recruit and/or officer accession training as of 30 September 2003.

Source: Capacity Data Call

Analyst will apply a linear scale with one point for the maximum response and zero for the minimum.

Component: Billeting

E&T-5: Capacity of billeting facilities

*E&T -5. What is the maximum dedicated billeting capacity (number of beds) available for recruit and/or officer accession training billeting?

	# Dedicated Beds
Recruit Training	
Officer Accession Training	

Source: Military Value Data Call

Analyst will apply a linear scale with one point for the maximum response and zero for the minimum

Component: Expansion Potential

E&T-6: Amount of buildable acres

*E&T-6. What amount of on-base/post acreage can be developed to expand training functions? (Only count buildable acres.)

Source: Capacity Data Call

* = JCSG Question

Analyst will apply a linear scale with .01 points assigned per acre, maximum 1 point.

Component: Classrooms

E&T-7a-c: Capacity and condition of classroom space

E&T-7a. (0.3) Provide the number of classrooms dedicated to DON-specific PME, recruit and/or officer accession training on your installation.

Source: Capacity Data Call

Analyst will apply a linear scale with one point for the maximum response and zero for the minimum

*E&T-7b. (0.3) Provide the total square feet of all classrooms dedicated to DON-specific PME, recruit and/or officer accession training on your installation.

Source: Capacity Data Call

Analyst will apply a linear scale with one point for the maximum response and zero for the minimum

*E&T-7c. (0.4) What percentage of your total DON-specific PME, recruit and/or officer accession training classroom square footage is classified as adequate?

Source: Capacity Data Call

Analyst will apply a linear scale with one point for the maximum response and zero for the minimum.

Component: Training Facilities

E&T-8: Availability of non-classroom training facilities

*E&T-8. Which of the following non-classroom training facilities are available on your installation and are required for DON-specific PME, recruit and/or officer accession training syllabus?

* = JCSG Question

Facility	*Required*	*Available*	*Usage (hours/week)*
Small Arms Range			
Swimming Pool			
Drill fields			
Physical Fitness/Obstacle Course			
Outdoor Maneuver/Combat Training Area			
Mockup/Lab			
Library			
Other (Specifiy):_____			

Source: Military Value Data Call

Responses will be graded with the following formula:

$$\frac{\#\ Facilities\ Required\ and\ Available}{\#Facilities\ Required}$$

* = JCSG Question

Attribute: ***Location***

Component: Transportation Availability

[redacted]

*E&T-9. What is the distance (in miles) from your facility to the nearest Large or Medium Primary Airport?

Source: Military Value Data Call

Analyst will apply a linear scale with one point for the minimum response and zero for the maximum.

Component: Degree of Training Centralization

[redacted]

E&T –10a. (0.75) What is the average annual percentage of your recruit and/or officer accession training graduates who require funded TAD or PCS orders, for immediate follow-on training or assignment?

Source: Military Value Data Call

Analyst will apply a linear scale with one point for the minimum response and zero for the maximum.

E&T –10b. (0.25) If your activity transports students to facilities located off your installation to complete DON-specific PME, recruit and/or officer accession training, list the facility type, location and distance from your installation?

	Facility Type	Location	Distance From Installation
PME			
Recruit Training			
Officer Accession Training			

* = JCSG Question

Source: Military Value Data Call

Binary

Component: Weather Impacts

E&T-11: Number of training days annually lost/impaired due to weather

*E&T-11. Report the number of DON-specific PME, recruit and/or officer accession training days per year lost/impaired due to weather.

	Days Lost
PME	
Recruit Training	
Officer Accession Training	

Source: Military Value Data Call

Analyst will apply a linear scale with one point for the minimum response and zero for the maximum.

* = JCSG Question

Attribute: ***Personnel Support***

Component: Medical

[redacted]

*PS-1. Is your activity within the medical catchment area of an in-patient military medical treatment facility? (yes/no)

Source: Data Call II

Binary.

Component: Housing

[redacted]

*PS-2a. (0.5) What was the average wait time (in months) for family housing, including Public Private Venture (PPV) units, at your installation as of 30 September 2003?

$$\text{Avg Wait Time} = \frac{(\text{List}_1 \text{ Wait Time} \times \text{List}_1 \text{ Units}) + (\text{List}_2 \text{ Wait Time} \times \text{List}_2 \text{ Units}) + \ldots}{\text{Total Housing Units}}$$

Source: Data Call II

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero to maximum credit.

*PS-2b. (0.25) What is the total number of adequate Bachelor Quarters (combined officer and enlisted; both current and budgeted) at your installation divided by the total military population as of 30 Sep 2003?

Source: Capacity Data Call

Ratio of number of rooms per active duty population. Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero to maximum credit.

PS-2c. (0.25) What was the total number of non availabilities issued over the past five years (1999-2003) divided by the total number of transient rooms as of 30 Sept. 2003 at your installation?

Source: Capacity Data Call

* = JCSG Question

Ratio of number of non-availabilities per total number of transient rooms. Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero to maximum credit.

~~PS-3a-d. Relative value of community housing availability, affordability and proximity~~

PS-3a (0.25) What is the community rental vacancy rate?

Source: Data Call II (Criteria 7 question)

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero to maximum credit.

PS-3b. (0.5) What is the BAH (O-3 with dependents) for the locality as of 1 Jan 2004?

Source: Data Call II (Criteria 7 question)

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero to maximum credit

~~PS-3c. (0) What is the BAH (E-5 with dependents) for the locality as of 1 Jan 2004?~~
Deleted by DAG

PS-3d. (0.25) What is the average commute time for those living off base (source: Census Bureau)? (Time: minutes)

Source: Data Call II

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero to maximum credit.

* = JCSG Question

Attribute: *Location*

Component: Transportation Availability

E&T-9: Proximity to the nearest commercial airport that offers regularly scheduled service by a major airline carrier.

*E&T-9. What is the distance (in miles) from your facility to the nearest Large or Medium Primary Airport?

Source: Military Value Data Call

Analyst will apply a linear scale with one point for the minimum response and zero for the maximum.

Component: Degree of Training Centralization

E&T-10a-b: Centralization of training

E&T –10a. (0.75) What is the average annual percentage of your recruit and/or officer accession training graduates who require funded TAD or PCS orders, for immediate follow-on training or assignment?

Source: Military Value Data Call

Analyst will apply a linear scale with one point for the minimum response and zero for the maximum.

E&T –10b. (0.25) If your activity transports students to facilities located off your installation to complete DON-specific PME, recruit and/or officer accession training, list the facility type, location and distance from your installation?

	Facility Type	Location	Distance From Installation
PME			
Recruit Training			
Officer Accession Training			

* = JCSG Question

Source: Military Value Data Call

Binary

Component: Weather Impacts

E&T-11: Number of training days annually lost/impaired due to weather

*E&T-11. Report the number of DON-specific PME, recruit and/or officer accession training days per year lost/impaired due to weather.

	Days Lost
PME	
Recruit Training	
Officer Accession Training	

Source: Military Value Data Call

Analyst will apply a linear scale with one point for the minimum response and zero for the maximum.

* = JCSG Question

Attribute: *Personnel Support*

Component: Medical

PS-1. Located within the medical catchment area of an in-patient military medical treatment facility.

*PS-1. Is your activity within the medical catchment area of an in-patient military medical treatment facility? (yes/no)

Source: Data Call II

Binary.

Component: Housing

PS-2a-c. Relative value of government and PPV housing availability.

*PS-2a. (0.5) What was the average wait time (in months) for family housing, including Public Private Venture (PPV) units, at your installation as of 30 September 2003?

$$\text{Avg Wait Time} = \frac{(\text{List}_1 \text{ Wait Time x List}_1 \text{ Units}) + (\text{List}_2 \text{ Wait Time x List}_2 \text{ Units}) + \ldots}{\text{Total Housing Units}}$$

Source: Data Call II

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero to maximum credit.

*PS-2b. (0.25) What is the total number of adequate Bachelor Quarters (combined officer and enlisted; both current and budgeted) at your installation divided by the total military population as of 30 Sep 2003?

Source: Capacity Data Call

Ratio of number of rooms per active duty population. Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero to maximum credit.

PS-2c. (0.25) What was the total number of non availabilities issued over the past five years (1999-2003) divided by the total number of transient rooms as of 30 Sept. 2003 at your installation?

Source: Capacity Data Call

* = JCSG Question

Ratio of number of non-availabilities per total number of transient rooms. Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero to maximum credit.

PS-3a-d. Relative value of community housing availability, affordability and proximity.

PS-3a (0.25) What is the community rental vacancy rate?

Source: Data Call II (Criteria 7 question)

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero to maximum credit.

PS-3b. (0.5) What is the BAH (O-3 with dependents) for the locality as of 1 Jan 2004?

Source: Data Call II (Criteria 7 question)

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero to maximum credit

~~PS-3c. (0) What is the BAH (E-5 with dependents) for the locality as of 1 Jan 2004?~~
Deleted by DAG

PS-3d. (0.25) What is the average commute time for those living off base (source: Census Bureau)? (Time: minutes)

Source: Data Call II

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero to maximum credit.

* = JCSG Question

Component: Non-Military Education

PS-4a-c. Relative value of dependent primary and secondary education opportunities in the local community. (Amplification: Local Community is defined as the Military Housing Area (MHA)).

PS-4a. (0.5) What is the total average composite SAT score in the local school districts in the 2002-2003 school year?

Source: Military Value Data Call (Criterion 7)

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero credit to a maximum credit.

PS-4b. (0.5) What was the pupil/teacher ratio in the local school districts in the 2002-2003 school year?

Source: Military Value Data Call (Criterion 7)

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero credit to a maximum credit.

~~PS-4c. (0) What percent of high school classroom teachers were certified in their subject/core area in the local school districts in the 2002-2003 school year? (%)~~
Deleted by JPAT 7

PS-5a-d. Relative availability of dependent and member post-secondary education in the local community.

PS-5a. (0.4) Does your installation's state charge military family members the in-state tuition rate for higher education? (yes/no)

Source: Military Value Data Call (Criterion 7)

Binary value.

* = JCSG Question

*PS-5b. (0.2) How many vocational/technical schools are available in the local community? (count)

Source: Military Value Data Call (Criterion 7)

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero credit to a maximum credit.

*PS-5c. (0.3) How many undergraduate colleges/universities are available in the local community? (count)

Source: Military Value Data Call (Criterion 7)

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero credit to a maximum credit.

*PS-5d. (0.1) How many colleges/universities with graduate programs (Masters and/or Ph.D. level) are available in the local community? (count)

Source: Military Value Data Call (Criterion 7)

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero credit to a maximum credit.

Component: Employment

~~PS-6a. Relative opportunity for dependent/DH to find employment~~

PS-6a. (0.5) What were the annual unemployment rates for the 5-year period of 1999-2003?

Source: Military Value Data Call (Criterion 7)

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero credit to a maximum credit.

PS-6b. (0.5) What was the annual covered employment (job growth) for the periods 1998-2003 (%)

Source: Military Value Data Call (Criterion 7)

* = JCSG Question

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero credit to a maximum credit.

Component: Fleet and Family Services

PS-7. Relative availability of base services

*PS-7. Which Support Services facilities are located at your installation?

FACILITY	Available (yes/no)	Value
Commissary		0.4
Exchange		0.2
Family Service Center		0.2
Convenience Store		0.1
Religious Support Services		0.1
TOTAL		**1.00**

Source: Capacity Data Call

Binary values.

PS-8a-b. Relative availability of child development services

PS-8a. (0.5) What is the average wait to enroll (in days) for on-base child care? (Count: days)

Source: Data Call II

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero credit to a maximum credit.

PS-8b. (0.5) How many licensed and/or accredited child care centers do you have in your community (MHA)?

Source: Data Call II (Criterion 7)

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero credit to a maximum credit.

Component: MWR

* = JCSG Question

PS-9 – Relative availability with MWR facilities

*PS-9. Which MWR facilities are located at your installation? (y/n)

FACILITY	Available (yes/no)	Value
Gymnasium/Fitness Center		0.3
Swimming Facilities		0.2
Golf Course		0.1
Youth Center		0.1
Officer/Enlisted Club		0.1
Bowling		0.03
Softball Field		0.02
Library		0.01
Theater		0.01
ITT		0.01
Museum/Memorial		0.01
Wood Hobby		0.01
Beach		0.01
Tennis CT		0.01
Volleyball CT (outdoor)		0.01
Basketball CT (outdoor)		0.01
Racquetball CT		0.01
Driving Range		0.01
Marina		0.01
Stables		0.01
Football Field		0.01
Soccer Field		0.01
TOTAL		**1.00**

Source: Data Call II

Binary value.

* = JCSG Question

Component: Follow-on Tour Opportunities

PS-10. Relative opportunity for follow-on tour in the homeport

PS-10. For the top five sea intensive ratings in the principle warfare community your base supports, provide the following: (Text: Counts)

Rating	# of Sea Billets in Local Area	#of Shore Billets in Local Area

Source: Data Call II

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero credit to a maximum credit.

Component: Metropolitan Area Characteristics

PS-11. Relative proximity to a population center/city that has a population greater than 100,000

PS-11. What is the distance in miles to the nearest population center/city that has a population greater than 100,000?

Source: Data Call II (Criterion 7)

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero credit to a maximum credit.

PS-12. Relative proximity to the nearest commercial airport that offers regularly scheduled service by a major airline carrier

PS-12. What is the distance in miles to the nearest commercial airport that offers regularly scheduled service by a major airline carrier?

Source: Data Call II (Criterion 7)

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero credit to a maximum credit.

* = JCSG Question

PS-13: Relative local crime rate:

PS-13. What is the FBI Crime Index for your activity's location (MHA)? (source: FBI Crime Index 2002; http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm) (Numeric)

Source: Data Call II (Criterion 7)

Based on responses received, analyst will apply a function for zero credit to a maximum credit.

* = JCSG Question

DCN: 12046

DON RECRUIT TRAINING MILITARY VALUE SCORING

	MCB Camp Lejeune NC	MCB Camp Pendleton CA	MCRD Parris Island SC	MCRD San Diego CA	RTC, Great Lakes IL
E&T-1	1.75	1.83	2.58	2.44	5.25
E&T-2	2.13	1.91	2.99	2.60	5.35
E&T-4	2.95	2.22	3.40	3.35	7.30
E&T-5	1.19	2.68	6.12	3.68	8.34
E&T-6	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	0.18
E&T-7a-c	3.94	0.34	4.94	1.80	9.38
E&T-8	9.38	9.38	9.38	0.00	9.38
Training Infrastructure TOTAL	**25.60**	**22.62**	**33.65**	**18.11**	**45.17**
E&T-9	3.58	0.00	1.04	6.22	3.11
E&T-10a-b	1.67	1.67	1.67	0.00	4.29
E&T-11	1.57	0.00	1.26	1.59	1.59
Location TOTAL	**6.83**	**1.67**	**3.96**	**7.81**	**8.99**
PS-1	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88
PS-2a-c	4.03	2.93	4.02	1.16	3.97
PS-3a-d	1.14	1.88	1.21	1.99	2.21
PS-4a-c	0.32	0.28	0.31	0.27	0.34
PS-5a-d	0.14	0.21	0.14	0.29	0.33
PS-6a-b	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.06	0.08
PS-7	1.34	1.34	1.34	0.80	1.34
PS-8a-b	0.12	0.28	0.31	0.32	0.57
PS-9	1.15	1.15	0.00	0.00	1.13
PS-10	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.03
PS-11	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.11	0.07
PS-12	0.53	0.00	0.16	0.93	0.46
PS-13	0.07	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.14
Personnel Support TOTAL	**10.73**	**10.09**	**9.51**	**7.83**	**12.55**
E&T-12a-b	0.45	0.00	3.00	2.95	0.43
E&T-13	5.00	0.14	0.00	0.51	0.00
Ability to Support Other Missions TOTAL	**5.45**	**0.14**	**3.00**	**3.45**	**0.43**
ENV-2a-c	0.00	0.00	5.20	6.50	6.50
ENV-7a	0.00	0.00	3.50	3.50	3.50
Environment and Encroachment TOTAL	**0.00**	**0.00**	**8.70**	**10.00**	**10.00**
TOTAL MILITARY VALUE (100.00)	**48.61**	**34.53**	**58.84**	**47.21**	**77.14**
	MCB Camp Lejeune NC	**MCB Camp Pendleton CA**	**MCRD Parris Island SC**	**MCRD San Diego CA**	**RTC, Great Lakes IL**

11.63

DCN: 12046

Department of the Navy Scenario 0066

Close MCRD San Diego, CA; Consolidate USMC Recruit Training at MCRD Parris Island, SC

One time costs: $ 619.4 million
Annual savings: $ ~~33.5~~ million 14,217,973

Years required to recoup investment: 100 + years

- Savings of 14,217,973
- Cost to close MCRD move to Pen - Quantico - Parris Is 543,936,502
- Straight line payback is 38 1/4 yrs
- COBRA data does not reflect excess capacity for facilities at PI, SC which would off-set military costs proposed

Offset to the closure/relocation costs

- COBRA data does not include the sale of MCRD land under the BRAC to Develop Civilian -
- 95' Navy moved Naval Recruiting Districts, San Diego, CA to

DCN: 12046

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
1000 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20350-1000

MN-0437
IAT/JAN
10 February 2005

MEMORANDUM

Subj: MINUTES OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE EVALUATION GROUP (IEG) MEETING OF 27 JANUARY 2005

Encl: (1) 27 January 2005 IEG Meeting Agenda
(2) Recording Secretary's Report of IEG Deliberations on 27 January 2005

1. The fifty-third meeting of the Department of the Navy (DON) Infrastructure Evaluation Group (IEG) was convened at 1007 on 27 January 2005 in room 4D447 at the Pentagon. The following members of the IEG were present: Ms. Anne R. Davis, Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy for all matters associated with BRAC 2005 (Special Assistant for BRAC), Co-Chair; Gen William L. Nyland, USMC, Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps (ACMC), Co-Chair; ADM John B. Nathman, USN, Vice Chief of Naval Operations (VCNO), Co-Chair; Ms. Ariane Whittemore, Assistant Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Fleet Readiness and Logistics (N4B), serving as alternate for VADM Justin D. McCarthy, USN, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Fleet Readiness and Logistics (N4), Member; VADM Kevin J. Cosgriff, USN, Deputy and Chief of Staff, U.S. Fleet Forces Command, Member; LtGen Richard L. Kelly, USMC, Deputy Commandant for Installations and Logistics (I&L), Member; LtGen Michael A. Hough, USMC, Deputy Commandant for Aviation (AVN), Member; Dr. Michael F. McGrath, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Research Development Test & Evaluation (DASN(RDT&E)), Member; Mr. Ronnie J. Booth, Navy Audit Service (NAVAUDSVC), Representative; Mr. Thomas N. Ledvina, Navy Office of General Counsel (OGC), Representative; Mr. David W. LaCroix, Senior Counsel, Infrastructure Strategy and Analysis; LCDR Vincent J. Moore, JAGC, USNR, Recorder; and, Capt James A. Noel, USMC, Recorder. Mr. Robert T. Cali, Assistant General Counsel, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Manpower & Reserve Affairs (M&RA), Member, was absent.

2. The following members of the DON Analysis Group (DAG) were present: RADM Christopher E. Weaver, USN, Commander, Navy Installations Command/Director, Ashore Readiness Division (OPNAV N46); Ms. Carla Liberatore, Assistant Deputy Commandant for

DCN: 12046

Subj: MINUTES OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE EVALUATION GROUP (IEG) MEETING OF 27 JANUARY 2005

Installations and Logistics (I&L), Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps; and, CAPT Thomas Mangold, USN, alternate for RDML(sel) Charles Martoglio, USN, Director, Strategy and Policy Division, N51.

3. The following members or representatives of the Functional Advisory Board (FAB) were present: RADM William R. Klemm, USN, Deputy Commander, Logistics, Maintenance, and Industrial Operations, SEA-04, NAVSEASYSCOM; Mrs. Claudia Erland, Deputy Director of Naval Intelligence (DDNI); Mr. Michael Rhodes, Assistant Deputy Commandant for Manpower and Reserve Affairs (M&RA), Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps; BGen Thomas L. Conant, USMC, Commanding General, Training Command and Deputy Commanding General, Training and Education Command; Mr. George Ryan, OPNAV 091; Col Michael J. Massoth, USMC; CAPT David W. Mathias, CEC, USN; CAPT Walter Wright, USN; CAPT William Wilcox, USN; CAPT Nancy Hight, MSC, USN; and, Mr. Thomas B. Grewe.

4. The following members of the IAT were also present: Mr. Dennis Biddick, Chief of Staff; CAPT Jason A. Leaver, USN; Mr. Andrew S. Demott; CAPT Gene A. Summerlin, USN; CAPT Christopher T. Nichols, USN; CAPT Jan G. Rivenburg, USN; CAPT Matthew A. Beebe, CEC, USN; CDR Margaret M. Carlson, JAGC, USN; LtCol Mark S. Murphy, USMC; CDR Judith D. Bellas, NC, USN; CDR Philip A. Black, USN; CDR Carl W. Deputy, USN; CDR Peter R. Reif, USN; and, LCDR Paul V. Neuzil, USN. All attendees were provided enclosure (1). Ms. Davis presented the minutes from the 13 January 2005 IEG meeting for review and they were approved.

5. Ms. Davis noted that the first set of DON Candidate Recommendations were approved by SECNAV, CNO and CMC on 21 January 2005 and will be briefed to the ISG and IEC on 28 January 2005. The IEG moved into deliberative session at 1008. See enclosure (2). The meeting adjourned at 1145.

Anne Rathmell Davis
Co-Chair, IEG

TAB 1

DCN: 12046

Infrastructure Evaluation Group

27 January 2005
1000-1200
Pentagon, Room 4D447

Meeting called by: Chairs Recorder: Capt Noel

—— Agenda Topics ——

Review and approve minutes of IEG Meeting of 13 Jan 2005	Ms. Davis
Deliberative Session :	Ms. Davis

- Scenario Data Call Status
- DON-Specific HSA
  - Recap
  - Marine Corps Districts
- DON-Specific E&T
  - Recap
  - NS Newport Discussion
- Operational
  - Surface/Subsurface
  - Aviation
- DON Candidate Recommendation Summary
- Status/Upcoming Analysis
- JCSG Candidate Recommendations
- IEG/FAB Open Discussion

Administrative

- Next meeting 3 Feb 05, 1000-1200, 4D447

Other Information

Draft minutes of 13 Jan 05 IEG meeting provided [To IEG members only]
Report of 13 Jan 05 IEG deliberative session provided [To IEG members only]
Other Read Aheads [To all attendees]

TAB 2

DCN: 12046

Department of the Navy
IAT

INFRASTRUCTURE ANALYSIS TEAM
ODASN (IS&A), 2221 South Clark Street, Suite 900, Arlington, VA 22202

(703)-602-6500

RP-0438
IAT/JAN
10 February 2005

MEMORANDUM FOR THE INFRASTRUCTURE EVALUATION GROUP (IEG)

Subj: REPORT OF IEG DELIBERATIONS OF 27 JANUARY 2005

Encl: (1) DON Analysis Group Brief to IEG of 27 January 2005

1. The thirty-seventh deliberative session of the Department of the Navy (DON) Infrastructure Evaluation Group (IEG) convened at 1008 on 27 January 2005 in room 4D447 at the Pentagon. The following members of the IEG were present: Ms. Anne R. Davis, Co-Chair; Gen William L. Nyland, USMC, Co-Chair; ADM John B. Nathman, USN, Co-Chair; Ms. Ariane Whittemore, alternate for VADM Justin D. McCarthy, USN, Member; VADM Kevin J. Cosgriff, USN, Member; LtGen Richard L. Kelly, USMC, Member; LtGen Michael A. Hough, USMC, Member; Dr. Michael F. McGrath, Member; Mr. Ronnie J. Booth, Navy Audit Service, Representative; and, Mr. Thomas N. Ledvina, Navy Office of General Counsel (OGC), Representative. The following members of the DON Analysis Group (DAG) were present: RADM Christopher E. Weaver, USN; Ms. Carla Liberatore; and, CAPT Thomas Mangold, USN, alternate for RDML(sel) Charles Martoglio, USN. The following members or representatives of the Functional Advisory Board (FAB) were present: RADM William R. Klemm, USN; Mrs. Claudia Erland; Mr. Michael Rhodes; BGen Thomas L. Conant, USMC; Mr. George Ryan; Col Michael J. Massoth, USMC; CAPT David W. Mathias, CEC, USN; CAPT Walter Wright, USN; CAPT William Wilcox, USN; CAPT Nancy Hight, MSC, USN; and, Mr. Thomas B. Grewe. The following members of the IAT were also present: Mr. Dennis Biddick, Chief of Staff; Mr. David W. LaCroix, Senior Counsel; CAPT Jason A. Leaver, USN; Mr. Andrew S. Demott; CAPT Gene A. Summerlin, USN; CAPT Christopher T. Nichols, USN; CAPT Jan G. Rivenburg, USN; CAPT Matthew A. Beebe, CEC, USN; CDR Margaret M. Carlson, JAGC, USN; LtCol Mark S. Murphy, USMC; CDR Judith D. Bellas, NC, USN; CDR Philip A. Black, USN; CDR Carl W. Deputy, USN; CDR Peter R. Reif, USN; LCDR Paul V. Neuzil, USN; LCDR Vincent J. Moore, JAGC, USNR; and, Capt James A. Noel, USMC. All attendees were provided enclosure (1).

