DCN 1509

1994/1995 BASE CLOSURE MILESTONES

December 15, 1994 DoD deadline for publishing selection criteria amendments in the Federal Register.

January 1995	DoD publishes force structure plan as part of the FY 1996 Defense budget.
January 3	Final day for the President to nominate individuals for membership on the Commission. If this deadline is not met, there is no base closure process for 1995.
February 15	Deadline for Congress to pass a joint resolution disapproving of any changes in the DoD selection criteria.
March 1	Deadline for transmittal of base closure and realignment recommendations by Secretary of Defense to Commission.
April 15	Comptroller General (GAO) issues report to Commission and Congress analyzing DoD's recommendations and selection criteria.
May 17	Final opportunity for Commission to add facilities to DoD's recommendations for further consideration. Any additions must be published in the Federal Register.
July 1	Commission transmits its recommendations to the President.
July 15	Deadline for the President to either approve the Commission's recommendations and forward them to the Congress or return them to the Commission with his reasons for disapproval. If the recommendations are sent to Capitol Hill, Congress has forty-five (45) days in which to pass a motion of disapproval in both houses or sine die of 104th Congress or the Commission's report becomes law.
(August 15)	If the President disapproves of the Commission's July 1 report, the Commission must re-submit its recommendations to the President by this date.
(September 1)	Final opportunity for the President to approve of the Commission's recommendations and forward them to the Congress. If the President disapproves, the process is terminated for the 1995 cycle.

(As of Jan. 11, 1994)

1995 DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION STATUTORY PROCESS (Public Law 101-510 November 5, 1990 as amended)

Required Date	Activity
Ongoing prior to March 1	Department of Defense (DOD) reviews all military installations for recommended closure/ realignment based on the force structure plan and final selection criteria.
By March 1	DOD releases its list of recommended closures/ realignments to the Commission, the Congress and the public at large.
By April 15	GAO releases report to Commission and Congress containing a detailed analysis of DoD's recommendations and selection process.
By May 17	Commission submits any proposed changes (additions, substitutions or increase of extent of realignments) to original DoD recommendations.
By July 1	Commission sends its recommendations to the President.
By July 15	President sends Commission's recommendations with certification of approval to Congress or sine die.
By 45 legislative days later	The recommendations become final unless disapproved in total by a joint resolution of disapproval by both Houses of Congress.
OR	
	President disapproves of Commission's recommendations and returns them for reconsideration/revision with reasons for disapproval.
By September 1	If President does not transmit approved recommendations and certification to Congress, the '95 process is terminated with no closures/ realignments.

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

THE PROCESS

Congress established the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission to ensure that the process of closing and realigning military installations within the United States would be fair, non-partisan and open to public scrutiny. Legislation approved in 1990 called for three rounds of base closures and realignments. The 1991 Commission's recommendations have been enacted into law. The present round will be followed by another one in 1995.

THE COMMISSION

- Eight Commissioners were appointed by former President Bush on January 8, 1993. They include former Members of Congress, retired military personnel and distinguished members of the American business community.

- Independent staff members are hired directly by the Commission. A small number of additional personnel are detailed by the General Accounting Office, the Environmental Protection Agency, the General Services Administration, the Federal Aviation Administration and the Department of Defense.

- Virtually all of the Commission's files, meetings and deliberations are open to the public. The only exceptions involve information that has been classified by U.S. government agencies.

THE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT PROCESS

- The Commission's responsibility is two-fold:

  1) Members review the Defense Secretary's closure and realignment propos

  2) They submit to the President by July 1 an independent report containin their own recommendations, findings and conclusions.

- The Commission can change any of the Defense Secretary's recommendation deviate substantially from either the Pentagon's force structure plan or selectio

- There are eight selection criteria. Those which address military value are giv consideration. Other important considerations include return on investmen the impact that closure or realignment might have on a local econo environment, and its infrastructure.

- The Commission will provide justification for any recommendations t those of the Defense Secretary.

Commission and its staff conduct independent research and analyze data on various military installations.

- Commissioners hold public hearings on the Pentagon's recommendations, not only in Washington, D.C., but across the United States.

- At least one Commissioner will visit every major installation slated for closure.

LEGISLATIVE SCHEDULE

- The President has until July 15 to approve or disapprove of all or part of the Commission's July 1 report.

- If the President approves of the report, he will send it to Congress.

- Congress must consider the report without amendment. Lawmakers have 45 *legislative* days or until they adjourn (the earlier of the two), to enact a joint resolution of disapproval. Unless such a resolution clears both houses, the Commission's recommendations will be adopted.

- If the President disapproves of its report, the Commission has until August 15 to submit another one. If he has not forwarded these recommendations to Congress by September 1, the 1993 process will come to an end.

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

THE KEY DATES

The following deadlines are set forth in "The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990" (P.L. 101-510, November 5, 1990, Title XXIX, as amended).

JANUARY 25	The President has until this date to nominate individuals for Commission membership.
MARCH 15	The Defense Secretary transmits his recommendations to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission no later than this date.
APRIL 15	The General Accounting Office must issue a report to the Commission and the Congress analyzing the Defense Department recommendations and selection process.
JUNE 1	Any possible additions by the Commission to the Defense Secretary's list must be published in the *Federal Register* no later than this date.
JULY 1	The Commission must issue its report to the President.
JULY 15	The President must either approve the Commission's recommendations and forward them to Congress or return them to the Commission with his reasons for disapproval. If the recommendations are sent to Capitol Hill, Congress has 45 *legislative* days to pass a motion of disapproval in both houses, or the Commission's report becomes law.
(AUGUST 15)	If the President disapproves of its report, the Commission must re-submit its recommendations by this date.
(SEPTEMBER 1)	This date represents the President's final opportunity to approve the Commission's recommendations and forward them to Congress. If he disapproves, the 1993 round of base closures and realignments comes to an end.

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

THE SELECTION CRITERIA

The current base closure process was created by legislation approved in 1990 and amended in 1991 and 1992. It requires the Secretary of Defense to propose criteria that must be used by the Pentagon in making recommendations for closure and realignment. The proposed criteria were published in the *Federal Register* on December 15, 1992.

There are eight criteria. The four that receive priority consideration are grouped under the category of military value. Other important criteria address return on investment as well as the impact that closures or realignments might have on a local economy, its environment and infrastructure.

MILITARY VALUE

1. Current and future mission requirements and the impact of operational readiness of the Department of Defense's total force.

2. The availability and condition of land, facilities, and associated airspace at both the existing and potential receiving locations.

3. The ability to accommodate contingency, mobilization, and future total force requirements at both the existing and potential receiving locations.

4. The cost and manpower implications.

RETURN ON INVESTMENT

5. The extent and timing of potential costs and savings, including the number of years, beginning with the date of completion of closure or realignment, for the savings to exceed costs.

LOCAL ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

6. The economic impact on local communities.

7. The ability of both the existing and potential receiving communities' infrastructures to support forces, missions and personnel.

8. The environmental impact.

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

1700 North Moore Street
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NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
March 4, 1993
93-1

Contact: CARY WALKER
(703) 696-0504

Senate Confirms Base-Closing Commissioners, Courter Issues Statement

The Senate today confirmed the following nominees to the 1993 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission:

- **James A. Courter**, of New Jersey. Mr. Courter, a partner in the law firm of Courter, Kobert, Laufer, Purcell and Cohen, chaired the Commission in 1991 and will do so again this year.

- **Peter B. Bowman**, of Maine. Mr. Bowman is a Vice President for Quality Assurance at Gould, Inc. He succeeds Duane H. Cassidy.

- **Beverly Butcher Byron**, of Maryland. Until recently, Mrs. Byron was a Member of the House of Representatives for Maryland's 6th District. She succeeds Alexander B. Trowbridge.

- **Rebecca Gernhardt Cox**, of California. Mrs. Cox is Vice President for Government Affairs with Continental Airlines. She succeeds James C. Smith II.

- **Hansford T. Johnson**, of Texas. Mr. Johnson is Chief of Staff of the United Services Automobile Association. He succeeds William L. Ball III.

- **Arthur Levitt, Jr.**, of New York. Mr. Levitt is Chairman of the Board of Levitt Media Company. He was reappointed to the Commission after serving in 1991.

- **Harry C. McPherson, Jr.**, of Maryland. Mr. McPherson serves as a partner with Verner, Liipfert, Bernhard, McPherson and Hand. He succeeds Howard H. Callaway.

- **Robert D. Stuart, Jr.**, of Illinois. Mr. Stuart is the

-more-

President of Conway Farms. He was reappointed to the Commission after serving in 1991.

After the Commission members were confirmed, Chairman Courter issued the following statement:

"My colleagues and I appreciate the vote of confidence. We're ready for work and look forward to giving the Defense Secretary's recommendations a fresh look.

"Base closure can be painful. But America's armed forces are shrinking, defense spending is on the decline, and our nation simply can't afford to maintain all of its military installations.

"This Commission was created to put politics aside, and I guarantee that each community whose base is targeted for closure or realignment will get a fair hearing. We welcome public comment and promise to deliver an impartial review."

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THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

Jim Courter has been Chairman of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission since 1991. Prior to that, he represented the 12th district of New Jersey in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1979 until 1991. While in Congress, Congressman Courter chaired the House Military Reform Caucus and served on the following subcommittees of the House Armed Services Committee: Military Installations and Facilities, Procurement and Military Nuclear Systems and Research and Development. In 1987, he was appointed to the joint select committee charged with investigating the diversion of funds to the Nicaraguan democratic opposition in the so-called "Iran-Contra Affair." Chairman Courter is senior partner of the law firm he founded, Courter, Kobert, Laufer, Purcell, and Cohen, in Hackettstown, New Jersey.

Peter B. Bowman is a Vice-President for Quality Assurance for Gould, Inc., a diversified manufacturing company in Newburyport, Massachusetts. A career naval officer, Mr. Bowman attended the U.S. Naval Nuclear Power School and the Naval Submarine School. He served aboard three separate nuclear submarines and later at Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard. After tours at the Naval Sea Systems Command and Mare Island Naval Shipyard and 30 years service, he retired in 1990 as the shipyard commander at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard. Mr. Bowman was an instructor for the Center for Naval Analysis at the Naval Postgraduate School from 1990 through 1991.

Beverly B. Byron was a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives representing the 6th District of Maryland from 1978 until January 1993. While in Congress, she served as Chairman of the Military Personnel and Compensation Subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee. In this capacity, Congresswoman Byron directed congressional oversight for 42 percent of the U.S. defense budget and played a key role in overseeing the drawdown of U.S. forces overseas. She also served on the Committee's Research and Development Subcommittee. From 1983-86, Mrs. Byron chaired the House Special Panel on Arms Control and Disarmament and served from 1980-87 on the U.S. Air Force Academy Board of Visitors.

Rebecca G. Cox is Vice President for Government Affairs for Continental Airlines. Mrs. Cox formerly served as Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Public Liaison for President Ronald Reagan. At the same time, she served as Chairman of the Interagency Committee for Women's Business Enterprise. Prior to her service in the White House, Mrs. Cox was Assistant Secretary for Government Affairs at the Department of Transportation. She had previously served at the Department of Transportation as Counselor to the Secretary. Mrs. Cox began her career in the U.S. Senate, where she was Chief of Staff to Senator Ted Stevens.

General Hansford T. Johnson, U.S. Air Force (Retired) served in the Air Force 33 years and was Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Transportation Command and of the Air Mobility Command, leading these commands in Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm. During his tenure, he served in South Vietnam, commanded the 22nd Bombardment Wing, was Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations of the Strategic Air Command, Vice Commander-in-Chief of Pacific Air Forces, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Central Command and Director of the Joint Staff of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. General Johnson is now Chief of Staff of the United Services Automobile Association.

Arthur Levitt, Jr. is Chairman of the Board at Levitt Media Company. He founded the American Business Conference, was a director of the President's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control, Chairman of the 1980 White House Small Business Conference and Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the American Stock Exchange. Mr. Levitt served in the U.S. Air Force and is on the board of the Rockefeller Foundation. He has served on many government commissions in the interest of fostering overall U.S. economic development. He was a member of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission in 1991.

Harry C. McPherson, Jr. is a partner in the law firm of Verner, Liipfert, Bernhard, McPherson and Hand in Washington, D.C. He served as Deputy Under Secretary of the Army for International Affairs and later as Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs. He then served as Special Counsel to President Lyndon B. Johnson. Mr. McPherson served in the U.S. Air Force and was President of the Federal City Council. He was General Counsel of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts until 1991 and is currently Vice Chairman of the U.S. International Trade and Cultural Center Commission.

Robert D. Stuart, Jr. was U.S. Ambassador to Norway from 1984 to 1989 after serving as President, Chief Executive Officer, and Chairman of The Quaker Oats Company. Ambassador Stuart is President of Conway Farms, a real estate development company. He is also a director of the Atlantic Council, the Washington Center and the Center for Strategic and International Studies. Previously, he was President of the Council of American Ambassadors and Vice Chairman of the Illinois Commission on the Future of Public Service. He served in the U.S. Army in Europe during World War II. He was also a member of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission in 1991.

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

THE 1991 REPORT

The 1991 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission's report directed the Pentagon to shut down 34 bases and realign 48 others by 1997. Even after this report has been fully implemented, the United States will retain some 450 major domestic military installations.

The 1991 Commission's recommendations will:

- Save American taxpayers an estimated $1.5 billion a year;
- Eliminate waste and make better use of the money earmarked for defense;
- Enhance the readiness of America's armed forces;
- Reduce pollution and direct attention to the need for environmental clean-up;
- Encourage long-term economic progress by returning federal land to civilian use.

CLOSURE RECOMMENDATIONS AND COMPLETION DATES

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN	SEP 96
Fort Devens, MA	SEP 95
Fort Ord, CA	SEP 95
Sacramento Army Depot, CA	SEP 96
Harry Diamond Lab Woodbridge Research Facility, VA	SEP 94

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Construction Battalion Center, Davisville, RI	SEP 94
Hunters Point Annex to Naval Station Treasure Island, CA	CLOSED
Marine Corps Air Station Tustin, CA	JUL 97
Naval Air Station Chase Field, TX	CLOSED
Naval Air Station Moffett Field, CA	JUL 94
Naval Air Station Long Beach, CA	OCT 96
Naval Station Philadelphia, PA	SEP 96
Naval Station Puget Sound, Sand Point, WA	OCT 95
Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, PA	SEP 96

The following seven research, development, test and evaluation, engineering and fleet support activities:

1) Integrated Combat Systems Test Facility; San Diego, CA	OCT 95
2) Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Center; San Diego, CA	OCT 95
3) Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Center; Vallejo, CA	OCT 95

4) Naval Mine Warfare Engineering Activity; Yorktown, VA	MAR	94
5) Naval Space Systems Activity; Los Angeles, CA	JUL	93
6) Naval Ocean Systems Center Detachment; Kaneohe, HI	OCT	93
7) Naval Weapons Evaluation Facility; Albuquerque, NM	SEP	93

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

Bergstrom Air Force Base, TX	SEP	93
Carswell Air Force Base, TX	SEP	93
Castle Air Force Base, CA	SEP	95
Eaker Air Force Base, AR	CLOSED	
England Air Force Base, LA	CLOSED	
Grissom Air Force Base, IN	SEP	94
Loring Air Force Base, ME	SEP	94
Lowry Air Force Base, CO	SEP	94
Myrtle Beach Air Force Base, SC	MAR	93
Richards-Gebaur Air Reserve Station, MO	SEP	94
Rickenbacker Air Guard Base, OH	SEP	94
Williams Air Force Base, AZ	SEP	93
Wurtsmith Air Force Base, MI	JUN	93

REALIGNMENT RECOMMENDATIONS AND COMPLETION DATES

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Aviation Systems Command/Troop Support Command; St. Louis, MO	SEP	93
Fort Chaffee, AR	JUL	93
Fort Dix, NJ	SEP	93
Fort Polk, LA	JAN	94
Letterkenny Army Depot, PA	JUL	96
Rock Island Arsenal, IL	APR	95
Army Corps of Engineers*		

The following 10 research, development, test and evaluation laboratories:

1) Army Research Institute; Alexandria, VA	SEP	97
2) Army Materials Technology Laboratory (less Structures Element); Watertown, MA	SEP	97
3) Army Materials Technology Laboratory (Structures Element); Watertown, MA	SEP	97
4) Atmospheric Science Laboratory; White Sands Missile Range, NM	SEP	97
5) Belvoir Research and Development Center; Fort Belvoir, VA	SEP	97
6) Center for Night Vision and Electro-Optics; Fort Belvoir, VA	SEP	97
7) Electronic Technology Device Laboratory; Fort Monmouth, NJ	SEP	97
8) Ground Vehicle Propulsion Basic and Applied Research Activity; Warren, MI	SEP	97
9) Fuze Development and Production Mission (armament related) Harry Diamond Laboratories; Adelphi, MD	SEP	97
10) Fuze Development and Production Mission (missile-related) Harry Diamond Laboratories; Adelphi, MD	SEP	97

The following seven medical laboratories:

1) Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine; Brooks Air Force Base, TX **	SEP	95
2) Army Aeromedical Research Laboratory; Fort Rucker, AL	SEP	96
3) Army Institute of Dental Research; Washington, D.C. -	SEP	93
4) Biomedical Research Development Center; Fort Detrick, MD	SEP	96
5) Letterman Army Institute of Research; Presidio of San Francisco, San Francisco, CA	SEP	94
6) Naval Medical Research Institute; Bethesda, MD **		
7) Walter Reed Army Institute of Research; Washington, D.C.	SEP	97

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Midway Island Naval Air Facility	SEP	94

The following 17 research, development, test and evaluation, engineering and fleet support activities:

1) David Taylor Research Center Detachment; Annapolis, MD	SEP	96
2) Naval Air Development Center; Warminster, PA	MAR	96
3) Naval Air Engineering Center; Lakehurst, NJ	OCT	93
4) Naval Air Propulsion Center; Trenton, NJ	JUN	97
5) Naval Avionics Center; Indianapolis, IN	OCT	94
6) Naval Coastal Systems Center; Panama City, FL	OCT	95
7) Naval Ordnance Station; Indian Head, MD	OCT	93
8) Naval Ordnance Station; Louisville, KY	OCT	94
9) Naval Surface Weapons Center Detachment; White Oak, MD	JUN	97
10) Naval Underwater Systems Center Detachment; New London, CT	MAR	96
11) Naval Undersea Warfare Engineering Station; Keyport, WA	OCT	93
12) Naval Weapons Center; China Lake, CA	SEP	95
13) Naval Weapons Support Center; Crane, IN	OCT	94
14) Pacific Missile Test Center; Point Mugu, CA	SEP	93
15) Trident Command and Control Systems Maintenance Activity; Newport, RI	OCT	93
16) Naval Sea Combat Systems Engineering Station; Norfolk, VA	OCT	94
17) Fleet Combat Direction Systems Support Activity; San Diego, CA	REALIGNED	

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

Beale Air Force Base, CA		
Goodfellow Air Force Base, TX	NOV	95
MacDill Air Force Base, FL	MAR	94
March Air Force Base, CA	SEP	94
Mather Air Force Base, CA	SEP	93
Mountain Home Air Force Base, ID	JUN	93

* The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 was amended in the Department of Defense Authorization Act of 1993, to retroactively remove the Army Corps of Engineers from the Commission's jurisdiction.

** These are multi-service installations.

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
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JIM COURTER, CHAIRMAN

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SPEECH BY

CHAIRMAN JIM COURTER

THE NATIONAL PRESS CLUB

MARCH 5, 1993

Thank you.

On this day in 1946, Winston Churchill, speaking in Fulton, Missouri, declared that an Iron Curtain had descended across Europe. His words defined the Cold War and portended a great struggle that lasted nearly half a century.

The curtain has lifted, and behind it we see a new global landscape that should allow the United States and its allies to make peaceful and productive use of their resources.

But we also face new demands. Among them is the task of reducing the size and preserving the strength of America's armed forces.

Only by meeting these demands will we capture the opportunities presented by a less threatening world. The Cold War is over. We are the victors. But winning the peace will require some painful decisions.

Defense Secretary Les Aspin will soon present the 1993 Base Closure and Realignment Commission with a list of domestic U.S. military installations that he believes ought to be shut down or consolidated.

In recent weeks, I have met with a number of local representatives who are frightened by rumors that their bases may be closed. I understand their apprehension. I come from an area in New Jersey that has been hard hit by base closure.

Still, the fact is that America needs fewer military installations to house a declining number of troops.

The Base Closure and Realignment Commission is a non-partisan panel whose eight members are appointed by the President in consultation with the Congress. We were set up to provide an impartial review of recommendations made by the Pentagon.

Ultimately, our decisions will place America's national security ahead of even the most compelling state and local interests. I can't guarantee that any base will remain open, but I do promise everybody a fair hearing.

I am grateful for the opportunity to talk to you today. I'd like to explain the base closure process. But first let me tell you why we need to close bases.

Protecting America from foreign aggression is the government's number-one responsibility. But unnecessary defense spending does not enhance our nation's security. Instead, it drives up the federal deficit and weakens our commitment to domestic priorities such as education and public safety.

Obsolete installations place an unnecessary burden on the American taxpayer. Our nation's military is scheduled to shrink by at least 25 percent between 1991 and 1997, and smaller forces require fewer bases.

People sometimes wonder how I reconcile base closure with my conservative views about our national defense. But it is because I'm conservative, and because I'm a hawk that I believe base closure is so important.

Every dollar spent to retain an unneeded installation is a dollar wasted -- a dollar that could be invested for weapons, training, maintenance, housing, health care and the many other services needed to support an all-volunteer force.

We need more bang for the buck. The Cold War may be over, but famine, tyranny and aggression persist. Only by reshaping its armed forces can the United States meet a new array of international obligations.

Failure to close unneeded bases could present alarming consequences. Former Defense Secretary Richard Cheney warned against the creation of a "hollow force" -- ill-equipped, poorly trained soldiers who are deployed to fight yesterday's wars.

By 1988, the United States had accumulated nearly 500 major domestic military installations. Some of them were relics of forgotten wars. Lawmakers agreed on the need for reduction, but few were willing to sacrifice bases in their districts.

Finally, five years ago, Congress broke the political stalemate and authorized the Pentagon to set up a commission that would recommend bases for closure and realignment.

This panel accomplished what it set out to do. When the flag at Pease Air Force Base was furled in April of 1991, it marked the first time in more than 11 years that one of America's domestic military installations had been closed.

But some of us objected to the means by which this panel made its decisions. Nearly all of its work was done behind closed doors. Communities and their elected officials were given no opportunity to challenge the Pentagon's assertions. It was a stealth panel that handed down recommendations and then vanished almost immediately.

Congress set up a new process three years ago. It called for three rounds of base closure, and set up an independent commission to review recommendations made by the Pentagon. It was my privilege to chair the Base Closure and Realignment Commission in 1991, and I look forward to doing so again this year.

The Commission must receive Secretary Aspin's recommendations on or before March 15. My colleagues and I will then listen to expert testimony in Washington, D.C. and hold regional hearings across the United States. Meanwhile, at least one of us will visit every base that is targeted for closure -- by either the Pentagon or the Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

We can remove bases from the Defense Secretary's list. But we can add them as well. No installation will be excluded from our consideration until June 1. That is the date by which the Commission will announce additional options for closure or realignment.

After completing our review, the Commission will vote either to close or retain the bases under consideration.

Our report to the President is due July 1. He can forward our recommendations to Congress or return them to the Commission with his reasons for disapproval. After they clear his desk, our recommendations will become law unless they are rejected by both Houses of Congress.

The Commission's work -- everything we say and do -- is open to the public. And that's the way it should be. Scrutiny holds people accountable.

Virtually all of our files, meetings and deliberations can be seen by anyone who is interested. The only exceptions are documents classified by the Department of Defense.

The Commission not only accepts public comment, we welcome it. We invite communities to test claims made by the Pentagon and to present cases on behalf of their installations.

Our decisions are governed by a clear set of published criteria and by the Pentagon's force structure plan, a blueprint that describes how many troops each service will retain and how they will be deployed.

Two years ago, former Defense Secretary Dick Cheney presented our Commission with a five-year plan to scale back American forces by 25 percent.

The Army is being asked to cut its active duty roster by one-third.

The Navy is scheduled to lose 13 percent of its personnel, along with nearly 100 battle-ready ships.

The Marine Corps' active list has to be trimmed by 15 percent.

And the Air Force is scheduled to lose 37 percent of its tactical fighters, almost a third of its strategic bombers and one-fifth of its personnel.

There are eight selection criteria. The leading measure of an installation's utility is military value. In making our judgments, we must consider . . .

- Mission requirements and operational readiness;
- The availability of land, facilities and airspace;
- The need to meet future contingency, mobilization and force requirements; and
- Cost and manpower implications.

The Commission will take a careful look at taxpayer savings, as well as the impact that each closure or realignment is likely to have on the local community's economy, its environment and its public works.

In 1991, the Commission voted to close 34 bases and realign 48 others. Our recommendations promise to save American taxpayers an estimated $1.5 billion a year.

Some of our decisions were harder than others. But I'm here to tell you that not one of them was easy. Casting votes that we knew would disrupt thousands of lives was an agonizing responsibility.

Members of the Commission said repeatedly that we would not rubber-stamp the Defense Secretary's recommendations. And we kept our word.

Commissioners found that the Pentagon had strayed from its selection criteria in proposing the closure of Fort McClellan in Alabama; Moody Air Force Base in Georgia; the Naval Training Center in Orlando, Florida; and the Naval Air Station at Whidbey Island, in the state of Washington.

In closing one military installation after another, we could not turn aside the opportunity to save $112 million annually on a plan to streamline the Army Corps of Engineers. So we proposed sweeping realignment in a way that respected joint congressional jurisdiction.

The process isn't perfect, and neither are we. But my colleagues and I tried to be fair. We exercised independent judgment. We made unpopular decisions that I believe are in this nation's best interests. And I think our work stood the test of public scrutiny.

Chairing the Commission has been perhaps the most challenging professional experience of my life. But it has renewed my faith in our society's willingness to accept tough decisions. And I believe the process honors American democracy and its tradition of encouraging private citizens to participate in the affairs of government.

