

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

BASE SUMMARY SHEET

Submarine Base New London, CT

INSTALLATION MISSION

- Support fleet readiness by providing quality service and facilities to our Submarine community and their families.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close Naval Submarine Base New London, CT. Relocate its assigned submarines, Auxiliary Repair Dock 4 (ARDM-4), and Nuclear Research Submarine 1 (NR-1) along with their dedicated personnel, equipment and support to Submarine Base Kings Bay, GA, and Naval Station Norfolk, VA. Relocate the intermediate submarine repair function to Shore Intermediate Repair Activity Norfolk, at Naval Shipyard Norfolk, VA, and Trident Refit Facility Kings Bay, GA. Relocate the Naval Submarine School and Center for Submarine Learning to Submarine Base Kings Bay, GA. Consolidate the Naval Security Group Activity Groton, CT with Naval Security Group Activity Norfolk, VA at Naval Station Norfolk, VA. Consolidate Naval Submarine Medical Research Laboratory Groton, CT, with Naval Medical Research Center at Walter Reed Army Medical Center Forest Glenn Annex, MD. Relocate Naval Undersea Medical Institute Groton, CT to Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL, and Fort Sam Houston, TX. Consolidate Navy Region Northeast, New London, CT, with Navy Region, Mid-Atlantic, Norfolk, VA.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- The existing berthing capacity at surface/subsurface installations exceeds the capacity required to support the Force Structure Plan. The closure of Submarine Base New London materially contributes to the maximum reduction of excess capacity while increasing the average military value of the remaining bases in this functional area. Sufficient capacity and fleet dispersal is maintained with the East Coast submarine fleet homeports of Naval Station Norfolk and Submarine Base Kings Bay, without affecting operational capability. The intermediate submarine repair function is relocated to Shore Intermediate Maintenance Activity Norfolk at Norfolk Naval Shipyard, and the Trident Refit Facility Kings Bay, GA, in support of the relocating submarines. Consolidating the Naval Submarine Medical Research Laboratory with assets at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center Forest Glenn Annex will create a DoD Center of Hyperbaric and Undersea Medicine that will increase synergy by consolidating previously separate animal and human research capabilities at a single location. The consolidation of Navy Region, Northeast with Navy Region, Mid-Atlantic is one element of the Department of the Navy efforts to reduce the number of Installation Management Regions from twelve to eight. Consolidation of the Regions rationalizes regional management structure and

allows for opportunities to collocate regional entities to align management concepts and efficiencies.

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

- One-Time Costs: \$679.6 million
- Net Savings (Cost) during Implementation: \$345.42 million
- Annual Recurring Savings: \$192.78 million
- Return on Investment Year: Calendar Year (Three)
- Net Present Value over 20 Years: \$1.58 billion

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RECOMMENDATION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS)

	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>
Baseline	7096	952
Reductions	(7096)	(952)
Realignments		
Total	(7096)	(952)

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

Naval Station Norfolk, VA is in Maintenance for Ozone (1-Hour) and Marginal Non-attainment for Ozone (8-Hour). An Air Conformity Determination may be required. There are potential impacts for dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; threatened and endangered species; and water resources. Naval Shipyard Norfolk, VA, has the same air status as Naval Station Norfolk. There may be similar water resource impacts. Submarine Base Kings Bay, GA, is in Attainment. There are potential impacts for dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; threatened and endangered species; and water resources. Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL, is in Attainment. There are potential impacts to cultural, archeological, tribal resources; waste management; and wetlands. Walter Reed Medical Center-Forrest Glen Annex, MD, is in Severe Non-attainment for Ozone (1-Hour and 8-Hour) and an Air Conformity Determination will be required. There are potential impacts to land use constraints or sensitive resources, and wetlands. Fort Sam Houston, TX, is in Attainment. There are potential impacts to cultural, archeological, tribal resources; threatened and endangered species; and water resources. No impacts are anticipated for the remaining resource areas of noise; or waste management. This recommendation indicates impacts of costs at the installations involved, which reported \$11.3M in costs for waste management and environmental compliance. These costs were included in the payback calculation. Naval Submarine Base New London, CT, the closing installation, reports

\$23.9M in costs for environmental restoration. Because the Department has a legal obligation to perform environmental restoration regardless of whether an installation is closed, realigned, or remains open, this cost is not included in the payback calculation. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

REPRESENTATION

- Governor: The Honorable M. Jodi Rell (R)
- Senators: The Honorable Joseph Lieberman (D)
The Honorable Christopher Dodd (D)
- Representative: The Honorable Robert Simmons (R)

ECONOMIC IMPACT

- Potential Employment Loss: 15,808 jobs (8,457 direct and 7,351 indirect)
- MSA Job Base: 168,620 jobs
- Percentage: 9.4 percent decrease

MILITARY ISSUES

- Close Naval Submarine Base New London, CT
- Submarines, Auxiliary Repair Dock 4, and Nuclear Research Submarine 1 to Submarine Base Kings Bay, GA, and Naval Station Norfolk, VA
- Intermediate submarine repair function to Shore Intermediate Repair Activity at Naval Shipyard Norfolk, VA and Trident Refit Facility Kings Bay, GA
- Naval Submarine School and Center for Submarine Learning to Submarine Base Kings Bay, GA
- Naval Security Group Activity Groton, CT consolidate with Naval Security Group Activity Norfolk, VA
- Consolidate Navy Region Northeast, New London, CT with Navy Region, Mid-Atlantic, Norfolk, VA
- Naval Undersea Medical Institute, Groton, CT to Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL and Fort Sam Houston, TX
- Consolidate Naval Submarine Medical Research Laboratory Groton, CT, with Naval Medical Research Center at Walter Reed Army Medical Center Forest Glenn, MD

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

- Closure of Submarine Base New London will create an economic concern for the surrounding communities.
- The environmental impact of the Submarine Base closing



ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

- Strategic Military Value

Hal Tickle/Navy/Marine Corp/05/31/2005



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BASE VISIT REPORT

Naval Submarine Base New London

31 May 2005

LEAD COMMISSIONER: Chairman Anthony Principi

COMMISSIONERS: The Honorable James Bilbray, The Honorable Philip Coyle and General Lloyd Newton

COMMISSION STAFF: Jim Hanna, Navy/Marine Corps Team Leader, Hal Tickle, Senior Navy/Marine Corps Lead Analyst and Mike Kessler, Associate Navy/Marine Corps Analyst.

LIST OF ATTENDEES:

RDML Kenny – Commander, Navy Region Northeast, Commander Subgroup TWO and TEN
RDML Watters – Deputy Commander, Navy Region Northeast
Captain Sullivan – Commanding Officer, Naval Submarine Base New London
Captain Hanson – Chief of Staff, Submarine Group TWO
Captain Lotring – Commanding Officer, Submarine Learning Center
Captain Ransom – Commanding Officer, Regional Support Group

CNRNE MISSION:

- To enable and enhance Navy combat power by providing the most effective and efficient and cost-wise shore services and support.
- Commands under CNRNE: Submarine Base New London, Portsmouth Naval Shipyard Kittery, NAS Brunswick, Naval Station Newport, NCTS Cutler, Prospect Harbor, NWS Earle, NAES Lakehurst and NSU Saratoga.

NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE NEW LONDON MISSION:

- Support fleet readiness by providing quality service and facilities to our Submarine community and their families.
- Major tenants are: SUBASE, COMSUBGRU TWO, Repair Group, Naval Submarine School, NACC, NUMI, NSMRL, NSGA Groton and Navy Region Northeast

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION:

- Close Naval Submarine Base New London, CT. Relocate its assigned submarines, Auxiliary Repair Dock 4 (ARDM-4), and Nuclear Research Submarine 1 NR-1) along with their dedicated personnel, equipment and support to Submarine Base Kings Bay, GA, and Naval Station Norfolk, VA. Relocate the intermediate submarine repair function to Shore Intermediate Repair Activity Norfolk, at Naval Shipyard Norfolk,

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VA, and Trident Refit Facility Kings Bay, GA. Relocate the Naval Submarine School and Center for Submarine Learning to Submarine Base Kings Bay, GA. Consolidate the Naval Security Group Activity Groton, CT with Naval Security Group Activity Norfolk, VA at Naval Station Norfolk, VA. Consolidate Naval Submarine Medical Research Laboratory Groton, CT, with Naval Medical Research Center at Walter Reed Army Medical Center Forest Glenn Annex, MD. Relocate Naval Undersea Medical Institute Groton, CT to Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL, and Fort Sam Houston, TX. Consolidate Navy Region Northeast, New London, CT, with Navy Region, Mid-Atlantic, Norfolk, VA.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION:

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MAIN FACILITIES REVIEWED:

- Navy Region Northeast
- Naval Submarine Base New London
- Naval Submarine School
- Regional Support Group

KEY ISSUES IDENTIFIED

- Capabilities associated with collocation of submarines/crews with the submarine school and Electric Boat
- Capacity of Naval Stations Norfolk and Kings Bay and their communities to accommodate equipment/personnel/support

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- Commissioner Bilbray: concern about strategic vulnerability of Norfolk/Kings Bay if all eggs in one basket and about the cost of new facilities at Norfolk/Kings Bay plus cost to relocate from New London.
- Commissioner Newton: concern about the total loss of military in the Northeast region of the Nation.

INSTALLATION CONCERNS RAISED

- Degradation of training, mission effectiveness and Sailor quality of life during transition to Kings Bay

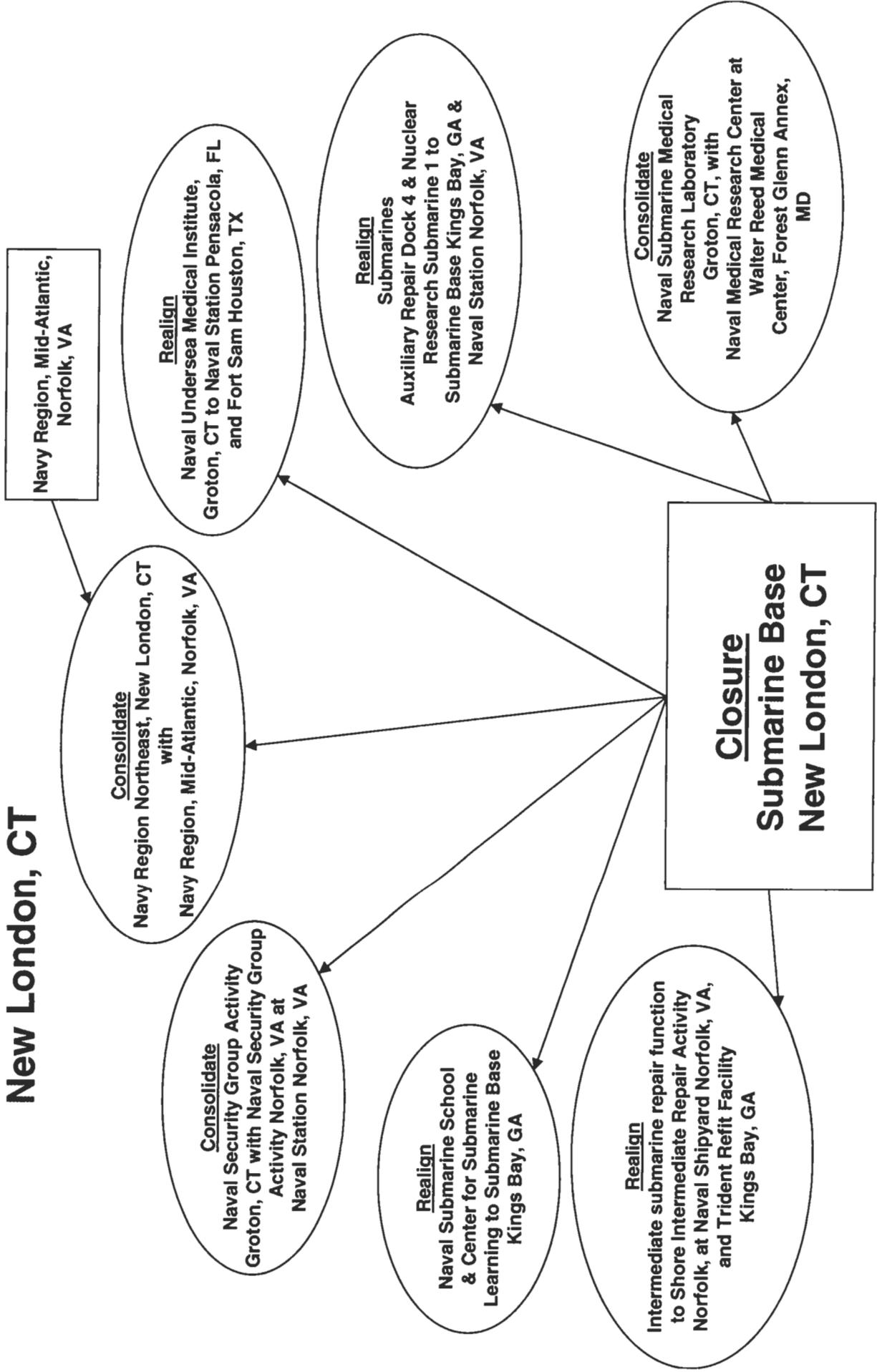
COMMUNITY CONCERNS RAISED:

- Military value of Submarine Base New London underestimated
- Closure costs underestimated
- Environmental status
- Economic impact underestimated
- Transportation infrastructure shortages at receiving sites
- Workforce competitiveness
- Homeland Security concerns
- Loss of synergy between base and Electric Boat

REQUESTS FOR STAFF AS A RESULT OF VISIT:

- A staff visit was conducted prior to Commissioners' visit with appropriate contact information exchanged. There were no requests from the base for additional visits, however Congressman Simmons has invited BRAC presence during a HASC field hearing 13 June.

Recommendation for Closure Submarine Base New London, CT



Recommendation for Closure Submarine Base New London, CT

Recommendation: Close Naval Submarine Base New London, CT. Relocate its assigned submarines, Auxiliary Repair Dock 4 (ARDM-4), and Nuclear Research Submarine 1 (NR-1) along with their dedicated personnel, equipment and support to Submarine Base Kings Bay, GA, and Naval Station Norfolk, VA. Relocate the intermediate submarine repair function to Shore Intermediate Repair Activity Norfolk, at Naval Shipyard Norfolk, VA, and Trident Refit Facility Kings Bay, GA. Relocate the Naval Submarine School and Center for Submarine Learning to Submarine Base Kings Bay, GA. Consolidate the Naval Security Group Activity Groton, CT with Naval Security Group Activity Norfolk, VA at Naval Station Norfolk, VA. Consolidate Naval Submarine Medical Research Laboratory Groton, CT, with Naval Medical Research Center at Walter Reed Army Medical Center Forest Glenn Annex, MD. Relocate Naval Undersea Medical Institute Groton, CT to Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL, and Fort Sam Houston, TX. Consolidate Navy Region Northeast, New London, CT, with Navy Region, Mid-Atlantic, Norfolk, VA.

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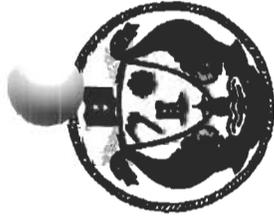
Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$679.6M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of \$345.4M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$192.8M with a payback expected in three years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$1,576.4M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 15,808 jobs (8,457

direct jobs and 7,351 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Norwich-New London, CT Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 9.4 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes indicates no issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the communities to support missions, forces, and personnel. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

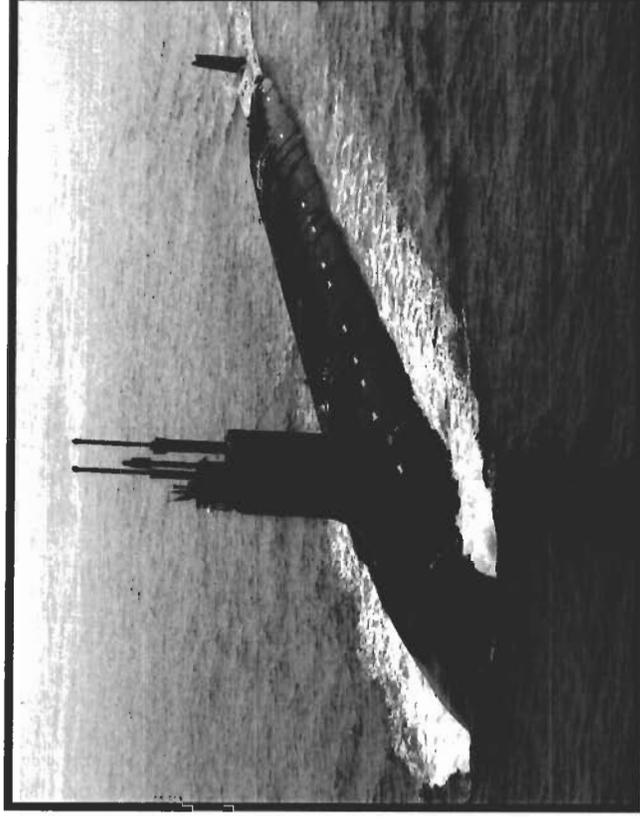
Environmental Impact: Naval Station Norfolk, VA is in Maintenance for Ozone (1-Hour) and Marginal Non-attainment for Ozone (8-Hour). An Air Conformity Determination may be required. There are potential impacts for dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; threatened and endangered species; and water resources. Naval Shipyard Norfolk, VA, has the same air status as Naval Station Norfolk. There may be similar water resource impacts. Submarine Base Kings Bay, GA, is in Attainment. There are potential impacts for dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; threatened and endangered species; and water resources. Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL, is in Attainment. There are potential impacts to cultural, archeological, tribal resources; waste management; and wetlands. Walter Reed Medical Center-Forrest Glen Annex, MD, is in Severe Non-attainment for Ozone (1-Hour and 8-Hour) and an Air Conformity Determination will be required. There are potential impacts to land use constraints or sensitive resources, and wetlands. Fort Sam Houston, TX, is in Attainment. There are potential impacts to cultural, archeological, tribal resources; threatened and endangered species; and water resources. No impacts are anticipated for the remaining resource areas of noise; or waste management. This recommendation indicates impacts of costs at the installations involved, which reported \$11.3M in costs for waste management and environmental compliance. These costs were included in the payback calculation. Naval Submarine Base New London, CT, the closing installation, reports \$23.9M in costs for environmental restoration. Because the Department has a legal obligation to perform environmental restoration regardless of whether an installation is closed, realigned, or remains open, this cost is not included in the payback calculation. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.



Virginia Class Submarines

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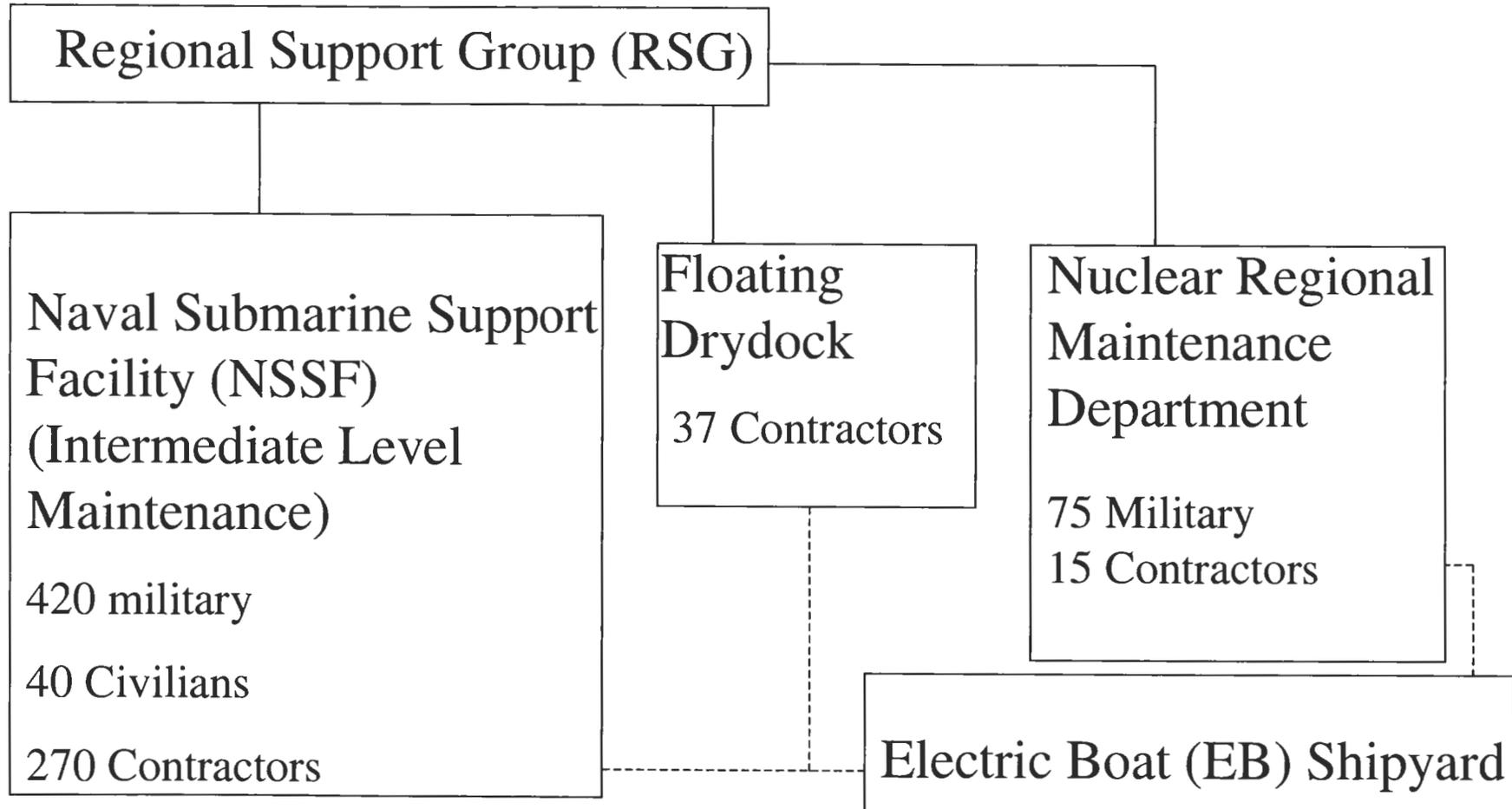
- **1 Commissioned**
- **3 New Construction w/crews**
- **Length 377 feet**
- **Beam 34 feet**
- **Displacement 7,800 tons**
- **Manning 113 people**
- **4 Torpedo Tubes**
- **12 VLS Missile Tubes**





Submarine Base New London Waterfront Maintenance

Draft Deliberate Document For Discussion Purposes Only Do Not Release Under FOIA





BRAC Recommendations

Draft Deliberate Document For Discussion Purposes Only Do Not Release Under FOIA

New London Naval Submarine Base has been recommended for closure, for COMSUBGRU TWO specifically:

- **Relocating all SSNs from SUBASE New London, CT, to SUBASE Kings Bay, GA and Naval Station Norfolk, VA**
- **COMSUBGRU TWO will relocate from SUBASE New London, CT to Naval Station Norfolk, VA**
- **Integrating the SSN intermediate repair function of NSSF New London, CT with Trident Repair Facility Kings Bay, GA, with Shore Intermediate Maintenance Facility Norfolk, VA and Naval Shipyard Norfolk, VA.**



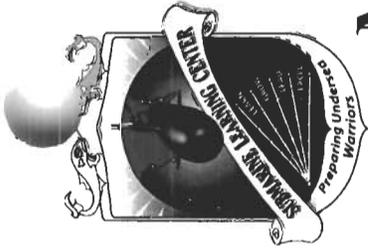
Questions?



Submarine Learning Center and Naval Submarine School

Overview for BRAC Commission

27 May 2005



Submarine Learning Center

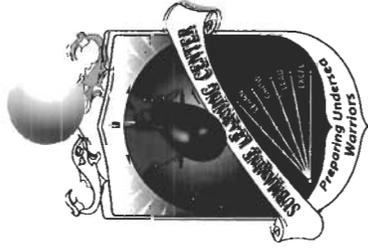
Mission/Functions

- **Mission-** Plan, resource and execute Submarine FORCE shore training at all Submarine homeports
- **Functions-** Responsible for all curriculum, Instructors, training equipment and school operations

Naval Submarine School

Mission/Functions

- **Mission-** Conduct all non-nuclear individual skills training for the Submarine FORCE and fleet training for Groton and Portsmouth Submarines
- **Functions-** Teach all Enlisted and Officer entry, journeyman, and advanced courses. Support all crew deployment cycle training requirements



Submarine Learning Center



- 1 building
- Staff 73
- Echelon IV
- Reporting Commands 6
Submarine Learning Center



NAVAL SUBMARINE SCHOOL

Buildings: 11

Barracks: 2

Trainers: 100

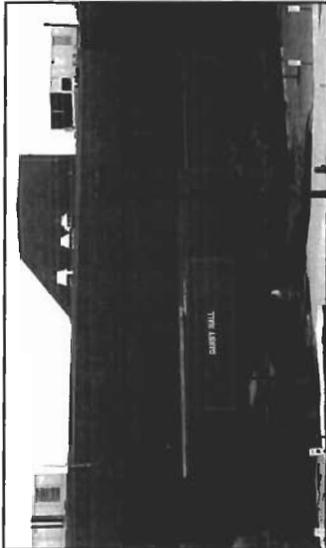
Staff: 570

Students Onboard: 2000

Yearly Thru put: 30,000

Courses: 250

Crews supported: 23



Officer Training



Initial and Advanced Enlisted Pipeline Training



Submarine Crew Training



Submarine Learning Center

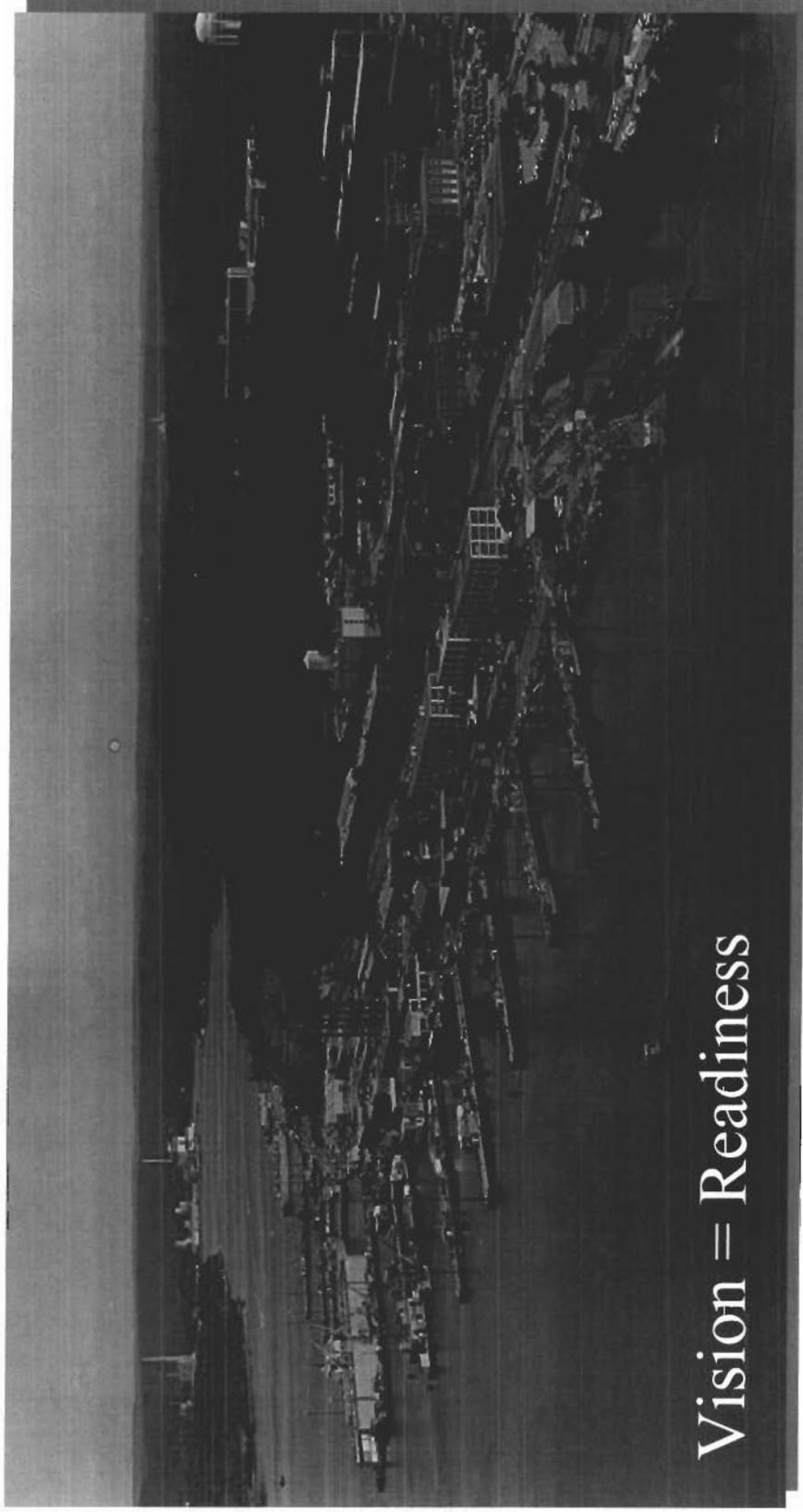


BRAC Recommended Actions

(Submarine Learning Center and Naval Submarine School)

- **Relocate Learning Center to Kings Bay**
- **Relocate Submarine School to Kings Bay**
 - **Additionally:**
 - **Kings Bay: Support one SSN Squadron**
 - **Norfolk: Support two additional SSN Squadrons**

Naval Submarine Base New London



5/27/2005

BRAC Commission Staff Visit

Naval Submarine Base New London
Friday 27 May 2005

Time	Event	Purpose	Presenter
1100	Mr. Tickle arrives		
1115	Welcome & Intros		Bill Foster
	Region Brief		Jennifer LaTorre
	SUBASE Brief		CAPT Sullivan
	Group 2 Brief		CAPT Hanson
	SLC Brief		CAPT Lotring
1215	Windshield tour of SUBASE		
1330	Out Brief with Commission		Bill Foster

Commission Staff visiting:

Harold (Hal) Tickle
Mike Kessler

Notes:

Briefings and out brief will be in Building 439 Briefing Room

Rear Admiral Mark W. Kenny

Commander, Navy Region Northeast
Commander, Submarine Group TWO
Commander, Submarine Group TEN



Rear Admiral Mark W. Kenny, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1977.

His initial sea tours included USS Sea Devil (SSN 664), USS Minneapolis-Saint Paul (SSN 708), and as Executive Officer onboard USS Kentucky (SSBN 727).

His shore assignments included duty at Commander Submarine Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet; Tactics Director at the Naval Submarine Training Center, Pacific; and as Deputy for Readiness and Training on the staff of Commander Submarine Group Ten.

Rear Adm. Kenny served as Commanding Officer of USS Birmingham (SSN 695). During his tour the ship earned the Arleigh Burke Trophy nomination as the most improved submarine in the Pacific Fleet and earned the squadron Battle Efficiency "E". Birmingham conducted a deployment to the western Pacific as a member of the Nimitz Battle Group, earning two Meritorious Unit Commendations and the Seventh Fleet Award for Anti-Surface Warfare Excellence.

While in command of Birmingham, Rear Adm. Kenny was presented the COMSUBPAC Naval Submarine League Warfighting Award, was the Pacific Fleet nominee for the Rear Admiral Jack Darby Award for Inspirational Leadership and was selected for the Vice Admiral James Bond Stockdale Leadership Award.

Rear Adm. Kenny then served on the staff of Commander Submarine Force, U. S. Pacific Fleet as the Prospective Commanding Officer Instructor and returned to sea as Commander of Submarine Squadron Seven in Pearl Harbor. During his tour, the squadron staff worked up and deployed to the Arabian Gulf in support of the Constellation Battle Group. He then served on the Navy staff as the Branch Head (N771) for Submarine Acquisition, Maintenance, and SSBN/SSGN programs.

Rear Adm. Kenny served as the Executive Assistant and as a Division Chief on the staff of the Director of Force Structure, Resources and Assessment for the Joint Chiefs (J-8). Upon his selection to Flag rank, Rear Adm. Kenny was assigned as the Deputy Director for Submarine Warfare (N77B) on the Navy Staff.

Rear Adm. Kenny completed the National Security and Strategic Studies Program from the Naval War College and has a Masters of Arts in International Relations from Salve Regina University. His awards include the Legion of Merit (four awards), Meritorious Service Medal, Navy Commendation Medal (six awards), Navy Achievement Medal, and various unit and campaign awards.

Rear Admiral Robin M. Watters

Deputy Commander, Seventh Fleet

Deputy Commander Navy Region Northeast



Rear Admiral Watters was commissioned in 1977 through the University of Nebraska Naval ROTC program where he graduated with honors. His initial assignment was to *USS Inchon* (LPH-12) serving as OI Division Officer and Repair Officer. In 1981, he was ordered to Surface Warfare Officer's School Command in Newport as a warfare instructor for the Division Officer Course. After receiving his Department Head School class "Top Gunner" award, Rear Adm. Watters returned to sea duty in 1984 as Combat Systems Officer for the new construction *USS Hawes* (FFG-53). In 1986, he resigned his commission and affiliated with the Navy Reserves.

As a reservist, he has commanded seven units including SELRES Coordinator *USS Exploit* (MSO-440), SELRES Coordinator *USS Clark* (FFG-11), Mine Division One Two One, NR Fleet Training Group Mayport Det 101, NR COMUSKOREA Det 102, NR COMNAVSURFGRU MED Det 105, and NR COMSEVENTHFLT Det 111. Non-command assignments include Deputy For Mission Effectiveness, REDCOM Mid-Atlantic; SELRES Administrator, *USS Valdez* (FF-1096); and Naval Operations Watch Officer, NR COMUSKOREA Det 102.

While serving aboard *Exploit*, Rear Adm. Watters was recalled to active duty in December 1990 for six months to serve as Executive Officer for *Exploit* crew's deployment (aboard *USS Adroit* (MSO-509)) to the Arabian Gulf in support of *Operation Desert Storm*. During this deployment, Rear Adm. Watters was lead tactician for extraction of the severely damaged *USS Princeton* (CG-59) from mined waters and lead-through of *USS Missouri* (BB-63) and her two escorts into the newly cleared fire support area for the start of the Coalition ground campaign.

Rear Adm. Watters was again recalled to active duty in February 2003 for eleven months to the staff of Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Central Command/Commander, U.S. Fifth Fleet in support of *Operation Iraqi Freedom* (OIF) as a current and future operations planner. Following cessation of major hostilities, Rear Adm. Watters served in Kuwait as COMUSNAVCENT Liaison Officer to the Kuwaiti Navy and in Iraq as COMUSNAVCENT Liaison Officer to both CTJF-7 and the Coalition Provisional Authority.

Rear Adm. Watters' awards include the Legion of Merit (with gold star), Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Meritorious Service Medal, Navy Commendation Medal (with gold star), Combat Action Ribbon, and various campaign and service medals. He has also completed the active duty Command-At-Sea Qualification.

Rear Adm. Watters holds a BS from the University of Nebraska in business and an MBA from Bryant College. He is currently a Vice President for the high technology firm of Sonalysts, Inc.

Captain Clare W. "Bill" Hanson, II
Chief of Staff
Submarine Group TWO



Captain Hanson is a native of Warren, Pennsylvania. He is married to the former Susan Wingert, also from Warren. They have three children, Adam (a Freshman at Penn State), Sally (recently accepted to Penn State) and George (a future Penn Stater). He graduated from Pennsylvania State University, receiving a Bachelor of Science degree in Nuclear Engineering and a NROTC commission as an Ensign.

In 1979, Captain Hanson served as Assistant Weapons Officer for four patrols onboard USS NATHAN HALE (SSBN 623), homeported at Charleston, South Carolina, and deploying from Holy Loch, Scotland.

In 1981, he served as the Assistant Officer in Charge of DSV TURTLE (DSV 3). He completed one patrol onboard USS DANIEL WEBSTER (SSBN 626). In 1983, Captain Hanson reported as Strategic Weapons Officer and completed six patrols onboard USS MICHIGAN (SSBN 727).

In 1987, Captain Hanson was accepted in the Navy Nuclear Propulsion Program.

After completing nuclear power training, he reported onboard USS HENRY M. JACKSON (SSBN 730), where he completed two patrols. In 1990, he reported as Executive Officer onboard USS MINNEAPOLIS-SAINT PAUL (SSN 708). During this tour, he completed a Mediterranean Deployment during Operations DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM and a Depot Modernization Period at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard.

Captain Hanson attended Naval War College at Newport, Rhode Island, graduating in 1993 with a Masters of Arts Degree in National Security and Strategic Studies. Following Joint Service Officer training at the Joint Forces Staff College, he was the Executive Assistant for Strategic Targeting Policy at the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Washington, D. C.

In 1996, Captain Hanson reported as Commanding Officer onboard USS MICHIGAN (BLUE) (SSBN 727), where he completed five patrols. During his command tour, his crew was awarded the 1997 CINCPACFLT Golden Anchor Award, the 1998 COMSUBRON SEVENTEEN Battle Efficiency "E" Award and the 1998 USSTRATCOM Omaha Trophy.