2. Ms. Davis used slide 3 of enclosure (1) to update the IEG on the status of the scenario data call (SDC) process as of 27

January 2005, noting that all existing SDCs have been released and all SDC responses have been returned.

3. Ms. Davis reviewed the status of scenario analysis for DON-Specific HSA activities. See slide 4 of enclosure (1). She noted that 30 candidate recommendations had been approved for the Reserve Centers Function but that only 29 of these recommendations had been forwarded to OSD. The candidate recommendation for the closure of Navy Reserve Center (NRC) Bangor, ME was withheld pending de-confliction with an Operations Function scenario to close Naval Air Station (NAS) Brunswick, ME. Ms. Davis noted that the DAG/IEG will not continue scenario analysis for Human Resource Service Centers (HRSC) since the Headquarters and Support Activities (HSA) JCSG is evaluating HRSCs. She noted that the remaining areas for evaluation by the IEG are Joint Action Scenario Team (JAST) Reserve Center scenarios and Marine Corps Districts (MCD). Ms. Davis informed the IEG that the Army has forwarded candidate recommendations for Joint Reserve Center scenarios without approval from or de-confliction with DON. She noted that the Army informed the Infrastructure Steering Group (ISG) that DON had not yet made a determination that it would participate in these JAST scenarios.

4. Ms. Davis provided the preliminary COBRA results for two DON-Specific HSA scenarios that would relocate MCDs within their current area of responsibility. At its 24 January 2005 deliberative session, the DAG analyzed two variants of scenario DON-0132 that relocate Fourth MCD to Ft Detrick, MD or Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG), MD. DON-0134 would relocate Eighth MCD to NAS Joint Reserve Base (JRB) Ft Worth, TX. See slide 5 of enclosure (1). DON-0132 (Ft Detrick) has one-time costs of $3.9 million, never provides a Payback, and has 20-year net present value (NPV) costs of $9.17 million. DON-0132 (APG) has one-time costs of $1.8 million, never provides a Payback, and has 20-year NPV costs of $3.8 million. DON-0134 has one-time costs of $2.4 million, takes over 100 years to achieve a Payback, and has 20-year NPV costs of $1.4 million. Ms. Davis noted that neither scenario appears viable as a candidate recommendation on its own merit. She stated, however, that DON-0134 may become necessary as part of the scenarios to close Naval Support Activity (NSA) New Orleans, LA (DON-0158A and DON-0159). Accordingly, the IEG approved the DAG's recommendation to continue data refinement (i.e., delete as active scenario and show as inactive in the OSD scenario tracking tool) for DON-0132 (both variants) and DON-0134.

Subj: REPORT OF IEG DELIBERATIONS OF 27 JANUARY 2005

5. Ms. Davis reviewed the scenario analysis status for DON-Specific Education and Training Functions, noting that no scenarios were developed for DON Unique PME activities. See slide 6 of enclosure (1). The IEG proceeded to analyze Recruit Training and Officer Accessions Training scenarios.

6. Ms. Davis provided the preliminary COBRA results for a Recruit Training scenario (DON-0066) that would close Marine Corps Recruit Depot (MCRD) San Diego, CA and consolidate Marine Corps Recruit Training at MCRD Parris Island, SC. DON-0066 has one-time costs of $643.41 million, indicates a Payback of over 100 years, and has 20-year NPV costs of $533 million. The IEG noted that this scenario requires significant military construction (MILCON) to replicate training facilities (up to current standards) since the apparent excess capacity at MCRD Parris Island is primarily buildable acres. Ms. Davis noted that a fundamental difference between this scenario and a similar scenario analyzed in BRAC 1995 that indicated a much shorter Payback period is that significant billet consolidation has occurred at the MCRDs in the intervening years. The lack of opportunity to eliminate a significant number of billets (only 107 billets are eliminated) drastically reduces the savings resulting from the current scenario. Additionally, the IEG re-emphasized that single siting Marine Corps Recruit Training limits surge capability. Accordingly, the IEG approved the DAG's recommendation to continue data refinement for DON-0066.

7. Ms. Davis provided the preliminary COBRA results for three DON-Specific Education and Training Officer Training Command (OTC) scenarios that relocate the Naval Academy Preparatory School (NAPS). See slide 8 of enclosure (1). She informed the IEG that at its 30 November 2004 deliberative session, the DAG developed a scenario (DON-0137) to relocate NAPS from Naval Station (NAVSTA) Newport, RI to the U.S. Naval Academy (USNA), Annapolis, MD. The relocation of NAPS was also included as a subset of scenario DON-0086 that consolidates Navy OTCs at NAVSTA Great Lakes, IL and DON-0087 that consolidates Navy OTCs at OTC Pensacola, FL. DON-0137 has one-time costs of $37.43 million, never provides a Payback, and has 20-year NPV costs of $46.59 million. DON-0086 (NAPS subset) has one-time costs of $13.79 million, never provides a Payback, and has 20-year NPV costs of $18 million. DON-0087 (NAPS subset) has one-time costs of $27.77 million, never provides a Payback, and has 20-year NPV costs of $35.7 million. Ms. Davis noted that the costs are primarily for new MILCON and/or rehabilitation of facilities at the receiver sites. The DAG recommended that NAPS remain at NAVSTA Newport, RI. The IEG noted the benefit of keeping NAPS

Department of the Navy
Infrastructure Analysis Group

Scenario DON-0066
Close MCRD San Diego, CA; Consolidate USMC Recruit Training at MCRD Parris Island, SC
Criterion 5 - COBRA

6 December 2004

Jack Leather
LtCol Mark Murphy

Scenario Description

- **Close all base operations at MCRD San Diego, CA.**
- **Consolidate USMC Recruit Training at MCRD Parris Island, SC.**
- **Relocate HQ, Western Recruiting Region to Camp Pendleton, CA.**
- **Relocate HQ, 12th Marine Corps District to Camp Pendleton, CA.**
- **Relocate USMC Recruiters School to MCB Quantico, VA.**

ROI Summary

Scenario	One-Time Costs	Steady-State Savings	ROI Years	20 Year NPV
DON-0066	622.30	-15.23	100+	402.45

All Dollars shown in Millions

Notes:

1. One-Time costs primarily driven by MILCON at Receivers and contract penalties at San Diego.
2. Savings from reduced BOS, sustainment, personnel

Disposition of Billets/Positions

Scenario		OFF	ENL	CIV	STU	TOT
DON-0066	Eliminate	20	65	22		107
	Move	247	1,395	354	2,103	4,099

Notes:

- **Move of mission requires move of most personnel**
- **Western Recruiting Region HQ will require NEW billets**

Department of the Navy
Infrastructure Analysis Group

One-Time Costs/Savings Summary

One - Time Costs/Savings FY 06 – FY11								
Scenario	Const	Pers	Ovhd	Move	Other	Total Costs	Svgs	Net Costs
DON-0066	443.61	1.87	72.90	23.70	80.22	622.30	2.92	619.38

All Dollars Shown in Millions

Notes:

"Other" costs include $50 M utility contract termination penalties

Savings due to reduced PCS

Department of the Navy
Infrastructure Analysis Group

Recurring Costs/Savings Summary

Recurring Costs/Savings FY 06 – FY11						
Scenario	O&M	Mil Pers	Other	Total Costs	Svgs	Net Costs
DON-0066	86.39	33.21	12.73	132.32	165.79	-33.47

All Dollars Shown in Millions

Notes: (list and describe "misc recurring" here at a minimum)

Department of the Navy

Infrastructure Analysis Group

MILCON Summary

Scenario: DON-0066	MCRD Parris Island, SC			
Construction FAC Description	**UM**	**New**	**Rehab**	**Cost**
MCRD Parris Island, SC	SF	2,340,364	9,714	390.22
MCB Camp Pendleton (District & Region HQ)	SF	112,800		21.74
MCB Quantico (New Recruiter School)	SF	151,753		31.65
TOTAL				443.61

All Dollars Shown in Millions

Notes: Parris Island building multiple barracks, fitness training facilities, unit headquarters buildings, and field training facilities

Key Elements of Net Savings

Scenario: DON-0066		
Element (* indicates recurring savings will occur to year 2025)	**Description**	**Total Net Savings ($M) FY06-FY11**
SRM*	Full shut down of MCRD San Diego	63.59
BOS*	Closed the base	22.96
MIL/CIV Salaries/BAH*	Eliminated 107 Billets at San Diego	66.01

Notes:

Scenario Issues

- **MCRD San Diego**
  - **$50 M in penalties for utility sharing contracts**
  - **Loss of ability to increase recruit throughput**
- **MCRD Parris Island**
  - **Near doubling of mission, near duplication of facilities**
  - **Hurricane mitigation impacts MILCON**
- **MCB Quantico**
  - **Heavily impacted by numerous scenarios**
  - **All new construction west of I-95, no existing support facilities**

Registered Scenarios

As Of: 4/1/2005

Scenario # DON-0066 *Date Created:* 9/29/2004 **Deleted**

Scenario Title: Close MCRD San Diego; Relocate all USMC Recruit Training to MCRD Parris Island SC.

Description:

1. Close MCRD San Diego; Relocate all USMC Recruit Training to MCRD Parris Island SC.
2. Relocate HQ, Western Recruiting Region to MCB Camp Pendleton CA.
3. Relocate HQ, 12th Marine Corps District to MCB Camp Pendleton CA.
4. Relocate USMC Recruiters School to MCB Quantico VA.
5. Consolidate Weapons & Field Training Battalion at MCB Camp Pendleton CA with Weapons & Field Training Battalion at MCRD Parris Island SC.

Reason Scenario was deleted:

DCN: 12046

Department of the Navy

INFRASTRUCTURE ANALYSIS TEAM
ODASN (IS&A), 2221 South Clark Street, Suite 900, Arlington, VA 22202

(703)-602-6500

MM-0173
IAT/ JAN
16 July 2004

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Subj: MEETING WITH BEAUFORT MILITARY ENHANCEMENT COMMITTEE

Encl: (1) Beaufort Military Enhancement Committee Informational Brochure

1. Mr. H. T. Johnson, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Installations and Environment (ASN (I&E)), met with members of the Beaufort Military Enhancement Committee, including John Payne (Col, USMC (Ret.)), Chair, Military Enhancement Committee at the Pentagon on 15 July 2004.

2. The members of the community delegation provided enclosure (1). — ? not included ?

J. A. NOEL
Captain
United States Marine Corps
Recorder, IAT

DCN: 12046

Department of the Navy
IAT

INFRASTRUCTURE ANALYSIS TEAM
ODASN (IS&A), 2221 South Clark Street, Suite 900, Arlington, VA 22202
(703)-602-6500

MM-00299
IAT/ JAN
22 September 2004

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Subj: MEETING WITH BEAUFORT MILITARY ENHANCEMENT COMMITTEE

Encl: (1) Beaufort Military Enhancement Committee Informational Brochure

1. Mr. Wayne Arny, Acting Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Installations and Environment (ASN (I&E)); BGen Willie J. Williams, USMC, Assistant Deputy Commandant, Installations and Logistics (Facilities); and Mr. Paul Hubbell, Deputy Assistant Deputy Commandant for Installations and Logistics (Facilities), HQMC met with members of the Beaufort Military Enhancement Committee, including John Payne (Col, USMC (Ret.)), Chair, Military Enhancement Committee; Samuel Murray, Mayor, Town of Port Royal; Wm. Weston J. Newton, Beaufort County Council; William Rauch, Mayor, City of Beaufort; Robert Semmler (Col, USMC (Ret.)), Vice-Chair, Beaufort Military Enhancement Committee; James Shufelt (BGen, USA (Ret.)), Chair, Greater Beaufort Chamber of Commerce Military Affairs Committee; and, Laura Solomon, Executive Director, Beaufort Military Enhancement Committee in Room 4D583 at the Pentagon at 1330 on 1 September 2004. Additionally, CAPT James Heffernan, USN, OASN (I&E); CDR David Sienicki, CEC, USN, OASN (I&E); LtCol Mark Dahl, USMC, OLA; CDR Christopher Dour, USN, OLA; and, Capt James A. Noel, USMC, ODASN (IS&A) were also present.

2. The members of the community delegation provided enclosure (1). They highlighted that the 4000 ft runways of the MCAS Beaufort were expandable to 8000 ft, and encroachment is minimal since the base is located in a rural area. They indicated that the installation provides the only location on the east coast where simulated attacks from the sea are possible and suggested that the available unique training range can't be reconstituted elsewhere on the east coast. Additionally, they noted that the mutual support between the military and local community f emergency services and improvements to Quality of life and are additional benefits of MC Beaufort. The locality's education system continues to improve, especially with the addit DOD schools and a new four-year degree granting institution and housing rental units ir locality are renting below BAH rates for E-1 to E-3. The delegation further noted that capacity to handle surge at MCRD Parris Island was important to the DON recruit tr mission. Lastly, the delegation commented while the Naval Hospital continues to h important military and community asset, 75% of military doctors are granted priv local hospital in Beaufort, possibly allowing for outsourcing or privatization of

3. Mr. Arny noted that the Navy owned land that currently hosts the Naval F useful for other DOD activities. After thanking the delegation for visiting, h transformational imperative of this BRAC round, explaining that the BRA comport with law and statute. He described the process as a simple matte the 20 year Force Structure Plan (FSP), establishing the inventory requir

DCN: 12046

Department of the Navy
IAT

INFRASTRUCTURE ANALYSIS TEAM
ODASN (IS&A), 2221 South Clark Street, Suite 900, Arlington, VA 22202

(703)-602-6500

RP-0533
IAT/JAN
1 April 2005

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DON ANALYSIS GROUP (DAG)

Subj: REPORT OF DAG DELIBERATIONS OF 1 MARCH 2005

Encl: (1) 1 March 2005 DAG Agenda
(2) Scenario Comparison Close Naval Postgraduate School - Enclave FNMOC and NRL and COBRA Brief of 1 March 2005
(3) COBRA Brief of 1 March 2005 for DON-0168A
(4) COBRA Brief of 1 March 2005 for DON-0126 and DON-0126B
(5) DON Specific E&T Capacity Force Structure Plan 2005 Update Brief of 1 March 2005
(6) DON Munitions Storage and Distribution Analytical Status Brief of 1 March 2005
(7) COBRA Brief of 1 March 2005 for DON-0133
(8) Commander Naval Air Forces Fleet Readiness Centers Brief of 1 March 2005
(9) COBRA Brief of 1 March 2005 for DON-0068 and DON-0068A
(10) IAT Fenceline Analysis Brief of 1 March 2005

1. The forty-sixth deliberative session of the Department of the Navy (DON) Analysis Group (DAG) convened at 0941 on 1 March 2005 in the Infrastructure Analysis Team (IAT) conference room located at Crystal Plaza 6, 9th floor. The following members of the DAG were present: Ms. Anne R. Davis, Chair; Mr. Mark Anthony, alternate for Mr. Thomas R. Crabtree, Member; RADM Christopher E. Weaver, USN, Member; Ms. Debra Edmond, Member; Mr. Paul Hubbell, Member; and, CAPT Thomas Mangold, USN, alternate for RDML (sel) Charles Martoglio, USN, Member. MajGen Emerson N. Gardner Jr., USMC, Member; Ms. Carla Liberatore, Member; BGen Martin Post, USMC, Member; and, Mr. Michael Jaggard, Member, did not attend the deliberative session. Additionally, Mr. Ronnie J. Booth, Navy Audit Service, Representative; Mr. Thomas N. Ledvina, Navy Office of General Counsel, Representative; RADM William R. Klemm, USN; Mr. David E. Anderson; LtCol Anthony A. Winicki, USMC; and, the following members of the IAT were present: Mr. Dennis Biddick, Chief of Staff; Mr. David LaCroix, Senior Counsel; CDR Robert E. Vincent II, JAGC, USN, Recorder; and, Capt James A. Noel, USMC,

11. LCDR Sosa next reviewed summaries of the disposition of billets, one-time costs and savings, MILCON, recurring costs and savings and key elements of net savings. The DAG noted that additional savings may be possible by privatizing the Executive Education program. The DAG also questioned the need for rehabbing space at NAVSTA Newport to house the Navy Supply Corps Museum and directed the IAT to disallow this cost and include only the cost of moving the museum artifacts to the Navy Museum at the Washington Navy Yard, D.C. LCDR Sosa stated that NSCS requested billeting space for 70 Marine Corps enlisted personnel and noted that MILCON for this requirement was not included in the scenario data call response. He further noted that the IAT is working to minimize the MILCON requirement and that NAVSTA Newport indicated that accommodating this requirement with existing facilities, while possible, would result in less bachelor quarters (BQ) availability for other activities. See slide 11 of enclosure (4). The DAG noted that the Candidate Recommendation Risk Assessment (CRRA) for the combined DON-0126 and DON-0126B is the same as the CRRA for the combined DON-0126 and DON-0126A. The CRRA indicates medium executability risk and low warfighting/readiness risk. See slide 12 of enclosure (4). The DAG directed the IAT to continue data collection and analysis, and to further develop DON-0126B to include privatization of Executive Education.

12. Cathy E. Oaxaca-Hoote, a member of the IAT E&T Team, used enclosure (5) to update the DAG concerning the impact of the revised Force Structure Plan (FSP) on the DON Specific E&T capacity analysis. She noted that the initial FSP (2004) reduced Navy active component end strength by 4.4% and the revised FSP (2005) reduces Navy active component end strength by 7.6% and increases Marine Corps active component end strength by 3.4%. Ms. Oaxaca-Hoote reviewed the impact these revisions have on the DON-wide excess capacity percentages for classroom, billeting and messing facilities in the Recruit Training, Officer Accession, and DON Specific PME functions and noted that these changes result in only a slight increase in the available excess capacity. Accordingly, the DAG determined that previous deliberations were unaffected and that no scenario changes are necessary for the Recruit Training, Officer Accession Training or DON Specific Profession Military Education (PME) functions. Ms. Oaxaca-Hoote noted that additional capacity analysis issues for the DON Specific E&T functions include finalizing the classroom computation methodology and resolving classroom capacity data discrepancies. See slide 5 of enclosure (5).

DCN: 12046

TAB 5

Department of the Navy

Infrastructure Analysis Team

E&T DON Capacity
Force Structure Plan 2005 Update

01 Mar 2005

E&T Recruit Training

- **Revised Force Structure Plan (FSP) results in further reduction for Navy AC and an increase for USMC AC end-strength**
  - **Initial FSP – 2004**
    - **4.4% reduction in AC end-strength (Navy)**
    - **No change in AC end-strength (USMC)**
    - **No excess Classroom capacity at the 3 Recruit & 2 MCT facilities**
    - **13% excess Billeting capacity at the 3 Recruit Training facilities**
    - **25% excess Messing capacity at the 3 Recruit Training facilities**
  - **Revised FSP – 2005**
    - **7.6% reduction in AC end-strength (Navy)**
    - **3.4% increase in AC end-strength (USMC)**
    - **No net DON change in percentage of excess for Classroom, Billeting or Messing capacities**
- **No scenario changes recommended**

E&T Officer Accession Training

- **Revised Force Structure Plan (FSP) results in further reduction for Navy AC and an increase for USMC AC end-strength**
  - **Initial FSP – 2004**
    - **4.4% reduction in AC end-strength (Navy)**
    - **No change in AC end-strength (USMC)**
    - **34% excess classroom capacity at 5 OA Training activities**
    - **11% excess Billeting capacity (USNA only)**
    - **9% excess Messing capacity (USNA only)**
  - **Revised FSP – 2005**
    - **7.6% reduction in AC end-strength (Navy)**
    - **3.4% increase in AC end-strength (USMC)**
    - **36% excess Classroom capacity at 5 OA Training activities**
    - **13% excess Billeting capacity (USNA only)**
    - **12% excess Messing capacity (USNA only)**
- **No scenario changes recommended**

E&T DON Specific PME

- **Revised Force Structure Plan (FSP) results in further reduction for Navy AC and an increase for USMC AC end-strength**
  - **Initial FSP – 2004**
    - **4.4% reduction in AC end-strength (Navy)**
    - **No change in AC end-strength (USMC)**
    - **45% excess Classroom capacity at 7 DON PME activities**
    - **Billeting capacity not a metric for DON PME**
    - **Messing capacity not a metric for DON PME**
  - **Revised FSP – 2005**
    - **7.6% reduction in AC end-strength (Navy)**
    - **3.4% increase in AC end-strength (USMC)**
    - **44% excess Classroom capacity at 7 DON PME activities**
      - **Impacted by increase to Marine Corps end-strength**
- **No scenario changes recommended**

FSP Update Summary

- **Revised Force Structure Plan (FSP) changes to Navy and USMC AC end-strength result in**
  - **Little or no impact to capacity analysis results at the sub-function level**
  - **Previous deliberations unaffected by the slight changes in available excess capacity**
- **Other DON E&T capacity issues in progress**
  - **Classroom computation methodology**
  - **Classroom capacity data discrepancies**
    - **USMC Recruit Training & MCT (4 activities)**
    - **USMC Officer Accession Training at MCB Quantico**
    - **USMC DON PME at MCB Hawaii**

SAN DIEGO COUNTY REGIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY

POLICIES

ARTICLE 8 - GENERAL OPERATIONS
PART 8.3 - STRATEGY AND PLANNING
SECTION 8.30 - AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION

PURPOSE: To implement the legislative directive for the Authority to: (i) coordinate the airport planning of public agencies within the County of San Diego, California (the "**County**"); and (ii) adopt a Comprehensive Land Use Plan (as more fully defined in Appendix A, "**CLUP**") for County Airports on or before June 30, 2005.

POLICY STATEMENT:

(1) General Provisions.

(a) Defined Terms. All capitalized terms not otherwise defined in the body of this policy shall have the corresponding meanings set forth in Appendix A.

