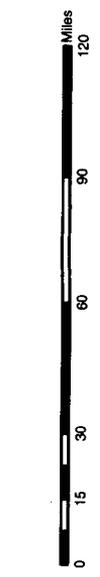
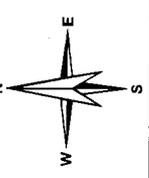
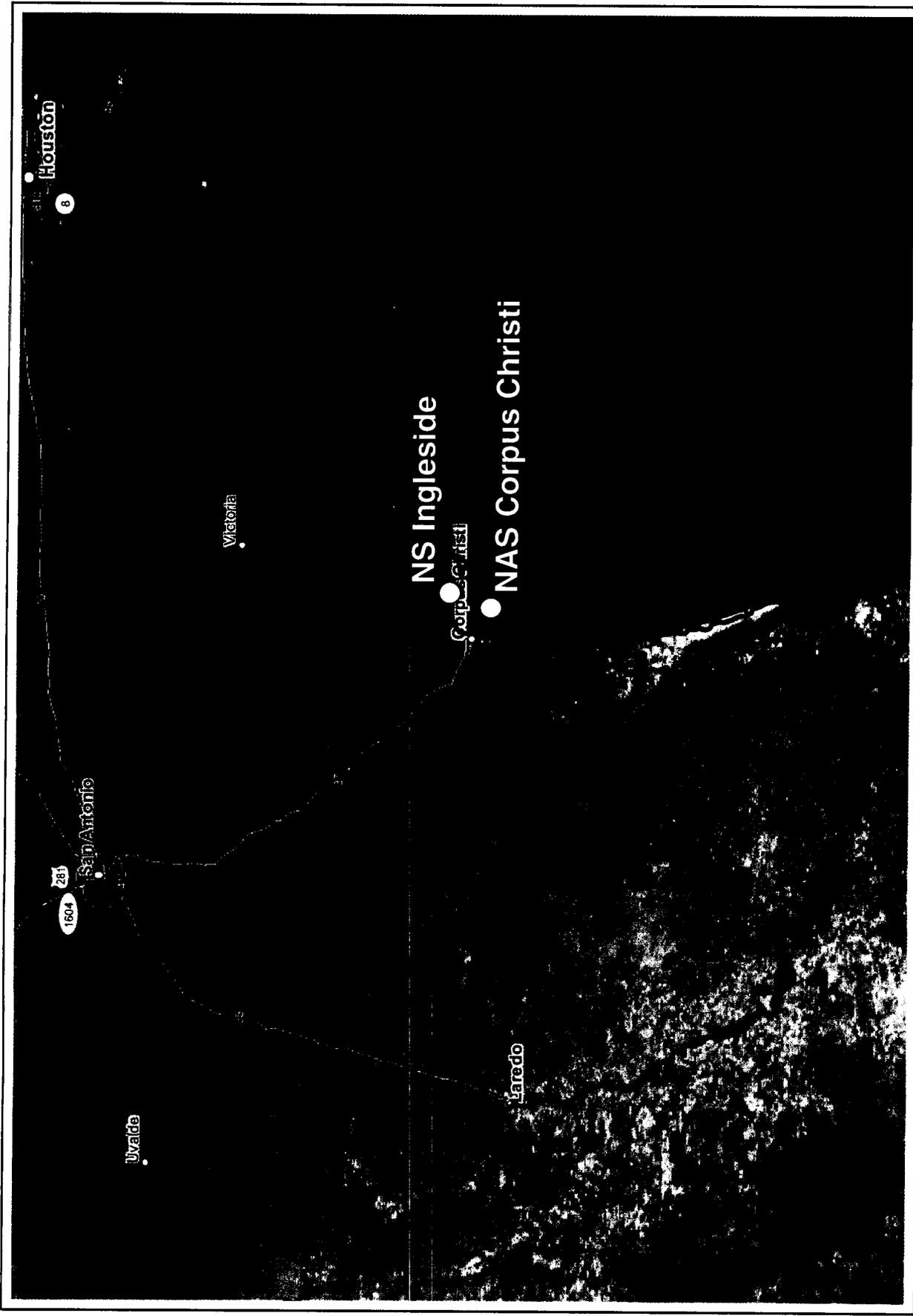


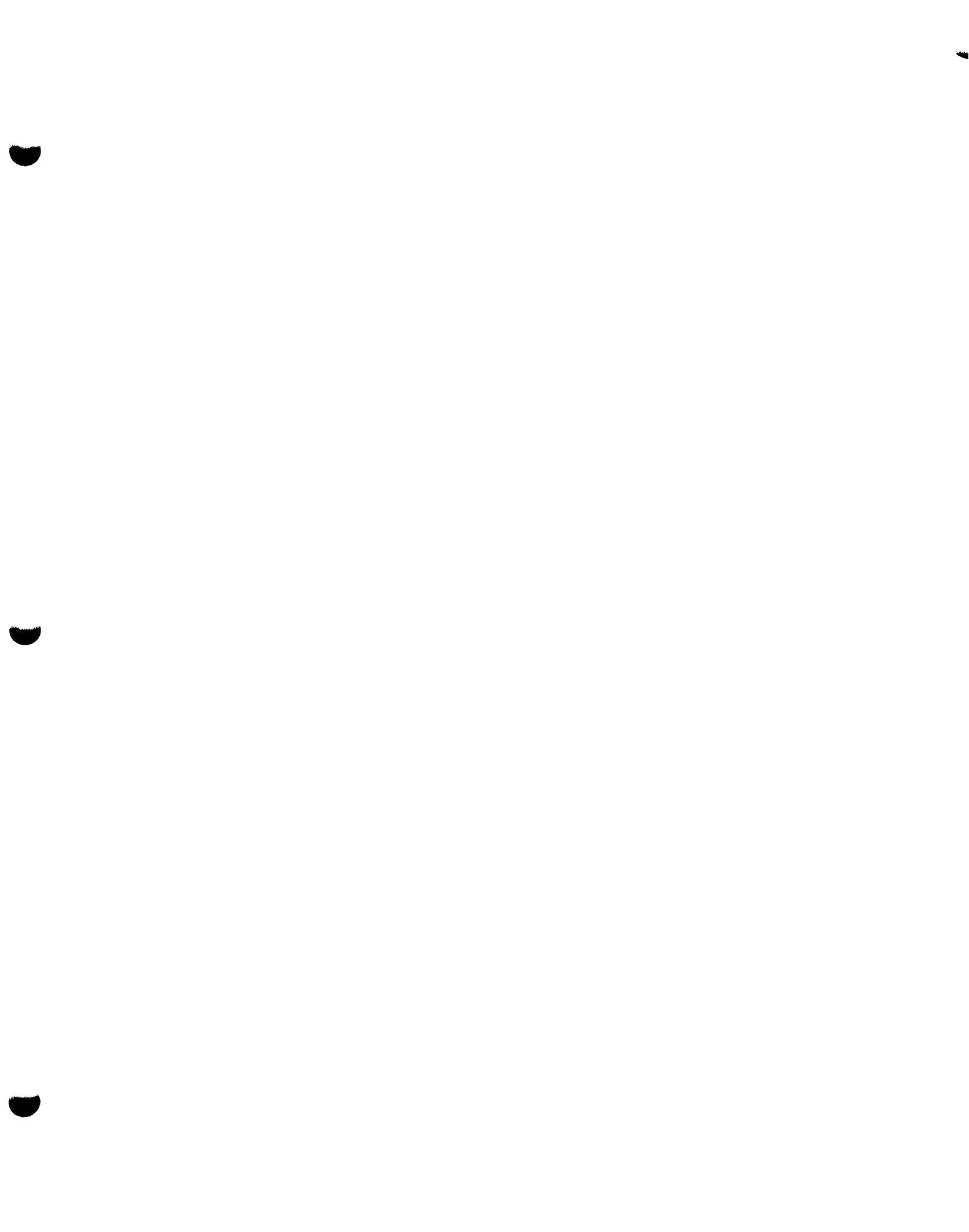
# Recommended Texas Base Realignments and Closures



**NS Ingleside Statistics**  
 Total Acres: 915    Total Personnel: 2,561  
 Acres Owned: 913    Mil: 2,388  
 Civ: 173  
 Other: 0

**NAS Corpus Christi Statistics**  
 Total Acres: 2,598    Total Personnel: 2,422  
 Acres Owned: 2,201    Mil: 1,930  
 Civ: 492  
 Other: 0

	Z
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	N
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	L
	K
ELIMINATED ACS	J
LOVE STATE ARMED PLANT	I
QUT RIVET DRIFT	H
CT HOOD	G
WABS / CT BUSS	F
Congressional Investigation	E
East VTS	D
DOD Recommendations (continued)	C
Spider charts (cc/IT)	
Base Summaries (Corps/Ingr)	



# DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

## BASE SUMMARY SHEET

### NAS Corpus Christi

#### INSTALLATION MISSION

- The primary mission of this installation is to use our resources to operate and maintain facilities and, provide services and materials which support the operations of our customers.
- Major Commands include: NAS Corpus Christi, CNATRA (Chief of Naval Air Training), COMINEWARCOM (Commander, Mine Warfare Command), NAVHOSP (Naval Hospital), TRAWING FOUR (Training Air Wing Four, VT-27, VT-28, VT-31, Corpus Christi Army Depot(CCAD), U.S. Customs, Coast Guard Air Group/Air Station, COMOMAG (COMMANDER, MOBILE MINE ASSEMBLY GROUP).

#### DoD RECOMMENDATION

- Realign Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, TX.
- Relocate Commander Mine Warfare Command and Commander Mobile Mine Assembly Group to Fleet Anti-Submarine Warfare Center, Point Loma, CA.
- Relocate Helicopter Mine Countermeasures Squadron 15 (HM-15) and dedicated personnel, equipment and support to Naval Station Norfolk, VA.
- Disestablish helicopter AIMD (maintenance) and transfer function to FRC Mid-Atlantic Site Norfolk, VA.

#### DoD JUSTIFICATION

- Moves mine warfare aviation assets to major fleet concentration areas
- Reduces excess capacity. Gulf Coast presence can be achieved as needed with available Navy ports at Naval Air Station Key West, FL, and Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL.
- Removes the Mine Warfare community from a location remote from the fleet thereby better supporting the shift to organic mine warfare.
- Supports mission elimination at Aviation Intermediate Maintenance Detachment Truax Field at Naval Air Station Corpus Christi and reduces excess repair capacity.
- Relocation of Helicopter Mine Countermeasures Squadron 15 (HM-15) to Naval Station Norfolk single sites all Mine Warfare Aircraft in a fleet concentration area. This location better supports the HM-15 mission by locating them closer to the C-5 transport Air Port of Embarkation for overseas employment and mine countermeasures ship and helicopter coordinated exercises.

**COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DoD (For NAS Corpus and NAVSTA Ingleside)**

- One-Time Costs: \$ 178.4 million
- Net Savings (Cost) during Implementation: \$ 100.0 million
- Annual Recurring Savings: \$ 75.6 million
- Return on Investment Year: 2 years
- Net Present Value over 20 Years: \$ 822.2 million

**MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RECOMMENDATION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS)**

	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Students</u>
<b>Baseline (Pre BRAC 2005)</b>	2076	903	625
Reductions	-73		
Realignments	-853	-30	0
<b>Total (After BRAC 2005)</b>	<b>1150</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>625</b>

**MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF ALL RECOMMENDATIONS AFFECTING THIS INSTALLATION (INCLUDES ON-BASE CONTRACTORS AND STUDENTS)**

	<b>Out</b>		<b>In</b>		<b>Net Gain (Loss)</b>	
	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>
This Recommendation	-926	-99			-926	-99
NAVSTA Ingleside	-1901	-317			-1901	-317
Corpus Christi Army Depot		-92				-92
<b>Total</b>	<b>-2827</b>	<b>-508</b>			<b>-2827</b>	<b>-508</b>

**ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS**

- **Environmental Impact:** There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed and is located at TAB C.

**REPRESENTATION**

Governor: Rick Perry(R)

Senators: Kay Bailey Hutchison (R)  
John Cornyn (R)

Representative: Solomon Ortiz (D) 27<sup>th</sup> District

**ECONOMIC IMPACT – Corpus Christi MSA**

- Potential Employment Loss: 6864 jobs (3184 direct and 3680 indirect)
- MSA Job Base: 221,376 jobs
- Percentage: 3.3 percent decrease

### **MILITARY ISSUES**

- Also closing NAVSTA Ingleside and realigning Corpus Christi Army Depot

### **COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES**

- No specific issues have surfaced yet, other than the economic impact of losing jobs in the Corpus Christi MSA. Local press releases provided at TAB G

### **ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS**

- 

Bill Fetzer/Navy/7 June 2005

# DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

## BASE SUMMARY SHEET

### NAVSTA Ingleside

#### INSTALLATION MISSION

- Mission: Support all commands of the "Mine Warfare Center of Excellence," enabling them to meet 100 percent of their missions, while constantly improving the quality of life for all.
- Major Commands: Fleet Industrial Supply Center Ingleside, Regional Support Group, Ingleside and Mine Countermeasures Squadrons 1 & 2

#### DoD RECOMMENDATION

- Close Naval Station Ingleside, TX.
- Relocate its ships along with dedicated personnel, equipment and support to Naval Station San Diego, CA.
- Relocate the ship intermediate repair function to Shore Intermediate Maintenance Activity San Diego, CA.
- Consolidate Mine Warfare Training Center with Fleet Anti-submarine Warfare Training Center San Diego, CA.

#### DoD JUSTIFICATION

Moves mine warfare surface and aviation assets to major fleet concentration areas and reduces excess capacity.

The Minehunter Coastal ships at Naval Station Ingleside are scheduled for decommissioning between FY 2006 and FY 2008 and will not relocate.

Gulf Coast presence can be achieved as needed with available Navy ports at Naval Air Station Key West, FL, and Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL. Additionally, U.S. Coast Guard presence is expected to remain in the Gulf Coast region.

Relocation of Commander Mine Warfare Command and the Mine Warfare Training Center to San Diego, CA, creates a center of excellence for Undersea Warfare, combining both mine warfare and anti-submarine warfare disciplines.

Relocates the Mine Warfare community from a location remote from the fleet thereby better supporting the shift to organic mine warfare.

Supports mission elimination at Shore Intermediate Maintenance Activity Naval Reserve Maintenance Facility Ingleside, TX, and reduces excess repair capacity.

**COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DoD (For NAS Corpus and NAVSTA Ingleside)**

- One-Time Costs: \$ 178.4 million
- Net Savings (Cost) during Implementation: \$ 100.0 million
- Annual Recurring Savings: \$ 75.6 million
- Return on Investment Year: 2 years
- Net Present Value over 20 Years: \$ 822.2 million

**MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RECOMMENDATION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS)**

	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Students</u>
<b>Baseline (2005 COBRA)</b>	1772	260	129
Reductions	-617	-172	
Realignments	-1155	-88	-129
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF ALL RECOMMENDATIONS AFFECTING THIS INSTALLATION (INCLUDES ON-BASE CONTRACTORS AND STUDENTS)**

	<b>Out</b>		<b>In</b>		<b>Net Gain (Loss)</b>	
	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>
This Recommendation	-1901	-317			-1901	-317
NAS Corpus Christi Realign	-926	-99			-926	-99
Corpus Christie Army depot		-92				-92
<b>Total</b>	<b>-2827</b>	<b>-508</b>			<b>-2827</b>	<b>-508</b>

**ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS**

- **Environmental Impact:** There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed and is located at TAB C.