When we delivered our report to the White House two years ago, one of my colleagues left former President Bush with a thought: Maybe, said one of the Commissioners, the base-closing process can be applied to other intractable issues, problems that can be solved only if parochial concerns yield to the public interest.

On Wednesday, President Clinton ordered a "national performance review" of the federal government. I applaud his determination to eliminate Washington's waste and inefficiency. This initiative is long overdue, and I hope that Democrats and Republicans alike will lend strong support.

Another approach I find intriguing was introduced last year by Senator William Roth of Delaware. He called for the establishment of an independent panel, modeled after the Base Closure and Realignment Commission, that would recommend major changes to both the Executive and Legislative branches of government.

It's something our leaders should consider. Political philosopher Edmund Burke wrote that "Your representative owes you, not his industry only, but his judgment; and he betrays instead of serving you if he sacrifices to your opinion."

Sacrificing judgment at the altar of public opinion breeds contempt for our leaders and institutions. It promotes gridlock and affirms the widely held notion that public policy is the domain of special interests.

American taxpayers deserve better, and the Base Closure and Realignment Commission offers an example of something that might work on a wider scale.

Let me conclude with a few words from those who are trying to recover from the blow dealt by base closure.

I am a great believer in the resilience of the American people. Two years ago, I saw entire communities line up behind efforts to save their local military installations. Having taken

stock of their assets and capabilities, many of them have since found another common purpose: restoring bases to civilian use.

Closing bases can open opportunities. It sometimes allows communities to reclaim valuable assets from the federal government -- assets such as land, water, roads, residential areas, recreational facilities and buildings that meet industrial needs.

Private industry can lend value to these resources. Former bases have been transformed into commercial and industrial parks, commercial airports, colleges and vocational schools.

There are plenty of success stories. In 1964, the people of Bangor, Maine learned of the Pentagon's plan to close nearby Dow Air Force Base, which provided the city with an annual payroll of $23 million. Local leaders braced for an economic collapse. But they recovered in time to transform the site into a highly successful international airport that now accommodates more than 500,000 passengers a year.

Local planning enabled towns like Bangor to survive base closure. They moved quickly not only to chart a course for redevelopment but also to negotiate closing dates, land disposal and the clean-up of hazardous waste.

Returning former bases to civilian use can generate new tax revenue and employment. The Pentagon surveyed 100 of the defense installations that were closed between 1961 and 1990. According to its estimates, 93,000 positions were lost at former bases. Meanwhile, state and local redevelopment efforts have created 158,000 civilian jobs.

Closing bases is as painful as it is necessary. The service men and women who have helped to make America strong are now being asked to pay the price of a more peaceful world. And many small communities that weathered economic recession now confront another, even more frightening prospect: loss of their local military installations.

But America can't afford what it doesn't need. Just as many big companies are streamlining their operations to compete in a global economy, so must America's military adjust to changing security requirements.

In the long run, restoring military installations to civilian use will add economic strength to local communities. But it will take time and initiative. Meanwhile, the federal government should make every effort to help people through the turmoil of base closure.

On a personal note, let me attempt to answer a question that I've been asked a lot in recent weeks. Why, people wonder, have I agreed to do this job, not just once, but twice?

Well, it's true that I sometimes feel like The Grim Reaper.

But just about everyone in Washington arrived hoping to make a difference. I thought I could do that best by working as a Member of Congress. What I learned is that partisan politics and institutional gridlock tend to crowd out the good intentions of even our best public servants.

Chairing the Base Closure and Realignment Commission has given me the opportunity, as a private citizen, to exercise what I hope is sound judgment. It's enabled me to make binding recommendations that I believe will serve American taxpayers and strengthen this nation's armed forces at a dramatic juncture in our history.

And, today, it paid for my lunch.

Thank you very much. I look forward to taking your questions.

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JAMES ANDREW COURTER

Jim Courter is the Chairman of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission in Washington, D.C.. This eight-member panel helps to decide which of the United States's domestic military installations should be closed and consolidated.

Mr. Courter is a senior partner in the law firm Courter, Kobert, Laufer, Purcell & Cohen, which he founded in Hackettstown, New Jersey. He serves as an adjunct professor to the New Jersey Institute of Technology as well as on the Board of Directors of Montclair-Kimberly Academy, the Board of Advisors of the Foreign Policy Research Institute and the Board of Directors of the Center for Security Policy. He is also a member of the University Club and The Association of Former Members of Congress.

Mr. Courter was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives for 12 years, retiring in January, 1991. He represented the 12th Congressional District in New Jersey and was the Republican Party's candidate for Governor in 1989.

His knowledge of national defense is extensive. He served as House Chairman of the Military Reform Caucus. In this capacity, he wrote a law passed by Congress in 1983 ensuring that weapons are properly field-tested before they are mass produced and purchased with tax dollars. During his 12 years as a member of the Armed Services Committee, he served on the Subcommittee of Military Installations and Facilities, the Subcommittee on Procurement and Military Nuclear Systems and the Subcommittee on Research and Development. He also served on the House Select Committee on Aging, the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and was selected to serve on the Special Committee investigating the Iran-Contra Affair.

Mr. Courter has written many articles on international security issues for *The Wall Street Journal, Policy Review, The Washington Times, The New York Times, The Christian Science Monitor, The American Spectator, The Philadelphia Inquirer, Human Events, The Detroit News* and *Reader's Digest.* He is also the author of a book titled *Defending Democracy.*

Mr. Courter has spoken at George Washington University before the National Academy of Public Administration on the topic "Downsizing Government Institutions;" before the National Association of Installation Developers in Mobile, Alabama as the keynote speaker on the topic "Base Closing and Economic Growth;" before the National Security Committee on the AFL-CIO in Washington, D.C. on "Downsizing Facilities, Enhancing Security;" at the United States Military Academy at West point on, "After the Cold War; One World or Many;" at the Carter Presidential Center in Atlanta, Georgia on "Making Difficult Political Choices;" and at George Mason University, Conference on Public Affairs on "Utilization of Excess Government Property." Mr. Courter was also the keynote speaker at the American Society of Naval Engineers, Brunswick, Maine in 1992.

A lifelong resident of New Jersey, Mr. Courter, 51, graduated from Colgate University in 1963. Three years later he was awarded a Juris Doctorate degree from Duke University Law School. He is married to the former Carmen McCalman. They have two daughters, Donica and Katrina.

2

Section 2687, Title 10, United States Code

§ 2687. Base closures and realignments

(a) Not withstanding any other provisions of law, no action may be taken to effect or implement—

(1) the closure of any military installation at which at least 300 civilian personnel are authorized to be employed;

(2) any realignment with respect to any installation referred to in paragraph (1) involving a reduction by more than 1,000, or by more than 50 percent, in the number of civilian personnel authorized to be employed at such military installation at the time the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the military department concerned notifies the Congress under subsection (b) of the Secretary's plan to close or realign such installation; or

(3) any construction, conversion, or rehabilitation at any military facility other than a military installation referred to in clause (1) or (2) which will or may be required as a result of the relocation of civilian personnel to such facility by reason of any closure or realignment to which clause (1) or (2) applies,

unless and until the provisions of subsection (b) are complied with.

(b) No action described in subsection (a) with respect to the closure of, or a realignment with respect to, any military installation referred to in such subsection may be taken unless and until—

(1) the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the military department concerned notifies the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, as part of an annual request for authorization of appropriations to such Committees, of the proposed closing or realignment and submits with the notification an evaluation of the fiscal, local economic, budgetary, environmental, strategic, and operational consequences of such closure or realignment; and

(2) a period of 30 legislative days or 60 calendar days, whichever is longer, expires following the day on which the notice and evaluation referred to in clause (1) have been submitted to such committees, during which period no irrevocable action may be taken to effect or implement the decision.

(c) This section shall not apply to the closure of a military installation, or a realignment with respect to a military installation, if the President certifies to the Congress that such closure or realignment must be implemented for reasons of national security or a military emergency.

(d)(1) After the expiration of the period of time provided for in subsection (b)(2) with respect to the closure or realignment of a military installation, funds which would otherwise be available to the Secretary to effect the closure or realignment of that installation may be used by him for such purpose.

(2) Nothing in this section restricts the authority of the Secretary to obtain architectural and engineering services under section 2807 of this title.

(e) In this section:

(1) The term "military installation" means a base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, including any leased facility, which is located within any of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, or Guam. Such term does not include any facility used primarily for civil works, rivers and harbors projects, or flood control projects.

(2) The term "civilian personnel" means direct-hire, permanent civilian employees of the Department of Defense.

(3) The term "realignment" includes any action which both reduces and relocates functions and civilian personnel positions, but does not include a reduction in force resulting from workload adjustments, reduced personnel or funding levels, skill imbalances, or other similar causes.

(4) The term "legislative day" means a day on which either House of Congress is in session.

(As amended Pub.L. 98-525, Title XIV, § 1405(41), Oct. 19, 1984, 98 Stat. 2624; Pub.L. 99-145, Title XII, § 1202(a), Nov. 8, 1985, 99 Stat. 717; Pub.L. 100-180, Div. A, Title XII, § 1231(17), Dec. 4, 1987, 101 Stat. 1161; Pub.L. 101-510, Div. A, Title XXIX, § 2911, Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1819.)

TITLE XXIX — DEFENSE BASE CLOSURES AND REALIGNMENTS

PART A — DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SEC. 2901. SHORT TITLE AND PURPOSE

(a) Short Title 1
(b) Purpose 1

SEC. 2902. THE COMMISSION

(a) Establishment 1
(b) Duties 1
(c) Appointment 1
(d) Terms 2
(e) Meetings 2
(f) Vacancies 2
(g) Pay and Travel Expenses 2
(h) Director of Staff 3
(i) Staff 3
(j) Other Authority 4
(k) Funding 4
(l) Termination 4
(m) Prohibition against Restricting Communications 4

SEC. 2903. PROCEDURE FOR MAKING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR BASE CLOSURES AND REALIGNMENTS

(a) Force-Structure Plan 4
(b) Selection Criteria 5
(c) DoD Recommendations 5
(d) Review and Recommendations by the Commission 6
(e) Review by the President 7

SEC. 2904. CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

(a) In General 8
(b) Congressional Disapproval 8

SEC. 2905. IMPLEMENTATION

(a) In General 9
(b) Management and Disposal of Property 10
(c) Applicability of National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 16
(d) Waiver 16
(e) Transfer Authority in Connection with Payment of Environmental Remediation Costs 16

TITLE XXIX — DEFENSE BASE CLOSURES AND REALIGNMENTS

PART B — OTHER PROVISIONS RELATING TO DEFENSE BASE CLOSURES AND REALIGNMENTS

SEC. 2921. CLOSURE OF FOREIGN MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

(a) Sense of Congress 24
(b) Residual Value 24
(c) Establishment of Special Account 24
(d) Amounts Corresponding to the Value of Property Purchased with Nonappropriated Funds 25
(e) Negotiations for Payments-in-Kind 25
(f) Report on Status and Use of Special Account 26

SEC. 2922. MODIFICATION OF THE CONTENT OF BIANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON ALTERNATIVE UTILIZATION OF MILITARY FACILITIES

(a) Uses of Facilities 26
(b) Effective Date 27

SEC. 2923. FUNDING FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS SCHEDULED FOR CLOSURE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

(a) Authorization of Appropriations 27
(b) Exclusive Source of Funding 27
(c) Task Force Report 27

SEC. 2924. COMMUNITY PREFERENCE CONSIDERATION IN CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS 28

SEC. 2925. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BASE CLOSURE COMMISSION

(a) Norton Air Force Base 28
(b) General Directive 29

SEC. 2926. CONTRACTS FOR CERTAIN ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION ACTIVITIES

(a) Establishment of Model Program 29
(b) Administrator of Program 29
(c) Applicability 29
(d) Program Requirements 29
(e) Application of Section 120 of CERCLA 30
(f) Expedited Agreements 30
(g) Report 30
(h) Applicability of Existing Law 30

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT ACT OF 1990 AND RELATED PROVISIONS

(Title XXIX of P.L. 101-510, approved Nov. 5, 1990, 10 U.S.C. 2687 note, as amended through P.L. 103-160)

TITLE XXIX — DEFENSE BASE CLOSURES AND REALIGNMENTS

PART A — Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission

10 USC 2687 note.

SEC. 2901. SHORT TITLE AND PURPOSE

(a) Short Title. — This part may be cited as the "Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990".

(b) Purpose. — The purpose of this part is to provide a fair process that will result in the timely closure and realignment of military installations inside the United States.

10 USC 2687 note.

SEC. 2902. THE COMMISSION

(a) Establishment. — There is established an independent commission to be known as the "Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission".

(b) Duties. — The Commission shall carry out the duties specified for it in this part.

(c) Appointment. — (1)(A) The Commission shall be composed of eight members appointed by the President, by and with the advise and consent of the Senate.

President.

(B) The President shall transmit to the Senate the nominations for appointment to the Commission —

(i) by no later than January 3, 1991, in the case of members of the Commission whose terms will expire at the end of the first session of the 102nd Congress;

(ii) by no later than January 25, 1993, in the case of members of the Commission whose terms will expire at the end of the first session of the 103rd Congress; and

(iii) by no later than January 3, 1995, in the case of members of the Commission whose terms will expire at the end of the first session of the 104th Congress.

(C) If the President does not transmit to Congress the nominations for appointment to the Commission on or before the date specified for 1993 in clause (ii) of subparagraph (B) or for 1995 in clause (iii) of such subparagraph, the process by which military installations may be selected for closure or realignment under this part with respect to that year shall be terminated.

(2) In selecting individuals for nominations for appointments to the Commission, the President should consult with —

(A) the Speaker of the House of Representatives concerning the appointment of two members;

(B) the majority leader of the Senate concerning the appointment of two members;

(C) the minority leader of the House of Representatives

under section 5314 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) Members shall receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with sections 5702 and 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(h) Director of Staff. — (1) The Commission shall, without regard to section 5311(b) of title 5, United States Code, appoint a Director who has not served on active duty in the Armed Forces or as a civilian employee of the Department of Defense during the one-year period preceding the date of such appointment.

(2) The Director shall be paid at the rate of basic pay payable for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code.

(i) Staff. — (1) Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), the Director, with the approval of the Commission, may appoint and fix the pay of additional personnel.

(2) The Director may make such appointments without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and any personnel so appointed may be paid without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of that title [sections 5101 et seq. and 5331 et seq., respectively, of Title 5] relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, except that an individual so appointed may not receive pay in excess of the annual rate of basic pay payable for GS-18 of the General Schedule.

(3)(A) Not more than one-third of the personnel employed by or detailed to the Commission may be on detail from the Department of Defense.

(B)(i) Not more than one-fifth of the professional analysts of the Commission staff may be persons detailed from the Department of Defense to the Commission.

(ii) No person detailed from the Department of Defense to the Commission may be assigned as the lead professional analyst with respect to a military department or defense agency.

(C) A person may not be detailed from the Department of Defense to the Commission if, within 12 months before the detail is to begin, that person participated personally and substantially in any matter within the Department of Defense concerning the preparation of recommendations for closures or realignments of military installations.

(D) No member of the Armed Forces, and no officer or employee of the Department of Defense, may —

(i) prepare any report concerning the effectiveness, fitness, or efficiency of the performance on the staff of the Commission of any person detailed from the Department of Defense to that staff;

(ii) review the preparation of such a report; or

(iii) approve or disapprove such a report.

(4) Upon request of the Director, the head of any Federal department or agency may detail any of the personnel of that department or agency to the Commission to assist the Commission in carrying out its duties

closed or realigned under such plan —

(A) a description of the assessment referred to in paragraph (1);

(B) a description (i) of the anticipated force-structure during and at the end of each such period for each military department (with specifications of the number and type of units in the active and reserve forces of each such department), and (ii) of the units that will need to be forward based (with a justification thereof) during and at the end of each such period; and

(C) a description of the anticipated implementation of such force-structure plan.

(3) The Secretary shall also transmit a copy of each such force-structure plan to the Commission.

Federal Register, publication.

(b) Selection Criteria. — (1) The Secretary shall, by no later than December 31, 1990, publish in the Federal Register and transmit to the congressional defense committees the criteria proposed to be used by the Department of Defense in making recommendations for the closure or realignment of military installations inside the United States under this part. The Secretary shall provide an opportunity for public comment on the proposed criteria for a period of at least 30 days and shall include notice of that opportunity in the publication required under the preceding sentence.

Federal Register, publication.

(2)(A) The Secretary shall, by no later than February 15, 1991, publish in the Federal Register and transmit to the congressional defense committees the final criteria to be used in making recommendations for the closure or realignment of military installations inside the United States under this part. Except as provided in subparagraph (B), such criteria shall be the final criteria to be used, along with the force-structure plan referred to in subsection (a), in making such recommendations unless disapproved by a joint resolution of Congress enacted on or before March 15, 1991.

(B) The Secretary may amend such criteria, but such amendments may not become effective until they have been published in the Federal Register, opened to public comment for at least 30 days, and then transmitted to the congressional defense committees in final form by no later than January 15 of the year concerned. Such amended criteria shall be the final criteria to be used, along with the force-structure plan referred to in subsection (a), in making such recommendations unless disapproved by a joint resolution of Congress enacted on or before February 15 of the year concerned.

Federal Register, publication.

(c) DoD Recommendations. — (1) The Secretary may, by no later than April 15, 1991, March 15, 1993 and *March 1, 1995*, publish in the Federal Register and transmit to the congressional defense committees and to the Commission a list of the military installations inside the United States that the Secretary recommends for closure or realignment on the basis of the force-structure plan and the final criteria referred to in subsection (b)(2) that are applicable to the year concerned.

(2) The Secretary shall include, with the list of recommendations

the recommendations made by the Secretary, together with the Commission's recommendations for closures and realignments of military installations inside the United States.

(B) Subject to subparagraph (C), in making its recommendations, the Commission may make changes in any of the recommendations made by the Secretary if the Commission determines that the Secretary deviated substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria referred to in subsection (c)(1) in making recommendations.

(C) In the case of a change described in subparagraph (D) in the recommendations made by the Secretary, the Commission may make the change only if the Commission —

(i) makes the determination required by subparagraph (B);

(ii) determines that the change is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria referred to in subsection (c)(1);

(iii) publishes a notice of the proposed change in the Federal Register not less than *45 days* before transmitting its recommendations to the President pursuant to paragraph (2); and

(iv) conducts public hearings on the proposed change.

(D) Subparagraph (C) shall apply to a change by the Commission in the Secretary's recommendations that would —

(i) add a military installation to the list of military installations recommended by the Secretary for closure;

(ii) add a military installation to the list of military installations recommended by the Secretary for realignment; or

(iii) increase the extent of a realignment of a particular military installation recommended by the Secretary.

(3) The Commission shall explain and justify in its report submitted to the President pursuant to paragraph (2) any recommendation made by the Commission that is different from the recommendations made by the Secretary pursuant to subsection (c). The Commission shall transmit a copy of such report to the congressional defense committees on the same date on which it transmits its recommendations to the President under paragraph (2).

(4) After July 1 of each year in which the Commission transmits recommendations to the President under this subsection, the Commission shall promptly provide, upon request, to any Member of Congress information used by the Commission in making its recommendations.

Reports.

(5) The Comptroller General of the United States shall —

(A) assist the Commission, to the extent requested, in the Commission's review and analysis of the recommendations made by the Secretary pursuant to subsection (C); and

(B) by no later than April 15 of each year in which the Secretary makes such recommendations, transmit to the Congress and to the Commission a report containing a detailed analysis of the Secretary's recommendations and selection process.

Reports.

(e) Review by the President. — (1) The President shall, by no later than July 15 of each year in which the Commission makes

(B) the adjournment of Congress sine die for the session during which such report is transmitted.

(2) For purposes of paragraph (1) of this subsection and subsections (a) and (c) of section 2908, the days on which either House of Congress is not in session because of adjournment of more than three days to a day certain shall be excluded in the computation of a period.

10 USC 2687 note.

SEC. 2905. IMPLEMENTATION

(a) In General. — (1) In closing or realigning any military installation under this part, the Secretary may —

(A) take such actions as may be necessary to close or realign any military installation, including the acquisition of such land, the construction of such replacement facilities, the performance of such activities, and the conduct of such advance planning and design as may be required to transfer functions from a military installation being closed or realigned to another military installation, and may use for such purpose funds in the Account or funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for use in planning and design, minor construction, or operation and maintenance;

Community action programs.

(B) provide —

(i) economic adjustment assistance to any community located near a military installation being closed or realigned, and

(ii) community planning assistance to any community located near a military installation to which functions will be transferred as a result of the closure or realignment of a military installation,

if the Secretary of Defense determines that the financial resources available to the community (by grant or otherwise) for such purposes are inadequate, and may use for such purposes funds in the Account or funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for economic adjustment assistance or community planning assistance;

Environmental protection.

(C) carry out activities for the purposes of environmental restoration and mitigation at any such installation, and shall use for such purposes funds in the Account;

(D) provide outplacement assistance to civilian employees employed by the Department of Defense at military installations being closed or realigned, and may use for such purpose funds in the Account or funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for outplacement assistance to employees; and

(E) reimburse other Federal agencies for actions performed at the request of the Secretary with respect to any such closure or realignment, and may use for such purpose funds in the Account or funds appropriated to the Department of Defense and available for such purpose.

with the Governor of the State and the heads of the local governments concerned for the purpose of considering any plan for the use of such property by the local community concerned.

(3)(A) Not later than 6 months after the date of approval of the closure of a military installation under this part, the Secretary, in consultation with the redevelopment authority with respect to the installation, shall —

(i) inventory the personal property located at the installation; and

(ii) identify the items (or categories of items) of such personal property that the Secretary determines to be related to real property and anticipates will support the implementation of the redevelopment plan with respect to the installation.

(B) If no redevelopment authority referred to in subparagraph (A) exists with respect to an installation, the Secretary shall consult with —

(i) the local government in whose jurisdiction the installation is wholly located; or

(ii) a local government agency or State government agency designated for the purpose of such consultation by the chief executive officer of the State in which the installation is located.

(C)(i) Except as provided in subparagraphs (E) and (F), the Secretary may not carry out any of the activities referred to in clause (ii) with respect to an installation referred to in that clause until the earlier of —

(I) one week after the date on which the redevelopment plan for the installation is submitted to the Secretary;

(II) the date on which the redevelopment authority notifies the Secretary that it will not submit such a plan;

(III) twenty-four months after the date of approval of the closure of the installation; or

(IV) ninety days before the date of the closure of the installation.

(ii) The activities referred to in clause (i) are activities relating to the closure of an installation to be closed under this part as follows:

(I) The transfer from the installation of items of personal property at the installation identified in accordance with subparagraph (A).

(II) The reduction in maintenance and repair of facilities or equipment located at the installation below the minimum levels required to support the use of such facilities or equipment for nonmilitary purposes.

(D) Except as provided in paragraph (4), the Secretary may not transfer items of personal property located at an installation to be closed under this part to another installation, or dispose of such items, if such items are identified in the redevelopment plan for the installation as items essential to the reuse or redevelopment of the installation.

(E) This paragraph shall not apply to any personal property located at an installation to be closed under this part if the property —

(i) is required for the operation of a unit, function, component, weapon, or weapons system at another installation;

(ii) is uniquely military in character, and is likely to have no civilian use (other than use for its material content or as a source of commonly

paid to the Secretary for such property by such transferee. The Secretary shall prescribe regulations for determining the amount of recoupment under this clause.

(C)(i) The transfer of personal property under subparagraph (A) shall not be subject to the provisions of sections 202 and 203 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 483, 484) if the Secretary determines that the transfer of such property is necessary for the effective implementation of a redevelopment plan with respect to the installation at which such property is located.

(ii) The Secretary may, in lieu of the transfer of property referred to in subparagraph (A), transfer property similar to such property (including property not located at the installation) if the Secretary determines that the transfer of such similar property is in the interest of the United States.

(D) The provisions of section 120(h) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 [42 U.S.C. 9620 (h)] shall apply to any transfer of real property under this paragraph.

(E) The Secretary may require any additional terms and conditions in connection with a transfer under this paragraph as such Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(5)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall take such actions as the Secretary determines necessary to ensure that final determinations under subsection (b)(1) regarding whether another department or agency of the Federal Government has identified a use for any portion of a military installation to be closed under this part, or will accept transfer of any portion of such installation, are made not later than 6 months after the date of approval of closure of that installation.

(B) The Secretary may, in consultation with the redevelopment authority with respect to an installation, postpone making the final determinations referred to in subparagraph (A) with respect to the installation for such period as the Secretary determines appropriate if the Secretary determines that such postponement is in the best interests of the communities affected by the closure of the installation.

(6)(A) Except as provided in this paragraph, nothing in this section shall limit or otherwise affect the application of the provisions of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11301 et seq.) to military installations closed under this part.

(B)(i) Not later than the date on which the Secretary of Defense completes the determination under paragraph (5) of the transferability of any portion of an installation to be closed under this part, the Secretary shall —

(I) complete any determinations or surveys necessary to determine whether any building or property referred to in clause (ii) is excess property, surplus property, or unutilized or underutilized property for the purpose of the information referred to in section 501(a) of such Act [42 U.S.C. 11411(a)]; and

(II) submit to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development

received, if no completed application for use of the buildings or property for such purpose is received by the Secretary of Health and Human Services in accordance with section 501(e)(2) of such Act during the 90-day period beginning on the date of the receipt of such notice.

(III) In the case of building(s) and property for which such application is so received, if the Secretary of Health and Human Services rejects the application under section 501(e) of such Act.

(ii) Buildings and property shall be available only for the purpose of permitting a redevelopment authority to express in writing an interest in the use of such buildings and property, or to use such buildings and property, under clause (i) as follows:

(I) In the case of buildings and property referred to in clause (i)(I), during the one-year period beginning on the first day after the 60-day period referred to in that clause.

(II) In the case of buildings and property referred to in clause (i)(II), during the one-year period beginning on the first day after the 90-day period referred to in that clause.

(III) In the case of buildings and property referred to in clause (i)(III), during the one-year period beginning on the date of the rejection of the application referred to in that clause.