In 1999, Captain Hanson reported as the NATO Chief of Staff for Submarines East Atlantic/Submarines Allied Forces North and as the COMSUBLANT Representative at Northwood United Kingdom.

Captain Hanson served as the Commanding Officer, Naval Submarine School from September 2001 through July 2003. He relieved as the Submarine Group TWO Chief of Staff in August 2003.

Captain Hanson's personal awards include the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Legion of Merit Medal (three awards), the Navy Commendation Medal (four awards) and the Navy Achievement Medal (two awards).



CAPTAIN SEAN P. SULLIVAN

Commanding Officer, Naval Submarine Base New London



Captain Sullivan, a native of Bridgeport, Connecticut, graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1980 with a Bachelor of Science in Marine Engineering. In June 2002, he was awarded a Master of Arts in National Security Studies from the Naval War College, where he was named a Mahan Scholar.

Captain Sullivan's sea tours began as a junior officer aboard USS PLUNGER (SSN 595) where he served in a variety of division officer billets and as Weapons Officer from March 1982 to June 1985. He served as Engineer Officer of USS CHICAGO (SSN 721) from April 1988 to June 1991 and as Executive Officer of USS MARYLAND (SSBN 738) from May 1993 through October 1994. In January 1997, he relieved as Commanding Officer of USS JEFFERSON CITY (SSN 759), a position he held until July 1999. Captain Sullivan has deployed four times to the Western Pacific, two times to the Persian Gulf (including Operation Desert Storm), and made three strategic deterrent patrols. Submarine crews that he has proudly been a member of have earned four Battle Efficiency "E" awards and numerous squadron awards.

Captain Sullivan's shore assignments include tours as Company Officer at the U.S. Naval Academy, Squadron Engineer for Commander, Submarine Squadron Eleven, Liaison Officer to the U.S. House of Representatives for the Navy's Office of Legislative Affairs, Deputy Commander of Submarine Development Squadron Twelve, and, most recently, TYCOM Representative at the Electric Boat shipyard. At EB, Captain Sullivan was responsible for training and oversight of the crews of submarines at the shipyard, including the Navy's newest attack submarine, PCU VIRGINIA (SSN 774).

Captain Sullivan is entitled to wear the Legion of Merit, Meritorious Service Medal (three awards), Navy Commendation Medal (four awards), and several unit and service awards.

Captain Arnold O. Lotring

Commanding Officer, Submarine Learning Center

Captain Arnold Lotring attended the College of the Holy Cross.

Following nuclear power training, Captain Lotring reported to USS GEORGE C. MARSHALL (SSBN-654) where he served as Communications Officer and Main Propulsion Assistant. He then transferred to USS PROVIDENCE (SSN-719) and served as Reactor Controls Assistant and Sonar Officer. Following this assignment, he reported to Commander, Submarine Development Squadron TWELVE, where he worked on tactical systems development projects.

After graduation from Submarine Officer Advance Course, he was assigned as Navigator/Operations Officer for USS PITTSBURGH (SSN-720), during which he completed two North Atlantic and one Mediterranean deployments. Captain Lotring was then assigned as the Executive Officer of USS ANNAPOLIS (SSN-760).

His next assignment was as policy briefer on the staff of United States Strategic Command, Omaha, Nebraska.

Captain Lotring was next selected as Commanding Officer, USS MINNEAPOLIS-ST PAUL (SSN-708) in Norfolk, Virginia. During this tour, he completed two North Atlantic deployments. Under his leadership, USS MINNEAPOLIS-ST PAUL (SSN-708), earned the Commander, Submarine Squadron Six Battle Efficiency "E".

Upon completion of this assignment, he reported to Commander, Submarine Force Atlantic as the Submarine Prospective Commanding Officer Instructor.

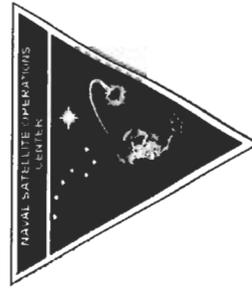
In Captain Lotring served as Commanding Officer, Naval Submarine School from October 1999 until his relief in September 2001 following which he was a member of the Chief of Naval Operations Strategic Studies Group before being named Commanding Officer, Submarine Learning Center upon its establishment in November 2002.

Captain Lotring's personal awards include the Legion of Merit (two awards), Defense Meritorious Service Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal (two awards), the Navy Commendation Medal (five awards) and the Navy Achievement Medal (three awards).



COMMANDER, NAVY REGION NORTHEAST

Base Realignment and Closure Commission Visit 31 May 2005





Commander Navy Region Northeast



MISSION

Support the war fighter by providing facilities and services that meet capability requirements in the most effective manner possible.

VISION

High performance installations, enabling high performance war fighters to deliver combat power.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- We exist to serve the war fighter, operational units and support organizations.
- People are our most significant asset
- We value and reward teamwork, as it is essential to our success.
- Open honest communication, up, down and across the enterprise.
- Foster a climate of innovation and diversity aimed at doing the right things, not simply doing things right.
- We are good stewards of the resources and environment entrusted to us.
- Aggressively pursue joint / interagency opportunities.
- We consider the long-range impact of short-term decisions.

Navy Shore Installations CONUS Navy Regions March 2005



CNR Northwest (4)

- Naval Base Kitsap
(SUBASE Bangor, NUWC Keyport, NAVSTA Bremerton, NSY Puget Sound)
- NAS Whidbey Island
- NAVSTA Everett
- NAVMAG Indian Island

CNR Northeast (9)

- Naval Telecommunications Station, Cutler, Maine
- Naval Satellite Operations Center, Prospect Harbor, Maine
- Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine
- Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery, Maine
- Naval Support Unit, Saratoga Springs, New York
- Naval Station, Newport, Rhode Island
- Naval Submarine Base, New London, Groton, CT
- Naval Weapons Station Earle, Colts Neck, New Jersey
- Naval Air Engineering Station, Lakehurst, New Jersey

CNR Midwest (2)

- NAVSTA Great Lakes
- NSA Crane (NSWC Crane)

CNR Southwest (11)

- SUBASE San Diego
- NAVSTA San Diego
- NAVBASE Ventura Co.
- NAF El Centro
- NAS Lemoore
- NAS Fallon
- NAVWPNSTA Seal Beach
- NAS North Island
- NAWS China Lake
- NSA Monterey
- NSA Corona

CNR Naval District

Wash (2)

- NSA Washington
(NSF Thurmont, NSWC Indian Head, NAVSTA Annapolis USNA)
- NSWC Carderock
- NSWC Dahlgren,
Naval Research Laboratory)
- NAS Patuxent River
(NAF Washington)

CNR Mid-Atlantic (9)

- NSA Norfolk
(NAVADMINCMD Norfolk)
- NSA Norfolk Naval Shipyard
(NSY Norfolk)
- NAVSTA Norfolk
- NAS Oceana
- WPNSUPPFAC Yorktown
- NAB Little Creek (NSCS
Wallops Island (FY07))
- NSA Mechanicsburg (FY03) (NSWC
Philadelphia)
- NAS/JRB Willow Grove
- NSGA Sugar Grove

CNR South (6)

- NAVSTA Ingleside
- NAS Corpus Christi
- NAS Kingsville
- NAS/JRB Fort Worth
- NAS/JRB New Orleans
- NSA New Orleans

CNR Gulf Coast (2)

- NAS Pensacola
- NAS Whiting Field

CNR Southeast (16)

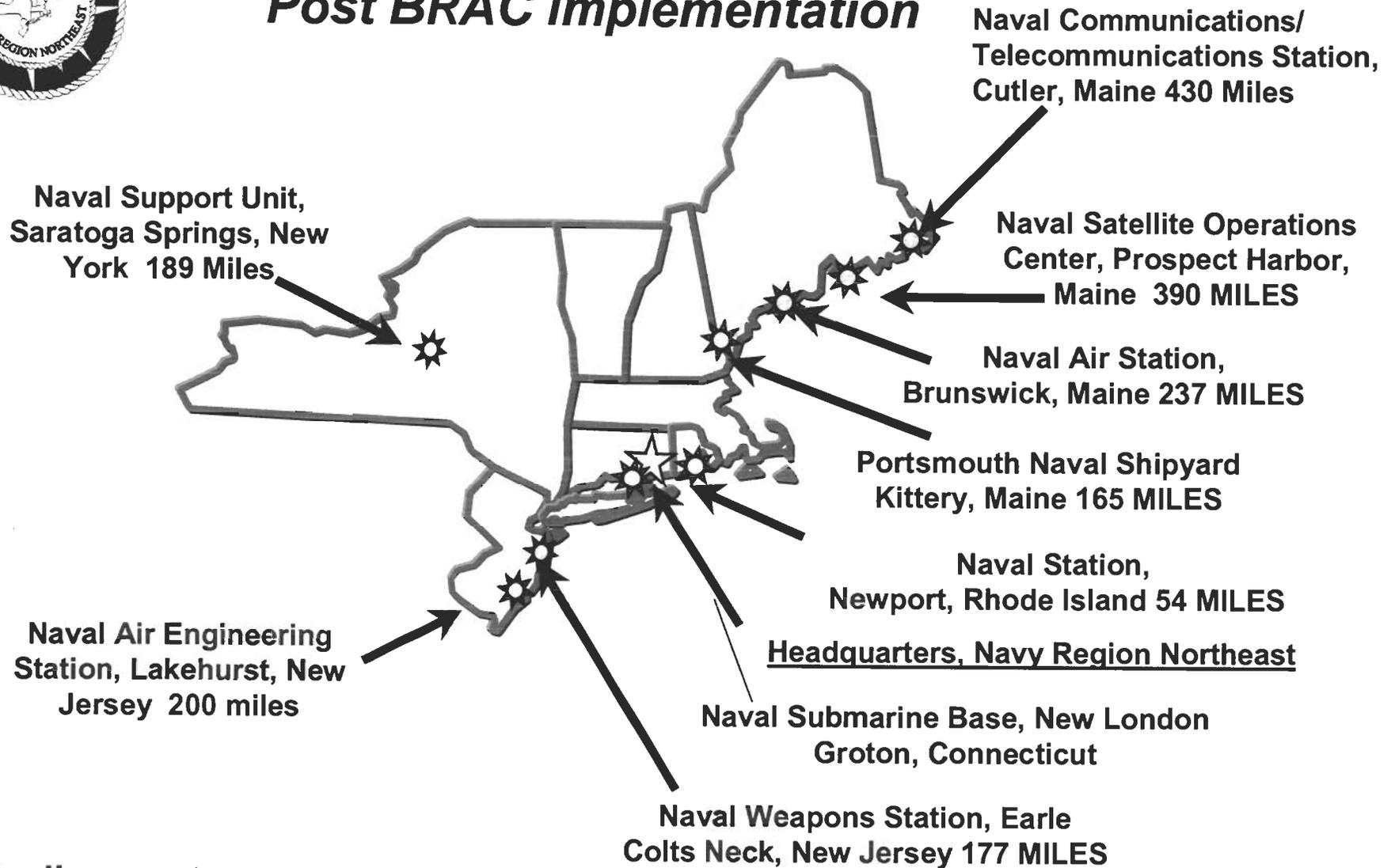
- NAS Jacksonville
- NAVSTA Mayport
- SUBASE Kings Bay
- NAVWPNSTA Charleston
- NAS Key West
- CBC Gulfport
- NAVSTA Guantanamo Bay
- NSA Panama City
- NSA Athens
- NAS Atlanta
- NAS Meridian
- NSA Orlando
- NSA Mid South, Millington
- NAVSTA Pascagoula
- NSA Puerto Rico
- NUWC Det. Autec Andros

• 9 → 6 Regions



Commander Navy Region Northeast

Post BRAC Implementation



•Realignment

•Closure



NORTHEAST REGION BRAC RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

Cumulative Impact

	<u>Gains</u>	<u>Losses</u>
Naval Air Station, Brunswick	None	2420
Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery	None	4510
Naval Station, Newport	956	423
Naval Submarine Base, New London	None	8460
Naval Weapons Station Earle, Colts Neck	2	63
Naval Air Engineering Station,	None	186

Draft BRAC 05 Recommendations:

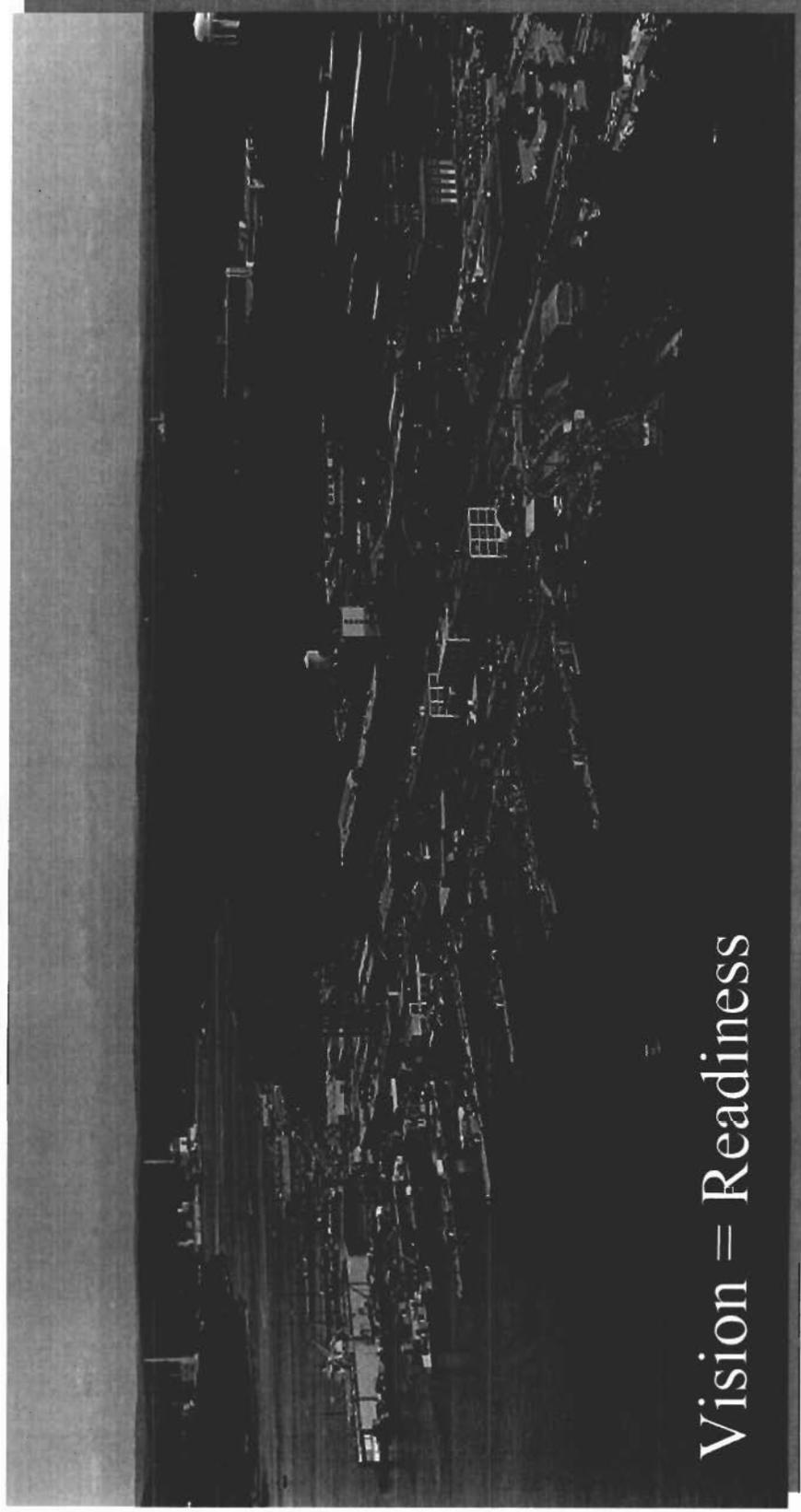
- Combine Northeast and Mid-Atlantic Regions
- Close 2 Installations
- Realign 4 Installations



WAY AHEAD

- Align NE Region to MA “as is” pending review of timelines to support base realignments and closures.
- Ensure consolidation supports the warfighter without degradation of base support services.
- Provide incentives to retain key personnel.
- Provide local BRAC support to installations to ensure timely implementation of BRAC Decisions.

Naval Submarine Base New London



Submarine Base New London

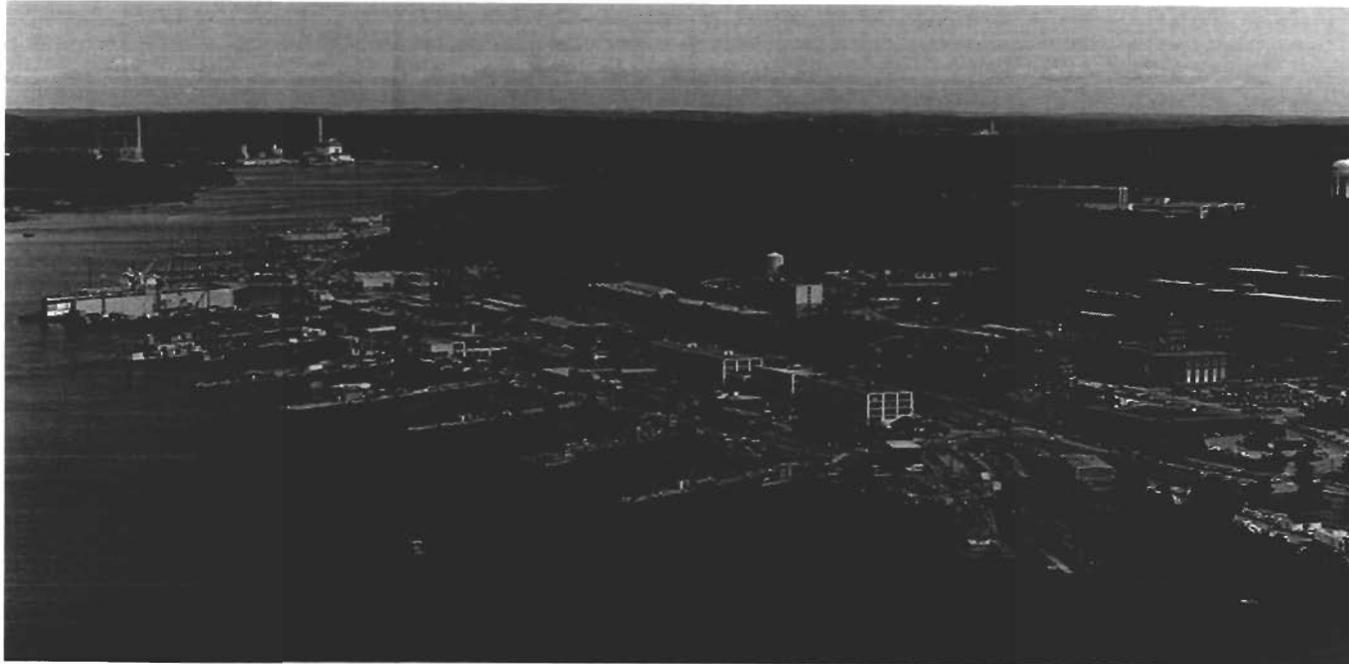
Home of Team New London

- **Land and facilities**

- 687 acres on Base
- 530 acres of Navy Housing
- 36 acres at Fife Park
- 160? buildings
- Approximately 2,000 Family Housing Units
 - Plus Navy Lodge (75)
- 12 barracks with 1652 units
 - Plus Groton Chalet (150)

- **Personnel**

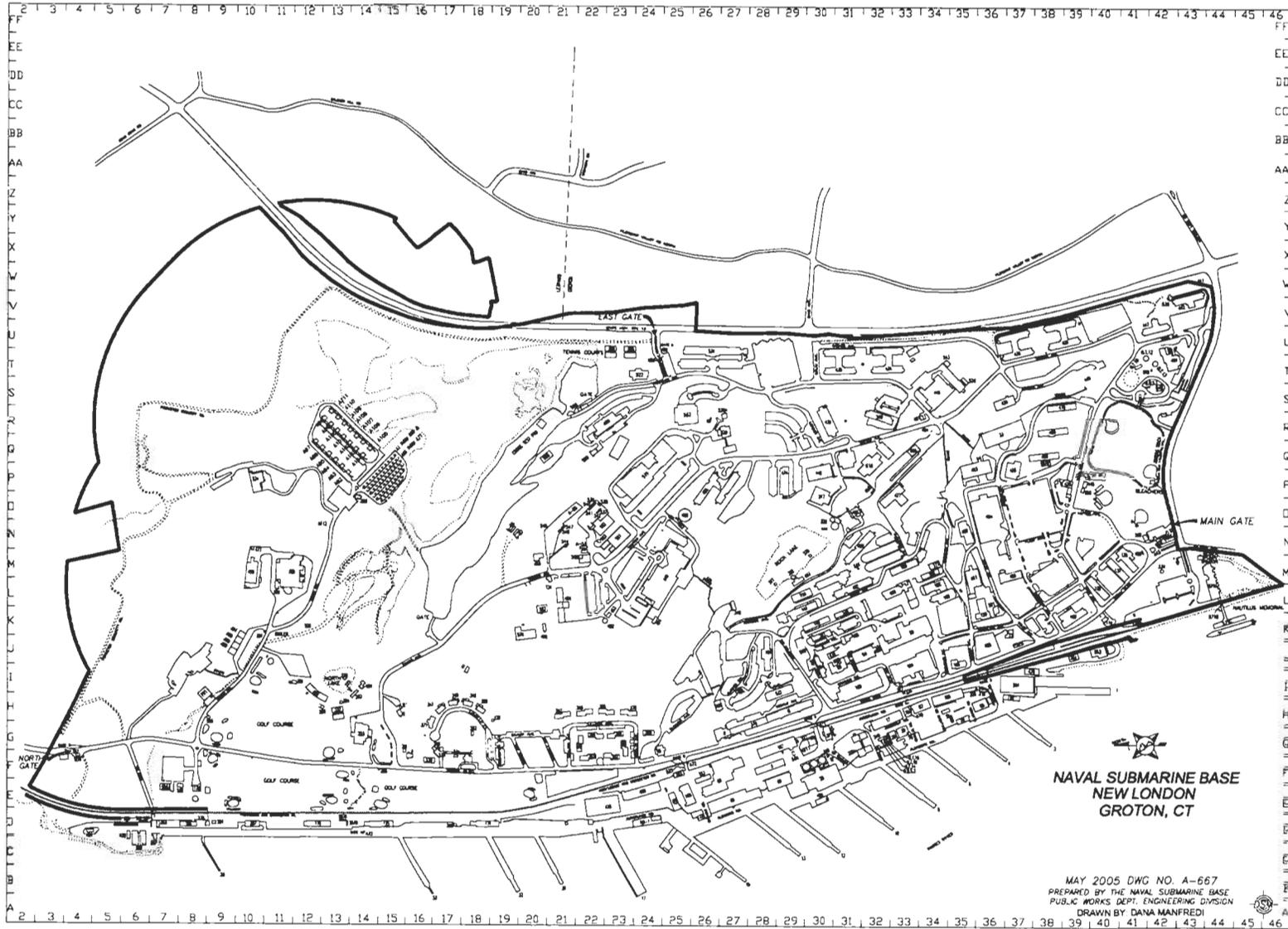
- 7,541 military personnel
 - Over 650 drilling Reservists
- Approx. 12,000 family members
- Approx. 12,000 retirees
- 1,400 civilian employees



Major SUBASE Commands

Command	Military Personnel	Civilian
SUBASE	887	
CSG2 (18 Submarines, 3 Squadrons, Naval Submarine Support Center)	3,471	
Regional Support Group and Naval Submarine Support Facility	548	
Submarine Learning Center and Naval Submarine School	2,239	
Navy Health Care New England	256	
Naval Undersea Medical Institute	23	
Naval Submarine Research Lab	13	
Naval Security Group Activity, Groton	66	
Navy Region Northeast	38	
Total	7,541	

Property boundaries of SUBBASE

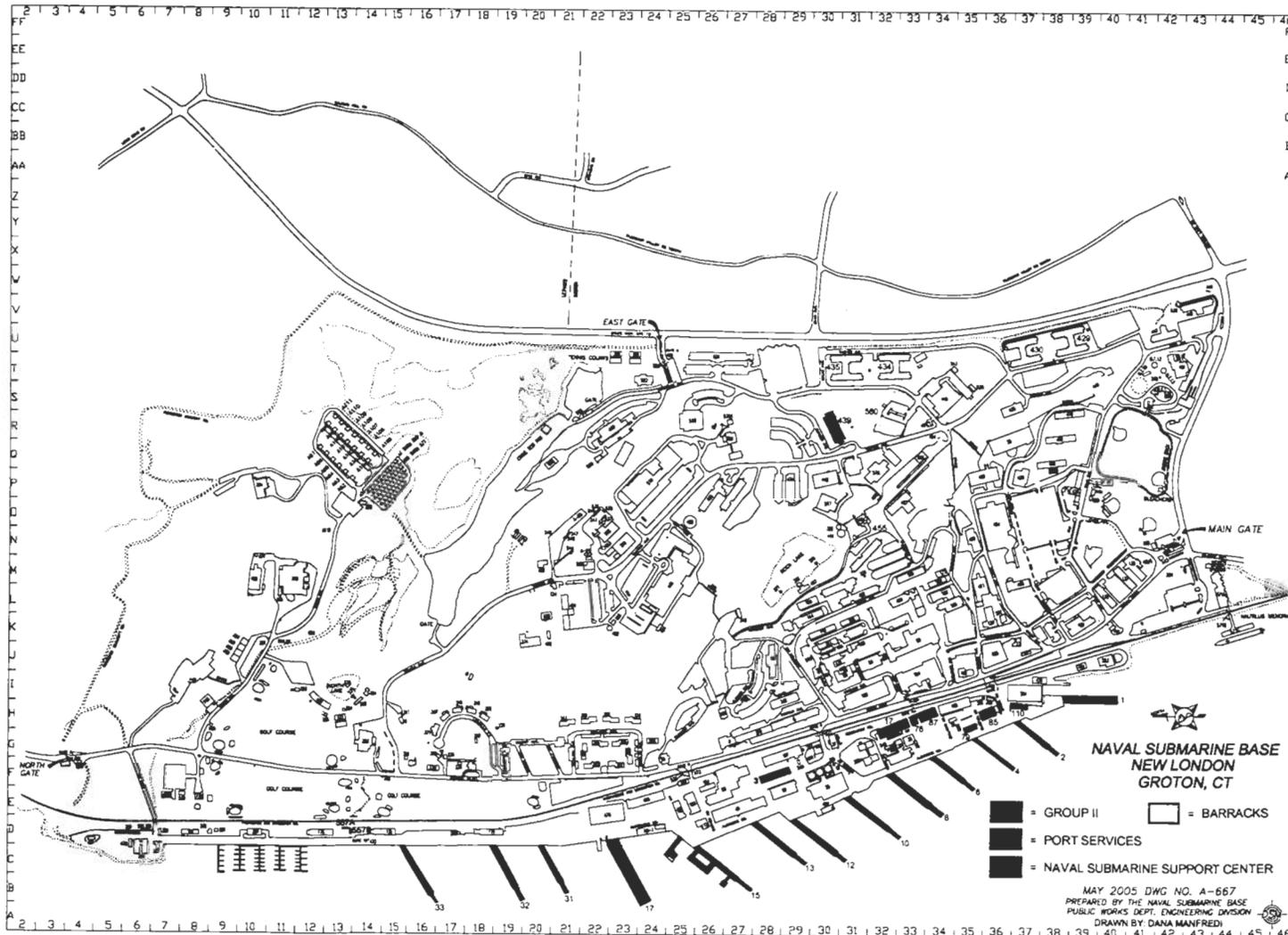


5/27/2005

2005 Base Realignment and Closure
Recommendations for
Naval Submarine Base New London, CT

Commander Submarine Group TWO

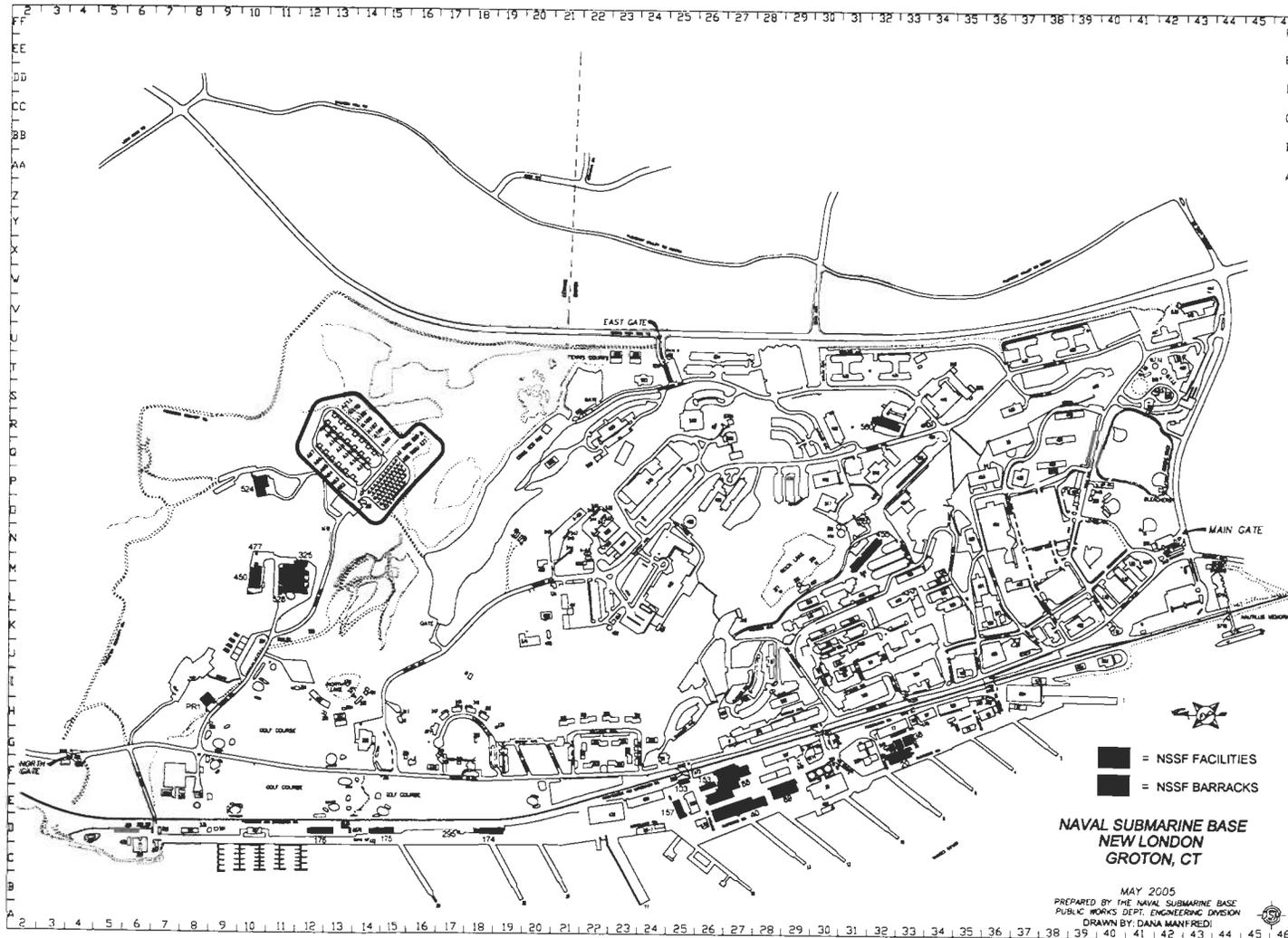
- COMSUBGRU TWO will relocate from SUBASE New London, CT to Naval Station Norfolk, VA.
- All fast attack submarines will relocate from SUBASE New London, CT to SUBASE Kings Bay, GA and Naval Station Norfolk, VA. This move will include required personnel, equipment and support functions.



5/27/2005

Naval Submarine Support Facility New London, CT

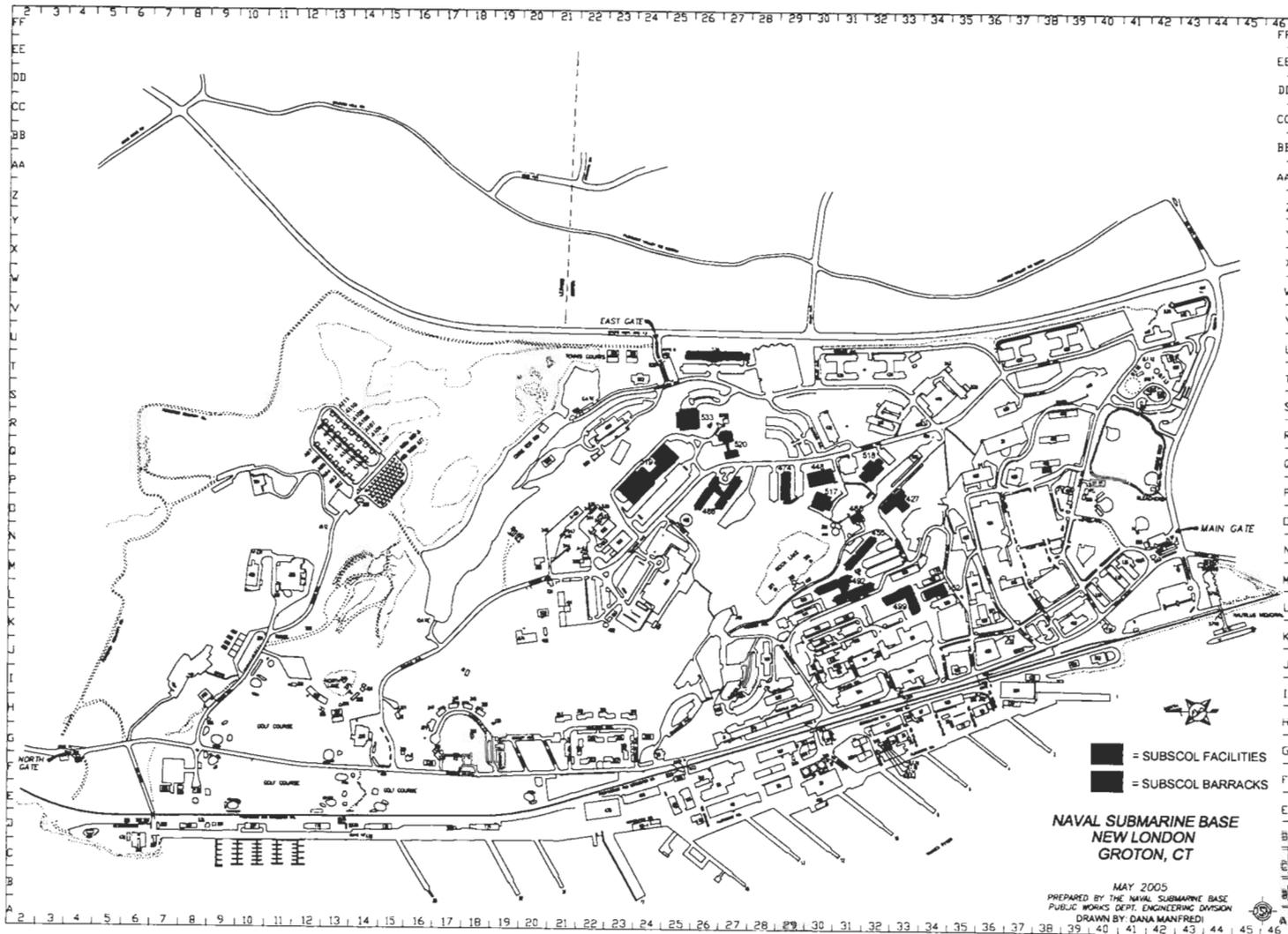
The SSN intermediate repair function of Naval Submarine Support Facility New London, CT will be integrated with the Trident Refit Facility (TRF) Kings Bay, GA, with SIMA Norfolk, VA and NSY Norfolk



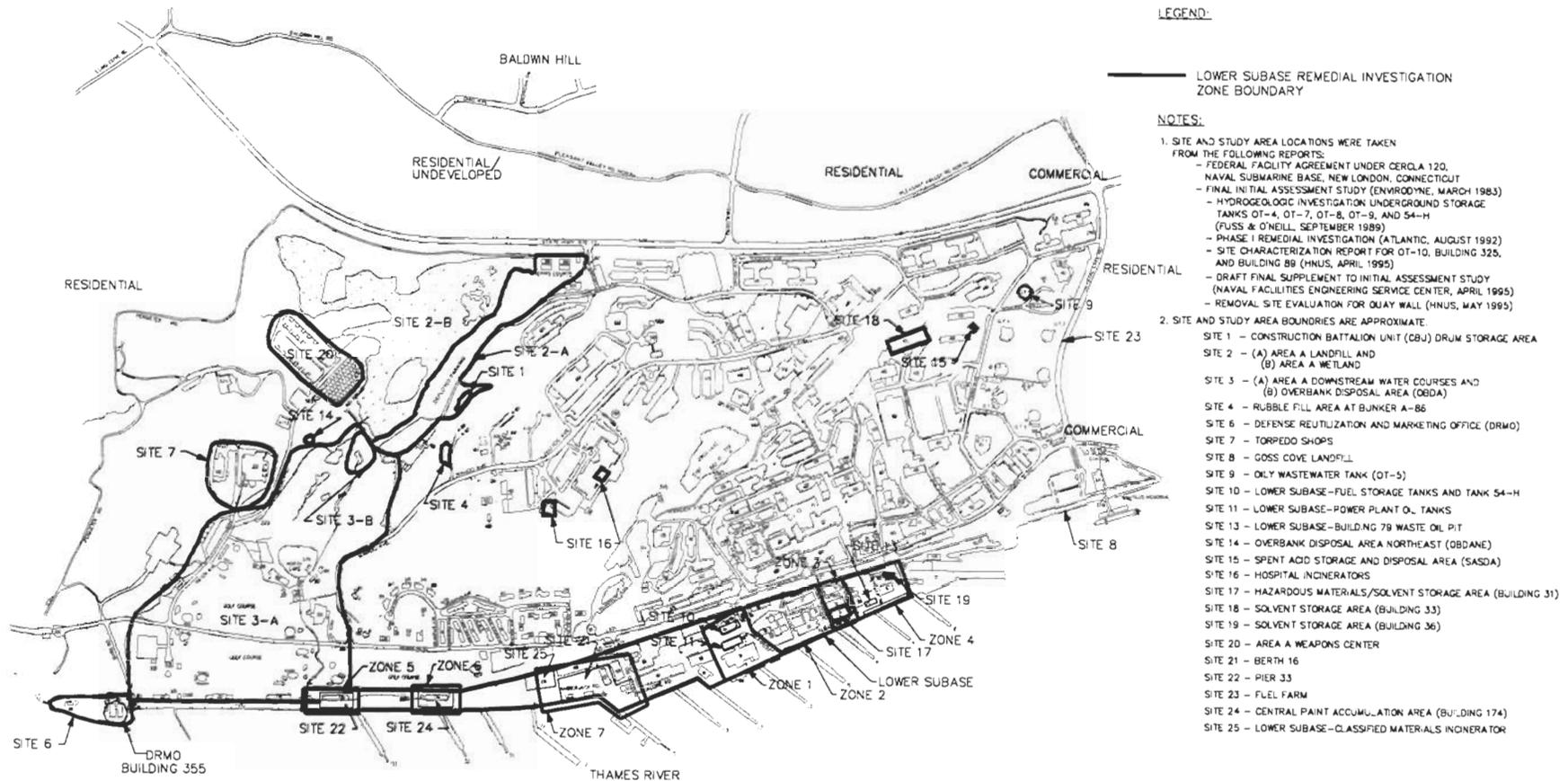
5/27/2005

Naval Submarine School Groton, CT

Naval Submarine School Groton, CT will relocate to SUBASE Kings Bay, GA.