**REPRESENTATION**

Governor: Rick Perry (R)  
 Senators: Kay Bailey Hutchison (R)  
               John Cornyn (R)  
 Representative: Ruben Hinojosa (D) 15<sup>th</sup> District

## **ECONOMIC IMPACT – Corpus MSA**

- Potential Employment Loss: 6864 jobs (3184 direct and 3680 indirect)
- MSA Job Base: 221,376 jobs
- Percentage: 3.3 percent decrease

## **MILITARY ISSUES**

- 

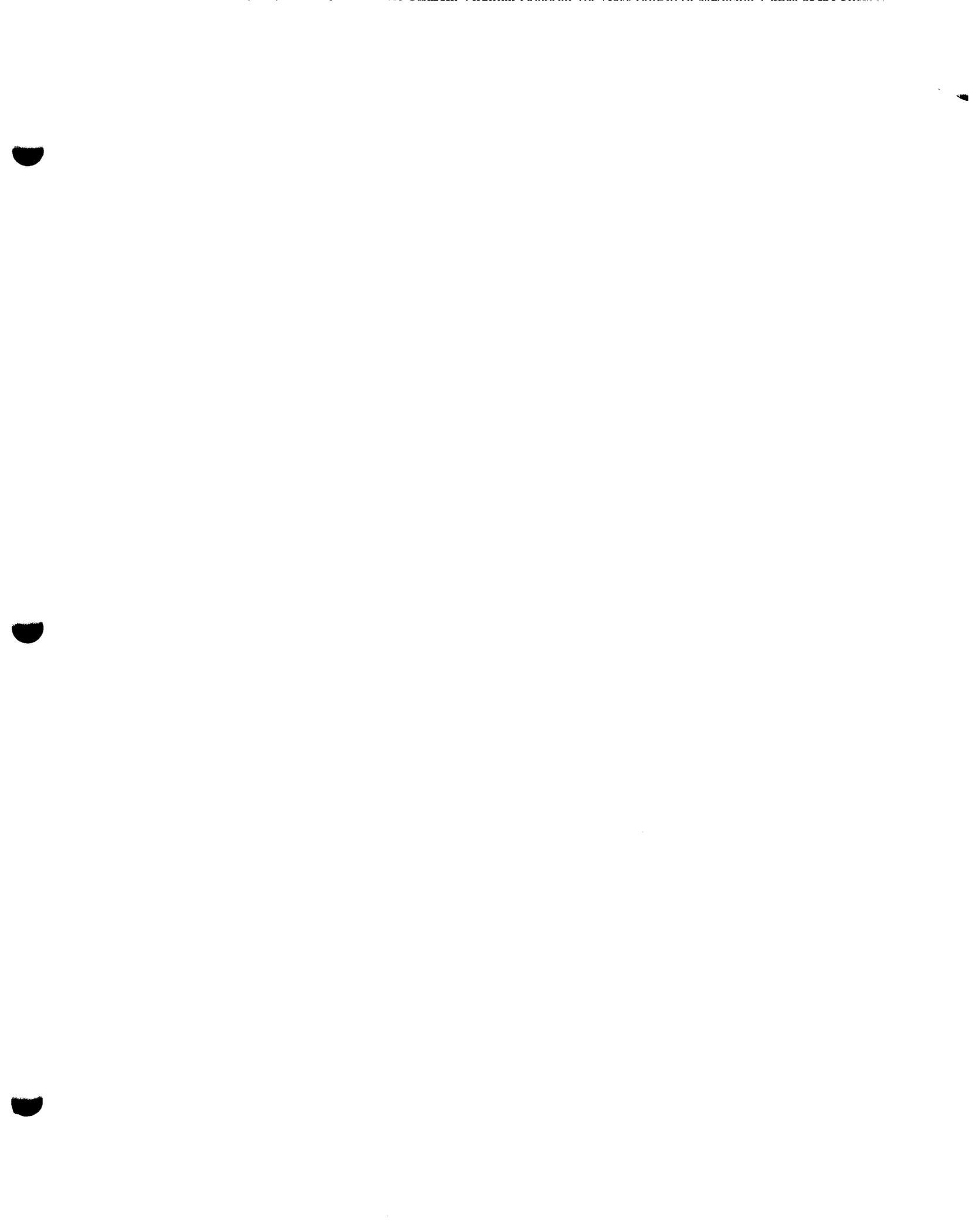
## **COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES**

- No specific issues have surfaced yet, other than the economic impact of losing jobs in the Corpus Christi MSA. Local press releases provided at TAB G

## **ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS**

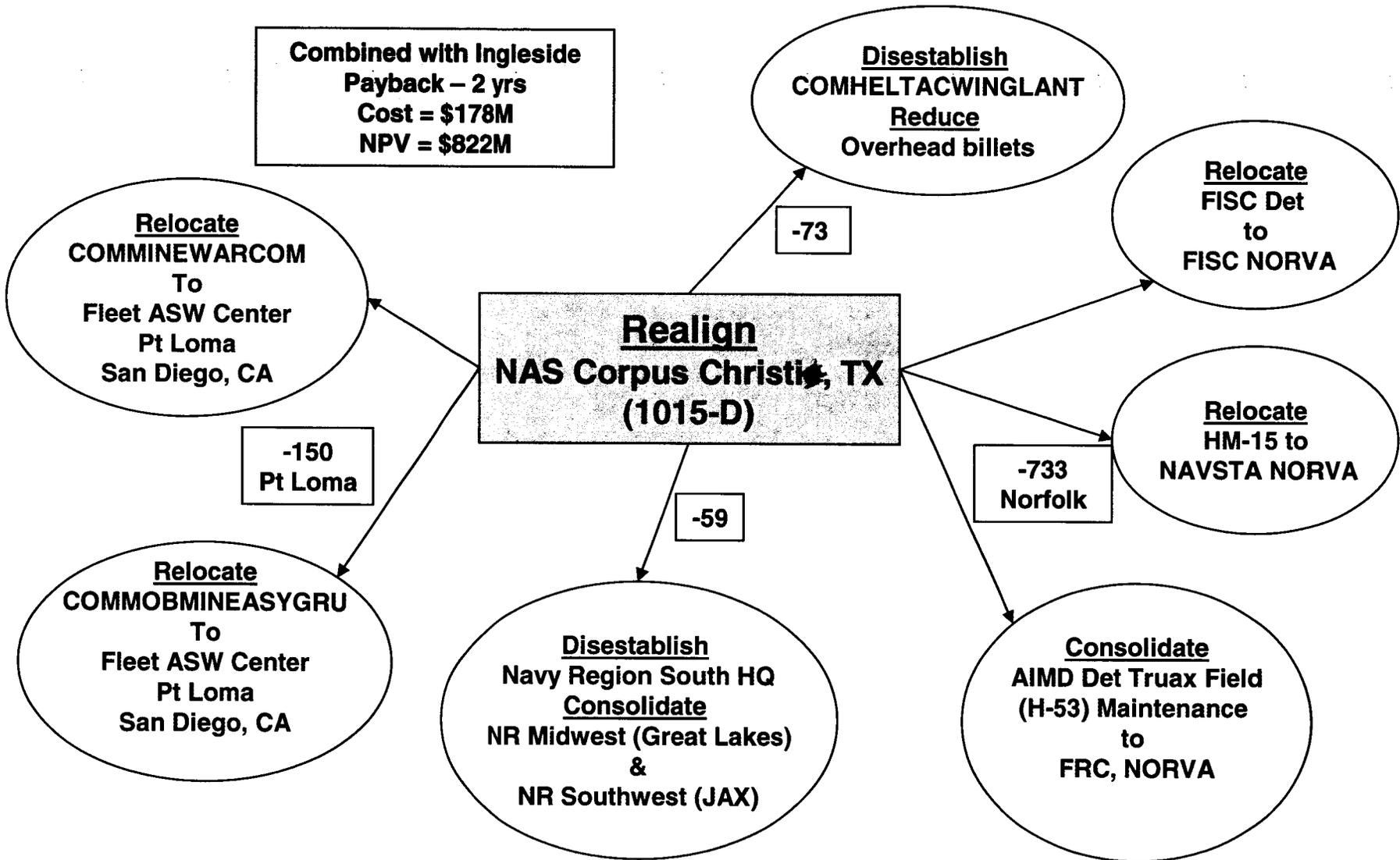
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Bill Fetzer/Navy/7 June 2005



**Recommendation for Realignment  
NAS Corpus Christie, TX (DON 0032)**

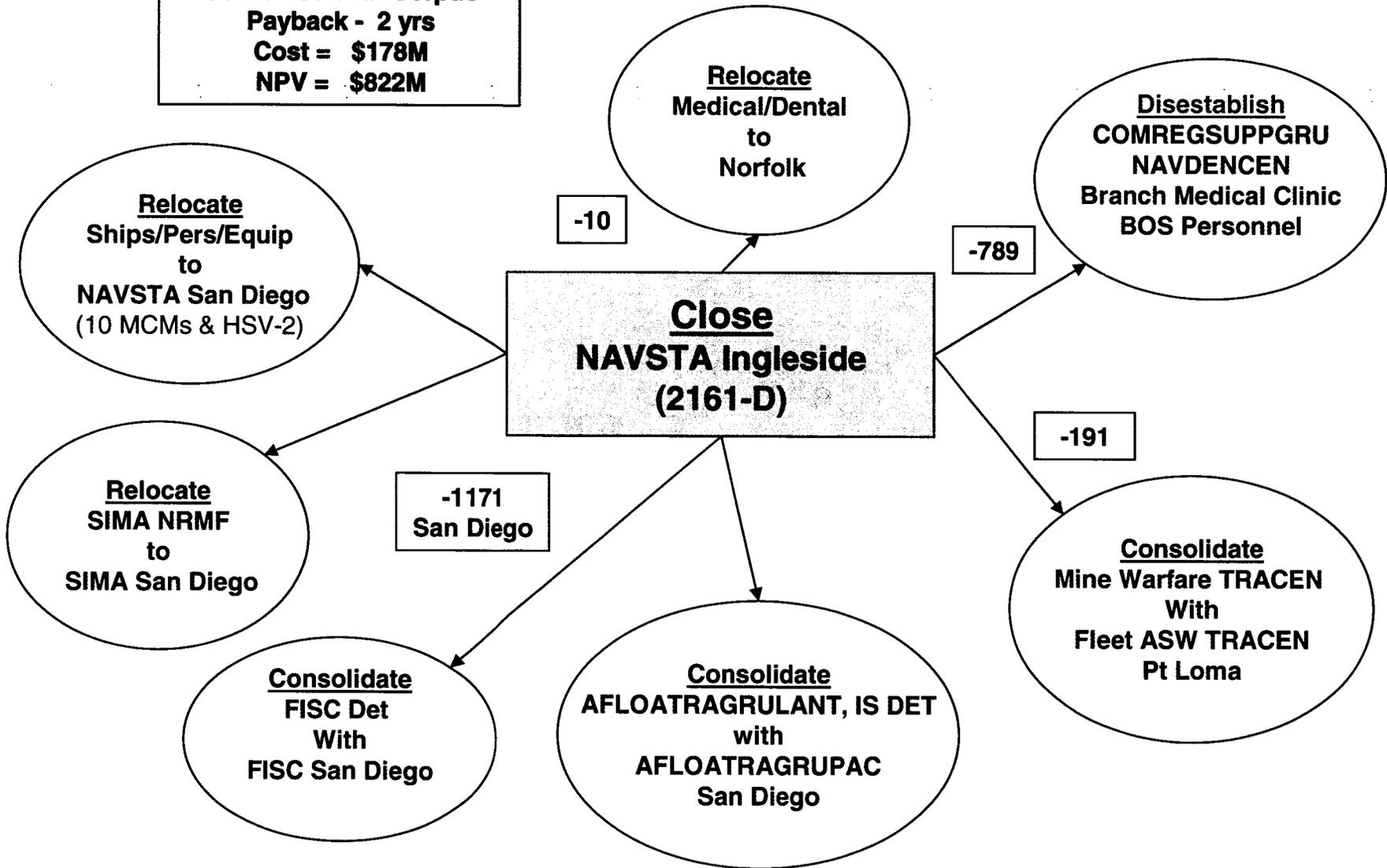
**Related Issues:  
NS Ingleside Closing (2161-D)  
CCAD Realigned (92-D)  
Total impact: 6864 (3184-D/3680-ID)**



**Recommendation for Closure  
NAVSTA Ingleside, TX (DON 0032)**

**Related Issues:  
NAS Corpus Realigned (1015-D)  
CCAD Realigned (92-D)  
Total impact: 6864 (3184-D/3680-ID)**

**Combined with Corpus  
Payback - 2 yrs  
Cost = \$178M  
NPV = \$822M**



**Relocate  
Ships/Pers/Equip  
to  
NAVSTA San Diego  
(10 MCMs & HSV-2)**

**Relocate  
Medical/Dental  
to  
Norfolk**

**Disestablish  
COMREGSUPPGRU  
NAVDENCEN  
Branch Medical Clinic  
BOS Personnel**

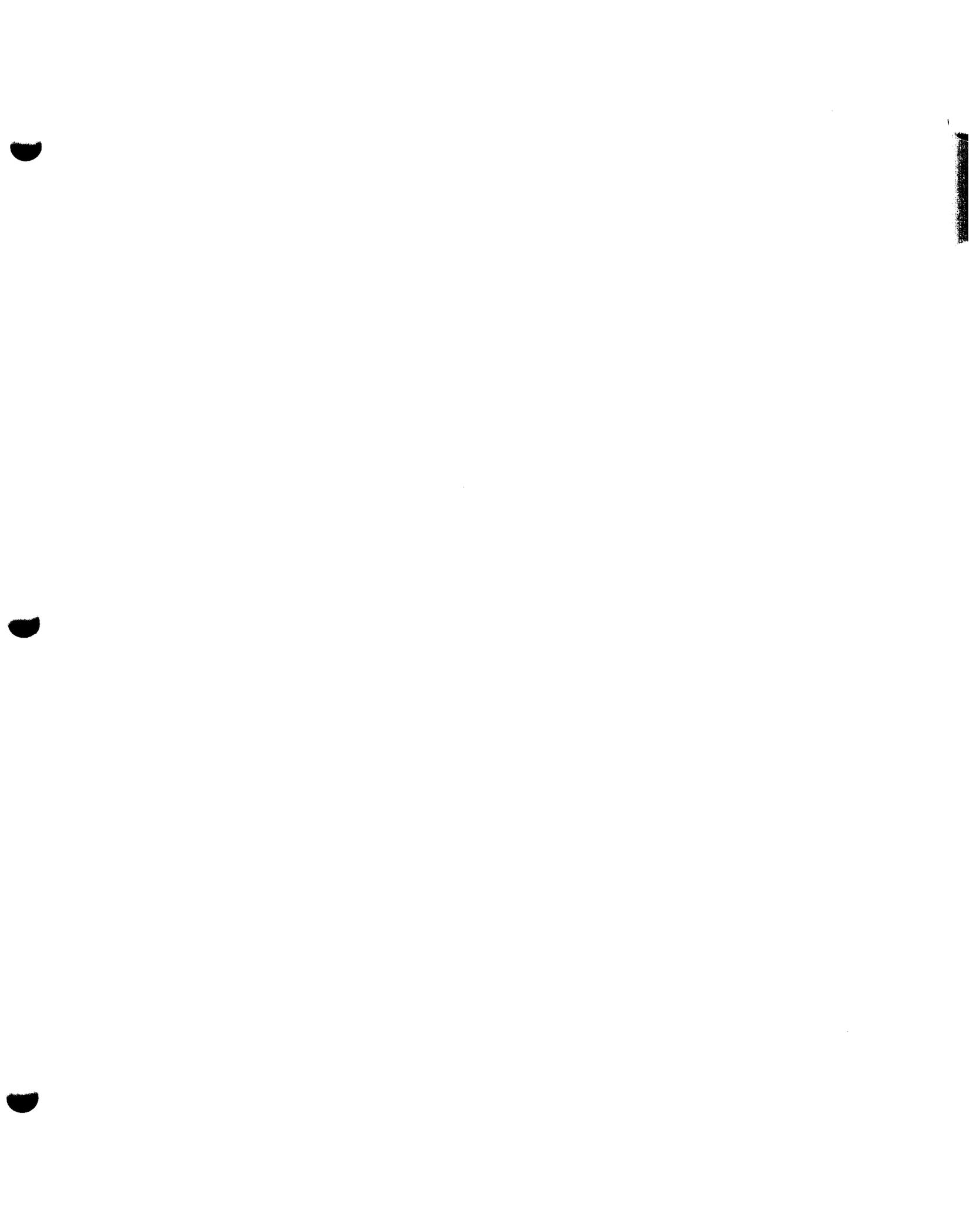
**Close  
NAVSTA Ingleside  
(2161-D)**

**Relocate  
SIMA NRMF  
to  
SIMA San Diego**

**Consolidate  
FISC Det  
With  
FISC San Diego**

**Consolidate  
AFLOATRAGRULANT, IS DET  
with  
AFLOATRAGRUPAC  
San Diego**

**Consolidate  
Mine Warfare TRACEN  
With  
Fleet ASW TRACEN  
Pt Loma**



**Recommendation for Closure and Realignment  
Naval Station Ingleside, TX and  
Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, TX**

**Recommendation:** Close Naval Station Ingleside, TX. Relocate its ships along with dedicated personnel, equipment and support to Naval Station San Diego, CA. Relocate the ship intermediate repair function to Shore Intermediate Maintenance Activity San Diego, CA. Consolidate Mine Warfare Training Center with Fleet Anti-submarine Warfare Training Center San Diego, CA. Realign Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, TX. Relocate Commander Mine Warfare Command and Commander Mobile Mine Assembly Group to Fleet Anti-Submarine Warfare Center, Point Loma, CA. Relocate Helicopter Mine Countermeasures Squadron 15 (HM-15) and dedicated personnel, equipment and support to Naval Station Norfolk, VA. Disestablish Commander Helicopter Tactical Wing U.S. Atlantic Fleet Aviation Intermediate Maintenance Detachment Truax Field at Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, TX and relocate its intermediate maintenance function for Aircraft Components, Fabrication & Manufacturing, and Support Equipment to Fleet Readiness Center Mid-Atlantic Site Norfolk, VA.