(iii) A redevelopment authority shall express an interest in the use of buildings and property under this subparagraph by notifying the Secretary of Defense, in writing, of such an interest.

(G)(i) Buildings and property available for a redevelopment authority under subparagraph (F) shall not be available for use to assist the homeless under section 501 of such Act while so available for a redevelopment authority.

(ii) If a redevelopment authority does not express an interest in the use of buildings or property, or commence the use of buildings or property, under subparagraph (F) within the applicable time periods specified in clause (ii) of such subparagraph, such buildings or property shall be treated as property available for use to assist the homeless under section 501(a) of such Act.

(7)(A) Subject to paragraph (C), the Secretary may contract with local governments for the provision of police services, fire protection services, airfield operation services, or other community services by such governments at military installations to be closed under this part if the Secretary determines that the provision of such services under such contracts is in the best interests of the Department of Defense.

(B) The Secretary may exercise the authority provided under this paragraph without regard to the provisions of chapter 146 of title 10, United States Code.

(C) The Secretary may not exercise the authority under subparagraph (A) with respect to an installation earlier than 180 days before the date on which the installation is to be closed.

(D) The Secretary shall include in a contract for services entered into with a local government under this paragraph a clause that requires the

the real property and facilities located at an installation closed or to be closed under this part that are available exclusively for the use, or expression of an interest in a use, of a redevelopment authority under subsection (b)(6)(F) during the period provided for that use, or expression of interest in use, under that subsection.

(C) The Secretary may require any additional terms and conditions in connection with an agreement authorized by subparagraph (A) as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(2) A transfer of real property or facilities may be made under paragraph (1) only if the Secretary certifies to Congress that—

(A) the costs of all environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities to be paid by the recipient of the property or facilities are equal to or greater than the fair market value of the property or facilities to be transferred, as determined by the Secretary; or

(B) if such costs are lower than the fair market value of the property or facilities, the recipient of the property or facilities agrees to pay the difference between the fair market value and such costs.

(3) As part of an agreement under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall disclose to the person to whom the property or facilities will be transferred any information of the Secretary regarding the environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities described in paragraph (1) that relate to the property or facilities. The Secretary shall provide such information before entering into the agreement.

(4) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to modify, alter, or amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) or the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.).

(5) Section 330 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (Public Law 102-484; 10 U.S.C.2687 note) shall not apply to any transfer under this subsection to persons or entities described in subsection (a)(2) of section 330.

(6) The Secretary may not enter into an agreement to transfer property or facilities under this subsection after the expiration of the five-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994.

10 USC 2687 note.

SEC. 2906. ACCOUNT

(a) In General. — (1) There is hereby established on the books of the Treasury an account to be known as the "Department of Defense Base Closure Account 1990" which shall be administered by the Secretary as a single account.

(2) There shall be deposited into the Account —

(A) funds authorized for and appropriated to the Account;

(B) any funds that the Secretary may, subject to approval in an appropriation Act, transfer to the Account from funds appropriated

(I) any failure to carry out military construction projects that were so proposed; and

(II) any expenditures for military construction projects that were not so proposed.

(2) Unobligated funds which remain in the Account *after the termination of the authority of the Secretary to carry out a closure or realignment under this part* shall be held in the Account until transferred by law after the congressional defense committees receive the report transmitted under paragraph (3).

(3) No later than 60 days *after the termination of the authority of the Secretary to carry out a closure or realignment under this part*, the Secretary shall transmit to the congressional defense committees a report containing an accounting of —

(A) all the funds deposited into and expended from the Account or otherwise expended under this part; and

(B) any amount remaining in the Account.

(d) Disposal or Transfer of Commissary Stores and Property Purchased with Nonappropriated Funds. — (1) If any real property or facility acquired, constructed, or improved (in whole or in part) with commissary store funds or nonappropriated funds is transferred or disposed of in connection with the closure or realignment of a military installation under this part, a portion of the proceeds of the transfer or other disposal of property on that installation shall be deposited in the reserve account established under section 204(b)(4)(C) of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (10 U.S.C. 2687 note).

(2) The amount so deposited shall be equal to the depreciated value of investment made with such funds in the acquisition, construction, or improvement of that particular real property or facility. The depreciated value of the investment shall be computed in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.

(3) The Secretary may use amounts in the account (in such an aggregate amount as is provided in advance in appropriation Acts) for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, and improving —

(A) commissary stores; and

(B) real property and facilities for nonappropriated fund instrumentalities.

(4) As used in this subsection:

(A) The term "commissary store funds" means funds received from the adjustment of, or surcharge on, selling prices at commissary stores fixed under section 2685 of title 10, United States Code.

(B) The term "nonappropriated funds" means funds received from a nonappropriated fund instrumentality.

(C) The term "nonappropriated fund instrumentality" means an instrumentality of the United States under the jurisdiction of the Armed Forces (including the Army and Air Force Exchange

resolution described in subsection (a) introduced in the Senate shall be referred to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

(c) Discharge. — If the committee to which a resolution described in subsection (a) is referred has not reported such a resolution (or an identical resolution) by the end of the 20-day period beginning on the date on which the President transmits the report to the Congress under section 2903(e), such committee shall be, at the end of such period, discharged from further consideration of such resolution, and such resolution shall be placed on the appropriate calendar of the House involved.

(d) Consideration. — (1) On or after the third day after the date on which the committee to which such a resolution is referred has reported, or has been discharged [under subsection (c)] from further consideration of, such a resolution, it is in order (even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to) for any Member of the respective House to move to proceed to the consideration of the resolution. A member may make the motion only on the day after the calendar day on which the Member announces to the House concerned the Member's intention to make the motion, except that, in the case of the House of Representatives, the motion may be made without such prior announcement if the motion is made by direction of the committee to which the resolution was referred. All points of order against the resolution (and against consideration of the resolution) are waived. The motion is highly privileged in the House of Representatives and is privileged in the Senate and is not debatable. The motion is not subject to amendment, or to a motion to postpone, or to a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to shall not be in order. If a motion to proceed to the consideration of the resolution is agreed to, the respective House shall immediately proceed to consideration of the joint resolution without intervening motion, order, or other business, and the resolution shall remain the unfinished business of the respective House until disposed of.

(2) Debate on the resolution, and on all debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to not more than 2 hours, which shall be divided equally between those favoring and those opposing the resolution. An amendment to the resolution is not in order. A motion further to limit debate is in order and not debatable. A motion to postpone, or a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business, or a motion to recommit the resolution is not in order. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution is agreed to or disagreed to is not in order.

(3) Immediately following the conclusion of the debate on a resolution described in subsection (a) and a single quorum call at the conclusion of the debate if requested in accordance with the rules of the appropriate House, the vote on final passage of the resolution shall occur.

(4) Appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the rules of the Senate or the House of Representatives, as the case

closure or realignment; or

(2) to carry out any closure or realignment of a military installation inside the United States.

(c) Exception. — Nothing in this part affects the authority of the Secretary to carry out —

(1) closures and realignments under title II of Public Law 100-526; and

(2) closures and realignments to which section 2687 of title 10, United States Code, is not applicable, including closures and realignments carried out for reasons of national security or a military emergency referred to in subsection (c) of such section.

10 USC 2687 note.

SEC. 2910. DEFINITIONS

As used in this part:

(1) The term "Account" means the Department of Defense Base Closure Account 1990 established by section 2906(a)(1).

(2) The term "congressional defense committees" means the Committees on Armed Services and the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

(3) The term "Commission" means the Commission established by section 2902.

(4) The term "military installation" means a base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, including any leased facility. Such term does not include any facility used primarily for civil works, rivers and harbors projects, flood control, or other projects not under the primary jurisdiction or control of the Department of Defense.

(5) The term "realignment" includes any action which both reduces and relocates functions and civilian personnel positions but does not include a reduction in force resulting from workload adjustments, reduced personnel or funding levels, or skill imbalances.

(6) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Defense.

(7) The term "United States" means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and any other commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.

(8) The term "date of approval", with respect to a closure or realignment of an installation, means the date on which the authority of Congress to disapprove a recommendation of closure or realignment, as the case may be, of such installation under this part expires.

(9) The term "redevelopment authority", in the case of an installation to be closed under this part, means any entity (including an entity established by a State or local government) recognized by the Secretary of Defense as the entity responsible for developing the redevelopment plan with respect to the installation and for directing the implementation of such plan.

(10) The term "redevelopment plan", in the case of an installation to be

Account". Except as provided in subsection (d), amounts paid to the United States, pursuant to any treaty, status of forces agreement, or other international agreement to which the United States is a party, for the residual value of real property or improvements to real property used by civilian or military personnel of the Department of Defense shall be deposited into such account.

(2) Money deposited in the Department of Defense Overseas Military Facility Investment Recovery Account shall be available to the Secretary of Defense for payment, as provided in appropriation Acts, of costs incurred by the Department of Defense in connection with —

(A) facility maintenance and repair and environmental restoration at military installations in the United States; and

(B) facility maintenance and repair and compliance with applicable environmental laws at military installations outside the United States that the Secretary anticipates will be occupied by the Armed Forces for a long period.

(3) Funds in the Department of Defense Overseas Facility Investment Recovery Account shall remain available until expended.

(d) Amounts Corresponding to the Value of Property Purchased with Nonappropriated Funds. — (1) In the case of a payment referred to in subsection (c)(1) for the residual value of real property or improvements at an overseas military facility, the portion of the payment that is equal to the depreciated value of the investment made with nonappropriated funds shall be deposited in the reserve account established under section 204(b)(4)(C) of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act. The Secretary may use amounts in the account (in such an aggregate amount as is provided in advance by appropriation Acts) for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, or improving commissary stores and nonappropriated fund instrumentalities.

(2) As used in this subsection:

(A) The term "nonappropriated funds" means funds received from —

(i) the adjustment of, or surcharge on, selling prices at commissary stores fixed under section 2685 of title 10, United States Code; or

(ii) a nonappropriated fund instrumentality.

(B) The term "nonappropriated fund instrumentality" means an instrumentality of the United States under the jurisdiction of the Armed Forces (including the Army and Air Force Exchange Service, the Navy Resale and Services Support Office, and the Marine Corps exchanges) which is conducted for the comfort, pleasure, contentment, or physical or mental improvement of members of the Armed Forces.

(e) Negotiations for Payments-in-Kind. — Before the Secretary of Defense enters into negotiations with a host country regarding the acceptance by the United States of any payment-in-kind in connection with the release to the host country of improvements made in the United States

2119; 10 U.S.C. 2391 note) is amended —

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking out "minimum security facilities for nonviolent prisoners" and inserting in lieu thereof "Federal confinement or correctional facilities including shock incarceration facilities";

(2) by striking out "and" at the end of paragraph (3);

(3) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5); and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph (4):

"(4) identify those facilities, or parts of facilities, that could be effectively utilized or renovated to meet the needs of States and local jurisdictions for confinement or correctional facilities; and".

10 USC 2391 note.

(b) Effective Date. — The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect with respect to the first report required to be submitted under section 2819 the National Defense Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1989, after September 30, 1990.

SEC. 2923. FUNDING FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS SCHEDULED FOR CLOSURE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

(a) Authorization of Appropriations. — There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Defense Base Closure Account for fiscal year 1991, in addition to any other funds authorized to be appropriated to that account for that fiscal year, the sum of $100,000,000. Amounts appropriated to that account pursuant to the preceding sentence shall be available only for activities for the purpose of environmental restoration at military installations closed or realigned under title II of Public Law 100-526, as authorized under section 204(a)(3) of that title.

10 USC 2687 note.

(b) Exclusive Source of Funding. — (1) Section 207 of Public Law 100-526 is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(b) Base Closure Account to be Exclusive Source of Funds for Environmental Restoration Projects. — No funds appropriated to the Department of Defense may be used for purposes described in section 204(a)(3) except funds that have been authorized for and appropriated to the Account. The prohibition in the preceding sentence expires upon the termination of the authority of the Secretary to carry out a closure or realignment under this title.".

(2) The amendment made by paragraph (1) does not apply with respect to the availability of funds appropriated before the date of the enactment of this Act.

10 USC 2687 note.

(c) Task Force Report. — (1) No later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act [Nov. 5, 1990], the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report containing the findings and recommendations of the task force established under paragraph (2) concerning —

(A) ways to improve interagency coordination, within existing laws, regulations, and administrative policies, of environmental

section 202(a)(1) of Public Law 100-526.

(2) This subsection shall take effect as of the date on which the report referred to in subsection (a) was transmitted to such Committees.

(b) General Directive. — Consistent with the requirements of section 201 of Public Law 100-526, the Secretary of Defense shall direct each of the Secretaries of the military departments to take all actions necessary to carry out the recommendations of the Commission on Base Realignment and Closure and to take no action that is inconsistent with such recommendations.

10 USC 2687 note.

SEC. 2926. CONTRACTS FOR CERTAIN ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION ACTIVITIES

(a) Establishment of Model Program. — Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act [Nov. 5, 1990], the Secretary of Defense shall establish a model program to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the base closure environmental restoration program.

(b) Administrator of Program. — The Secretary shall designate the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Environment as the Administrator of the model program referred to in subsection (a). The Deputy Assistant Secretary shall report to the Secretary of Defense through the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition.

Reports.

(c) Applicability. — This section shall apply to environmental restoration activities at installations selected by the Secretary pursuant to the provisions of subsection (d)(1).

(d) Program Requirements. — In carrying out the model program, the Secretary of Defense shall:

(1) Designate for the model program two installations under his jurisdiction that have been designated for closure pursuant to the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (Public Law 100-526) and for which preliminary assessments, site inspections, and Environmental Impact Statements required by law or regulation have been completed. The Secretary shall designate only those installations which have satisfied the requirements of section 204 of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (Public Law 100-526).

(2) Compile a prequalification list of prospective contractors for solicitation and negotiation in accordance with the procedures set forth in title IX of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act (Public Law 92-582; 40 U.S.C. 541 et seq., as amended). Such contractors shall satisfy all applicable statutory and regulatory requirements. In addition, the contractor selected for one of the two installations under this program shall indemnify the Federal Government against all liabilities, claims, penalties, costs, and damages caused by (A) the contractor's breach of any term or provision of the contract; and (B) any negligent or willful act or omission of the contractor, its employees, or its

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IMMEDIATE RELEASE September 1, 1993

SECRETARY ASPIN ANNOUNCES BOTTOM UP REVIEW RESULTS

It was December 1991 at Georgetown University that candidate Bill Clinton pledged to "restructure our military forces for a new era." Today, Secretary of Defense Les Aspin announced fulfillment of that pledge. "We'll have a force based on tomorrow's requirements, a lean, mobile, high-tech force ready to protect Americans against the real dangers they face in this new era," Secretary Aspin said.

The review was a highly collaborative effort composed of a steering group chaired by the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and included representatives from the offices within the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Staff, and the Services.

Its unprecedented scope encompasses all major elements of defense planning, from the formulation of strategy, to construction of force structure, to weapon system modernization, and finally the reconfiguring of the Department of Defense (DoD) infrastructure.

"It couldn't be any other way. The process has brought the civilian and military communities closer together. We've established a working relationship over the last five months that would have taken a year or two to develop with this review," said Secretary Aspin.

The Bottom-Up Review's analytic process reviewed both the new dangers and opportunities foreseen in the post-Cold War world. The review developed new military strategies and plans to carry out these strategies in force structure, weapons modernization, and new defense initiatives.

The review identifies force structure required to maintain the capabilities to win two nearly simultaneous major regional conflicts. In this force structure the Army will have 10 active divisions and 15 reserve brigades, the Navy will maintain 11 carrier battlegroups and one reserve carrier, the Marine Corps will have five active brigades and one reserve division, and the Air Force will retain 13 active duty and seven reserve fighter wings.

(MORE)

Force Structure Excerpts

Bottom-Up Review

Les Aspin
Secretary of Defense

September 1, 1993

NATIONAL SECURITY IN THE POST-COLD WAR WORLD

Introduction

The Cold War is behind us. The Soviet Union is no longer. The threat that drove our defense decision-making for four and a half decades — that determined our strategy and tactics, our doctrine, the size and shape of our forces the design of our weapons, and the size of our defense budgets — is gone.

Now that the Cold War is over, the questions we face in the Department of Defense are: How do we structure the armed forces of the United States for the future? How much defense is enough in the post-Cold War era?

Several important events over the past four years underscore the revolutionary nature of recent changes in the international security environment and shed light on this new era and on America's future defense and security requirements.

- In 1989, the fall of the Berlin Wall and the collapse of communism throughout Eastern Europe precipitated a strategic shift away from containment of the Soviet empire.

- In 1990, Iraq's brutal invasion of Kuwait signaled a new class of regional dangers facing America — dangers spurred not by a global, empire-building ideological power, but by rogue leaders set on regional domination through military aggression while simultaneously pursuing nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons capabilities. The world's response to Saddam's invasion also demonstrated the potential in the new era for broad-based, collective military action to thwart such tyrants.

- In 1991, the failed Soviet coup demonstrated the Russian people's desire for democratic change and hastened the collapse of the Soviet Union as a national entity and military foe.

In the aftermath of such epochal events, it has become clear that the framework that guided our security policy during the Cold War is inadequate for the future. We must determine the characteristics of this new era, develop a new strategy, and restructure our armed forces and defense programs accordingly. We cannot, as we did for the past several decades, premise this year's forces, programs, and budgets on incremental shifts from last year's efforts. We must rebuild our defense strategy, forces, and defense programs and budgets from the bottom up.

The purpose of the Bottom-Up Review is to define the strategy, force structure, modernization programs, industrial base, and infrastructure needed to meet new dangers and seize new opportunities.

An Era of New Dangers

Most striking in the transition from the Cold War is the shift in the nature of the dangers to our interests, as illustrated in Figure 1.

The new dangers fall into four broad categories:

- **Dangers posed by nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction,** including dangers associated with the proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons as well as those associated with the large stocks of these weapons that remain in the former Soviet Union.

- **Regional dangers,** posed primarily by the threat of large-scale aggression by major regional powers with interests antithetical to our own, but also by the potential for smaller, often internal, conflicts based on ethnic or religious animosities, state-sponsored terrorism, and subversion of friendly governments.

New Dangers

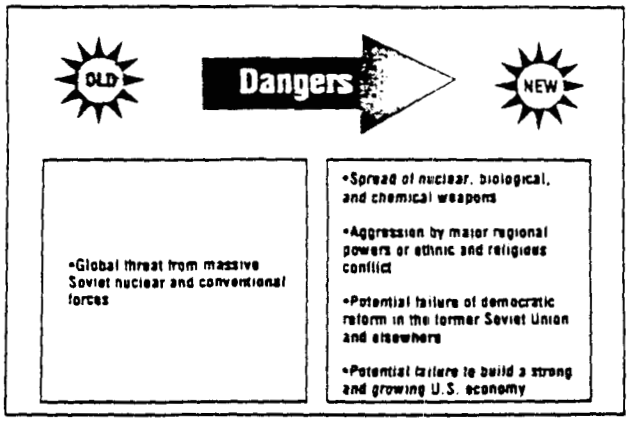


Figure 1

• **Dangers to democracy and reform,** in the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and elsewhere.

• **Economic dangers** to our national security, which could result if we fail to build a strong, competitive and growing economy.

Our armed forces are central to combating the first two dangers and can play a significant role in meeting the second two. Our predictions and conclusions about the nature and characteristics of these dangers will help mold our strategy and size and shape our future military forces.

An Era of New Opportunities

During the Cold War, few entertained realistic aspirations for a markedly safer, freer world. Our strategy of containment was, perforce, defensive in nature, designed primarily to hold the Soviet Union and China in check. Today, there is promise that we can replace the East-West confrontation of the Cold War with an era in which the community of nations, guided by a common commitment to democratic principles, free-market economics, and the rule of law, can be significantly enlarged.

As Figure 2 shows, beyond new dangers, there are new opportunities: realistic aspirations that, if we dedicate ourselves to pursue worthy goals, we can reach a world of greater safety, freedom, and prosperity. Our armed forces can contribute to this objective. In brief, we see new opportunities to:

• Expand and adapt our existing security partnerships and alliances and build a larger community of democratic nations.

• Promote new regional security arrangements and alliances to improve deterrence and reduce the potential for aggression by hostile regional powers.

• Implement the dramatic reductions in the strategic nuclear arsenals of the United States and the former Soviet Union achieved in the START I and II treaties.

• Protect and advance our security with fewer resources, freeing excess resources to be invested in other areas vital to our prosperity.

New Opportunities

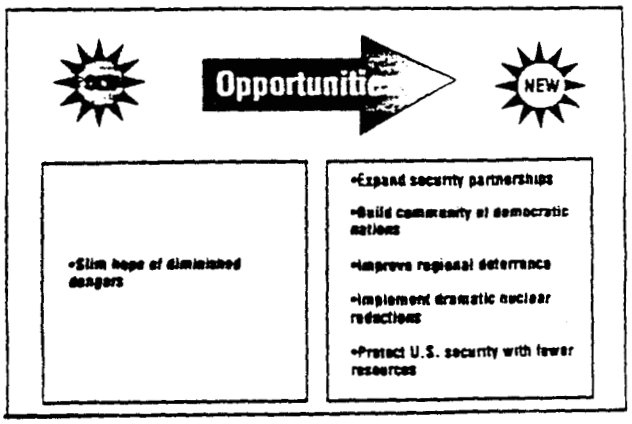


Figure 2

Objectives and Methodology of the Bottom-Up Review

We undertook the Bottom-Up Review to select the right strategy, force structure, modernization programs, and supporting industrial base and infrastructure to provide for America's defense in the post-Cold War era.

Figure 3 shows the step-by-step process we used to develop key assumptions, broad principles, and general objectives and translate them into a specific plan for our strategy, forces, and defense resources.

These steps included:

1. Assessing the post-Cold War era, and particularly the new dangers, opportunities, and uncertainties it presents.

2. Devising a U.S. defense strategy to protect and advance our interests in this new period.

Methodology of the Bottom–Up Review

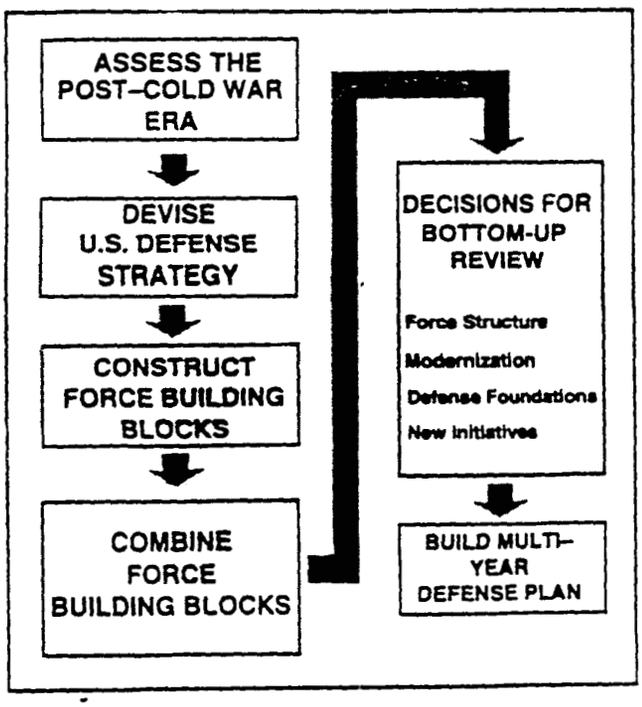


Figure 3

3. Constructing building blocks of forces to implement this strategy.

4. Combining these force building blocks to produce options for our overall force structure.

5. Complementing the force structure with weapons acquisition programs to modernize our forces, defense foundations to sustain them, and policy initiatives to address new dangers and take advantage of new opportunities.

With the Bottom-Up Review now complete, we will utilize its results to build a multi-year plan for America's future security, detailing the forces, programs, and defense budgets the United States needs to protect and advance its interests in the post-Cold War period.

The Bottom–Up Review represented a close collaboration between the civilian and military sectors of the Department of Defense. Task forces were established—including representatives from the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Staff, the unified and specified commands, each of the armed services and, where appropriate, other defense agencies—to review the major issues entailed in planning defense strategy, forces, modernization programs, and other defense foundations. Numerous studies helped to formulate the key issues for decisionmakers and provided the analytical underpinning for our review.

We offer this plan for public consideration as a means of forming a new national consensus on America's strategic role in global affairs, the military instruments needed to fulfill that role, and the level of resources necessary to provide those instruments.

Building Future Capabilities: Guiding Principles

Certain other underlying principles guided our effort during the Bottom-Up Review. In his inaugural address, President Clinton pledged to keep America's military the best trained, best equipped, best prepared

fighting force in the world. To fulfill that pledge, we must keep it the focus of our effort throughout the planning, programming, and budgeting process.

First, we must **keep our forces ready to fight**. We have already witnessed the challenges posed by the new dangers in operations like Just Cause (Panama), Desert Storm (Iraq), and Restore Hope (Somalia). Each of these was a "come as you are" campaign with little time to prepare our forces for the challenges they met.

The new dangers thus demand that we keep our forces ready to fight as a top priority in allocating scarce defense resources. We must adequately fund operations and maintenance accounts, maintain sufficient stocks of spare parts, keep our forces well-trained and equipped, and take the other steps essential to preserving readiness.

A key element of maintaining forces ready to fight is to **maintain the quality of our people**, so that they remain the best fighting force in the world. This means keeping our personnel highly motivated by treating them fairly and maintaining their quality of life. It also means continuing to recruit talented young men and women, expanding career opportunities for all service personnel, and putting in place programs to ease the transition to civilian life for many of our troops as we bring down the size of our forces.

We must also **maintain the technological superiority** of our weapons and equipment. Operation Desert Storm demonstrated that we produce the best weapons and military equipment in the world. This technological edge helps us to achieve victory more swiftly and with fewer casualties. We must design a balanced modernization program that will safeguard this edge and the necessary supporting industrial base without buying more weapons than we need or can afford.