(b) Authority. The San Diego County Regional Airport Authority (the "Authority"), is acting in its capacity as the Airport Land Use Commission ("ALUC") for the County, as provided by Section 21670.3 of the California Public Utilities Code. The Authority has adopted this policy in recognition of its governmental obligations under the laws of the State of California, which designate the Authority as the proper Local Agency in the County to protect public health, safety and welfare by ensuring the orderly expansion of Airports and the adoption of land use measures that minimize the public's exposure to excessive noise and safety hazards within areas around public airports, to the extent that these areas are not already devoted to incompatible uses consistent with Section 21670.3 of the California Public Utilities Code.

(c) Powers and Duties. The Authority has the following powers and duties, subject to the limitations upon its jurisdiction as set forth in Section 21676 of the California Public Utilities Code:

(i) To assist Local Agencies in ensuring compatible land uses in the vicinity of all new Airports and in the vicinity of existing Airports to the extent that the land in the vicinity of those Airports is not already devoted to incompatible uses;

(ii) To coordinate planning at the state, regional and local levels, so as to provide for the orderly development of air transportation, while at the same time protecting the public health, safety and welfare;

(iii) To prepare and adopt a CLUP for the County on or before June 30, 2005, pursuant to the requirements of California Public Utilities Code Sections 21670.3 and 21675.

Any CLUP developed pursuant to Section 21675 and adopted pursuant to Section 21675.1 by the San Diego Association of Governments shall remain in effect until June 30, 2005, unless the Authority adopts a CLUP prior to that date; and

(iv) To review the plans, regulations and other actions of Local Agencies and Airport Operators pursuant to the requirements of California Public Utilities Code Sections 21670.3 and 21676.

(d) Conflicts of Interest. Any member of the Authority's Board (the "**Board**") shall temporarily disqualify himself from participating in the review or adoption of a proposal, if there is a conflict of interest pursuant to California Public Utilities Code Section 21672 and/or a violation or potential violation of the Authority's Conflicts of Interest Code.

(e) Schedule of Fees. The Authority may establish a schedule of fees necessary to comply with Article 3.5 of Division 9 of the California Public Utilities Code. Those fees shall be charged to the proponents of actions, regulations or permits and shall not exceed the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service. The fees shall be imposed pursuant to Section 66016 of the California Government Code. The Authority may not charge fees for actions in connection with any Airport that does not have an adopted CLUP.

(f) Amendments, Termination or Suspension. This policy may be amended, terminated or suspended only by official and duly noticed action of the Board. The Board may, in its sole and exclusive exercise of its full legislative discretion, amend, terminate, or suspend this policy at any time.

(g) Partial Invalidity. In the event that any court of competent jurisdiction determines that any portion or provision of this policy is invalid, illegal or unenforceable, or temporarily enjoins enforcement or application of any portion or provision of this policy, all other provisions of this policy shall remain enforceable and in effect unless and until revoked, suspended or modified by the Authority.

(h) No Waiver or Creation of Implied Policy of Enforcement. Neither any (i) failure of the Authority to take any act or action in strict enforcement of this policy, inadvertent or otherwise, nor (ii) affirmative waiver of enforcement of this policy by the Authority in a specific instance after consideration of special requests or circumstances, shall be deemed to constitute the establishment of any express or implied policy of the Authority in the enforcement or non-enforcement of this policy, and shall not be relied upon by any person in making any determination, or taking any action, in violation of any provision of this policy.

(2) Comprehensive Land Use Plan.

(a) Purpose of Comprehensive Land Use Plan. The CLUP is the fundamental tool used by the Authority in fulfilling its purpose of promoting Airport land use compatibility. Specifically, compatibility plans have two purposes: (i) to provide for the orderly growth of each Airport and the area surrounding each Airport within the jurisdiction of the Authority; and (ii) to safeguard the general welfare of the inhabitants within the vicinity of each Airport within the jurisdiction of the Authority and the public in general.

(b) Preparation of Comprehensive Land Use Plan. The Authority shall be responsible for the preparation of a CLUP on or before June 30, 2005. The CLUP shall provide for the orderly growth of each Airport and the area surrounding each Airport within the Authority's jurisdiction, and shall provide policies to safeguard the general welfare of the inhabitants within the vicinity of each Airport and the public in general, as required by Section 21675 of the California Public Utilities Code. The CLUP that is adopted by the Authority shall include and shall be based on a long-range Master Plan or an Airport Layout Plan, where available, that reflects the anticipated growth of such Airport during at least the next twenty (20) years. In preparing a CLUP, the Authority may develop height restrictions on buildings, specify use of land and determine building standards, including soundproofing adjacent to Airports within the planning area. The CLUP also may identify where additions or changes to local jurisdictions' general and specific plans will be necessary. The CLUP also should include a clear statement of compatibility criteria and Authority review procedures.

The Authority shall also include within the CLUP the area within the jurisdiction of the Authority surrounding any military Airport for all of the purposes identified above. The CLUP provisions shall be consistent with the safety and noise standards in the Air Installation Compatible Use Zone prepared for that military Airport. The Authority does not have, however, any jurisdiction or authority over the territory or operations of any military Airport.

The Authority shall submit to the Division of Aeronautics of the California Department of Transportation one (1) copy of the CLUP and each amendment to the CLUP.

(c) Amendments to Comprehensive Land Use Plan. The CLUP shall be reviewed as often as necessary in order to accomplish its purposes, but shall not be amended more than once in any calendar year. For a CLUP that pertains to more than one Airport in the County, this limitation allows separate amendments for the portion dealing with each individual Airport. Any policies applicable to all Airports in the Authority's jurisdiction shall be amended only once during a calendar year. Coordination with local jurisdictions shall be conducted prior to the approval of any CLUP amendments.

A periodic review of the CLUP shall be conducted in order to keep the CLUP up to date with changes in state laws, local land uses, Airport development and activity, and current concepts for achieving noise and safety compatibility.

(d) Adoption of Comprehensive Land Use Plan and Amendments. The CLUP and any amendments shall be approved and adopted by the Authority, and shall constitute the Authority's recommendation to the Local Agency for compatible land uses within the Airport Influence Area. Prior to adopting each CLUP or amendment, the Authority shall hold a public hearing consistent with this policy.

(3) Authority Review of Local Actions.

(a) Overview. One of the fundamental responsibilities of the Authority is the review of Local Agencies' land use plans, Airport plans and certain other land use projects and actions for compliance with the criteria and policies set forth in the applicable CLUP. The process that the Authority shall follow for this review process depends upon the following three (3) factors: (i) the type of local action involved; (ii) whether a compatibility plan exists for the Airport; and (iii) what action the Local Agency has taken with regard to making its general plan consistent with the Authority's CLUP.

(b) Authority Review Requirements. Local Agencies must refer certain actions to the Authority for review. Referral of other local actions, primarily individual development projects, is required in some instances, but voluntary in others.

(i) Actions For Which Authority Review Is Mandatory.

(A) General Plans and Specific Plans. Any proposal by a Local Agency to adopt a general plan or specific plan shall be referred to the Authority for review, if the boundaries of the plan are within the Airport Influence Area of an Airport, irrespective of whether a CLUP has been adopted for the Airport. If a CLUP has not been adopted, then the Airport Influence Area is defined to mean the study area for such plan or the land within two (2) miles of the Airport boundary pursuant to Section 21675.1(b) of the California Public Utilities Code. Amendments to such plans also shall be referred to the Authority, if the change affects locations within an Airport Influence Area. In such instances, referral shall take place prior to the Local Agency's action to adopt or amend the plan consistent with the requirements of Section 21676(b) of the California Public Utilities Code.

The requirement for submittal of general plans and specific plans exists regardless of whether a proposal is initiated by the Local Agency to adopt or amend a general or specific plan or whether a proposal is initiated based upon the requirement for the Local Agency's plans to be reviewed for consistency with a CLUP that is newly adopted or amended by the Authority. California Government Code Section 65302.3 requires Local Agencies to either amend their general plans and any affected specific plan to be consistent with the Authority's CLUP within one-hundred eighty (180) days of when the Authority adopted or amended its CLUP, or take the steps necessary to overrule the Authority.

(B) Ordinances and Regulations. Authority review of Local Agency proposals to adopt or amend Zoning, building, and other land use ordinances and regulations shall be required in instances where those ordinances and regulations have implications for Airport land use noise or safety compatibility pursuant to the requirements of Section 21676(b) of the California Public Utilities Code.

(C) Airport Plans. The Authority shall require a mandatory review of Airport Master Plans, construction plans for new Airports and Airport expansion plans (including the construction of a new runway, the extension or realignment of an existing runway and the acquisition of Runway Protection Zones or any interest in land for purposes of safety) for consistency with the adopted CLUP for that Airport pursuant to the requirements of California Public Utilities Code Sections 21676(c), 21661.5 and 21664.5, respectively.

(ii) Other Actions Subject to Authority Review.

(A) Individual Land Use Development Projects. The Authority shall require a mandatory review of all actions, regulations and permits involving the vicinity of an Airport within the Authority's jurisdiction under the following circumstances: (i) prior to the Authority adoption of a CLUP for an Airport; and (ii) when a Local Agency has neither revised its general plan or specific plan to be consistent with the Authority's CLUP nor overruled the Authority with regard to the CLUP pursuant to the requirements of California Public Utilities Code Sections 21675.1(b) and 21676.5(a).

The Authority requests that, even when the Authority has adopted a CLUP for an Airport and the Local Agency has revised its general plan or specific plan to be consistent with the Authority's CLUP, the Local Agency continue to submit major land use actions for review, including, but not limited to, large developments where site design and other factors, such as building height, have potential compatibility implications, even when the overall development may be acceptable. The Authority's project review on these types of non-mandatory project submittals shall be advisory in nature.

(B) Ministerial Permits. Ministerial permits shall be subject to Authority review prior to the adoption of a CLUP for an Airport. After adopting a CLUP, ministerial permits should continue to be submitted to the Authority for review, but only for an advisory review.

(C) CEQA Documents. The Authority is not a Responsible Agency for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") and therefore is not legally required to respond to a CEQA document. The Authority's sole responsibility is to make a compatibility determination regarding the project that is the subject of the Environmental Documentation. However, the Authority has the right and authority to provide comments to the Lead Agency to help ensure the highest level of compatibility.

(c) Information Required for Project Reviews. Requests by Local Agencies to the Authority for project review shall be submitted in writing. Requests shall state fully and fairly the reason for the referral and shall include the names, addresses and telephone numbers of all applicants, project location and assessor's parcel number, a detailed project description, site plans, maps, heights of buildings, any Environmental Documentation and any other material necessary to fully understand the matter for which a project review is being requested. Applicants must include this information on the form entitled "Application for ALUC Determination of Consistency," available at the Authority's offices. The Authority reserves its right to request additional information and documents regarding any project submittal.

In addition to the material required to be submitted, the Authority may require the submittal to include the appropriate fees associated with the request for project review. These fees shall not exceed the estimated cost of providing service and shall be consistent with any Schedule of Fees established by the Authority pursuant to this policy.

(d) Determination Requirements. The Authority shall respond to a Local Agency with respect to a mandatory project submittal within sixty (60) days of referral pursuant to the requirements of California Public Utilities Code Sections 21675.2(a) and 21676(d). This response period does not begin until such time as all information necessary for accomplishment of the project review has been submitted to the Authority and the Authority has deemed the application complete.

(e) Authority Project Review and Determination Process. The Authority shall review applications for compliance with the criteria and policies set forth in the applicable CLUP. The Authority may consider its own interpretive guidelines and past precedents. After review, the Authority's staff shall place the matter on the Board's agenda for the earliest possible Board meeting. The Authority's staff shall determine if the application can be put on the information, consent or administrative calendar or whether it must receive a public hearing. The application may be placed on the information, consent or administrative calendar if the Authority's staff determines that the project application is consistent with the applicable CLUP. Such an application may be removed from the information, consent or administrative calendar at the request of any interested party, member of the public or Board member. In such event, the application shall be heard at the same Board meeting or may be continued at a subsequent Board meeting by a vote of the Board. The application shall receive a public hearing prior to any determination by the Authority that the project application is inconsistent with the applicable CLUP and notice of the public hearing shall be provided to the referring agency.

The Authority may determine that a project application is inconsistent with the criteria and policies of the applicable CLUP by taking the following steps: (i) the holding of a public hearing; and (ii) the making of specific factual findings that the action proposed is inconsistent with the criteria and policies of the applicable CLUP. If the Authority makes a finding that the project application is inconsistent with the applicable CLUP, the referring agency shall be notified.

(f) Authorization for Staff Review. The Authority's Executive Director or his or her designee (the "Executive Director") is authorized to determine the consistency of proposed actions referred to the Authority by Local Agencies in the following circumstances: (i) where the proposed actions are determined to be consistent with the CLUP; or (ii) where the Local Agency submittal was voluntary. Staff review and consistency determinations shall be made consistent with the determination deadlines specified in this policy. Any determination of consistency made pursuant to this section shall be placed on the information calendar on the Board's agenda for the earliest possible meeting.

(g) Reconsideration Criteria for Determinations of Consistency. An applicant may request that the Authority reconsider its previous action on an application. The request for reconsideration shall be made within thirty (30) days of the decision on the application. The applicant must show that there is relevant new evidence which could not have reasonably been presented at the original hearing or that an error of fact or law occurred. Only the applicant and persons who participated in the original proceedings are eligible to testify. If the Board grants reconsideration, then the matter shall be scheduled for a public hearing as if it were a new application.

(h) Applicant's Rights and Responsibilities after the Authority's Consistency Determination has been Made. If the Authority determines that a proposed action is inconsistent with an applicable CLUP, then a Local Agency may overrule the Authority's determination by taking the following mandatory steps: (i) the holding of a public hearing; (ii) the making of specific Findings that the action proposed is consistent with the purposes of The State Aeronautics Act; and (iii) the approval of the proposed action by a two-thirds vote of the agency's governing body.

If a Local Agency decides to overrule an Authority determination, then the following apply: (a) the Local Agency's approval of a plan, ordinance or project takes effect as if the Authority had approved the project or found it consistent with the CLUP; (b) if a Local Agency adopts or amends a general plan or specific plan for the Airport area by overruling the Authority, then subsequent Authority review of individual development projects related to that overruling become voluntary consistent with California Public Utilities Code Section 21676.5(b); and (c) if the Local Agency overrules the Authority's consistency determination on any project subject to mandatory review by the Commission, then the Authority shall be immune from liability for damages to property or personal injury caused by or resulting directly or indirectly from the public agency's decision to override the Authority's action or recommendation pursuant to California Public Utilities Code Sections 21678 and 21675.1(f).

(i) Authority's Rights and Responsibilities if the Local Agency Overrules the Authority's Consistency Determination. If a Local Agency overrules the Authority's consistency determination, then the Local Agency shall provide notification to the Authority of the proposed overruling, providing the specific Findings for their review and comment, thirty (30) days prior to the final hearing and decision on whether to overrule the Authority. The Local Agency shall include comments from the Authority in the public record of any final decision to overrule the Authority.

(4) Administrative Provisions.

(a) Public Hearings. Public hearings shall be held in accordance with the procedures identified for public hearings for the Authority.

(b) Authority Information Requests. In addition to all other authority granted to the Executive Director, the Executive Director shall have the authority to provide any information, reports, applications or other related documents, in whatever form or format that the Executive Director may determine useful in the implementation or enforcement of the provisions of this policy.

(c) Notices.

(i) Local Agency Designation of Person(s) to Receive Notices. Each Local Agency within the County shall designate in writing (addressed to the Executive Director) not more than two (2) employees, officers or other representatives who are authorized to receive notices regarding action taken under the authority of this policy. The notice also shall provide a mailing address and work telephone number and a telecopier number, for each designated person.

(ii) Delivery of Authority Notices. Whenever the Authority provides written notice under this policy, the notice shall be mailed by first class mail, or by a next-day package delivery service, or delivered by telecopier.

(iii) Effective Date of Notices Delivered by the Authority. Whenever the Authority gives written notice under or concerning this policy by next-day package delivery service and/or telecopier, the notice shall be deemed to have been received on the day it was transmitted by telecopier, or, if given only by next-day package delivery service, on the day following the day on which the notice was delivered or given to a next-day package service for delivery, if the Authority gives notice only by depositing a copy of the notice in first class mails, the notice shall be deemed to have been received three (3) days after the date on which it was deposited in the United States mail.

(iv) Effective Date of Notices or Requests. Whenever this policy requires any person to file or submit any notice or document to the Authority, that notice or document shall be deemed to have been delivered on the first working day when it is actually received by the Authority.

(d) Modification of Forms or Guidelines.

(i) Authority. The Executive Director may prepare, modify or augment any form required to be filed under this policy, may require the filing of additional forms or information not otherwise referenced in this policy, or may prepare, modify or augment any Authority consistency review guidelines or other administrative guidelines without Board action, if the Executive Director reasonably determines that the action would facilitate the implementation and enforcement of this policy, or any other Authority ordinances, rules, regulations or policies.

(ii) Notices. When the Executive Director exercises his or her authority under subsection (i) above, the Executive Director promptly shall give notice to all Local Agencies and other interested parties who are required or permitted to use those forms, information or guidelines, and the Executive Director shall specify the date upon which use of the new or modified forms, information or guidelines is required.

[Resolution No. 03-020R dated April 3, 2003.]
[Superceded by Resolution No. _____ dated _____.]

APPENDIX A

DEFINITIONS

"Airport" means any area of land or water that is used, or intended for use, for the landing and take-off of aircraft. Included are any appurtenant areas that are used, or intended for use, for Airport buildings or any other Airport facilities or right-of-way, and all Airport buildings and facilities located thereon. Public-Use Airports, Special-Use Airports, Heliports, Helipads and Helistops shall be considered Airports for purposes of this policy.

"Airport Influence Area" means a planning area designated by the Authority around each Public-Use Airport which is, or reasonably may become, affected by Airport operations including, but not limited to noise, fumes, or other influence, or which is, or reasonably may become, a site for a hazard to aerial navigation. If a CLUP has not been adopted, then the Airport Influence Area means the land within two (2) miles of the Airport boundary. See California Public Utilities Code Section 21675.1(b).

"Airport Layout Plan (ALP)" means a scale drawing of existing and proposed Airport facilities, their location on an Airport, and the pertinent clearance and dimensional information required to demonstrate conformance with applicable standards.

"Airport Master Plan (AMP)" means a long-range plan for development of an Airport, including descriptions of the data and analyses on which the plan is based.

"Airport Operator" means any person or entity having the authority and responsibility for the establishment and operation of an Airport.

"California Environmental Quality Act" or **"CEQA"** means the statutes adopted by the state legislature for the purpose of maintaining a quality environment for the people of the state now and in the future. CEQA establishes a process for state agency and Local Agency review of projects, as defined in the implementing guidelines, which may adversely affect the environment. See California Public Resources Code Sections 21000, et. seq.

"Comprehensive Land Use Plan" or **"CLUP"** means the compatibility plan that presents the areas currently impacted or likely to be impacted by noise levels and flight activities associated with aircraft operations of one or more Airports. A CLUP usually presents in narrative and graphic form the noise, safety and other criteria that will enable Local Agencies to compatibly plan and develop the land within the Airport Influence Area.

"Draft EIR" means an EIR containing the information specified in Sections 15122 through 15131 in CEQA Guidelines.

"Environmental Documentation" means Initial Studies, Negative Declarations, draft and final EIRs, documents prepared as substitutes for EIRs and Negative Declarations under a program certified pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 21080.5, and documents prepared under the National Environmental Policy Act ("NEPA") and used by a state agency or Local Agency in the place of Initial Study, Negative Declaration, or an EIR.

"Environmental Impact Report" or **"EIR"** means a detailed statement prepared under CEQA describing and analyzing the significant environmental effects of a project and discussing ways to mitigate or avoid the effects. The term EIR may mean either a Draft EIR or a Final EIR depending on the context.

"Environmental Impact Statement" or **"EIS"** means an impact document prepared pursuant to the NEPA. NEPA uses the term EIS in the place of the term EIR, which is used in CEQA.

"Final EIR" means an EIR containing the information contained in the draft EIR, comments either verbatim or in summary received in the review process, a list of persons commenting, and the response of the Lead Agency to the comments received.

"Findings" means the legally relevant subconclusions which expose a government agency's mode of analysis of facts, regulations and policies, and which bridge the analytical gap between raw data and ultimate decision.

"Helipad" means a small, designated area, usually with a prepared surface, on a heliport, Airport, landing/takeoff area, apron/ramp, or movement area used for takeoff, landing, or parking of helicopters. Included are any appurtenant areas which are used, or intended for use, for helipad buildings or other helipad facilities or rights-of-way, and all helipad buildings and facilities located thereon.

"Heliport" means a facility used for operating, basing, housing and maintaining helicopters. Included are any appurtenant areas which are used, or intended for use, for heliport buildings or other heliport facilities or rights-of-way and all heliport buildings and facilities located thereon.

"Helistop" means any area of land, water, or structure not designated as either a heliport or a helipad which is used, or intended for use, for the landing and take-off of helicopters. Such areas generally provide only minimal facilities to accommodate helicopter landings and take-offs.

"Initial Study" means a preliminary analysis prepared by the Lead Agency to determine whether an EIR or a Negative Declaration must be prepared or to identify the significant environmental effects to be analyzed in an EIR.

"Lead Agency" means the public agency which has the principal responsibility for carrying out or approving a project. The Lead Agency will decide whether an EIR or Negative Declaration will be required for the project and will cause the document to be prepared.

"Local Agency" means any public agency, including, but not limited to, cities, counties, charter cities and counties, districts, school districts, special districts, redevelopment agencies, local agency formation commissions, and any board, commission or organizational subdivision of a Local Agency when so designated by order or resolution of the governing legislative body of the Local Agency.

"Negative Declaration" means a written statement by the Lead Agency briefly describing the reasons that a proposed project, not exempt from CEQA, will not have a significant effect on the environment and, therefore, does not require the preparation of an EIR.

"Public Agency" means any state agency, board, or commission and any local or regional agency, as defined in the CEQA Guidelines. It does not include the courts of the state. This term does not include agencies of the federal government.

"Public-Use Airport" means a publicly or privately owned Airport that offers the use of its facilities to the public without prior notice or special invitation or clearance and that has been issued a California Airport Permit by the Aeronautics Program of the California Department of Transportation.

"Responsible Agency" means a public agency which proposes to carry out or approve a project, for which a Lead Agency is preparing or has prepared an EIR or Negative Declaration. For the purpose of CEQA, the term Responsible Agency includes all public agencies other than the Lead Agency which have discretionary approval power over the project.