**Justification:** This recommendation moves mine warfare surface and aviation assets to major fleet concentration areas and reduces excess capacity. Gulf Coast presence can be achieved as needed with available Navy ports at Naval Air Station Key West, FL, and Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL. The Minehunter Coastal ships at Naval Station Ingleside are scheduled for decommissioning between FY 2006 and FY 2008 and will not relocate. Additionally, U.S. Coast Guard presence is expected to remain in the Gulf Coast region. Relocation of Commander Mine Warfare Command and the Mine Warfare Training Center to San Diego, CA, creates a center of excellence for Undersea Warfare, combining both mine warfare and anti-submarine warfare disciplines. This reorganization removes the Mine Warfare community from a location remote from the fleet thereby better supporting the shift to organic mine warfare. This recommendation also supports mission elimination at Shore Intermediate Maintenance Activity Naval Reserve Maintenance Facility Ingleside, TX, and Aviation Intermediate Maintenance Detachment Truax Field at Naval Air Station Corpus Christi and reduces excess repair capacity. The relocation of Helicopter Mine Countermeasures Squadron 15 (HM-15) to Naval Station Norfolk single sites all Mine Warfare Aircraft in a fleet concentration area. This location better supports the HM-15 mission by locating them closer to the C-5 transport Air Port of Embarkation for overseas employment and mine countermeasures ship and helicopter coordinated exercises.

**Payback:** The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$178.4M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of \$100M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$75.6M with a payback expected in two years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$822.2M.

**Economic Impact on Communities:** Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 6,864 jobs (3,184 direct jobs and 3,680 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Corpus Christi, TX, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 3.1 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 San Diego, CA, is in Maintenance for Ozone (1-Hour), but an Air Conformity Determination is not required. There are potential impacts for dredging and wetlands. Anti-Submarine Warfare Center Point Loma is in Maintenance for Ozone (1-Hour), but an Air Conformity Determination will not be required. There are potential impacts to the resource areas of land use constraints or sensitive resources. Naval Station Norfolk, VA is in Maintenance for Ozone (1-Hour) and Marginal Non-attainment for Ozone (8-Hour) and no Air Conformity Determination is required. No impacts are anticipated regarding the other resource areas of cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species; waste management; or water resources. This recommendation indicates impacts of costs at the installations involved, which reported \$1.0M in costs for waste management and environmental compliance. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management or environmental compliance activities. 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.

## **Recommendation for Closure Navy Regions**

**Recommendation:** Realign Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL, by consolidating Navy Region Gulf Coast, with Navy Region Southeast at Naval Air Station Jacksonville, FL. Realign Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, TX by consolidating Navy Region South with Navy Region Midwest at Naval Station Great Lakes, IL and Navy Region Southeast at Naval Station Jacksonville, FL.

**Justification:** In conjunction with other recommendations that consolidate Navy Region Commands, this recommendation will reduce the number of Installation Management regions from twelve to eight, streamlining the regional management structure and allowing for opportunities to collocate other regional entities to further align management concepts and efficiencies. Sufficient Installation Management capability resides within the remaining regions. As part of the closures of Naval Support Activity New Orleans, LA, and Submarine Base New London, CT, the Navy Reserve Forces Command installation management function and Navy Region Northeast are also consolidated into the remaining regions, significantly increasing operational efficiency.

This recommendation supports the Department of the Navy establishment of Commander, Navy Installations in order to align shore assets in support of Navy requirements, to find efficiencies through common business practices, and to provide consistent shore installation services to allow the operational commander and major claimants to focus on their primary missions.

Consolidating Navy Regions allows for more consistency in span of responsibility and better enables Commander, Navy Installations to provide operational forces support, community support, base support, and mission support to enhance the Navy's combat power.

**Payback:** The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$3.2M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of \$8.9M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$2.7M with a payback expected in one year. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$34.6M.

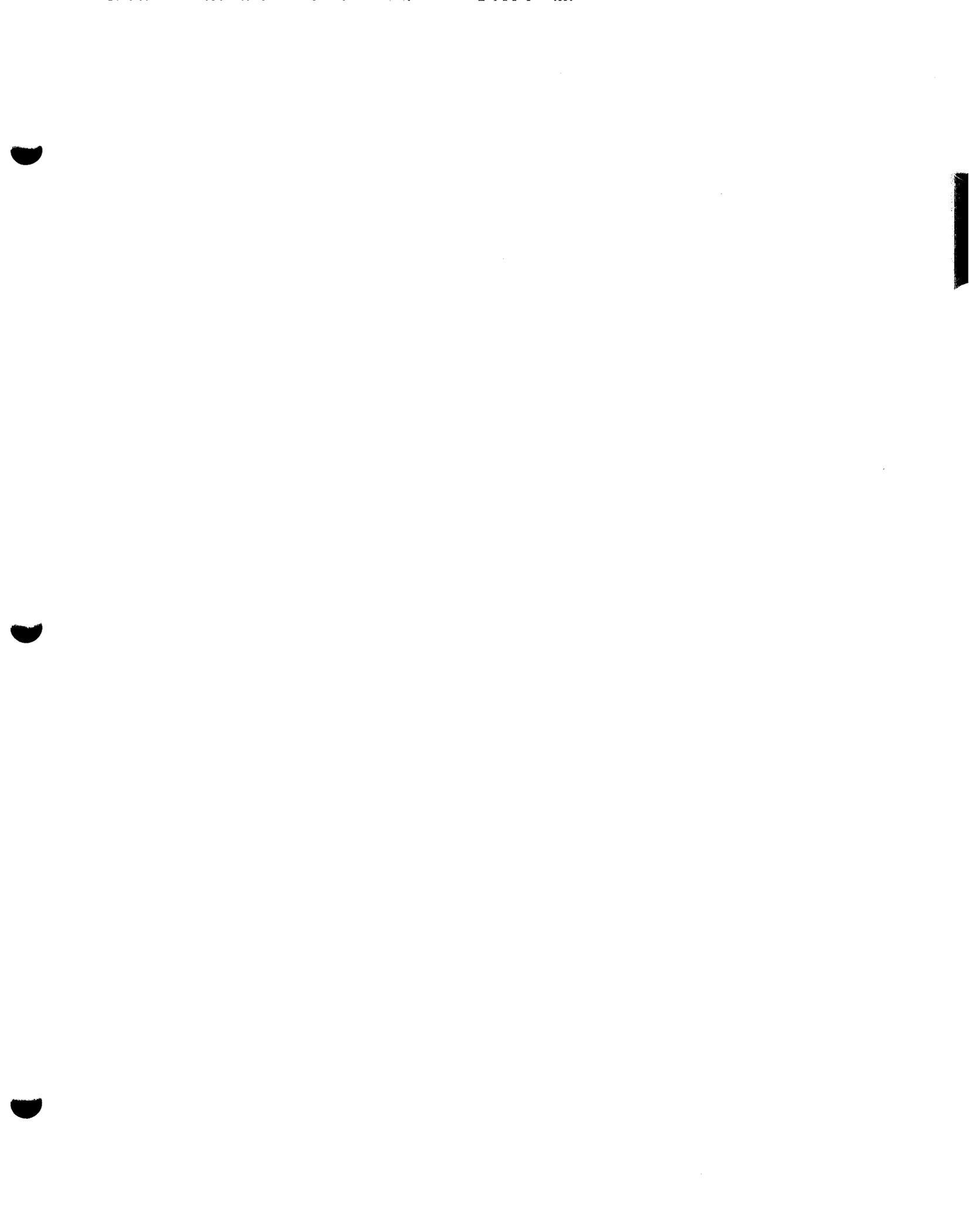
**Economic Impact on Communities:** Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 65 jobs (24 direct jobs and 41 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 144 jobs (59 direct jobs and 85 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Corpus Christi, TX, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

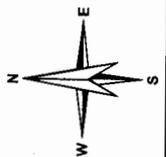
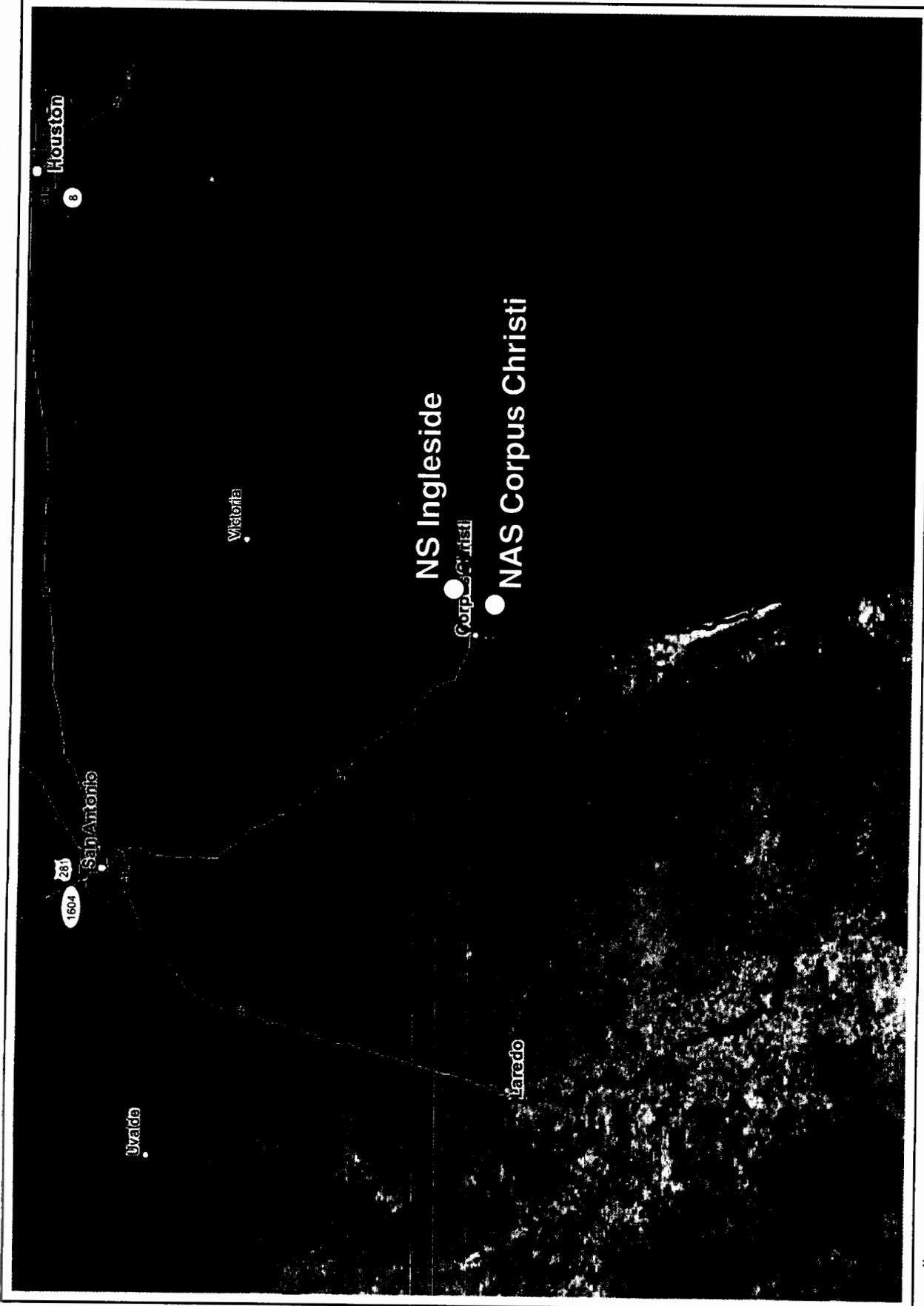
The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

**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:** This recommendation has no impact on air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation does not impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management or environmental compliance activities. 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.



# Recommended Texas Base Realignments and Closures



**NS Ingleside Statistics**  
 Total Acres: 915    Total Personnel: 2,561  
 Acres Owned: 913    Mil: 2,388  
 Civ: 173    Other: 0

**NAS Corpus Christi Statistics**  
 Total Acres: 2,598    Total Personnel: 2,422  
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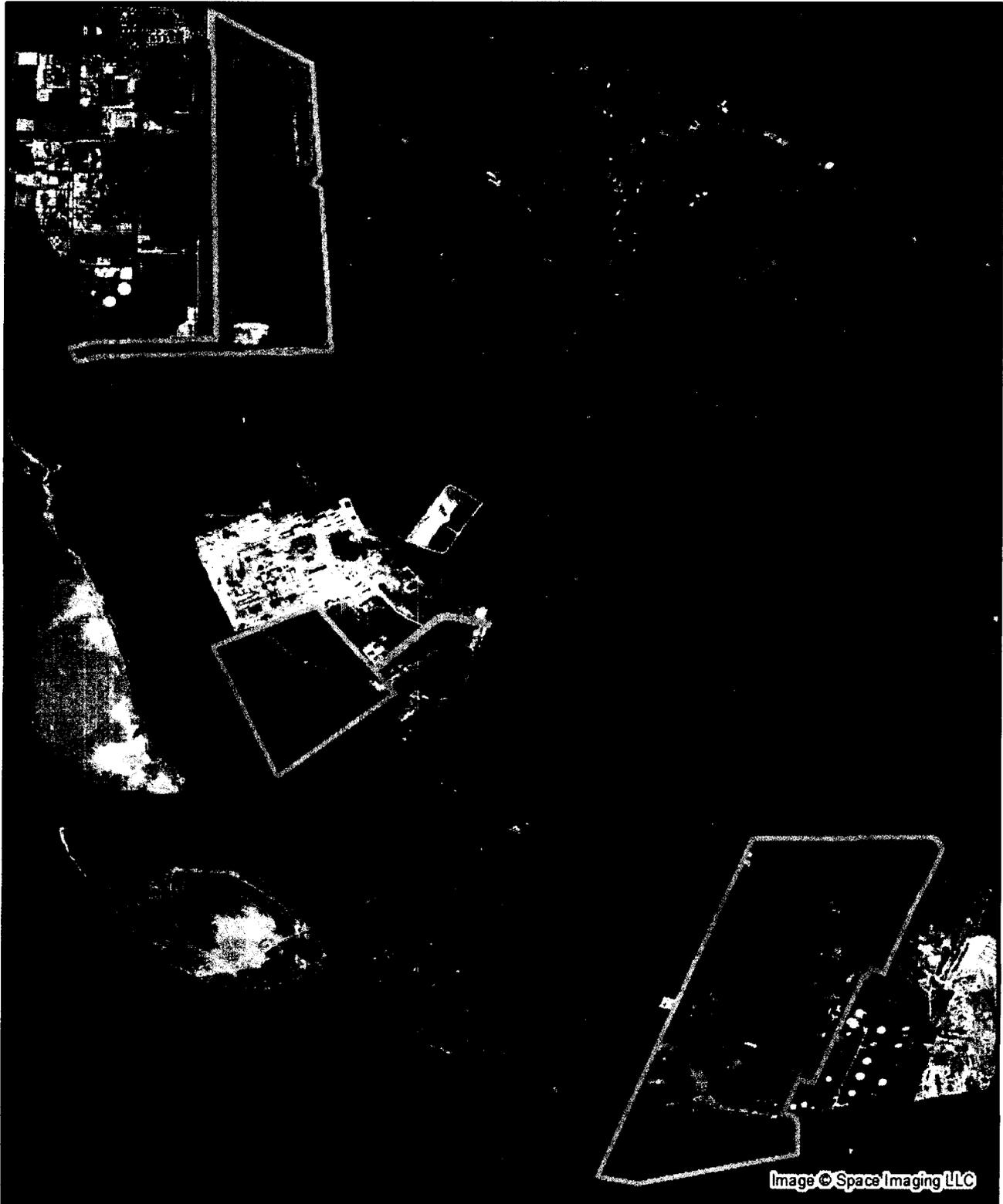
Image © Space Imaging LLC

# Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, TX

0.8 Miles

Installation Boundary





# Naval Station Ingleside, TX

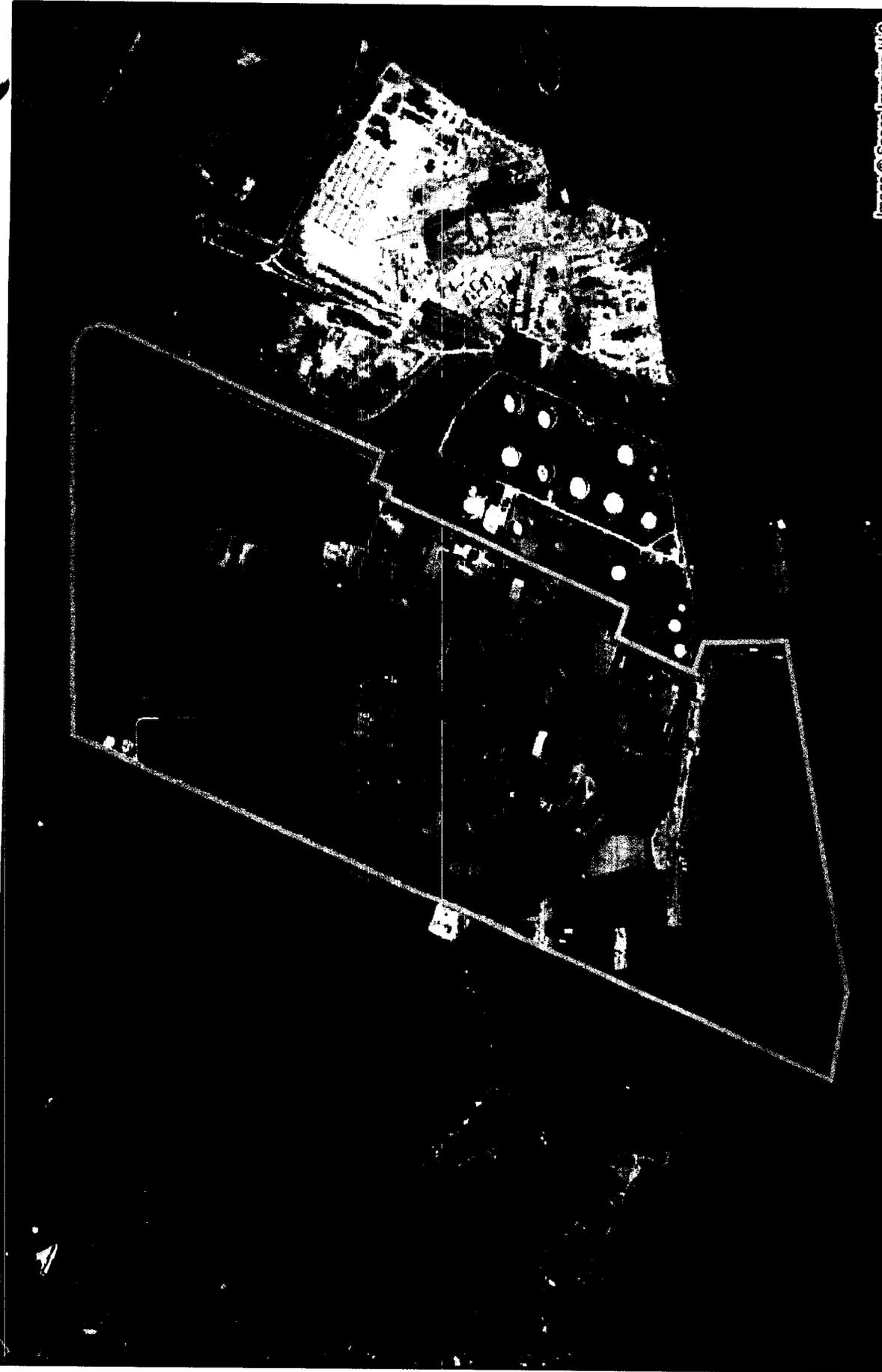
0.5  
Miles

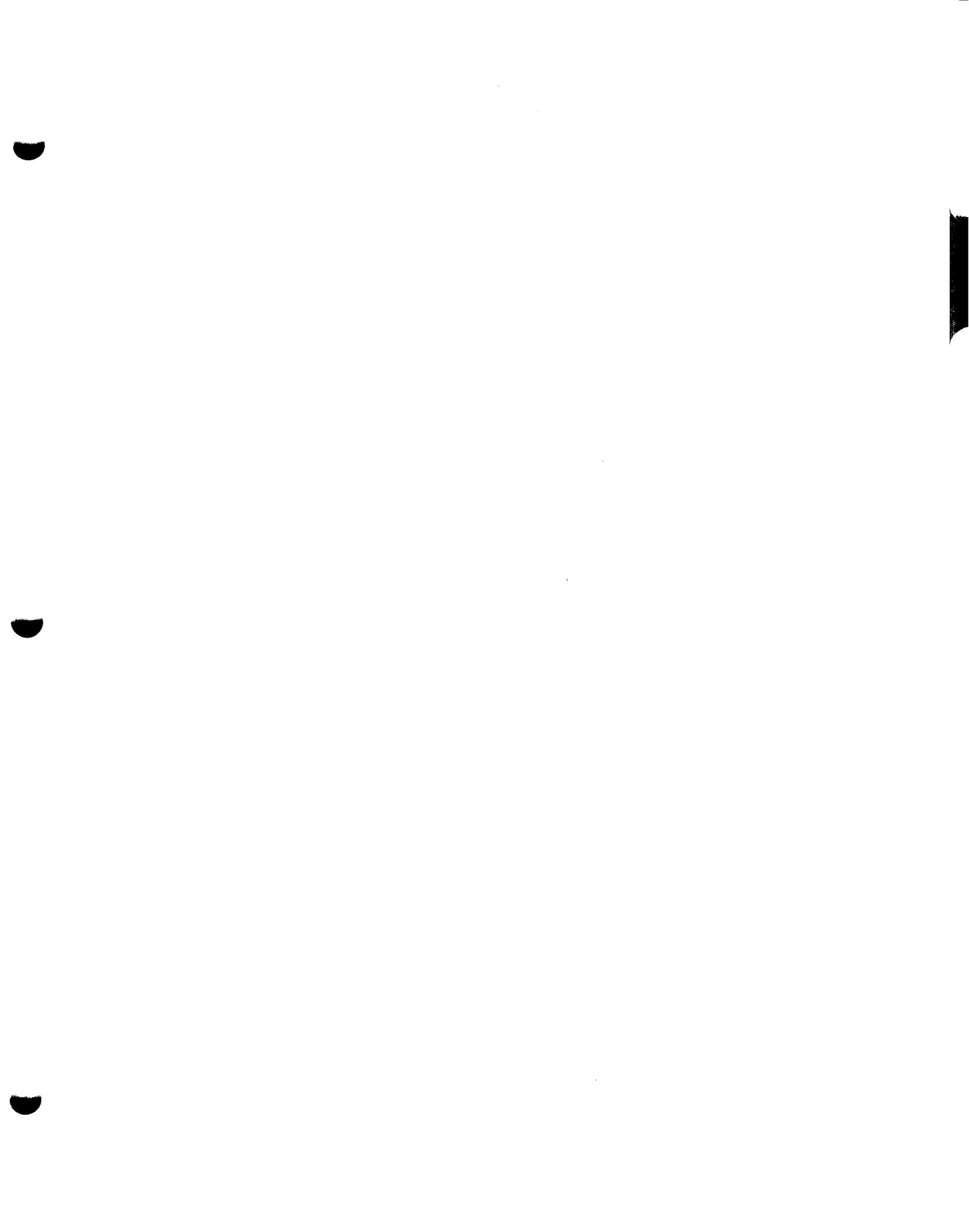
 Installation Boundary

# Naval Station Ingleside, TX

Installation Boundary

0.5 Miles





May-23-05 10:00am From-

T-601 P.001/003 F-418

**SOLOMON P. ORTIZ**  
27TH DISTRICT, TEXAS

170 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-4527  
202-225-7742

DISTRICT OFFICES:  
3640 LEOPARD, SUITE 510  
CORPUS CHRISTI, TX 78408  
361-653-6868

3505 BOCA CHICA BOULEVARD, SUITE 200  
BROWNSVILLE, TX 77821  
956-641-1242

# Congress of the United States

## House of Representatives

### Washington, DC 20515-4527

May 20, 2005

COMMITTEES:  
ARMED SERVICES  
SUBCOMMITTEES:  
RANKING MINORITY, MILITARY  
READINESS  
TACTICAL AIR AND LAND FORCES

#### RESOURCES

SUBCOMMITTEES:  
ENERGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES  
FISHERIES, CONSERVATION, WILDLIFE,  
AND OCEANS

Admiral Vern Clark  
Chief of Naval Operations  
1000 Navy Pentagon  
Washington, DC 20350-1000

Dear Admiral Clark:

I appreciate your agreeing to provide me with needed information related to the Navy's recommendation to close Naval Station Ingleside and realign Naval Air Station Corpus Christi as part of the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) process. I would like to express my sincere thanks for your personal call to me following the release of the BRAC list and assurances of your commitment that I have adequate opportunity to review the Navy data. As you know, I believe these recommendations, if approved and implemented, will result in severe disruption and degradation to our nation's mine countermeasures capabilities while we confront growing global naval threats and conduct our on-going Global War on Terrorism. I am working with the BRAC Commission to ensure that a fair, objective, and complete review is conducted of the proposed closure of Naval Station Ingleside and realignment of Naval Air Station Corpus Christi.

In order to ensure our complete understanding of the basis of your recommendation and to access the needed data to discuss this issue with the BRAC Commission, I have comprised the following data request in response to your offer of assistance:

#### Mine Countermeasures Training Ranges:

- Analysis conducted by the Navy regarding moving and/or replicating the unique MCM/AMCM training ranges in the Gulf of Mexico as proposed in the Navy BRAC recommendation.
- Information detailing the cost and environmental impact of relocating these ranges.
- Agreements and/or coordination with the State of California regarding the requirement to install permanent mine warfare training ranges off the California coast.
  - o If agreements are not in place, where will the Navy conduct MCM training on the West Coast and what is the availability of these ranges?
  - o Will the West Coast training ranges be permanently installed and maintained ranges, or will mine shapes and exercise mines have to be deployed and recovered after each training event?
  - o If the approval to establish a dedicated permanent range has not been secured, what is the cost to deploy and recover training equipment and how many of these events are required annually to maintain MCM crew proficiency in accordance with established mine warfare training requirements in the Fleet Response Plan?

BRAC 2005 Data Request  
May 20, 2005  
Page 2

- Detailed charts of the Corpus Christi MCM ranges and any ranges the Navy is considering for MCM use after the proposed closure of Naval Station Ingleside, including: size of range, water depth, environmental conditions, etc.
- Information on AMCM training ranges that HM-15 will be required to use after their proposed relocation to Norfolk. Include charts, size of ranges, water depth, environmental conditions, etc.
- Analysis to substantiate retention of combined AMCM/SMCM mission proficiency after the proposed AMCM/SMCM basing separation, and resulting loss of joint training, of ship movements to the West Coast and aviation assets to the East Coast.

**MCM and MHC Basing and Force Structure Issues:**

- MCM/MHC force structure analysis conducted by the Navy to determine the required size and location of the mine countermeasures force to meet combatant commander OPLAN requirements and associated timelines.
- If the reduction of MHCs is linked to the LCS acquisition program, provide the analysis to show how risk will be mitigated during the gap between MHC decommissioning and production and fielding of sufficient quantities of mine countermeasure mission packages.
- How many LCS MCM mission packages will be required to replace the 12 MHCs proposed for decommissioning and when will they be available?
  - o Include the impact of known delays in the organic MCM systems currently under development and risk management plans to mitigate additional developmental problems. Also include the most up-to-date procurement plans for additional LCS.

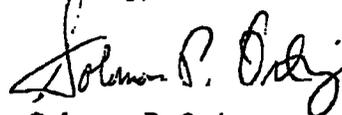
**Military Value Data and Analysis:**

- Detailed Navy military value evaluation data and findings for each of its naval bases. Data provided to-date provides no insight into the details, data, and findings.

To expedite the availability of this data, my staff is available to meet with whomever is in possession of the requested data. This approach could consolidate the expected data retrieval and discussion phases into a single event to ensure accurate and timely communications. Additional data items are also requested in the enclosed list.

I look forward to working with you and your staff throughout the Commission's review of the Navy's recommendations. I am confident that we both want to ensure that a comprehensive review of this important decision is conducted before final and irreversible decisions are made. Again, I personally appreciate your offer to support my requests for data and appreciate your service to our Nation. Mr. Mac King and Mr. Gordon Turner on my staff will contact your office very soon to expedite this request.

Sincerely,



Solomon P. Ortiz  
Member of Congress

Data requests/questions for DON

- Details used for economic calculations regarding Naval Station Ingleside (NSI) closure and NAS Corpus Christi realignment recommendations. Did the economic estimates incorporate planned force structure reductions of the mine countermeasures fleet?
- Documentation on capacity analysis for NSI, including response to capacity data call. For NSI, current capacity, capacity to support future force structure, excess capacity. Matrix showing excess capacity as determined for NSI, compared to excess capacity for other naval stations and other surface/subsurface operations.
- Documentation on military value for NSI, including responses to military value data calls. For NSI, military value and how it was determined, matrix showing military value of NSI compared to other naval stations and other surface/subsurface operations.
- Did the military value analysis take into account the fact that the offshore mine warfare training areas in South Texas represent the only permanent mine warfare training range in the Navy today?
- Documentation related to the configuration analysis for NSI.
- Information/documentation on all scenarios, gaining or losing, considered for NSI and mine warfare assets at NAS Corpus Christi.
- Information/documentation on the extent to which homeland security and Global War on Terrorism considerations were taken into account in the analysis relating to the NSI recommendation.
- Did the recommendations to close NSI and NS Pascagoula take into account the fact that the recommendations would leave the U.S. without an ongoing naval presence in the Gulf of Mexico?
- Did the recommendation take into account the fact that the Coast Guard has committed to homeporting three patrol craft at NSI?
- Attachment A-4 to Volume IV of the DOD Base Closure and Realignment Report to the Commission states on p. A-11 that the relocation of HM-15 to NS Norfolk better supports the HM-15 mission by locating them closer to "... mine countermeasures ship and helicopter coordinated exercises." How would this be possible since the mine countermeasures ships are recommended for relocation to NS San Diego?



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

27 May 2005

The Honorable Solomon P. Ortiz  
United States House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Ortiz:

This is in response to your May 20, 2005 letter to the Chief of Naval Operations requesting information on the recommendation to close Naval Station Ingleside and to realign Naval Air Station Corpus Christi. I am responding on behalf of Admiral Vern Clark.