Naval SUBASE New London Environmental Department



NSGA, NUMI, NHCNE, NSMRL, CNRNE

- NSGA Groton, CT will be integrated with NSGA Norfolk, VA
- NUMI Groton, CT will relocate functions to NAS Pensacola, FL and Fort Sam Houston, TX,
- NHCNE Groton, CT will be disestablished. Applicable support elements will be relocated to Branch Medical Clinic Kings Bay, GA and Naval Medical Center Portsmouth, VA.
- NSMRL Groton, CT will be consolidated with Naval Medical Research Center Forest Glenn Annex Silver Spring, MD.
- CNRNE, Groton, CT has been recommended for disestablishment. Installation management functions will be realigned and merged into COMNAVREG MIDLANT, Norfolk, VA



Draft Deliberate Document For Discussion Purposes Only Do Not Release Under FOIA

COMSUBGRU TWO Brief for BRAC Commission Visit



Capt Bill Hanson
Chief of Staff
Commander, Submarine Group TWO
31 May 2005



Submarine Force

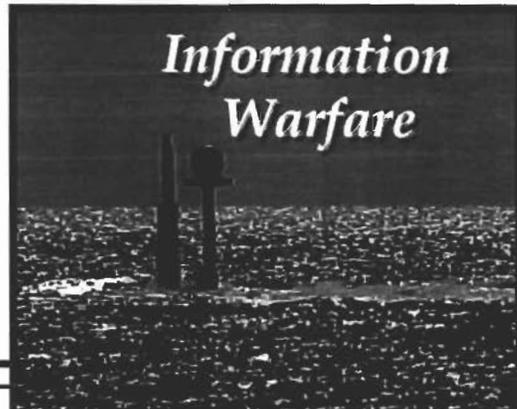
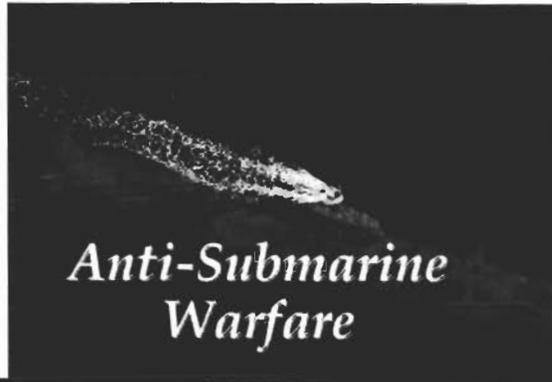
Draft Deliberate Document For Discussion Purposes Only Do Not Release Under FOIA

The Submarine Force operates and maintains combat ready nuclear-powered attack submarines (SSNs) and strategic deterrent submarine (SSBNs)



Attack Submarine Mission Capabilities

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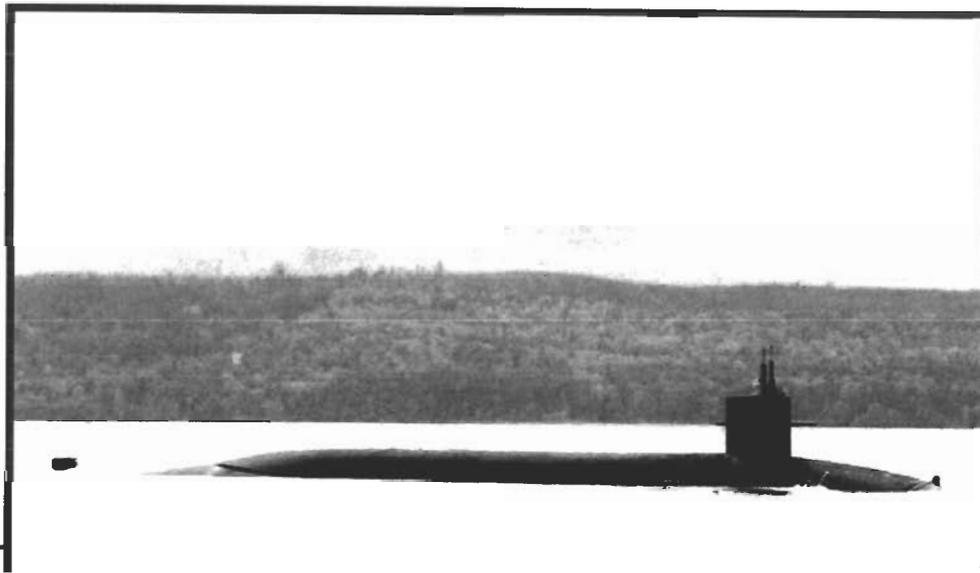
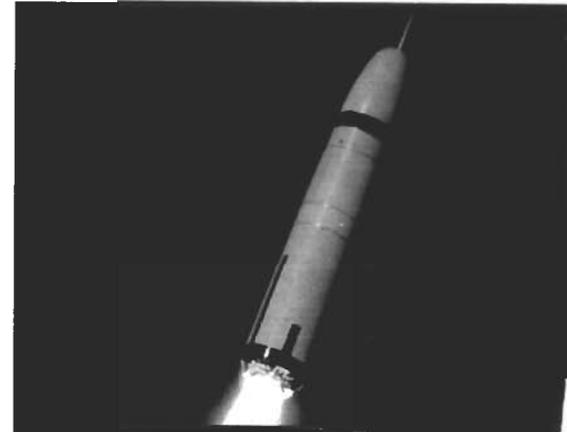




Trident Submarines Cornerstone of Strategic Deterrence

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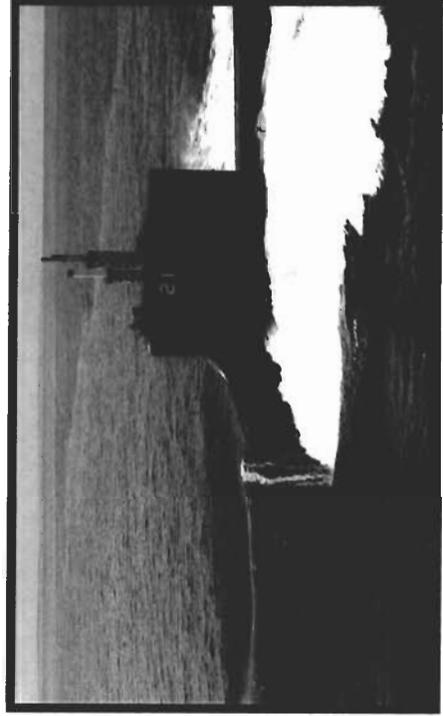
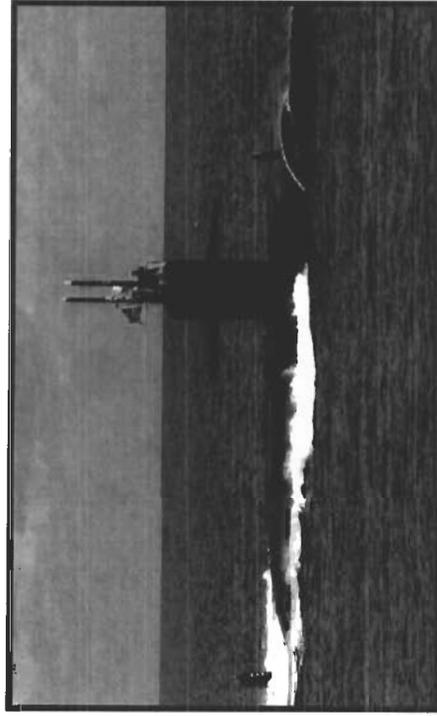
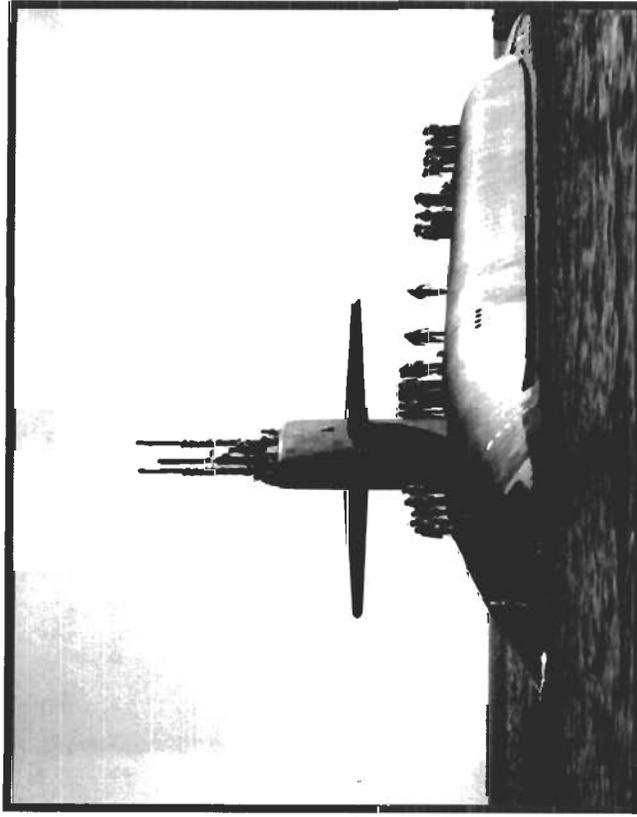
- **54% of warheads**
- **100% of survivable warheads**
- **35% of strategic personnel**
- **19% of strategic budget**
- **Over 3600 SSBN patrols since 1960**
770 Trident patrols





Submarine Group TWO/TEN

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COMSUBGRU TWO Responsibilities

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- **COMSUBGRU TWO exercises command of Atlantic attack submarine forces administratively assigned as well as operational control of Atlantic submarine units and other forces when assigned.**
- **With responsibility for Submarine Squadrons TWO, FOUR, and Submarine Development Squadron TWELVE in Groton as well as Submarine Squadrons SIX and EIGHT in Norfolk, COMSUBGRU TWO exercises responsibility for the training and certification of new construction and overhaul ships and crews at Electric Boat, Portsmouth Naval, Norfolk Naval and Northrop Grumman Newport News**

Shipyards.

COMSUBGRU TWO



COMSUBGRU TWO

Force Structure

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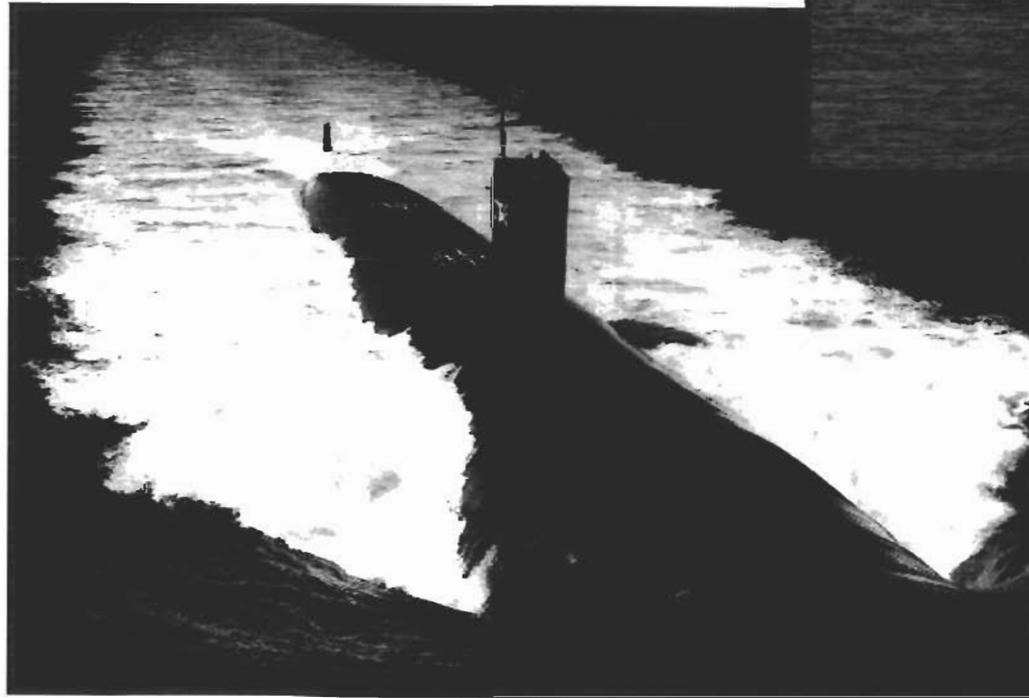
- **30 SSNs/5 Submarine Squadrons**
 - **18 SSNs/3 Squadrons based in New London, CT**
 - **12 SSNs/2 Squadrons based in Norfolk, VA**
- **3 New Construction SSN**
 - **PCU Texas (SSN775) – Northrop Grumman Newport News (VA)**
 - **PCU Hawaii (SSN 776) – Electric Boat (CT)**
 - **PCU North Carolina (SSN 777) – Northrop Grumman Newport News (VA)**
- **Nuclear Power Research Submarine NR1**
 - **Based in New London, CT**
 - **One of a kind vessel**
- **Support Infrastructure**
 - **2 Naval Submarine Support Centers - New London, CT and Norfolk, VA**
 - **Regional Support Group - New London, CT**
 - **Naval Submarine Torpedo Facility – Yorktown, VA**



Los Angeles Class Submarines

Draft Deliberate Document For Discussion Purposes Only Do Not Release Under FOIA

- **First Flight**
- **Second Flight (VLS)**
- **Third Flight (688I)**



- **Length 363 feet**
- **Beam 33 feet**
- **Displacement 6,900 tons**
- **Manning 127 people**
- **4 Torpedo Tubes**
- **12 VLS Missile Tubes**

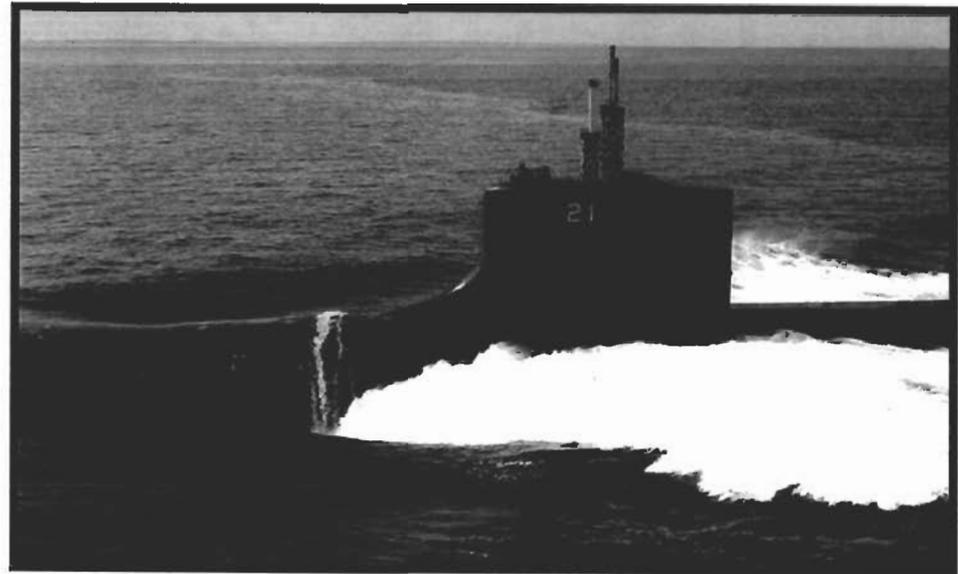
COMSUBGRU TWO



Seawolf Class Submarines

Draft Deliberate Document For Discussion Purposes Only Do Not Release Under FOIA

- **Seawolf, Connecticut**
- **Jimmy Carter (Multi-Mission Platform)**
- **Length 353 (458) feet**
- **Beam 40 feet**
- **Displacement 9,150 tons (12,000)**
- **Manning 127 people (150)**
- **8 Torpedo Tubes**



SUBMARINE BASE NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT

National News Articles

Base Closing Commissioners To Visit New London Next Week

Two Off-Base Closures

Rell's "Strike Force" Looking At BRAC Details

House Race Hotline Extra

Navy BRAC List Would Concentrate Undersea Warfare, Submarine Basing
Connecticut Businesses Join Battle To Save Submarine Base

Local News Articles

BRAC Visits Next Week

Stratford's Sikorsky Aircraft Plant Will Make 5 More Blackhawk Helicopters

Saving A Sub Base: '93 Offers Strategy Lessons;

Uncertainty In Groton

Veterans Journal - Navy Officials Defend The Closing Of Groton Submarine Base

Only A Few Major Defense Contractors Remain In The State, And Leaders Are Nervous
Silent Service Ebbs;

Uncertainty In Groton;

Submarines' Role Being Reduced To Fit In With New, Leaner Military

Base Emotions -- And Hard Realities The Battle Over Military-Base Reductions Will Be
Bitter, But There's No Denying The Need For Consolidation

Submarine Base Rescue Effort Ramping Up

Rell Picks Sub Base Strike Team;

Assigns State Agencies To Challenge 1,000-Page Defense Department Plan

Planned Base Closing Questioned;

Shutdown Of Conn. Sub Facility Would Burden Ga. Site, Chairman Says

Opinions/ Editorials

Fighting Closure With Facts

National News Articles

Base Closing Commissioners To Visit New London Next Week

The Associated Press

May 23, 2005

Members of the commission reviewing proposed military base closings will visit the Naval Submarine Base in Groton, Conn., next week, and state officials are hoping to persuade them to also visit nearby Electric Boat.

Members of the Base **Realignment** and Closure Commission are beginning their base visits

Tuesday and are spreading out across the country. They are slated to be in Connecticut on June 1. One or more members of the panel will visit each base proposed for closing, including the Groton facility.

Members of Connecticut's congressional delegation have been asking for all the data used by the Pentagon to justify closing the base, but as of Monday they still had not received it.

"It's an abomination," said Todd Mitchell, spokesman for Rep. Rob Simmons, R-Conn. "We need the data, and we need the transcripts from the meetings they had internally. They can't put a base on the base closing list and not allow us to sift through the data and build our case."

Mitchell said state officials want the commissioners to visit submarine builder Electric Boat so they can understand the synergy between the sub base and the manufacturer.

The Pentagon delivered its biggest blow to Connecticut, proposing to close four military bases in the state, shedding about 8,600 jobs.

Two Off-Base Closures

The New York Post
May 22, 2005

Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld has proposed permanently shutting 33 facilities, including historic Fort Monmouth in New Jersey and the U.S. Navy Submarine Base **New London** in Groton, Conn.

While closing obsolete facilities is a painful necessity - particularly for local communities that have come to rely on them for economic stability - closing these two particular installations would be a serious mistake.

Indeed, the independent Base **Realignment** and Closure Commission (BRACC) overruled the Pentagon in the early '90s, when closing Fort Monmouth and Groton was first proposed. Shutting them down now - and moving the jobs they provide down South - would be an even bigger mistake.

True, the Navy is scaling back its submarine fleet to a target of 41 ships from what was once 100. But Groton, the nation's oldest sub base and once the largest, has what others lack: the ability to handle nuclear-powered craft.

It has the best ready access to deep water and the critical polar ice cap route to the Pacific Ocean, giving it unrivaled "surge capacity" - the ability to quickly move personnel, vehicles and weapons around the globe.

And it is just a few miles from the headquarters of Electric Boat, the dean of global submarine builders.

The Navy wants to keep just two sub bases on each coast; Groton's jobs and facilities would go primarily to the base in Kings Bay, Ga., and Naval Station Norfolk in Virginia. Much of the closings would move facilities and personnel away from the Northeast to southern and western bases.

That's a mistake on two counts: For one thing, it would lead to unwise "clustering" of assets that

would place the entire fleet at risk if two ports in the same general region are incapacitated due to, say, a military attack like Pearl Harbor, or some other reason.

For another, it would lessen daily contact between the armed forces and those who live in the Northeast - not a terribly swift idea as the country fights a War on Terror that has already seen a part of the Northeast (i.e., New York City) as a battleground.

Closing down Fort Monmouth and moving its facilities southward - in this case, to the Aberdeen Proving Grounds in Maryland - also would contribute to these trends.

Plus, there is no denying that shuttering these facilities will have enormous economic repercussions. This is particularly true of Groton, where closure will cost the local economy 8,600 jobs. Indeed, Connecticut state economists estimate that fully 31,500 jobs are linked to the sub base.

On the flip side, the expected transfer of 3,200 of those jobs to Kings Bay would increase the workforce of the nearby town of St. Mary's by 21 percent - and officials have raised serious questions about its ability to handle such a major infusion.

It would also cost \$238 million to make needed physical improvements at Kings Bay - raising the question of why the Pentagon feels the need to spend such a huge sum to build facilities that already exist elsewhere.

Doubts also have been raised about the accuracy of the Pentagon's estimates of the cost of shutting down Groton and the amount to be saved by moving its facilities south. The Navy figures environmental cleanup at Groton would cost just \$29 million, an absurdly low sum for a facility that includes 16 federally mandated Superfund sites.

BRACC officials are now touring the targeted bases to determine whether they will endorse the Pentagon plan. It takes a majority of the nine commissioners to remove a site from the list - which is what happened with both Groton and Monmouth in 1993.

Then President Bush must accept or reject the entire plan, not the individual sites.

BRACC acted prudently more than a decade ago when it determined that Groton and Fort Monmouth were critical to the nation's security.

Despite deep changes in the armed forces and warfare, that conclusion remains true today.

Rell's "Strike Force" Looking At BRAC Details

The Associated Press

Susan Haigh

May 19, 2005

Gov. M. Jodi Rell's top commissioners on Wednesday began poring over a federal report that recommends closing the Groton submarine base, hoping to find fault with the Pentagon's decision-making process.

The state's environmental commissioner, Gina McCarthy, is already questioning the government's \$23 million estimated price tag for cleaning up the base. McCarthy said that amount would not cover the remediation costs for an estimated 29 contaminated sites on the sprawling 300-acre

property.

"It will be staggering to see how you can come up with a \$23 million figure," McCarthy said.

Rell has appointed the commissioners of nine state agencies to a new "strike force." The group held its first meeting Wednesday. Each agency will be charged with attacking a specific issue involved in the decision to close the base.

Four Connecticut military bases are on the Pentagon's list of proposed closures. Besides the U.S. Naval Submarine Base in Groton, federal authorities are recommending closing the Sgt. Libby U.S. Army Reserve Center in New Haven, Turner U.S. Army Reserve Center in Fairfield and the U.S. Army Reserve Center Maintenance Support Facility in Middletown. The Bradley International Airport Air Guard Station would be realigned.

The proposed actions would affect nearly 8,600 Connecticut jobs, nearly all of them from the Groton base.

Brigadier General Thaddeus Martin, interim adjutant general of the Connecticut National Guard, said there is a good argument to be made in keeping the Bradley Guard station intact. He said it is the single largest facility on the East Coast that supports A-10 aircraft.

"We're very optimistic that when we get our hands on the specific data, we can identify the shortfall that was missed by the BRAC (Base **Realignment** and Closure Commission) committee and correct that error and roll back in with a force of 18 A-10s aircraft assigned to Bradley," Martin said.

Rell said her staff has still not received the data behind the Department of Defense's closure proposals. She said she expects her staff to look through that information with "a fine tooth comb."

In the meantime, she wants her strike force to look at the information used to promote other Navy bases in Virginia and Georgia and see if any data are incorrect.

Rell has also instructed the state Department of Labor to look at the impact of job losses from the base closures, including estimated unemployment compensation costs and the ability of displaced workers to find new jobs.

The Department of Transportation is examining whether the state needs to invest millions of dollars to make capital improvements to the **New London** port area, while the Connecticut Development Authority is looking into whether there is available funding to improve the base.

"We know closing the sub base is a mistake and there are some hopeful signs that people in high places in Washington feel the same way - but the BRAC Commission is going to make its decision on cold, hard facts," Rell said. "The job of this strike force is to come up with those facts."

The BRAC will hold public hearings before presenting its recommendations to President Bush by Sept. 8.

House Race Hotline Extra
National Journal's CongressDaily

May 19, 2005

The Pentagon last Friday announced its first round of military bases to be closed or realigned since 1995, setting off simultaneous panic attacks and sighs of relief among members of Congress.

Most of the Pentagon recommendations are likely to be approved, despite last-ditch attempts by members of Congress.

Below is a list of some of the districts that were winners and losers in the Pentagon's recommendations. All of the numbers in this article are culled from Defense Department and BRAC reports, and reflect total jobs directly and indirectly related to base **realignment**. Many states have their own predictions on job losses and gains but they are not included here.

Losers:

Alaska, at-large: Eielson Air Force Base will likely lose 4,710 jobs, which is approximately 8.6 percent of the employment in Fairbanks. House Transportation and Infrastructure Chairman Young, though, has a reputation for bringing home the bacon, and given his long tenure, he is a safe incumbent.

Connecticut 02: Republican Rep. Rob Simmons fared probably the worst in the House, not just because of the whopping 15,813 jobs the Norwich-New London area might lose, but also because he is one of the most vulnerable House members. Simmons is already a target for the Democrats, and the possible closure of New London's submarine base likely will be in their arsenal of attacks.

Georgia: Georgia, as a whole, fared pretty well in the Pentagon's list, though the proposed closure of the Athens Naval Supply Corps School would take away about 800 jobs. Interestingly, this base is in freshman Democratic Rep. John Barrow's current district, not the new district he is likely to run in. Republican redistricting this year placed Athens in Republican Rep. Charlie Norwood's district. It probably will not harm Norwood, but it is one less obstacle for Barrow's re-election bid, which is expected to be competitive.

Indiana 08: The Naval Support Center in Republican Rep. John Hostettler's district is scheduled to lose about 683 jobs, about 11.6 percent of the Martin County work force. The county is moderate territory that Republican Gov. Mitch Daniels won by less than 500 votes in 2004. If there is another hard-fought battle in the "Bloody Eighth," it will be worth noting if Hostettler's numbers are affected in this area.

Maine 01: Democratic Rep. Tom Allen is facing closure and **realignment** of two naval bases in his district, which could result in the loss of more than 13,000 jobs. Those kind of numbers might make for a campaign issue, as well as for neighboring Republican Rep. Jeb Bradley, whose New Hampshire district borders the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in Kittery, Maine.

New Mexico 03: Cannon Air Force Base is scheduled to lose 20.5 percent of the workforce in the Clovis area, or about 4,780 jobs. In terms of the proportion of an area workforce losing employment, Democratic Rep. Tom Udall actually tops the list. However, Udall is a safe incumbent.

New Jersey 12: Fort Monmouth is losing nearly 10,000 jobs in a closure. The facility is in

Democratic Rep. Rush Holt's district, but some of the affected areas also are in Democratic Rep. Frank Pallone's 6th District.

North Dakota, at-large: The **realignment** at the Grand Forks Air Force Base is expected to cause a 7.4 percent loss in the workforce. Democratic Rep. Earl Pomeroy, who is a frequent Republican target but always manages to win, will doubtless be challenged again in this conservative state. The actual job losses will likely have a ripple effect into the neighboring Minnesota district of Democratic Rep. Collin Peterson.

South Dakota, at-Large: The closure of Ellsworth Air Force Base is expected to result in the loss of nearly 4,000 jobs. This could be used as an attack against Democratic Rep. Stephanie Herseth, though protecting the base was much more an issue in last year's Senate race between now-Republican Sen. John Thune and former Minority Leader Thomas Daschle. Thune has until 2010 to mend his fences, though. Because Herseth has been so careful about her votes since being elected, it could be one of the few pieces of fodder to use against her.

And some of the winners:

Georgia: Fort Benning in Columbus is slated to gain more than 13,000 jobs from **realignment**. The base and metropolitan area under the new Georgia lines will be split between Republican Rep. Lynn Westmoreland and Democratic Rep. Sanford Bishop. Republican Rep. Jack Kingston's district is scheduled to gain 5,000 jobs at the submarine base at St. Mary's.

Virginia 04: Republican Rep. Randy Forbes won big when Fort Lee was chosen to receive 11,000 new jobs, which nearly doubles the number of the base personnel.

Texas 16: Rep. Silvestre Reyes' district is slated to gain 11,000 jobs at Fort Bliss, along with another 9,000 indirectly. The base extends into GOP Rep. Steve Pearce's New Mexico district.

There is no evidence to suggest that any member's re-election chances have been seriously diminished by a BRAC round, but it seems certain to be a campaign issue in Simmons' re-election campaign, and perhaps a few others, and will be the talk of Capitol Hill for months to come. By Molly Chapman Norton

Navy BRAC List Would Concentrate Undersea Warfare, Submarine Basing

Aerospace Daily & Defense Report
May 18, 2005

NAVY BRAC: The U.S. Navy's recommendations for the 2005 Base **Realignment** and Closure process would create a center of excellence for undersea warfare near San Diego, as well as consolidate some submarine activity in Norfolk, Va., and Kings Bay, Ga. The moves come as the Navy is proposing to close Submarine Base **New London**, Conn., which the department said would save \$1.58 billion over 20 years.

The Navy also is recommending basing its East Coast maritime patrol community at Naval Air Station Jacksonville, Fla. Meanwhile, Naval Shipyard Portsmouth, Kittery, Maine, was chosen for closing over Naval Shipyard Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, because it would eliminate excess capacity but still satisfy strategic Pacific capability, according to top Navy officials who testified May 17 at a hearing of the BRAC commission on Capitol Hill.

Connecticut Businesses Join Battle To Save Submarine Base

The Associated Press
Pat Eaton-Robb
May 18, 2005

Business and community leaders from across southeastern Connecticut pledged resources Tuesday to the state's effort to remove the Navy's submarine base from the Pentagon's closure list.

Several dozen of them met for an hour with Gov. M. Jodi Rell and offered to provide everything from environmental analysts to office space to data the state says it needs to reverse the recommendation of the Base **Realignment** and Closure Commission.

The commission will present its final recommendations to President Bush by Sept. 8. The matter will also go before Congress.

Leaders from submarine builder Electric Boat, Pfizer and the region's tourism industry were among those at the meeting.

"This will build what I think will be the strongest public-private partnership in defense of Connecticut the state's ever seen," said Michael J. Thomas, chairman of the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe, which owns the nearby Foxwoods Resort Casino.

Thomas said the tribe will help the state come up with economic and environmental analyses of the effect of the proposed base closing, and help lobby in Washington, he said.

Rell said she asked the community leaders to help the state assess the impact on local tax bases, schools, child care and public safety. She also asked businesses to provide data on how many employees have family members in the military or with links to the base.

"We need to show the military impact on jobs in this area," she said.

Economists say closure of the Groton base would devastate the state economy and threaten 31,000 jobs statewide, more than 8,000 of them at the base itself.

The Groton facility was built in 1872 as the Navy's first submarine base and is home to the Naval Submarine School and 18 attack submarines. Its effect on the regional economy is estimated at \$2.5 billion.

Dan Caulum, 50, said he worries about the effect on his 16-year-old daughter, who is already talking about losing all her friends from military families, and the impact on her school.

"They are putting in millions of dollars to redo the high school and put in two new elementary schools," said Caulum, who works for a janitorial contractor. "What are they going to do with those if the base closes? You start yanking everybody out of here and this is going to be a ghost town."

Rell said she will be appointing commissioners of various state agencies to a new "strike force" Wednesday. Each agency will be charged with attacking a specific issue involved in the decision to close the base.

The state Division of Homeland Security, for example, will be asked to pick apart the commission's reasoning for consolidating submarine operations in Virginia or Georgia. The

Department of Environmental Protection will be asked to show how much it would cost the federal government to clean up the site.

The governor has proposed allocating \$1.5 million to try to convince federal officials to keep the base open. On Tuesday, state Senate President Pro Tem Donald E. Williams Jr., D-Brooklyn, proposed setting aside another \$10 million in bonding for infrastructure improvements.

"We must take bold action in the same way other states have committed resources to save their bases and the positive economic impact they create," Williams said. "Obviously there is no time to waste."

State officials said Tuesday that they have adopted a theme song for the effort to keep the base open. A **New London** rock band, "Superbald," penned the tune "Submarine Town" before the plans for the base were announced.

"Well I live, you live, We all live in a submarine town," the lyrics say.

"Don't be surprised when you hear it on the radio," said state Sen. Andrea Stillman, D-Waterford. "It's southeast Connecticut saying, 'Come and help us.'"

Local News Articles

BRAC Visits Next Week

The Union Leader (Manchester NH)

Jerry Miller

May 25, 2005

KITTERY, Maine -- The fate of the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard could be sealed as early as next week, when several members of the Base **Realignment** and Closure Commission (BRAC) visit the facility.

William McDonough, a former shipyard commanding officer and spokesman for the Seacoast Shipyard Association, said yesterday the chairman and three commission members are expected to arrive next Wednesday about 12:30 p.m.

"We're gearing up to be ready for them," he said.

The Seacoast Shipyard Association is a grassroots organization attempting to keep the yard open and operational.

"We have to educate members of the commission," McDonough added. "This is the only opportunity we will have to do that here."

McDonough characterized the visit as critical to the yard's future, adding, "It's the only shot we are going to have with the people who can vote to take us off the list."

The members are expected to arrive following a morning visit to the **New London**, Conn., submarine facility, which was also recommended for closure.

McDonough said BRAC members will be met by many of the 4,800 workers, who will line the

streets leading to Gate 1.

BRAC is a nine-member body appointed by the White House. Its function is to review Department of Defense (DOD) base closure recommendations and develop its own recommendations for consideration by the White House and Congress.

On May 13, DOD recommended the closure of the local shipyard, the only one of the nation's four remaining nuclear shipyards recommended for closure.

The DOD recommendation was reinforced last week, when Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld and key Navy officials testified before the commission, telling the group Portsmouth was recommended for closure because of the dwindling number of submarines.

"Our task is to convince the commissioners that in some areas, the Secretary of Defense deviated from the (closure) criteria," McDonough said. "They must agree that he ignored the criteria if we are to be removed from the list."

In four previous rounds of base closings, only 15 percent of bases recommended for closure have been spared.

Asked if supporters have the necessary data, used by the Navy, to make their case, McDonough responded, "Not yet . . . we have data to make the case, but we need to see how the Navy used the data submitted to them" by the shipyard ". . . or how the Secretary may have deviated from the data."

McDonough said plans are under way for members of the New Hampshire and Maine Congressional delegations and the governors of the two states to greet BRAC members at Gate 1.

The public and news media will not be allowed to attend the BRAC briefing by shipyard command staff. But a news conference is expected to be held before or after the session.