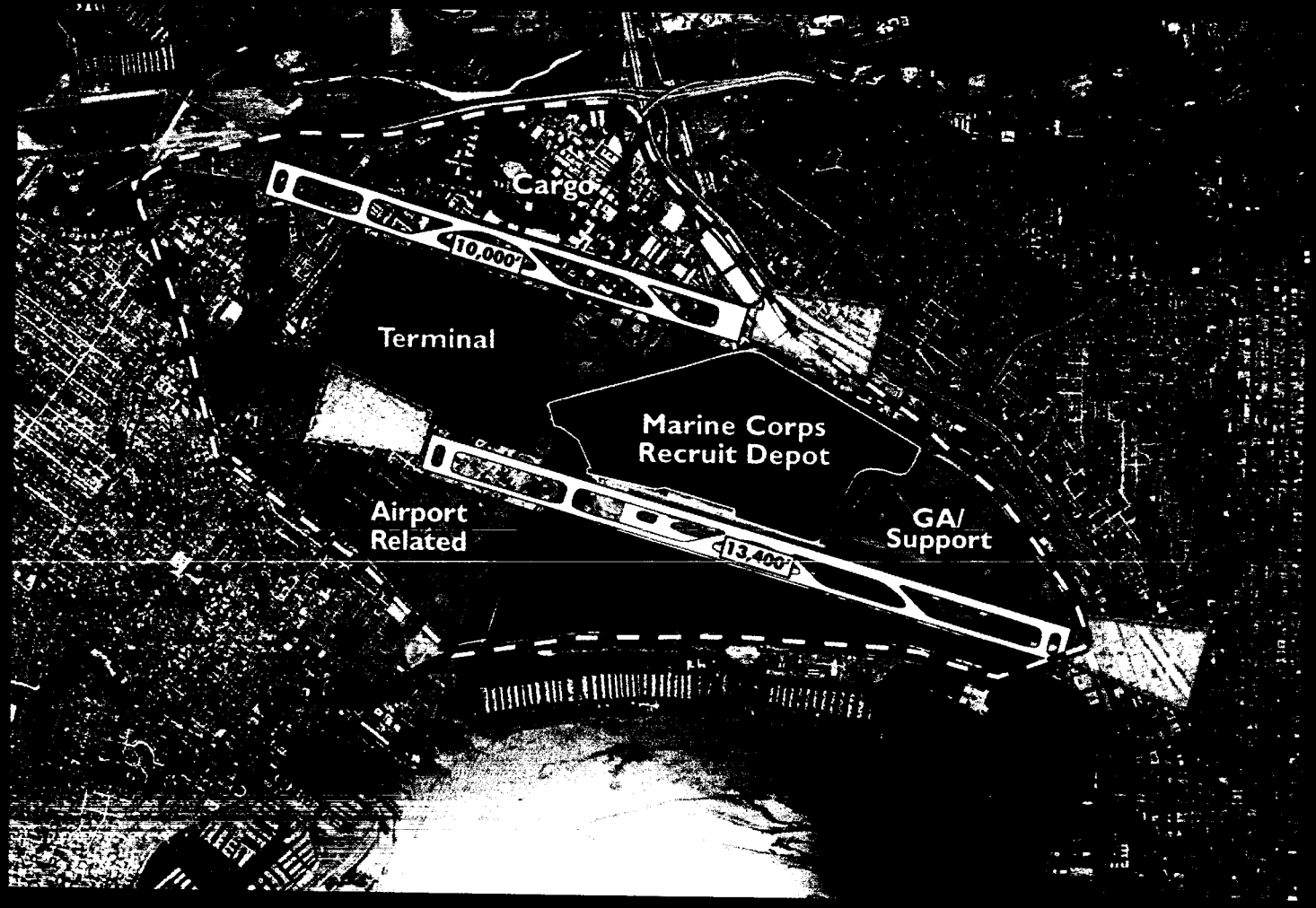
"Runway Protection Zone (RPZ)" means an area (formerly called a clear zone) off the end of a runway used to enhance the protection of people and property on the ground.

"Special-Use Airport" means an airport not open to the general public, access to which is controlled by the owner in support of commercial activities, public services, and/or personal use.

"The State Aeronautics Act" means The State Aeronautics Act, California Public Utilities Code Section 21670, et seq.

"Zoning" means a police power measure, enacted primarily by units of local government, in which the community is divided into districts or zones within which permitted and special uses are established, as are regulations governing lot size, building bulk, placement and other development standards. Requirements vary from district to district, but they must be uniform within districts. A zoning ordinance consists of two parts - the text and a map.

SDIA – Concept 6 Further Study



Advantages:

- Airfield capacity accommodated (approx. 490,000 to 510,000 annual operations)
- Use of existing airside, terminal and access facilities

Disadvantages:

- Land acquisition
- Community disruptions
- Environmental impacts
- Payload range limitations (terrain obstructions)

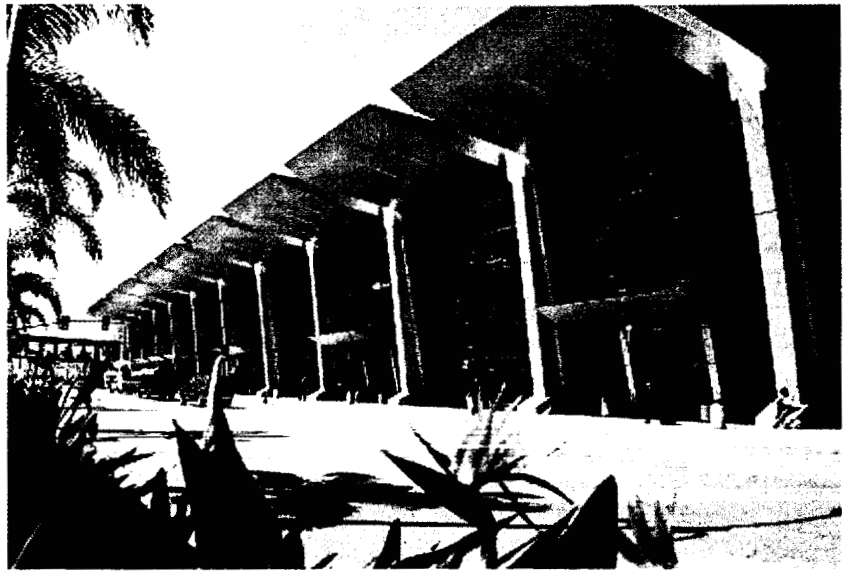
San Diego International Airport Master Plan

Preliminary Concepts

AIRPORT MASTER PLAN
SAN DIEGO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Presentation Overview

- San Diego International Airport today
- Planning for the future
- Airport Master Plan facility requirements
- Preliminary concepts
- Next steps



AIRPORT MASTER PLAN
SAN DIEGO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

DCN: 12046

San Diego International Airport Today

- Nation's busiest single-runway commercial airport
- Nation's 29th busiest airport in passengers served
- 3rd busiest in California (after LAX & SFO)
- 16.4 million annual passengers in 2004
- 209,000 annual flight operations in 2004

San Diego International Airport Today

Airlines:

- 18 passenger airlines
- 8 cargo airlines
- Largest airlines by passenger share:
  - Southwest – 35%
  - United – 12%
  - American – 10%
  - Delta – 8%

AIRPORT MASTER PLAN
SAN DIEGO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Economic Engine

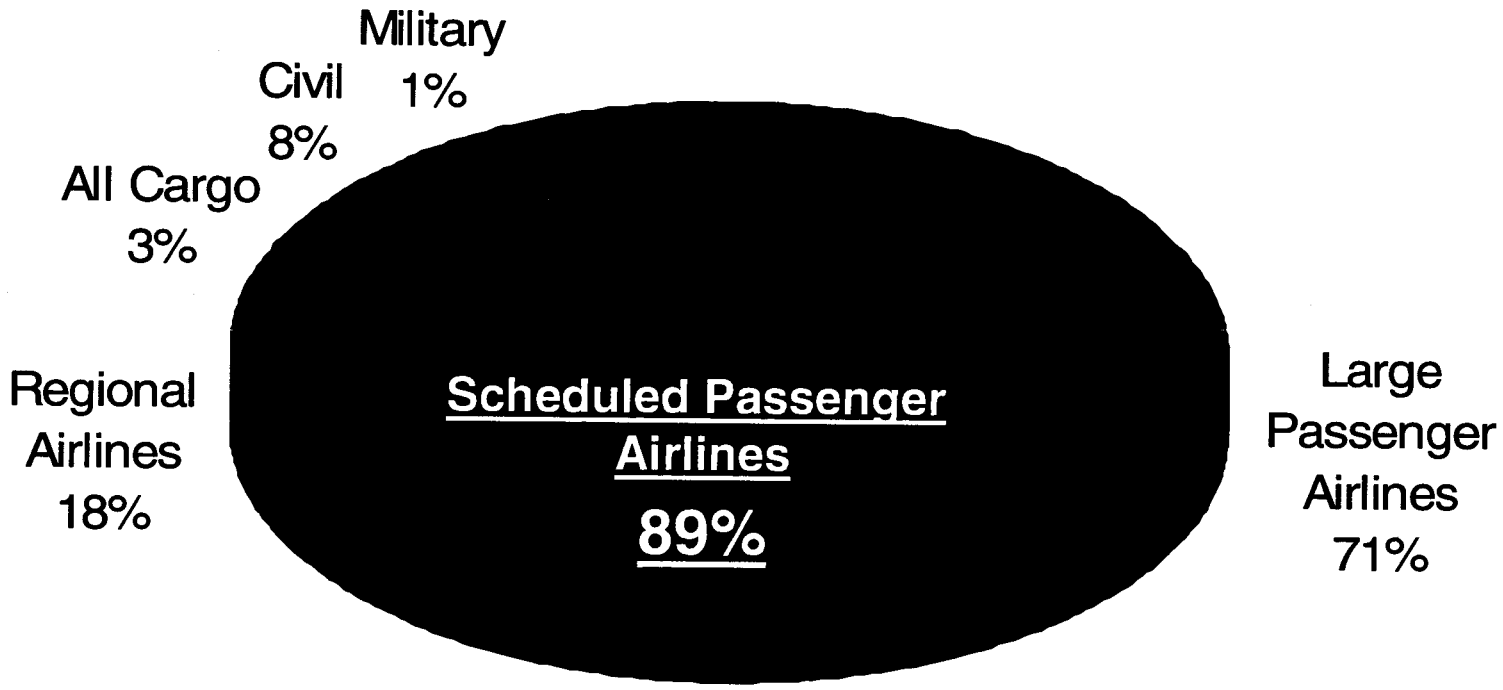
- Airport & affiliated enterprises contribute some $4.5 billion annually to the regional economy…
- …& employ some 4,900 people
- Visitors arriving by air to San Diego spend $2 billion a year in the region

AIRPORT MASTER PLAN
SAN DIEGO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Aircraft Operations

- Passenger airlines generate the primary demand for runway operations at SDIA
- Future growth in passenger traffic & airline operations will be the driving factor in determining SDIA's ability to accommodate future demand

Aircraft Operations

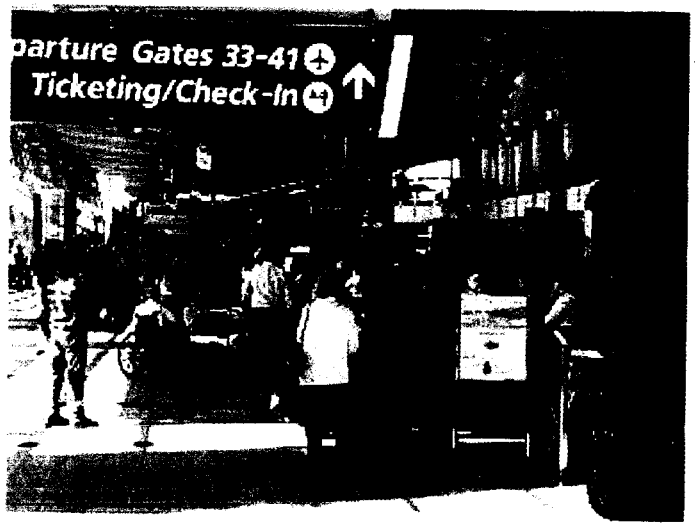


Source: SDIA Airport Operations Department, 2003.

Passenger Mix at SDIA

DCN: 12046

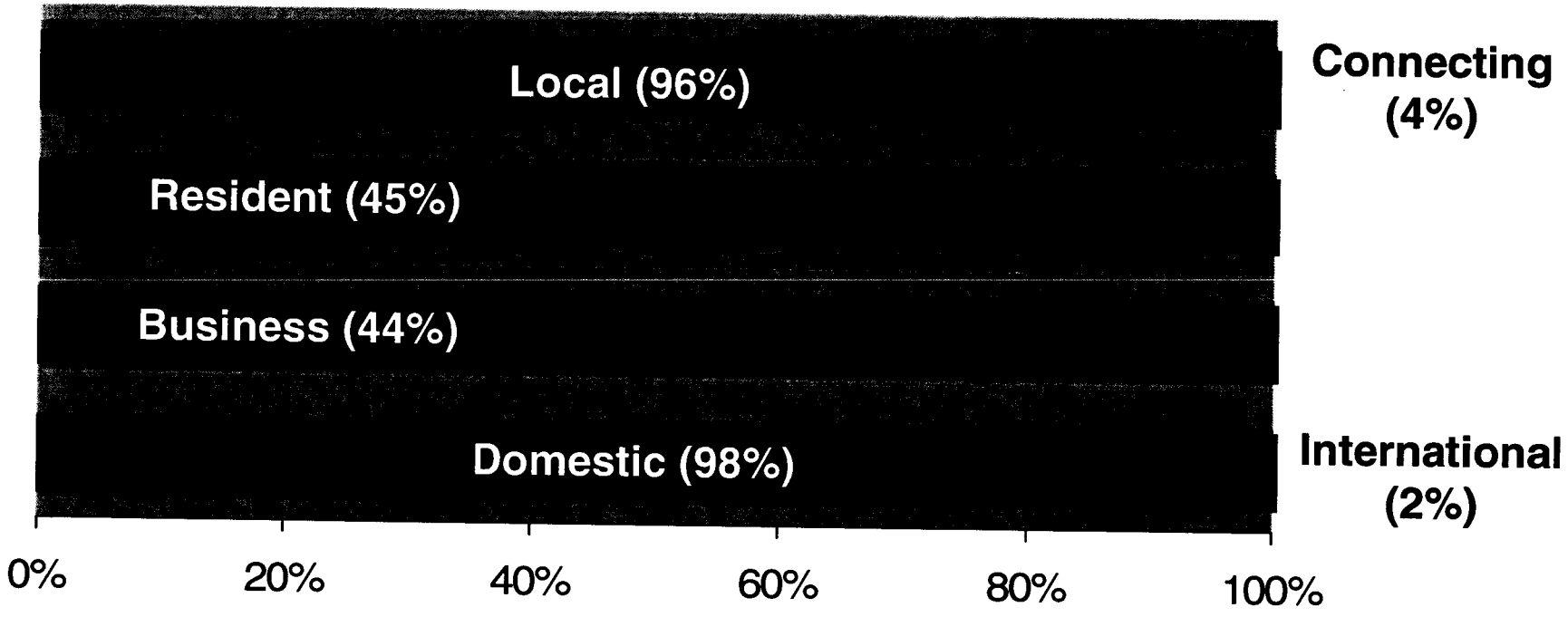
Understanding characteristics of San Diego passengers will influence future demand forecasts



AIRPORT MASTER PLAN
SAN DIEGO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Passenger Characteristics at SDIA

DCN: 12046



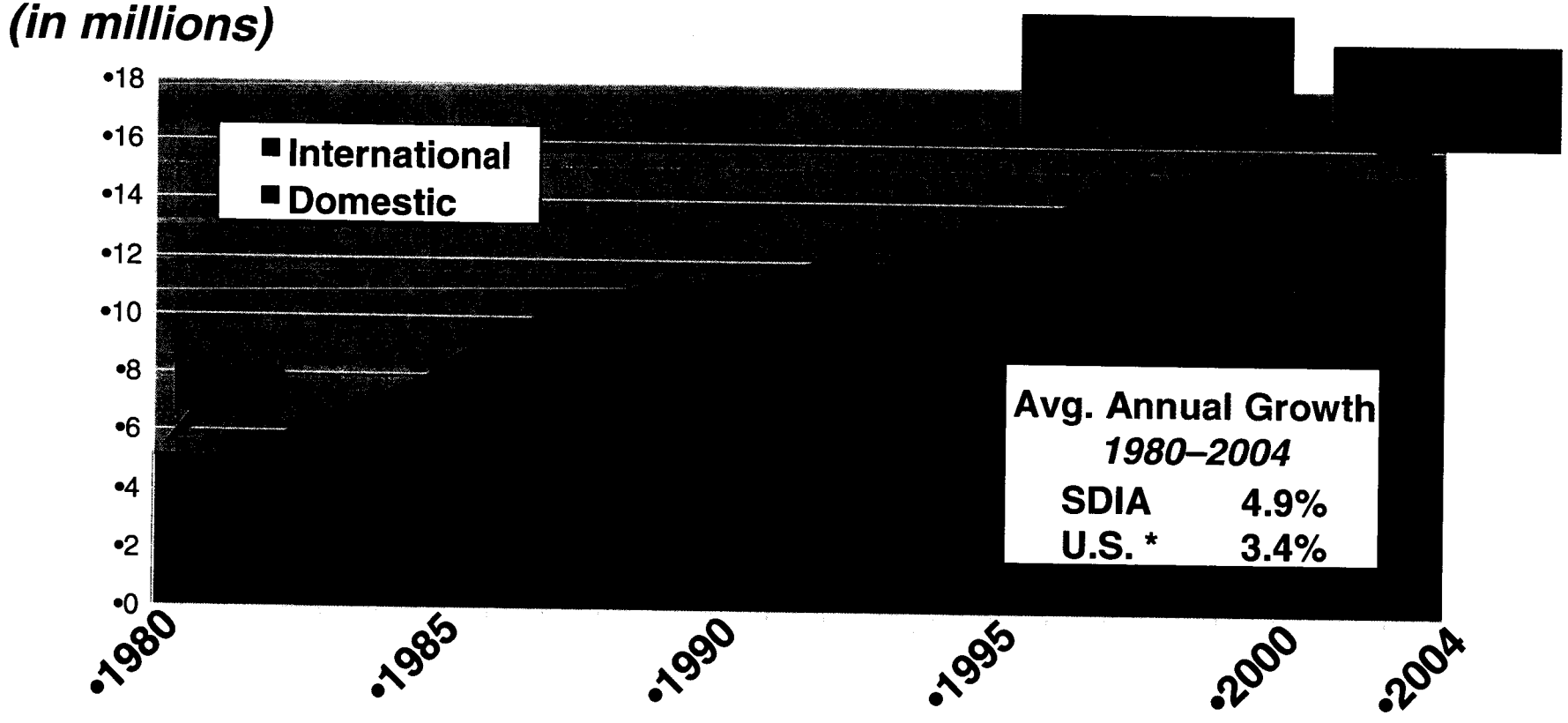
Sources: US DOT, O&D Passenger Survey, YE 3Q 2002; San Diego 1998 Customer Satisfaction Survey; San Diego 1998 Total Airport Experience Survey.

AIRPORT MASTER PLAN
SAN DIEGO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Annual Passengers at SDIA

DCN: 12046

Since 1980, passenger traffic at San Diego International Airport has *tripled*.



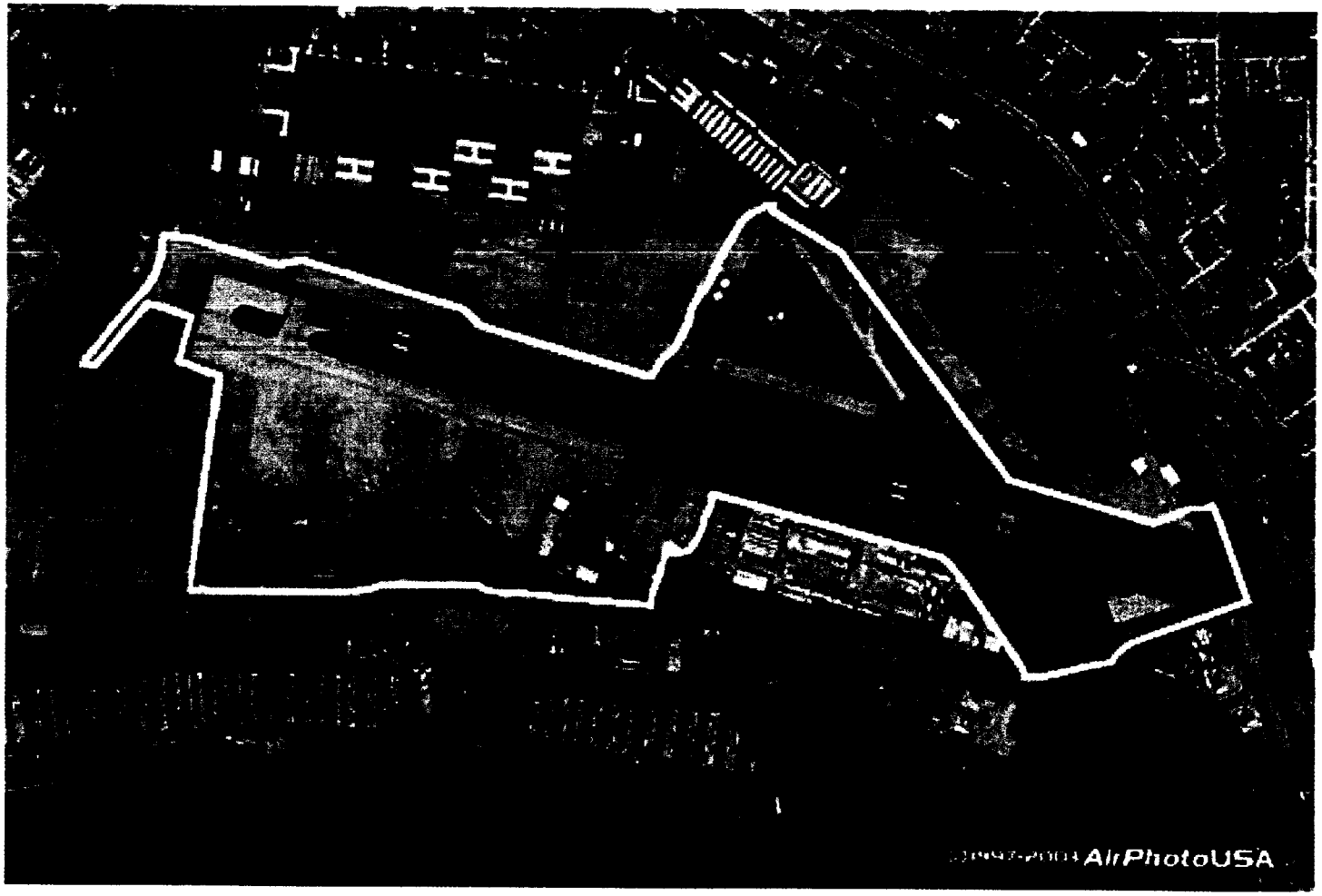
* US growth based on preliminary 2003 traffic statistics from Air Transport Association.
Sources: San Diego Unified Port District Statistics; SDIA Master Plan Update; and SH&E Analysis.