In the letter you request information regarding Mine Countermeasures Training Ranges, Force Structure, and Military Value analysis. Because a number of your questions were policy and operational in nature, we obtained input from Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Warfare Requirements and Programs and Commander Fleet Forces Command. Additional information was provided by previous correspondence. Further information is contained in the deliberative report, currently under security review, and will be forwarded as soon as possible.

**Mine Countermeasures Training Ranges**

US Fleet Forces Command has been staffing the addition of mine countermeasures training infrastructure in the range complexes that exist both on the East and West Coast of the United States. This effort has been in anticipation of the introduction of a variety of technologies meant to address the mine threat and was undertaken independent of the recommendations for the mine force contained in the 2005 BRAC Department of Defense Recommendations. A key part of this effort is the need to support the introduction of organic Mine Warfare (MIW) Capability on both legacy and future ship classes.

Near term, we are working towards the addition of a permanent East Coast range to primarily address the single siting of the MH-60S in Norfolk VA and the cost of sending semiannual detachments to Panama City for training of HM-14 (located in Norfolk VA). On the West Coast, there is a rudimentary mine range located in the Southern California Offshore Range Complex (SCORE) used exclusively for training Kingfisher equipped ships in mine like object avoidance. This capability is being studied for improvement with the end goal being the mine range having utility for more than one type of Mine Countermeasures (MCM) activity. Both range projects are being planned for submission for the POM 08 cycle.

- **Analysis conducted by the Navy regarding moving and/or replicating the unique MCM/AMCM training ranges in the Gulf of Mexico as proposed in the Navy BRAC recommendation.**

The "unique MCM/Aviation MCM (AMCM) training range in the Gulf of Mexico" is understood to be the minefields located in the Panama City Operations Area as part of the Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC) Panama City Complex. These fields were originally installed to address the certification of the MCM/MHC class combat systems as each ship of the class was built. These fields are still available for training purposes but are now used primarily for the test and evaluation mission of the lab at Panama City. If the BRAC recommendations concerning Naval Station Ingleside and Naval Air Station Corpus Christi are approved, this capability will not be relocated. We will ensure that the fields already planned for the East and West Coast are designed to accommodate the training needs of all platforms and technologies that address the mine threat.

As a note, there have been temporary rudimentary fields placed in waters closer to Corpus Christi/Ingleside. The current effort regarding these fields is the reclamation of all training shapes not previously retrieved.

- **Information detailing the cost and environmental impact of relocating these ranges.**

As noted above, the ranges at NSWC Panama City referred to above are not being relocated. The cost figures for the non-BRAC efforts noted above are currently being studied and developed as part of the staffing effort for the POM 08 submission for an additional field on the East Coast and the enhancement of the field on the West Coast. Environmental planning for the East Coast range is underway as part of the overall environmental coverage required for the Virginia Capes (VACAPES) Operating Area (OPAREA) range complex. Total cost for both initiatives is expected to be well under \$1 million. Current ranges off the East and West Coast are capable of handling the basic level MIW training conducted off the coast of Naval Station Ingleside.

- **Agreements and/or coordination with the State of California regarding the requirement to install permanent mine warfare training ranges off the California coast.**

The planning process for the enhancement of the West Coast training area has not progressed to the point that we have begun coordination/consultation with the State of California.

- o **If agreements are not in place, where will the Navy conduct MCM training on the West Coast and what is the availability of these ranges?**

The Navy has routinely deployed Surface MCM (SMCM) to the West Coast of the United States as part of an MCM Fleet Engagement Strategy. During these

deployments, the MCM forces have participated in large-scale exercises such as Joint Task Force Exercises (JTFEX) and the Kernel Blitz series in the Southern California (SOCAL) OPAREAS. It is anticipated these same areas would be utilized on an even more frequent basis for MCM training.

- **Will the West Coast training ranges be permanently installed and maintained ranges, or will mine shapes and exercise mines have to be deployed and recovered after each training events?**

The Navy will pursue both approaches to train its MCM force. Enhancement of the existing field in SCORE will address the unit level training needs of the force. For the more advanced levels of training and certification it is prudent to utilize per event/exercise planted fields to add realism and adequately stress the force.

- **If the approval to establish a dedicated permanent range has not been secured, what is the cost to deploy and recover training equipment and how many of these events are required annually to maintain MCM crew proficiency in accordance with established mine warfare training requirements in the Fleet Response Plan?**

As noted above, a dedicated permanent range, such as exists at NSWC Panama City will not be replicated. The Navy uses a combination of fixed and temporary minefield ranges to provide realistic training to its forces. We anticipate four annual advanced training events to maintain MCM crew proficiency. Each of these advanced training events will require the planting and recovery of a temporary field. The average cost for plant and recovery is \$30-35K.

- **Detailed charts of Corpus Christi MCM ranges and any ranges the Navy is considering for MCM use after the proposed closure of Naval Station Ingleside, including: size of range, water depth, environmental conditions, etc.**

The "Corpus Christi MCM ranges" referred to is characterized as a series of temporary fields planted over the years. There have been recent efforts to hunt and recover all shapes not previously retrieved. This range has never been a regularly groomed and maintained permanent area.

For reference purposes, enclosure (1) details information regarding the Test and Evaluation minefields associated with NSWC Panama City (these fields mentioned previously are used on occasion for training by SMCM/AMCM)

We are also passing along detailed information regarding the existing "Kingfisher Range" in the SCORE complex as the basis of a planned enhancement/upgrade on the West Coast, enclosure (2).

- **Information on AMCM training ranges that HM-15 will be required to use after their proposed relocation to Norfolk. Include charts, size of ranges, water depth, environmental conditions, etc.**

If HM-15 is relocated, the added MCM training infrastructure planned for the East Coast will satisfy their training needs. In the interim, HM-15 would more than likely deploy a detachment semiannually from Norfolk to Panama City just as HM-14 does. Currently HM-15 deploys detachments to Panama City from Corpus Christi on a periodic basis.

Detailed information regarding the particulars of the proposed East Coast training minefield is being staffed as part of the normal POM-08 process.

- **Analysis to substantiate retention of combined AMCM/SMCM mission proficiency after the proposed AMCM/SMCM basing separation and resulting loss of joint training, of ship movements to the West Coast and aviation assets to the East Coast.**

Joint AMCM/SMCM training continues to occur in SW Asia. Currently the Navy has collocated 2 MCM/2 MHC's with crew swap every six months and provided detachments from HM-14 or 15 on a six month rotational basis in the same theatre. Opportunities for CONUS based interoperability training will continue to exist in major exercises such as Composite Unit Training Exercise (COMPTUEX), Rim of the Pacific (RIMPAC) Exercise, JTFEX's, and other opportunities.

#### **MCM and MHC Basing and Force Structure Issues**

- **MCM/MHC force structure analysis conducted by the Navy to determine the required size and location of the mine countermeasures force to meet combatant commander OPLAN requirements and associated timelines.**

The Navy has conducted extensive analysis on future warfighting capabilities and their impacts on MIW. In all scenarios that have been analyzed over the last 3 years, the projected warfighting timelines for gaining access to contested littorals has precluded the use of MCM 1 and MHC 51 Class ships due to the extended transit time from CONUS to the relevant warfighting theaters. Simply put, CONUS-based MCM 1 and MHC 51 Class ships could not get to the fight in time to make an impact during the critical first 20 days of the warfight.

Combatant Commander Operational Plan (OPLAN) requirements confirm this analysis. MCM assets that are not in theater at the onset of the warfight are not capable of contributing to the warfight. More details of OPLAN requirements and timelines can be made available in a classified forum.

- **If the reduction of MHCs is linked to the LCS acquisition program, provide the analysis to show how risk will be mitigated during the gap between MHC**

**decommissioning and production and fielding of sufficient quantities of mine countermeasures mission packages.**

While the Littoral Combat Ship (LCS) with the MIW Mission Package will be assigned the roles carried out by the MHC 51 Class ships, these roles do not translate between the MHC 51 Class ships and LCS ships on a one-to-one basis. Rather, a variety of existing and future platforms, including the MCM 1 Class ships, LCS MIW Mission Packages, and MH-53E and MH-60S helicopters, will maintain and improve upon the required mine countermeasures capability. Consequently, the LCS fielding and MHC 51 Class ship decommissioning are not linked. Rather, the MHC 51 Class ship is being decommissioned because it provides limited capability to the nation, and the LCS with the MIW Mission Package is being fielded to provide an organic mine countermeasures capability to strike group commanders while eliminating many mine countermeasures capability gaps. The Navy has made no plans to decommission the MCM 1 Class ships, which reach the end of their service life in 2017, and is funding mid-life upgrades to include both the combat systems and engineering plants. Given this service life, the Navy expects to make a decision on whether to replace, fund a service life extension, or decommission the MCM 1 Class ships during the Program Objective Memorandum 2010 cycle.

For responsiveness to warfighting missions, the MCM 1 and LCS Class ships are both capable of trans-oceanic transit to specified operational areas. The MHC 51 Class coastal minehunter ships were designed for Cold War era CONUS port breakout and coastal minehunting and were not originally built for trans-oceanic travel. At the end of the Cold War some MHC improvements were developed to re-package and upgrade class capability for a changing threat. However, deployability remains a significant shortfall in class suitability. Unless MHC 51 Class ships are forward deployed to their point of need, they require heavy lift transport just to get to the theater of operations.

Even for homeland defense missions, MHC 51 Class ships are unable to provide a first response capability to U.S. ports. With an 8-knot transit speed and no main engine propulsion redundancy (one engine per shaft), it takes MHCs 38 days to transit from Ingleside, Texas to most major U.S. ports. Additionally, a slow transit speed and lack of engine redundancy make it extremely hazardous for open ocean transit during tropical storm season. Employing the MHC 51 class in a homeland defense mission for SMCM would require the ships to be homeported at major ports on the East and West Coasts to ensure a timely response. AMCM and EOD assets, which can be rapidly deployed, currently meet the homeland defense MCM mission.

In addition to deployability shortfalls, the MHC 51 class only possesses a minehunting and neutralization capability coupled with a very low duty cycle, whereas the LCS and MCM 1 Class ships also possess a mine sweeping capability and significantly more on station duty cycle capability. This difference limits the MHC 51 Class capability, reach, and persistence.

**- How many LCS MCM mission packages will be required to replace the 12 MHCs proposed for decommissioning and when will they be available?**

As stated above, LCS capabilities and MHC capabilities do not compare on a one-for-one basis, especially considering the MHC's inability to get to the fight. Consequently, the Navy should not wait for LCS MIW Mission Packages to be fielded before decommissioning the MHC Class ships. For the investment, MHC class ships provide only a minimal MCM capability that cannot provide responsive support to either warfighting or homeland defense missions.

However, even if we ignore the MHC 51 Class ship's poor responsiveness to these missions, the MHC's limited minehunting capabilities compare poorly to those of the Organic Airborne Mine Countermeasures systems that will be hosted by the LCS. Analysis based on Operational Requirements Document performance parameters shows that, when the AQS-20A minehunting sonar and Airborne Mine Neutralization System are used in tandem, these systems will produce a clearance rate that is three times that of the MHC 51 Class ships.

- o **Include the impact of known delays in the organic MCM systems currently under development and risk management plans to mitigate additional developmental problems. Also include the most up-to-date procurement plans for additional LCS.**

Following Critical Design Reviews of the Airborne Mine Neutralization System (AMNS) and Rapid Airborne Mine Clearance System (RAMICS) in June 2004, it became clear that the Navy had to restructure the Organic Airborne Mine Countermeasures (OAMCM) program to address developmental and integration issues between the weapon systems and the MH-60S helicopter. This was done during fiscal year 2006 Program Objective Memorandum endgame. The Navy has increased oversight into the OAMCM program. Development and test and evaluation schedules were restructured to reduce risk and ensure system development will support LCS introduction. The Navy has also expanded sensor level testing to alternate platforms to reduce integration test schedules.

The first LCS MIW Mission Packages will be delivered with available systems and then retrofitted with final system modules as OAMCM systems are fielded. System Initial Operational Capability (IOC) schedules will enable a complete suite of organic system capabilities in fiscal year 2010. IOCs for the individual systems are:

- Fiscal year 2007 for the Remote Minehunting System and the AN/AQS-20A Airborne Minehunting Sonar;
- Fiscal year 2008 for the Organic Airborne and Surface Influence Sweep, the AMNS, and the Airborne Laser Mine Detection System;
- Fiscal year 2010 for RAMICS.

### **Military Value Analysis**

- Detailed Navy military value evaluation data and findings for each of its naval bases. Data provided to-date provides no insight into details, data, and findings.

Military Value data was provided by previous correspondence on May 24, 2005.

The additional questions and data requests are addressed in enclosure (3).

I trust this information satisfactorily addresses your concerns. If we can be of further assistance, please let me know. As additional data is cleared for release, we will promptly make it available.

Sincerely,



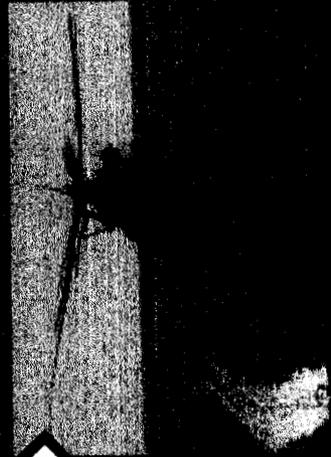
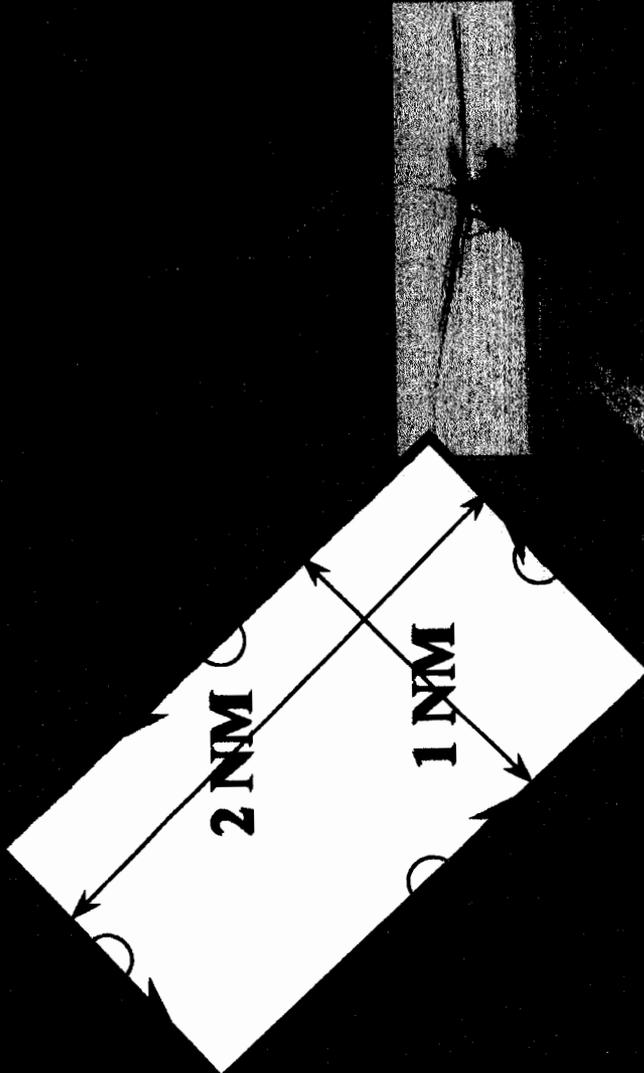
Anne Rathmell Davis  
Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy  
For Base Realignment and Closure

- Enclosures:
1. Panama City Chart
  2. Kingfisher Range Maps
  3. Data Request Information



# Kingfisher

IOC 14-NOV-96



# Kingfisher

37" SPHERICAL TARGET

KEVLAR TETHER

CAST STEEL 1000LBS ANCHOR

Data requests/questions for DON

1. Economic data details were provided by previous correspondence on May 24, 2005. The COBRA calculations for the costs and savings for the Closure of Naval Station Ingleside and Realignment of NAS Corpus Christi did not include the shipboard personnel that would be lost due to decommissionings of the MHCs in the 20-year Force Structure Plan. This would result in an overstatement of savings for the recommendation for actions that are independent of the closure recommendation. Additionally, the economic analysis of the closure did not include the loss of 494 billets due to the MHC decommissionings.