FORCES TO IMPLEMENT OUR DEFENSE STRATEGY

Major Regional Conflicts

During the Cold War, our military planning was dominated by the need to confront numerically superior Soviet forces in Europe, the Far East, and Southwest Asia. Now, our focus is on the need to project power into regions important to our interests and to defeat potentially hostile regional powers, such as North Korea and Iraq. Although these powers are unlikely to threaten the United States directly, these countries and others like them have shown that they are willing and able to field forces sufficient to threaten important U.S. interests, friends, and allies. Operation Desert Storm was a powerful demonstration of the need to counter such regional aggression.

Potential regional aggressors are expected to be capable of fielding military forces in the following ranges:

- 400,000 – 750,000 total personnel under arms
- 2,000 – 4,000 tanks
- 3,000 – 5,000 armored fighting vehicles
- 2,000 – 3,000 artillery pieces
- 500 – 1,000 combat aircraft
- 100 – 200 naval vessels, primarily patrol craft armed with surface-to-surface missiles, and up to 50 submarines
- 100 – 1000 Scud-class ballistic missiles, some possibly with nuclear, chemical, or biological warheads.

Military forces of this size can threaten regions important to the United States because allied or friendly states are often unable to match the power of such a potentially aggressive neighbor. Hence, we must prepare our forces to assist those of our friends and allies in deterring, and ultimately, defeating aggression, should it occur.

Scenarios as Planning Tools. Every war that the United States has fought has been different from the last, and different from what defense planners had envisioned. For example, the majority of the bases and facilities used by the United States and its coalition partners in Operation Desert Storm were built in the 1980s, when we envisioned a Soviet invasion through Iran to be the principal threat to the Gulf region. In planning forces capable of fighting and winning major regional conflicts (MRCs), we must avoid preparing for past wars. History suggests that we most often deter the conflicts that we plan for and actually fight the ones we do not anticipate.

For planning and assessment purposes, we have selected two illustrative scenarios that are both plausible and that posit demands characteristic of those that could be posed by conflicts with a wide range of regional powers. While a number of scenarios were examined, the two that we focused on most closely in the Bottom-Up Review envisioned aggression by a remilitarized Iraq against Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, and by North Korea against the Republic of Korea.

Neither of these scenarios should be regarded as a prediction of future conflicts, but each provides a useful representation of the challenge presented by a well-armed regional power initiating aggression thousands of miles from the United States. As such, the scenarios serve as yardsticks against which to assess, in gross terms, the capabilities of U.S. forces. Figure 4 illustrates the scenarios and their relationship to planning for force employment across a range of potential conflicts.

In each scenario, we examined the performance of projected U.S. forces in relation to many critical parameters, including warning time, the threat, terrain, weather, duration of hostilities, and combat intensity. Overall, these scenarios were representative of likely ranges of these critical parameters.

Both scenarios assumed a similar enemy operation: an armor-heavy, combined-arms offensive against the outnumbered forces of a neighboring state. U.S. forces, most of which were not present in the region when hostilities commenced, had to deploy to the region quickly, supplement indigenous forces, halt the invasion, and defeat the aggressor.

Such a short-notice scenario, in which only a modest number of U.S. forces are in a region at the commencement of hostilities, is both highly stressing and plausible. History shows that we frequently fail to anticipate the location and timing of aggression, even large-scale attacks against our interests. In such cases, it may also not be possible, prior to an attack, to reach a political consensus on the proper U.S. response or to convince our allies to grant U.S. forces access to facilities in their countries.

We also expect that the United States will often be fighting as the leader of a coalition, with allies providing some support and combat forces. As was the case in Desert Storm, the need to defend common interests should prompt our allies in many cases to contribute capable forces to the war effort. However, our forces must be sized and structured to preserve the flexibility and the capability to act unilaterally, should we choose to do so.

Scenarios as Planning Tools

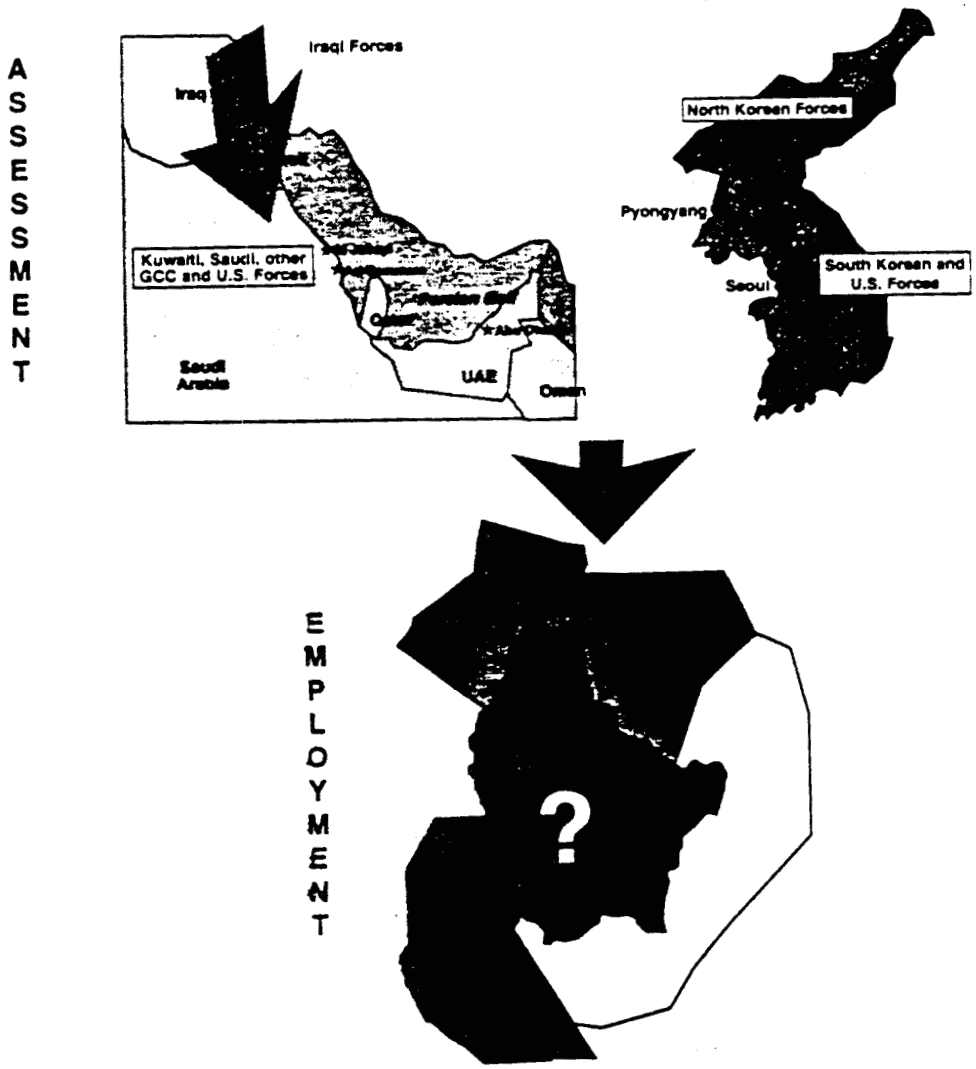


Figure 4

The Four Phases of U.S. Combat Operations

Our first priority in preparing for regional conflicts is to prevent them from ever occurring. This is the purpose of our overseas presence forces and operations, joint exercises, and other military capabilities — to deter potential regional aggressors from even contemplating an attack. Should deterrence fail and conflict occur, it is envisioned that combat operations would unfold in four main phases:

Phase 1: Halt the invasion. The highest priority in defending against a large-scale attack will most often be to minimize the territory and critical facilities that the invader can capture. Should important strategic assets fall to the invader, it might attempt to use them as bargaining chips. In addition, stopping the invasion quickly may be key to ensuring that the threatened ally can continue its crucial role in the collective effort to defeat the aggressor. Further, the more territory the enemy captures, the greater the price to take it back: The number of forces required for the counteroffensive to repel an invasion can increase, with correspondingly greater casualties, depending on the progress the enemy makes. In the event of a short-warning attack, more U.S. forces would need to deploy rapidly to the theater and enter the battle as quickly as possible.

Phase 2: Build up U.S. combat power in the theater while reducing the enemy's. Once the enemy attack had been stopped and the front stabilized, U.S. and allied efforts would focus on continuing to build up combat forces and logistics support in the theater while reducing the enemy's capacity to fight. Land, air, maritime, and special operations forces from the United States and coalition countries would continue to arrive. These forces would seek to ensure that the enemy did not regain the initiative on the ground, and they would mount sustained attacks to reduce the enemy's military capabilities in preparation for the combined-arms counteroffensive.

Phase 3: Decisively defeat the enemy. In the third phase, U.S. and allied forces would seek to mount a large-scale, air-land counteroffensive to defeat the enemy decisively by attacking his centers of gravity, retaking territory he had occupied, destroying his war-making capabilities, and successfully achieving other operational or strategic objectives.

Phase 4: Provide for post-war stability. Although a majority of U.S. and coalition forces would begin returning to their home bases, some forces might be called upon to remain in the theater after the enemy had been defeated to ensure that the conditions that resulted in conflict did not recur. These forces could help repatriate prisoners, occupy and administer some or all of the enemy's territory, or to ensure compliance with the provisions of war-termination or cease-fire agreements.

Forces for Combat Operations

Described below are the types of forces that are needed to conduct joint combat operations in all four phases of an MRC.

Forces for Phase 1. Primary responsibility for the initial defense of their territory rests, of course, with our allies. As forces of the besieged country move to blunt an attack, U.S. forces already in the theater would move rapidly to provide assistance. However, as already mentioned, we are drawing down our overseas presence in response to the end of the Cold War. Thus, the bulk of our forces, even during the early stages of conflict, would have to come from the United States. This places a premium on rapidly deployable yet highly lethal forces to blunt an attack.

The major tasks to be performed in this phase and beyond are:

- Help allied forces establish a viable defense that halts enemy ground forces before they can achieve critical objectives.

- Delay, disrupt, and destroy enemy ground forces and damage the roads along which they are moving, in order to halt the attack. U.S. attacks would be mounted by a combination of land- and seabased

strike aircraft, heavy bombers, long-range tactical missiles, ground maneuver forces with antiarmor capabilities, and special operations forces.

• Protect friendly forces and rear-area assets from attack by aircraft or cruise and ballistic missiles, using land and sea-based aircraft, ground- and sea-based surface-to-air missiles, and special operations forces.

• Establish air superiority and suppress enemy air defenses as needed, including those in rear areas and those accompanying invading ground forces, using land- and sea-based strike and jamming aircraft as well as surface-to-surface missiles, such as the Army Tactical Missile System (ATACMS).

• Destroy high-value targets, such as weapons of mass destruction, and degrade the enemy's ability to prosecute military operations through attacks focused on his central command, control, and communications facilities. For such attacks, we would rely heavily on long-range bombers, land and sea-based strike aircraft, cruise missiles, and special operations forces.

• Establish maritime superiority, using naval task forces with mine countermeasure ships, in order to ensure access to ports and sea lines of communication, and as a precondition for amphibious assaults.

An ATACMS launch.

Forces for Phase 2. Many of the same forces employed in Phase 1 would be used in the second phase to perform similar tasks — grinding down the enemy's military potential while additional U.S. and other coalition combat power is brought into the region. As more land- and sea-based air forces arrived, emphasis would shift from halting the invasion to isolating enemy ground forces and destroying them, destroying enemy air and naval forces, destroying stocks of supplies, and broadening attacks on military-related targets in the enemy's rear area. These attacks could be supplemented with direct and indirect missile and artillery fire from ground, air, and sea forces.

Meanwhile, other U.S. forces, including heavy ground forces, would begin arriving in the theater to help maintain the defensive line established at the end of Phase I and to begin preparations for the counteroffensive.

Forces for Phase 3. The centerpiece of Phase 3 would be the U.S. and allied counteroffensive, aimed at engaging, enveloping, and destroying or capturing enemy ground forces occupying friendly territory. Major tasks within the counteroffensive include:

• Breaching tactical and protective minefields.

• Maneuvering to envelop or flank and destroy enemy forces, including armored vehicles in dug-in positions.

• Conducting or threatening an amphibious invasion.

• Dislodging and defeating infantry fighting from dug-in positions; defeating light infantry in urban terrain.

• Destroying enemy artillery.

• Locating and destroying mobile enemy reserves.

Combat power in this phase would include highly mobile armored, mechanized, and air assault forces, supported by the full complement of air power, special

operations forces, and land- and sea-based fire support. Amphibious forces would provide additional operational flexibility to the theater commander.

Forces for Phase 4. Finally, a smaller complement of joint forces would remain in the theater once the enemy had been defeated. These forces might include a carrier battle group, one to two wings of fighters, a division or less of ground forces, and special operations units.

Supporting Capabilities

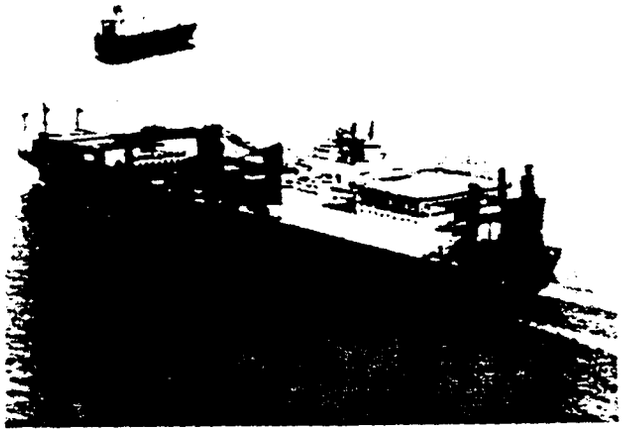
The foregoing list of forces for the various phases of combat operations included only combat force elements. Several types of support capabilities would play essential roles throughout all phases.

Airlift. Adequate airlift capacity is needed to bring in forces and materiel required for the first weeks of an operation. In Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, the United States delivered to the Gulf region, on average, more than 2,400 tons of material per day by airlift. We anticipate that at least the same level of lift capacity will be needed to support high-intensity military operations in the opening phase of a future MRC and to help sustain operations thereafter.

Prepositioning. Prepositioning heavy combat equipment and supplies, both ashore and afloat, can greatly reduce both the time required to deploy forces to distant regions and the number of airlift sorties devoted to moving such supplies. Initiatives now underway will accelerate the arrival of the Army's heavy forces in distant theaters.

Sealift. In any major regional conflict, most combat equipment and supplies would be transported by sea. While airlift and prepositioning provide the most rapid response for deterrence and initial defense, the deployment of significant heavy ground and air forces, their support equipment, and sustainment must come by sea.

Battlefield Surveillance; Command, Control and Communications. Accurate information on the location and disposition of enemy forces is a prerequisite for effective military operations. Hence, our planning envisions the early deployment of reconnaissance and command and control aircraft and ground-based assets to enable our forces to see the enemy and to pass information quickly through all echelons of our forces. Total U.S. intelligence and surveillance capability will be less than it was during the Cold War, but it will be better able to provide timely information to battlefield commanders. Advanced systems, such as the Joint Surveillance and Target Attack Radar System (JSTARS), the upgraded Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS), and the MILSTAR satellite communications system, will ensure that U.S. forces have a decisive advantage in tactical intelligence and communications.



Maritime prepositioning ships.

Advanced Munitions. As U.S. operations in the Gulf War demonstrated, advanced precision-guided munitions can dramatically increase the effectiveness of U.S. forces. Precision-guided munitions already in the U.S. inventory (for example, laser-guided bombs) as well as new types of munitions still under development are needed to ensure that U.S. forces can operate successfully in future MRCs and other types of conflicts. New "smart" and "brilliant" munitions under development hold promise of dramatically improving the capabilities of U.S. air, ground, and maritime forces to destroy enemy armored vehicles and halt invading ground forces, as well as destroy fixed targets at longer ranges, reducing exposure to enemy air defenses.

Aerial Refueling. Large numbers of aerial-refueling aircraft would be needed to support many components of a U.S. theater campaign. Fighter aircraft deploying over long distances require aerial refueling. Airlifters can also carry more cargo longer distances if enroute aerial refueling is available. Aerial surveillance and control platforms, such as AWACS and JSTARS, also need airborne refueling in order to achieve maximum mission effectiveness.

The MRC Building Block

In planning future force structure and allocating resources, we established forces levels and support which should enable us to win one MRC across a wide range of likely conflicts. Our detailed analyses of future MRCs, coupled with military judgment of the outcomes, suggest that the following forces will be adequate to execute the strategy outlined above for a single MRC:

4 – 5 Army divisions
4 – 5 Marine Expeditionary Brigades
10 Air Force fighter wings
100 Air Force heavy bombers
4 – 5 Navy aircraft carrier battle groups
Special operations forces

These forces constitute a prudent building block for force planning purposes. In the event of an actual regional conflict, our response would depend on the nature and scale of the aggression and circumstances elsewhere in the world. If the initial defense fails to halt the invasion quickly, or if circumstances in other parts of the world permit, U.S. decisionmakers may decide to commit more forces than those listed (for example, two additional Army divisions.) These added forces would help either to achieve the needed advantage over the enemy, to mount the decisive counteroffensive, or accomplish more ambitious war objectives, such as the complete destruction of the enemy's war-making potential. But our analysis also led us to the conclusion that enhancements to our military forces, focused on ensuring our ability to conduct a successful initial-defense, would both reduce our overall ground force requirements and increase the responsiveness and effectiveness of our power projection forces.

U.S. Marines conducting amphibious assault exercise.

Fighting Two MRCs

In this context, we decided early in the Bottom-Up review that the United States must field forces sufficient to fight and win two nearly simultaneous major regional conflicts. This is prudent for two reasons:

• First, we need to avoid a situation in which the United States in effect makes simultaneous wars more likely by leaving an opening for potential aggressors, to attack their neighbors, should our engagement in a war in one region leave little or no force available to respond effectively to defend our interests in another.

• Second, fielding forces sufficient to win two wars nearly simultaneously provides a hedge against the possibility that a future adversary — or coalition of adversaries — might one day confront us with a larger-than-expected threat. In short, it is difficult to predict precisely what threats we will confront ten to twenty years from now. In this dynamic and unpredictable post-Cold War world we must maintain military capabilities that are flexible and sufficient to cope with unforeseen threats.

For the bulk of our ground, naval, and air forces, fielding forces sufficient to provide this capability involves duplicating the MRC building block described above. However, in planning our overall force struc-

ture, we must recognize two other factors. First, we must have sufficient strategic lift to deploy forces when and where we need them. Second, certain specialized high-leverage units or unique assets might be "dual tasked," that is, used in both MRCs.

For example, certain advanced aircraft — such as B-2s, F-117s, JSTARs, AWACS, and EF-111s — that we have purchased in limited numbers because of their expense would probably be dual-tasked.

Force Enhancements to Support Our Strategy

As previously mentioned, we have already undertaken or are planning a series of enhancements to our forces to improve their capability, flexibility, and lethality. These enhancements are especially geared toward buttressing our ability to conduct a successful initial defense in any major regional conflict.

As shown in Figure 5, these enhancements include improving: (1) strategic mobility through more prepositioning and enhancements to airlift and sealift; (2) the strike capabilities of aircraft carriers; (3) the lethality of Army firepower; and (4) the ability of long-range bombers to deliver conventional smart munitions.

Strategic Mobility. Our plans call for substantial enhancements to our strategic mobility — most of

Force Enhancements to Halt a Short-Warning Attack

		Today's Force	Future Force
Persian Gulf Region	Prepo	1 Battalion Training Set 1 Maritime Prepositioning Ship (MPS) Squadron 7 Prepositioning Ships	2 Brigade Sets ashore 1 Brigade Set afloat* 1 MPS Squadron 7 Prepositioning Ships
	Forces	1 Carrier Battle Group (Tether)	1 Carrier Battle Group (Tether)
PHASE I Halt Invasion		FAIR – Lack of heavy forces to help stop invader – Insufficient prepositioning – Limited antiarmor capability – Limited Anti-Tactical Ballistic Missile (ATBM) capability	GOOD – 3 heavy brigade sets of prepositioned equipment – Increased early-arriving land-based and carrier aircraft and long-range bombers – Air, land, and sea antiarmor enhancements – Improved ATBM capability
PHASE II Build Up Forces in Theater for Counteroffensive		FAIR – Slow closure due to modest sealift capability	GOOD – Airlift and sealift upgrades support rapid closure of heavy forces
KOREA	Prepo	1 Brigade-Sized Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF) 1 MPS Squadron	1 Brigade Set ashore 1 Brigade Set afloat* 2 Brigade-sized MEF (2 MPS Squadrons)
	Forces	1 Division (2 Brigades) 2.4 Fighter Wings 1 Carrier Battle Group 1 MEF	1 Division (2 Brigades) 2.4 Fighter Wings 1 Carrier Battle Group 1 MEF
PHASE I Halt Invasion		GOOD – Substantial in-place forces – Established Command, Control and Communications/ Intelligence (C3I) network – Rapid reinforcement from Japan, Okinawa – Limited ATBM capability	GOOD – 2 heavy brigade sets of prepositioned equipment – Increased early-arriving land-based and carrier aircraft and long-range bombers – Air, land, and sea antiarmor enhancements – Improved ATBM capability
PHASE II Build Up Forces in Theater for Counteroffensive		FAIR – Slow closure due to modest sealift capability	GOOD – Airlift and sealift upgrades support rapid closure of heavy forces

* Brigade Set would be positioned to "swing" to either region

Figure 5

which were first identified in the 1991 Mobility Requirements Study (MRS). First, we will either continue the program to purchase and deploy the C-17 airlifter or purchase other airlifters to replace our aging C-141 transport aircraft. Development of the C-17 has been troubled from the start and we will continue to monitor the program's progress closely, but significant, modern, flexible airlift capacity is essential to our defense strategy. A decision on the C-17 will be made after a thorough review by the Defense Acquisition Board is completed over the next several weeks. Second, we plan to keep an Army brigade set of heavy armor afloat on ships deployed abroad that could be sent either to the Persian Gulf or to Northeast Asia on short notice. Other prepositioning initiatives would accelerate the arrival of Army heavy units in Southwest Asia and Korea. Third, we will increase the capacity of our surge sealift fleet to transport forces and equipment rapidly from the United States to distant regions by purchasing additional roll-on/ roll-off ships. Fourth, we will improve the readiness and responsiveness of the Ready Reserve Force (RRF) through a variety of enhancements. Finally, we will fund various efforts to improve the "fort-to-port" flow of personnel, equipment, and supplies in the United States.

Naval Strike Aircraft. The Navy is examining a number of innovative ways to improve the firepower aboard its aircraft carriers. First, the Navy will improve its strike potential by providing a precision ground-attack capability to many of its F-14 aircraft. It will also acquire stocks of new "brilliant" antiarmor weapons for delivery by attack aircraft. Finally, the Navy plans to develop the capability to fly additional squadrons of F/A-18s to forward-deployed aircraft carriers that would be the first to arrive in response to a regional contingency. These additional aircraft would increase the power of the carriers during the critical early stages of a conflict.

Army Firepower. The Army is developing new, smart submunitions that can be delivered by ATACMS, the Multiple-Launch Rocket System (MLRS), the Tri-Service Standoff Attack Missile (TSSAM) now under development, and by standard tube artillery. In addition, the Longbow fire control radar system will increase the effectiveness and survivability of the AH-64 Apache attack helicopter. We are also examining more prepositioning of ATACMS and MLRS and having Apaches self-deploy from their overseas bases so that all would be available in the early stages of a conflict.

Air Force Long-Range Bombers and Munitions. The Air Force enhancements will be in two areas, bombers and munitions. First, we plan to modify the Air Force's B-1 and B-2 long-range, heavy bombers to improve their ability to deliver "smart" conventional munitions against attacking enemy forces and fixed targets. Second, we will develop all-weather munitions. For example, the Air Force is developing a guidance package for a tactical munitions dispenser filled with anti-armor submunitions that can be used in all types of weather. These programs will dramatically increase our capacity to attack and destroy critical targets in the crucial opening days of a short-warning conflict.

In addition, two other force enhancements are important to improving our ability to respond to the demanding requirement of two nearly simultaneous MRCs:

Reserve Component Forces. We have undertaken several initiatives to improve the readiness and flexibility of Army National Guard combat units and other Reserve Component forces in order to make them more readily available for MRCs and other tasks. For example, one important role for combat elements of the Army National Guard is to provide forces to supplement active divisions, should more ground combat power be needed to deter or fight a second MRC. In the future, Army National Guard combat units will be better trained, more capable, and more ready. If mobilized early during a conflict, brigade-sized units could provide extra security and flexibility if a second conflict arose while the first was still going on. In addition, the Navy plans to increase the capability and effectiveness of its Navy/Marine Corps Reserve Air Wing through the introduction of a reserve/training aircraft carrier.

Allied Military Capabilities. We will continue to help our allies in key regions improve their own defense capabilities. For example, we are assisting South Korea in its efforts to modernize its armed forces and take on greater responsibility for its own defense — including conclusion of an agreement to co-produce F-16 aircraft.

In Southwest Asia, we are continuing to improve our defense ties with our friends and allies in the region through defense cooperation agreements, more frequent joint and combined exercises, equipment prepositioning, frequent force deployments, and security assistance. We are also providing modern weapons, such as the M1A2 tank to Kuwait and the Patriot system to Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, to improve the self-defense capabilities of our friends and allies in the Gulf region.

Peace Enforcement and Intervention Operations

The second set of operations for which we must shape and size our forces includes peace enforcement and intervention. The types, numbers, and sophistication of weapons in the hands of potential adversaries in such operations can vary widely, with enforcement-type operations being the most demanding. For planning purposes, we assume that the threat we would face would include a mix of regular and irregular forces possessing mostly light weapons, supplemented by moderately sophisticated systems, such as antitank and antiship guided missiles, surface-to-air missiles, land and sea mines, T-54 and T-72-class tanks, armored personnel carriers, and towed artillery and mortars. Adversary forces might also possess a limited number of mostly older combat aircraft (e.g., MiG-21s, 23s), a few smaller surface ships, (e.g., patrol craft), and perhaps a few submarines.

In most cases, U.S. involvement in peace enforcement operations would be as part of a multinational effort under the auspices of the United Nations or another international body. U.S. and coalition forces would have several key objectives in a peace enforcement or intervention operation, each of which would require certain types of combat forces to achieve:

- Forced entry into defended airfields, ports, and other facilities and seizing and holding these facilities.