AIRPORT MASTER PLAN
SAN DIEGO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

San Diego International Airport Today

San Diego International Airport includes:

- 614 acres
- Single 9,400-foot runway
- 41 gates at Terminals 1 and 2
- 10 commuter aircraft positions at Commuter Terminal

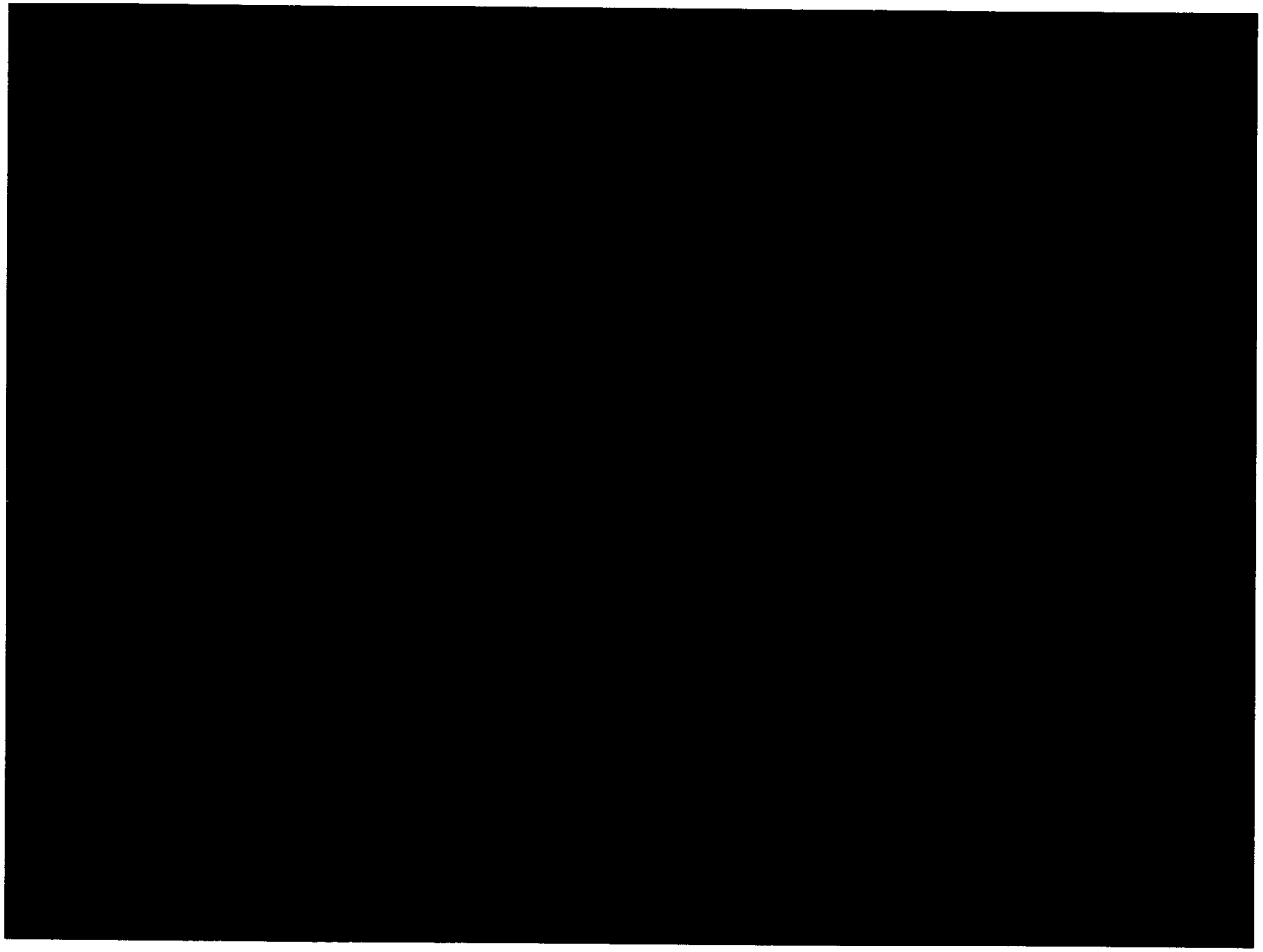


AIRPORT MASTER PLAN
SAN DIEGO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

San Diego International Airport Today

DCN: 12046

Incompatible land use encroachment is challenging Lindbergh's capacity and operational capability (video)



Note: Video will not play in this show, but is available by clicking here

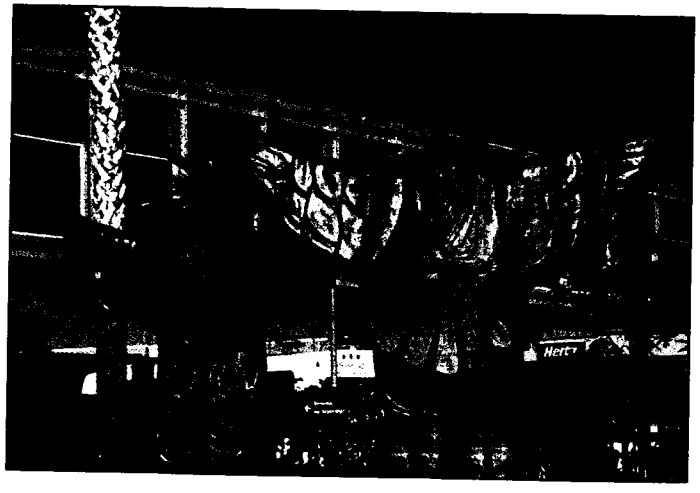
AIRPORT MASTER PLAN
SAN DIEGO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Planning for the Future

DCN: 12046

Short-Term

- Airport Master Plan
- Capital Improvement Program



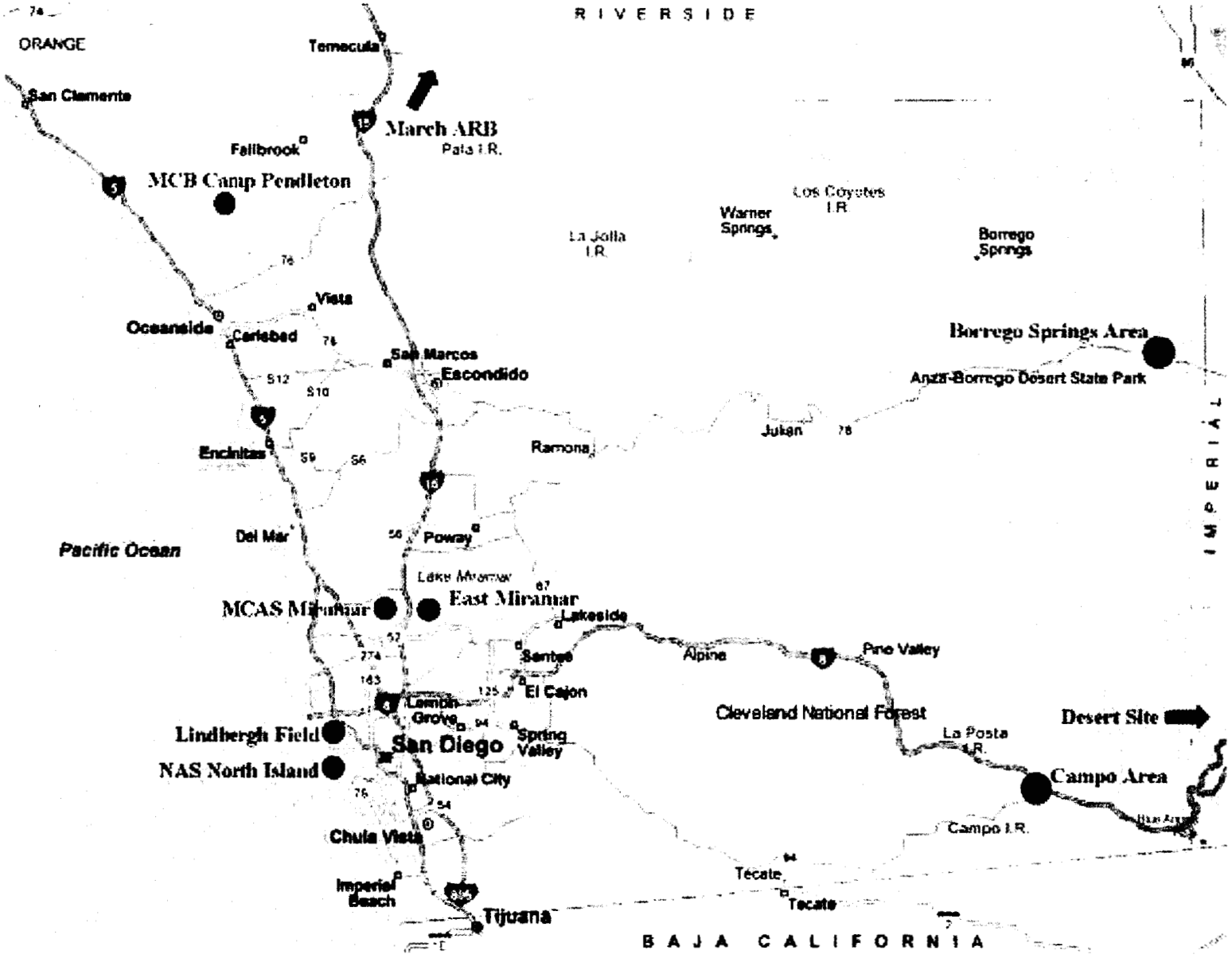
www.san.org

(click on 'Site Selection')

AIRPORT MASTER PLAN
SAN DIEGO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Long Term:
Airport Site Selection Program

Nine program sites



AIRPORT MASTER PLAN
SAN DIEGO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Short Term: San Diego International Airport Master Plan

DCN: 12046

- Measured, incremental improvements to SDIA…
- …to ensure the Airport continues to serve the region well for as long as it's needed

AIRPORT MASTER PLAN
SAN DIEGO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Airport Master Plan Goals & Objectives

- Improve air service offerings
- Improve customer service amenities
- Improve tenant facilities
- Improve access to the Airport
- Improve regional economy
- Involve stakeholder & community input
- Complement Airport Site Selection program

AIRPORT MASTER PLAN
SAN DIEGO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Airport Master Plan Process

Forecast Passengers and Operations

Develop Facility Requirements

Develop Concepts for Airport Master Plan

Prepare Cost Estimate & Finance Plan

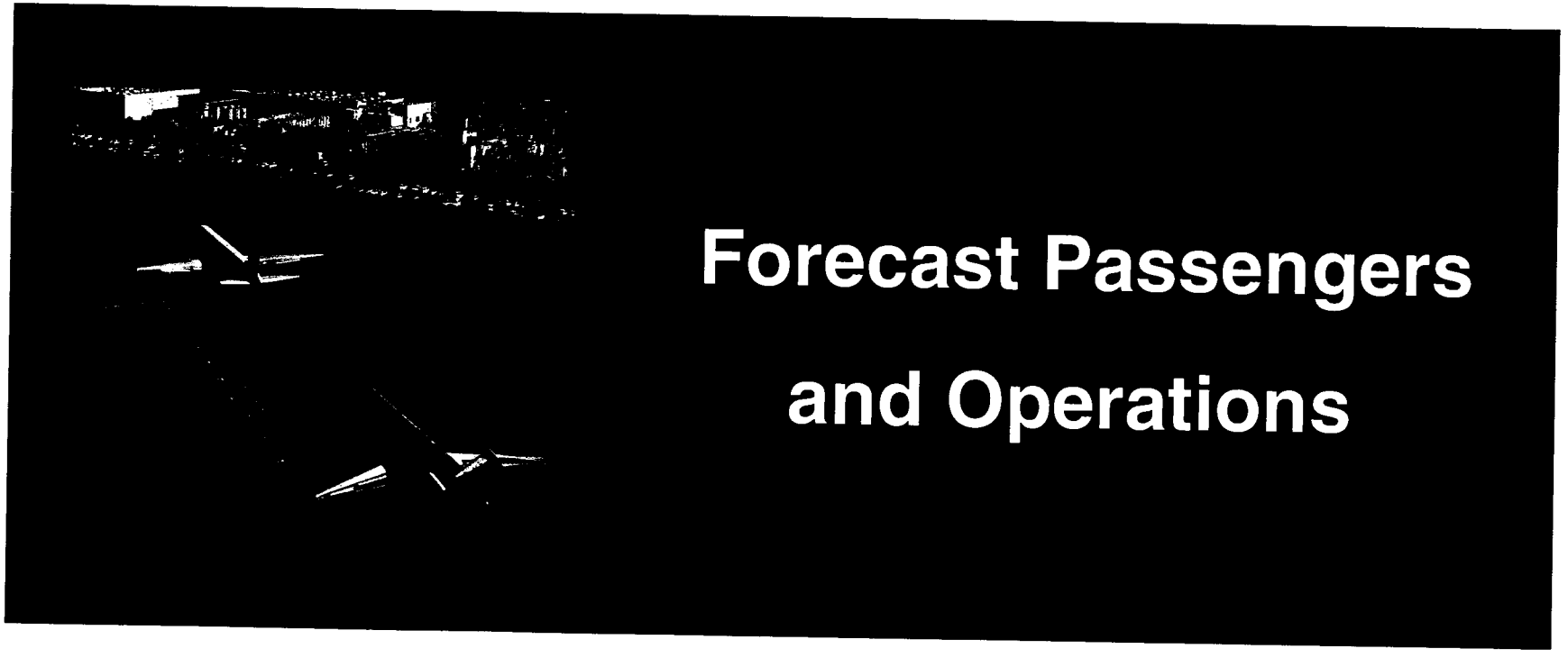
Conduct Environmental Review

AIRPORT MASTER PLAN
SAN DIEGO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Airport Master Plan Process

DCN: 12046

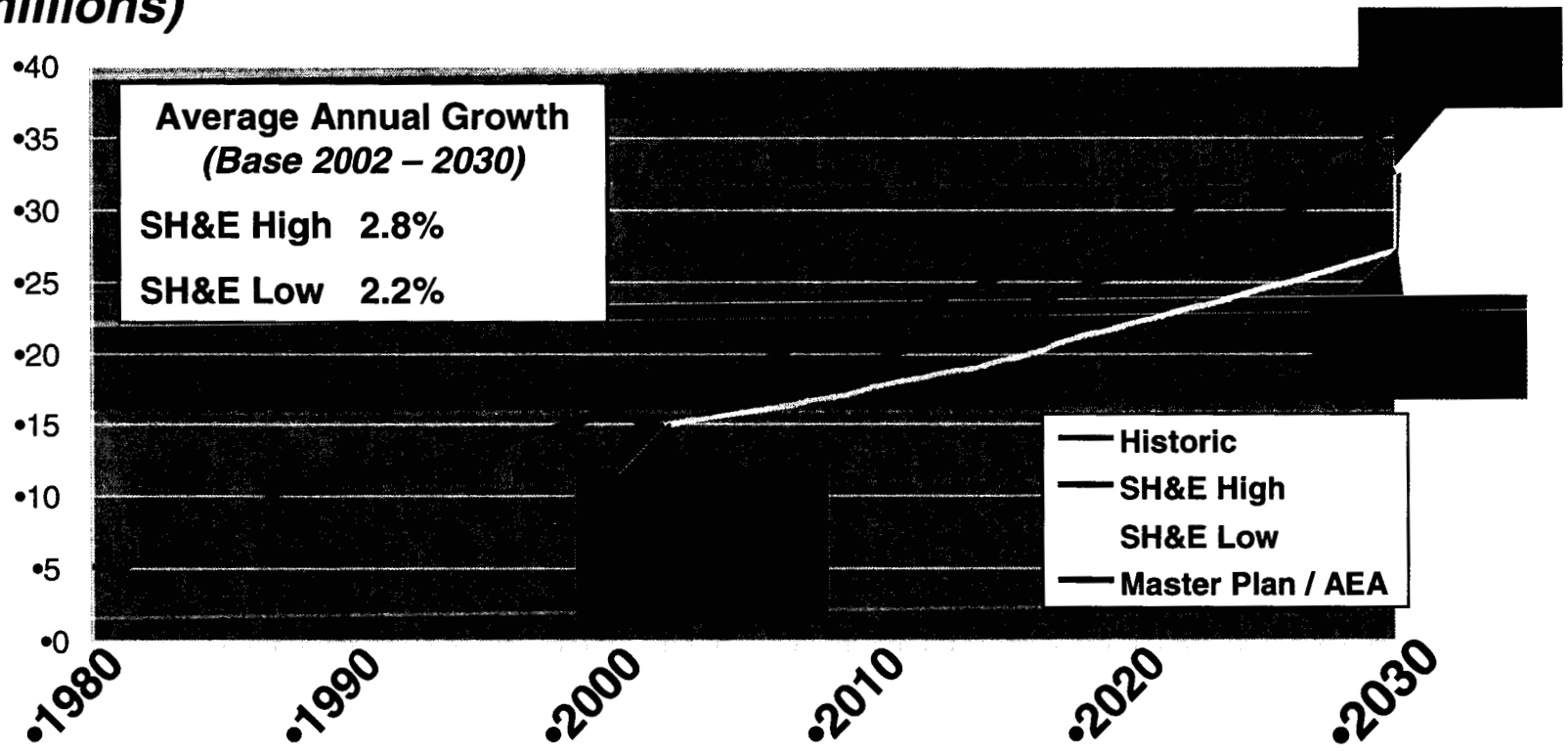
How will SDIA grow?



AIRPORT MASTER PLAN
SAN DIEGO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Passenger Growth Forecast through 2030

Annual Passengers (in millions)

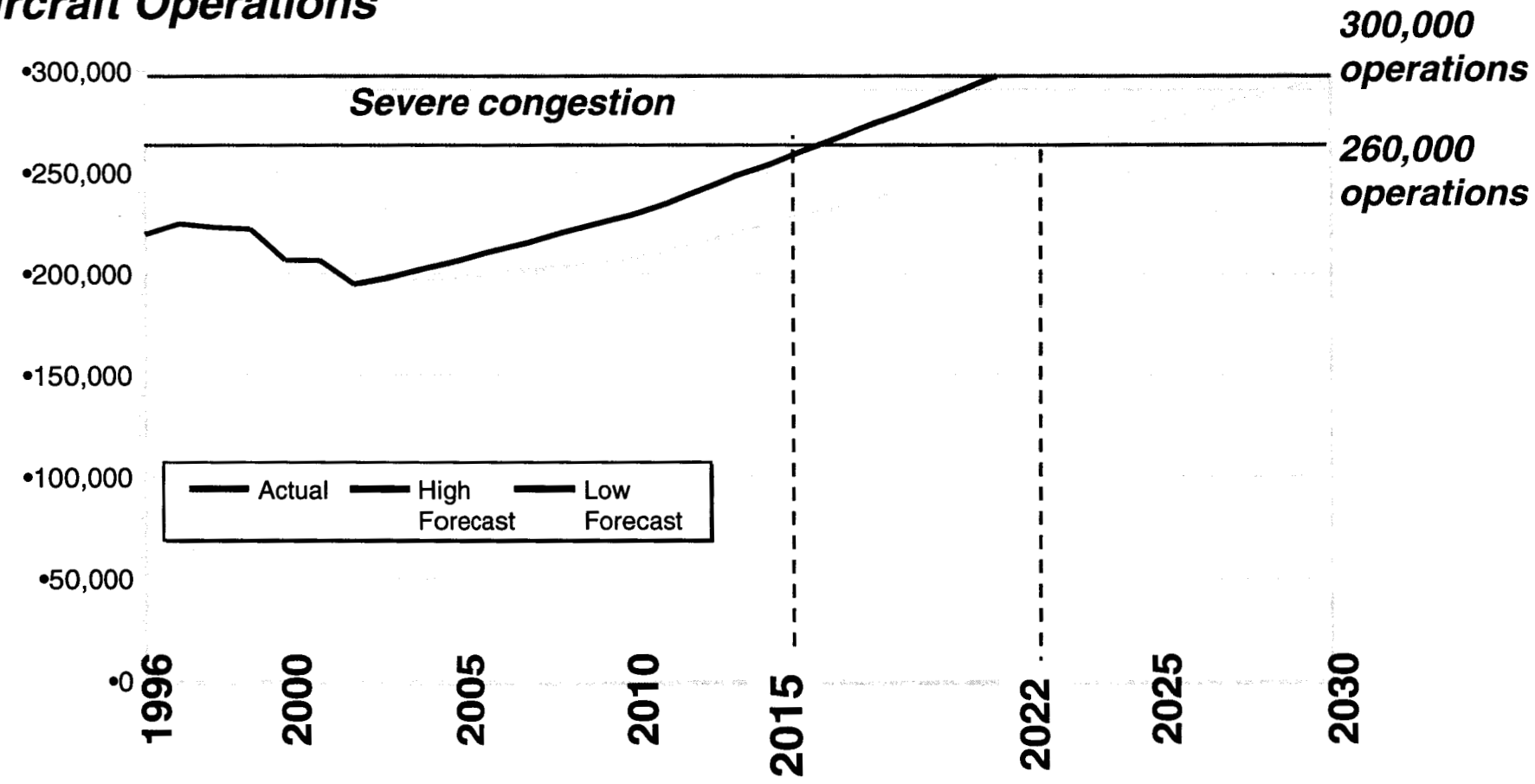


Sources: SH&E Analysis; San Diego International Airport Master Plan Final Report – June 2001; HNTB Airport Economic Analysis (AEA), HR&A with Landrum and Brown, January 2001.

AIRPORT MASTER PLAN
SAN DIEGO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Annual Operations Forecast for SDIA

Aircraft Operations



Note: Operating Thresholds Based on SH&E Capacity/Delay Analysis and FAA Guidelines. Source: SH&E Analysis.

AIRPORT MASTER PLAN
SAN DIEGO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Airport Master Plan Process

DCN: 12046

Forecast Passengers and Operations

Develop Facility Requirements

Develop Concepts for Airport Master Plan

Prepare Cost Estimate & Finance Plan

Conduct Environmental Review

AIRPORT MASTER PLAN
SAN DIEGO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Airport Master Plan Process

DCN: 12046

How will SDIA prepare for its projected growth?