2. Capacity data was provided by previous correspondence on May 24, 2005. Naval Station Ingleside has a reported capacity of 13.5 cruiser equivalents (CGE). Note that excess capacity was analyzed and determined in the aggregate and was not determined for each activity.

3. Military Value Data provided by previous correspondence on May 24, 2005..

4. Military Value analysis took into account proximity to Mine Warfare Training areas at the basic level according to operating area capabilities. In the scenario data calls, the respondent commands did not identify any unique range requirements for the ship and aircraft relocation, other than the additional cost for Mine Warfare ship and aircraft coordinated training. This additional cost was taken into consideration in the analyses. As previously mentioned, there is nothing in the South Texas region that could be considered a "permanent mine warfare training range". There are generally four permanent facilities in the Navy's inventory

- o NSWC Panama City (primary purpose T&E)
- o AUTECH Berry Island Complex (primary T&E with training focused on submarine force mine avoidance)
- o SCORE Kingfisher Range (primary training for SQS-53/56 Kingfisher equipped ships in mine avoidance. Basis for enhanced MCM range facility on West Coast)
- o Pacific Missile Range Facility (associated with underwater tracking range, primary use for T&E, used for submarine mine avoidance)

Proximity to this type of facility was not a military value discriminator.

5. Configuration analysis data is reflected in the deliberative reports, currently under security review, and will be provided as soon as possible.

6. Scenario data for all Naval Station Ingleside and Naval Station Corpus Christi scenarios is being reviewed for release. Additionally, the deliberative reports, currently under security review, contain details of all the scenarios reviewed and will be provided as soon as possible.

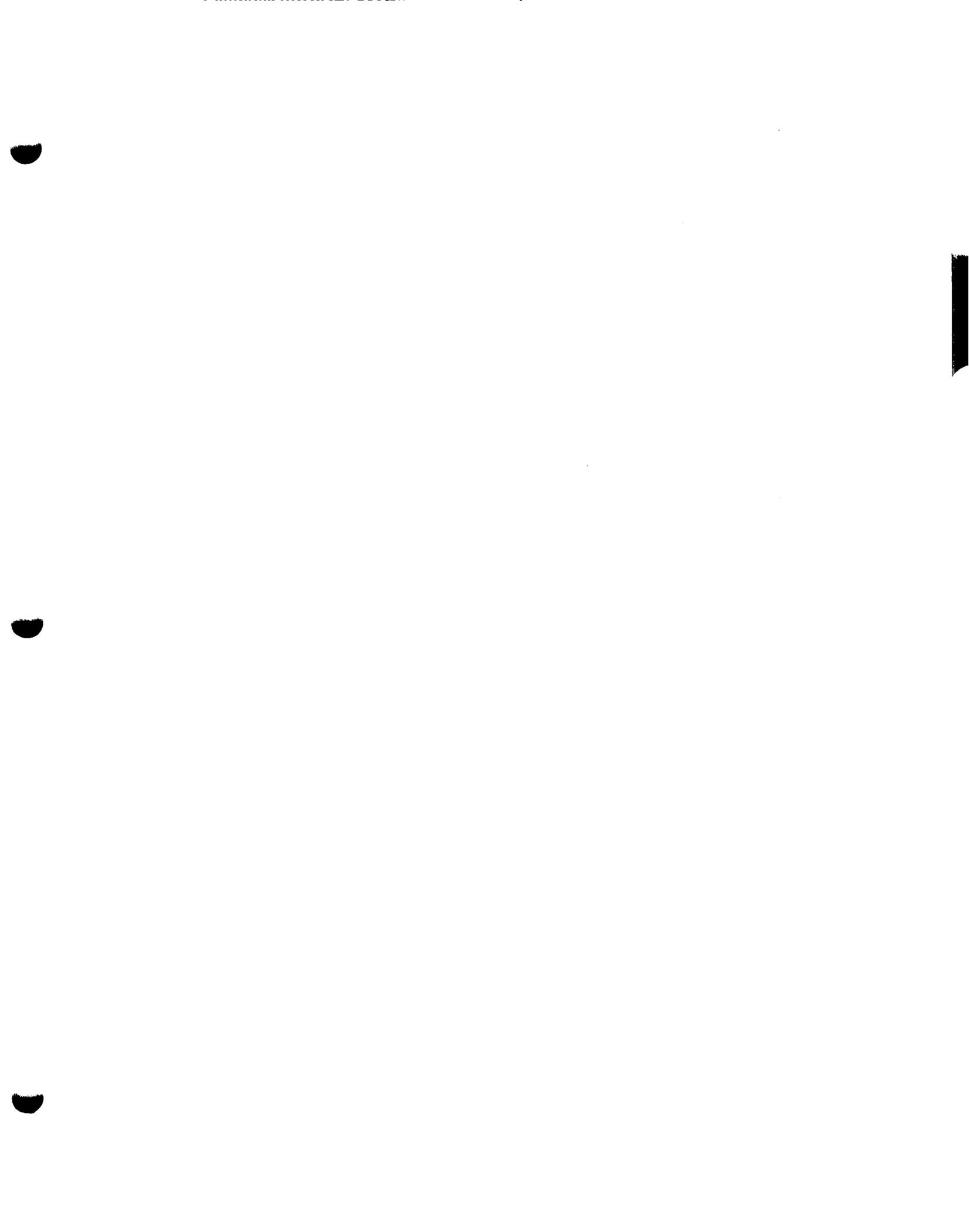
Enclosure (3)

7. Homeland security and the global war on terrorism was discussed in the deliberations with respect to Naval Station Ingleside. The USCG and the Combatant Commanders were informed of the recommendation and had an opportunity to comment on the impact. There were no homeland security issues raised.

8. The recommendations did take into account the removal of both permanent homeports on the U. S. Gulf Coast. Gulf Coast presence can be achieved as needed with available Navy ports at Naval Air Station Key West and Naval Air Station Pensacola if the need arises. U. S. Coast Guard Presence will be retained on the Gulf Coast. Additionally, U. S. Northern Command was provided an opportunity to comment on the recommendations and did not raise any issues. *+ New Orleans?*

9. The recommendations accounted for the U. S. Coast Guard commitment to homeport vessels at Naval Station Ingleside. The Coast Guard was fully informed of the candidate recommendations and was provided an opportunity to provide input to the deliberative process. The Coast Guard raised no specific concerns with respect to the NSI closure.

10. The specific paragraph reads as follows: "This location better supports the HM-15 mission by locating them closer to the C-5 transport Air Port of Embarkation for overseas employment and mine countermeasures ship and helicopter coordinated exercises." The context of this statement compares leaving HM-15 at NAS Corpus Christi alone or relocating as recommended in view of the closure of Naval Station Ingleside. This sentence was intended to focus on the proximity to Air Port of Embarkation assets, not on the co-location of SMCM and AMCM assets.

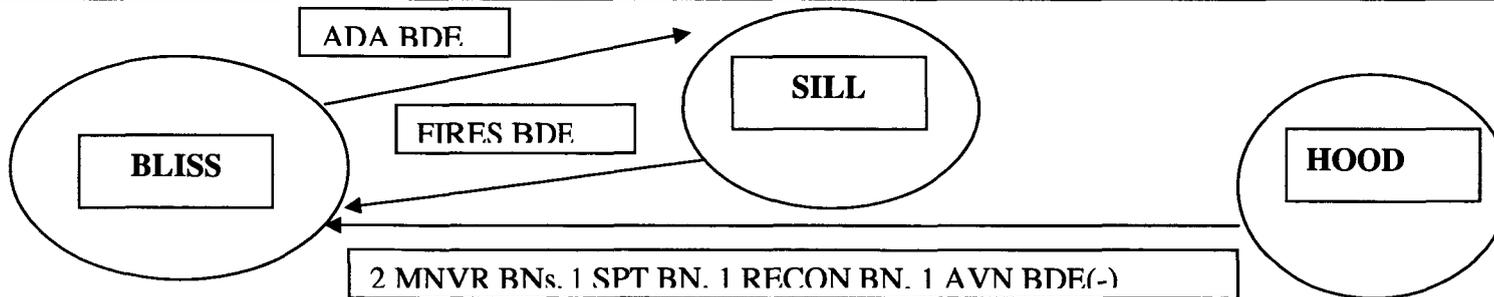


**Operational IGPBS**

**REALIGN**

**Recommendation: Realign Fort Bliss, TX by relocating air defense artillery units to Fort Sill and relocating 1st Armored Division and various echelons above division units from Germany and Korea to Fort Bliss, TX. Realign Fort Sill by relocating an artillery (Fires) brigade to Fort Bliss. Realign Fort Hood, TX by relocating maneuver battalions, a support battalion, and aviation units to Fort Bliss, TX.**

Recommendation	Description	Jobs Impact	Costs
<b>Operational IGPBS</b>	Move ADA BDE to Ft Sill, 1 AD to Ft Bliss, move a Fires BDE to Ft Bliss, move 2 maneuver BNs, a RSTA BN, a SPT BN, and an AVN BDE (-) from Hood to Ft Bliss	Total Direct Increase 11,500	One-time cost \$3,946M Net cost \$5,229M Annual recurring costs \$294M Payback period Never Net Present Value costs \$7,826M



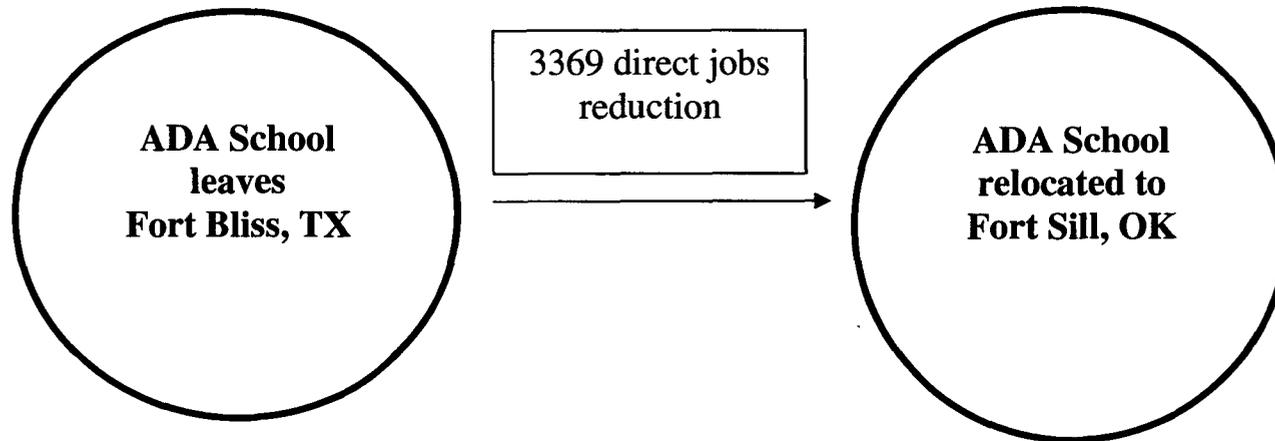
**ISSUES:** Large capacity (900K+ acres) at Bliss, however infrastructure, housing and environmental (water) will focus the analysis.  
Endstate is 4 HVY UAs and a Fires BDE at Bliss.

**NET FIRES CENTER**

**REALIGN**

**Recommendation: Realign Fort Bliss, TX, by relocating the Air Defense Artillery (ADA) Center & School to Fort Sill, OK. Consolidate the Air Defense Artillery Center & School with the Field Artillery Center & School to establish a Net Fires Center.**

<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Jobs Impact</b>	<b>Costs</b>
<b>Net Fires</b>	Move ADA Center/School from Ft Bliss to Ft Sill	Reduction 6020 (3369 direct, 2651 indirect)	One-time cost \$247M Net cost \$93M Annual recurring savings \$42M Net Present Value savings 20 yr \$319M



ISSUES: None

## **Recommendation Supporting Information**

### **Operational Army (IGPBS)**

03-May-05

#### **Competing Recommendations and Other Information:**

There are no known competing recommendations. Analysis indicates that Fort Bliss and Fort Riley are best-suited for the stationing of these combinations of units. As one of the Army's larger maneuver-type installations, Fort Bliss has the capacity to support the stationing of four BCTs and various support units. Other alternative installations were analyzed. However, with the increase in the number of BCTs stationed in the United States from 26 to 40 by the end of FY09, Fort Riley, KS and Fort Bliss, TX were the most viable. Fort Irwin, CA was considered, but not recommended due to the demands of the National Training Center mission on training assets availability and its lack of an existing, robust infrastructure. Yuma Proving Ground was also considered, but not recommended based on its ongoing test mission and its lack of an existing, robust infrastructure. Fort Knox was also considered, but not recommended. Fort Knox does not have sufficient heavy maneuver training land to adequately support a Heavy BCT.

#### **Force Structure Capabilities:**

This proposal helps ensure the Army has sufficient infrastructure, training land and ranges to meet the requirements to transform the Operational Army as identified in the Twenty Year Force Structure Plan. As part of this transformation, the Army is activating 10 new BCTs for a total of 43 active BCTs. Including the results of the Integrated Global Presence and Basing Strategy (IGPBS), the number of BCTs stationed in the United States will rise from twenty-six to forty. This recommendation helps the Army to better balance its critical heavy maneuver training assets with the expanding force structure across its installations.

#### **MVA Results:**

Army Military Value rankings for these installations are: Fort Bliss (1); Fort Hood (3); Fort Riley (13); Fort Sill (19); and Fort Campbell (14). This candidate recommendation improves Military Value (by moving activities to a higher military value installation), and takes advantage of excess training capacity and buildable acres at Fort Bliss and Fort Riley. This recommendation increases operational and functional efficiencies in direct support of the Army's Twenty Year Force Structure Plan. Relocating the Division Headquarters and the Sustainment Brigades to Fort Riley and Fort Bliss provides greater command and control and logistics support to the BCTs. See the attached MVA table.

#### **Capacity Analysis Results:**

With the relocation of the Air Defense Artillery (ADA) School and Center to Fort Sill, OK, virtually all of the training land, ranges, and infrastructure at Fort Bliss would be available for Operational Army units. Fort Bliss has over 1 million acres of open air range and heavy maneuver training land with access to an additional 3 million acres of airspace (White Sands Missile Range and Holloman AFB). Currently, Fort Bliss has

## **Recommendation Supporting Information**

### **Operational Army (IGPBS)**

03-May-05

excess training capacity as there are no combat arms units stationed there. Fort Riley has long been a major Army maneuver training installation and power projection platform. Inactivating units at Fort Riley supports the Army's modular force transformation and creates capacity for additional units. Relocating IGPBS- related 1st Infantry Division units and support units takes advantage of the maneuver training land, ranges and infrastructure already established at Fort Riley. Also included among these units is a Multifunctional Aviation Brigade. Fort Riley was previously the home of an aviation brigade and has an existing airfield with hangars, ramp space and more than adequate airspace and ranges to support aviation training. See the attached capacity table.

*\*\*\* End of Report \*\*\**

**INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE**  
**FORT BLISS**

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

- a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O<sub>3</sub> (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM<sub>10</sub>, and PM<sub>2.5</sub>). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O<sub>3</sub>, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.
- b. FORT BLISS is in Serious Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). FORT BLISS is in Marginal Nonattainment for CO. FORT BLISS is in Marginal Nonattainment for PM<sub>10</sub>. FORT BLISS is proposed to be in Nonattainment for Ozone (8 hour). FORT BLISS is proposed to be in Nonattainment for PM 2.5. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation.

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

- a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.
- b. Historic property has been identified on FORT BLISS. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict construction and do not restrict operations. Formal consultation with Native Tribes is currently occurring.

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

- a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the

primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

- b. FORT BLISS has no impediments to dredging.

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

- a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.
- b. FORT BLISS reports that 882682 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 1118734 total acres. FORT BLISS has spent \$19.800000000000001M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at \$2M. FORT BLISS has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and all with the potential for expansion. It has Military Munitions Response Areas.

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

- a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.
- b. FORT BLISS is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

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

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

- b. FORT BLISS does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range. It has published noise abatement procedures for the auxiliary airfield.