Stratford's Sikorsky Aircraft Plant Will Make 5 More Blackhawk Helicopters

New Haven

Phil Hesel

May 24, 2005

STRATFORD -- Following two years of crushing defense contract losses, Sikorsky Aircraft workers received good news Monday: U.S. Sen. Joseph Lieberman and Rep. Rosa DeLauro visited the plant to announce that five more Blackhawk helicopters will be made at the factory this year and a contract for up to 84 more could be approved by Congress this week.

Making the announcement were U.S. Sen. Joseph Lieberman and Rep. Rosa DeLauro, both Democrats from New Haven.

"The last time I was here was one of the darkest days of Sikorsky," Lieberman, D-Conn., told reporters Monday from the factory floor, with a partially built Blackhawk helicopter and a crowd of workers as a backdrop. "Today is one of the bright days."

Sikorsky workers say they've been living "under a black cloud" since January, when the company lost a prestigious contract to build the Marine Corps' fleet of presidential helicopters that it had enjoyed since 1957. Last year, the Pentagon eliminated Sikorsky's Comanche armed

reconnaissance helicopter program.

"It was like losing a family member," said Ken Holden, 43 of Milford, an inspector who has been with Sikorsky for 25 years. "It hurt. It hurt a lot."

DeLauro, using crutches because of a stress fracture to her right hip, and Lieberman, walked down aisles of testing equipment and half-built helicopters Monday, pausing to chat with employees. Many employees, especially with the recent spate of lost contracts, seemed accustomed to appearances by of lawmakers.

"This is good news today, but they don't run away when there's trouble," said Rocco J. Calo, secretary-treasurer of the Teamsters Local 1150, which represents about 3,800 of the company's 9,000 workers. "They were here when we lost the Commanche and they were here when we lost the Marine One (presidential helicopter)."

Lieberman and DeLauro were optimistic about the Blackhawks and the company's contract to design and build the Marine Corps' CH-53X heavy-lift military helicopter, which could be worth \$ 272 million if Senate funding appropriations were approved. But many of the questions by reporters Monday were about recent Pentagon recommendation to close the U.S. Naval Submarine Base **New London** in Groton, a move that both lawmakers pledged to fight.

"We are going to continue the fight," DeLauro said. "We promise you, we will not let up one bit."

Lieberman called the proposed Groton sub base closure, which would send 8,500 jobs and 16 to 19 nuclear submarines to existing bases in Kings Bay, Ga. and Norfolk, Va., "wrongheaded" and "irrational." He added that he is confident that at least five of the Base **Realignment** and Closure Commission's nine members will oppose closing the base. The commission, usually referred to as the BRAC, is an independent panel that will evaluate the list of base closures.

Despite Sikorsky's two most recent contract losses, workers who shook hands and met with the lawmakers Monday are standing behind the company.

"We've been number one for a long time and we want to stay that way," said Miguel Otervo, 48, a mechanical leadman from Bridgeport, after a quick chat with DeLauro. "I've been here 27 years and I would stay here another 15 or 20 years."

Saving A Sub Base: '93 Offers Strategy Lessons; Uncertainty In Groton

Hartford Courant (Connecticut)

David Lightman And Jesse Leavenworth

May 23, 2005

Sam Gejdenson has a well-honed list of do's and don'ts from the 1993 fight to keep submarines in Groton: keep the statements short and pointed, provide good graphics, don't let politicians ramble.

But he also advises this year's submarine base advocates to remember another lesson. "It takes a little bit of luck," the former 2nd District congressman recalled.

2005 is similar to 1993 in some ways: The Pentagon is again armed with precise, detailed data to back up its argument that the Naval Submarine Base in Groton should be mothballed, and will again allow Connecticut to present its case at a Boston hearing July 6.

But there are important differences. This year's proposal is more sweeping and would close the entire base, while in 1993 the Defense Department wanted to move the subs, but expand submarine training in Groton.

There are other major changes: The state lacks a key argument from last time, that Russia and other Cold War rivals are still threats. Closing the sub base is the biggest item on the 2005 agenda of the Commission on Base **Realignment** and Closure, and therefore a key part of the cost-saving strategy -- a hard argument to overcome. And most notably, Connecticut lacks the political clout it had a dozen years ago.

``My perception is that the politics are a lot more intense than in '93," said **New London** City Manager Richard Brown. ``The whole idea of red state/blue state and whether we're looking at rewarding or punishing certain areas, depending on their support in the election, seems to be a lot more pronounced."

The state again is cranking up an extensive effort that, at least on paper, should rival the Pentagon for depth of research and expertise. But what probably will matter most is the twist no one can predict.

In 1993, for instance, retired Navy Capt. Frank ``Mike" O'Beirne Jr., stole the show at the regional hearing. Supporters recruited him to help the cause after reading a letter he wrote to **TheDay** newspaper in **New London**.

``He was right out of central casting," Gejdenson recalled. Sure enough, his colorful presentation ``brought the sometimes laconic commission members to life," **The Courant** reported at the time.

The state got another break, thanks to a chance encounter Gejdenson had had some years earlier, on a Sierra Club trip to Green River. Because of the pouring rain, the party had to keep moving to higher ground -- not a pleasant experience.

One of Gejdenson's companions was Rep. Beverly Byron, D-Md. Though they had served together in Congress for more than a decade, they moved in very different political circles. Now, they had shared this experience for a few days.

When Byron faced the fight of her political life in 1992, Gejdenson went to western Maryland to campaign for her. She lost, and the next year was a member of the base-closing commission.

At a key hearing, the commission gave local officials 45 minutes to present their case. Don't take 50, Gejdenson advised everyone -- the commission has a lot of people to hear from, and you don't want to get a reputation as long-winded.

But when Connecticut got to the end of its 45 minutes, Byron said, ``Sam, sit down. We've got plenty of time." Connecticut got an extra hour, and the decision to close the base was overturned.

Local Arguments

The strongest, and most difficult, pitch Connecticut has to make is why its communities deserve to be spared more than any other states facing the Pentagon's ax.

It's essential, Gejdenson said, that ``you just don't come in and say this hurts my community.

Every BRAC commissioner has heard that from everyone else."

There's a sense among local officials that they are struggling to play catch-up to the Pentagon, which has been studying the bases for years.

John Markowicz, who heads the current Submarine Base **Realignment** Coalition, said that many of the same people who served on the 1993 panel are serving now, so they do have experience.

On the other hand, William Moore, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Southeastern Connecticut, who headed the coalition in 1993, was concerned that the wait for detailed Pentagon information is dulling any local edge.

"It's outrageous that they make the announcement ... and communities are left swinging in the wind," said Moore, who added, "I believe it's purposeful, to make it harder on the communities to make a cogent argument."

But they'll try, and here's where experts thought Connecticut advocates could make convincing arguments:

Investment in the submarine base. It's easy for the Pentagon to make the argument that by going to the lower-cost South, labor and construction costs will be less, and it will be cheaper to maintain facilities.

"New England costs more money," said Charles Hellman, military policy analyst at the Center for Defense Information, a Washington research group. So far, said political consultant Alex Albert, "this has been a very numbers-driven BRAC."

While the Pentagon estimates closing the base will save \$1.6 billion over the next 20 years, Connecticut will counter with numbers of its own.

The submarine base has recently completed numerous infrastructure improvements. In the last fiscal year, some \$98.5 million in investments were made, and another \$50 million is due this year. Projects have included renovation of barracks and Warehouse B-33 and construction of the new Navy Lodge.

Displaced workers. Simply moving pieces of the mission to Georgia and Virginia, as the Pentagon proposes, will not mean that much-needed expert workers will follow.

BRAC Commissioner Harold W. Gehman Jr. estimated that 25 to 40 percent of the employees at a closed base usually agree to move, and "obviously there's a loss of skill and continuity," he said.

That raises not only questions about where new skilled workers can be found, but what happens to those left behind.

"Depending on where you are, it may not be easy to find a new job," said retired Air Force Brig. Gen. Sue Ellen Turner, another commission member. "These kinds of questions are important."

Infrastructure. Will Kings Bay or any of the other sites targeted for expansion be ready for a sudden infusion of people?

Commission members asked this question repeatedly, trying to assess whether the Pentagon had adequately consulted with local officials about whether the roads, water supply, housing and sewage systems were ready for the influx.

While Pentagon officials insisted they checked and the new sites would be ready, commissioners had their doubts. Chairman Anthony Principi raised a number of questions about whether the Kings Bay area was ready to handle "a large, large jump in employment ... that's one factor we have to consider."

The way to make the points, said veterans of the 1993 fight, is to offer easy-to-understand figures, try to show **New London** and Groton are unique and, hard as it may be, remain statesmanlike.

Remember, said Sen. Joseph I. Lieberman, D-Conn., "We are pushing for **New London**. We're not against anyone else."

There is some thought that sentiment could be an important argument; Chief of Naval Operations Adm. Vernon Clark was stationed at the base in the late 1960s, and the submarine base has a history dating back to World War I.

Sen. Christopher J. Dodd, D-Conn., warned against making that point too emphatically. "It's somewhat valuable," he said, "but we're not going to base our argument on nostalgia."

Military Values

One of the key differences between 2005 and 1993 could be tougher to overcome: The military mission is far different today.

In 1993, the nation had just won the Cold War, but was still uncertain of where future threats were coming from. Would Russia still be an adversary? What would become of its former satellites?

Today, the chief military threat is not across the Atlantic, but from terrorists and from rogue states such as North Korea, Iran and Iraq.

Arguing otherwise is futile. But Lieberman and Rep. Rob Simmons, R-2nd District, also have suggested that Connecticut interests can challenge strategic thinking in other ways.

The state placed 12th among 16 bases in a "military value" score, largely because the Pentagon saw Groton as too one-dimensional.

Advocates of keeping different bases open maintain that consolidating subs, or other kinds of military operations, becomes a homeland security threat because it makes it easier for terrorists to cripple American readiness with one strike.

"What we're seeing is a massive shift of military installations from the North to the South and West. How does that protect our country?" asked Sen. Susan M. Collins, R-Maine.

"How large a base, with lots of real estate, can you accommodate and have it make sense?" Simmons asked. "Use that logic and you'll have one military base" for the whole country.

Lieberman also suggested questioning the Pentagon's plans for the sub fleet. Navy officials said

last week that the attack sub fleet should shrink to about 41 -- it's now 54 -- and has been around 100. Lieberman maintained that Norfolk and Kings Bay do not have the capacity to handle subs based in the Atlantic.

Lieberman's staff plans again to use an argument they used last time: that not all naval bases are alike. There is a feeling that the recommendations equate submarines with cruisers, and the staff is likely to point out once again how there's a big difference.

Its biggest problem, though, could be fighting the numbers. The Pentagon is under severe pressure to cut costs, and the \$1.6 billion estimate in savings could not be easily found elsewhere.

The cost of the Iraq mission, said former Connecticut Gov. Lowell P. Weicker, has "gone to the moon, and so they're looking at ways to peel it back."

The X-Factor

For all the analyses and charts and terse-talking local officials, what the decision is likely to come down to is some intangible -- a Sierra Club trip, the sentimental ties between the Navy and Groton -- something no one can foresee.

There were strong relationships in 1993 -- Weicker had been a three-term senator and in his third year as governor. "I was lucky," he recalled, "having come out of the Senate, I still knew all the players and could sort of play a dual role of the former senator and the governor."

Dodd and Lieberman were close to President Clinton, and Gejdenson had his new friend, Byron.

But the politicians also warned not to count too much on those personal relationships -- no base commission member wants to look like he's doing someone a favor -- and to make sure the politicians don't overwhelm everyone else in the public hearings.

Lieberman's staff found in 1993 that the way to get heard is to act professionally, presenting the base commission staff with data and reasoned arguments. This is not the time for fancy lunches or bonding.

Any staff member or political figure who has influence is going to have it through relationships built over the years, or in the same way as the local people -- with cold, hard facts.

Former Utah Rep. James V. Hansen, now a commission member, recalled how he helped save that state's Dugway Proving Ground, a biological warfare testing site, in the 1995 base-closing round.

"We flew 'em around and we asked, 'Where else in the lower 48 states can you do this kind of testing?' No one could name another spot," Hansen recalled.

The Pentagon, the story goes, quickly decided Dugway would not be affected.

Veterans Journal - Navy Officials Defend The Closing Of Groton Submarine Base
The Providence Journal (Rhode Island)

George W. Reilly

May 23, 2005

The Navy's two top officials on Tuesday offered the most detailed defense to date of the Pentagon's proposal to close the submarine base in Groton, Conn., a move that would cost nearly 8,500 military and civilian jobs.

In testimony before the nine-member Base **Realignment** and Closure commission, Navy Secretary Gordon R. England and Adm. Vern Clark, the chief of naval operations, said the Navy could not afford to operate three submarine bases on the East Coast given that the number of attack submarines has declined to 54 from nearly 100 during the Cold War era, and is expected to drop further, to about 41 boats in the next few years.

Faced with that excess capacity, the officials said they needed to close one of the three East Coast bases. When judged on military requirements such as port quality, environmental factors and operational training requirements, the officials said, Groton ranked well behind the bases at Norfolk, Va., and Kings Bay, Ga.

Navy officials have stated that moving the Groton operations to Virginia and Georgia would also put Groton's 17 submarines closer to the rest of the East Coast fleet.

Only A Few Major Defense Contractors Remain In The State, And Leaders Are Nervous

Connecticut Post (Bridgeport, CT)

Peter Urban

May 22, 2005

WASHINGTON -- When Adolf Hitler launched his mad campaign of conquest, Connecticut was there to arm the U.S. military and its allies in defense of democracy.

That call to duty -- answered in Bridgeport, Conn., by General Electric, Bryant Electric, Singer Manufacturing, Remington, Vought-Sikorsky Aircraft and others -- has remained a source of great pride. Six decades later, Bridgeport can no longer lay claim to the title "arsenal of democracy," nor can Connecticut. Only a few major defense contractors remain in the state, and leaders are nervous. Since Sept. 11, 2001, there has been improvement in the state's share of defense dollars. Defense contracts were at \$2.1 billion in 2000, but rebounded as President Bush and Congress approved several increases get. In 2003, Connecticut defense contractors received \$7.9 billion, according to the Census Bureau's consolidated federal funds reports.

But there are storm clouds swirling around the state's defense industry.

The Pentagon this month unveiled a plan to all but abandon its presence in Connecticut by closing its submarine base in **New London** and consolidating its Army Reserve and National Guard facilities.

Closing the sub base would mean a loss of 15,813 jobs in the Norwich-**New London** metro area - about 9.4 percent of the area's work force, according to the Pentagon. State officials put the economic hit at \$2.5 billion.

More than 100 other jobs would be directly lost with the closings of the Turner Army Reserve Center in Fairfield, Sgt. Libby U.S. Army Reserve Center in New Haven, Army Reserve Center Maintenance Support Facility in Middletown, and **realignment** of the Bradley International Airport Air Guard Station.

Beyond those losses, Connecticut economists and political leaders worry that closing the submarine base may be the beginning of the end for Electric Boat, which employs about 8,700 workers in Groton.

Electric Boat has tried to allay fears about its future in Connecticut with or without the submarine base, which the company admits provides "important synergies."

While jobs could be affected in the future, Electric Boat officials stressed that ongoing Navy contracts for Virginia-class submarines will keep it busy for the foreseeable future. Each Virginia Class submarine costs about \$2.5 billion.

"We intend to build on our rock-solid foundation of advancing submarine capabilities," the company said.

Peter Gioia, an economist with the Connecticut Business and Industry Association, said that the departure of the Navy submarine base could put pressure on Electric Boat to move at least some of its operations to Virginia or Georgia.

"It could be something that comes about down the road," Gioia said. "It certainly does not leave one with a warm and fuzzy feeling about continued operation of the facility at its present scale."

State Department of Labor economist Lincoln S. Dyer wrote in February that the defense sector is critically important to Connecticut because of the high-value jobs it creates. Keeping the submarine base open would "help preserve the complimentary submarine-building infrastructure of General Dynamic's Electric Boat Shipyard," Dyer said.

Since the end of the Cold War, Connecticut defense jobs have been slashed from about 100,000 in 1988 to roughly 48,600 today -- the bulk employed at Pratt & Whitney in Hartford, Sikorsky Aircraft in Stratford and Electric Boat in Groton.

In 1985, the state received \$7.1 billion in defense contracts but that fell to \$2.1 billion in 2000. It has rebounded since Sept. 11, 2001 as President Bush and Congress approved increases in the military's budget. In 2003, Connecticut defense contractors received \$7.9 billion.

Although there have been increased orders for submarines, helicopters and jet engines in recent years, the state has been rocked by several major losses over the years.

The Army's abrupt about-face on the \$38 billion Comanche helicopter program in March 2004 shocked Sikorsky and partner Boeing. The Army had planned to purchase 650 Comanche helicopters that would be built jointly at a Boeing facility outside Philadelphia and at a Sikorsky Aircraft plant in Bridgeport.

That was followed by the Navy's decision in January to give its prestigious Marine One helicopter contract to a Sikorsky competitor. Sikorsky had been the helicopter of choice for the commander-in-chief since 1957.

"Obviously, we've taken a major hit in Connecticut and have for some time now. And there is a constant battle to keep whatever major defense contractors are left," said Phil Wheeler, director of the United Auto Workers union that represented workers at the now defunct Allied Signal's tank and aircraft plant in Stratford.

The Allied Signal factory moved to Arizona after the Pentagon decided in 1995 to close its Army base in Stratford, where turbine engines were manufactured for the Abrams M1 tank.

Rep. Rosa DeLauro, D-3, said the plant closing had a serious impact on the local economy.

"They were the second largest employer in the town," DeLauro said.

More than 1,000 employees were laid off, although job growth at Sikorsky tempered the impact, she said. Beyond that, DeLauro said that delays in environmental cleanup have hindered private development of the property.

"It is a cautionary tale for Groton," she said.

Despite the gloom and doom, Gioia said Connecticut is seeing an improvement in its manufacturing sector. In the last year, the state added 1,300 manufacturing jobs and companies are still hiring.

"Connecticut is a very high-cost place to do business, but we can compete with things that can't get done elsewhere or get done so much better here," he said. "There is a lot of high-end stuff done here."

Ed Deak, a professor of economics at Fairfield University, said that Sikorsky appears to be in the strongest position of the remaining defense contractors in Connecticut.

Sikorsky has a number of projects in the pipeline that will keep it busy for the near future. The company earned \$2.5 billion in 2004 and plans to double that by 2008.

The Army plans to purchase about 1,200 UH-60M variants from the company. The Navy also wants 500 new helicopters. And, the Marine Corps hope to replace its fleet of heavy-lift helicopters with a new CH-53 variant currently under design.

Sikorsky also plans to compete for a contract to supply the Air Force with a new combat search-and-rescue helicopter.

Yet, the potential closing of the submarine base is a blow to Connecticut's psyche.

Richard Hanley, an assistant professor at Quinnipiac University in Hamden, said that the submarine base and Electric Boat are among the few remaining icons of Connecticut's "arsenal of democracy."

"The World War II generation is passing on and the artifacts they left are passing on," said Hanley, who produced the documentary, "Home Front: Connecticut During World War II."

Rep. Christopher Shays, R-4, said that losing the submarine base is a shot to the heart.

"We have taken pride in the fact that submarines began in Connecticut. To take away the 18 attack submarines from the place where we make submarines is a real difficult one for us to comprehend," Shays said.

It is the same feeling Shays had when the Marine One contract went to Lockheed Martin.

"The thing we lost was 50 years of carrying the president -- that prestige," he said.

And, it is the same feeling Shays gets when he recalls the gloried history of Bridgeport's defense industry during World War II.

"Bridgeport was basically responsible for 25 percent of the free world's munitions against Hitler," he said.

**Silent Service Ebbs;
Uncertainty In Groton;
Submarines' Role Being Reduced To Fit In With New, Leaner Military**

Hartford Courant (Connecticut)

Jesse Hamilton

May 22, 2005

Nobody hunts for Red October any more.

U.S. submarines that for decades have silently ruled the world's oceans have slipped quietly out of favor. Hollywood depictions of their Cold War exploits are more historical footnote than current-affair documentary.

And in the steady decline of the U.S. submarine fleet, specifically the nuclear-powered fast-attack subs designed to hunt other vessels, nothing is sacred -- certainly not the Naval Submarine Base in Groton.

The proposal to close the country's first sub base -- where 90 years of undersea service have encompassed two world wars, the birth of nuclear-powered subs and shadowy missions against the Soviets -- has provoked probing questions: If this hometown of the submarine goes dark, what's in store for the Silent Service? What is the U.S. Navy's future under the sea?

And, foremost: Is the world moving beyond nuclear submarines?

The U.S. fast-attack fleet -- the hunters, which outnumber the nuclear-missile subs -- counted almost 100 boats in the 1980s. Since their Cold War height, the number has been cut almost in half, in step with the waning power of the enemy with whom the fleet was once closely matched. Navy projections for 30 years from now suggest there could be as few as 37 submarines.

Those who still believe in subs have searched hard for new missions in the war against terrorism. These days, it's about operating in the "littorals," the shallow areas hugging the coastlines, said Lt. Cmdr. Jensin Sommer, spokeswoman for Commander Naval Submarine Forces in Virginia.

It's about putting special-operations commandos or missile attacks exactly where they are needed. It's about catching drug and weapons traffickers and listening in on communications.

That is a complex array of mission for boats originally designed with a simple aim: to hunt enemy ships and submarines. It was a job they excelled at in the deep-ocean cat-and-mouse played with the Soviet fleet. They tracked less sophisticated Soviet subs around the world, even in the enemy's own ports. A sideline developed, too, that drove submarines deeper into the espionage game: tapping underwater communications cables.

But when those missions faded, the Navy was left with a big fleet of submarines and an industrial base -- including Electric Boat in Groton -- that relied on the Navy's appetite for more.

Adm. Vern Clark found himself arguing last week for closing the base in Groton. But nine months earlier, the chief of naval operations stopped at the sub base and talked about the new roles for its submarines, ``to project more offensive punch with the Tomahawk [missile] capability and the surveillance capabilities the submarine forces bring to bear."

``This is what tomorrow is about for the U.S. Navy -- the ability to project credible combat power to the far corners of the earth," giving the president options ``around the world and around the clock," a Navy scribe reported Clark as saying.

Today's U.S. sub force -- all nuclear-powered -- has 54 fast-attack submarines of three classes: Los Angeles, Seawolf and the new Virginia class. There are 14 ballistic-missile subs, a number expected to hold steady. Four of those former ``boomers," as the ballistic-missile subs are called, are now under conversion to allow them to fire guided missiles and carry special-operations commandos.

All of these subs, among the most lethal weapons ever devised, are virtually undetectable. They prowl the world's seas like phantoms -- and predicting their future can be just as elusive.

The Arguments

The U.S. submarine fleet is being pulled by opposing currents. To maintain its numbers would require a big boost in the construction schedule, which now hovers at one Virginia-class boat per year. Without that increase, and with Los Angeles subs being decommissioned faster than Virginias are launched, the fleet won't sustain many more than 30 fast-attacks in the long run.

So, what's the right number for the fast-attack fleet?

Sub supporters point to a number of military studies and reports justifying an even larger fleet in the future, including a 1999 study released by the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff saying 76 fast-attacks would be needed by 2025 to work critical peacetime missions.

They refer to the fact that naval commanders who request submarine support are routinely turned down. They talk about the growth in sales of advanced diesel subs around the world, including fleets belonging to the remaining two members of President Bush's Axis of Evil: Iran and North Korea.

Russia is still in the sub game, too, with Akula-class boats that rival U.S. advancements. And China's fleet gets bigger and more advanced every year.

But opponents say the U.S. sub fleet is bloated and expensive. A 2002 report from the Congressional Budget Office said each of the latest submarines costs about \$2.7 billion for every day it conducts active operations, an average of 35.7 days a year.

Christopher Hellman, a defense analyst at the Center for Arms Control and Non-Proliferation, is no fan of the Virginia class subs, which he said have run up a price tag that is ``beyond stunning."

The last of the Seawolf class, the newly commissioned USS Jimmy Carter, came in over \$3 billion following a major enhancement of the boat, and the two other Seawolf subs, the USS

Seawolf and USS Connecticut, cost about \$2 billion each, according to the Center for Defense Information.

The Virginia was billed as the lower-cost alternative but failed to prove it with its \$2.1 billion cost.

Meanwhile, the Base **Realignment** and Closure Commission recommendations released this month by the secretary of defense said there is excess capacity in the seven U.S. sub bases: Groton; San Diego; Norfolk, Va.; Kings Bay, Ga.; Bangor, Wash.; Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; and Guam. The Navy's latest force structure plan released in recent weeks calls for a 21 percent reduction in the future sub fleet. For a fleet that has already shrunk so much, that leaves unused piers in bases on both coasts.

That led to Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld's position that an old single-use base like Groton has declined in military value to the point where it's not worth keeping open.

The Mission

Would-be submariners walking into Groton's Naval Submarine School these days are too young to remember the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The new submariners enter a service that defense industry experts say struggles under two self-defeating paradoxes: It helped win a peace with the Soviets that chipped away its own relevance; and its devotion to secrecy undermines the chance that the public could redeem it.

Sommer knows she is playing into that old trap when she says of the sub force, "We're actually contributing a whole lot. Unfortunately, we can't talk ... "

They can't talk. Submarines are extremely expensive, but the Silent Service can't talk openly enough to answer the question: What are you doing with the money?

"That's the \$64,000 question," Hellman said.

He's not convinced the submarine's intelligence-gathering abilities are unique. And he's never seen confirmation of a special-operations mission. So there seems little to argue against his position: "We can do with a smaller fleet."

"The Navy doesn't tell us much," Michael O'Hanlon, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institute, echoed, saying that the sub force is the toughest part of the military to study. "We have to guess."

At \$2.7 million per active day, is a sub still the best bet for surveillance? Is the money better spent on new satellite technology, or on the increasingly popular unmanned drone aircraft?

The Navy and its two big sub-building contractors -- Electric Boat and Northrop Grumman Newport News -- say their newest boats are a great fit for the war against terrorism -- especially the new Virginia-class sub, which the builders claim will get cheaper as construction is streamlined. It can pick up terrorist cellphone calls, they say, and find the newest mines and quietest submarines. It can broadcast up-to-the-second information back to base and get special-operations troops where they need to be.

"The Virginia-class submarine was designed after the fall of the Berlin Wall and the end of the

Cold War," said Becky Stewart, vice president of the sub program at Northrop Grumman, which builds one a year with Electric Boat. "It was designed specifically for the future."

What is the future? Is it al-Qaida in the desert or a naval clash with China sparked by a wrestling match over Taiwan, or something outside the usual forecasts of doom?

Diesels, Anyone?

Eric Wertheim, the U.S. Naval Institute's editor of the *Combat Fleets of the World* reference, says shifting the Navy more toward fighting international terrorists may be shortsighted. Transformation is good, he said. But maintaining "core capabilities" is vital.

"As a superpower, we have to do it all," he said.

In his view, thinking that U.S. forces will never again be threatened at sea is unwise. "We have come to expect a best-case scenario," he said. So the submarines, the "secret agents of the naval world," might seem unnecessary in the times they aren't desperately needed.

The risk, Wertheim said, is that "you can't just build a submarine like you build extra airplanes. ... If we don't have them available, then it'll be too late."

Across the Pacific, the Chinese navy, with some help from Russia, is refurbishing its aging force of more than 60 subs with a mix of the latest diesel subs and newly designed nuclear subs -- including ballistic-missile boats. In the coming years, its fleet could be among the most potent in the world.

"That's a threat we haven't had to worry about for a long time," Wertheim said.

Former U.S. Secretary of the Navy John Lehman, in a recent pass through **New London**, talked about the Chinese navy and the reduction of U.S. forces. "We're creating a vacuum in the Pacific," said Lehman, who preaches that "shortsightedness creates the next war."

Also, a number of the most advanced sub-building nations have been improving diesels and selling them to the tiny navies of developing countries. Luckily, as O'Hanlon pointed out, they have so far gone mostly to friendly navies or those too small to be a threat.

Long ago, America gave up diesels for nuclear reactors -- freeing its subs from constant refueling and giving them almost infinite ability to stay submerged. Diesel boats had to come up for air to run their engines and recharge their batteries. But today's diesels have come a long way. Experts say they are quiet and can stay down for weeks. And they are available to anybody who can afford them.

It's "certainly something that the Navy is concerned about," Sommer said. Extensive training has been done with the diesel subs of allies, to be ready if America ever has to fight such vessels for real.

All those diesels running around is another good reason to maintain the best submarine fleet, Wertheim said. "As we become faced with smaller nations acquiring submarines, we have to be ready for any kind of threat."

So, should America take another look at diesels?

The navy's seeming reluctance "may end up hobbling them in the long run," Hellman said. "Because of the cost reasons, it behooves you to start looking at a force mix."

Sommer couldn't discuss whether the Navy would reconsider them, but both Electric Boat spokesman Dan Barrett and Stewart said the Navy hasn't asked for a new American diesel.

"Do we have the capability? Of course," Barrett said.

The same goes for Northrop Grumman. Stewart said, "We'll build what the Navy requires and requests of us."

They are cheaper, yes, but diesels lack the oomph the Navy has come to expect from its subs, Wertheim said. "We can make a 30-knot run to the other end of the world," he said. "You can't do that with a diesel boat."

Lehman would like to see a blend of both worlds.

"We've gotten one-dimensional," he said. "There's no high-low mix now," he added, arguing that the U.S. military needs to balance its technologies better, including in the sub fleet. He thinks the U.S. should get back to diesel submarines, mixing the cheaper and shorter-ranged diesels -- and lots of them -- with the nuclear boats.

"We still need 100 attack subs," he said. "We've just got to be in a lot of difference places."

Whatever fuel is running the subs, Wertheim says there is always a place for operating under the oceans. He draws a parallel to a police force's undercover officers. The guys in uniform -- in this case, the surface ships -- are needed to advertise a police presence around the world. But sometimes somebody needs to get closer to the criminals, to mix with them under cover. To hang silently below the surface.

The U.S. military is well on its way to slashing deep into its undercover force. In 2035, the Navy estimates it will have between 37 and 41 fast-attack subs to rule the nearly three-quarters of the world covered by seas. In that time, the surface warship number is set to rise.

Wertheim cautions: "There are times when stealth is more important than presence."

Subs are all about stealth. Even the culture surrounding them is secretive. The neighbors of Groton's Thames River base, for instance, have little idea where its 18 fast-attack subs are heading when they slip quietly down the river and out to sea.

What those future missions 20 years from now will be, whether launched from Groton or some other port, is anyone's guess.

"We don't know what the ocean of 2035 is going to look like," Hellman said.

And from Wertheim: "The people who are doing some of this predicting seem to be so confident." But those who claim to see the future of war, he said, are truly "toying with disaster."

Base Emotions -- And Hard Realities The Battle Over Military-Base Reductions Will Be Bitter, But There's No Denying The Need For Consolidation

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette (Pennsylvania)
May 22, 2005

Here's a handy rule you can live by: The government reacts to change far more often than it causes change. So when you apply that guideline to this month's base-closing controversy, you can pretty much be sure that the changes the government is causing -- closing nearly three dozen bases and realigning both regional economies and home economies as a result -- reflect changes that have been long under way in the wider world.

This is no consolation to the thousands the domestic military **realignment** will put out of work, nor to the communities who now must pick up the pieces. But military forces are designed to respond to changes in the world, and one generation's national-security concerns cannot be allowed to warp the next generation's security preparations.

Nowhere does this cruel reality hit harder than two places that, for decades, have stood as symbols of America's defense profile: Ellsworth Air Force Base in Rapid City, S.D., and the United States Submarine Base **New London** in Groton, Conn.

The losses in these two places are almost beyond calculation: more than 3,800 jobs in South Dakota (where Ellsworth is the second-largest employer) and more than 8,400 jobs in Connecticut (which will lose more military jobs than any other state). But the raw numbers tell only part of the story. We know here in the Pittsburgh area, which might lose the 911th Military Airlift Wing, the Charles E. Kelly Support Facility and the Marine Light Attack Helicopter Squadron, that each military family accounts for thousands of dollars of spending beyond the base. And the bases themselves have been the spine of these communities' identities for decades.

But the air base and the sub base in two very different parts of the United States stand, together, as symbols of a very different military profile the United States is taking in the years after the fall of Soviet communism and the beginning of the 21st-century age of terror.

These bases go back into history, Groton as far back as the Ulysses S. Grant administration (it became a sub base a year before the nation entered World War I), Ellsworth as far back as the first month of World War II (it became a missile base as the Cold War deepened). The first nuclear submarine was built at Groton, an important arm of the American nuclear force in the Cold War was based at Ellsworth.

Indeed, it was in the Cold War that both these bases came of age and came to the forefront. Air and sub power were at the heart of the American military effort during that long twilight struggle, years in which the phrase forward projection had a meaning that was at once comforting and menacing. Ellsworth and Groton were the places where that forward projection -- of long-range bombers, of wide-ranging quiet subs -- were based. America slept better because of the aviators and sailors whose families slept in South Dakota and Connecticut.

But this is a different time, with different challenges, requiring different responses. There still are threats to American security, but not ones that likely require as big a submarine fleet or intercontinental ballistic missiles (which haven't been part of the Ellsworth arsenal for more than a decade). There still is a role for long-range bombers and submarines, but not for as many.

"Generally we don't need the same military we needed 20 years ago," says Andrew J. Bacevich, a retired Army colonel now teaching at Boston University and director of the university's Center for International Relations. "We can maintain supremacy with a radically different kind of force.

We still need long-range bombers, but we can do more with less. We still have a role for subs, but mostly as land-attack platforms."

In the Cold War, the notion was that the last bomber from places like Ellsworth would be in the air before the first Soviet warhead detonated. That notion from the strategy of mutual-assured destruction crumbled with the Berlin Wall.

"A lot of the bombers were in places like South Dakota, because it was closer to the Soviet Union," says John Pike, the director of globalsecurity.org, a defense-policy group. "That was then. This is now, when we're not worried about ICBMs taking out our B-1s. The rationale for having lots of bomber bases has gone away."

In the Cold War, the submarine fleet was designed to trail Soviet subs behaving mysteriously in places they shouldn't be. Today almost the entire Russian fleet is tied up and rusting, and despite the worries about the emerging Chinese navy, there is no sub fleet besides the American with any meaningful military capacity in the seas today.

Today submarines are well-suited to search for mines, to land SEAL teams into hostile territory, to undertake surveillance activities and to fire Cruise missiles. But the size of the sub fleet is substantially smaller than it was only two decades ago. And the operations of submarine bases can be consolidated with the operations of other naval installations.

Community and political leaders in both South Dakota and Connecticut are mobilizing for battles of their own: the effort to reverse the decision of the base **realignment** and closure commission whose decisions prompt painful change only because they reflect geopolitical and strategic changes long in train. Sometimes these efforts win modest success, but no one in Rapid City or Groton can reverse how the world has changed -- even though both bases themselves have changed with the threat over the years, even though the Ellsworth bombers were involved in the battering of Afghanistan after Sept. 11, 2001, even though Groton evaded a less draconian cutback a dozen years ago.

Amid the grief and the worry it is hard to remember what bases are for. They're for protecting American security, not for protecting American jobs. That's a tough reckoning, and a tough verdict, but military men and women pride themselves on their toughness. They've shown it many times before, at Ellsworth, Groton, the Pittsburgh area and at so many other places, where this month it is almost impossible, and very bitter, to remember that in the real mission of the military they have succeeded beyond measure.

Submarine Base Rescue Effort Ramping Up

Connecticut Post (Bridgeport, CT)

Ken Dixon

May 21, 2005

HARTFORD -- Gov. M. Jodi Rell is looking for a few good suggestions.

Rell, scurrying to do whatever it takes to protect the U.S. Navy submarine base in **New London** from closure, said Friday that the state has created a Web site for people to offer ideas -- and even vent their frustrations -- to the Base **Realignment** and Closure Commission.

"The members of the BRAC commission deserve to hear from the folks who matter most -- the people of Connecticut," Rell said. "I am asking people to take a few minutes and let the BRAC

commissioners know how they feel."

The new Internet site

"Everywhere I go, people have been asking me what they can do, how they can help, where they can volunteer," Rell said in a statement from her Capitol office. "They question -- and rightly so -- whether closing the base will actually save any money at all."

She said the new Web page includes a survey for businesses that was compiled by the state Department of Economic and Community Development. The findings will be kept confidential. The BRAC is not considering potential economic damage as a reason to keep bases open, but state officials are amassing all the opposition they can to overturn the closure plan. "If you believe the Department of Defense made a huge mistake, tell the commissioners," Rell said. "Your message can affect the final decision. Let your voice be heard."

After the news that the submarine base was on the proposed BRAC closure list, Rell has made it a main focus of her attention.

She has created a nine-agency group to scour the 1,000-page DOD recommendation for flaws and errors; met with business and community leaders in southeastern Connecticut; and planned strategies with the state's congressional delegation and legislative leaders.