Develop Facility Requirements

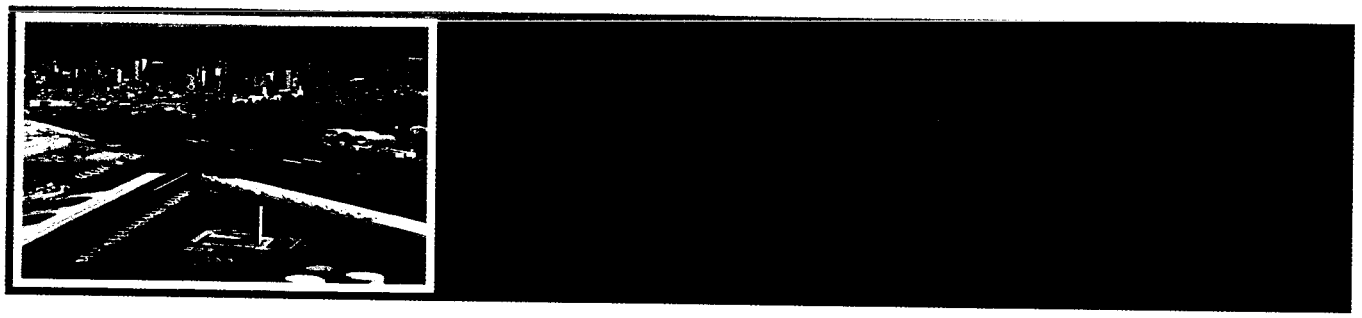
AIRPORT MASTER PLAN
SAN DIEGO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Facility Requirements

Developed using *constrained* forecast

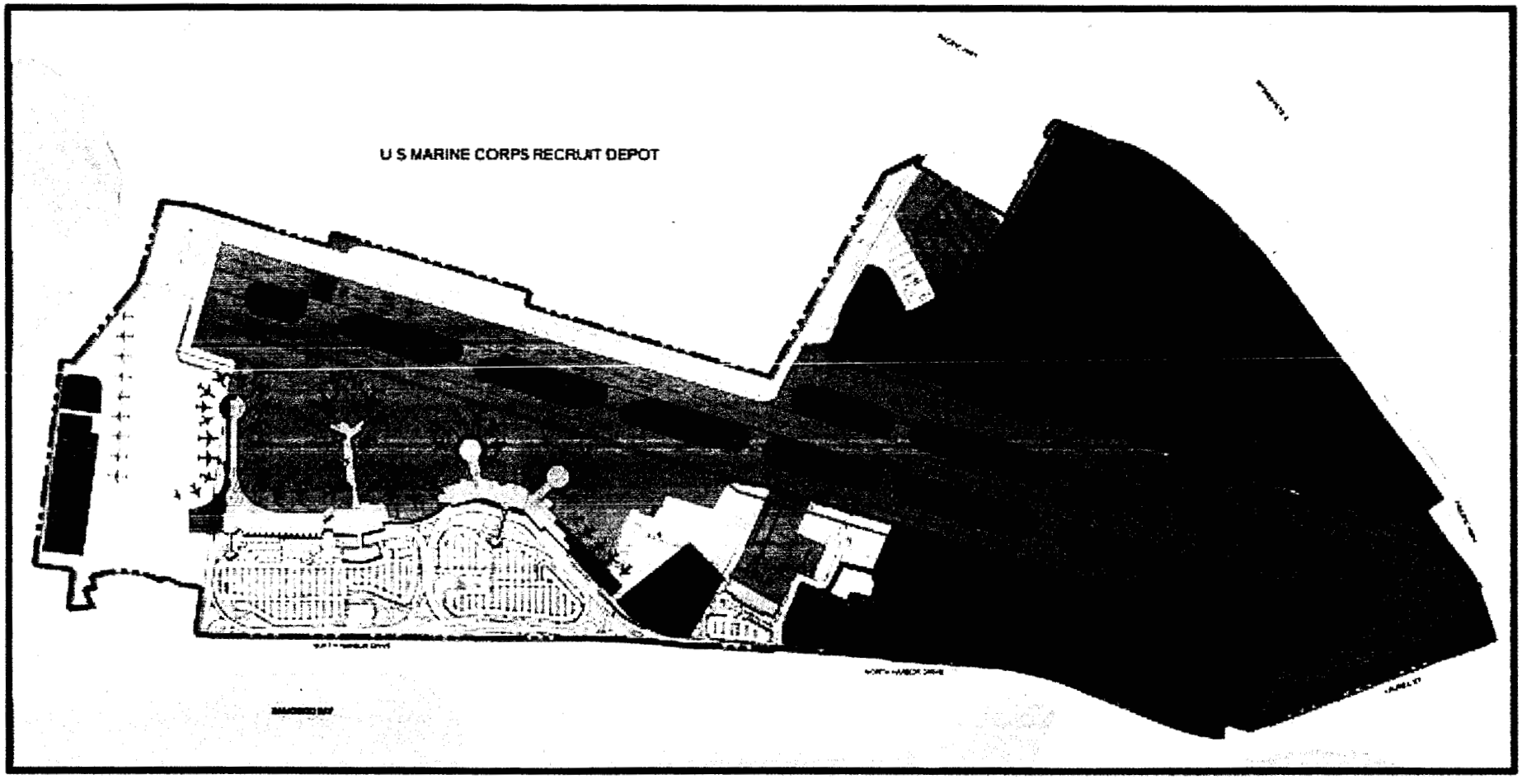
Ground Transportation Facility Requirements

Airport Support Facility Requirements

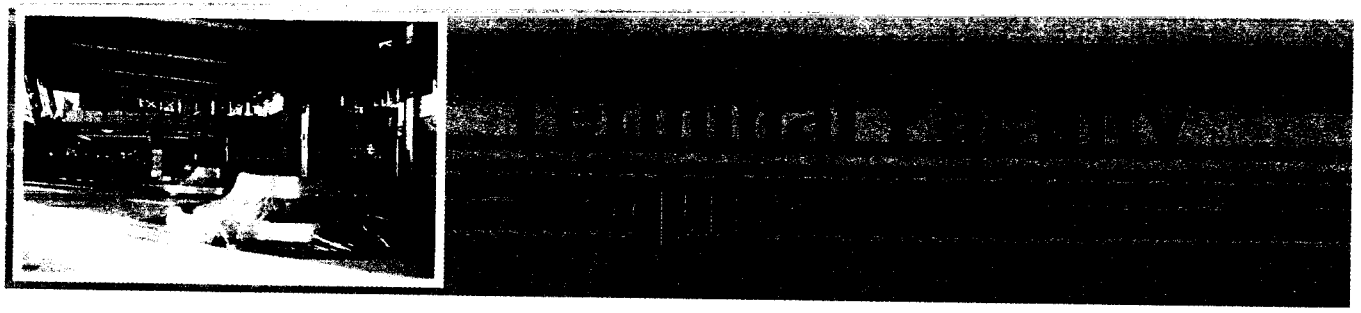


- Single 9,400-foot runway (9-27)
- Taxiways
  - Taxiway B – south of runway
  - Taxiway C – north of runway
- Aircraft aprons
- Safety areas
- Navigational aids (NAVAIDS)
- Potential Improvements
  - Taxiway B upgrade for Group V aircraft (i.e. Boeing 777)
  - Expanded apron for additional remain-over-night (RON) aircraft parking
  - Dual taxiways in congested areas

AIRPORT MASTER PLAN
SAN DIEGO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

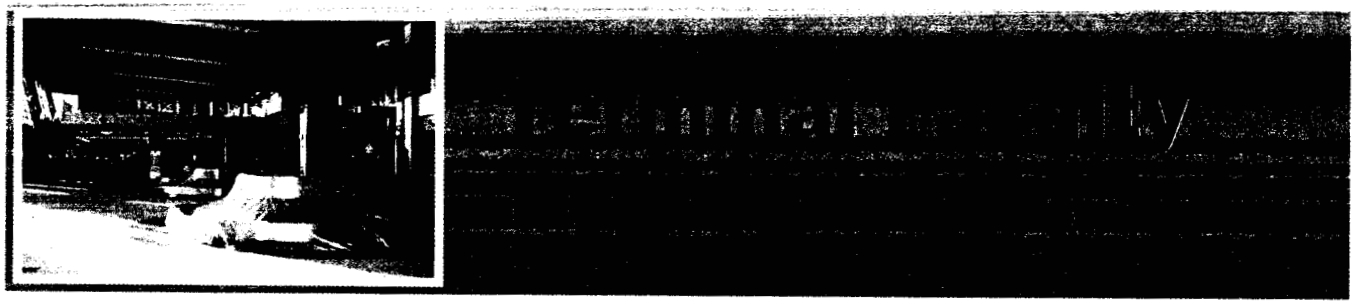


- Taxiway B Upgrade for Group V aircraft
- Potential for parallel taxiway north of T2 West
- Additional RON positions

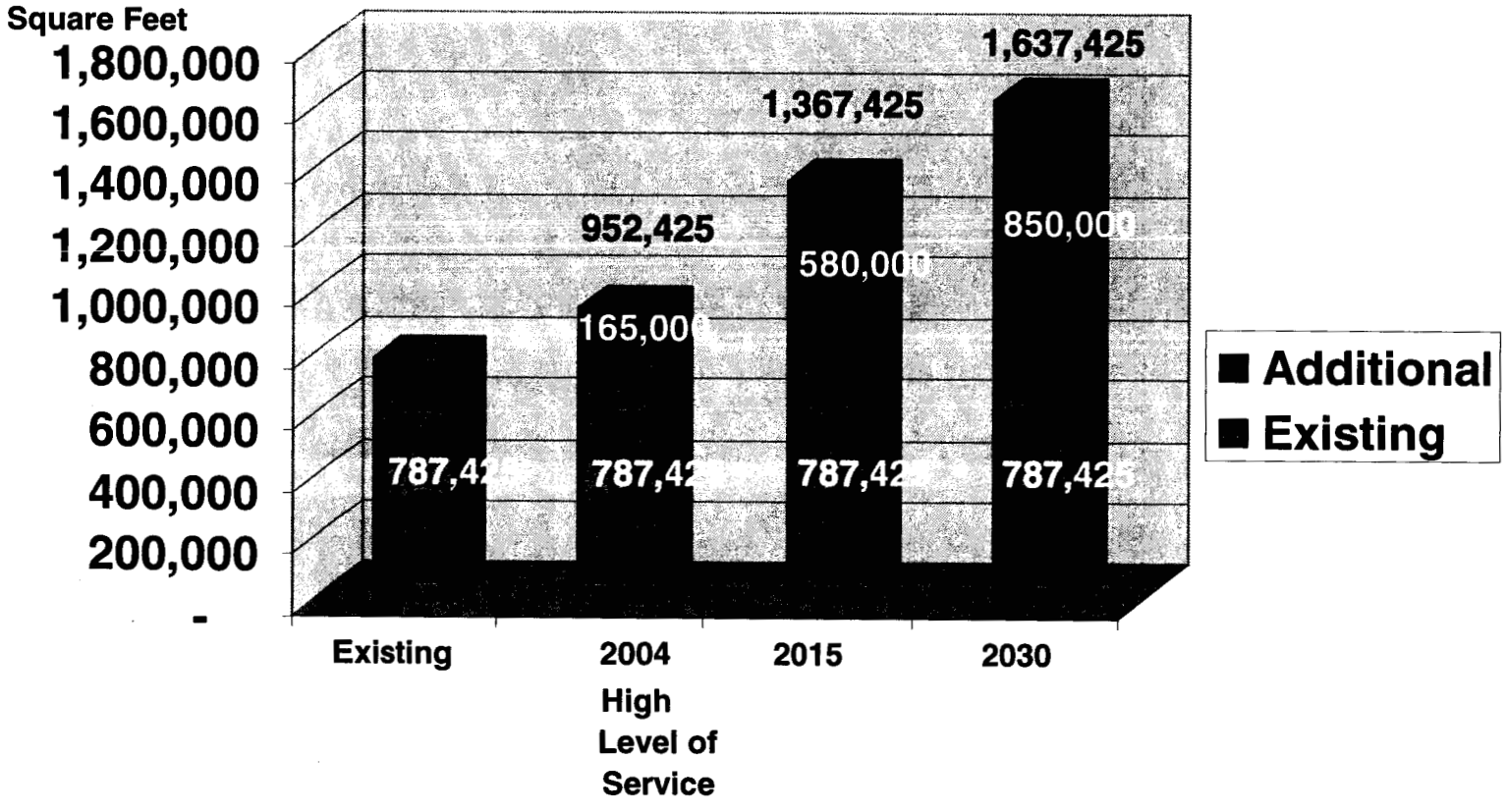


- Terminal gates and holdrooms
- Passenger processing
  - Ticketing & check-In
  - Passenger and baggage screening
  - Concessions
  - Baggage claim carousels
- Improve levels of service in terminals

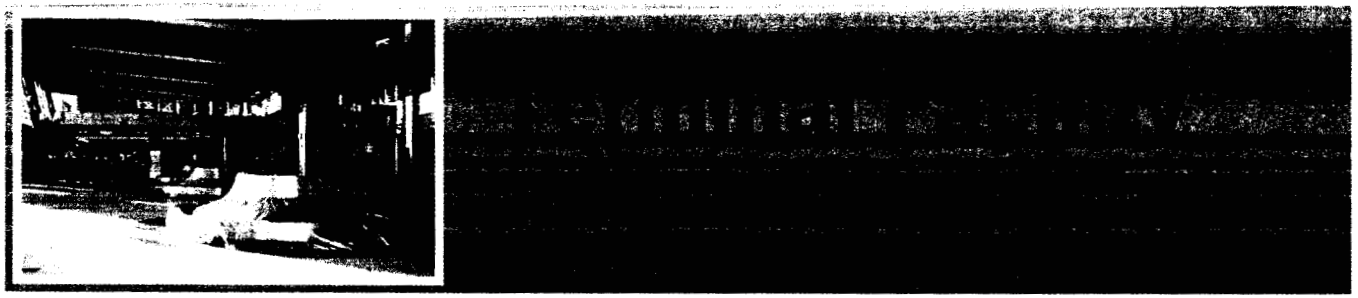
AIRPORT MASTER PLAN
SAN DIEGO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT



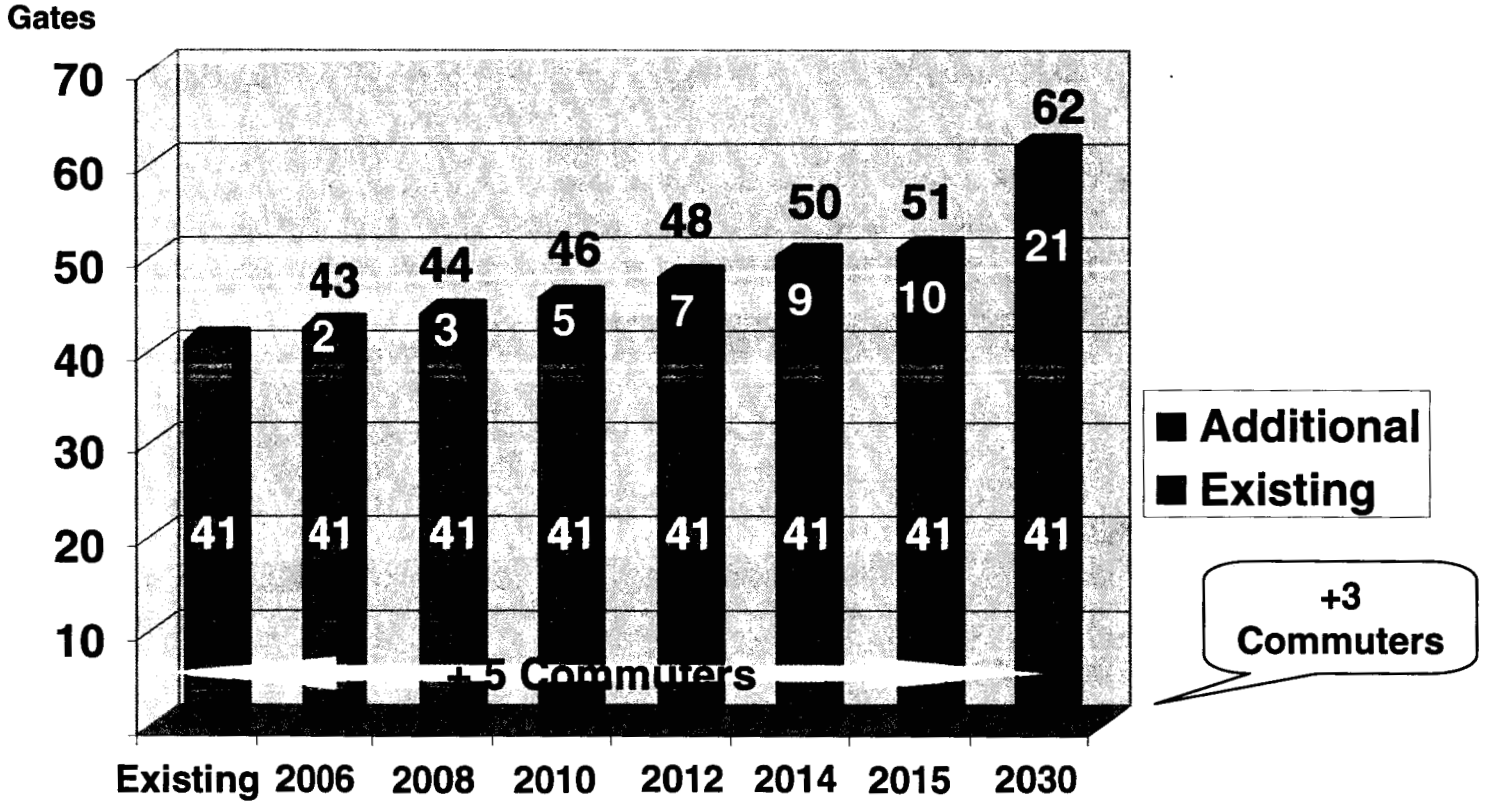
Terminal Space Requirements (square feet)



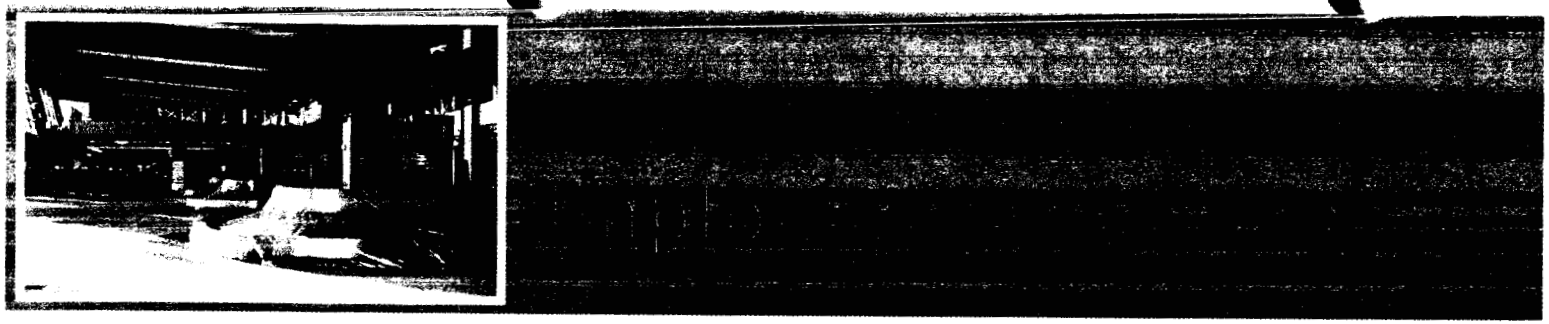
AIRPORT MASTER PLAN
SAN DIEGO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

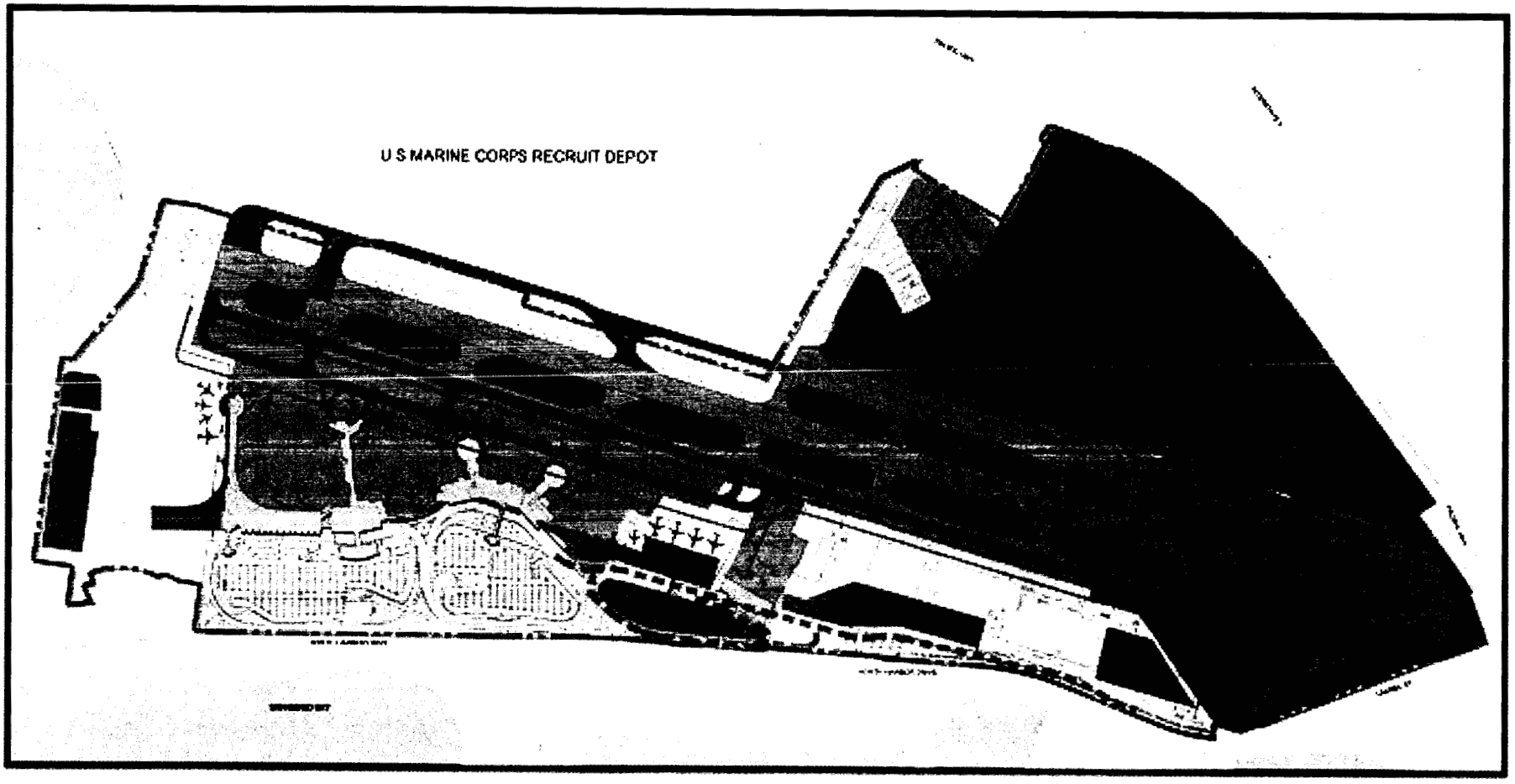


Gate Requirements (number of gates)



Notes: 1. In any given year, real need for gates may vary by one or two because of year-to-year variations in airline schedules & operations. 2. Gate requirement estimates do not include spare gates.