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

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

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

- a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.
- b. FORT BLISS has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) that accepts off-site waste. FORT BLISS has an interim or final RCRA Part X facility that accepts off-site waste. FORT BLISS has an on-base solid waste disposal facility that is 93.7% filled.

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

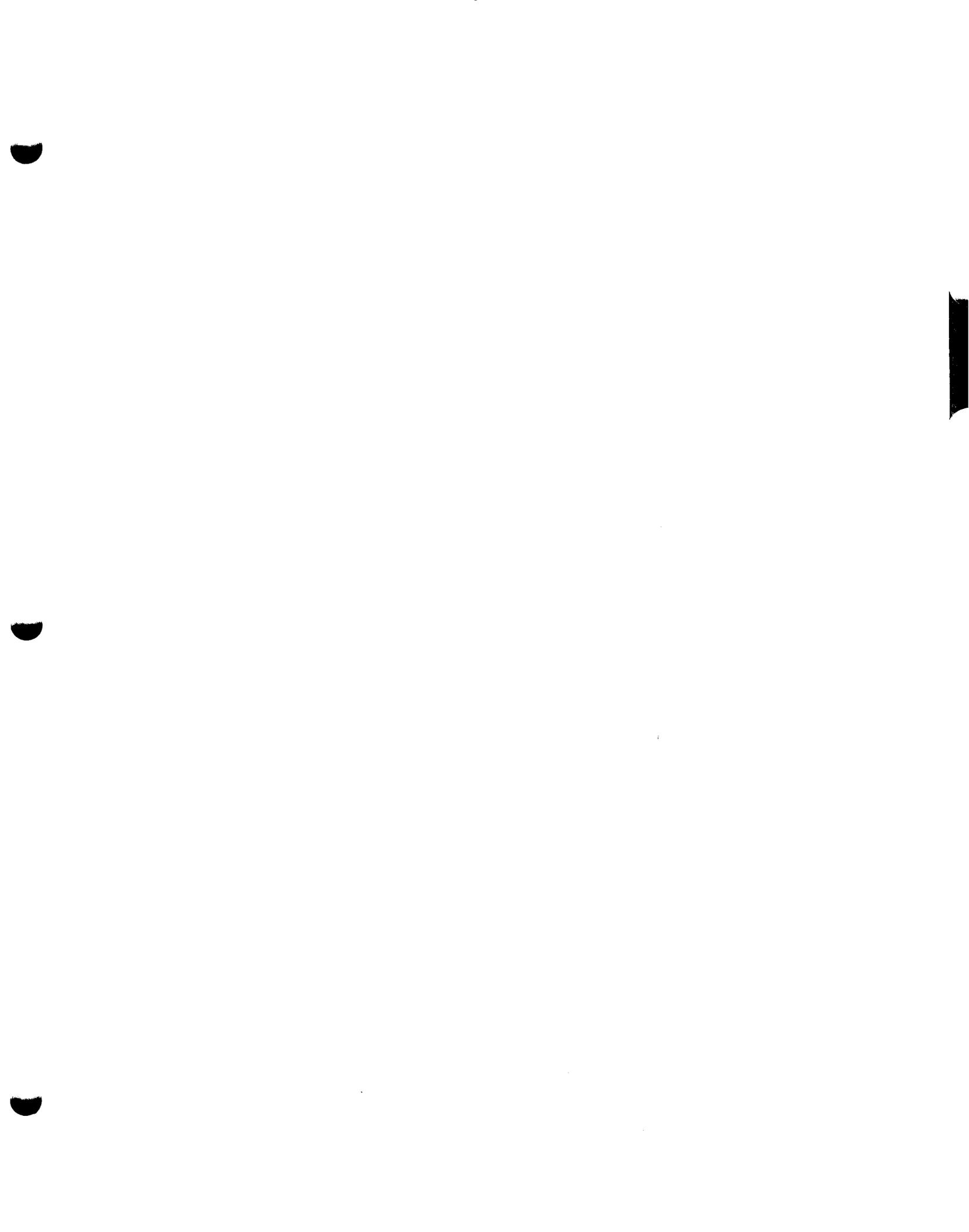
- a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe

drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

- b. FORT BLISS does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. **(The following water quantity data is from DoD Question # 282, 291, 297, 822, 825, 826):**  
FORT BLISS has 9400974.9000000004 Acre-Feet of surplus water potentially available for expansion. On average, it uses 4.7400000000000002 MGD of potable and non-potable water, with the capacity to produce 12.5 MGD. It processed on average 3.4100000000000001 MGD of domestic wastewater in the peak month (past 3 years), with the capacity to process 58.75 MGD. It processed on average 0 MGD of industrial wastewater in the peak month (past 3 years), with the capacity to process (No Capacity Reported) MGD.

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

- a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.
- b. FORT BLISS reported no wetland restricted acres on the main installation, and no wetland restricted acres on ranges.

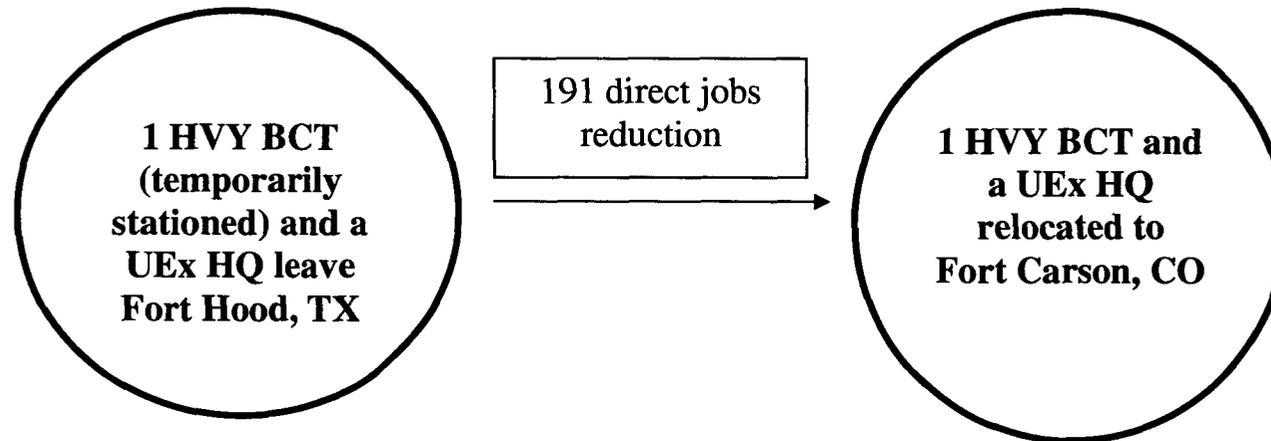


## FORT HOOD

### REALIGN

**Recommendation: Realign Fort Hood, TX, by relocating a Brigade Combat Team (BCT) and Unit of Employment (UEX) headquarters to Fort Carson, Colorado.**

<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Jobs Impact</b>	<b>Costs</b>
<b>Fort Hood realigned</b>	Move BCT (temporarily stationed) and UEx HQ to Fort Carson	Reduction 6910	One-time cost \$435.8M Net cost \$579M Annual recurring costs \$45M Payback period Never Net Present Value costs \$980m



**ISSUES:** 4<sup>th</sup> BDE/ 4ID was temporarily stationed/activated at Ft Hood and the soldiers have integrated into the community. Ft Carson has more maneuver training capacity (approx. 300K+ acres for 4 BDEs (3 HVY, 1 IN) versus 136K (+37K recently acquired) acres for 5 HVY BDEs at endstate, 2011.

**INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE**  
***FORT HOOD***

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

- a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O<sub>3</sub> (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM<sub>10</sub>, and PM<sub>2.5</sub>). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O<sub>3</sub>, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.
- b. FORT HOOD is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit.

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

- a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.
- b. No historic property has been identified on FORT HOOD. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict construction and operations.

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

- a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.
- b. FORT HOOD has no impediments to dredging.

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

- a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.
- b. FORT HOOD reports that 8592 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 214570 total acres. FORT HOOD has spent \$4.700000000000002M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at \$0M. FORT HOOD has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. It reports constraints associated with threatened and endangered species/habitat. It reports constraints associated with other factors. It reports constraints associated with archeological resources or areas. It reports constraints associated with historical/cultural facilities or areas. FORT HOOD reports being constrained by the laws, regulations, policies, or activities of non-DoD federal, tribal, state, or local agencies.

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

- a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.
- b. FORT HOOD is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

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

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

- b. FORT HOOD does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range. It has published noise abatement procedures for the auxiliary airfield.

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

- a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.
- b. FORT HOOD reported that federally-listed TES are present that have delayed or diverted operations/training/testing, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and the installation has a Biological Opinion that places restrictions on operations.

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

- a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.
- b. FORT HOOD has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). FORT HOOD has an interim or final RCRA Part X facility that accepts off-site waste. FORT HOOD has an on-base solid waste disposal facility that is 32% filled.

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

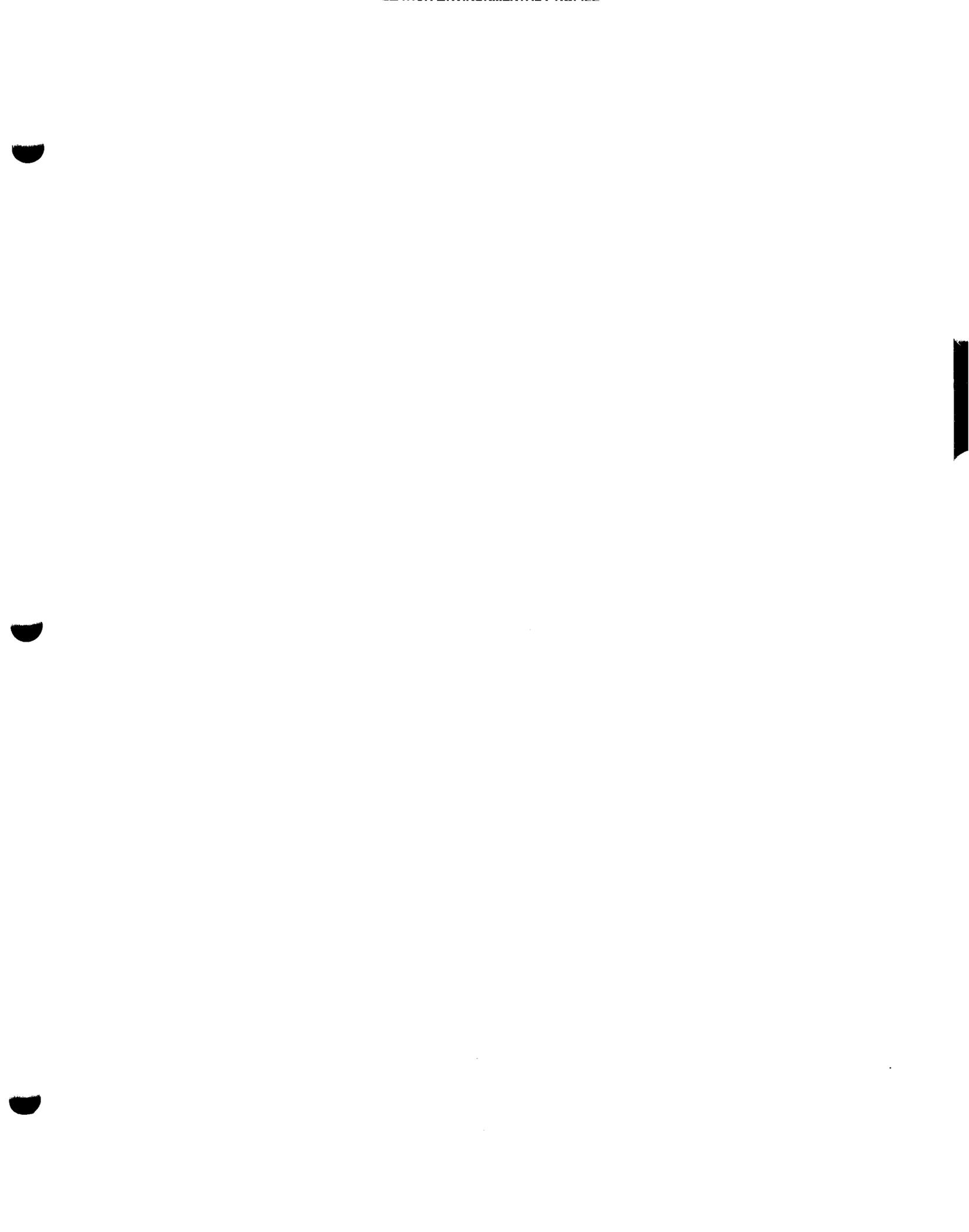
- a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters

and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

- b. FORT HOOD discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. **(The following water quantity data is from DoD Question # 282, 291, 297, 822, 825, 826):**  
FORT HOOD has 4457.6999999999998 Acre-Feet of surplus water potentially available for expansion. On average, it uses 6.785999999999996 MGD of potable and non-potable water, with the capacity to produce 19.09 MGD. It processed on average 7.110000000000003 MGD of domestic wastewater in the peak month (past 3 years), with the capacity to process 7.780000000000002 MGD. It processed on average 0 MGD of industrial wastewater in the peak month (past 3 years), with the capacity to process (No Capacity Reported) MGD.

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

- a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.
- b. FORT HOOD reported no wetland restricted acres on the main installation, and no wetland restricted acres on ranges.



**Net Site Impact for all Recommendations**  
- 9 Military  
-2,491 Civilian  
-2,500 Total Personnel

Defense Distribution Depot  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

McAlester Army Ammo Plant  
McAlester, Oklahoma

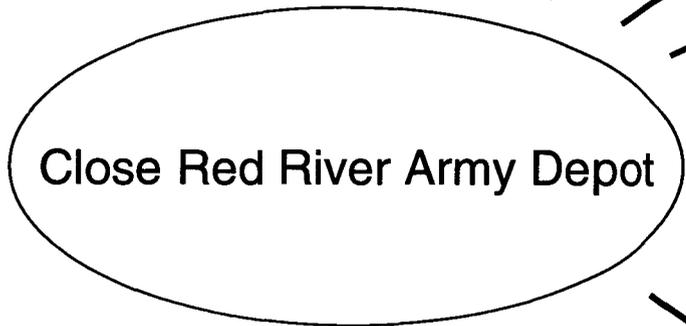
Blue Grass Army Depot  
Lexington, Kentucky

Anniston Army Depot  
Anniston, Alabama

Marine Corps Log Base  
Albany, Georgia

Tobyhanna Army Depot  
Tobyhanna, Pennsylvania

Letterkenny Army Depot  
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania



Disestablish supply, storage, & distr for  
tires, packaged POL and compressed  
gasses

## Red River Army Depot, TX

**Recommendation:** Close Red River Army Depot, TX. Relocate the storage and demilitarization functions of the Munitions Center to McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, OK. Relocate the munitions maintenance functions of the Munitions Center to McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, OK, and Blue Grass Army Depot, KY. Relocate the depot maintenance of Armament and Structural Components, Combat Vehicles, Depot Fleet/Field Support, Engines and Transmissions, Fabrication and Manufacturing, Fire Control Systems and Components, and Other to Anniston Army Depot, AL. Relocate the depot maintenance of Powertrain Components, and Starters/Generators to Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany, GA. Relocate the depot maintenance of Construction Equipment to Anniston Army Depot, AL, and Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany, GA. Relocate the depot maintenance of Tactical Vehicles to Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA and Letterkenny Depot, PA. Relocate the depot maintenance of Tactical Missiles to Letterkenny Army Depot, PA. Disestablish the supply, storage, and distribution functions for tires, packaged Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants, and compressed gases. Relocate the storage and distribution functions and associated inventories of the Defense Distribution Depot to the Defense Distribution Depot, Oklahoma City, OK.

**Justification:** This recommendation supports the strategy of minimizing the number of industrial base sites performing depot maintenance for ground and missile systems. The receiving depots have greater maintenance capability, higher facility utilization and greater opportunities for inter-service workloading. This recommendation reinforces Anniston's and Letterkenny's roles as Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence for Combat Vehicles (Anniston) and Missile Systems (Letterkenny).