**Rell Picks Sub Base Strike Team;
Assigns State Agencies To Challenge 1,000-Page Defense Department Plan**

Hartford Courant (Connecticut)

May 19, 2005

Gov. M. Jodi Rell lined up a new assault team of state agency leaders Wednesday and ordered them to rip into the credibility of a report that recommends closing of the Naval Submarine Base in Groton.

"These agencies will go through every line of the 1,000-page recommendation from the Department of Defense, identify its weaknesses and come up with the ammunition we need to shoot it down," Rell said in a prepared statement.

The state's congressional delegation and Rell's so-called strike force are waiting for more detailed data that the military used to bolster its recommendation.

But state leaders already were questioning some of the military's assumptions about the value of the sub base and the costs of closing it. Gina McCarthy, commissioner of the state Department of Environmental Protection, said that the military's estimate of \$23.9 million for environmental restoration at the sub base sounds unrealistic.

The 700-acre site contains 29 contaminated sites, many identified by the federal government as among the most polluted places in the country. Those sites include landfills and stockpiled material dredged from the Thames River to keep the river navigable. The dredged material is piled as high as 35 feet and contains solvents, heavy metals and other pollutants, McCarthy said.

Also, environmental officials do not know the extent of pollution in 13 of the sites, McCarthy said. The cost of assessing those sites, not including remediation, will easily run into the millions of dollars, she said.

“So when you're looking at 29 contaminated sites, 13 of which we just know they're there and have no idea what they cost, it will be staggering to see how you can come up with a \$23 million figure,” she said.

The Defense Department's report to the Base **Realignment** and Closure Commission says that the base will have to be cleaned up whether it is closed or not, but there is a significant difference in continuing to cap and monitor contaminated sites and suddenly having 700 acres of land that will be subject to other kinds of uses, McCarthy said.

“They have to clean it up to a level where it's safe,” she said. “Some sites have been capped, but the challenge for us is if you're actually going to transfer that property and redevelop it, it is an entirely different question.”

Brig. General Thad Martin, the interim commander of the Connecticut National Guard and another strike force member, said that he is fighting the base-closing recommendations on two fronts: the submarine base closing and the recommendation that the 17 A-10 warplanes at Bradley International Airport be moved to another base.

Martin said he is confident that he can find errors in the data that the military used to support those recommendations.

“I believe the key to success will be once we get specific documents to pore over and identify the shortfalls in the assessment process,” Martin said.

Rell said that the strike force would look not only at flaws in the report on the submarine base, but also in the recommendations to consolidate submarine operations at bases in Virginia and Georgia.

“You can look at what was used to promote Virginia, what was used to promote Georgia and see if, in fact, some of the data in there was incorrect,” Rell said. “Don't be just looking at what our failings might have been, but what data they used to choose other locations.”

Besides the state environmental protection and military departments, the strike force includes representatives of economic development, transportation, homeland security, labor and the Office of Policy and Management.

Military officials estimate that closing the submarine base will save about \$1.6 billion over the next 20 years. They say it is part of a tightening of the nation's military that is necessary in the post-Cold War era.

But no single community in the country would be hit as hard as the one that relies on the Groton sub base. Closing the base and submarine school would cost an estimated 10,500 direct jobs and 6,000 other jobs throughout the **New London** area.

The base is one of 33 major facilities on the Pentagon's list. The commission has begun a series of hearings on the Pentagon's plan, and it will send a report to President Bush on its own recommendations by Sept. 8.

Bush will have until Sept. 23 to accept or reject the proposal in its entirety, and Congress will then have 45 legislative days to act.

**Planned Base Closing Questioned;
Shutdown Of Conn. Sub Facility Would Burden Ga. Site, Chairman Says**

Charlotte Observer (North Carolina)

Dave Montgomery

May 18, 2005

The chairman of the nation's base-closing review commission on Tuesday questioned the Navy's proposal to close the **New London** Submarine Base, suggesting that the massive transfer of personnel and resources to the Kings Bay Submarine Base in Georgia could overwhelm the Southern installation.

Closing the Connecticut submarine base is one of the largest and most controversial of nearly 180 proposed closures in a 2005 Pentagon base restructuring plan.

The nine-member Base **Realignment** and Closure Commission is scrutinizing the plan during four days of hearings, scheduled through Thursday.

After its four-month review of the Pentagon plan, the commission will draft a final base-restructuring plan for the president and Congress.

Top Navy officials, testifying before the commission, defended their recommendation.

Connecticut's two Democratic senators, Christopher Dodd and Joe Lieberman, held a news conference outside the hearing room to assail the proposal as a threat to national security.

"You're going to close this submarine base forever - no matter what threats this nation faces," Lieberman said.

Submarines and personnel from **New London** would be transferred to the Kings Bay submarine base and the Norfolk Naval Station in Virginia.

But commission Chairman Anthony Principi warned that communities near Kings Bay have "limited infrastructure" and may be ill prepared to absorb the influx.

More than 3,200 personnel would move from **New London** to Kings Bay, resulting in a projected 21 percent employment increase in St. Marys, a community adjacent to the base, Principi said.

Navy Secretary Gordon England, who's in line to become deputy defense secretary, said the Navy had carefully analyzed the region and felt confident that Kings Bay communities had adequate housing, schools, job opportunities and other resources to handle the transfer.

"In all of our moves," he said, "we looked at both ends of this."

Dodd disputed the Navy's assertion that the Connecticut base was less important militarily than the submarine bases in Virginia and Georgia.

He also asserted that the environmental cleanup at the vacated New England base will be enormous, saying that Navy officials who calculated the cost at \$29 million were "living in Disneyland."

England and Adm. Vern Clark, chief of naval operations, said the Navy wants to close nine major installations and 46 smaller installations as the Navy shrinks the size of its fleet and moves toward lighter and more efficient ships. The service is also restructuring eight other installations.

The Navy already has cut its fleet of attack submarines in half and concluded that it can no longer justify three submarine bases, Clark said. There are currently about 50 attack submarines, he said, and the Navy plans to reduce the number to no more than 41.

Navy officials concluded that their best option was to close the **New London** base, which they said would produce a net savings of \$1.58 billion over the next 20 years. There would be a one-time cost of \$680 million for the transfer.

Other bases the Pentagon wants to close include Naval Station Ingleside near Corpus Christi, Texas; the Naval Air Station at Atlanta; and the Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base at Willow Grove, Pa.

Opinions/ Editorials

Fighting Closure With Facts

Hartford Courant (Connecticut)

May 19, 2005

Reaction to the state's potential loss of the U.S. Naval Submarine Base in Groton has been appropriately swift and unified.

As U.S. Sen. Chris Dodd noted after the Pentagon list of potential base closings was issued, it won't be easy to reverse the recommendations of Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld. Navy officials who want the base functions shifted to Norfolk, Va. and Kings Bay, Ga., are armed with graphs and charts to bolster their argument that the Groton-**New London** base lags behind the others in military value and ship-berthing capacity.

Nonetheless, Gov. M. Jodi Rell has done a good job of launching a no-stone-unturned, bipartisan effort to persuade the independent Base **Realignment** and Closure Commission that the Groton facility is critical to national defense. Her strategy of appointing a "strike force" and fighting the recommendation by gathering facts rather than fulminating is the most likely to succeed.

Mrs. Rell has engaged business leaders in southeastern Connecticut, including the Electric Boat division of General Dynamics, which has a symbiotic relationship with the sub base. Pfizer Inc. also has a huge stake in the region's economic health.

This fact can't be lost on BRAC Chairman Anthony Principi, a former secretary of Veterans Affairs with the Bush administration and a vice president at Pfizer. Mr. Principi resigned his post Tuesday at the pharmaceutical manufacturer in order to give full attention to the base closing initiative, but it is a plus that he is familiar with the territory.

It also bodes well for a fair hearing that Gen. Lloyd Newton, a Connecticut resident and an executive at Pratt & Whitney, is on the BRAC panel.

Meanwhile, an analysis of the base closing's impact shows its chilling scope. Besides the loss of jobs -- 10,500 direct submarine jobs and 6,000 related jobs -- the impact would be felt beyond the **New London** area. There are more than 750 vendors statewide who rely on the submarine

industry.

The Pentagon has made it clear that economic fallout on various base locales should not dissuade the commission from approving its recommendations. But it is worth noting that the impact on Connecticut is greater than on all other base locations and that its workforce -- as well as base personnel -- has expertise without peer.

The federal Government Accounting Office must verify the Pentagon's projected savings of \$48 billion over 20 years from the base closings and **realignment**. Some local experts, including University of Connecticut economist Fred Carstensen, rightly question whether closing the Groton base and relocating the submarine operations to Georgia and Virginia will save money at all. For one thing, the cost of environmental cleanup of 15 contaminated sites on the Groton base property is believed to be vastly underestimated at \$23.9 million.

Mrs. Rell and company are reassuring that there is much grist for the "Save Me" mill.



CONNECTICUT

1988	Family Housing Ansonia 04	CLOSE
1988	Family Housing East Windsor 08	CLOSE
1988	Family Housing Fairfield 65	CLOSE
1988	Family Housing Manchester 25	CLOSE
1988	Family Housing Middletown 48	CLOSE
1988	Family Housing Milford 17	CLOSE
1988	Family Housing New Britain 74	CLOSE
1988	Family Housing Orange 15	CLOSE
1988	Family Housing Plainville 67	CLOSE
1988	Family Housing Portland 36	CLOSE
1988	Family Housing Westport 73	CLOSE
1988	Family Housing Shelton 74	CLOSE
1991	Naval Underwater Systems Center Detachment New London	REALIGN
1995	Stratford Army Engine Plant	CLOSE

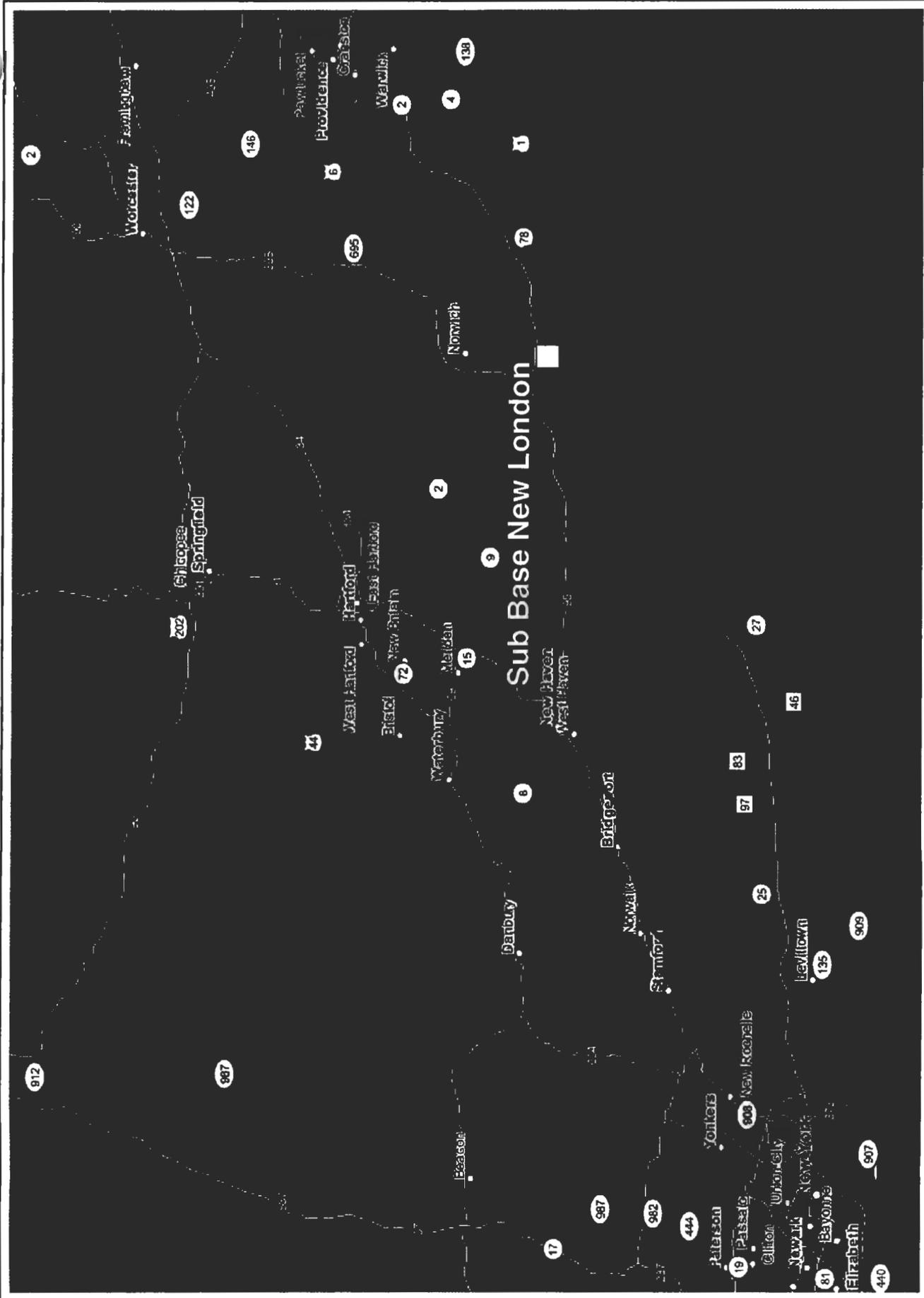
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1991	U.S. Army Institute of Dental Research	DISESTAB
1991	Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (Microwave Bioeffects Research)	REALIGN
1993	Data Processing Center Bureau of Naval Personnel	CLOSE
1993	Data Processing Center Naval Computer & Telecommunications Station	CLOSE
1993	Naval Security Group Command (including Security Group Station and Security Group Detachment) Potomac	REALIGN
1993	Naval Electronic Security Systems Engineering Center	CLOSE
1995	Naval Recruiting Command Washington	REDIRECT
1995	Naval Security Group Detachment Potomac Washington	REDIRECT

FLORIDA

1988	Cape St. George	CLOSE
1988	Naval Reserve Center (Coconut Grove) Miami	CLOSE
1991	MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa	REALIGN
1991	Naval Coastal Systems Center, Panama City	REALIGN
1993	Data Processing Center Naval Air Station Key West	CLOSE
1993	Data Processing Center Naval Air Station Mayport	CLOSE
1993	Data Processing Center Naval Computer & Telecommunications Station, Pensacola	CLOSE
1993	Homestead Air Force Base	REALIGN
1993	MacDill Air Force Base (Airfield to be operated by the Department of Commerce or another federal agency. Joint Communications Support Element stays at MacDill vice relocating to Charleston AFB.)	REDIRECT
1993	Naval Air Station Cecil Field	CLOSE
1993	Naval Aviation Depot Pensacola	CLOSE
1993	Naval Hospital Orlando	CLOSE
1993	Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (Naval Supply Center) Pensacola	DISESTAB
1993	Defense Distribution Depot Pensacola	DISESTAB
1993	Naval Training Center Orlando	CLOSE
1995	Naval Air Station Key West	REALIGN

Recommended Connecticut Base Realignments and Closures



NAVSUBASE New London Statistics

Total Acres: 687
 Acres Owned: 686
 Total Personnel: 6,639
 Mil: 5,556
 Civ: 1,083
 Other: 0

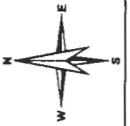




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Submarine Base New London, CT - DON

Installation Boundary

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - Navy
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
NMCRC Sacramento	Navy Reserve	Sacramento		95828	4	48,908			20	20					
NS Long Beach CSO (Cabrillo Hsg Long Bch)	Caretaker	Long Beach			201	662,857			91	91	10.3	238	0	0	238
NS Long Beach CSO (Long Beach NAVSTA)	Caretaker	Long Beach			42	520,979			776	776	187.1				
NS San Diego	Navy Active	San Diego	619-556-1011	92136	251	4,397,434			1,046	1,030	1,130.1	26,680	586	0	27,266
NS San Diego (Nav Rec Cen Mis Gorge)	Navy Active	San Diego			23	39,227			448	448	31.1				
NS Treasure Island CSO	Caretaker	San Francisco		94130	98	2,082,633	1	30,000	1,076	1,076	544.8	3	0	0	3
NSWC Corona	Navy Active	Corona		91718	46	479,225			247	247	180.0	7	987	0	994
NSY Long Beach CSO	Caretaker	Long Beach		90822	90	3,047,805			396	396	989.1	129	0	0	129
NSY Long Beach CSO (Palos Verdes Hsg)	Caretaker	Long Beach			62	629,693			62	62	70.9				
NSY Long Beach CSO (San Pedro Mont Hsg)	Caretaker	Long Beach			126	403,642			62	62	48.0				
NSY Mare Island CSO	Caretaker	Vallejo		94592	480	8,803,839			6,707	6,704	2,368.4	3	4	0	7
NSY Mare Island CSO (Roosevelt Terrace)	Caretaker	Vallejo			19	185,392			29	29	23.2				
NTC San Diego CSO	Caretaker	San Diego		92133	66	975,707			165	159	234.3	28	0	0	28
NWS Seal Beach	Navy Active	Seal Beach		90740	321	2,499,123			5,002	4,968	731.6	635	427	0	1,062
NWS Seal Beach (Det Concord CA)	Navy Active	Concord			477	1,881,414			7,701	6,914	1,101.4				
NWS Seal Beach (Fallbrook CA)	Navy Active	Fallbrook			277	1,013,240			8,851	8,851	446.7	99	0	0	99
NWS Seal Beach (Long Beach Golf Course)	Navy Active	Los Alamitos			1	4,200	11	14,716	254		16.8				
PWC San Francisco CSO (Treasure Island)	Caretaker	San Francisco			1	91			77	75	186.8				
SPAWARSYSCEN San Diego	Navy Active	San Diego		92152	245	1,829,373			508	507	504.1	440	3,640	19	4,099
SPAWARSYSCEN San Diego (Old Town)	Navy Active	San Diego			11	1,552,858			70	70	343.6				
SUBASE San Diego	Navy Active	San Diego	619-553-1011	92106	112	1,029,361			336	336	290.9	887	16	0	903
OTHER SITE(S) ¹ : 199					3,359	15,002,147	21	637,472	39,133	38,301	4,828.2	12,269	12,808	0	25,077
California Total:					14,556	120,307,961	82	1,163,532	1,345,303	1,327,380	34,647.2	74,421	30,953	19	105,393
Colorado															
NMCRC Denver	Navy Reserve	Lakewood		80042	4	127,460			15	15	22.6	716	0	0	716
OTHER SITE(S) ¹ : 1									2		725	16	0	0	741
Colorado Total:					4	127,460	0	0	17	15	22.6	1,441	16	0	1,457
Connecticut															
NAVSUBASE New London	Navy Active	Groton	860-694-4636		269	3,612,859			687	686	1,026.2	5,556	1,083	0	6,639
NAVSUBASE New London (Conning Towers)	Navy Active	Groton			83	276,175			50	50	41.4				

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.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - Navy

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
NAVSUBASE New London (Nautilus Park 1st Inc)	Navy Active	Groton			501	678,581			50	50	79.5				
NAVSUBASE New London (Nautilus Park 2nd Inc)	Navy Active	Groton			263	647,714			142	142	69.8				
NAVSUBASE New London (Nautilus Park 3rd Inc)	Navy Active	Groton			129	370,855			115	110	44.3				
NAVSUBASE New London (Polaris Park)	Navy Active	Groton			48	366,495			52	52	38.9				
NAVSUBASE New London (Trident Park)	Navy Active	Groton			82	505,371			86	85	64.6				
NUWC New London CSO	Caretaker	New London		06320	40	681,498	1	36,204	346	313	185.1	75	0	0	75
NWIRP Bloomfield	Navy Active	Bloomfield		06002	7	139,887			85	85	39.1				
OTHER SITE(S) ¹: 6					39	111,658			119	96	20.3	282	0	0	282
Connecticut Total:					1,461	7,391,093	1	36,204	1,732	1,667	1,609.2	5,913	1,083	0	6,996
Delaware															
OTHER SITE(S) ¹: 1					2	26,456			8	8	5.3	203	0	0	203
Delaware Total:					2	26,456	0	0	8	8	5.3	203	0	0	203
District of Columbia															
COMNAVDIST Washington DC	Navy Active	Washington	703-545-6700		78	3,159,539			68	68	564.2	21,243	10,612	1	31,856
COMNAVDIST Washington DC (Bellevue)	Navy Active	Washington			191	315,030			60	60	32.5				
COMNAVDIST Washington DC (Naval Observatory)	Navy Active	Washington			35	208,770			72	72	40.5	22	89	0	111
COMNAVDIST Washington DC (NAVSTA Anacostia)	Navy Active	Washington			46	1,387,238			351	351	1,314.4	112	87	0	199
COMNAVDIST Washington DC (Ndept Potomac Annex)	Navy Active	Washington			20	199,907			10	10	34.2				
COMNAVDIST Washington DC (Nebraska Ave Complex)	Navy Active	Washington			32	581,899			38	38	148.1				
NRL Washington DC	Navy Active	Washington			82	2,946,247			133	132	715.3	14	2,230	0	2,244
OTHER SITE(S) ¹: 12					16	286,609	3	1,950	67	67	198.2	109	1,253	0	1,362
District of Columbia Total:					500	9,085,239	3	1,950	800	799	3,047.4	21,500	14,271	1	35,772
Florida															
NAF Key West	Navy Active	Key West	305-293-4408	33040	122	965,202			4,678	4,535	519.6	958	322	0	1,280
NAF Key West (Dredgers Key- Sigsbee)	Navy Active	Key West			278	1,286,775			352	352	226.9				
NAF Key West (Fleming Key Magazine)	Navy Active	Key West			34	56,635			315	257	34.2				
NAF Key West (Peary Court)	Navy Active	Key West			51	227,622			28	28	30.6				

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.



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Command History

Naval Submarine Base New London is the Navy's first Submarine Base and the "Home of the Submarine Force". In 1868, the State of Connecticut gave the Navy 112 acres of land along the Thames River to build a Naval Station. Due to a lack of federal funding, it was not until 1872 that two brick buildings and a "T" shaped pier were constructed and officially declared a Navy Yard. This new yard was primarily used as a coaling station by Atlantic Fleet small craft.

On October 13, 1915, the monitor Ozark, a submarine tender, and 4 submarines arrived in Groton, CT. With the war effort in Europe and the Atlantic in full swing, additional submarines and support craft arrived the following year and the facility was named as the Navy's first Submarine Base. Although physically located in Groton, CT, the base had their main offices and housing in the larger city of New London, hence was christened as Naval Submarine Base New London. Following World War I, the Navy established schools and training facilities at the base. Today, the Naval Submarine Base New London (SUBASE NLON), located on the east side of Thames River in Groton, CT, proudly claims its motto to be "**The First and Finest.**"

As homeport to sixteen attack submarines and neighbor to a major submarine construction yard, all Officers and most Enlisted submariners will be stationed here for training and perhaps a tour onboard an attack submarine or with a pre-commissioning crew while their new submarine is under construction. The main base occupies more than 687 acres plus over 530 acres of family housing, sixteen attack submarines, and the Navy's nuclear research deep submersible NR-1. The base also supports more than 70 tenant commands including, Commander Navy Region Northeast (CNRNE), Commander Submarine Group Two (CSG2), Naval Submarine School (SUBSCOL), Naval Submarine Support Facility (NSSF), three Submarine Squadron staffs, and the housing and support facilities for more than 21,000 civilian workers, active-duty service members and their families.

MISSION

Support fleet readiness by providing quality service and facilities to our Submarine community and their families.

VISION

Naval Submarine Base New London is the "First and Finest" Atlantic homeport for attack submarines. The assigned Sailors and civilian workforce are dedicated to providing a quality work environment and facilities that fully support fleet readiness. We will provide an infrastructure that is efficient, effective, economical and fully integrated into the larger Northeast Region. We will seek better ways to do business through an engaged leadership and management cadre, teamwork at all levels of the Chain of Command, and through open lines of communication that keep our focus on fleet readiness. We will be a good neighbor and a vibrant part of the Southeastern Connecticut community. Every decision we make will consider the Navy's most valuable asset, our Sailors, civilian workforce, and their families.

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Commanding Officer



Captain Sullivan, a native of Bridgeport, Connecticut, graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1980 with a Bachelor of Science in Marine Engineering. In June 2002, he was awarded a Master of Arts in National Security Studies from the Naval War College, where he was named a Mahan Scholar.

Captain Sullivan's sea tours began as a junior officer aboard USS PLUNGER (SSN 595) where he served in a variety of division officer billets and as Weapons Officer from March 1982 to June 1985. He served as Engineer Officer of USS CHICAGO (SSN721) from April 1988 to June 1991 and as

Executive Officer of USS MARYLAND (SSBN 738) from May 1993 through October 1994. In January 1997, he relieved as Commanding Officer of USS JEFFERSON CITY (SSN 759), a position he held until July 1999. Captain Sullivan has deployed four times to the Western Pacific, two times to the Persian Gulf (including Operation Desert Storm), and made three strategic deterrent patrols. Submarine crews that he has proudly been a member of have earned four Battle Efficiency "E" awards and numerous squadron awards.

Captain Sullivan's shore assignments include tours as Company Officer at the U.S. Naval Academy, Squadron Engineer for Commander, Submarine Squadron Eleven, Liaison Officer to the U.S. House of Representatives for the Navy's Office of Legislative Affairs, Deputy Commander of Submarine Development Squadron Twelve, and, most recently, TYCOM Representative at the Electric Boat shipyard. At EB, Captain Sullivan was responsible for training and oversight of the crews of submarines at the shipyard, including the Navy's newest attack submarine, PCU VIRGINIA (SSN 774).

Captain Sullivan is entitled to wear the Legion of Merit, Meritorious Service Medal (three awards), Navy Commendation Medal (four awards), and several unit and service awards.

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Commander Stephen R. Skaw, a native of Portland, Oregon, enlisted in the Navy in January 1979. In January 1981 he completed Data Systems Technician and submarine pipeline training. In March 1981, Commander Skaw reported for his initial submarine assignment aboard USS GURNARD (SSN 662), where he completed enlisted submarine qualification. In 1987 he was ordered to TRIDENT Training Facility, Bangor. In September 1988 he was commissioned as a Limited Duty Officer Ensign.

Commander Skaw's first commissioned assignment was aboard USS PROTEUS (AS 19), homeported in Agana, Guam, as Electronics Installation and Repair Officer and later as the Planning and Estimating Officer. In December 1990 he attended Military Justice School in Newport, Rhode Island, and in January 1991 he reported to Naval Submarine School, New London, Connecticut, as Legal Officer. His next assignment was at TRIDENT Refit Facility, Bangor where he served as Electrical Repair Division Officer. In May 1996 he transferred to USS ARKANSAS (CGN 41) as Electronics Material Officer and in February 1997 was fleeted up to Combat Systems Department Head. While on board he completed Surface Warfare Officer qualifications. Upon USS ARKANSAS' decommissioning in July 1998 he received orders to Submarine Squadron 17 as Electronics Material Officer. In June 2000 he transferred to Naval Intermediate Maintenance Facility, Pacific Northwest as the Weapons Repair Production Management Assistant. In September 2003, he reported to his current assignment as Naval Submarine Base, New London Executive Officer. Commander Skaw has a Bachelor of Science in Computer Systems from City University of Bellevue, Washington. Commander Skaw is authorized to wear the Navy Commendation Medal with four gold Stars, the Navy Achievement Medal with one gold star and various unit and service awards.

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Command Master Chief

MASTER CHIEF SONAR TECHNICIAN SUBMARINES (SUBMARINE WARFARE) JEFFREY ROWE, UNITED STATES NAVY

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

BASE SUMMARY SHEET

Submarine Base New London, CT

INSTALLATION MISSION

- Support fleet readiness by providing quality service and facilities to our Submarine community and their families.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close Naval Submarine Base New London, CT. Relocate its assigned submarines, Auxiliary Repair Dock 4 (ARDM-4), and Nuclear Research Submarine 1 (NR-1) along with their dedicated personnel, equipment and support to Submarine Base Kings Bay, GA, and Naval Station Norfolk, VA. Relocate the intermediate submarine repair function to Shore Intermediate Repair Activity Norfolk, at Naval Shipyard Norfolk, VA, and Trident Refit Facility Kings Bay, GA. Relocate the Naval Submarine School and Center for Submarine Learning to Submarine Base Kings Bay, GA. Consolidate the Naval Security Group Activity Groton, CT with Naval Security Group Activity Norfolk, VA at Naval Station Norfolk, VA. Consolidate Naval Submarine Medical Research Laboratory Groton, CT, with Naval Medical Research Center at Walter Reed Army Medical Center Forest Glenn Annex, MD. Relocate Naval Undersea Medical Institute Groton, CT to Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL, and Fort Sam Houston, TX. Consolidate Navy Region Northeast, New London, CT, with Navy Region, Mid-Atlantic, Norfolk, VA.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- The existing berthing capacity at surface/subsurface installations exceeds the capacity required to support the Force Structure Plan. The closure of Submarine Base New London materially contributes to the maximum reduction of excess capacity while increasing the average military value of the remaining bases in this functional area. Sufficient capacity and fleet dispersal is maintained with the East Coast submarine fleet homeports of Naval Station Norfolk and Submarine Base Kings Bay, without affecting operational capability. The intermediate submarine repair function is relocated to Shore Intermediate Maintenance Activity Norfolk at Norfolk Naval Shipyard, and the Trident Refit Facility Kings Bay, GA, in support of the relocating submarines. Consolidating the Naval Submarine Medical Research Laboratory with assets at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center Forest Glenn Annex will create a DoD Center of Hyperbaric and Undersea Medicine that will increase synergy by consolidating previously separate animal and human research capabilities at a single location. The consolidation of Navy Region, Northeast with Navy Region, Mid-Atlantic is one element of the Department of the Navy efforts to reduce the number of Installation Management Regions from twelve to eight. Consolidation of the Regions rationalizes regional management structure and allows for opportunities to collocate regional entities to align management concepts and efficiencies.

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

- One-Time Costs: \$679.6 million
- Net Savings (Cost) during Implementation: \$345.42 million
- Annual Recurring Savings: \$192.78 million
- Return on Investment Year: Calendar Year (Three)
- Net Present Value over 20 Years: \$1.58 billion

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RECOMMENDATION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS)

Baseline	<u>Military</u> 7096	<u>Civilian</u> 952
Reductions	(7096)	(952)
Realignments		
Total	(7096)	(952)

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

Naval Station Norfolk, VA is in Maintenance for Ozone (1-Hour) and Marginal Non-attainment for Ozone (8-Hour). An Air Conformity Determination may be required. There are potential impacts for dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; threatened and endangered species; and water resources. Naval Shipyard Norfolk, VA, has the same air status as Naval Station Norfolk. There may be similar water resource impacts. Submarine Base Kings Bay, GA, is in Attainment. There are potential impacts for dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; threatened and endangered species; and water resources. Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL, is in Attainment. There are potential impacts to cultural, archeological, tribal resources; waste management; and wetlands. Walter Reed Medical Center-Forrest Glen Annex, MD, is in Severe Non-attainment for Ozone (1-Hour and 8-Hour) and an Air Conformity Determination will be required. There are potential impacts to land use constraints or sensitive resources, and wetlands. Fort Sam Houston, TX, is in Attainment. There are potential impacts to cultural, archeological, tribal resources; threatened and endangered species; and water resources. No impacts are anticipated for the remaining resource areas of noise; or waste management. This recommendation indicates impacts of costs at the installations involved, which reported \$11.3M in costs for waste management and environmental compliance. These costs were included in the payback calculation. Naval Submarine Base New London, CT, the closing installation, reports \$23.9M in costs for environmental restoration. Because the Department has a legal obligation to perform environmental restoration regardless of whether an installation is closed, realigned, or remains open, this cost is not included in the payback calculation. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

REPRESENTATION

- Governor: The Honorable M. Jodi Rell (R)
- Senators: The Honorable Joseph Lieberman (D)
The Honorable Christopher Dodd (D)
- Representative: The Honorable Robert Simmons (R)

ECONOMIC IMPACT

- Potential Employment Loss: 15,808 jobs (8,457 direct and 7,351 indirect)
- MSA Job Base: 168,620 jobs
- Percentage: 9.4 percent decrease

MILITARY ISSUES

- Close Naval Submarine Base New London, CT
- Submarines, Auxiliary Repair Dock 4, and Nuclear Research Submarine I to Submarine Base Kings Bay, GA, and Naval Station Norfolk, VA
- Intermediate submarine repair function to Shore Intermediate Repair Activity at Naval Shipyard Norfolk, VA and Trident Refit Facility Kings Bay, GA
- Naval Submarine School and Center for Submarine Learning to Submarine Base Kings Bay, GA
- Naval Security Group Activity Groton, CT consolidate with Naval Security Group Activity Norfolk, VA
- Consolidate Navy Region Northeast, New London, CT with Navy Region, Mid-Atlantic, Norfolk, VA
- Naval Undersea Medical Institute, Groton, CT to Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL and Fort Sam Houston, TX
- Consolidate Naval Submarine Medical Research Laboratory Groton, CT, with Naval Medical Research Center at Walter Reed Army Medical Center Forest Glenn, MD

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

- Closure of Submarine Base New London will create an economic concern for the surrounding communities.
- The environmental impact of the Submarine Base closing

ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

- Strategic Military Value

BASE VISIT REPORT

Naval Submarine Base New London

31 May 2005

LEAD COMMISSIONER: Chairman Anthony Principi

COMMISSIONERS: The Honorable James Bilbray, The Honorable Philip Coyle and General Lloyd Newton

COMMISSION STAFF: Jim Hanna, Navy/Marine Corps Team Leader, Hal Tickle, Senior Navy/Marine Corps Lead Analyst and Michael Kessler, Associate Navy/Marine Corps Analyst.

LIST OF ATTENDEES:

RDML Kenny – Commander, Navy Region Northeast, Commander Subgroup TWO and TEN
RDML Watters – Deputy Commander, Navy Region Northeast
Captain Sullivan – Commanding Officer, Naval Submarine Base New London
Captain Hanson – Chief of Staff, Submarine Group TWO
Captain Lotring – Commanding Officer, Submarine Learning Center
Captain Ransom – Commanding Officer, Regional Support Group

CNRNE MISSION:

- To enable and enhance Navy combat power by providing the most effective and efficient and cost-wise shore services and support.
- Commands under CNRNE: Submarine Base New London, Portsmouth Naval Shipyard Kittery, NAS Brunswick, Naval Station Newport, NCTS Cutler, Prospect Harbor, NWS Earle, NAES Lakehurst and NSU Saratoga.

NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE NEW LONDON MISSION:

- Support fleet readiness by providing quality service and facilities to our Submarine community and their families.
- Major tenants are: SUBASE, COMSUBGRU TWO, Repair Group, Naval Submarine School, NACC, NUMI, NSMRL, NSGA Groton and Navy Region Northeast

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION:

- Close Naval Submarine Base New London, CT. Relocate its assigned submarines, Auxiliary Repair Dock 4 (ARDM-4), and Nuclear Research Submarine 1 NR-1) along with their dedicated personnel, equipment and support to Submarine Base Kings Bay, GA, and Naval Station Norfolk, VA. Relocate the intermediate submarine repair function to Shore Intermediate Repair Activity Norfolk, at Naval Shipyard Norfolk,

VA, and Trident Refit Facility Kings Bay, GA. Relocate the Naval Submarine School and Center for Submarine Learning to Submarine Base Kings Bay, GA. Consolidate the Naval Security Group Activity Groton, CT with Naval Security Group Activity Norfolk, VA at Naval Station Norfolk, VA. Consolidate Naval Submarine Medical Research Laboratory Groton, CT, with Naval Medical Research Center at Walter Reed Army Medical Center Forest Glenn Annex, MD. Relocate Naval Undersea Medical Institute Groton, CT to Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL, and Fort Sam Houston, TX. Consolidate Navy Region Northeast, New London, CT, with Navy Region, Mid-Atlantic, Norfolk, VA.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION:

- The existing berthing capacity at surface/subsurface installations exceeds the capacity required to support the Force Structure Plan. The closure of Submarine Base New London materially contributes to the maximum reduction of excess capacity while increasing the average military value of the remaining bases in this functional area. Sufficient capacity and fleet dispersal is maintained with the East Coast submarine fleet homeports of Naval Station Norfolk and Submarine Base Kings Bay, without affecting operational capability. The intermediate submarine repair function is relocated to Shore Intermediate Maintenance Activity Norfolk at Norfolk Naval Shipyard, and the Trident Refit Facility Kings Bay, GA, in support of the relocating submarines. Consolidating the Naval Submarine Medical Research Laboratory with assets at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center Forest Glenn Annex will create a DoD Center of Hyperbaric and Undersea Medicine that will increase synergy by consolidating previously separate animal and human research capabilities at a single location. The consolidation of Navy Region, Northeast with Navy Region, Mid-Atlantic is one element of the Department of the Navy efforts to reduce the number of Installation Management Regions from twelve to eight. Consolidation of the Regions rationalizes regional management structure and allows for opportunities to collocate regional entities to align management concepts and efficiencies.