- **Build-out of T2 West or**
- **New terminal constructed east of existing T1**

AIRPORT MASTER PLAN
SAN DIEGO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Ground Transportation Facility Requirements

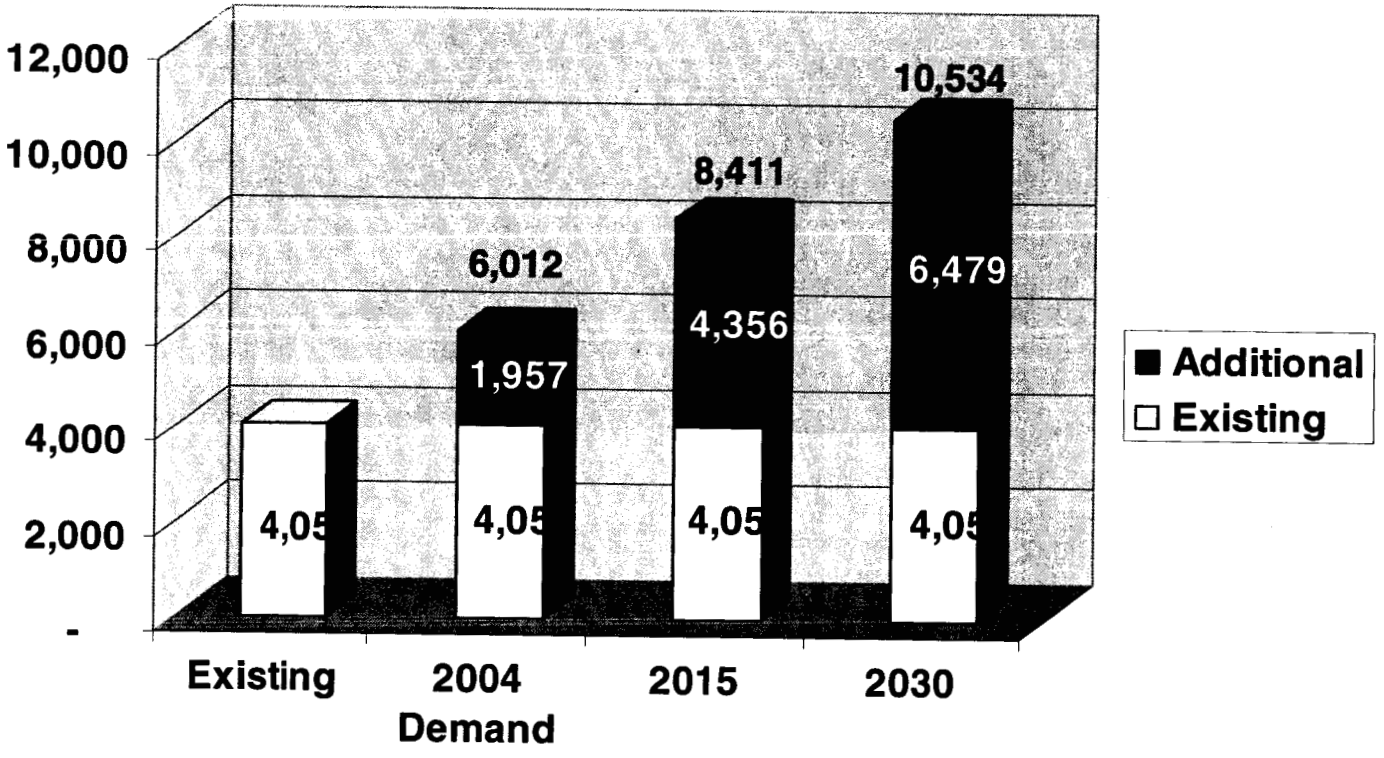
DCN: 12046

- Curbside congestion
  - Terminal 1 East: Existing congestion
  - Terminal 2: Congested by 2015
- Parking
- Rental car facilities
- Airport access / public transit

AIRPORT MASTER PLAN
SAN DIEGO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Ground Transportation Facility Requirements

Terminal area short- & long-term public parking stalls



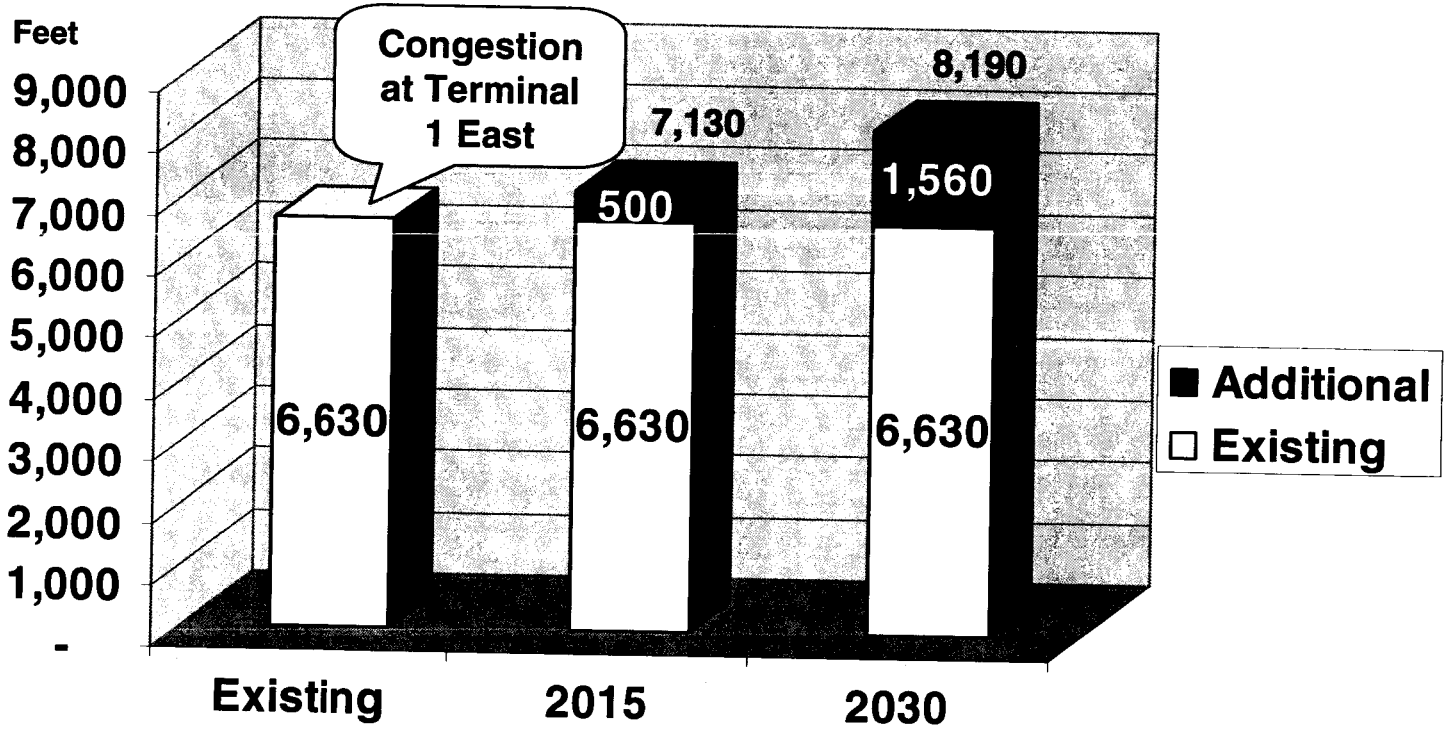
Note: The existing 4,055 stalls include the NTC Lot.

AIRPORT MASTER PLAN
SAN DIEGO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Ground Transportation Facility Requirements

DCN: 12046

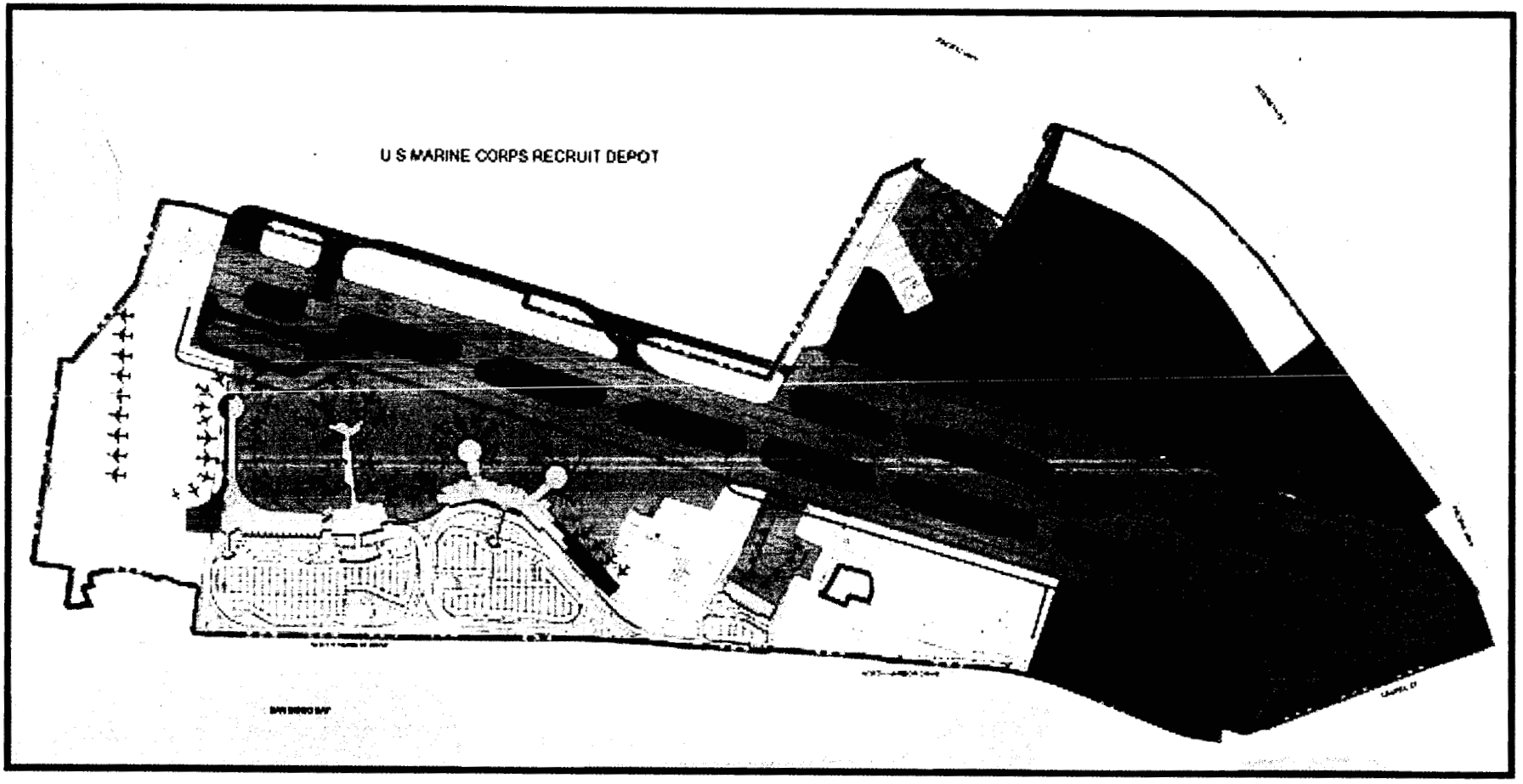
Terminal curb frontage (in feet)



DCN: 12046

AIRPORT MASTER PLAN
SAN DIEGO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Ground Transportation Implementation Plan



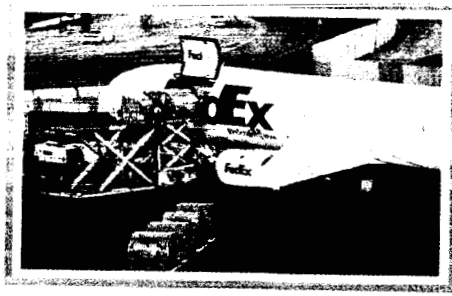
- Expanded Surface Parking
- Expanded Rental Car Facilities

AIRPORT MASTER PLAN
SAN DIEGO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

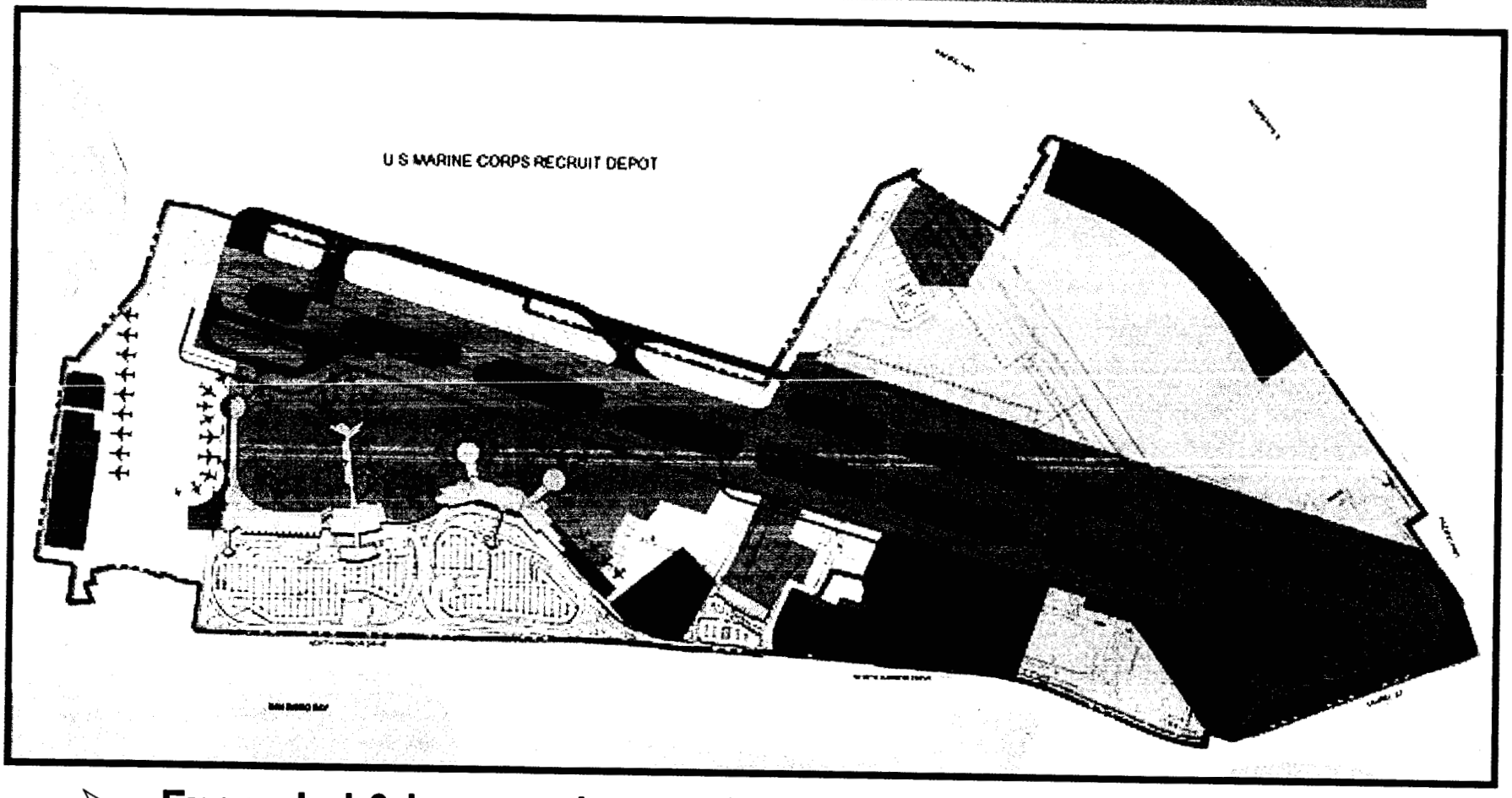
- Air cargo buildings & apron
- Airport Rescue & Fire Fighting (ARFF)
- Airport maintenance
- Airline maintenance & support
- Fuel storage & dispensing
- Flight kitchen
- General aviation
  - Fixed Base Operator (FBO) - Jimsair

DCN: 12046

AIRPORT MASTER PLAN
SAN DIEGO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT



Airport Support Implementation Plan



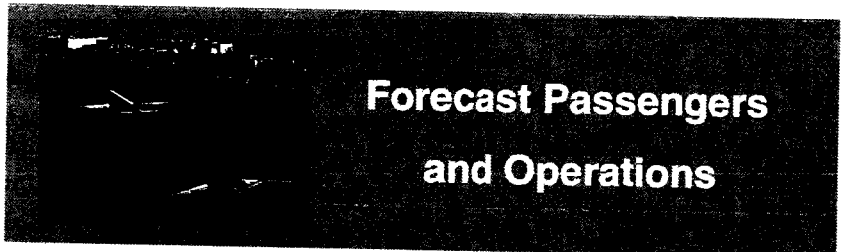
- Expanded & improved cargo facilities on former General Dynamics (GD) & Teledyne-Ryan (TDY) properties
- Potential expansion of FBO facility at former GD or TDY properties

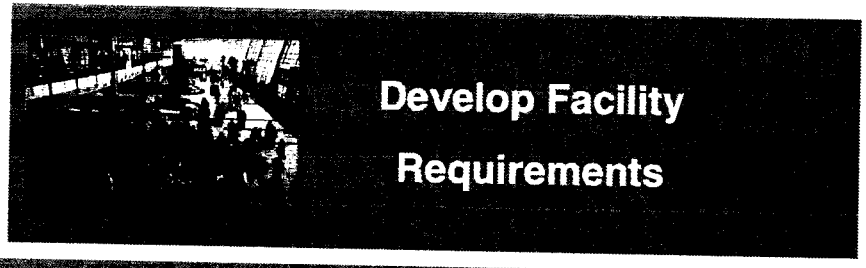
AIRPORT MASTER PLAN
SAN DIEGO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

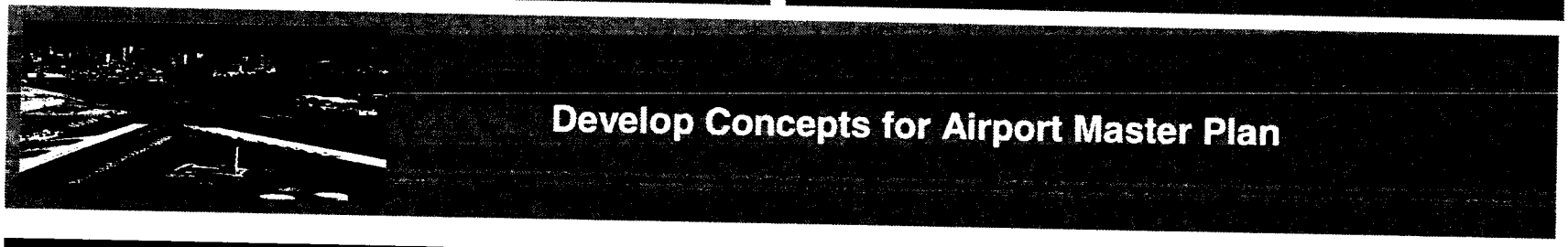
Airport Master Plan process

DCN: 12046

What are the next steps?





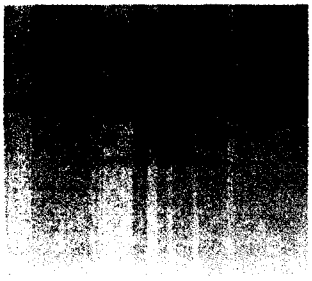


For more information:

Click on 'Airport Master Plan'

SAN DIEGO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

- Airport Authority
- Airport Site Selection Program
- Airport Land Use Commission
  - > Draft ALUCP Document
  - > Draft ALUCP Environmental Documents
  - > Draft Library Locations
  - > Frequently Asked Questions
- Airport Master Plan
- Environmental Affairs
- Business Opportunities
- News
- Employment



Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC)

The Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC) is an agency that is required by state law to exist in counties in which there is a commercial and/or a general aviation airport. The purpose of the ALUC is to protect public health, safety and welfare by ensuring the orderly development of airports and the adoption of land use measures that minimize the public's exposure to excessive noise and safety hazards within areas around public airports, to the extent that these areas are not already devoted to incompatible uses. The San Diego County Regional Airport Authority serves as the Airport Land Use Commission for airports in San Diego County.

Draft 2005 Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP)

The Airport Authority, in its capacity as the ALUC for San Diego County, is mandated by state l prepare and adopt a new San Diego County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP) by addressing each public-use and military airport in the county. ALUCPs are concerned with lanc compatibility around airports in terms of noise, overflight, safety and airspace protection. They airport development and they do not require any changes to existing land uses. State law requ use development near airports to be consistent with compatibility criteria included in an ALUCF

Draft 2005 ALUCP Public Workshops and Feedback

The Authority began the update process in July 2004 with over 60 airport operators and staffs jurisdictions involved in a kick-off meeting. The Authority held a series of public workshops in M 2005 throughout San Diego County to provide the community with information about the Draft solicit public input to the plan prior to its approval by the Airport Land Use Commission. To dat has given numerous presentations to city councils, planning groups and other stakeholders, as coordinated extensively with all airport operators and representatives from affected jurisdiction:

Based on the feedback received, the Authority Board has approved additional time to coordina process with operators and affected jurisdictions to develop compatibility plans for the followinç Field, Gillespie, Jacumba, McClellan-Palomar, Montgomery, Oceanside, San Diego Internatior Miramar, NOLF Imperial Beach and NAS North Island. Staff will work closely with elected offici affected jurisdictions and airport operators to finalize the compatibility plans for these airports.

Draft 2005 ALUCP Documents

- Click here for a review of the Draft 2005 ALUCP document
- Click here to review the Draft 2005 ALUCP environmental documents

Current ALUC Documents

Application for Determination of Consistency

Airport Influence Area Maps

Consistency Determination Guidelines

Airport Authority Policy 8.30 -- Airport Land Use Commission

Current ALUCP Documents

San Diego International Airport - Lindt

Gillespie Field

NAS/MCAS Miramar

McClellan-Palomar Airport

DOC#: 12046

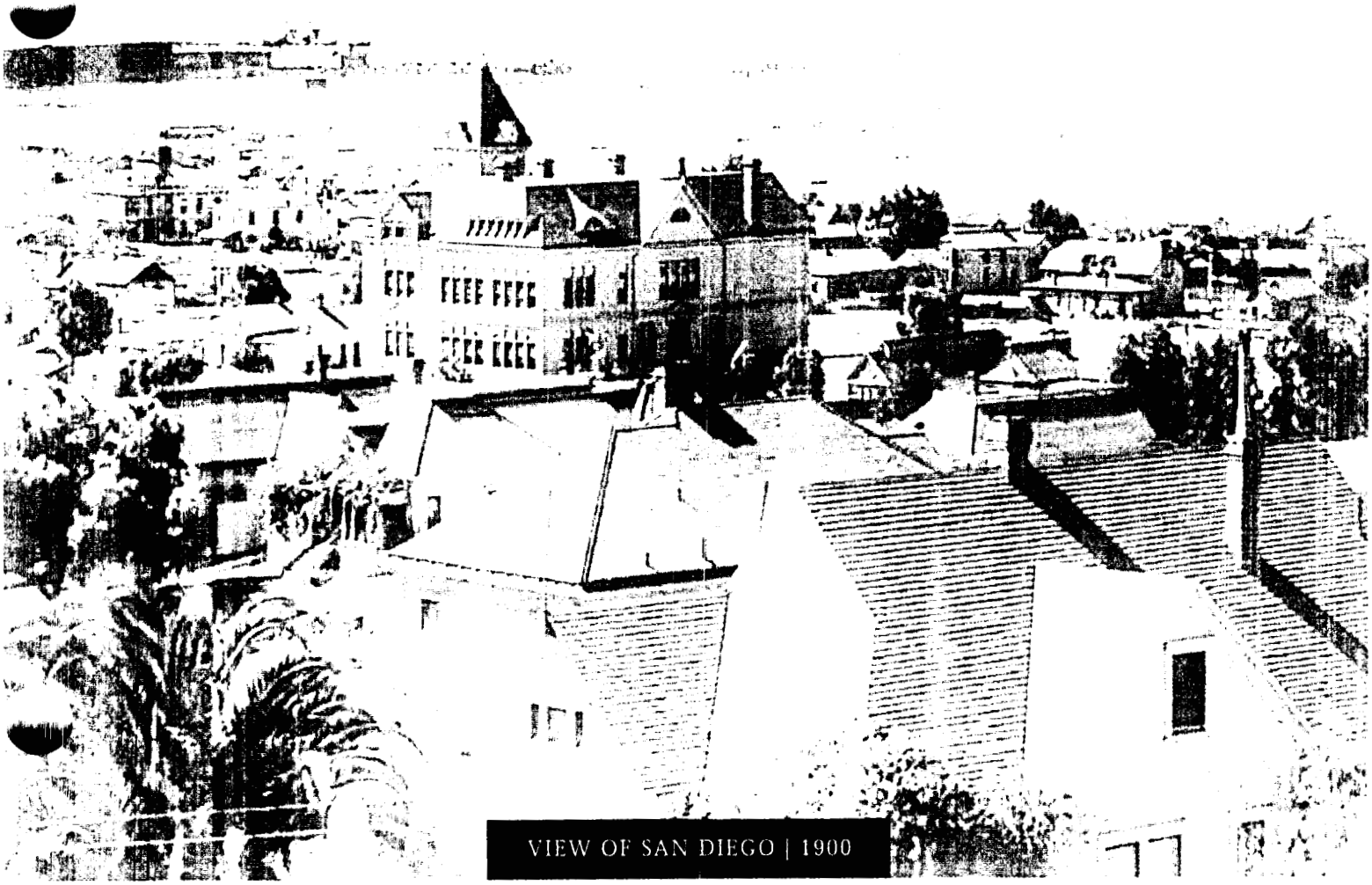
FYI - MLRD RE/Land market in SD

B

BURNHAM

2005 OUTLOOK

PROVIDING OVER A CENTURY OF LEADERSHIP IN REAL ESTATE



VIEW OF SAN DIEGO | 1900

'05

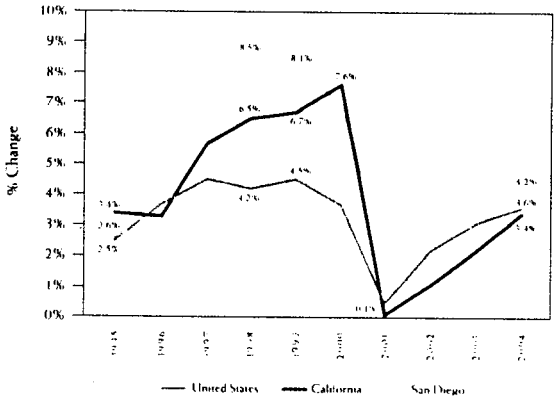
Founded in 1891, Burnham Real Estate has provided over a century of leadership in San Diego. We hope you enjoy the historical photos from our archives that are featured in this year's Outlook.