This recommendation decreases the cost of depot maintenance operations by consolidation and elimination of 30 percent of duplicate overhead structures required to operate multiple depot maintenance activities. This recommendation also increases opportunities for inter-service workloading by transferring maintenance workload to the Marine Corps.

This recommendation relocates storage, demilitarization, and munitions maintenance functions to McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, and thereby reduces redundancy and removes excess from Red River Munitions Center.

This recommendation allows DoD to create centers of excellence, generate efficiencies, and create deployment networks servicing all Services.

This recommendation relocates the storage and distribution functions and associated inventories to the Defense Distribution Depot Oklahoma City at Tinker Air Force Base. It also contributes to the elimination of unnecessary redundancies and duplication, and streamlines supply and storage processes.

The disestablishment of the wholesale supply, storage, and distribution functions for all packaged POL, tires, and compressed gas products supports transformation by privatizing

these functions. Privatization of packaged POL, tires, and compressed gas products will eliminate inventories, infrastructure and personnel associated with these functions and products.

**Payback:** The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$456.2M. The net present value of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of \$216.6M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$76.5M with a payback expected in 4 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$539.0M.

**Economic Impact on Communities:** Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 4,176 jobs (2,500 direct and 1,676 indirect) over the 2006 -2011 period in the Texarkana, TX - Texarkana, AR Metropolitan Statistical area, which is 6.15 percent of the 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 significant issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the communities to support missions, forces and personnel. When moving from Red River Army Depot to Tobyhanna, 5 attributes improve (child care, medical health, safety, population center, and transportation) and 1 declines (employment). When moving from Red River to Letterkenny Army Depot, 2 attributes decline (child care and housing) and one improves (safety). When moving from Red River to Anniston Army Depot, 3 attributes improve (child care, cost of living and population center) and 1 declines (housing). When moving from Red River to Tinker, seven attributes improve (population, child care, education, employment, housing, medical and transportation) and one attribute declines (crime). There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

**Environmental Impact:** Closure of Red River Army Depot may require consultations with the State Historic Preservation Office to ensure that cultural sites are continued to be protected. Closure of operational ranges at Red River will necessitate clearance of munitions and remediation of any munitions constituents. The remediation costs for these ranges may be significant and the time required for completing remediation is uncertain. Contaminated areas at Red River will require restoration and/or monitoring. An Air Conformity Analysis is required at Anniston, Tobyhanna, and Letterkenny. Anniston is located over a sole-source aquifer, which may require additional mitigation measures/pollution prevention to protect the aquifer from increased depot maintenance activities. The industrial wastewater treatment plant at Anniston may require upgrades. Additional operations at Tinker may impact wetlands, which may lead to operational restrictions. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; or threatened and endangered species or critical habitat. This recommendation will require spending approximately \$4.8M for environmental compliance costs. These costs were included in the payback calculation. Red River

11 May 05

reports \$49.1M in environmental restoration costs. Because the Department has a legal obligation to perform environmental restoration regardless of whether an installation is closed, realigned, or remains open, these costs were not included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. 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.



**Net Site Impact for all Recommendations**

- 2 Military
- 18 Civilian
- 129 Contractor (GOCO Installation)
- 149 Total Personnel

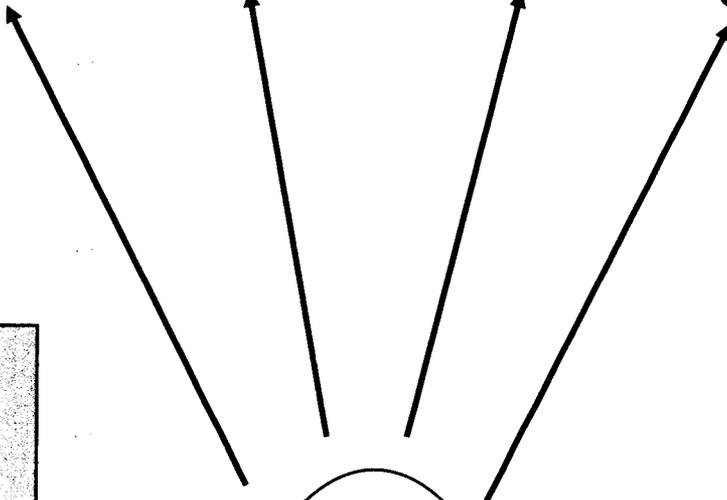
Close Lone Star Army  
Ammunition Plant

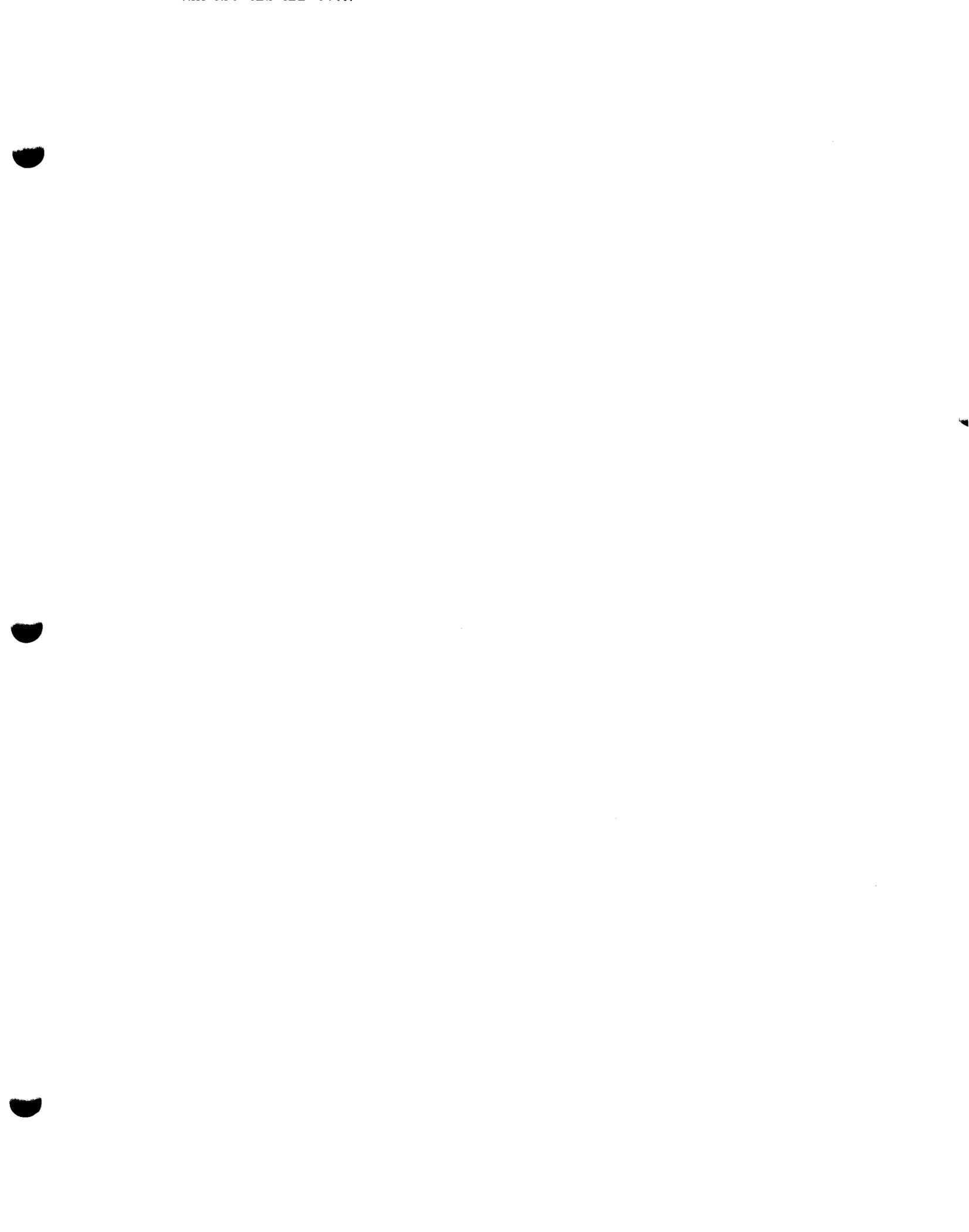
McAlester Army Ammo Plant  
McAlester, Oklahoma

Milan Army Ammunition Plant  
Milan, Tennessee

Iowa Army Ammunition Plant  
Burlington, Iowa

Crane Army Ammunition Activity  
Crane, Indiana





### Ellington Air Guard Station, TX

**Recommendation:** Realign Ellington Field Air Guard Station, Texas. The 147th Fighter Wing's F-16s (15 aircraft) will retire. The wing's expeditionary combat support (ECS) elements will remain in place. Ellington retains the capability to support the Homeland Defense mission. The 272d Engineering Installation Squadron, an ANG geographically separated unit moves into available space on Ellington.

**Justification:** Ellington (80) ranked low in military value. The reduction in F-16 force structure and the need to align common versions of the F-16 at the same bases argued for allowing Ellington's F-16s to retire in place with no fighter mission backfill. Ellington is realigned to preserve the homeland defense Air Sovereignty Alert (ASA) site using aircraft assigned elsewhere and operating from Ellington on a rotational basis as tasked by US Northern Command. In a related recommendation, the Lackland Air Force Base, Texas Air National Guard F-16 initial training unit is increased in size to capitalize on Ellington's trained pilots and maintainers.

**Payback:** The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$1.6 million. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of \$0.1 million. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$0.4 million with a payback expected in five years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$3.6 million.

**Economic Impact on Communities:** Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 5 jobs (3 direct jobs and 2 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 in the Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, Texas Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 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:** There are no anticipated impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. No impacts are anticipated for the costs of environmental restoration, environmental compliance, or waste management activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD UNITS IMPACTED BY BRAC					ECS
Base	Wing	Cur Acft	Loose	Acft Gain	
	<b>Alabama</b>				
	117 ARW	KC-135R			Loose 2 to 101st, 4 to 134th, 2 to 161st.
Dannelly Field, AL	187 FW	F-16			NOT IMPACTED BY BRAC
	<b>Alaska</b>				
Eielson, AK	168 ARW	KC-135	0	0	GUARD NOT IMPACTED BY BRAC
Kulis, AK	176 WG	C-130H	0	4	Kulis will close. Wg moves to Elmendorf. AD/ANG Assoc. Gain 4 from 317th.
Kulis, AK	176 WG	HC-130	0	0	Kulis will close. Wg moves to Elmendorf. AD/ANG Assoc
Kulis, AK	176 WG	HH-60	0	0	Kulis will close. Wg moves to Elmendorf. AD/ANG Assoc
	<b>Arizona</b>				
Phoenix Sky Harbor, AZ	161 ARW	KC-135		2	Gain 2 from 117th.
Tuscon, AZ	162 FW	F-16			NOT IMPACTED BY BRAC
	<b>Arkansas</b>				
	188 FW	F-16		0	7 acft to 144th. 8 acft retire.
Little Rock, AR	189 AW	C-130		18	Gain 4 from 109th. Gain 4 from 314th. Gain 2 from 317th. Gain 8 H from from 152nd. To be AD/ANG Assoc.
Little Rock, AR					Gain ANG FTU?
	<b>California</b>				
Moffett Field, CA	129 RQW	HC-130			NOT IMPACTED BY BRAC
Moffett Field, CA	129 RQW	HH-60			NOT IMPACTED BY BRAC
	144 FW	F-16			Current F-16s to retire. Gain 11 Blk 42 F-16 from 944th, 6 from 57th.
Channel Islands, CA	146 AW	C-130	2	6	Gain from 2 from LRAFB. Gain 4 from 175th. Retire 2 Es.
	163 ARW	KC-135			
	<b>Colorado</b>				
Buckley, CO	140 WG	F-16		3	Gain 3 from 178th.
	<b>Connecticut</b>				
	103 FW	A/OA-10			Loose 9 to 104th, retire 6. Gain CIRF engine maint facil. Gain ASA facil.
	<b>Delaware</b>				
	166 AW	C-130			Loose 4 to 145th, 4 to 165th. Some ECS to McGuire and Dover.
	<b>District of Columbia</b>				
Andrews AFB, MD	113 WG	F-16		9	Gain 9 from Cannon AFB.
	<b>Florida</b>				
Jacksonville, FL	125 FW	F-15C		9	Gain 6 from 366th, 3 from 102nd.





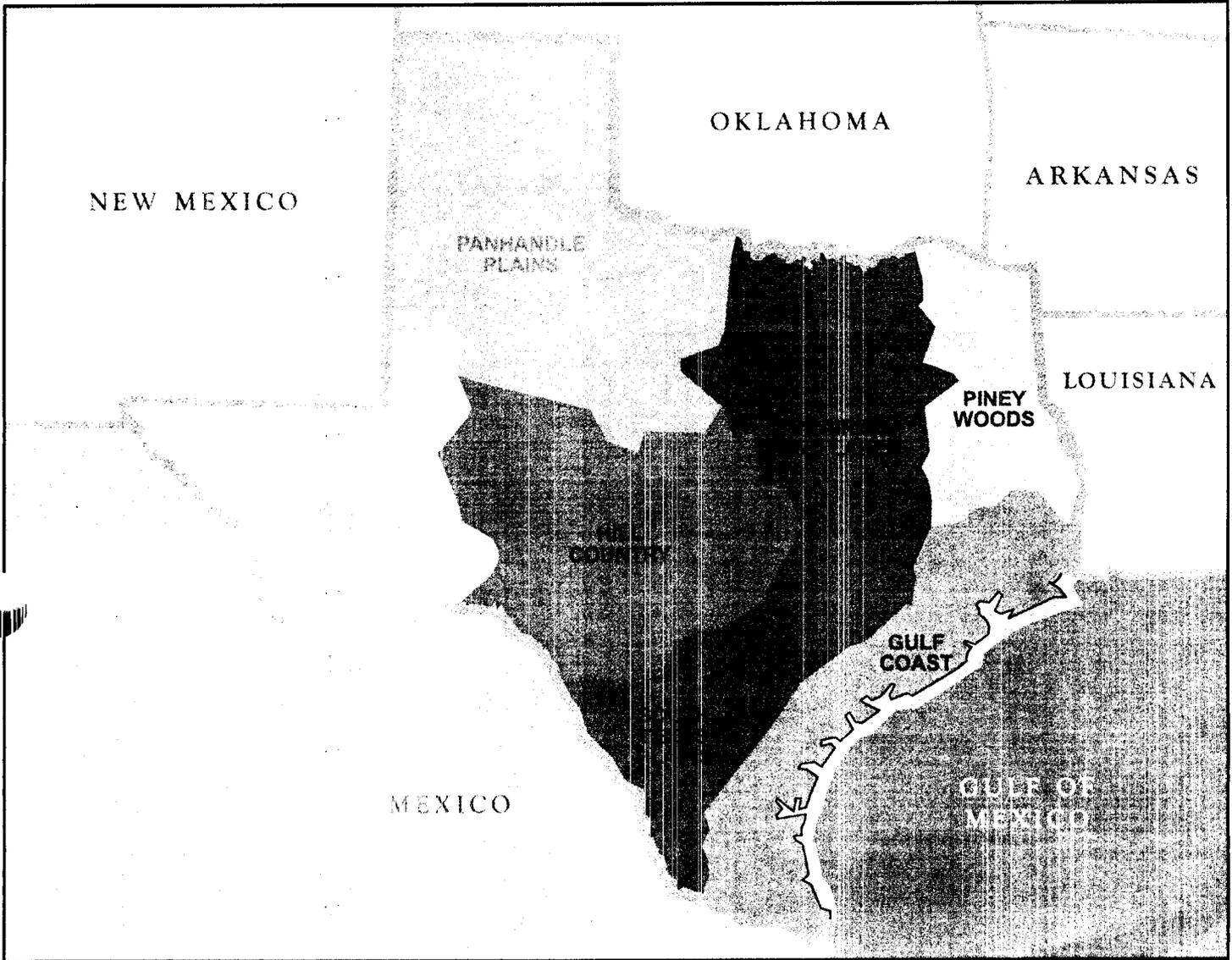






*It's like a whole other country.®*

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