- Controlling the movement of troops and supplies across borders and within the target country, including enforcing a blockade or quarantine of maritime commerce.

- Establishing and defending zones in which civilians are protected from external attacks.

- Securing protected zones from internal threats, such as snipers, terrorist attacks, and sabotage.

- Preparing to turn over responsibility for security to peacekeeping units and/or a reconstituted administrative authority.

The prudent level of forces that should be planned for a major intervention or peace enforcement operation is:

1 air assault or airborne division
1 light infantry division
1 Marine Expeditionary Brigade
1 – 2 carrier battle groups
1 – 2 composite wings of Air Force aircraft
Special operations forces
Civil affairs units
Airlift and sealift forces
Combat support and service support units
50,000 total combat and support personnel.

These capabilities can be provided largely by the same collection of general purpose forces needed for the MRCs, so long as those forces had the appropriate training needed for peacekeeping or peace enforcement. This means that the United States would have to forgo the option of conducting sizable peace enforcement or intervention operations at the same time it was fighting two MRCs.

Overseas Presence

The final set of requirements that we use to size general purpose forces are those related to sustaining the overseas presence of U.S. military forces. U.S. forces deployed abroad protect and advance our interests and perform a wide range of functions that contribute to our security.

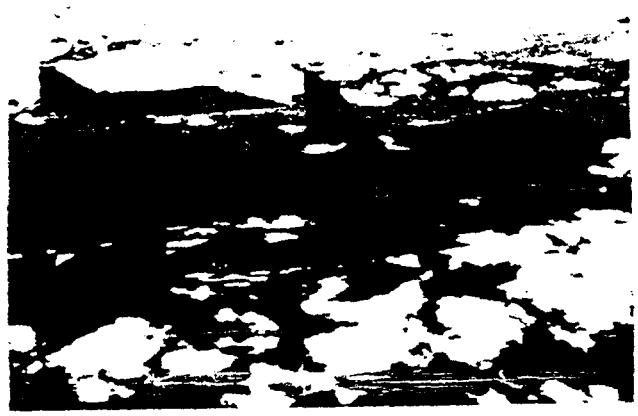
The Bottom-Up Review reached a number of conclusions on the future size and shape of our overseas presence.

In **Europe**, we will continue to provide leadership in a reinvigorated NATO, which has been the bedrock of European security for over four decades. We plan to retain about 100,000 troops there — a commitment that will allow the United States to continue to play a leading role in the NATO alliance and provide a robust capability for multinational training and crisis response. This force will include about two and one-third wings of Air Force fighters and substantial elements of two Army divisions, along with a corps headquarters and other supporting elements. Equipment for bringing these in-place divisions to full strength will remain prepositioned in Europe, along with the equipment of one additional division that would deploy to the region in the event of conflict.

U. S. Army forces will participate in two multinational corps with German forces. Their training will focus on missions involving rapid deployment to conflicts outside of central Europe and "nontraditional" operations, such as peace enforcement, in addition to their, long-standing mission of stabilization of central Europe. These missions might lead, over time, to changes in the equipment and configuration of Army units stationed in Europe. The Air Force will continue to provide unique theater intelligence, lift, and all-weather precision-strike capabilities critical to U.S. and NATO missions. In addition, U.S. Navy ships and submarines will continue to patrol the Mediterranean Sea and other waters surrounding Europe.

In **Northeast Asia,** we also plan to retain close to 100,000 troops. As recently announced by President Clinton, our commitment to South Korea's security remains undiminished, as demonstrated by the one U.S. Army division consisting of two brigades and one wing of U.S. Air Force combat aircraft we have stationed there. In light of the continuing threat of aggression from North Korea, we have frozen our troop levels in South Korea and are modernizing South Korean and American forces on the peninsula. We are also exploring the possibility of prepositioning more military equipment in South Korea to increase our crisis-response capability. While plans call for the eventual withdrawal of one of our two Army brigades from South Korea, President Clinton recently reiterated that our troops will stay in South Korea as long as its people want and need us there.

On Okinawa, we will continue to station a Marine Expeditionary Force and an Army special forces battalion. In Japan, we have homeported the aircraft carrier *Independence*, the amphibious assault ship *Bellau Wood*, and their support ships. We will also retain approximately one and one-half wings of Air Force combat aircraft in Japan and Okinawa, and the Navy's Seventh Fleet will continue to routinely patrol the western Pacific.



U.S. F–15 fighter leads two Japanese Self Defense fighters.

In **Southwest Asia**, local sensitivities to a large-scale Western military presence on land necessitate heavier reliance on periodic deployments of forces, rather than routine stationing of forces on the ground. The Navy's Middle East Force of four to six ships,

which has been continuously on patrol in the Persian Gulf since 1945, will remain. In addition, we plan to have a brigade-sized set of equipment in Kuwait to be used by rotating deployments of U.S. forces that will train and exercise there with their Kuwaiti counterparts. We are also exploring options to preposition a second brigade set elsewhere on the Arabian peninsula.

These forces have been supplemented temporarily by several squadrons of land-based combat aircraft that have remained in the Gulf region since Operation Desert Storm and, along with other coalition aircraft, are now helping to enforce U.N. resolutions toward Iraq.

Another significant element of our military posture in Southwest Asia is the equipment prepositioned on ships that are normally anchored at Diego Garcia. In addition to a brigade-sized set of equipment for the Marine Corps, we have seven afloat prepositioning ships supporting Army, Air Force, and Navy forces.

In **Africa**, we will continue important formal and informal access agreements to key facilities and ports which allow our forces to transit or stop on the African continent. We will also deploy forces to Africa, as in recent operations like Sharp Edge (Liberia) and Restore Hope (Somalia), when our interests are threatened or our assistance is needed and requested. Today, more than 4,000 U.S. troops remain deployed in Somalia as part of the U.N. force seeking to provide humanitarian assistance to that country.

In **Latin America**, our armed forces will help to promote and expand recent trends toward democracy in many countries. They will also continue to work in concert with the armed forces and police of Latin American countries to combat drug traffickers. The United States will also retain a military presence in Panama, acting as Panama's partner in operating and defending the Canal during the transition to full Panamanian control of the canal in 1999.

Naval Presence. Sizing our naval forces for two nearly simultaneous MRCs provides a fairly large and robust force structure that can easily support other, smaller regional operations. However, our overseas presence needs can impose requirements for naval forces, especially aircraft carriers, that exceed those needed to win two MRCs. The flexibility of our carriers, and their ability to operate effectively with relative independence from shore bases, makes them well suited to overseas presence operations, especially in areas such as the Persian Gulf, where our land-based military infrastructure is relatively underdeveloped. For these reasons, the force of carriers, amphibious ships, and other surface combatants in the Clinton-Aspin defense plan was sized based on the exigencies of overseas presence, as well as the MRCs.

U.S. Navy and Marine forces play important roles in our approach to overseas presence in these three regions, as well as others. In recent years, we have sought to deploy a sizable U.S. naval presence — generally, a carrier battle group accompanied by an amphibious ready group — more or less continuously in the waters off Southwest Asia, Northeast Asia, and Europe (most often, in the Mediterranean Sea). However, in order to avoid serious morale and retention problems that can arise when our forces are asked to remain deployed for excessively long periods, we will experience some gaps in carrier presence in these areas in the future.

The aircraft carrier USS Dwight D. Eisenhower transiting the Suez Canal.

In order to avoid degradation in our regional security posture, we have identified a number of ways to fill these gaps and to supplement our posture even when carriers are present. For example, in some circumstances, we may find it possible to center naval expeditionary forces around large-deck amphibious assault ships carrying AV-8B attack jets and Cobra attack helicopters, as well as a 2,000-man Marine Expeditionary Unit. Another force might consist of a Tomahawk sea-launched cruise missile-equipped Aegis cruiser, a guided missile destroyer, attack submarines, and P-3 land-based maritime patrol aircraft.

In addition to these "maritime" approaches to sustaining overseas presence, a new concept is being developed that envisions using tailored joint forces to conduct overseas presence operations. These "Adaptive Joint Force Packages" could contain a mix of air, land, special operations, and maritime forces tailored to meet a theater commander's needs. These forces, plus designated backup units in the United States, would train jointly to provide the specific capabilities needed on station and on call during any particular period. Like maritime task forces, these joint force packages will also be capable of participating in combined military exercises with allied and friendly forces.

Together, these approaches will give us a variety of ways to manage our overseas presence profile, balancing carrier availability with the deployment of other types of units. Given this flexible approach to providing forces for overseas presence, we can meet the needs of our strategy with a fleet of eleven active aircraft carriers and one reserve/training carrier.

Strategic Nuclear Forces

The changing security environment presents us with significant uncertainties and challenges in planning our strategic nuclear force structure. In light of the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact, the break-up of the Soviet Union, the conclusion of the START I and II treaties, and our improving relationship with Russia, the threat of massive nuclear attack on the United States is lower than at any time in many years.

However, a number of issues affecting our future strategic nuclear posture must still be addressed. Tens of thousands of nuclear weapons continue to be deployed on Russian territory and on the territory of three other former Soviet republics. Even under START II, Russia will retain a sizable residual nuclear arsenal. And, despite promising trends, the future political situation in Russia remains highly uncertain.

B-2 bombers being refueled by KC-10 tanker.

In addition, many obstacles must be overcome before the ratification of START II, foremost of which are Ukrainian ratification of START I and Ukraine's and Kazakhstan's accession to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty as nonnuclear-weapon states — a condition required by Russia prior to implementing START I. Moreover, even if these obstacles can be overcome, implementation of the reductions mandated in START I and II will not be completed for almost 10 years. Thus, while the United States has already removed more than 3,500 warheads from ballistic missile systems slated for elimination under START I (some 90 percent of the total required), in light of current uncertainties, we must take a measured approach to further reductions.

Two principal guidelines shape our future requirements for strategic nuclear forces: to provide an effective deterrent while remaining within START I/II limits, and to allow for additional forces to be reconstituted, in the event of a threatening reversal of events.

The Bottom-Up Review did not address nuclear force structure in detail. As a follow-up to the Bottom-Up review, a comprehensive study of U.S. nuclear forces is being conducted. For planning purposes, we are evolving toward a future strategic nuclear force that by 2003 will include:

- 18 Trident submarines equipped with C-4 and D-5 missiles.
- 500 Minuteman III missiles, each carrying a single warhead.
- Up to 94 B-52H bombers equipped with air-launched cruise missiles and 20 B-2 bombers.

Conclusion

At the conclusion of its comprehensive assessment of future U.S. defense needs, the Bottom-Up Review determined that the reduced force structure shown in Figure 6, which will be reached by about the end of the decade, can carry out our strategy and meet our national security requirements.

This force structure meets our requirements for overseas presence in peacetime and a wide range of smaller-scale operations. It will also give the United States the capability to meet the most stressing situation we may face -- the requirement to fight and win two major regional conflicts occurring nearly simultaneously.

In addition, this force structure provides sufficient capabilities for strategic deterrence and defense. It also provides sufficient forces, primarily Reserve Component, to be held in strategic reserve and utilized if and when needed. For example, they could deploy to one or both MRCs, if operations do not go as we had planned. Alternatively, these forces could be used to "backfill" for overseas presence forces redeployed to an MRC. Finally, this force structure also meets an important new criterion for our forces — flexibility to deal with the uncertain nature of the new dangers.

U.S. Force Structure – 1999

Army	• 10 divisions (active) • 5+ divisions (reserve)
Navy	• 11 aircraft carriers (active) • 1 aircraft carrier (reserve/training) • 45-55 attack submarines • 346 ships
Air Force	• 13 fighter wings (active) • 7 fighter wings (reserve) • Up to 184 bombers
Marine Corps	• 3 Marine Expeditionary Forces • 174,000 personnel (active endstrength) • 42,000 personnel (reserve endstrength)
Strategic Nuclear Forces (by 2003)	• 18 ballistic missile submarines • Up to 94 B-52 H bombers • 20 B-2 bombers • 500 Minuteman III ICBMs (single warhead)

Figure 6

Bottom-Up Review

1 September 1993

Les Aspin
Secretary of Defense

Colin Powell, General, USA
Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

New Dangers

- Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction, Delivery Systems
  - Other Countries - North Korea, Iran, Iraq, etc.
  - Former Soviet Union
- Regional Dangers
  - Large-Scale Aggression, Intimidation
  - Ethnic, Religious, and Internal Conflict
  - State-Sponsored Terrorism
- Dangers to Democracy, Reform and Civil Order
  - In the Former Soviet Empire
  - In Developing World
- Dangers of a Weak Economy
  - Lack of Domestic Prosperity
  - Lack of International Competitiveness
  - Lack of Environmental Security

Bottom - Up Review: Analytic Process

POST-COLD WAR WORLD: NEW DANGERS, OPPORTUNITIES

→

STRATEGY TO ADDRESS DANGERS, SEIZE OPPORTUNITIES

→

Force Structure Options
- Major Regional Conflict
- Reserve Components
- Peace Enforcement Operations
- Overseas Presence
- Strategic Mobility/ Prepositioning
- Deter the Use of WMD

Modernization Choices
- Ballistic Missile Defense
- Theater Air
- Submarines
- Aircraft Carriers
- Space Lift
- Military Satellite Comms
- Attack Helicopters

Initiatives
- Cooperative Threat Reduction
- Counter New Nuclear Dangers
- Democratization/ Humanitarian Ops
- Defense Reinvestment

Foundations
- Readiness
- Acquisition Reform
- Infrastructure

Unprecedented Collaborative Effort

Bottom Up Review

Bottom - Up Review

- OSD Policy
- OSD Acquisition
- OSD
  - Program Analysis & Evaluation
  - Comptroller
  - Personnel & Readiness
  - Reserve Affairs
  - C3I
- Joint Staff
- CINCs
- Army
- Navy
- Air Force
- Marine Corps

Steering Group

- USDA - Chair - Mr Deutch
- VCJCS - ADM Jeremiah
- SR&R
- PA&E
- Personnel & Readiness
- Reserve Affairs
- Comptroller
- Services

9/11/91
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Bottom-Up Review: What Does It Change?

- *Defense Strategy*
- *Defense Planning Assumptions*
- *Force Sizing Criteria*
- *Modernization Criteria*
- *Role of Defense - Initiatives*
- *Management of Infrastructure and Defense Foundations*

Bottom - Up Review: Force Structure

POST-COLD WAR WORLD: NEW DANGERS, OPPORTUNITIES

→

STRATEGY TO ADDRESS DANGERS, SEIZE OPPORTUNITIES

→

Force Structure Options
- Major Regional Conflict
- Reserve Components
- Peace Enforcement Operations
- Overseas Presence
- Strategic Mobility/ Prepositioning
- Deter the Use of WMD

Modernization Choices
- Ballistic Missile Defense
- Theater Air
- Submarines
- Aircraft Carriers
- Space Lift
- Military Satellite Comms
- Attack Helicopters

Initiatives
- Cooperative Threat Reduction
- Counter New Nuclear Dangers
- Democratization/ Humanitarian Ops
- Defense Reinvestment

Foundations
- Readiness
- Acquisition Reform
- Infrastructure

Purpose of U.S. Armed Forces

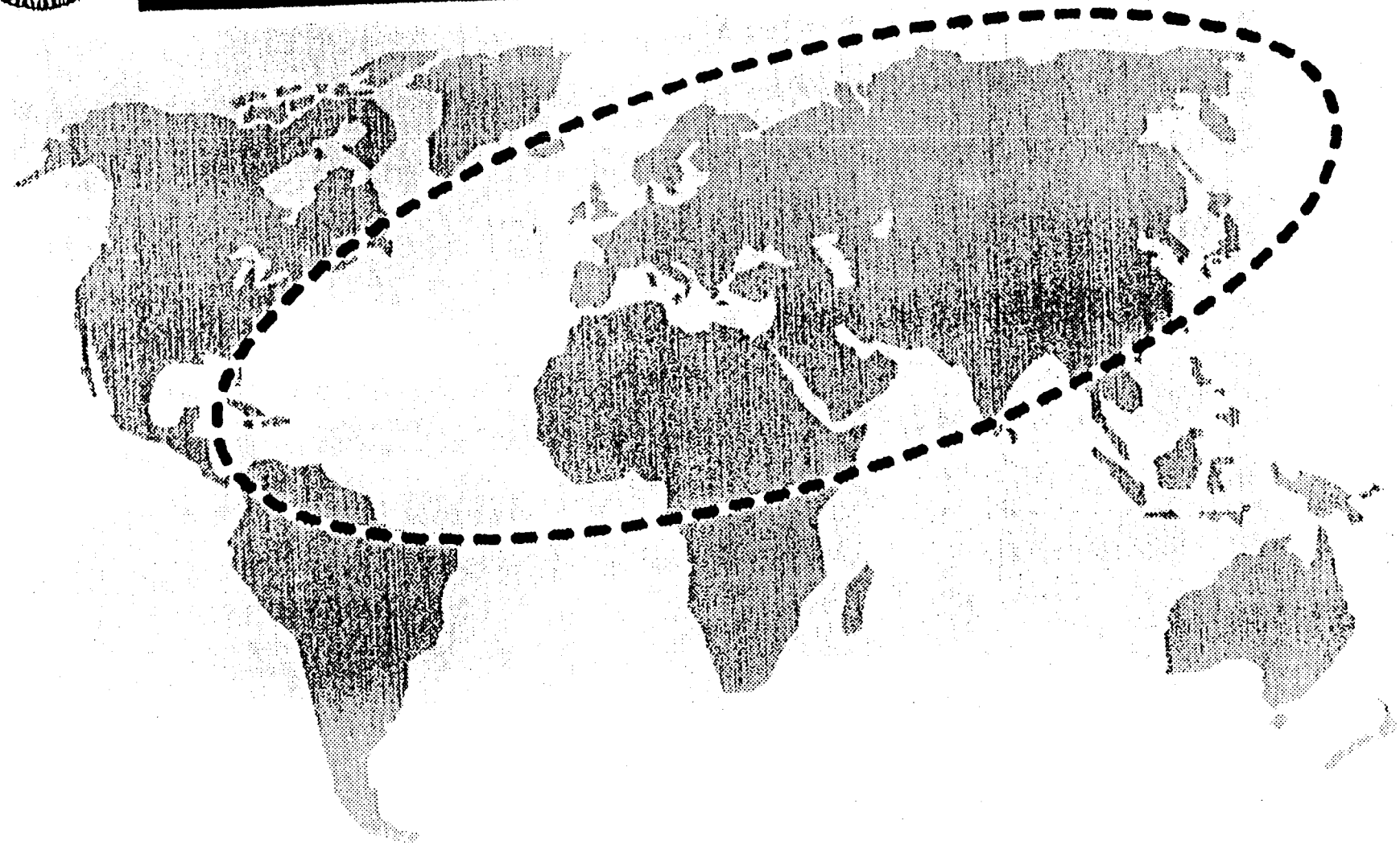
We The People ....

...To Provide for the Common Defense...

- **To Fight and Win the Nation's Wars**

Cold War Force Planning

Bottom Up Review



Bottom Up Review

Assumptions

	Cold War	New World
Threat Forces	Soviet Empire	Iraq; Korea? ??
Warning Time	One to Two Weeks	One Day / Years
Coalition	Known	Depends on Issue
Conflict Environment	Europe/Heavy Force	Troops to Desert
Mobility Factors	Crossing the Atlantic	Global
Risk	Nuclear Threshold	Spread of Conventional and WMD Dangers
·tenance & Support	Robust	Right-Sized to Force Structure
·ability	Years	Months
	Robust	Right-Sized to Force Structure

New World Regional Challenges

Bottom Up Review

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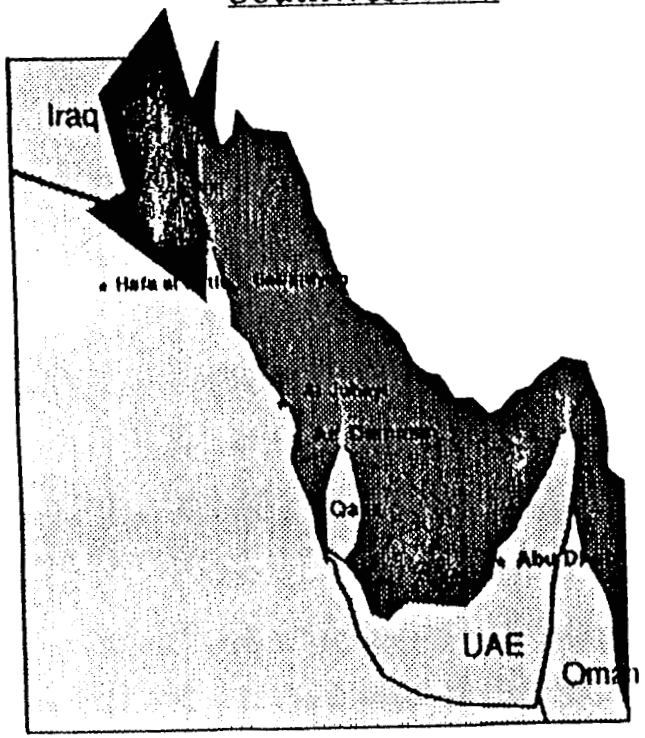
Force Sizing
Major Regional Conflicts

Bottom Up Review

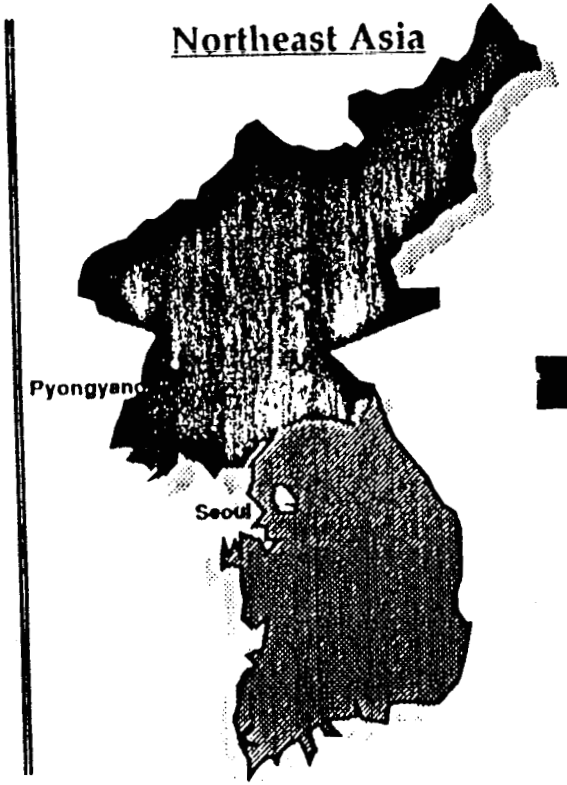
Assessment

Employment

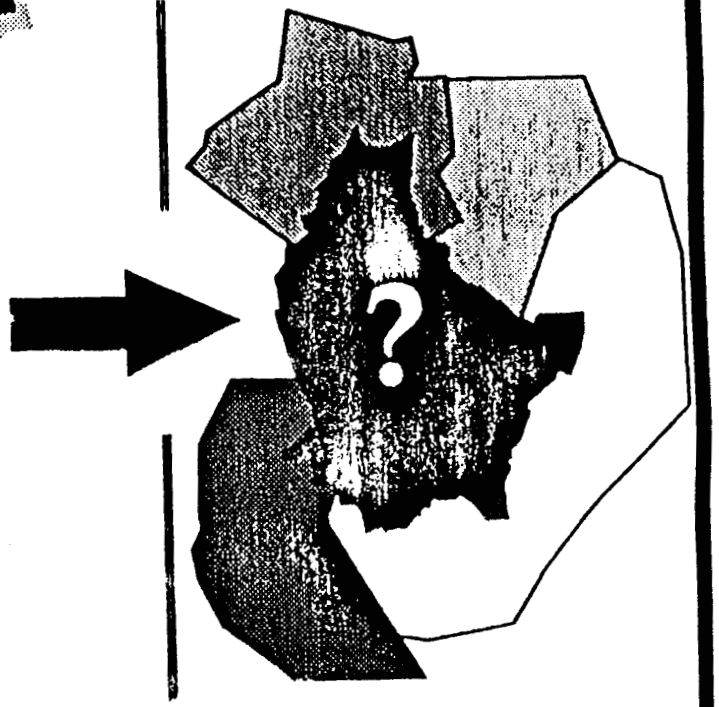
Southwest Asia



Northeast Asia

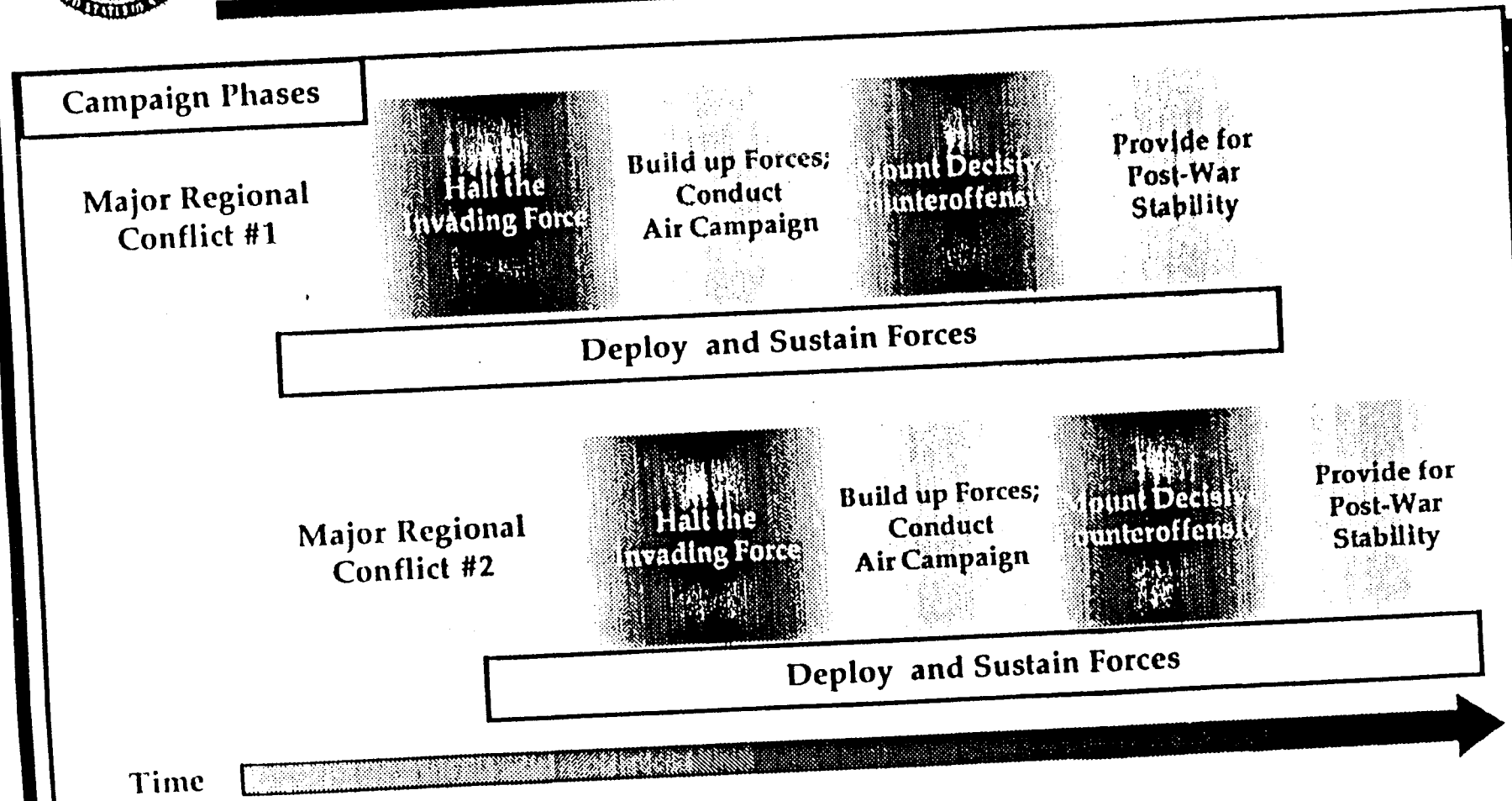


Country "X"