DCN: 12046

DCN: 12046

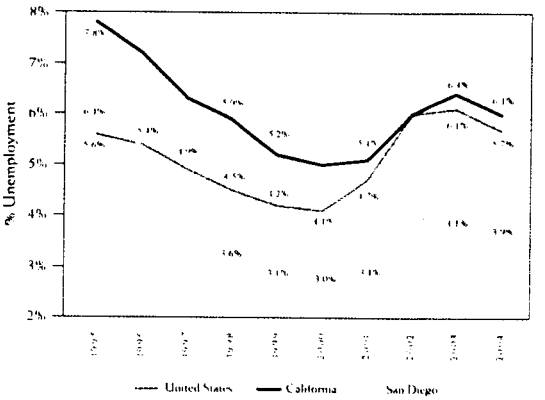
Economic Growth

Annual Percentage Change

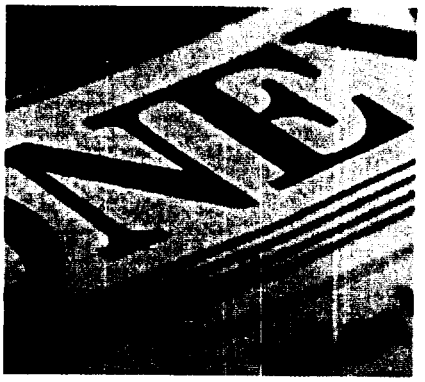


San Diego has continually outperformed both the state and the nation and an even more improved business environment is expected in 2005.

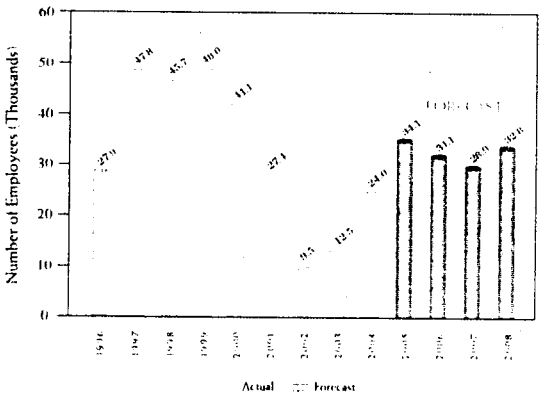
Unemployment Rate Comparison



San Diego has never experienced negative job growth, helping its unemployment rate to stay lower than that of the state and nation. The estimated annual average unemployment for San Diego is 3.9 percent, compared to 5.7 percent for the U.S. and 6.1 percent for the state.



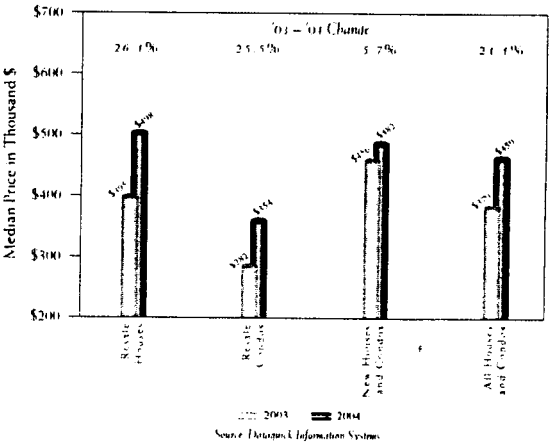
Employment Growth



After slowing in 2002 and 2003, San Diego employment growth gained momentum in 2004 with an estimated 24,000 new jobs. Although San Diego probably will not see the record-breaking employment growth of the late 1990s, the future employment outlook is reasonably strong.

Annual Median Price Change

By Type



Resale housing prices rose the fastest (26.1 percent) in 2004. Resale condos were not far behind with a 25.5 percent increase (low interest rates, adjustable rate loans and condo conversions helped keep this sector strong for first-time buyers). Prices for new houses and condos, however, rose by just 5.7 percent.

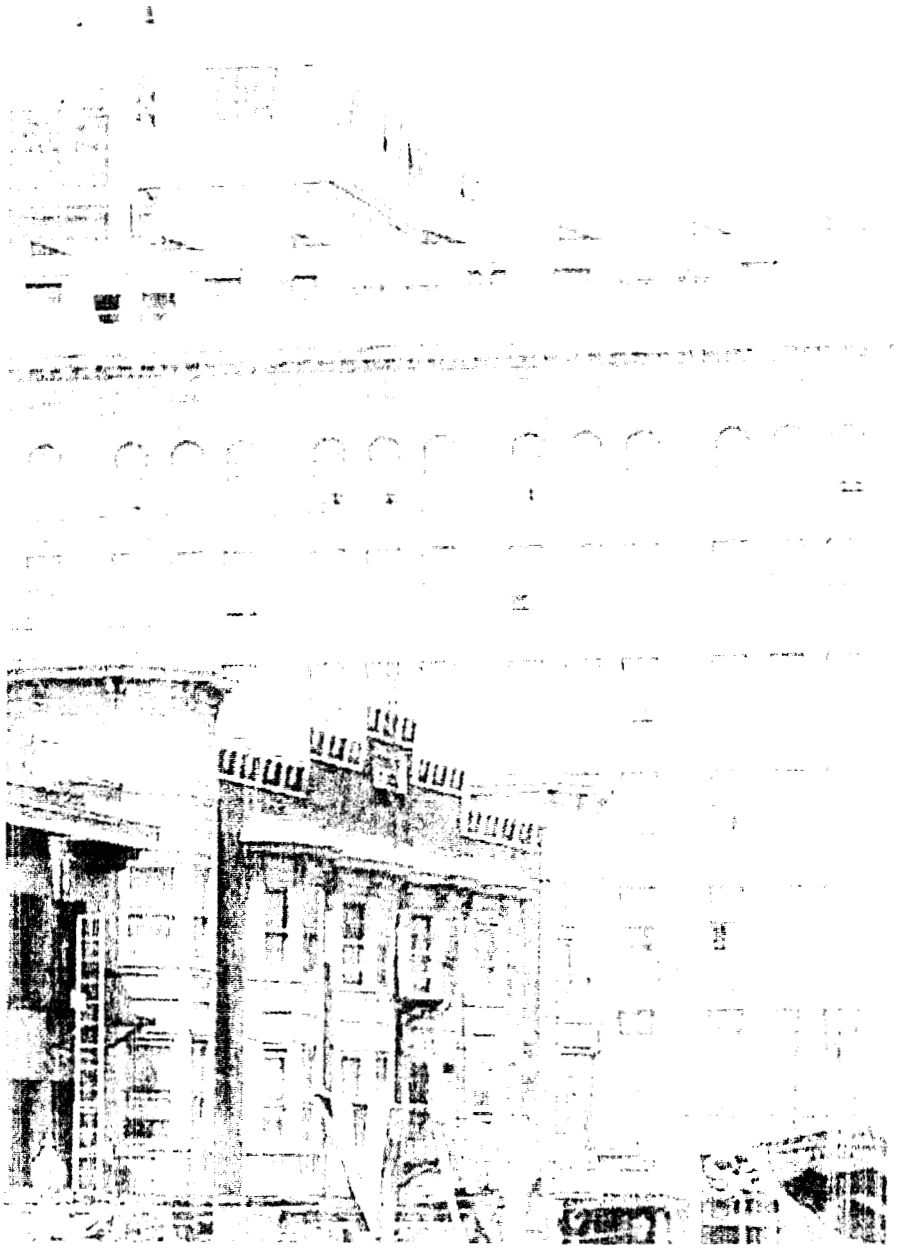
CAPITAL MARKETS

[illegible] of capital for San Diego commercial real estate increased during 2004, despite relatively expensive property pricing. Risk spreads declined across all product types (despite lower cap rates) and underwriting responded to increased competition for loans. The liquidity in both debt and investor sectors shows no sign of abating during 2005.

The direction in short-term interest rates is clearly up. However, the nationwide economy continues to move slowly. With strong national job growth not materializing, long-term mortgages–the 10-year treasury being the proxy–will not likely exceed 5.5 percent until later this year.

During 2004, the financial climate allowed many borrowers to stay with their short-term interest rates (hard to argue with LIBOR at 1 percent). However, these rates have increased over 100 percent with LIBOR now ranging between 2.5-3.5 percent. Choices of three-, five- and seven-year terms with similar risk spreads should be considered. With short-term interest rates rising, we recommend buying an interest rate hedge on all LIBOR contracts. Another recommended strategy is to match the term of the loan with the anticipated hold period of the asset.

The situation of rising short-term interest rates creates an interesting dilemma for San Diego developers. Vacancy is declining and rental rates are rising. New buildings will now be in demand, yet the traditional source of that construction money will become more expensive. It will make sense to consider construction loans with fixed long-term interest rate options.

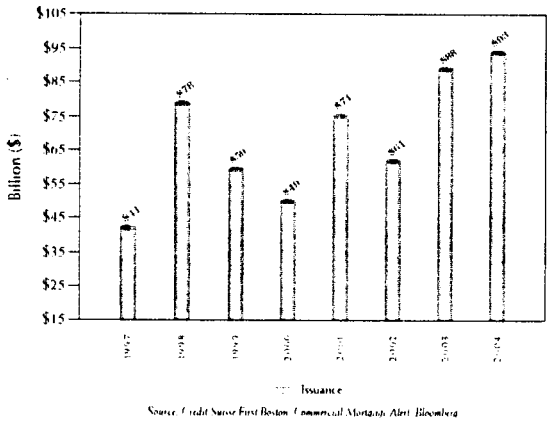


DCN: 12046

LOOKING AHEAD, investors will become more selective regarding properties they acquire as they may have trouble justifying price. In 2005, they will begin to focus their attention on Class B and other products with below market rents or maturing rent rolls. This will allow them to capitalize on pro forma cash flow and not just on returns achieved through appreciation. Clearly, this is a somewhat riskier strategy. Shorter-term bridge loans

will lessen the blow of refinancing as rents start to rise. The dollar is the world's favored reserve currency. The future course of the dollar, in relation to other currencies, will likely continue to devalue and this is still attracting foreign investment in U.S. financial assets. However, a prolonged devaluation may eventually erode international confidence in the dollar resulting in a faster increase in long-term interest rates.✣

CMBS Market (Domestic)

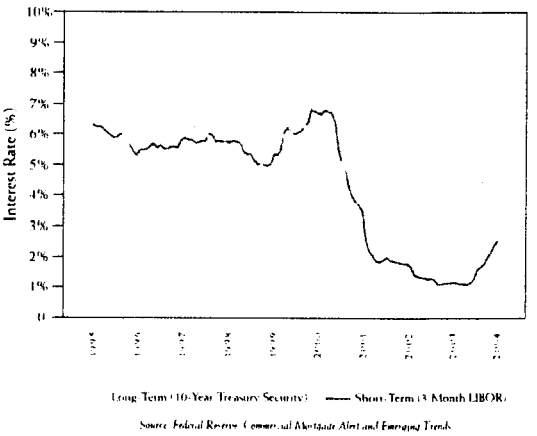


Source: Credit Suisse First Boston, Commercial Mortgage Alert, Bloomberg

CMBS remains a popular choice for real estate investment and conduit investors as it gains market share over other lenders.

Interest Rates

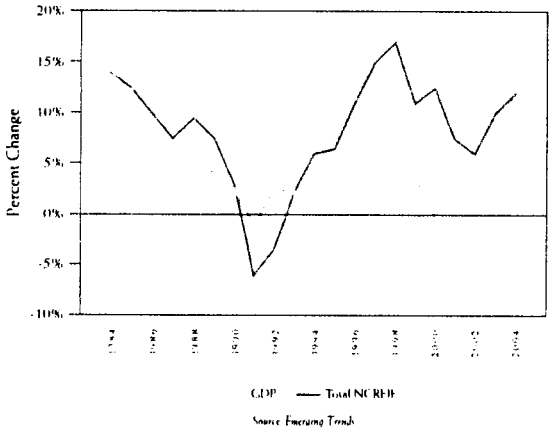
Commercial Real Estate



Source: Federal Reserve, Commercial Mortgage Alert and Emerging Trends

While interest rates are at historical lows, debt maturities should match real estate asset holding periods. Short-term interest rates will increase this year–the question is by how much and how fast.

Real Estate vs. Economy

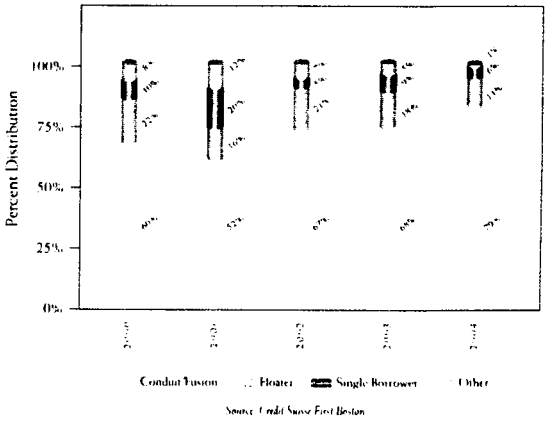


Source: Emerging Trends

Even with continued compression of cap rates and a strengthening national economy, investors have not yet found alternative, higher yield investments compared to real estate.

Domestic Issuance

By Type of Deal



Source: Credit Suisse First Boston

Issuers continued to package large loans in conduit/fusion deals via A/B notes or pari passu notes, contributing to the drop in single borrower and large loan transactions. Fusion deals dominated conduit/fusion issuance in 2004.

A LOOK AT LAND

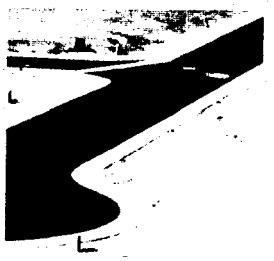
'06

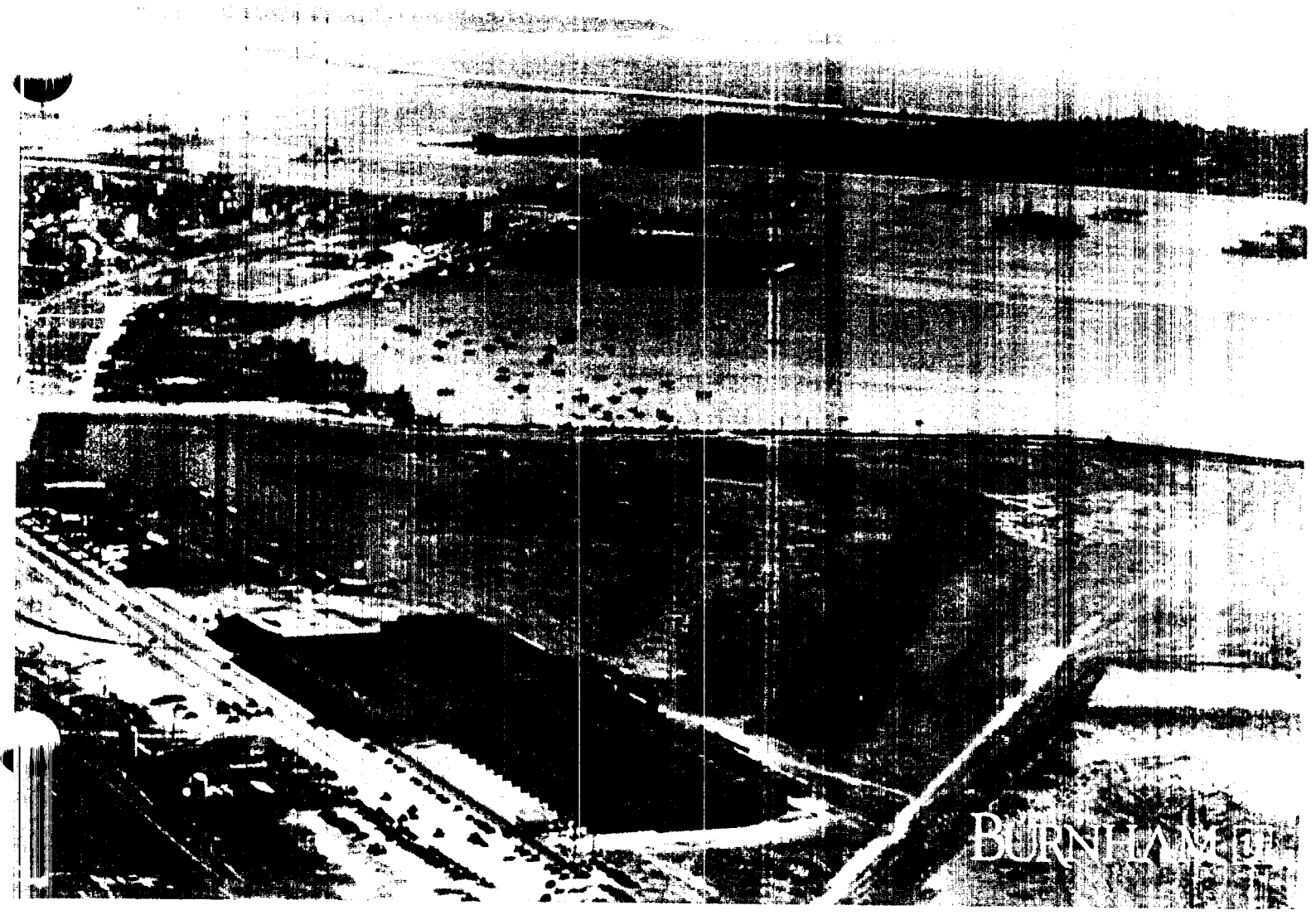
THE SHORTAGE of employment land for development remains a critical issue in San Diego, especially in the Mid-County submarkets. Of just 935 acres of land for future development, 20 percent is already controlled by users. This leaves just under 725 acres for speculative development.

Consider that during the last up-cycle (1996-2001), approximately 1,680 acres of Mid-County employment land–or 280 acres annually–were absorbed by development. This means that Mid-County–San Diego's most popular area for business development–can only accommodate one more growth cycle. Given that current available land represents just one-third of the supply that was available in 1996, this next up-cycle will force new development to northern and southern areas of the county. Last year, North County absorbed over 300 net acres of employment land. A glimpse of South County's future development includes Chula Vista's planned multi-institutional university site, a potential regional technology park and McMillin's Eastern Urban Center, a master-planned urban environment with retail, residential and office product.

The availability of large, contiguous sites is also limited, further constraining development for larger growth companies in Mid-County. There are only five speculative parcels in the 10- to 20-acre range, and just six that are 20-acres-plus. With a very real demand for campus environments in the 150,000-square-foot range and for facilities that will accommodate future expansion, the shortage becomes even more apparent.

DCN: 12046



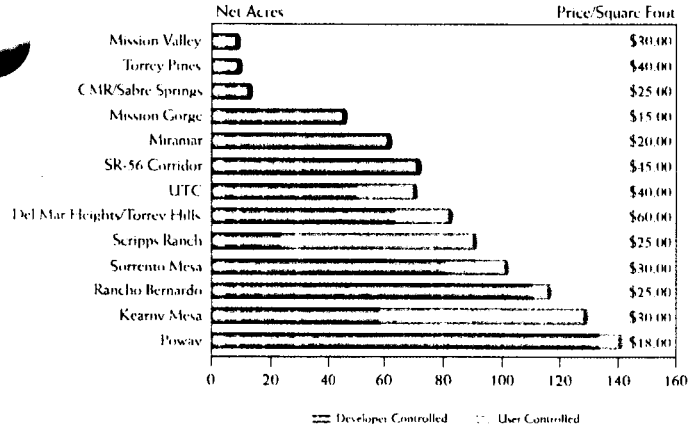


SAN DIEGO COUNTY land prices have skyrocketed by more than 400 percent over the past 10 years, according to the Urban Land Institute. In Poway, land values have escalated to $18-per-square-foot. In prestigious Del Mar Heights, prices are topping $60-per-square-foot. Land prices in the more affordable Otay Mesa and Carlsbad markets are also

LAND

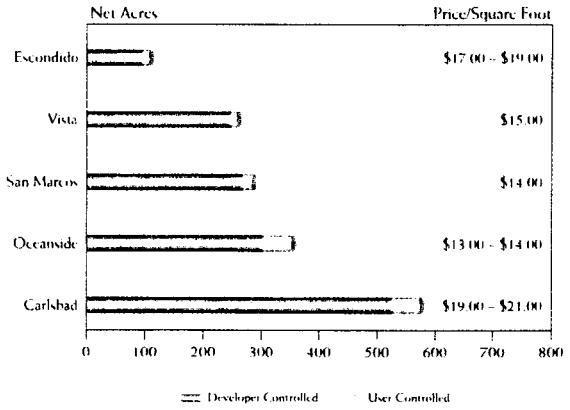
on the upswing, now up over $10-per-square-foot in Otay Mesa and between $18- to $22-per-square-foot in Carlsbad. The increasing price of land has "edged-out" industrial development, since current industrial/warehouse rental rates can't support high land prices. As a result, older existing industrial areas will see the upgrading of under-utilized facilities. ✣

Mid-County Available Land Distribution and Price

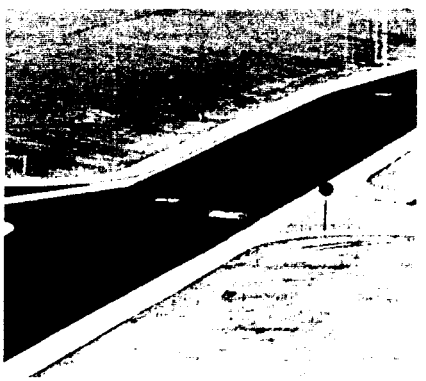


Of Mid-County land available, 78 percent is already controlled by developers. San Diego County land prices range from a low of $15-per-square-foot in Mission Gorge to a high of $60-per-square-foot in Del Mar Heights for specific parcels.

North County Available Land Distribution and Price

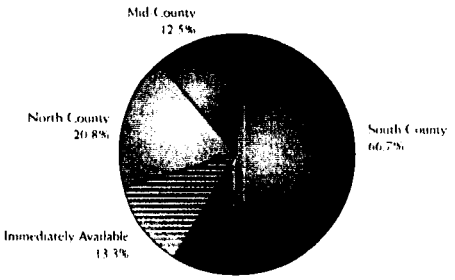


North County land availability totals 1,562 net acres. Carlsbad has the largest available supply with 567.9 acres, most of which are in Bressi Ranch and Carlsbad Oaks North. Land prices currently range between $13-and $21-per-square-foot and are increasing almost daily due to demand that exceeds supply.



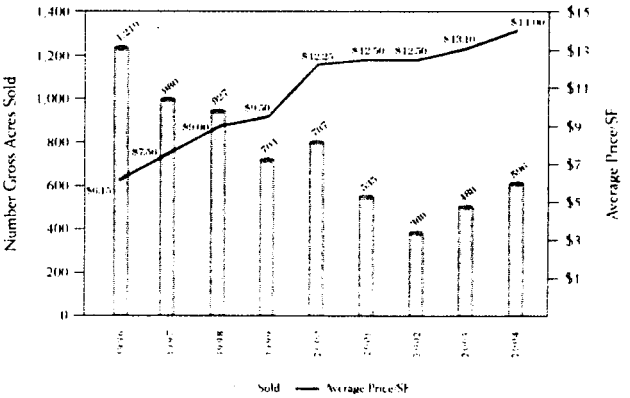
Land Availability

By Region



Mid-County land availability is nearly depleted, accounting for just 12.5 percent of the county's total remaining land inventory. North County absorbed 300 acres in 2004 alone, reducing that region's land availability by 20 percent. Even though South County has the greatest land supply, only 13.3 percent is immediately available. The remaining land supply, especially in Otay Mesa, is unimproved.

Employment Land Sales



The gross land acres that sold in 2004 surpassed that of 2003 due to higher demand. However, the lack of available land parcels prevented sales from coming close to the record high land sales in 1996. Although the countywide average price per square foot is $13, some land parcels are obtaining as much as $60-per-square-foot.