MAIN FACILITIES REVIEWED:

- Navy Region Northeast
- Naval Submarine Base New London
- Naval Submarine School
- Regional Support Group
- Day Care Center

KEY ISSUES IDENTIFIED

- Capabilities associated with collocation of submarines/crews with the submarine school and Electric Boat
- Capacity of Naval Stations Norfolk and Kings Bay and their communities to accommodate equipment/personnel/support

- Commissioner Bilbray: concern about strategic vulnerability of Norfolk/Kings Bay if all eggs in one basket and about the cost of new facilities at Norfolk/Kings Bay plus cost to relocate from New London.
- Commissioner Newton: concern about the total loss of military in the Northeast region of the Nation.

INSTALLATION CONCERNS RAISED

- Degradation of training, mission effectiveness and Sailor quality of life during transition to Kings Bay

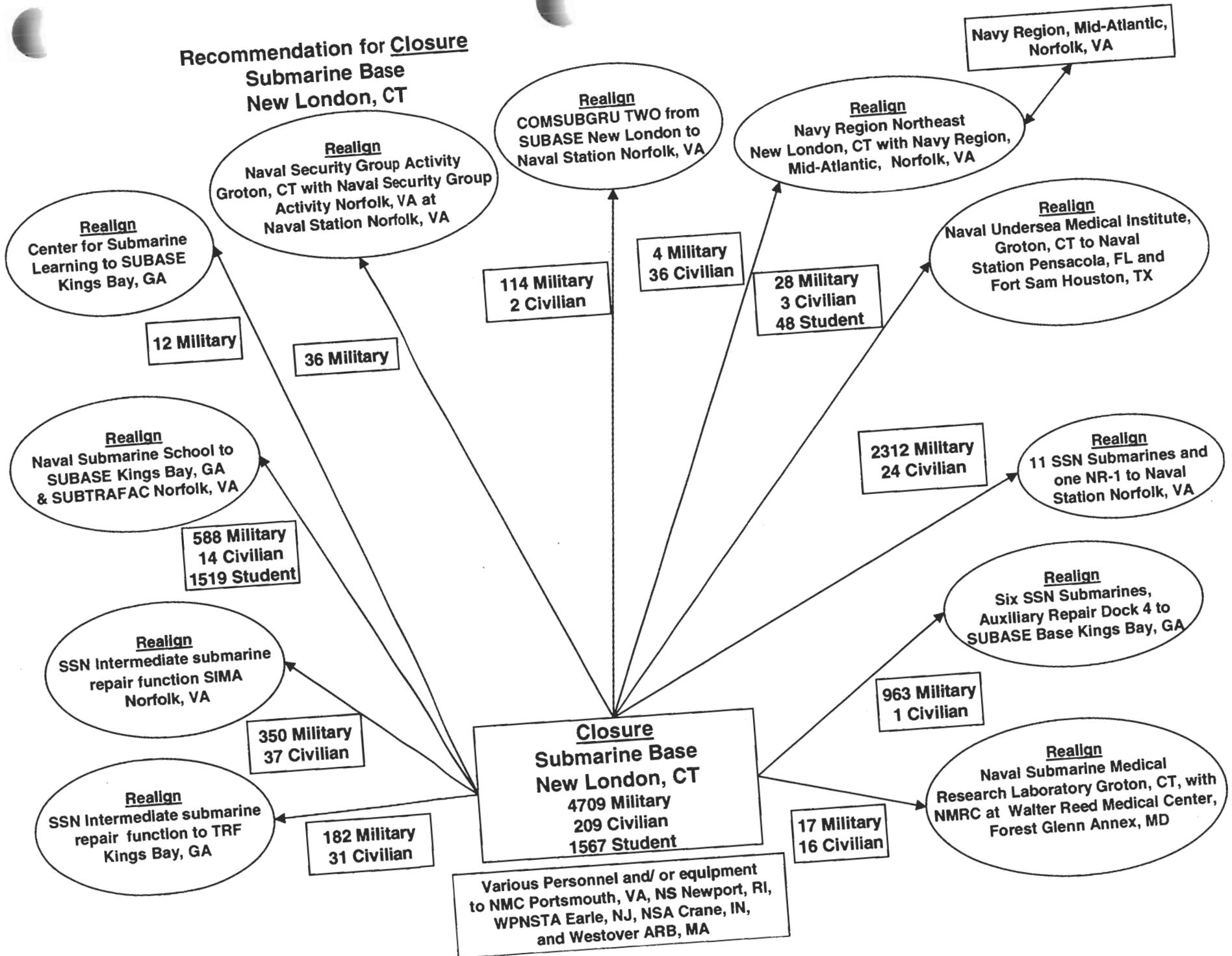
COMMUNITY CONCERNS RAISED:

- Military value of Submarine Base New London underestimated
- Closure costs underestimated
- Environmental status
- Economic impact underestimated
- Transportation infrastructure shortages at receiving sites
- Workforce competitiveness
- Homeland Security concerns
- Loss of synergy between base and Electric Boat

REQUESTS FOR STAFF AS A RESULT OF VISIT:

- A staff visit was conducted prior to Commissioners' visit with appropriate contact information exchanged. There were no requests from the base for additional visits, however Congressman Simmons has invited BRAC presence during a HASC field hearing 13 June.

**Recommendation for Closure
Submarine Base
New London, CT**



Recommendation for Closure Submarine Base New London, CT

Recommendation: Close Naval Submarine Base New London, CT. Relocate its assigned submarines, Auxiliary Repair Dock 4 (ARDM-4), and Nuclear Research Submarine 1 (NR-1) along with their dedicated personnel, equipment and support to Submarine Base Kings Bay, GA, and Naval Station Norfolk, VA. Relocate the intermediate submarine repair function to Shore Intermediate Repair Activity Norfolk, at Naval Shipyard Norfolk, VA, and Trident Refit Facility Kings Bay, GA. Relocate the Naval Submarine School and Center for Submarine Learning to Submarine Base Kings Bay, GA. Consolidate the Naval Security Group Activity Groton, CT with Naval Security Group Activity Norfolk, VA at Naval Station Norfolk, VA. Consolidate Naval Submarine Medical Research Laboratory Groton, CT, with Naval Medical Research Center at Walter Reed Army Medical Center Forest Glenn Annex, MD. Relocate Naval Undersea Medical Institute Groton, CT to Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL, and Fort Sam Houston, TX. Consolidate Navy Region Northeast, New London, CT, with Navy Region, Mid-Atlantic, Norfolk, VA.

Justification: The existing berthing capacity at surface/subsurface installations exceeds the capacity required to support the Force Structure Plan. The closure of Submarine Base New London materially contributes to the maximum reduction of excess capacity while increasing the average military value of the remaining bases in this functional area. Sufficient capacity and fleet dispersal is maintained with the East Coast submarine fleet homeports of Naval Station Norfolk and Submarine Base Kings Bay, without affecting operational capability. The intermediate submarine repair function is relocated to Shore Intermediate Maintenance Activity Norfolk at Norfolk Naval Shipyard, and the Trident Refit Facility Kings Bay, GA, in support of the relocating submarines. Consolidating the Naval Submarine Medical Research Laboratory with assets at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center Forest Glenn Annex will create a DoD Center of Hyperbaric and Undersea Medicine that will increase synergy by consolidating previously separate animal and human research capabilities at a single location. The consolidation of Navy Region, Northeast with Navy Region, Mid-Atlantic is one element of the Department of the Navy efforts to reduce the number of Installation Management Regions from twelve to eight. Consolidation of the Regions rationalizes regional management structure and allows for opportunities to collocate regional entities to align management concepts and efficiencies.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$679.6M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of \$345.4M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$192.8M with a payback expected in three years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$1,576.4M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 15,808 jobs (8,457

direct jobs and 7,351 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Norwich-New London, CT Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 9.4 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes indicates no issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the communities to support missions, forces, and personnel. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: Naval Station Norfolk, VA is in Maintenance for Ozone (1-Hour) and Marginal Non-attainment for Ozone (8-Hour). An Air Conformity Determination may be required. There are potential impacts for dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; threatened and endangered species; and water resources. Naval Shipyard Norfolk, VA, has the same air status as Naval Station Norfolk. There may be similar water resource impacts. Submarine Base Kings Bay, GA, is in Attainment. There are potential impacts for dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; threatened and endangered species; and water resources. Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL, is in Attainment. There are potential impacts to cultural, archeological, tribal resources; waste management; and wetlands. Walter Reed Medical Center-Forrest Glen Annex, MD, is in Severe Non-attainment for Ozone (1-Hour and 8-Hour) and an Air Conformity Determination will be required. There are potential impacts to land use constraints or sensitive resources, and wetlands. Fort Sam Houston, TX, is in Attainment. There are potential impacts to cultural, archeological, tribal resources; threatened and endangered species; and water resources. No impacts are anticipated for the remaining resource areas of noise; or waste management. This recommendation indicates impacts of costs at the installations involved, which reported \$11.3M in costs for waste management and environmental compliance. These costs were included in the payback calculation. Naval Submarine Base New London, CT, the closing installation, reports \$23.9M in costs for environmental restoration. Because the Department has a legal obligation to perform environmental restoration regardless of whether an installation is closed, realigned, or remains open, this cost is not included in the payback calculation. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Rear Admiral Mark W. Kenny

Commander, Navy Region Northeast
Commander, Submarine Group TWO
Commander, Submarine Group TEN



Rear Admiral Mark W. Kenny, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1977.

His initial sea tours included USS Sea Devil (SSN 664), USS Minneapolis-Saint Paul (SSN 708), and as Executive Officer onboard USS Kentucky (SSBN 727).

His shore assignments included duty at Commander Submarine Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet; Tactics Director at the Naval Submarine Training Center, Pacific; and as Deputy for Readiness and Training on the staff of Commander Submarine Group Ten.

Rear Adm. Kenny served as Commanding Officer of USS Birmingham (SSN 695). During his tour the ship earned the Arleigh Burke Trophy nomination as the most improved submarine in the Pacific Fleet and earned the squadron Battle Efficiency "E". Birmingham conducted a deployment to the western Pacific as a member of the Nimitz Battle Group, earning two Meritorious Unit Commendations and the Seventh Fleet Award for Anti-Surface Warfare Excellence.

While in command of Birmingham, Rear Adm. Kenny was presented the COMSUBPAC Naval Submarine League Warfighting Award, was the Pacific Fleet nominee for the Rear Admiral Jack Darby Award for Inspirational Leadership and was selected for the Vice Admiral James Bond Stockdale Leadership Award.

Rear Adm. Kenny then served on the staff of Commander Submarine Force, U. S. Pacific Fleet as the Prospective Commanding Officer Instructor and returned to sea as Commander of Submarine Squadron Seven in Pearl Harbor. During his tour, the squadron staff worked up and deployed to the Arabian Gulf in support of the Constellation Battle Group. He then served on the Navy staff as the Branch Head (N771) for Submarine Acquisition, Maintenance, and SSBN/SSGN programs.

Rear Adm. Kenny served as the Executive Assistant and as a Division Chief on the staff of the Director of Force Structure, Resources and Assessment for the Joint Chiefs (J-8). Upon his selection to Flag rank, Rear Adm. Kenny was assigned as the Deputy Director for Submarine Warfare (N77B) on the Navy Staff.

Rear Adm. Kenny completed the National Security and Strategic Studies Program from the Naval War College and has a Masters of Arts in International Relations from Salve Regina University. His awards include the Legion of Merit (four awards), Meritorious Service Medal, Navy Commendation Medal (six awards), Navy Achievement Medal, and various unit and campaign awards.

Captain Clare W. "Bill" Hanson, II
Chief of Staff
Submarine Group TWO



Captain Hanson is a native of Warren, Pennsylvania. He is married to the former Susan Wingert, also from Warren. They have three children, Adam (a Freshman at Penn State), Sally (recently accepted to Penn State) and George (a future Penn Stater). He graduated from Pennsylvania State University, receiving a Bachelor of Science degree in Nuclear Engineering and a NROTC commission as an Ensign.

In 1979, Captain Hanson served as Assistant Weapons Officer for four patrols onboard USS NATHAN HALE (SSBN 623), homeported at Charleston, South Carolina, and deploying from Holy Loch, Scotland.

In 1981, he served as the Assistant Officer in Charge of DSV TURTLE (DSV 3). He completed one patrol onboard USS DANIEL WEBSTER (SSBN 626). In 1983, Captain Hanson reported as Strategic Weapons Officer and completed six patrols onboard USS MICHIGAN (SSBN 727).

In 1987, Captain Hanson was accepted in the Navy Nuclear Propulsion Program.

After completing nuclear power training, he reported onboard USS HENRY M. JACKSON (SSBN 730), where he completed two patrols. In 1990, he reported as Executive Officer onboard USS MINNEAPOLIS-SAINT PAUL (SSN 708). During this tour, he completed a Mediterranean Deployment during Operations DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM and a Depot Modernization Period at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard.

Captain Hanson attended Naval War College at Newport, Rhode Island, graduating in 1993 with a Masters of Arts Degree in National Security and Strategic Studies. Following Joint Service Officer training at the Joint Forces Staff College, he was the Executive Assistant for Strategic Targeting Policy at the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Washington, D. C.

In 1996, Captain Hanson reported as Commanding Officer onboard USS MICHIGAN (BLUE) (SSBN 727), where he completed five patrols. During his command tour, his crew was awarded the 1997 CINCPACFLT Golden Anchor Award, the 1998 COMSUBRON SEVENTEEN Battle Efficiency "E" Award and the 1998 USSTRATCOM Omaha Trophy.

In 1999, Captain Hanson reported as the NATO Chief of Staff for Submarines East Atlantic/Submarines Allied Forces North and as the COMSUBLANT Representative at Northwood United Kingdom.

Captain Hanson served as the Commanding Officer, Naval Submarine School from September 2001 through July 2003. He relieved as the Submarine Group TWO Chief of Staff in August 2003.

Captain Hanson's personal awards include the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Legion of Merit Medal (three awards), the Navy Commendation Medal (four awards) and the Navy Achievement Medal (two awards).

Captain Arnold O. Lotring

Commanding Officer, Submarine Learning Center

Captain Arnold Lotring attended the College of the Holy Cross.

Following nuclear power training, Captain Lotring reported to USS GEORGE C. MARSHALL (SSBN-654) where he served as Communications Officer and Main Propulsion Assistant. He then transferred to USS PROVIDENCE (SSN-719) and served as Reactor Controls Assistant and Sonar Officer. Following this assignment, he reported to Commander, Submarine Development Squadron TWELVE, where he worked on tactical systems development projects.

After graduation from Submarine Officer Advance Course, he was assigned as Navigator/Operations Officer for USS PITTSBURGH (SSN-720), during which he completed two North Atlantic and one Mediterranean deployments. Captain Lotring was then assigned as the Executive Officer of USS ANNAPOLIS (SSN-760).

His next assignment was as policy briefer on the staff of United States Strategic Command, Omaha, Nebraska.

Captain Lotring was next selected as Commanding Officer, USS MINNEAPOLIS-ST PAUL (SSN-708) in Norfolk, Virginia. During this tour, he completed two North Atlantic deployments. Under his leadership, USS MINNEAPOLIS-ST PAUL (SSN-708), earned the Commander, Submarine Squadron Six Battle Efficiency "E".

Upon completion of this assignment, he reported to Commander, Submarine Force Atlantic as the Submarine Prospective Commanding Officer Instructor.

In Captain Lotring served as Commanding Officer, Naval Submarine School from October 1999 until his relief in September 2001 following which he was a member of the Chief of Naval Operations Strategic Studies Group before being named Commanding Officer, Submarine Learning Center upon its establishment in November 2002.

Captain Lotring's personal awards include the Legion of Merit (two awards), Defense Meritorious Service Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal (two awards), the Navy Commendation Medal (five awards) and the Navy Achievement Medal (three awards).

Commanding Officer
Executive Officer
Command Master Chief

Tenant Commands
Historic Ship Nautilus

How to reach us

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Commanding Officer



Captain Sullivan, a native of Bridgeport, Connecticut, graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1980 with a Bachelor of Science in Marine Engineering. In June 2002, he was awarded a Master of Arts in National Security Studies from the Naval War College, where he was named a Mahan Scholar.

Captain Sullivan's sea tours began as a junior officer aboard USS PLUNGER (SSN 595) where he served in a variety of division officer billets and as Weapons Officer from March 1982 to June 1985. He served as Engineer Officer of USS CHICAGO (SSN721) from April 1988 to June 1991 and as

Executive Officer of USS MARYLAND (SSBN 738) from May 1993 through October 1994. In January 1997, he relieved as Commanding Officer of USS JEFFERSON CITY (SSN 759), a position he held until July 1999. Captain Sullivan has deployed four times to the Western Pacific, two times to the Persian Gulf (including Operation Desert Storm), and made three strategic deterrent patrols. Submarine crews that he has proudly been a member of have earned four Battle Efficiency "E" awards and numerous squadron awards.

Captain Sullivan's shore assignments include tours as Company Officer at the U.S. Naval Academy, Squadron Engineer for Commander, Submarine Squadron Eleven, Liaison Officer to the U.S. House of Representatives for the Navy's Office of Legislative Affairs, Deputy Commander of Submarine Development Squadron Twelve, and, most recently, TYCOM Representative at the Electric Boat shipyard. At EB, Captain Sullivan was responsible for training and oversight of the crews of submarines at the shipyard, including the Navy's newest attack submarine, PCU VIRGINIA (SSN 774).

Captain Sullivan is entitled to wear the Legion of Merit, Meritorious Service Medal (three awards), Navy Commendation Medal (four awards), and several unit and service awards.

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Commanding Officer
Executive Officer
Command Master Chief

Tenant Commands
Historic Ship Nautilus

How to reach us

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Executive Officer



Commander Stephen R. Skaw, a native of Portland, Oregon, enlisted in the Navy in January 1979. In January 1981 he completed Data Systems Technician and submarine pipeline training. In March 1981, Commander Skaw reported for his initial submarine assignment aboard USS GURNARD (SSN 662), where he completed enlisted submarine qualification. In 1987 he was ordered to TRIDENT Training Facility, Bangor. In September 1988 he was commissioned as a Limited Duty Officer Ensign.

Commander Skaw's first commissioned assignment was aboard USS PROTEUS (AS 19), homeported in Agana, Guam, as Electronics Installation and Repair Officer and later as the Planning and Estimating Officer. In December 1990 he attended Military Justice School in Newport, Rhode Island, and in January 1991 he reported to Naval Submarine School, New London, Connecticut, as Legal Officer. His next assignment was at TRIDENT Refit Facility, Bangor where he served as Electrical Repair Division Officer. In May 1996 he transferred to USS ARKANSAS (CGN 41) as Electronics Material Officer and in February 1997 was fleeted up to Combat Systems Department Head. While on board he completed Surface Warfare Officer qualifications. Upon USS ARKANSAS' decommissioning in July 1998 he received orders to Submarine Squadron 17 as Electronics Material Officer. In June 2000 he transferred to Naval Intermediate Maintenance Facility, Pacific Northwest as the Weapons Repair Production Management Assistant. In September 2003, he reported to his current assignment as Naval Submarine Base, New London Executive Officer.

Commander Skaw has a Bachelor of Science in Computer Systems from City University of Bellevue, Washington. Commander Skaw is authorized to wear the Navy Commendation Medal with four gold Stars, the Navy Achievement Medal with one gold star and various unit and service awards.

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Command Master Chief

MASTER CHIEF SONAR TECHNICIAN SUBMARINES (SUBMARINE WARFARE) JEFFREY ROWE, UNITED STATES NAVY

Commanding Officer
Executive Officer
Command Master Chief

Tenant Commands
Historic Ship Nautilus

How to reach us



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Command History

Naval Submarine Base New London is the Navy's first Submarine Base and the "Home of the Submarine Force". In 1868, the State of Connecticut gave the Navy 112 acres of land along the Thames River to build a Naval Station. Due to a lack of federal funding, it was not until 1872 that two brick buildings and a "T" shaped pier were constructed and officially declared a Navy Yard. This new yard was primarily used as a coaling station by Atlantic Fleet small craft.

On October 13, 1915, the monitor Ozark, a submarine tender, and 4 submarines arrived in Groton, CT. With the war effort in Europe and the Atlantic in full swing, additional submarines and support craft arrived the following year and the facility was named as the Navy's first Submarine Base. Although physically located in Groton, CT, the base had their main offices and housing in the larger city of New London, hence was christened as Naval Submarine Base New London. Following World War I, the Navy established schools and training facilities at the base. Today, the Naval Submarine Base New London (SUBASE NLON), located on the east side of Thames River in Groton, CT, proudly claims its motto to be **"The First and Finest."**

As homeport to sixteen attack submarines and neighbor to a major submarine construction yard, all Officers and most Enlisted submariners will be stationed here for training and perhaps a tour onboard an attack submarine or with a pre-commissioning crew while their new submarine is under construction. The main base occupies more than 687 acres plus over 530 acres of family housing, sixteen attack submarines, and the Navy's nuclear research deep submersible NR-1. The base also supports more than 70 tenant commands including, Commander Navy Region Northeast (CNRNE), Commander Submarine Group Two (CSG2), Naval Submarine School (SUBSCOL), Naval Submarine Support Facility (NSSF), three Submarine Squadron staffs, and the housing and support facilities for more than 21,000 civilian workers, active-duty service members and their families.

MISSION

Support fleet readiness by providing quality service and facilities to our Submarine community and their families.

VISION

Naval Submarine Base New London is the "First and Finest" Atlantic homeport for attack submarines. The assigned Sailors and civilian workforce are dedicated to providing a quality work environment and facilities that fully support fleet readiness. We will provide an infrastructure that is efficient, effective, economical and fully integrated into the larger Northeast Region. We will seek better ways to do business through an engaged leadership and management cadre, teamwork at all levels of the Chain of Command, and through open lines of communication that keep our focus on fleet readiness. We will be a good neighbor and a vibrant part of the Southeastern Connecticut community. Every decision we make will consider the Navy's most valuable asset, our Sailors, civilian workforce, and their families.

Image © Space Imaging LLC



Sub Base New London, CT

 Installation Boundary

 1 Miles

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - Navy

Base Structure Report - As Of 30 Sept 03

SITE	COMPONENT	NAME NEAREST CITY	PHONE	ZIP CODE	BLDGS OWNED	BLDGS LEASED	BLDGS OWNED SQFT	BLDGS LEASED SQFT	TOTAL ACRES	ACRES OWNED	PRV (\$M)	MIL	CIV	OTHER	TOTAL
NMRC Sacramento	Navy Reserve	Sacramento		95828	4		48,908		20	20	10.3	238	0	0	238
NS Long Beach CSO (Cabrillo Hsg Long Bch)	Caretaker	Long Beach			201		662,857		91	91	86.7				
NS Long Beach CSO (Long Beach NAVSTA)	Caretaker	Long Beach			42		520,979		776	776	187.1				
NS San Diego	Navy Active	San Diego	619-556-1011	92136	251		4,397,434		1,046	1,030	1,130.1	26,680	586	0	27,266
NS San Diego (Nav Rec Cen Mis Gorge)	Navy Active	San Diego			23		39,227		448	448	31.1				
NS Treasure Island CSO	Caretaker	San Francisco		94130	98	1	2,082,633	30,000	1,076	1,076	544.8	3	0	0	3
NSWC Corona	Navy Active	Corona		91718	46		479,225		247	247	180.0	7	987	0	994
NSY Long Beach CSO	Caretaker	Long Beach		90822	90		3,047,805		396	396	989.1	129	0	0	129
NSY Long Beach CSO (Palos Verdes Hsg)	Caretaker	Long Beach			62		629,693		62	62	70.9				
NSY Long Beach CSO (San Pedro Mont Hsg)	Caretaker	Long Beach			126		403,642		62	62	48.0				
NSY Mare Island CSO	Caretaker	Vallejo		94592	480		8,803,839		6,707	6,704	2,368.4	3	4	0	7
NSY Mare Island CSO (Roosevelt Terrace)	Caretaker	Vallejo			19		185,392		29	29	23.2				
NTC San Diego CSO	Caretaker	San Diego		92133	66		975,707		165	159	234.3	28	0	0	28
NWS Seal Beach	Navy Active	Seal Beach		90740	321		2,499,123		5,002	4,968	731.6	635	427	0	1,062
NWS Seal Beach (Det Concord CA)	Navy Active	Concord			477		1,881,414		7,701	6,914	1,101.4				
NWS Seal Beach (Fallbrook CA)	Navy Active	Fallbrook			277		1,013,240		8,851	8,851	446.7	99	0	0	99
NWS Seal Beach (Long Beach Golf Course)	Navy Active	Los Alamitos			1	11	4,200	14,716	254		16.8				
PWC San Francisco CSO (Treasure Island)	Caretaker	San Francisco			1		91		77	75	186.8				
SPAWARSYSCEN San Diego	Navy Active	San Diego		92152	245		1,829,373		508	507	504.1	440	3,640	19	4,099
SPAWARSYSCEN San Diego (Old Town)	Navy Active	San Diego			11		1,552,858		70	70	343.6				
SUBASE San Diego	Navy Active	San Diego	619-553-1011	92106	112		1,029,361		336	336	290.9	887	16	0	903
OTHER SITE(S) ¹ : 199					3,359	21	15,002,147	637,472	39,133	38,301	4,828.2	12,269	12,808	0	25,077
California Total:					14,556	82	1,163,532	1,327,380	1,345,303	1,327,380	34,647.2	74,421	30,953	19	105,393
Colorado					4	0	127,460	0	17	15	22.6	1,441	16	0	1,457
NMRC Denver	Navy Reserve	Lakewood		80042	4		127,460		15	15	22.6	716	0	0	716
OTHER SITE(S) ¹ : 1									2		725	16	0	0	741
Colorado Total:					4	0	127,460	0	17	15	22.6	1,441	16	0	1,457
Connecticut					269		3,612,859		687	686	1,026.2	5,556	1,083	0	6,639
NAVSUBASE New London	Navy Active	Groton	860-694-4636		83		276,175		50	50	41.4				
NAVSUBASE New London (Conning Towers)	Navy Active	Groton													

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.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - Navy
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
NAVSUBASE New London (Nautilus Park 1St Inc)	Navy Active	Groton			501	678,581			50	50	79.5				
NAVSUBASE New London (Nautilus Park 2nd Inc)	Navy Active	Groton			263	647,714			142	142	69.8				
NAVSUBASE New London (Nautilus Park 3rd Inc)	Navy Active	Groton			129	370,855			115	110	44.3				
NAVSUBASE New London (Polaris Park)	Navy Active	Groton			48	366,495			52	52	38.9				
NAVSUBASE New London (Trident Park)	Navy Active	Groton			82	505,371			86	85	64.6				
NUWC New London CSO	Caretaker	New London		06320	40	681,498	1	36,204	346	313	185.1	75	0	0	75
NWIRP Bloomfield	Navy Active	Bloomfield		06002	7	139,887			85	85	39.1				
OTHER SITE(S) ¹: 6					39	111,658			119	96	20.3	282	0	0	282
Connecticut Total:					1,461	7,391,093	1	36,204	1,732	1,667	1,609.2	5,913	1,083	0	6,996
Delaware															
OTHER SITE(S) ¹: 1					2	26,456			8	8	5.3	203	0	0	203
Delaware Total:					2	26,456	0	0	8	8	5.3	203	0	0	203
District of Columbia															
COMNAVDIST Washington DC	Navy Active	Washington	703-545-6700		78	3,159,539			68	68	564.2	21,243	10,612	1	31,856
COMNAVDIST Washington DC (Bellevue)	Navy Active	Washington			191	315,030			60	60	32.5				
COMNAVDIST Washington DC (Naval Observatory)	Navy Active	Washington			35	208,770			72	72	40.5	22	89	0	111
COMNAVDIST Washington DC (NAVSTA Anacostia)	Navy Active	Washington			46	1,387,238			351	351	1,314.4	112	87	0	199
COMNAVDIST Washington DC (Ndept Potomac Annex)	Navy Active	Washington			20	199,907			10	10	34.2				
COMNAVDIST Washington DC (Nebraska Ave Complex)	Navy Active	Washington			32	581,899			38	38	148.1				
NRL Washington DC	Navy Active	Washington			82	2,946,247			133	132	715.3	14	2,230	0	2,244
OTHER SITE(S) ¹: 12					16	286,609	3	1,950	67	67	198.2	109	1,253	0	1,362
District of Columbia Total:					500	9,085,239	3	1,950	800	799	3,047.4	21,500	14,271	1	35,772
Florida															
NAF Key West	Navy Active	Key West	305-293-4408	33040	122	965,202			4,678	4,535	519.6	958	322	0	1,280
NAF Key West (Dredgers Key- Sigsbee)	Navy Active	Key West			278	1,286,775			352	352	226.9				
NAF Key West (Fleming Key Magazine)	Navy Active	Key West			34	56,635			315	257	34.2				
NAF Key West (Peary Court)	Navy Active	Key West			51	227,622			28	28	30.6				

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.

CONNECTICUT

1988	Family Housing Ansonia 04	CLOSE
1988	Family Housing East Windsor 08	CLOSE
1988	Family Housing Fairfield 65	CLOSE
1988	Family Housing Manchester 25	CLOSE
1988	Family Housing Middletown 48	CLOSE
1988	Family Housing Milford 17	CLOSE
1988	Family Housing New Britain 74	CLOSE
1988	Family Housing Orange 15	CLOSE
1988	Family Housing Plainville 67	CLOSE
1988	Family Housing Portland 36	CLOSE
1988	Family Housing Westport 73	CLOSE
1988	Family Housing Shelton 74	CLOSE
1991	Naval Underwater Systems Center Detachment New London	REALIGN
1995	Stratford Army Engine Plant	CLOSE

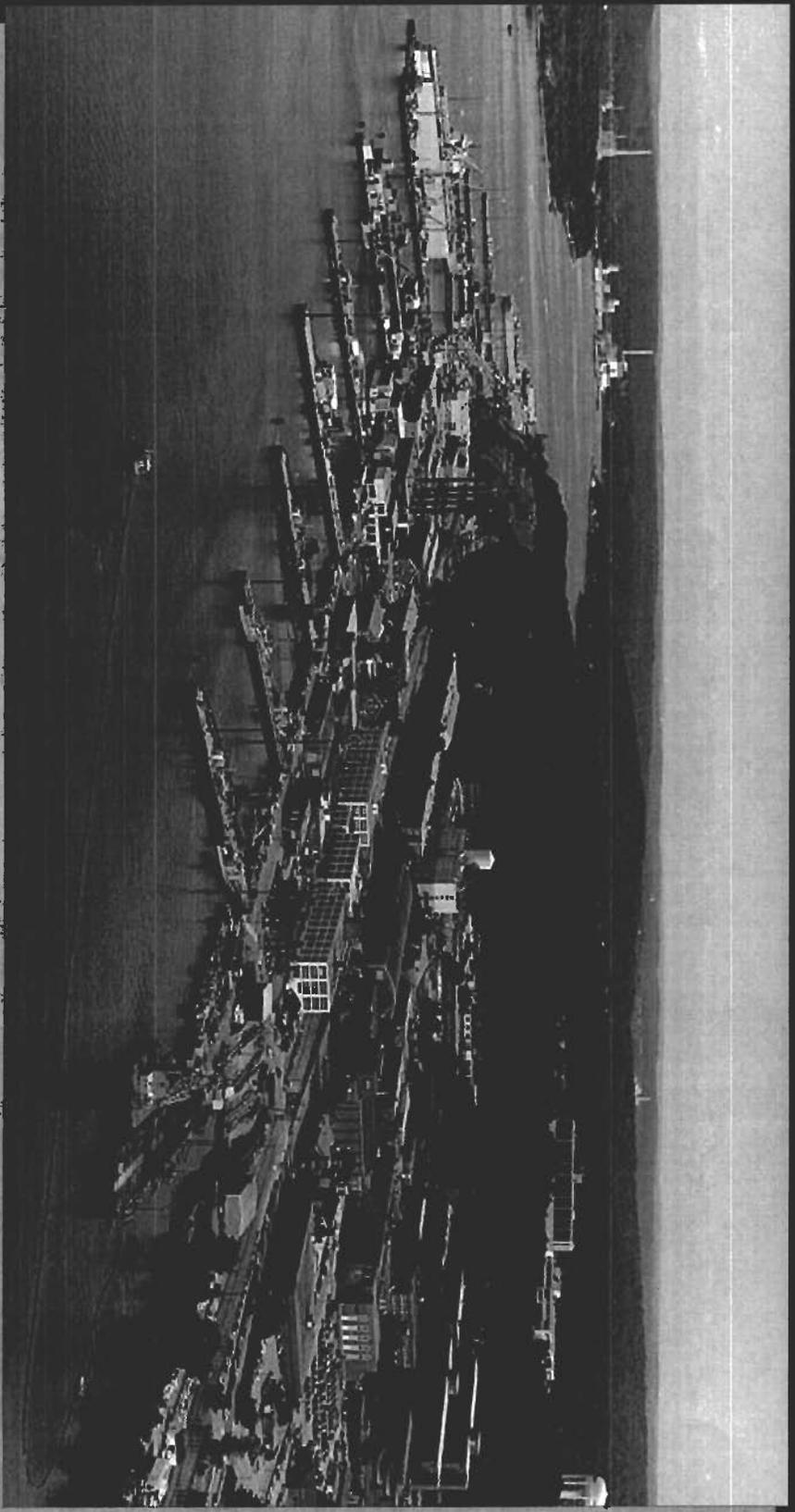
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1991	U.S. Army Institute of Dental Research	DISESTAB
1991	Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (Microwave Bioeffects Research)	REALIGN
1993	Data Processing Center Bureau of Naval Personnel	CLOSE
1993	Data Processing Center Naval Computer & Telecommunications Station	CLOSE
1993	Naval Security Group Command (including Security Group Station and Security Group Detachment) Potomac	REALIGN
1993	Naval Electronic Security Systems Engineering Center	CLOSE
1995	Naval Recruiting Command Washington	REDIRECT
1995	Naval Security Group Detachment Potomac Washington	REDIRECT

FLORIDA

1988	Cape St. George	CLOSE
1988	Naval Reserve Center (Coconut Grove) Miami	CLOSE
1991	MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa	REALIGN
1991	Naval Coastal Systems Center, Panama City	REALIGN
1993	Data Processing Center Naval Air Station Key West	CLOSE
1993	Data Processing Center Naval Air Station Mayport	CLOSE
1993	Data Processing Center Naval Computer & Telecommunications Station, Pensacola	CLOSE
1993	Homestead Air Force Base	REALIGN
1993	MacDill Air Force Base (Airfield to be operated by the Department of Commerce or another federal agency. Joint Communications Support Element stays at MacDill vice relocating to Charleston AFB.)	REDIRECT
1993	Naval Air Station Cecil Field	CLOSE
1993	Naval Aviation Depot Pensacola	CLOSE
1993	Naval Hospital Orlando	CLOSE
1993	Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (Naval Supply Center) Pensacola	DISESTAB
1993	Defense Distribution Depot Pensacola	DISESTAB
1993	Naval Training Center Orlando	CLOSE
1995	Naval Air Station Key West	REALIGN

Naval Submarine Base New London



BRAC Commissioner Turner Visit

**Naval Submarine Base New London
Wednesday 27 July 2005**

Time	Event		Presenter
0800	Commissioner Turner arrives		
0805	Welcome & Intros		RDML Kenny
	Group 2 Brief		RDML Kenny
	SUBASE Brief		CAPT Sullivan
	SLC Brief		CAPT Swan
	Region Brief		RDML Watters
0900	Windshield tour of SUBASE		CAPT Sullivan
1000	Out Brief with Commission		RDML Kenny

Notes:

Briefings and out brief will be in Building 439 Group Two Conference Room



COMSUBGRU TWO Brief for BRAC Commission Visit



RDML Mark Kenny
Commander, Submarine Group TWO
27 July 2005



Today's Brief

- **Undersea Center of Excellence**
- **Provide background information on our submarine force that will be useful in your work**
- **Focus in on COMSUBGRU TWO responsibilities**
- **Review BRAC recommendations**



Undersea Center of Excellence

Synergy within Southern New England

- **GENERAL DYNAMICS, ELECTRIC BOAT DIVISION – WORKS SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE INDUSTRIAL PARTNERS THAT CONCEIVE, DESIGN, DEVELOP, TEST, BUILD, AND MAINTAIN A MAJOR WEAPONS PLATFORM.**
- **NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE CENTER, NEWPORT, RI, A FULL SPECTRUM RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT TEST AND EVALUATION, ENGINEERING, AND FLEET SUPPORT CENTER FOR SUBMARINES.**
- **NAVAL WARFARE DEVELOPMENT COMMAND – WARFARE STRATEGY LOCATED AT THE NAVAL WAR COLLEGE, NEWPORT**
- **SUBMARINE DEVELOPMENT SQUADRON TWELVE WHERE THE UNDERSEA WARFARE TECHNOLOGIES AND TACTICS ARE HONED AND DEVELOPED WITH THE NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE CENTER, NEWPORT, RI**