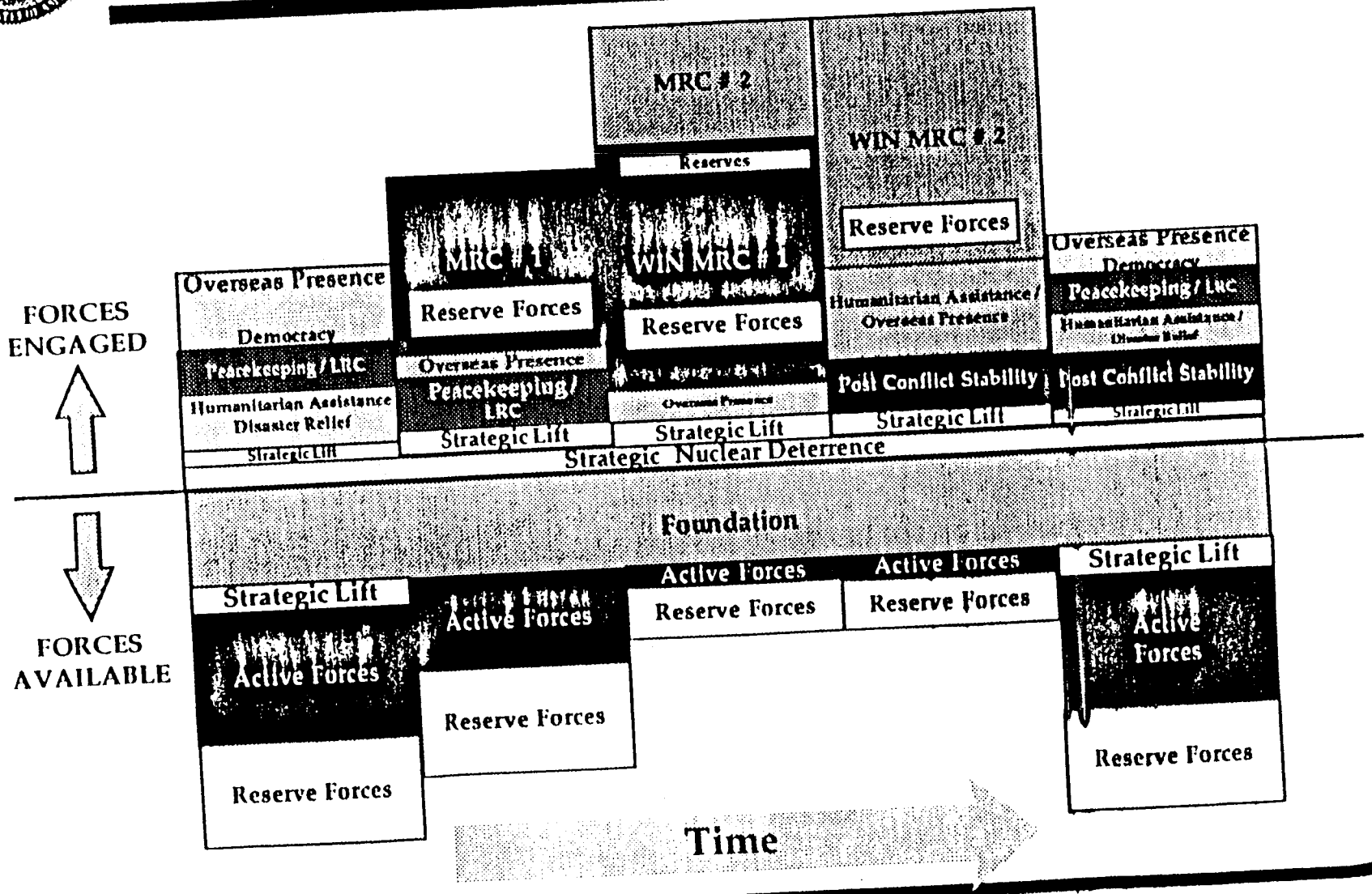
Winning Two Nearly Simultaneous Major Regional Conflicts

Bottom Up Review



Conflict Dynamics

Bottom Up Review



Major Regional Conflict Force Options

Bottom Up Review

STRATEGY	1 Win 1 Major Regional Conflict	2 Win 1 Major Regional Conflict with Hold in 2nd	3 Win in 2 Nearly Simultaneous Major Regional Conflicts	4 Win in 2 Nearly Simultaneous Major Regional Conflicts +
Forces:				
Army	• 8 Active Divisions • 6 Reserve Division Equivalents	• 10 Active Divisions • 6 Reserve Division Equivalents	• 10 Active Divisions • 15 Reserve Enhanced Readiness Brigades	• 12 Active Divisions • 8 Reserve Division Equivalents
Navy	• 8 Carrier Battlegroups	• 10 Carrier Battlegroups	• 11 Carrier Battlegroups • 1 Reserve/training Carrier	• 12 Carrier Battlegroups
Marine Corps	• 5 Active Brigades • 1 Reserve Division	• 5 Active Brigades • 1 Reserve Division	• 5 Active Brigades • 1 Reserve Division	• 5 Active Brigades • 1 Reserve Division
Air Force	• 10 Active Fighter Wings • 6 Reserve Fighter Wings	• 13 Active Fighter Wings • 7 Reserve Fighter Wings	• 13 Active Fighter Wings • 7 Reserve Fighter Wings	• 14 Active Fighter Wings • 10 Reserve Fighter Wings
			Force Enhancements	

Critical Force Enhancements

Bo tom
Up
Re view

- Additional Army prepositioned equipment
- Additional airlift/sealift
- Improved anti-armor and precision-guided munitions
- More early-arriving Navy air
- Improve Army National Guard combat brigade readiness
- Improve Army Guard and reserve support force readiness
- Improved Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence assets
- Retained Marine Corps endstrength

Overseas Presence

Bottom Up Review

- Europe - About 100,000 troops
- East Asia - About 98,000 troops
  - Korea
    - 2 Army brigades
    - Air Force wing
    - Expanded prepositioning
  - Japan
    - Carrier battle group
    - Amphibious ready group
    - Marine Expeditionary Force
    - Marine airwing
    - Air Force wings
- Southwest Asia
  - Periodic deployments of naval, air and ground forces
  - Expanded prepositioning
- Global Maritime Presence

Objectives

- Display U.S. commitment
- Deter regional aggression
- Prevent regional arms races
- Improve coalition effectiveness
- Provide initial response

Peacekeeping and Other Military Operations

Bottom Up Review

- Disaster Relief
- Humanitarian Assistance
- Peacekeeping
- Peace Enforcement
- Embassy Evacuations
- Lesser Regional Conflicts

Forces for peacekeeping and peace enforcement need specialized training, doctrine and equipment

U.S. Force Structure

Bottom Up Review

Forces	FY 1990	FY 1993	Bottom-Up Review
Army			
Active Divisions	18	14	10
National Guard Division Equivalents	10	6 (+2 Cadre)	5+
Navy			
Aircraft Carriers	15 + 1	13 + 0	11 + 1
Active/Reserve Airwings	13 / 2	11 / 2	10 / 1
Ships	546	443	346
Air Force			
Active Fighter Wings	24	16	13
Reserve Fighter Wings	12	12	7
Marine Corps			
Active Endstrength	197,000	182,000	174,000
Reserve Endstrength	44,000	42,000	42,000
Strategic Nuclear Forces			
Ballistic Missile Subs	34	22	18
Strategic Bombers (PAA)	301	201	Up to 184
ICBMs	1000	787	500

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Bottom - Up Review: Modernization

POST-COLD WAR WORLD: NEW DANGERS, OPPORTUNITIES

→

STRATEGY TO ADDRESS DANGERS, SEIZE OPPORTUNITIES

→

Force Structure Options
- Major Regional Conflict
- Reserve Components
- Peace Enforcement Operations
- Overseas Presence
- Strategic Mobility/ Prepositioning
- Deter the Use of WMD

Modernization Choices
- Ballistic Missile Defense
- Theater Air
- Submarines
- Aircraft Carriers
- Space Lift
- Military Satellite Comms
- Attack Helicopters

Initiatives
- Cooperative Threat Reduction
- Counter New Nuclear Dangers
- Democratization/ Humanitarian Ops
- Defense Reinvestment

Foundations
- Readiness
- Acquisition Reform
- Infrastructure

Key Considerations

Bottom Up Review

- Driven by New Dangers and New Strategy
- Prospects for Technology
- Different Nuclear Threat
- Industrial Base
- Acquisition Strategy
- International Cooperation

Consideration of Effectiveness and Cost of Alternatives

Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD) Program Review

Bottom Up Review

Problems:

- Regional theater ballistic missile threat here today
- New ballistic threat to US may emerge in future
- How much Theater Missile Defense (TMD)?
- Need for National Missile Defense (NMD)?
- How to reconcile programs with ABM treaty?

Alternatives:

- Core Theater Missile Defense (e.g. Patriot upgrades, etc.) through robust Theater Missile Defense
- National Missile Defense - technology program or system development or deployed system

TMD / NMD Program Options

Bottom Up Review

Current FY 95 -99 is $39B

TMD \ NMD		Technology Program: $ 2 Billion Without BE	Technology Program: $ 3 Billion With BE	Tech Demo $ 7 Billion	Acquisition Program: $ 8 Billion	Acquisition Program: $ 10 Billion
CORE: PAC-3 + THAAD + AEGIS / SM-2 Block IVA + BM / C	Additional TMD Investment $ 14B					
	e.g. Sea-based Upper Tier $ 12B		(18) 12 / 3			(25) 12 / 10
	Corps Sam $ 10B			(20) 10 / 7		
	Ascent Phase $ 9B	(15) 9 / 2				(23) 9 / 10

Costs are FY 95 - 99 TY $ in Billions from CAIG
○ = Total Program (All Options Include Approximately $3B for FOT and R&S)
Y = TMD
Z = NMD

▭ = Final Options

Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD) Program Review

Bottom Up Review

Selected Program:

- Emphasizes theater missile defense development and deployment
- Focuses National Missile Defense on technology development
- Complies with ABM treaty
- Reduces BMD budget by $ 21 billion

Modernization

Bottom Up Review

- Ballistic Missile Defense
- Theater Air
- Attack Submarines
- Aircraft Carriers
- Space Launch
- Military Satellite Communication
- Attack and Reconnaissance Helicopters

Theater Air

Bottom Up Review

- The Problem:
  - Define Theater Air Capability that Meets Military Need at Affordable Costs
- Current Program
  - Too Many New Airplanes
    - » F-22, A/F-X, F/A-18E/F, MRF
  - Aging Fleet
    - » A-6, F-15C, F-14
  - Too Large Force Structure

Theater Air

Bottom Up Review

Decisions:

- Proceed with F/A-18E/F (2001); ground attack upgrades for F-14; retire A-6; cancel F/A-18C/D after 1997
- Proceed with F-22 (2003) with ground attack capability
- Cancel A/F-X, MRF now; cancel F-16 after FY94
- Joint Advanced Strike Technology Program
  - Critical components
  - Technology demonstrators
  - Joint munitions
- Conventional capabilities for B-1, B-2
- Standoff Weapons for deep strike / hard targets

Attack Submarine Program Review

Bottom Up Review

Problem:

- Maintaining capacity to build submarines we need

Questions:

- When do we need to build submarines again?
- What is the best way to get the new submarines?

Alternatives:

- Shutdown, then restart production
- Bridge production

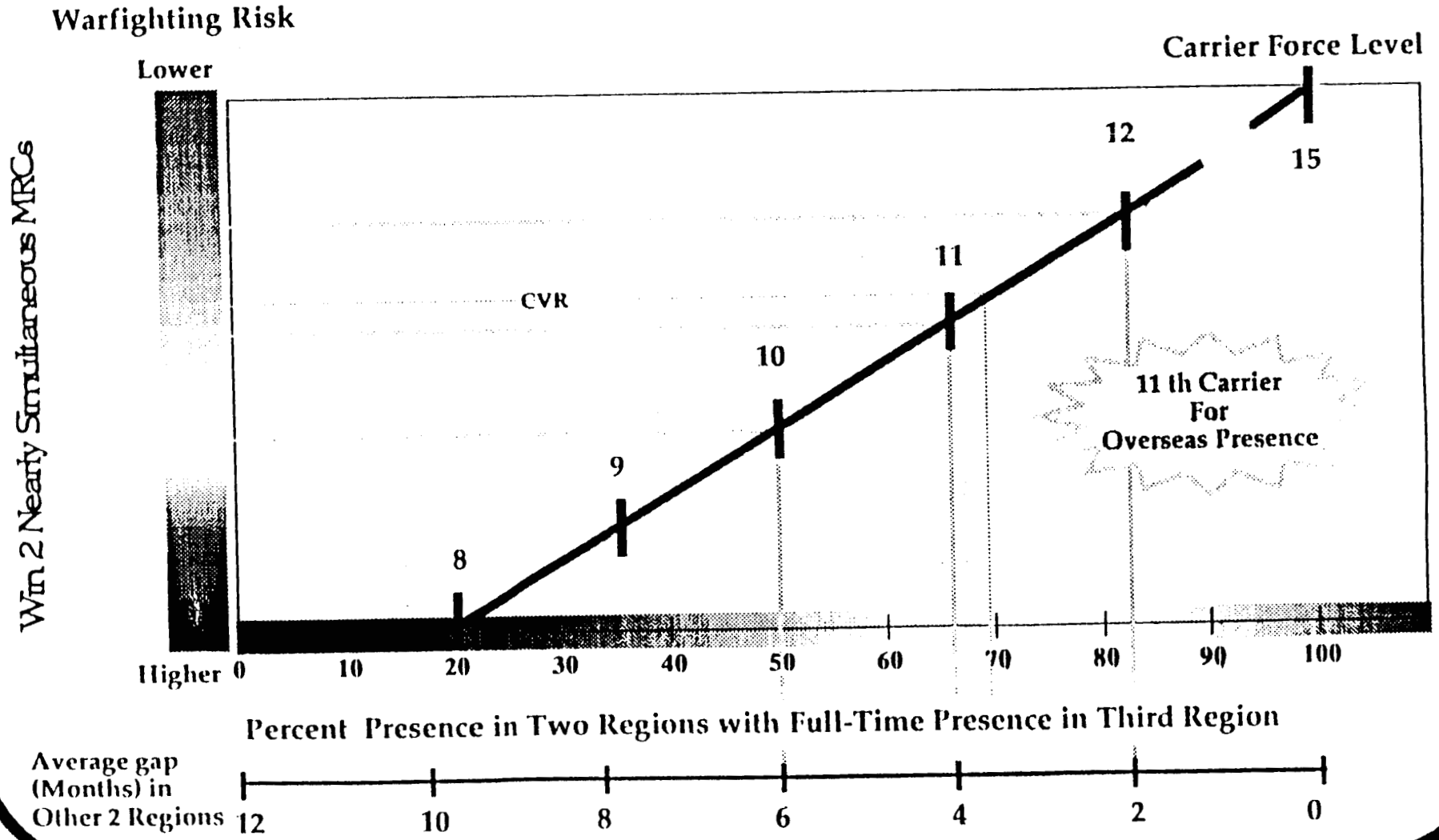
Attack Submarine Program Review

Decisions:

- Complete third SSN 21 at Groton, CT to maintain two nuclear capable shipyards
- Develop and build New Attack Submarine (NAS)

Carrier Force Levels, Warfighting Risk and Overseas Presence

Bottom Up Review



Bottom - Up Review: Initiatives

Bottom Up Review

POST-COLD WAR WORLD: NEW DANGERS, OPPORTUNITIES

→

STRATEGY TO ADDRESS DANGERS, SEIZE OPPORTUNITIES

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Force Structure Options

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- Counter New Nuclear Dangers
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- Defense Reinvestment

Foundations

- Readiness
- Acquisition Reform
- Infrastructure

Initiatives

- Cooperative Threat Reduction
- Counter New Nuclear Dangers
- FSU Defense/Military Partnership
- Environmental Security
- Dual Use Technology

Bottom - Up Review: Foundations

Bottom Up Review

POST-COLD WAR WORLD: NEW DANGERS, OPPORTUNITIES

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- Defense Reinvestment

Foundations

- Readiness
- Acquisition Reform
- Infrastructure

Infrastructure

Bottom Up Review

Eliminate Excess Infrastructure

- Close or realign bases
- Consolidate training, maintenance and supply
- Reduce costly overhead

Reform the defense acquisition process

Bottom-Up Review: What Does It Change?

FY95 - 99

- **Provides** additional Army prepositioned equipment
- **Enhances** readiness of Army National Guard combat brigades
- **Retains** additional Marine Corps endstrength
- **Proposes** New Initiatives to meet New Dangers
- **Develops** V-22
- **Provides** precision strike capabilities for F-14, F-22, B-1, B-2
- **Establishes** Joint Advanced Strike Technology Program for next generation aircraft
- **Preserves** submarine industrial base
- **Preserves** carrier industrial base
- **Begins** acquisition reform
- **Properly sizes** support establishment
- **Restructures** Ballistic Missile Defense Program

Bottom-Up Review: What Does It Change?

FY95 - 99

- **Reduces** Infrastructure
  Reduces about 115,000 civilian personnel
- **Reduces about** 160,000 active personnel
- **Cancels** A/FX
- **Cancels** MRF
- **Cancels** F-16 after FY94
- **Cancels** F/A-18C/D after FY97
- **Retires** A-6
- **Cuts** 2 active Army divisions
- **Cuts** 1 reserve Army division
- **Cuts** 3 active Air Force fighter wings
- **Cuts** 4 reserve Air Force fighter wings
- **Cuts** 1 active Navy airwing
- **Cuts** 1 reserve Navy airwing
- **Cuts** 1 aircraft carrier
- **Reduces** carrier force level to 11
- **Cuts** 55 surface ships and submarines

Bottom-Up Review: What Does It Protect?

"The men and women who serve under the American Flag will be the best trained, best equipped, best prepared fighting force in the world, so long as I am President."

President Bill Clinton
February, 1993

	INST_NAM	STATE	ACTION_YR	ACTION_STA	ACTION_SUM
A	GREELY, FORT	AK			
A	RICHARDSON, FORT	AK			
A	WAINWRIGHT, FORT	AK			
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A	MCCLELLAN, FORT	AL	90/91/93		DENIED
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A	CHAFFEE, FORT	AR	91	ONGOING	REALGNDN
A	PINE BLUFF ARSENAL	AR			
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A	YUMA PROVING GROUND	AZ	88	ONGOING	REALGNUP
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A	HUNTER LIGGETT, FORT	CA			
A	IRWIN, FORT	CA			
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A	OAKLAND ARMY BASE	CA			
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A	ROBERTS, CAMP ANNEX	CA			
A	SACRAMENTO ARMY DEPOT	CA	90/91	ONGOING	CLOSE
A	SAN FRANCISCO, PRESIDIO OF	CA	88/91/93	ONGOING	REALGNDN
A	SHARPE ARMY DEPOT	CA			
	SIERRA ARMY DEPOT	CA			
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A	PUEBLO ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY	CO	88/93	ONGOING	REALGNDN
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A	GILLEM, FORT	GA	90		DECS. REV.
A	GORDON, FORT	GA			
A	HUNTER ARMY AIRFIELD	GA			
A	MCPHERSON, FORT	GA			
A	STEWART, FORT	GA			
A	DERUSSY, FORT	HI			
A	HELEMANO RADIO STATION	HI			
A	KUNIA FIELD STATION	HI			
A	POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA	HI			
A	SCHOFIELD BARRACKS MIL RES	HI			
A	SHAFTER, FORT	HI			
A	TRIPLER ARMY MEDICAL CENTER	HI			
A	IOWA ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	IA			
A	JOLIET ARMY AMMO PLT ELWOOD	IL			
A	JOLIET ARMY AMMO PLT KANKAKEE	IL			
A	ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL	IL	91/93	ONGOING	REALGNUP
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A	SHERIDAN, FORT	IL	88/90/91	ONGOING	CLOSE
	CHAS M. PRICE SUPPORT CTR	IL			
A	ATTERBURY RESERVE TNG AREA	IN			

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A	HARRISON, FT BENJAMIN	IN	88/91	ONGOING	CLOSE
A	INDIANA ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	IN	88/90	ONGOING	PART CLOSE
A	JEFFERSON PROVING GROUND	IN	88	ONGOING	CLOSE
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A	RILEY, FORT	KS			
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A	MEADE GEORGE G, FORT	MD	88/90/93	ONGOING	PART CLOSE
A	RITCHIE, FORT	MD			
A	DETROIT ARSENAL	MI	88/91/93	ONGOING	REALGNUP
	DETROIT ARSENAL TANK PLANT	MI	90	COMPLETE	TERM ASSY
A	TWIN CITIES ARMY AMMO PLANT	MN			
A	GATEWAY ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	MO			
A	LAKE CITY ARMY AMMUNITION PLT	MO			
A	ST LOUIS ARMY AMMO PLT	MO			
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A	MISSISSIPPI ARMY AMMO PLANT	MS	90	COMPLETE	LAYAWAY
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A	MIL OCEAN TERMINAL-SUNNY PT	NC			
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A	WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE	NM	91	ONGOING	REALGNDN
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A	DRUM, FORT	NY			
A	HAMILTON, FORT	NY			
A	SENECA ARMY DEPOT	NY	88	COMPLETE	REALGNUP
A	STEWART ANNEX	NY			
A	TOTTEN, FORT	NY			
A	WATERVLIET ARSENAL	NY			
A	WEST POINT MILITARY RES	NY			
A	RAVENNA ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	OH			
A	MCALESTER ARMY AMMO PLT	OK			
A	SILL, FORT	OK			
	UMATILLA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY	OR	88	ONGOING	REALGNDN
A	CARLISLE BARRACKS	PA			

	INST_NAM	STATE	ACTION_YR	ACTION_STA	ACTION_SUM
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A	CORPUS CHRISTI ARMY DEPOT	TX	93	ONGOING	REALGNUP
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A	RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT	TX	88/90/93	ONGOING	REALGNUP
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A	DUGWAY PROVING GROUND	UT			
A	STEVEN A. DOUGLAS, AFRC	UT	88	ONGOING	CLOSE
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A	A.P. HILL, FORT	VA			
A	ARLINGTON HALL STATION	VA			
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	BELVOIR, FORT	VA	88/91/93	ONGOING	REALGNUP
A	CAMERON STATION	VA	88	ONGOING	CLOSE
A	EUSTIS, FORT	VA			
A	HARRY DIAMOND LABS. WOODBRIDGE	VA	91	ONGOING	CLOSE
A	LEE, FORT	VA	88	ONGOING	REALGNUP
A	MONROE, FORT	VA			
A	MYER, FORT	VA			
A	PICKETT, FORT	VA			
A	RADFORD ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	VA			
A	VINT HILL FARMS STATION	VA	93	ONGOING	CLOSE
A	LEWIS, FORT	WA	88/90/91	ONGOING	REALGNUP
A	YAKIMA FIRING CENTER	WA			
A	BADGER ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	WI			
A	MCCOY, FORT	WI			
D	DEFENSE DEPOT, TRACY	CA			
D	DMA AEROSPACE CTR	MO			
D	DEF CONSTRUCTION SUPPLY CTR	OH			
D	DEFENSE PERSONNEL SUPPORT CTR	PA			
D	DEFENSE DEPOT, MEMPHIS	TN			
D	DEFENSE DEPOT, OGDEN	UT			
D	DEF GENERAL SUPPLY CTR	VA			
F	ANCHORAGE IAP AGS	AK			
F	CLEAR AFS	AK			
F	EIELSON AFB	AK			
F	ELMENDORF AFB	AK			
F	GALENA AIRPORT AFS	AK			
	KING SALMON AIRPORT	AK			
F	SHEMYA AFB	AK			

	INST_NAM	STATE	ACTION_YR	ACTION_STA	ACTION_SUM
F	ABSTON AGS	AL			
F	BIRMINGHAM MAP AGS	AL			
F	DANNELLY FIELD AGS	AL			
F	GUNTER AFB	AL			
F	HALL AGS	AL			
F	MAXWELL AFB	AL			
F	FORT SMITH MAP AGS	AR			
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F	GILA BEND AFS	AZ			
F	LUKE AFB	AZ	90/91/93	ONGOING	REALGNUP
F	PHOENIX SKY HARBOR IAP AGS	AZ			
F	TUCSON IAP AGS	AZ			
F	WILLIAMS AFB	AZ	91	COMPLETE	CLOSE/9-93
F	BEALE AFB	CA	88/91/93	ONGOING	REALGN UP
F	CASTLE AFB	CA	91/93	ONGOING	CLOSE/9-95
F	EDWARDS AFB	CA	90/91	ONGOING	REALGNUP
F	FRESNO AIR TERMINAL AGS	CA			
F	GEORGE AFB	CA	88	COMPLETE	CLOSE12-92
F	LOS ANGELES AFB	CA	90	CANCELED	CLOSE
F	MARCH AFB	CA	88/91/93	ONGOING	RELGNDN
F	MATHER AFB	CA	88/91/93	COMPLETE	CLOSE/9-93
	MCCLELLAN AFB	CA	88/90/91/93	ONGOING	REALGNDN
	NORTH HIGHLANDS AGS	CA			
F	NORTON AFB	CA	88	ONGOING	CLOSE/3-94
F	ONIZUKA AFB	CA			
F	ONTARIO IAP AGS	CA			
F	TRAVIS AFB	CA	93	ONGOING	REALIGNUP
F	VAN NUYS AIRPORT AGS	CA			
F	VANDENBERG AFB	CA			
F	BUCKLEY AGB	CO			
F	CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN AFB	CO			
F	FALCON AFB	CO			
F	LOWRY AFB	CO	88/91	ONGOING	CLOSE/9-94
F	PETERSON AFB	CO	91	ONGOING	REALGNUP
F	US AIR FORCE ACADEMY	CO			
F	BRADLEY IAP AGS	CT			
F	ORANGE AGS	CT			
F	BOLLING AFB	DC	91	ONGOING	REALGNUP
F	DOVER AFB	DE			
F	NEW CASTLE COUNTY APT AGS	DE			
F	AVON PARK AFS	FL			
F	CAPE CANAVERAL AFS	FL			
F	EGLIN AAF 3 (DUKE FIELD)	FL			
F	EGLIN AFB	FL	90/91	ONGOING	REALGNUP
F	HOMESTEAD AFB	FL	93	ONGOING	REALGNDWN
F	EGLIN AAF 9 (HURLBURT FIELD)	FL			
F	JACKSONVILLE IAP AGS	FL			
	MACDILL AFB	FL	90/91/93	ONGOING	REALIGN
F	PATRICK AFB	FL			

	INST_NAM	STATE	ACTION_YR	ACTION_STA	ACTION_SUM
F	TYNDALL AFB	FL	93	ONGOING	REALIGHNUP
F	DOBBINS ARB	GA			
F	MCCOLLUM AGS	GA			
F	MOODY AFB	GA	93	ONGOING	REALIGNUP
F	ROBINS AFB	GA	90/93	ONGOING	REALIGNUP
F	SAVANNAH IAP AGS	GA			
F	HICKAM AFB	HI			
F	KOKEE AFS	HI			
F	WHEELER AFB	HI			
F	DES MOINES IAP AGS	IA			
F	SIOUX CITY MAP AGS	IA			
F	BOISE AIR TERMINAL AGS	ID	91	ONGOING	REALGNUP
F	MOUNTAIN HOME AFB	ID	88/91	ONGOING	REALGN
F	CAPITAL MAP AGS	IL			
F	CHANUTE AFB	IL	88/93	COMPLETE	CLOSE/9-93
F	GREATER PEORIA APT AGS	IL			
F	O HARE IAP ARS	IL	93	ONGOING	CLOSE/9-97
F	SCOTT AFB	IL			
F	FT WAYNE MAP AGS	IN			
F	GRISSOM AFB	IN	91	ONGOING	CLOSE/9-94
F	HULMAN REGIONAL APT AGS	IN			
F	FORBES FIELD AGS	KS			
F	MCCONNELL AFB	KS	93	ONGOING	REALIGNUP
.	STANDIFORD FIELD AGS	KY			
[illegible]	BARKSDALE AFB	LA	91/93	ONGOING	REALGNUP
F	ENGLAND AFB	LA	91	COMPLETE	CLOSE12-92
F	HAMMOND AGS	LA			
F	BARNES MAP AGS	MA			
F	CAPE COD AFS	MA			
F	HANSCOM AFB	MA	90	PROPOSED	REALGN
F	OTIS AGB	MA			
F	WELLESLEY AGS	MA			
F	WESTOVER ARB	MA			
F	WORCHESTER AGS	MA			
F	ANDREWS AFB	MD	90	PROPOSED	REALGN
F	MARTIN STATE AGS	MD			
F	BANGOR AGS	ME	90	PROPOSED	REALGN
F	LORING AFB	ME	91	ONGOING	CLOSE/9-94
F	SOUTH PORTLAND AGS	ME			
F	K. I. SAWYER AFB	MI	91/93	ONGOING	CLOSE/9-95
F	SELFRIDGE AGB	MI			
F	W K KELLOGG REGIONAL APT AGS	MI			
N	NAV FAC ENG CMD, SAN BRUNO	CA	93	ONGOING	REALIGN
F	DULUTH IAP AGS	MN			
F	MINNEAPOLIS/ST PAUL IAP ARS	MN			
F	JEFFERSON BARRACKS AGS	MO			
F	LAMBERT ST LOUIS IAP AGS	MO			
F	RICHARDS GEBAUR ARS	MO	91	ONGOING	CLOSE/9-94
F	ROSECRANS MEMORIAL APT AGS	MO			
[illegible]	WHITEMAN AFB	MO	91	ONGOING	REALGNUP
F	ALLEN C THOMPSON FIELD AGS	MS			

	INST_NAM	STATE	ACTION_YR	ACTION_STA	ACTION_SUM
F	COLUMBUS AFB	MS			
F	GULFPORT/BILOXI MAP AGS	MS			
F	KEESLER AFB	MS	88/91	ONGOING	REALGNUP
F	KEY FIELD AGS	MS			
F	GREAT FALLS IAP AGS	MT			
F	MALMSTROM AFB	MT			
F	BADIN AGS	NC			
F	CHARLOTTE/DOUGLAS IAP AGS	NC			
F	POPE AFB	NC	91	ONGOING	REALGNUP
F	SEYMOUR JOHNSON AFB	NC			
F	CAVALIER AFS	ND			
F	GRAND FORKS AFB	ND	93	ONGOING	REALIGNUP
F	HECTOR FIELD IAP AGS	ND			
F	MINOT AFB	ND	93	ONGOING	REALIGNUP
F	LINCOLN MUNICIPAL AIRPORT AGS	NE			
F	OFFUTT AFB	NE			
F	NEW BOSTON AFS	NH			
F	PEASE AGS	NH	88	COMPLETE	CLOSE/3-91
F	ATLANTIC CITY MAP AGS	NJ			
F	MCGUIRE AFB	NJ	93	ONGOING	REALIGNUP
F	CANNON AFB	NM	88/91	ONGOING	REALGNUP
F	HOLLOMAN AFB	NM			
F	KIRTLAND AFB	NM	88/90	ONGOING	REALGNUP
	INDIAN SPRINGS AFS	NV			
	NELLIS AFB	NV	90	PROPOSED	REALGN
F	RENO CANNON IAP AGS	NV	91	ONGOING	REALGNUP
F	TONOPAH AFS	NV	90	PROPOSED	REALGN
F	GRIFFISS AFB	NY	93	ONGOING	REALIGNDN
F	HANCOCK FIELD AGS	NY			
F	NIAGARA FALLS IAP ARS	NY			
F	PLATTSBURGH AFB	NY	88/93	ONGOING	CLOSE/9-95
F	ROSLYN AGS	NY			
F	SCHENECTADY AIRPORT AGS	NY			
F	STEWART IAP AGS	NY			
F	SUFFOLK COUNTY AIRPORT AGS	NY			
F	CAMP PERRY AGS	OH			
F	GENTILE AFS	OH	93	ONGOING	CLOSE/97
F	MANSFIELD LAHM MAP AGS	OH			
F	NEWARK AFB	OH	93	ONGOING	CLOSE/9-96
F	RICKENBACKER AGB	OH	91/93	ONGOING	REALIGN
F	SPRINGFIELD BECKLEY MAP AGS	OH			
F	TOLEDO EXPRESS APT AGS	OH			
F	WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB	OH	90/91/93	ONGOING	REALGN
N	SUBMEPP, PORTSMOUTH	NH	93	ONGOING	DISESTAB
F	ALTUS AFB	OK	93	ONGOING	REALIGNUP
F	TINKER AFB	OK	90	ONGOING	REALGN
F	TULSA IAP AGS	OK			
F	VANCE AFB	OK			
F	WILL ROGERS WORLD APT AGS	OK			
	KINGSLEY FIELD AGS	OR			
F	PORTLAND IAP AGS	OR			

	INST_NAM	STATE	ACTION_YR	ACTION_STA	ACTION_SUM
F	GREATER PITTSBURGH IAP AGS	PA			
F	HARRISBURG OLMSTED IAP AGS	PA			
F	WILLOW GROVE ARS	PA			
F	COVENTRY AGS	RI			
F	NORTH SMITHFIELD AGS	RI			
F	QUONSET STATE AIRPORT AGS	RI			
F	CHARLESTON AFB	SC	91/93	CANCEL 91	REDIRECT
F	MCENTIRE AGB	SC			
F	MYRTLE BEACH AFB	SC	90/91	COMPLETE	CLOSE/3-93
F	SHAW AFB	SC	91/93	ONGOING	REALGNUP
F	ELLSWORTH AFB	SD	93	ONGOING	REALIGN
F	JOE FOSS FIELD AGS	SD			
F	ARNOLD AFB	TN			
F	MCGHEE TYSON AIRPORT AGS	TN			
F	MEMPHIS IAP AGS	TN			
F	NASHVILLE METROPOLITAN APT AG	TN			
F	BERGSTROM AFB	TX	90/91/93	SAME AS 91	REALIGN
F	BROOKS AFB	TX	91	ONGOING	REALGNUP
F	CARSWELL AFB	TX	88/91/93	ONGOING	REALIGNUP
F	DYESS AFB	TX	91/93	ONGOING	REALGN
F	ELDORADO AFS	TX			
F	ELLINGTON FIELD AGS	TX			
F	GARLAND AGS	TX			
	GOODFELLOW AFB	TX	88/91	ONGOING	REALGN
	KELLY AFB	TX	93	ONGOING	REALIGN
F	LA PORTE AGS	TX			
F	LACKLAND AFB	TX	93	ONGOING	RELIGNUP
F	LAUGHLIN AFB	TX			
F	RANDOLPH AFB	TX	91	ONGOING	REALGNUP
F	REESE AFB	TX			
F	SHEPPARD AFB	TX	88/91/93	RCMD	REALGN
F	HILL AFB	UT	90/93	ONGOING	REALGNUP
F	SALT LAKE CITY IAP AGS	UT			
F	LANGLEY AFB	VA			
F	RICHMOND IAP AGS	VA			
F	BURLINGTON IAP AGS	VT			
F	FAIRCHILD AFB	WA	88/91/93	ONGOING	REDIRECT
F	FOUR LAKES AGS	WA			
F	MCCHORD AFB	WA	88/91	ONGOING	REALGNUP
F	SPOKANE IAP AGS	WA			
F	GEN BILLY MITCHELL FIELD	WI			
F	GEN MITCHELL IAP ARS	WI			
F	TRUAX FIELD AGS	WI			
F	SHEPHERD FIELD AGS (EWVRA)	WV			
F	YEAGER AIRPORT AGS	WV			
F	CHEYENNE MAP AGS	WY			
F	FRANCIS E. WARREN AFB	WY			
M	MCAS, YUMA	AZ			
M	MC AIR GD CBT CTR 29 PALMS	CA			
	MC BASE, CAMP PENDLETON	CA			
M	MC LOGISTICS BASE	CA			

	INST_NAM	STATE	ACTION_YR	ACTION_STA	ACTION_SUM
M	MC MOUNTAIN WARFARE TNG CTR	CA			
M	MC RECRUIT DEPOT, SAN DIEGO	CA			
M	MCAS CAMP PENDLETON	CA			
M	MCAS, EL TORO	CA	93	RCMD	CLOSE
M	MCAS, TUSTIN	CA	91	ONGOING	CLOSE
M	MARINE BARRACKS 8TH & I ST	DC			
M	MC LOGISTICS BASE	GA			
M	CAMP H. M. SMITH	HI			
M	MCAS, KANEOHE BAY	HI			
M	MC BASE, CAMP LEJEUNE	NC			
M	MCALF, BOGUE	NC			
M	MCAS, CHERRY POINT	NC			
M	MCAS, NEW RIVER	NC			
M	MC RECRUIT DEPOT	SC			
M	MCAS, BEAUFORT	SC			
M	CAMP ELMORE	VA			
M	HQMC, HENDERSON HALL	VA			
M	MC CBT DEV CMD	VA			
N	NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY	AK			
N	NAVAL STATION MOBILE	AL	93	ONGOING	CLOSE
N	FLEET ASW TRAINING CTR, PAC	CA			
N	FLEET COMBAT TRAINING CTR, PAC	CA			
N	HUNTER'S POINT ANNEX	CA	88/91/93	ONGOING	CLOSE
	LONG BEACH NAVAL SHIPYARD	CA	90/93	CANCELLED	CLOSE
	MARE ISLAND NAVAL SHIPYARD	CA	93	ONGOING	CLOSE
N	NAS, ALAMEDA	CA	93	ONGOING	CLOSE
N	NAS, LEMOORE	CA			
N	NAS, MIRAMAR	CA	93	ONGOING	REALIGN
N	NAS, MOFFETT FIELD	CA	90/91	ONGOING	CLOSE
N	NAS, NORTH ISLAND	CA	93	ONGOING	RECEIVER
N	NAV CONST BN CTR, PT HUENEME	CA	93	ONGOING	REALIGNUP
N	NAV ELECTRONIC SYSTEM ENG CTR	CA	91/93	ONGOING	REALIGN
N	NAV MEDCOM NW REG	CA			
N	NAV PUBLIC WKS CTR, S FRAN	CA	93	ONGOING	DISESTAB
N	.AV PUBLIC WKS CTR, SAN DIEGO	CA			
N	NAV SUB BASE, SAN DIEGO	CA			
N	NAVAL AIR FACILITY, EL CENTRO	CA	90	CANCELLED	CLOSE
N	NAVAL AMPHIB BASE, CORONADO	CA			
N	NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT ALAMEDA	CA	90/93	ONGOING	CLOSE
N	NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT N. ISLAND	CA			
N	NAVAL COMM STA, SAN DIEGO	CA			
N	NAVAL COMM STA, STOCKTON	CA			
N	NAVAL HOSPITAL, SAN DIEGO	CA			
N	NAVAL HOSPITAL, C PENDLETON	CA			
N	NAVAL HOSPITAL, LONG BEACH	CA	91	ONGOING	CLOSE
N	NAVAL OCEAN SYSTEMS CENTER	CA			
N	NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL	CA			
N	NAVAL STATION, MARE ISLAND	CA			
N	NAVAL STATION, SAN DIEGO	CA			
	PERA (SURFACE) PACIFIC, SAN FRAN.	CA	93	ONGOING	DISESTAB

	INST_NAM	STATE	ACTION_YR	ACTION_STA	ACTION_SUM
N	NAVAL SUPPLY CTR, OAKLAND	CA	90/93	ONGOING	CLOSE
N	NAVAL SUPPLY CTR, SAN DIEGO	CA			
N	NAVAL TRAINING CTR, SAN DIEGO	CA	93	ONGOING	CLOSE
N	NAVAL WEAPONS CTR, CHINA LAKE	CA	91	ONGOING	REALIGNDN
N	NAVAL WEAPONS STA, CONCORD	CA			
N	NAVAL WEAPONS STA, SEAL BEACH	CA			
N	NAVSTA, LONG BEACH	CA	91	ONGOING	CLOSE
N	PACIFIC MISSILE TEST CENTER	CA	91	ONGOING	REALIGNDN
N	NAVAL SUB BASE, NEW LONDON	CT	93	ONGOING	REALIGN
N	NAVAL UNDERWATER SYST CTRL DET	CT	91	ONGOING	REALIGNDN
N	HQ NAV DISTRICT WASHINGTON	DC			
N	NAVAL OBSERVATORY	DC			
N	NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY	DC			
N	NAVAL SECURITY STA, WASHINGTON	DC	93	ONGOING	REALIGN
N	NAS, CECIL FIELD	FL	93	ONGOING	CLOSE
N	NAS, JACKSONVILLE	FL			
N	NAS, KEY WEST	FL			
N	NAS, PENSACOLA	FL			
N	NAS, WHITING FIELD	FL			
N	NAV COASTAL SYSTEMS CENTER	FL	91	ONGOING	REALIGNDN
N	NAV EDTNG PRO MGMT SUP ACT	FL			
N	NAV PUBLIC WKS CTR, PENSACOLA	FL			
N	NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT JAX	FL			
[illegible]	NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT PENSACOLA	FL	93	ONGOING	CLOSE
[illegible]	NAVAL HOSPITAL, JACKSONVILLE	FL			
N	NAVAL HOSPITAL, ORLANDO	FL	93	ONGOING	CLOSE
N	NAVAL HOSPITAL, PENSACOLA	FL			
N	NAVAL OLF SAUFLEY	FL			
N	NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY	FL			
N	NAVAL STATION, MAYPORT	FL			
N	NAVAL SUPPLY CENTER, PENSACOLA	FL	93	ONGOING	DISESTAB
N	NAVAL TECH TNG CTR, CORRY STA	FL			
N	NAVAL TRAINING CENTER, ORLANDO	FL	91/93	ONGOING	CLOSE
N	NAS, ATLANTA	GA			
N	NAVAL SUB BASE, KINGS BAY	GA			
N	NAVY SUPPLY CORPS SCHOOL	GA			
N	NAS, BARBERS POINT	HI	93	ONGOING	CLOSE
N	NAV COMM AREA MASTER STA, EPAC	HI			
N	NAV PUB WKS CTR, PEARL HARBOR	HI			
N	NAVAL MAGAZINE, LUALUALEI	HI			
N	NAVAL STATION, PEARL HARBOR	HI			
N	NAVAL SUB BASE, PEARL HARBOR	HI			
N	NAVAL SUPPLY CTR,PEARL HARBOR	HI			
N	PEARL HARBOR NAVAL SHIPYARD	HI			
N	NAS, GLENVIEW	IL	93	ONGOING	CLOSE
N	NAVAL HOSPITAL, G LAKES	IL			
N	NAVAL TNG CTR, G LAKES	IL	1993	ONGOING	RECEIVER
N	NAVY PUBLIC WRKS CTR, G LAKES	IL			
N	NAV WEAPONS SUPPORT CTR, CRANE	IN	91	ONGOING	REALIGNDN
[illegible]	NAVAL AVIONICS CENTER	IN	91	ONGOING	REALIGNDN
N	NAVAL ORDNANCE	MD	91	ONGOING	REALIGNDN

	INST_NAM	STATE	ACTION_YR	ACTION_STA	ACTION_SUM
	STATION,LOUISVILLE				
N	NAS, NEW ORLEANS	LA			
N	NAVAL STATION LAKE CHARLES	LA			
N	NAVAL SUPPORT ACT, NEW ORLEANS	LA			
N	NAS, SOUTH WEYMOUTH	MA	90/93	COMPLETE	OPEN
N	D W TAYLOR NAV SHIP R&D CTR	MD			
N	NAV ORDANCE COMMAND, INDIAN HEAD	MD	91/93	ONGOING	REALIGN
N	NAV SURFACE WEAPONS CTR,WH OAK	MD	91/93	ONGOING	DISESTAB
N	NAVAL AIR TEST CTR, PAX RIVER	MD			
N	NAVAL COMM UNIT, WASHINGTON	MD			
N	NAVAL ELECTRONIC SYS ENGR ACT	MD	93	ONGOING	CLOSE
N	NAVAL MEDICAL COMMAND-NCR	MD			
N	US NAVAL ACADEMY	MD			
N	NAS, BRUNSWICK	ME			
N	NAV SECURITY GP ACT, WINTER HA	ME			
N	NAS, MERIDIAN	MS	93	COMPLETE	OPEN
N	NAV CONST BN CTR, GULFPORT	MS			
N	NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE	MS			
N	NAVAL STATION PASCAGOULA	MS			
N	NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT CHERRY PT	NC	1993	ONGOING	RECEIVER
N	NAVAL HOSPITAL, CAMP LEJEUNE	NC			
N	PORTSMOUTH NAVAL SHIPYARD	NH			
[illegible]	NAVAL AIR ENG CTR, LAKEHURST	NJ	91	ONGOING	REALIGNDN
[illegible]	NAVAL AIR WARFARE CENTER	NJ	91/93	ONGOING	CLOSE
N	NAVAL WEAPONS STA, EARLE	NJ			
N	NAV WEAPONS EVALUATION FACILITY	NM	91/93	ONGOING	REALIGN
N	NAS, FALLON	NV			
N	NAVAL STATION STATEN ISLAND	NY	93	ONGOING	CLOSE
N	NAVAL STATION, NEW YORK	NY	88	COMPLETE	REALGNUP
N	NAS, WILLOW GROVE	PA			
N	NAV STA, PHILADELPHIA	PA	90/91	ONGOING	CLOSE
N	NAVAL AIR DEVELOPMENT CENTER	PA	91	ONGOING	REALIGNDN
N	NAVAL HOSPITAL, PHILADELPHIA	PA	88	ONGOING	CLOSE
N	NAVY AVIATION SUPPLY OFFICE	PA	93	RCMD	CLOSE
N	NAVY SHIPS PARTS CONTROL CTR	PA			
N	PHILADELPHIA NAVAL SHIPYARD	PA	90/91	ONGOING	CLOSE
N	NAV CONST BN CTR, DAVISVILLE	RI	91	ONGOING	CLOSE
N	NAV EDUCATION & TRAINING CTR	RI	93	ONGOING	REALIGNDN
N	NAVAL HOSPITAL, NEWPORT	RI			
N	NAVAL UNDERWATER SYST CTR	RI	91	ONGOING	REALIGNDN
N	NAVAL WAR COLLEGE	RI			
N	CHARLESTON NAVAL SHIPYARD	SC	93	ONGOING	CLOSE
N	FBM SUBMARINE TRAINING CENTER	SC			
N	FLEET AND MINE WARFARE TNG CTR	SC			
8	NAV ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS ENGR CTR	SC	93	RCMD	REALIGNDN
N	NAVAL HOSPITAL, BEAUFORT	SC			
[illegible]	NAVAL HOSPITAL, CHARLESTON	SC	93	COMPLETE	OPEN
N	NAVAL STATION, CHARLESTON	SC	93	RCMD	CLOSE

	INST_NAM	STATE	ACTION_YR	ACTION_STA	ACTION_SUM
N	NAVAL SUPPLY CTR, CHARLESTON	SC	93	ONGOING	REALIGNDN
N	NAVAL WEAPONS STA, CHARLESTON	SC			
N	NAS, MEMPHIS	TN	93	ONGOING	REALIGN
N	NAVAL HOSPITAL, MILLINGTON	TN			
N	NAS, CHASE FIELD	TX	90/91	ONGOING	CLOSE
N	NAS, CORPUS CHRISTI	TX			
N	NAS, DALLAS	TX	93	ONGOING	CLOSE
N	NAS, KINGSVILLE	TX			
N	NAVAL HOSPITAL, CORP CHRISTI	TX			
N	NAVAL STATION GALVESTON	TX	88	CLOSED	CLOSE
N	NAVAL STATION INGLESIDE	TX			
N	FLEET ASW TRAINING CTR, LANT	VA			
N	FLEET COMBAT TRAINING CTR,LANT	VA			
N	NAS, NORFOLK	VA			
N	NAS, OCEANA	VA			
N	NAV PUBLIC WKS CTR, NORFOLK	VA			
N	NAV UNDERSEA WARFARE CT,NORFOLK	VA	93	ONGOING	DISESTAB
N	NAV SEC GRP ACT	VA			
N	NAVAL ADMIN CMD - AFSC	VA			
N	NAVAL AMPHIB BASE,LITTLE CREEK	VA			
N	NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT NORFOLK	VA	93	ONGOING	CLOSE
N	NAVAL HOSPITAL, PORTSMOUTH	VA			
	NAVAL MEDICAL CLINIC	VA			
	NAVAL STATION, NORFOLK	VA			
N	NAVAL SUPPLY CTR, NORFOLK	VA			
N	NAVAL SURFACE WEAPONS CTR	VA	93	ONGOING	DISESTAB
N	NAVAL WEAPONS STA, YORKTOWN	VA	91	ONGOING	CLOSE
N	NAVCOMM AREA MASTER STA LANT	VA			
N	NORFOLK NAVAL SHIPYARD	VA			
N	NAS, WHIDBEY ISLAND	WA	91	CANCELLED	CLOSE
N	NAV UNDERSEA WARFARE ENGR STA	WA	91	ONGOING	REALIGNDN
N	NAVAL HOSPITAL OAK HARBOR	WA			
N	NAVAL HOSPITAL, BREMERTON	WA			
N	NAVAL STATION EVERETT	WA			
N	NAVAL STATION, PUGET SOUND	WA	88/91	ONGOING	CLOSE
N	NAVAL STRATEGIC WEAPON FAC PAC	WA			
N	NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE, BANGOR	WA			
N	NAVAL SUPPLY CTR, PUGET SOUND	WA			
N	PUGET SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD	WA			
A	KWAJALEIN MISSILE RANGE	TT			
F	ANDERSEN AFB	GU	93	ONGOING	NAVY+UP
F	PUERTO RICO IAP AGS	PR			
N	NAS, AGANA	GU	1993	ONGOING	CLOSE
N	NAV COMM AREA MASTER STA, WPAC	GU			
N	NAVAL MAGAZINE, GUAM	GU			
N	NAVAL SHIP REPAIR FAC, GUAM	GU			
N	NAVAL STATION, GUAM	GU			
N	NAVAL AIR FACILITY, MIDWAY	MY	91/93	ONGOING	CLOSE
	NAV SECURITY GRP ACTIVITY	PR			
N	NAVAL STATION, ROOSEVELT ROADS	PR			