Undersea Center of Excellence

Synergy within Southern New England

- **NAVAL UNDERSEA MEDICAL INSTITUTE – WILL RELOCATE TO NAVAL AIR STATION, PENSACOLA, FL AND FT. SAM HOUSTON, TX**
- **NAVAL SUBMARINE MEDICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY – WILL RELOCATE TO WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL CENTER, FORREST GLEN ANNEX, MD**
- **UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND GRADUATE SCHOOL OF OCEANOGRAPHY**
- **PENN STATE UNIVERSITY APPLIED RESEARCH LABORATORY**
- **UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT MARINE SCIENCES DEPARTMENT**
- **COAST GUARD RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER**
- **COAST GUARD ACADEMY, NEW LONDON, CT**
- **UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS WOODS HOLE OCEANOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE**
- **SURFACE WARFARE OFFICERS SCHOOLS COMMAND, NEWPORT, RI**



Submarine Force

The Submarine Force operates and maintains combat ready nuclear-powered attack submarines (SSNs) and strategic deterrent submarine (SSBNs)



Attack Submarine (SSN) Mission Capabilities





Submarine Missions

- **GWOT**
- **East Asia**
- **Others**



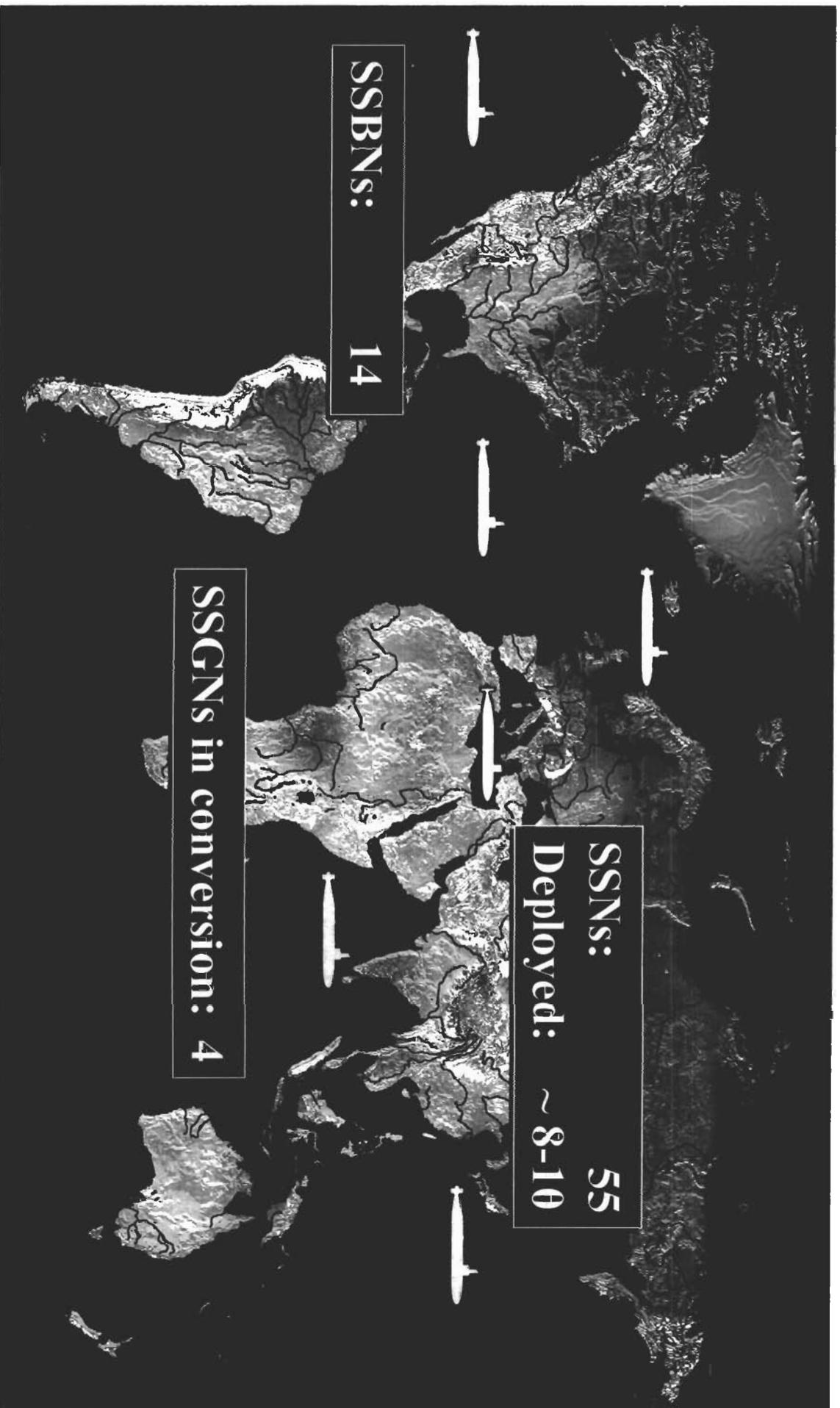
Trident Submarines (SSBN) Cornerstone of Strategic Deterrence

- **54% of warheads**
- **19% of strategic budget**
- **100% of survivable warheads**
- **35% of strategic personnel**
- **Over 3600 SSBN patrols since 1960**
- **770 Trident patrols**





Today's Submarine Force



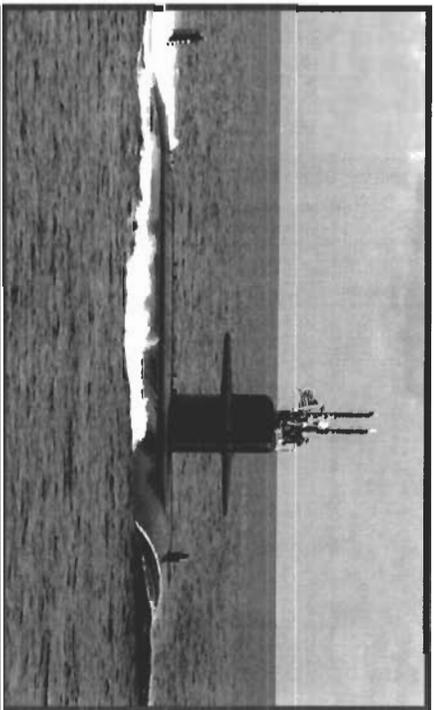
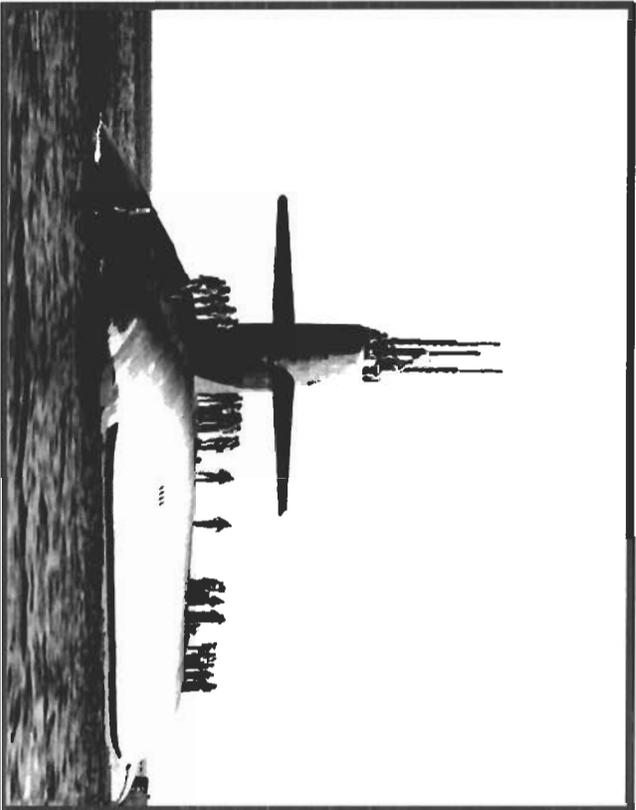


Submarine Homeports and Support





Submarine Group TWO/TEN



COMSUBGRU TWO



COMSUBGRU TWO

Force Structure

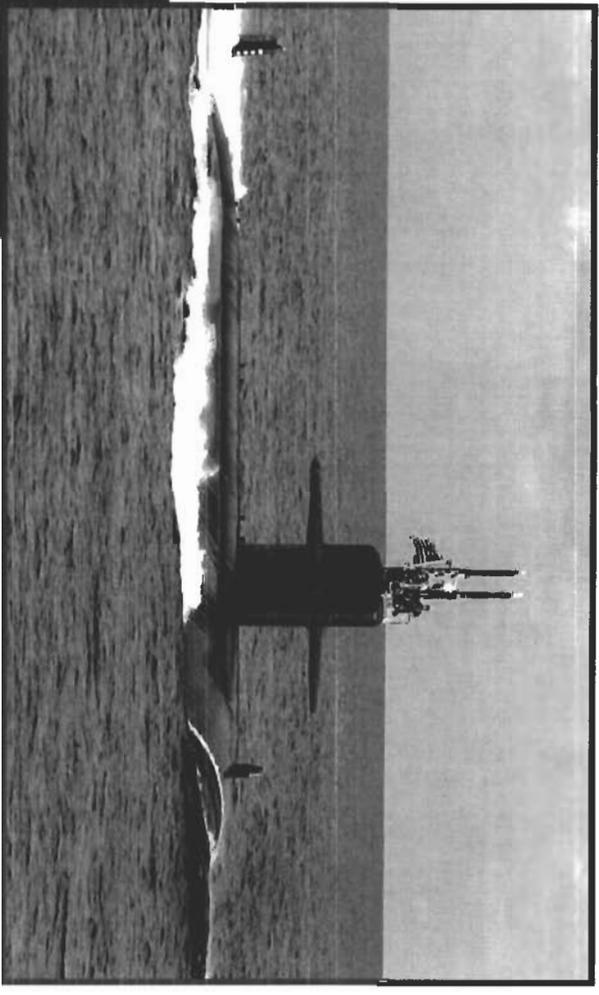
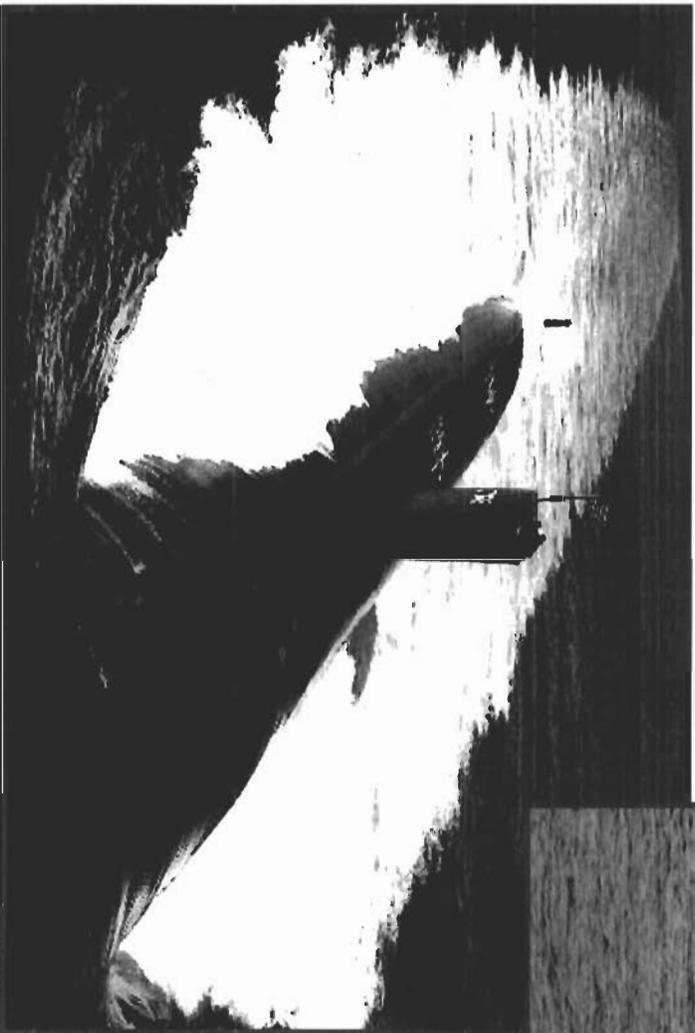
- 29 SSNs/5 Submarine Squadrons
 - 18 SSNs/3 Squadrons based in New London, CT
 - 11 SSNs/2 Squadrons based in Norfolk, VA
- 3 New Construction SSNs and 6 SSNs in Shipyard availabilities
 - Northrop Grumman Newport News (VA) – New Construction, shipyard availabilities
 - Electric Boat (CT) – New Construction, Shipyard availabilities
 - Norfolk Naval (VA) – Shipyard availabilities
 - Portsmouth Naval (NH) – Shipyard availabilities
- Nuclear Power Research Submarine NR1
 - Based in New London, CT
 - One of a kind vessel (Inactivation FY12)
- Support Infrastructure
 - 2 Naval Submarine Support Centers - New London, CT and Norfolk, VA
 - Regional Support Group - New London, CT
 - Naval Submarine Torpedo Facility – Yorktown, VA

COMSUBGRU TWO



Los Angeles Class Submarines

- **First Flight**
- **Second Flight (VLS)**
- **Third Flight (688I)**



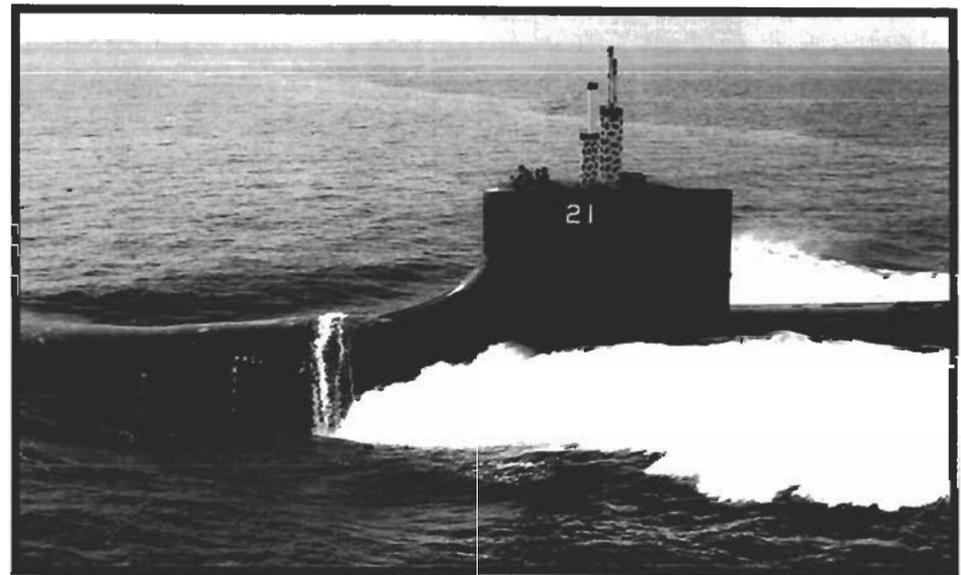
- **Length 363 feet**
- **Beam 33 feet**
- **Displacement 6,900 tons**
- **Manning 127 people**
- **4 Torpedo Tubes**
- **12 VLS Missile Tubes**

COMSUBGRU TWO



Seawolf Class Submarines

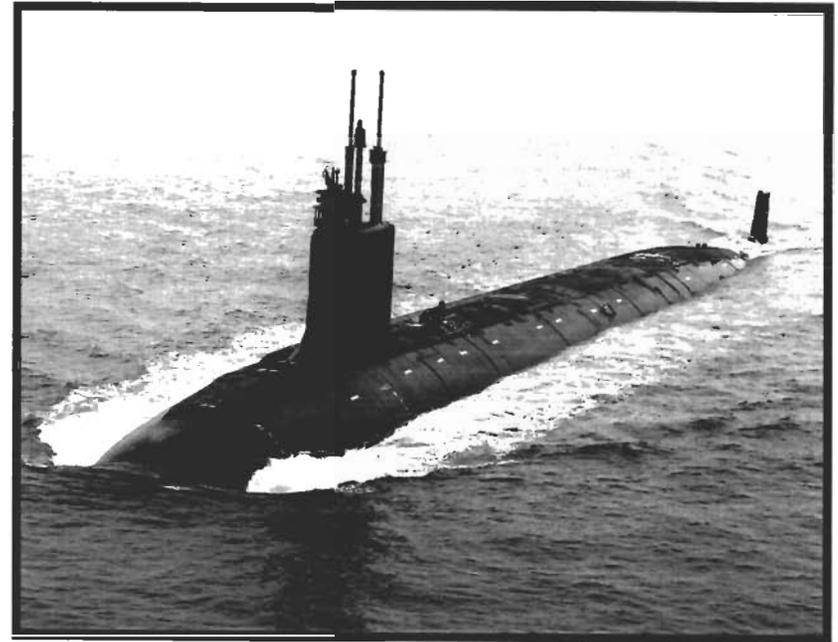
- **Seawolf, Connecticut**
- **Jimmy Carter**
(Multi-Mission Platform)
- **Length 353 (458) feet**
- **Beam 40 feet**
- **Displacement 9,150 tons (12,000)**
- **Manning 127 people (150)**
- **8 Torpedo Tubes**





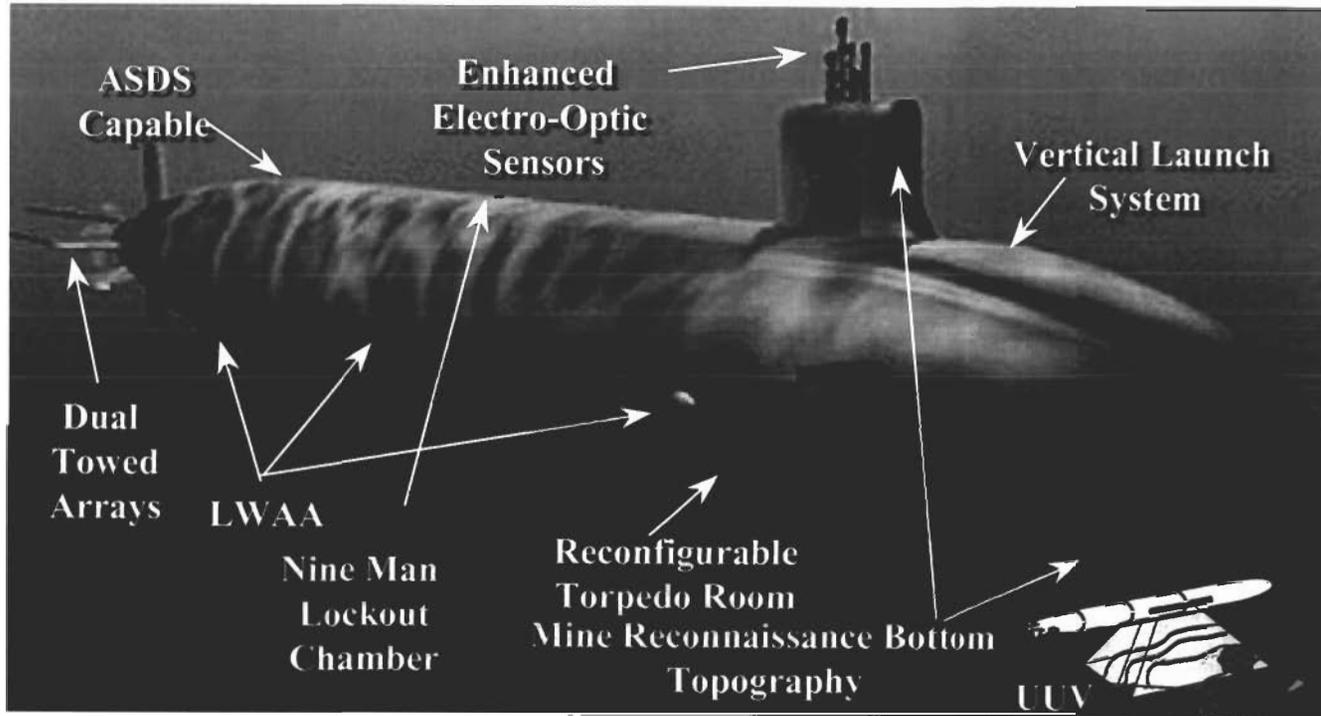
Virginia Class Submarines

- **1 Commissioned**
- **3 New Construction w/crews**
- **Length 377 feet**
- **Beam 34 feet**
- **Displacement 7,800 tons**
- **Manning 113 people**
- **4 Torpedo Tubes**
- **12 VLS Missile Tubes**





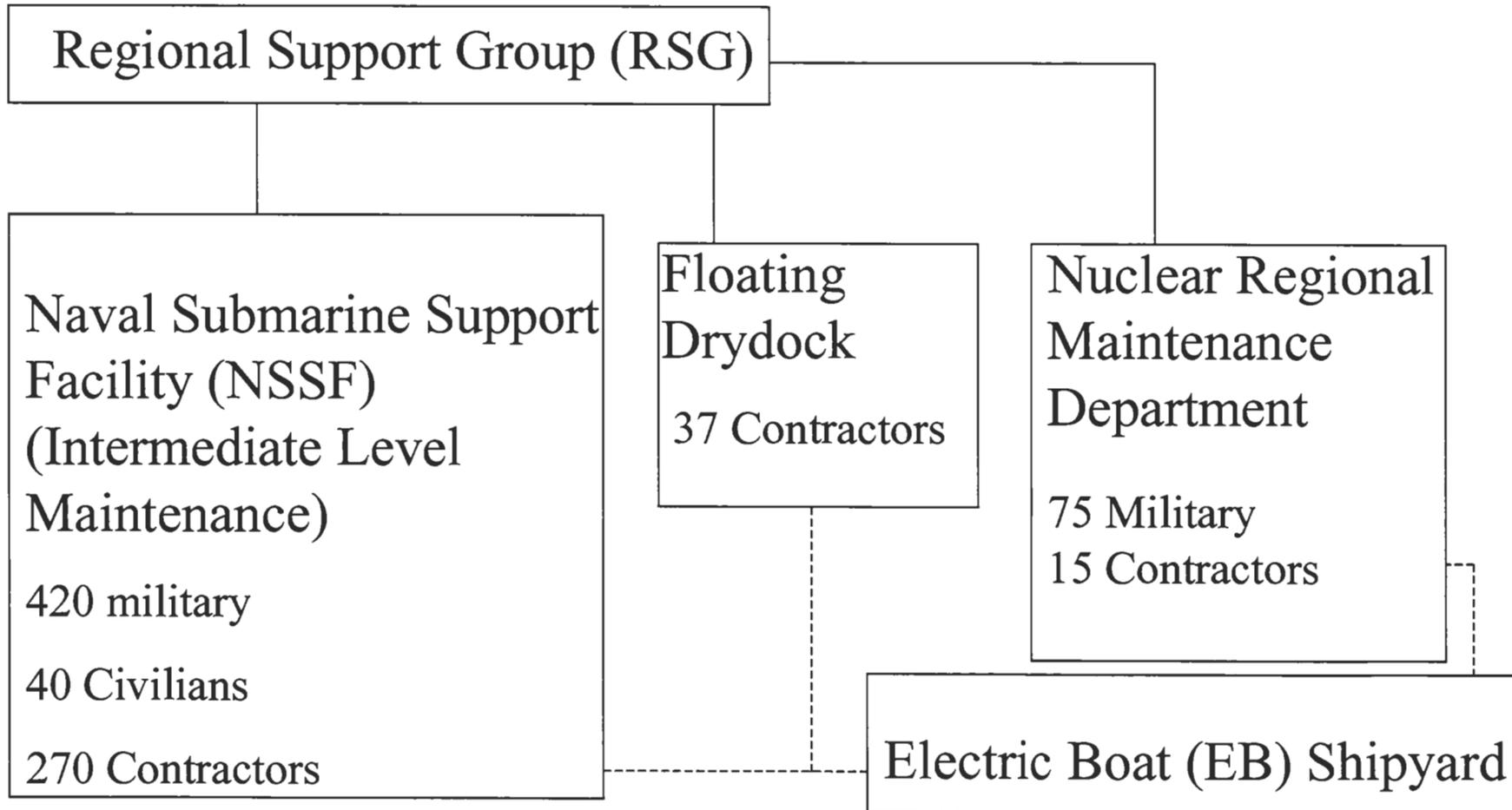
Virginia Class Submarines



- Designed completely w/computers (1st post Cold War design)
- Configurable platform
- Optimized for littoral operations
- Sophisticated electronics
- First submarine w/SOF support included



Submarine Base New London Waterfront Maintenance





BRAC Recommendations

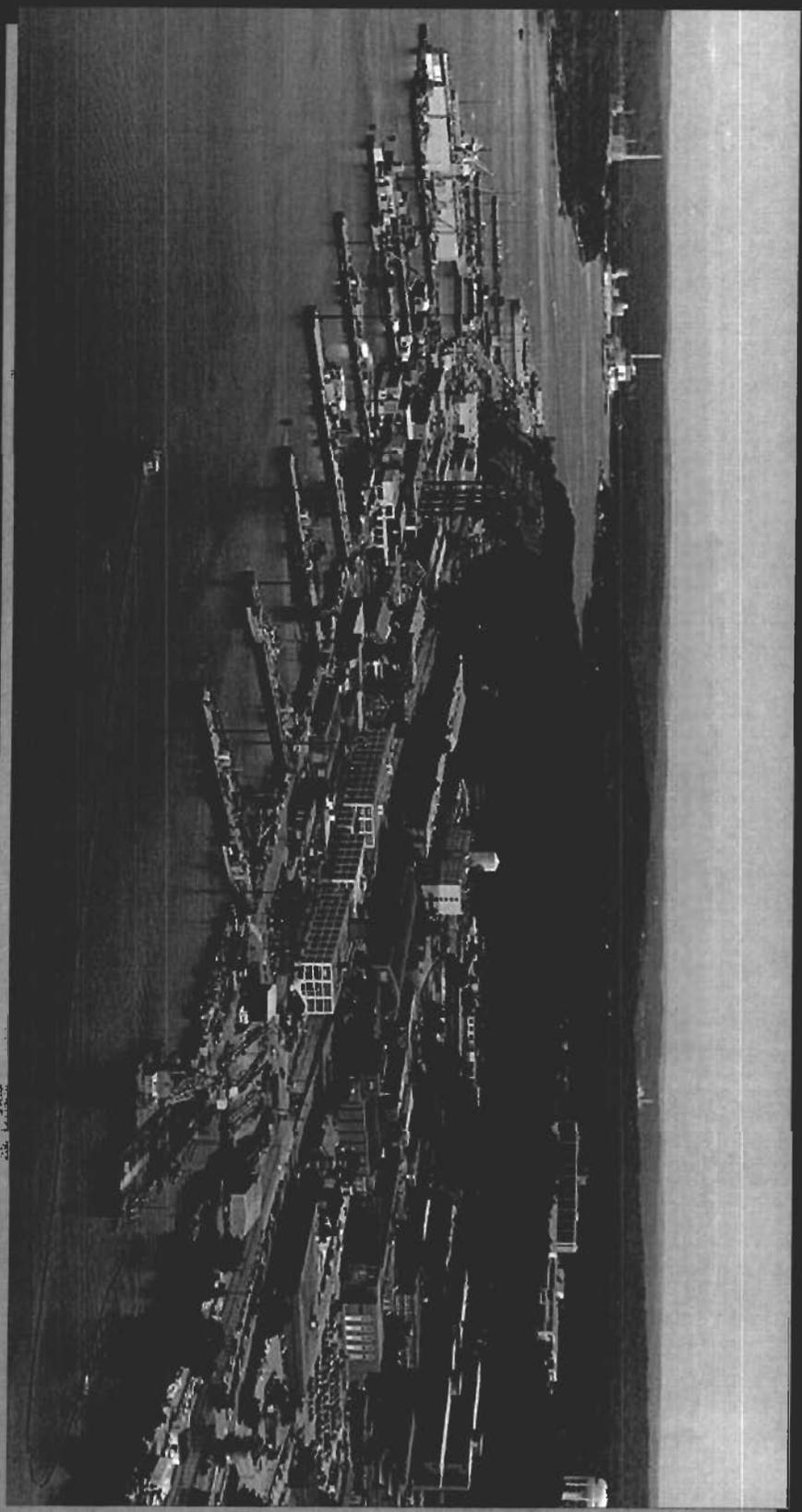
New London Naval Submarine Base has been recommended for closure, for COMSUBGRU TWO specifically:

- **Relocating all SSNs from SUBASE New London, CT, to SUBASE Kings Bay, GA and Naval Station Norfolk, VA**
- **COMSUBGRU TWO will relocate from SUBASE New London, CT to Naval Station Norfolk, VA**
- **Integrating the SSN intermediate repair function of NSSF New London, CT with Trident Repair Facility Kings Bay, GA, with Shore Intermediate Maintenance Facility Norfolk, VA and Naval Shipyard Norfolk, VA.**



Questions?

Naval Submarine Base New London



1950s. Groton, CT

Submarine Base New London

Home of Team New London

• Land and Facilities

- 687 acres on base
- 530 acres of family housing
- 36 acres at Fife Park
- 160 buildings
- Approximately 2,000 family housing units
 - Plus Navy Lodge (75)
- 12 barracks with 1652 units
 - Plus Groton chalet (150)

• Personnel

- 7,541 military personnel
- Over 650 drilling reservists
- Approx. 12,000 family members
- Approx. 12,000 retirees
- 967 civilian employees
- 1000 contractors

Major SUBBASE Commands

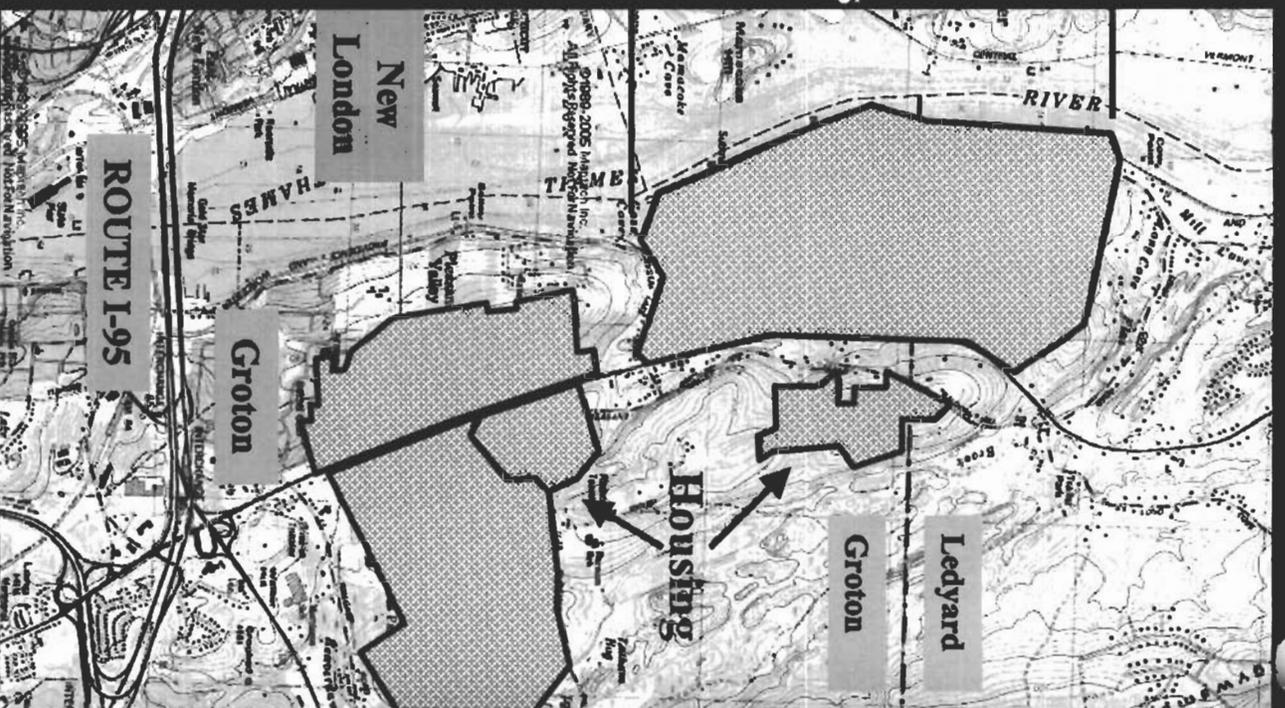
Population

<u>Command</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>
SUBASE	887	611
CSG2	3,471	18
Repair Group	548	44
Naval Submarine School	2,239	37
NACC	256	119
NUMI	23	18
NSMRL	13	18
NSGA Groton	66	0
Navy Region Northeast	38	120
Total	7,541*	967

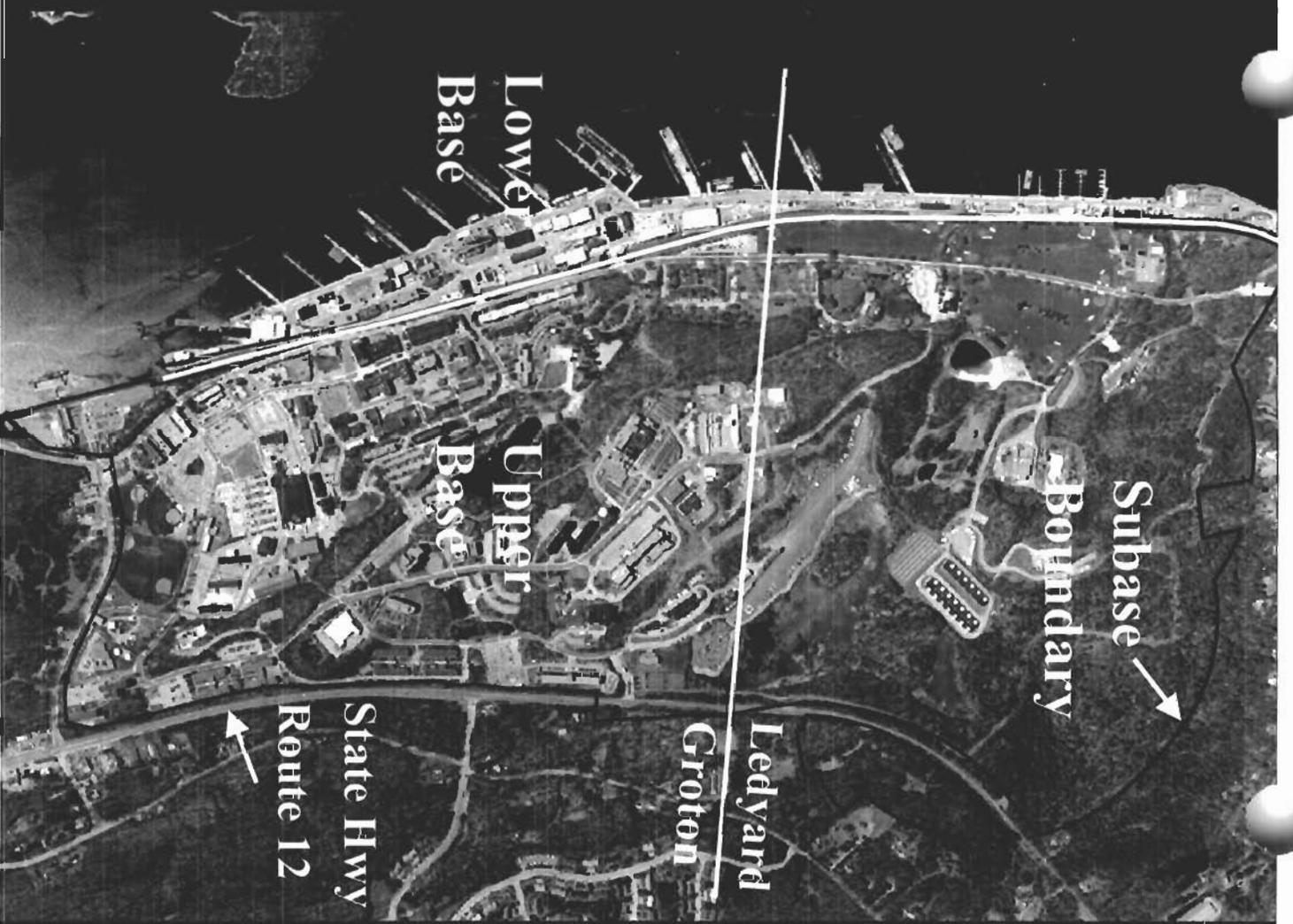
*612 Sailors at Electric Boat Shipyard and Historic Ship Nautilus that would not leave the area.

Naval Submarine Base New London and GMH Housing Community

Subbase
1.5 Miles



Property Boundaries of SUBASE



Major Investments Last 5 years

Over \$120 Million



NACC

• 23 Million



Security Gates
1 & 7

• 7 Million



Dental Clinic

• 6 Million



IBU-22

• 1.5 Million



Naval Reserves

• 4 Million



BEQ Renovations

• 27 Million

Approved Projects On Hold

\$54 Million

Security Gates 3 & 5

- 5 Million

Ready to Advertise: Design/Build

Tomahawk Missile Magazine

- 4 Million

Ready to Advertise: Design Complete

Escape Trainer

- 17 Million

Design /Build Awarded: Design to be Complete August 2005

Pier 6 Replacement

- 28 Million

Award Canceled April 2005: Must Renegotiate for Next Dredge Window

Investments For Our Families



Housing / Family
Service Center

- 52 Million



Navy Youth Center

- 3 Million



Child Development Center

- 3 Million

PPV Planned
Investments Thru 2010

- 250 Million



**2005 Base Realignment and Closure
Recommendations for
Naval Submarine Base New London, CT**

Commander Submarine Group Two

Group II



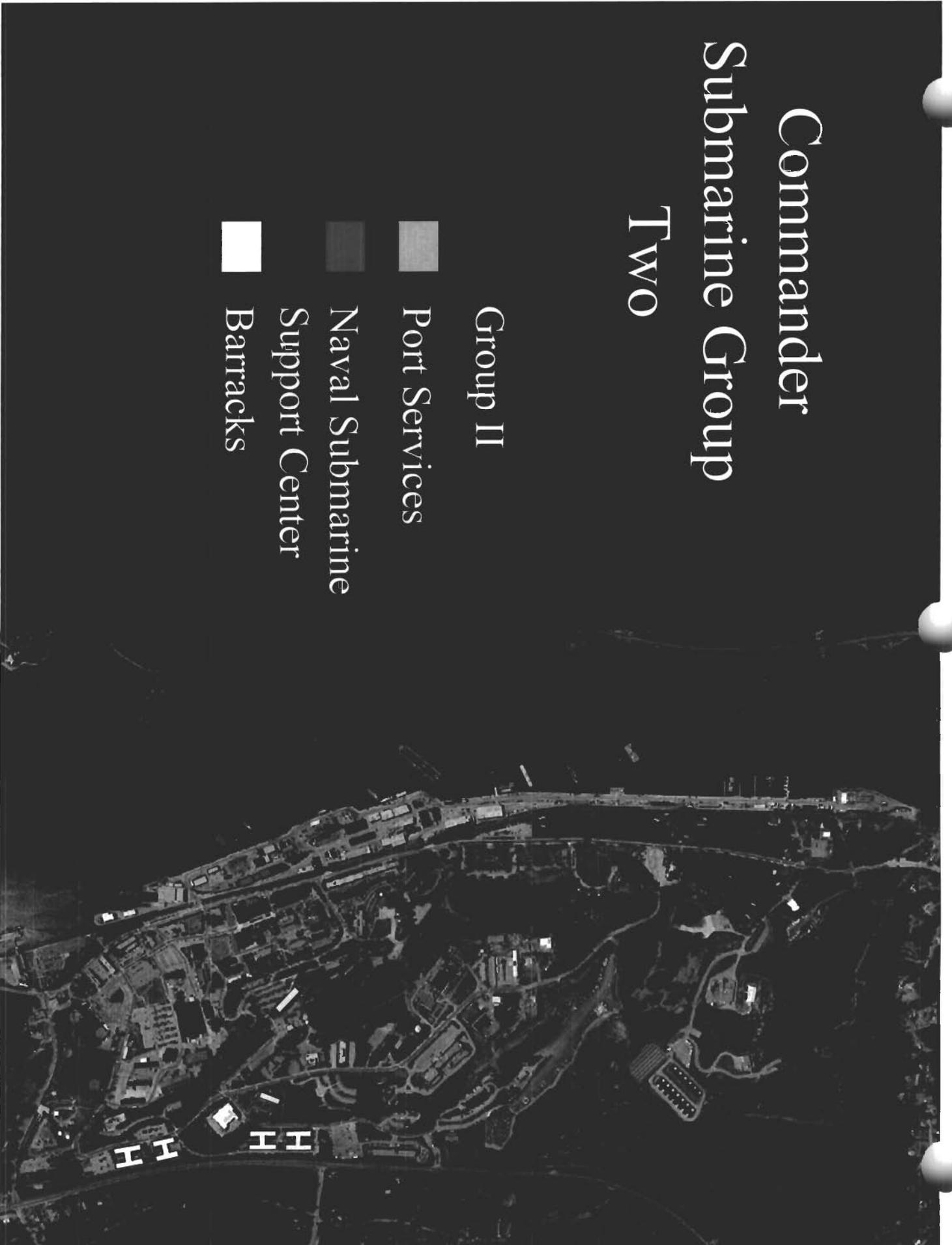
Port Services



Naval Submarine
Support Center



Barracks

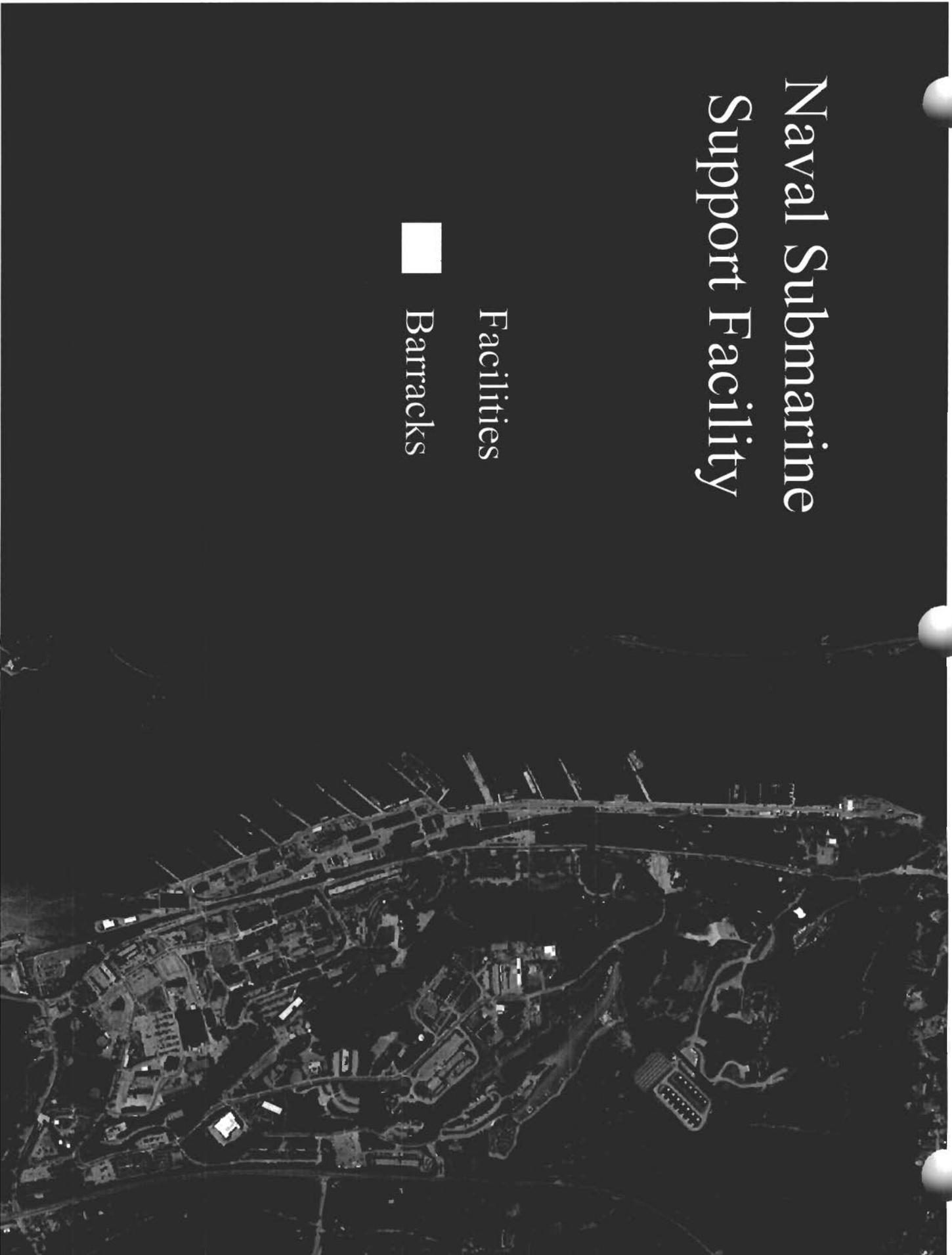


Naval Submarine Support Facility

Facilities



Barracks



Naval Submarine School

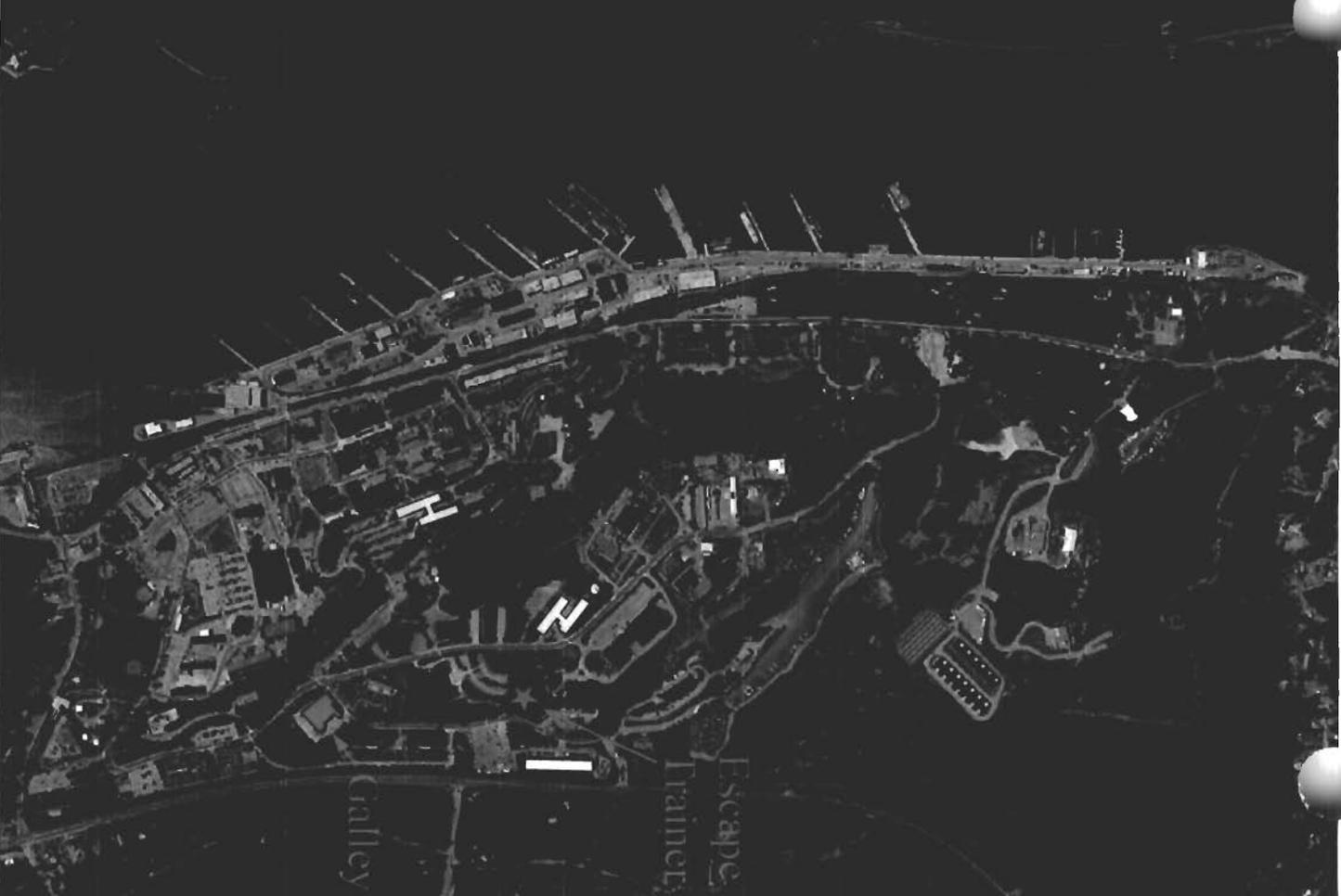
Facilities



Barracks



Other



CNRNE, NSGA, NSMRL, NUMI, NHCNE

-  **CNRNE** COMMANDER NAVY REGION
NORTHEAST
-  **NSGA** NAVAL SECURITY GROUP
ACTIVITY
-  **NSMRL** NAVY SUBMARINE MEDICAL
RESEARCH LAB
-  **NUMI** NAVAL UNDERSEA MEDICAL
INSTITUTE
-  **NHCNE** NAVAL HEALTH CARE NEW
ENGLAND
-  **IBU-22** INSHORE BOAT UNIT
-  **NAVAL RESERVES**
-  **NAUTILUS**



NAVAL
RESERVES

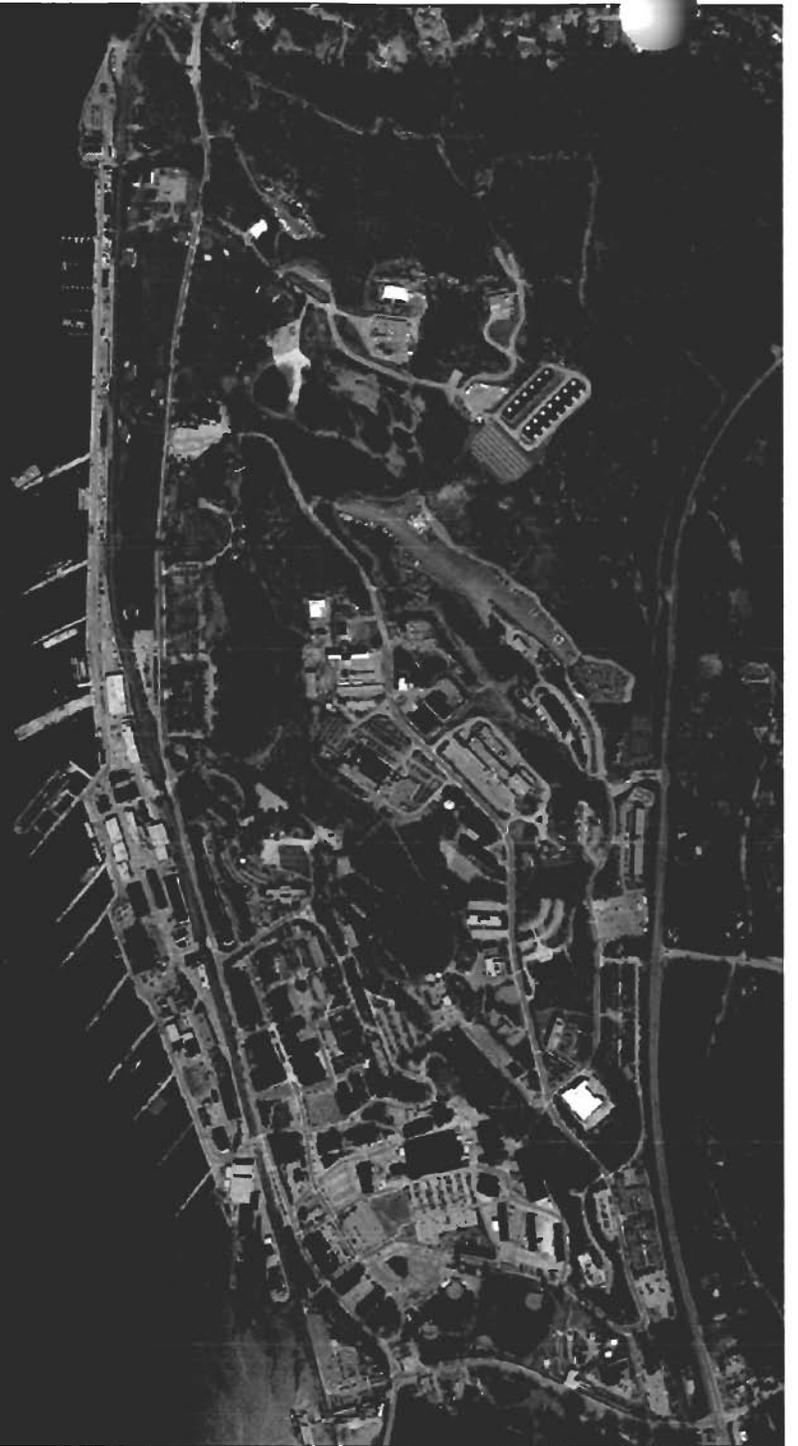
IBU-22

NAUTILUS



Subbase Operating Support Facilities

- Supply
- Exchange
- MWR
- Housing





Submarine Learning Center and Naval Submarine School

Overview for BRAC Commission July 2005



SLC Training Chain of Command

Naval Education and Training Command

Pensacola, FL (Echelon II)

Naval Personnel Development Command

Norfolk, VA (Echelon III)

Submarine Learning Center



**Commander,
Submarine
Force
Norfolk, VA**



NAVSUBSCOL

Submarine Learning Center



Submarine Learning Center

Mission/Functions

- Mission - Plan, resource and execute Submarine FORCE shore training at all Submarine homeports
- Functions - Responsible for all curriculum, Instructors, training equipment and school operations

Naval Submarine School

Mission/Functions

- Mission - Conduct all non-nuclear individual skills training for the Submarine FORCE and fleet training for Groton and Portsmouth Submarines
- Functions - Teach all Enlisted and Officer entry, journeyman, and advanced courses. Support all crew deployment cycle training requirements



Submarine Learning Center



- **1 building**
- **Staff 73**
- **Echelon IV**
- **Reporting Commands 6**
Submarine Learning Center



NAVAL SUBMARINE SCHOOL

Buildings: 11

Barracks: 2

Trainers: 100

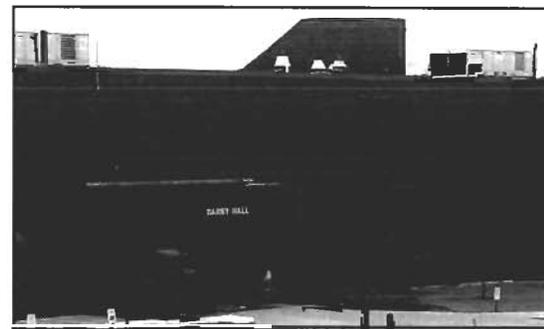
Staff: 570

Students Onboard: 2000

Yearly Thru put: 30,000

Courses: 250

Crews supported: 23



Officer Training



Initial and Advanced Enlisted Pipeline Training



Submarine Learning Center

Submarine Crew Training





BRAC Recommended Actions

**(Submarine Learning Center and
Naval Submarine School)**

- **Relocate Learning Center to Kings Bay**
- **Relocate Submarine School to Kings Bay**
 - **Additionally:**
 - **Kings Bay: Support one SSN Squadron**
 - **Norfolk: Support two additional SSN Squadrons**

NAVY REGION NORTHEAST



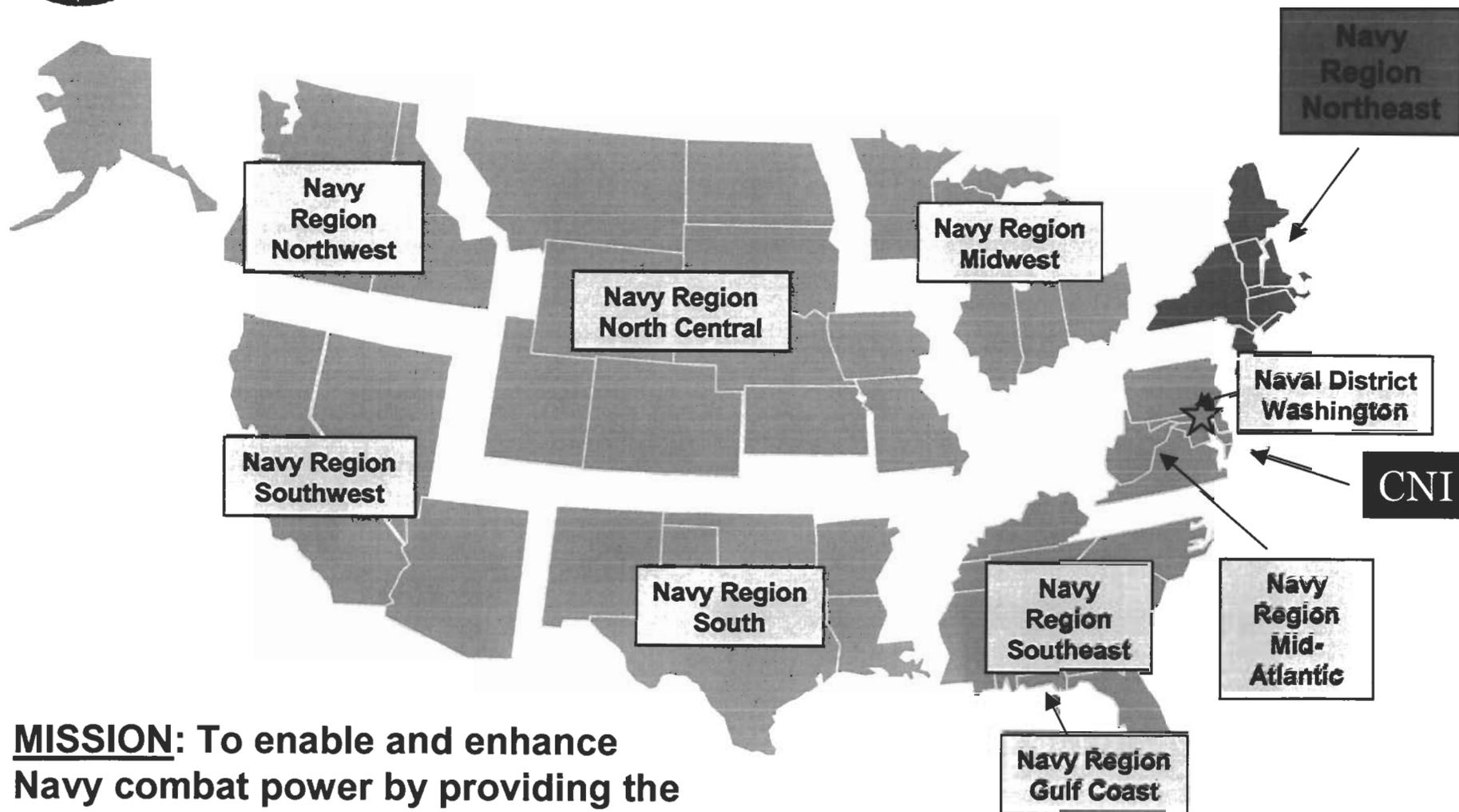
**Presentation To:
BRAC Commissioner**

**Presented By:
RDML Robin M. Watters
Deputy Commander
27 July 2005**



COMMANDER NAVY INSTALLATIONS

Current CONUS Region Laydown



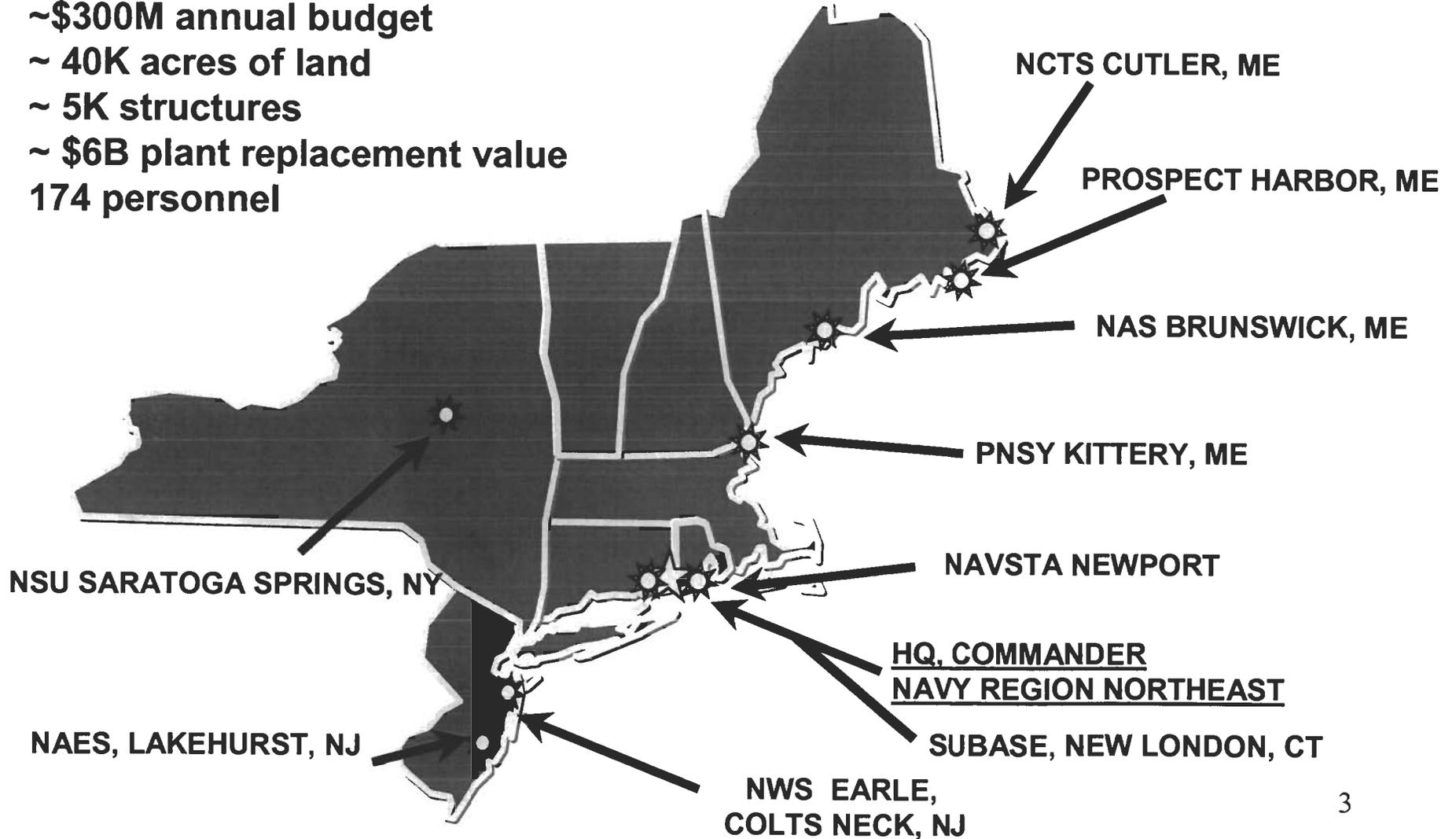
MISSION: To enable and enhance Navy combat power by providing the most effective and efficient and cost-wise shore services and support.



CNRNE INSTALLATIONS

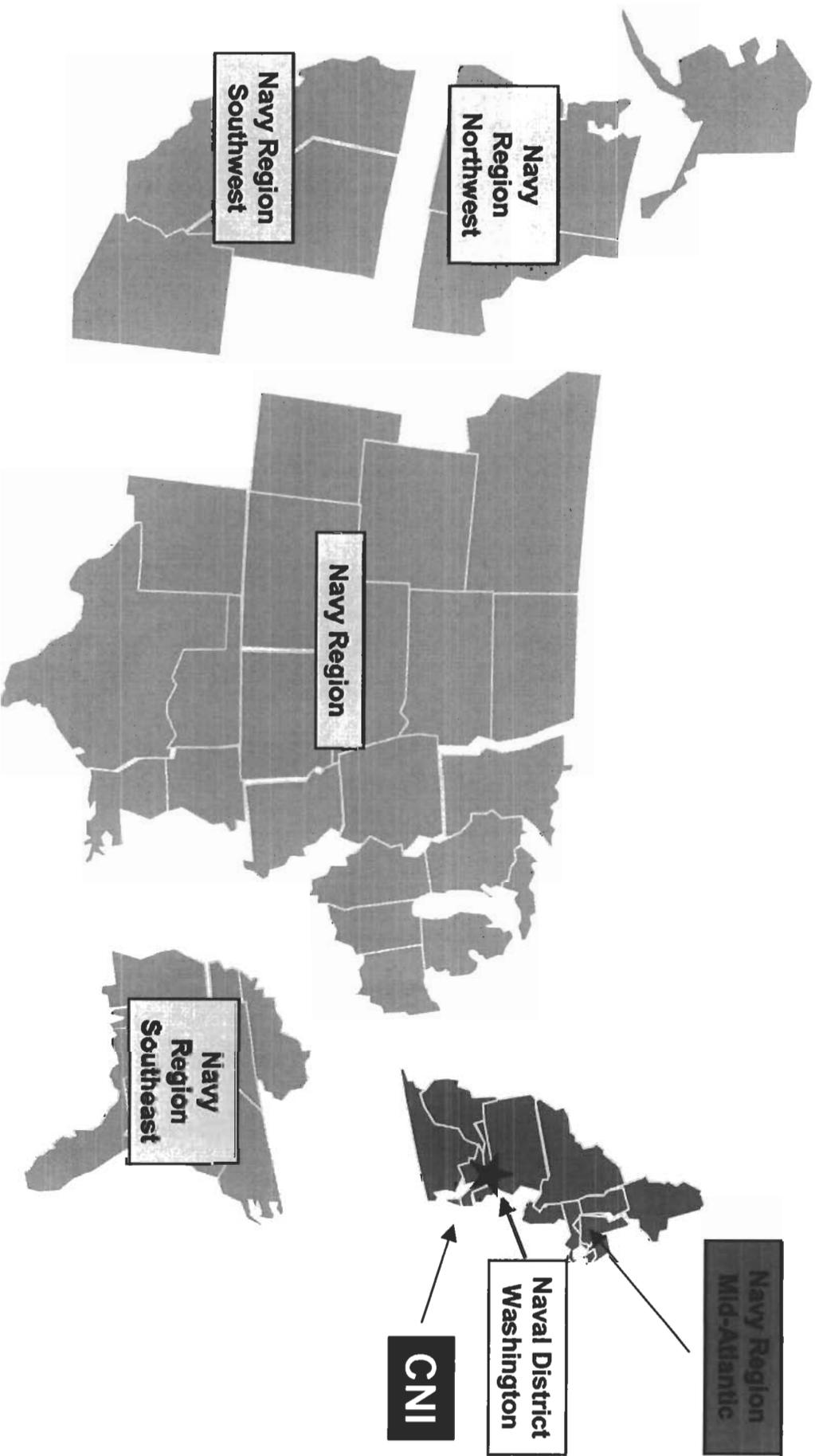
Commander, Navy Region NE

- ~\$300M annual budget
- ~ 40K acres of land
- ~ 5K structures
- ~ \$6B plant replacement value
- 174 personnel





COMMANDER NAVY INSTALLATIONS DOD BRAC Recommended Region Laydown





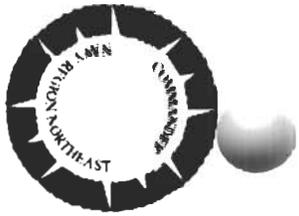
NAVY REGION NORTHEAST OVERVIEW

BRAC DOD RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

Cumulative Impact

Merge Northeast into Mid-Atlantic Region
Close 2 Installations
Realign 4 Installations

	<u>Gains</u>	<u>Losses</u>
Naval Air Station, Brunswick	None	2420
Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery	None	4510
Naval Station, Newport	956	423
Naval Submarine Base, New London	None	8460
Naval Weapons Station Earle, Colts Neck	2	63
Naval Air Engineering Station	None	186



QUESTIONS?

Internal working document. Not for release under FOIA.
Created by KesslerM
Created on 6/7/2005 4:06:00 PM

R&A MEMORANDUM

TO: COMMISSIONER LLOYD W. NEWTON

FROM: HAL TICKLER

PHONE: 703-699-2916

DATE: 6/7/2005

CC: JIM HANNA

TRIP REPORT

Enclosed please find a draft copy of the base visit report for your recent visit to Naval Air Station Brunswick. Please let me know within a week if there is anything in this draft you would like revised. Return this form and the draft trip report to Kristen Baxter (ph: 703 699-2978) to distribute appropriately.

COMMISSIONER'S COMMENTS:

I am concerned about the total loss of military in the Northeast. There will little connection of the military to/with the community in this part of the Nation.

Fig Newton 9 Jun

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Created by KesslerM
Created on 6/7/2005 3:17:00 PM

R&A MEMORANDUM

TO: COMMISSIONER JAMES H. BILBRAY
FROM: HAL TICKLE
PHONE: 703-699-2916
DATE: 6/7/2005
CC: JIM HANNA

TRIP REPORT

Enclosed please find a draft copy of the base visit report for your recent visit to Naval Submarine Base New London. Please let me know within a week if there is anything in this draft you would like revised. Return this form and the draft trip report to Kristen Baxter (ph: 703 699-2978) to distribute appropriately.

COMMISSIONER'S COMMENTS:

not OK

Internal working document. Not for release under FOIA.
Created by KesslerM
Created on 7/29/2005 3:43:00 PM

R&A MEMORANDUM

TO: COMMISSIONER SAMUEL SKINNER
FROM: HAL TICKLE
PHONE: 703-699-2916
DATE: 7/29/2005
CC: JIM HANNA

TRIP REPORT

Enclosed please find a draft copy of the base visit report for your recent visit to Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME. Please let me know within a week if there is anything in this draft you would like revised. Return this form and the draft trip report to Kristen Baxter (ph: 703 699-2978) to distribute appropriately.

COMMISSIONER'S COMMENTS:

OK with me

Internal working document. Not for release under FOIA.
Created by KesslerM
Created on 6/7/2005 3:16:00 PM

R&A MEMORANDUM

TO: COMMISSIONER PHILIP COYLE
FROM: HAL TICKLE
PHONE: 703-699-2916
DATE: 6/7/2005
CC: JIM ILANNA

TRIP REPORT

Enclosed please find a draft copy of the base visit report for your recent visit to Naval Submarine Base New London. Please let me know within a week if there is anything in this draft you would like revised. Return this form and the draft trip report to Kristen Baxter (ph: 703 699-2978) to distribute appropriately.

COMMISSIONER'S COMMENTS:

ANY REASON YOU DON'T LIST ALL THE
COMMISSIONERS WHO VISITED THIS BASE?

KEY ISSUES: STRATEGIC VULNERABILITY
OF NORFOLK/KINGS BAY IF ALL EGGS
IN ONE BASKET?

COST OF NEW FACILITIES AT NORFOLK/
KINGS BAY + COST TO RELOCATE
FROM NEW LONDON?

FFID:	CT117002202000	Media Affected:	Groundwater, surface water, sediment, land soil
Size:	547 acres	Funding to Date:	\$ 57.6 million
Mission:	Maintain and repair submarines; conduct submarine training and submarine medical research; provide a home port for submarines	Estimated Cost to Completion (Completion Year):	\$ 23.1 million(FY 2020)
HRS Score:	36.53; placed on NPL in August 1990	IRP/MMRP Sites Final RIP/RC:	FY 2012/None
IAG Status:	Federal facility agreement signed in January 1995	Five-Year Review Status:	The installation has not completed a 5-year review.
Contaminants:	Dredge spoils, incinerator ash, POLs, PCBs, spent acids, pesticides, solvents, construction debris, metals, VOCs		



Progress To Date

New London Naval Submarine Base maintains and repairs submarines. Significant sites at the installation include the Area A landfill (Site 2), a number of smaller disposal areas, and fuel and chemical storage areas. The installation was placed on the NPL in August 1990 because of polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) contamination at Site 2. The installation formed a technical review committee in FY89 and converted it to a Restoration Advisory Board in FY94. The installation signed a federal facility agreement in January 1995. In FY01, the installation completed a 5-year review.

Twenty-nine sites have been identified at this installation, including 22 CERCLA sites, along with underground storage tanks (USTs) which were grouped into two UST sites. The installation has completed Record of Decision (ROD) documents for Sites 2, 3, 6, 8, 20 and the basewide groundwater operable unit (OU). In addition, the installation has signed No Further Action RODs for Site 4 and Site 15. The installation completed the proposed remedial action plan (PRAP) and ROD for the basewide groundwater OU. The cleanup progress at New London Naval Submarine Base for FY00 through FY03 is detailed below.

In FY00, the installation completed the feasibility study (FS), PRAP, and ROD for Site 20. A draft final FS was completed for the lower base sites. Remedial design (RD) and remedial action (RA) at Site 3 and RD at Site 8 were completed. Fieldwork was completed for the basewide groundwater OU remedial investigation (RI).

In FY01, the RAs at Sites 8 and 20 were completed. Groundwater monitoring continued at Sites 2 and 6. The RI for the basewide groundwater OU was completed. The 5-year review was completed as planned. The draft FS was completed for the lower base.

In FY02, groundwater monitoring at Sites 2, 6, and 8 continued. The Navy completed an inventory of all Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP) sites. No MMRP sites were identified at this installation.

In FY03, the Navy performed additional fieldwork in the adjacent Thames River. This data will be included in the FS for

the lower base sites. The installation completed the FS for the basewide groundwater OU.

FY04 IRP Progress

The installation completed the PRAP and ROD for the basewide groundwater OU. Additional investigation requirements delayed the completion of the Thames River Study and lower base FS.

FY04 MMRP Progress

The Navy has identified no MMRP sites at this installation.

Plan of Action

Plan of action items for New London Naval Submarine Base are grouped below according to program category.

IRP

- Complete RD and RA for basewide groundwater OU in FY05.
- Complete Thames River Study and FS for lower base sites in FY05.
- Complete PRAP and ROD for lower base sites in FY05.

MMRP

There are no MMRP actions scheduled for FY05 or FY06.