	INST_NAM	STATE	ACTION_YR	ACTION_STA	ACTION_SUM
N	NAVAL STATION, BROOKLYN	NY	88	CLOSED	CLOSE
A	COOSA RIVER STORAGE ANNEX	AL	88	COMPLETE	CLOSE
A	NAVAJO ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY	AZ	88	COMPLETE	CLOSE
A	HAMILTON ARMY AIRFIELD	CA	88	ONGOING	CLOSE
A	BENNETT ANG FACILITY	CO	88	COMPLETE	CLOSE
A	HELIOPAD - CAPE ST. GEORGE	FL	88	COMPLETE	CLOSE
A	KAPALAMA MILITARY RESERVATION	HI	88	ONGOING	PART CLOSE
A	FORT DES MOINES	IA	88	ONGOING	CLOSE
A	FORT WINGATE DEPOT ACTIVITY	NM	88	COMPLETE	CLOSE
A	FORT HOLABIRD	MD	88	ONGOING	PART CLOSE
A	NIKE KANSAS CITY 30	MO	88	COMPLETE	CLOSE
A	LIMA ARMY TANK PLANT	OH	90	ONGOING	PART INAC
A	NEW ORLEANS MIL OCEAN TERMINAL	LA	88	ONGOING	CLOSE
A	ARMY RESERVE CENTER, GAITHERSBURG	MD	88	COMPLETE	CLOSE
D	DMA HYDRO/TOPOGRAPHIC CTR	MD	88	ONGOING	REALGNUP
A	PONTIAC STORAGE FACILITY	MI	88	ONGOING	CLOSE
A	TACOM - WARREN	MI	91/93	ONGOING	REALGNDN
A	ST. LOUIS FEDERAL CENTER	MO	90/91	ONGOING	REALGNDN
A	NATIONAL GUARD - TROY	NY	90	ONGOING	CHANGE
A	TACONY WAREHOUSE	PA	88	ONGOING	CLOSE
D	DMA-HERNDON	VA	88	ONGOING	CLOSE
N	NAF DETROIT	MI	90/93	ONGOING	CLOSE
[illegible]	NAVHOSP OAKLAND	CA	93	ONGOING	CLOSE
[illegible]	NAVAL ELECTRONIC SYS ENGIN CTR	CA	91	ONGOING	CLOSE
N	NAVAL SPACE SYSTEMS ACTIVITY	CA	91	ONGOING	CLOSE
N	FLT COMBAT DIRECTION SOFTWARE SPT	CA	91	ONGOING	REALIGNDN
N	NAVAL OCEAN SYS CTR DET KANEOHE	HI	91	ONGOING	CLOSE
N	INTEGRATED COMBAT SYS TEST FAC	CA	91	ONGOING	CLOSE
N	NSWC,CARDEROCK, ANNAPOLIS	MD	93	COMPLETE	OPEN
M	1ST MARINE COPRS DTR,GARDEN CITY	NY	93	RCMD	REALIGNDN
N	NAV CIV ENG LAB PORT HUENEME	CA	93	ONGOING	CLOSE
N	NAVY RADIO TRANS FAC, ANNAPOLIS	MD	93	ONGOING	DISESTAB
N	PERA (SURFACE), PHILADELPHIA	PA	93	ONGOING	DISESTAB
N	PERA (SURFACE) ATLANTIC, NORFOLK	VA	93	ONGOING	DISESTAB
N	BUREAU OF NAVY PERS, ARLINGTON	VA	93	RCMD	REALIGNDN
N	NAV AIR SYS CMD, ARLINGTON	VA	93	RCMD	REALIGNDN
N	NAV FAC ENG CMD, ALEXANDRIA	VA	93	RCMD	REALIGNDN
N	NAV SEA SYS CMD, ARLINGTON	VA	93	RCMD	REALIGNDN
N	NAV SUPPLY SYS CMD, ARLINGTON	VA	93	RCMD	REALIGNDN
N	NAV RECRUITING CMD, ARLINGTON	VA	93	RCMD	REALIGN
N	TACTICAL SUPPORT OFFICE	VA	93	RCMD	REALIGN
N	NRC GADSDEN	AL	93	RCMD	REALIGNDN
N	NRC MONTGOMERY	AL	93	RCMD	REALIGNDN
[illegible]	NRC FAYETTEVILLE	AR	93	RCMD	REALIGNDN
N	NRC FT SMITH	AR	93	RCMD	REALIGNDN

	INST_NAM	STATE	ACTION_YR	ACTION_STA	ACTION_SUM
N	NRC PACIFIC GROVE	CA	93	RCMD	REALIGNDN
N	NRC MACON	GA	93	RCMD	REALIGNDN
N	NRC TERRE HAUTE	IN	93	RCMD	REALIGNDN
N	NRC HUTCHINSON	KS	93	RCMD	REALIGNDN
N	NRC MONROE	LA	93	RCMD	REALIGNDN
N	NRC NEW BEDFORD	MA	93	RCMD	REALIGNDN
N	NRC PITTSFIELD	MA	93	RCMD	REALIGNDN
N	NRC JOPLIN	MA	93	RCMD	REALIGNDN
N	NRC ST JOSEPH	MO	93	RCMD	REALIGNDN
N	NRC GREAT FALLS	MT	93	RCMD	REALIGNDN
N	NRC MISSOULA	MT	93	RCMD	REALIGNDN
N	NRC ATLANTIC CITY	NJ	93	RCMD	REALIGNDN
N	NRC PERTH AMBOY	NJ	93	RCMD	REALIGNDN
N	NRC JAMESTOWN	NY	93	RCMD	REALIGNDN
N	NRC POUGHKEEPSIE	NY	93	RCMD	REALIGNDN
N	NRC ALTOONA	PA	93	RCMD	REALIGNDN
N	NRC KINGSPORT	TN	93	RCMD	REALIGNDN
N	NRC MEMPHIS	TN	93	RCMD	REALIGNDN
N	NRC OGDEN	UT	93	RCMD	REALIGNDN
N	NRC STAUNTON	VA	93	RCMD	REALIGNDN
N	NRC PARKERSBURG	WV	93	RCMD	REALIGNDN
N	NRF ALXANDRIA	LA	93	RCMD	REALIGNDN
N	NRF MIDLAND	TX	93	RCMD	REALIGNDN
	N/MRC FT WAYNE	IN	93	RCMD	REALIGNDN
	N/MRC BILLINGS	MT	93	RCMD	REALIGNDN
N	N/MRC ABILENE	TX	93	RCMD	REALIGNDN
N	READINESS CMD REG OLATHE	KS	93	RCMD	REALIGNDN
N	READINESS CMD REG SCOTIA	NY	93	RCMD	REALIGNDN
N	READINESS CMD REG RAVENNA	NY	93	RCMD	REALIGNDN
N	NAVAL AIR STATION, ADAK	AK			
D	DEFENSE FINANCE ACCOUNTING CENTER	OH			
A	CRANE ARMY AMMO ACT	IN			
A	HOLABIRD, FORT	MD	88	ONGOING	PART CLOSE
A	US ARMY GARRISON, SELFRIDGE	MI			
A	CHARLES E.KELLY SPT FAC	PA			
A	BULLIS, CAMP	TX			
A	STORY, FORT	VA			
N	PERA (SURFACE) PACIFIC, SAN FRAN.	CA			
M	GARDEN CITY (1ST DISTRICT)	NY			
N	DOD FAMILY HOUSING, NIAGARA FALLS	NY			
F	VAN NUYS, AGS	CA			
F	KULIS AGB	AK			
A	BUCHANAN, FORT	PR			
A	PENTAGON RESERVATION	VA			
F	WURTSMITH AFB	MI	88/91	COMPLETE	CLOSE/6-93
F	YOUNGSTOWN MAP ARS	OH			
	Def Electronics Supply Center	OH	93	Complete	Realigndn
D	Def Industrial Supply Center	PA	93	Complete	Reject

	INST_NAM	STATE	ACTION_YR	ACTION_STA	ACTION_SUM
D	Def Personnel Support Center	PA	93	Complete	Close
D	Defense Clothing Factory	PA	93	Complete	Close
D	Def Logistics Services Center	MI	93	Complete	Reject
D	Def Reutilization & Mrktg Service	MI	93	Complete	Reject
D	Def Contract Mgt Disrict, MidAtlan	PA	93	Complete	Close
D	Def Contract Mgt District, NCent.	IL	93	Complete	Close
D	Def Contract Mgt District West	CA	93	Complete	Reject
D	Def Distribution Depot, Charleston	SC	93	Complete	Realigndn
D	Def Distribution Depot Letterkenny	PA	93	Complete	Reject
D	Def Distribution Depot Oakland	CA	93	Complete	Close
D	Def Distribution Depot Pensacola	FL	93	Complete	Close
D	Def Distribution Depot Tooele	UT	93	Complete	Reject

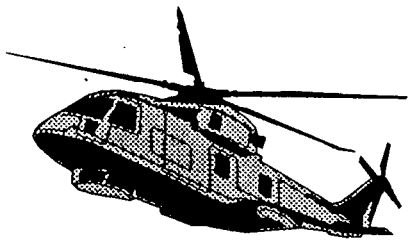
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

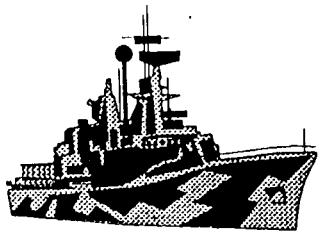
WORLDWIDE

LIST OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS (MAJOR, MINOR & SUPPORT)

1992

Please refer to this number when responding 921124-11





(L) = Information Classified

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
Military Installations and Properties
United States
September 1991

Please refer to this number when responding 921124-11

	Army	Navy	Air Force	Marines	Total
ALABAMA	4	1	5	0	10
ALASKA	3	1	7	0	11
ARIZONA	2	0	6	1	9
ARKANSAS	2	0	3	0	5
CALIFORNIA	10	34	16	7	67
COLORADO	3	0	6	0	9
CONNECTICUT	0	1	2	0	3
DELAWARE	0	0	2	0	2
DIST OF COLUMBIA	2	4	1	1	8
FLORIDA	0	14	10	0	24
GEORGIA	6	3	5	1	15
HAWAII	4	6	2	2	14
IDAHO	0	0	2	0	2
ILLINOIS	4	2	5	0	11
INDIANA	3	2	3	0	8
IOWA	0	0	2	0	2
KANSAS	2	0	2	0	4
KENTUCKY	3	1	1	0	5
LOUISIANA	1	1	3	0	5
MAINE	0	2	3	0	5
MARYLAND	7	8	2	0	17
MASSACHUSETTS	3	1	7	0	11
MICHIGAN	2	0	4	0	6
MINNESOTA	0	0	2	0	2
MISSISSIPPI	0	4	5	0	9
MISSOURI	2	0	6	1	9
MONTANA	0	0	2	0	2
NEBRASKA	0	0	2	0	2
NEVADA	0	1	3	0	4
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0	1	2	0	3
NEW JERSEY	4	3	2	0	9
NEW MEXICO	1	0	3	0	4
NEW YORK	6	1	8	1	16
NORTH CAROLINA	2	2	4	3	11
NORTH DAKOTA	0	0	4	0	4
OHIO	1	1	9	0	11
OKLAHOMA	2	0	5	0	7
OREGON	0	0	2	0	2
PENNSYLVANIA	7	7	3	0	17
RHODE ISLAND	0	2	3	0	5
SOUTH CAROLINA	1	4	4	2	11
SOUTH DAKOTA	0	0	2	0	2
TENNESSEE	1	2	4	0	7
TEXAS	6	5	15	0	26
UTAH	4	0	2	0	6
VERMONT	0	0	1	0	1
VIRGINIA	12	12	2	3	29
WASHINGTON	1	6	4	0	11
WEST VIRGINIA	0	0	2	0	2
WISCONSIN	1	0	2	0	3
WYOMING	0	0	2	0	2
TOTAL	112	132	204	22	470

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
LIST OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS
United States
September 30, 1991

Installation Name	City	Zip	Cat Code	Mil	Civ	Tot	Size	BRAC	Major Function
ALABAMA									
Army									
ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT	ANNISTON	36201	2	47	4293	4340	15279		LOGISTICS DEPOT
MCCLELLAN, FORT	ANNISTON	36205	1	6377	1423	7800	45679		MIL POLICE SCHOOL & TNG CTR
RUCKER, FORT	DALEVILLE	36362	1	6532	3825	10357	60078		AVIATION CENTER & SCHOOL
REDSTONE ARSENAL	HUNTSVILLE	35898	1	3299	17919	21218	38235	91 R	ROCKET&GUIDED MSL,R&D,SCH&C
Navy									
NAVAL STATION MOBILE	MOBILE	36601	2	295	90	385	100		HOMEPORT
Air Force									
ABSTON AGS	ABSTON	36112	2	1	15	16	31		280 COMM SQ (ANG)
BIRMINGHAM MAP AGS	BIRMINGHAM	35217	2	4	337	341	86		117 RECON WING (ANG)
HALL AGS	DOTHAN	36301	2	1	46	47	18		115 TAC CONTROL SQ
DANNELLY FIELD AGS	MONTGOMERY	36105	2	4	315	319	51		187 FIGHTER GROUP (ANG)
MAXWELL AFB	MONTGOMERY	36112	1	2355	2070	4425	3528		AIR UNIVERSITY
ALASKA									
Army									
RICHARDSON, FORT	ANCHORAGE	99505	1	4047	1429	5476	61329		172ND INFANTRY BRIGADE
GREELY, FORT	DELTA JUNCTION	98733	3	426	334	760	639086		R&D TEST CENTER(ARTIC TNG C
WAINWRIGHT, FORT	FAIRBANKS	99703	1	5423	1217	6640	656232		172ND INFANTRY BRIGADE
Navy									
NAVAL AIR STATION, ADAK	ADAK	98791	2	2055	204	2259	61000		PATROL AIRCRAFT
Air Force									
SHEMYA AFB	ALEUTIANS	98736	1	587	146	733	3520		5073 AIR BASE GROUP
ELMENDORF AFB	ANCHORAGE	99506	1	7056	2134	9190	13130		21 FIGHTER WING
KULIS AGB	ANCHORAGE	99502	2	4	424	428	129		176 COMPOSITE GROUP (ANG)
CLEAR AFS	ANDERSON	99704	2	113	279	392	11438		MISSILE WARNING
EIELSON AFB	FAIRBANKS	99702	1	3534	837	4371	19940		343 FIGHTER WING
GALENA AIRPORT AFS	GALENA	99741	2	310	65	375	182		FORWARD OPERATING LOCATION
KING SALMON AIRPORT	NAKNEK	99613	2	277	69	346	86		FORWARD OPERATING LOCATION

DEPARTMENT [illegible] FENSE
LIST OF MILITAR[illegible] STALLATIONS
United States
September 30, 1991

Installation Name	City	Zip	Cat Code	Mil	Civ	Tot	Size	BRAC	Major Function
Navy									
NAS, ALAMEDA	ALAMEDA	94501	1	18597	4216	22813	2616		SUPPORT AIRCRAFT, NARF
NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT ALAMEDA	ALAMEDA		2	30	3881	3911	10		AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE
NAVAL HOSP, CAMP PENDELTON	CAMP PENDLETON	92055	2	840	532	1372	187		HEALTH CARE
NAVAL WEAPONS CTR, CHINA LAKE	CHINA LAKE	93555	3	1138	8317	9455	1127266	91 R	AIR WARFARE&MISSILE SYSTEMS
NAVAL WEAPONS STA, CONCORD	CONCORD	94520	3	2557	1616	4173	13023		WEAPONS PRODUCTION
NAVAL AIR FAC, EL CENTRO	EL CENTRO	92243	2	379	338	717	63137		FLEET AIR TRAINING SUPPORT
NAS, LEMOORE	LEMOORE	93245	1	5030	1766	6796	39173		ATTACK AIRCRAFT
LONG BEACH NAVAL SHIPYARD	LONG BEACH	90822	1	2336	4289	6625	350		SHIP ALTERATION&REPAIR
NAVSTA, LONG BEACH	LONG BEACH	90822	1	14016	1664	15680	1351	91 C	FLEET & SHORE SUPPORT
NAS, MOFFETT FIELD	MOFFETT FIELD	94035	1	4683	935	5618	3919	91 C	AREA COORDINATOR
NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL	MONTEREY	93943	2	2440	1380	3820	619		PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT TN
NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT NO. ISL.	NORTH ISLAND		2	30	4335	4365	10		AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE
NAVAL HOSPITAL, OAKLAND	OAKLAND	94627	2	1864	819	2683	183		HEALTH CARE
NAVAL SUPPLY CTR, OAKLAND	OAKLAND	94625	3	1978	4815	6793	1133		SUPPLY SUPPORT
NAV CONST BN CTR, PT HUENEME	PORT HUENEME	93043	3	4205	5020	9225	2407		CONSTRUCTION FORCE SUPPORT
PACIFIC MISSILE TEST CENTER	PT MUGU	93042	1	2953	8189	11142	27093	91 R	RDT&E AIR LAUNCHED WEAPONS
FLEET ASW TRAINING CTR, PAC	SAN DIEGO	92147	2	2187	98	2285	37		ASW TRAINING
FLEET COMBAT TNG CTR, PAC	SAN DIEGO	92147	2	770	510	1280	91		SPECIALIZED TRAINING
NAS, MIRAMAR	SAN DIEGO	92145	1	11908	1371	13279	23420		FIGHTER & ATTACK AIRCRAFT
NAS, NORTH ISLAND	SAN DIEGO	92135	1	26112	2794	28906	47864		EARLY WARNING&ASW AIRCFT,NA
NAV ELECTRONIC SYS ENG CTR	SAN DIEGO	92138	2	33	840	873	3	91 C	R&D-ELECTRONICS
NAV SUB BASE, SAN DIEGO	SAN DIEGO	92106	1	6258	519	6777	314		SUBMARINE FORCE SUPPORT
NAVAL AMPHIB BASE, CORONADO	SAN DIEGO	92155	2	5042	483	5525	1095		AMPHIBIOUS WARFARE TRAINING
NAVAL COMM STA, SAN DIEGO	SAN DIEGO	92132	3	465	109	574	622		COMMUNICATIONS
NAVAL HOSPITAL, SAN DIEGO	SAN DIEGO	92134	2	3921	1386	5307	121		HEALTH CARE
NAVAL OCEAN SYSTEMS CENTER	SAN DIEGO	92152	2	351	4444	4795	3890		OCEAN SYS R & D
NAVAL STATION, SAN DIEGO	SAN DIEGO	92136	1	29119	6259	35378	1510		OPERATING BASE
NAVAL SUPPLY CTR, SAN DIEGO	SAN DIEGO	92132	3	450	1512	1962	849		SUPPLY DEPOT
NAVAL TNG CTR, SAN DIEGO	SAN DIEGO	92133	2	10378	862	11240	546		RECRUIT & SKILL TRAINING
NAVAL STATION TREASURE ISL.	SAN FRANCISCO	94130	2	2557	869	3426	1931		FLT&SHORE ESTABLISHMENT SPT
NAV WEAPONS STA, SEAL BEACH	SEAL BEACH	90740	3	401	5588	5989	13980		ORDNANCE SUPPORT
NAVAL COMM STA, STOCKTON	STOCKTON	95203	3	220	853	1073	2788		COMMUNICATIONS
MARE ISLAND NAVAL SHIPYARD	VALLEJO	94592	2	3509	7455	10964	5621		SHIP ALTERATION&REPAIR
NAVAL STATION, MARE ISLAND	VALLEJO	94592	2	4090	415	4505	500		LOGISTIC SUPPORT
Air Force									
GEORGE AFB	ADELANTO	92392	1	2746	438	3184	53889	88 C	35 FIGHTER WING
LOS ANGELES AFB	EL SEGUNDO	90009	1	1794	1976	3770	102	90C	SPACE SYSTEMS CENTER
TRAVIS AFB	FAIRFIELD	94535	1	8272	2528	10800	7545		60 AIRLIFT WING
FRESNO AIR TERMINAL AGS	FRESNO	93727	2	3	386	389	127		144 FIW (ANG)
VANDENBERG AFB	LOMPOC	93437	1	3345	4387	7732	98949		SPACE LAUNCH / MSL TEST CTR
BEALE AFB	MARYSVILLE	95903	1	3348	804	4152	22944	88 C	9 WING
CASTLE AFB	MERCED	95342	1	4542	695	5237	3257	91 C	93 WING
NORTH HIGHLANDS AGS	NORTH HIGHLANDS	95813	2	4	38	42	9		162 COMM GP (ANG)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
LIST OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS
United States
September 30, 1991

Installation Name	City	Zip	Cat Code	Mil	Civ	Tot	Size	BRAC	Major Function
DELAWARE									
Air Force									
DOVER AFB	DOVER	19901	1	4234	1501	5735	3760		436 AIRLIFT WING
NEW CASTLE COUNTY APT AGS	NEWPORT	19720	2	5	255	260	57		166 AIRLIFT GROUP (ANG)
DIST OF COLUMBIA									
Army									
MCNAIR, FORT LESLIE J.	WASHINGTON	20319	2	841	1689	2530	98		NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY
WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL CTR	WASHINGTON	20012	1	3208	4348	7556	113		HEALTH CARE
Navy									
HQ NAV DISTRICT WASHINGTON	WASHINGTON	20374	3	1813	3996	5809	573		ADMINISTRATIVE/LOGISTICS
NAV SECURITY STA, WASHINGTON	WASHINGTON	20390	3	654	840	1494	38		COMMUNICATIONS
NAVAL OBSERVATORY	WASHINGTON	20390	2	12	2037	2049	364		NAVAL OBERVATORY
NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY	WASHINGTON	20375	3	158	5337	5495	1161		PHYSICAL SCIENCES RESEARCH
Air Force									
L BOLLING AFB	WASHINGTON	20332	1	3231	1365	4596	604	91 R	AIR FORCE DISTRICT WASH
Marine Corps									
MARINE BARRACKS 8TH & I ST	WASHINGTON	20390	2	1068	44	1112	5		CEREMONIES/SECURITY
FLORIDA									
Navy									
NAS, CECIL FIELD	CECIL FIELD	32215	1	8247	1302	9549	20194		ATTACK & ASW AIRCRAFT
NAVAL SECURITY GP HOMESTEAD	HOMESTEAD	33039	3	360	52	412	815		SECURITY GROUP
NAS, JACKSONVILLE	JACKSONVILLE	32212	1	14714	2467	17181	12376		PATROL & ASW AIRCRAFT, NARF
NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT JAX	JACKSONVILLE		2	30	3598	3628	10		AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE
NAS, KEY WEST	KEY WEST	33040	2	3229	1005	4234	18615		RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT
NAVAL STATION, MAYPORT	MAYPORT	32228	1	15998	1112	17110	818		OPERATING BASE
NAS, WHITING FIELD	MILTON	32570	2	1294	1098	2392	11326		FLIGHT TRAINING
NAVAL TRAINING CENTER	ORLANDO	32813	2	14153	1272	15425	2057		RECRUIT & SKILL TRAINING
NAV COASTAL SYSTEMS CENTER	PANAMA CITY	32407	3	595	1508	2103	1112	91 R	COASTAL REGION WARFARE
NAS, PENSACOLA	PENSACOLA	32508	1	7742	5082	12824	7512		FLIGHT TRAINING, NARF
NAV ED&TNG PRO MGMT SUP ACT	PENSACOLA	32509	2	283	947	1230	983		TRAINING PROGRAM DEVELOPMEN

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
LIST OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS
United States
September 30, 1991

Installation Name	City	Zip	Cat Code	Mil	Civ	Tot	Size	BRAC	Major Function
HAWAII									
Army									
DERUSSY, FORT	HONOLULU	96815	2	105	633	738	74		ARMY RESERVE HQ
SHAFTER, FORT	HONOLULU	96858	2	1185	2809	3994	590		HEADQUARTERS & ADMIN
TRIPLER ARMY MEDICAL CENTER	HONOLULU	96859	2	1393	1092	2485	368		HEALTH CARE
SCHOFIELD BARRACKS MIL RES	WAHIAWA	96857	1	14206	1311	15517	14506		25TH INF DIV/WHEELER AAF
Navy									
NAS, BARBERS POINT	BARBERS POINT	96862	1	4341	565	4906	4076		PATROL AIRCRAFT
NAVAL MAGAZINE LUALUALEI	LUALUALEI	96792	3	653	582	1235	12142		ORDNANCE SUPPORT
NAVAL STATION, PEARL HARBOR	PEARL HARBOR	96860	1	12964	3007	15971	5916		OPERATING BASE
NAVAL SUB BASE, PEARL HARBOR	PEARL HARBOR	96860	1	4823	369	5192	105		SUBMARINE FORCES SUPPORT
PEARL HARBOR NAVAL SHIPYARD	PEARL HARBOR	96860	2	155	5753	5908	160		SHIP ALTERATION & REPAIR
NAV COMM AREA MSTR STA, EPAC	WAHIAWA,HI	96786	3	850	240	1090	2422		COMMUNICATIONS
Air Force									
HICKAM AFB	HONOLULU	96853	1	4376	2081	6457	2912		HQ PACAF
KOKEE AFS	KEKAHA	96752	2	0	37	37	11		ACFT CONTROL & WARNING
Marine Corps									
CAMP H. M. SMITH	HONOLULU	96861	1	1897	73	1970	420		HQ FMF PAC/HQ CINPAC/HQ IPA
MCAS, KANEOHE BAY	KAILUA	96863	1	9782	472	10254	39392		1ST MAB/JET & HELO TNG OPNS
IDAHO									
Air Force									
BOISE AIR TERMINAL AGS	BOISE	83701	2	0	526	526	1994		124 RECON GROUP (ANG)
MOUNTAIN HOME AFB	MOUNTAIN HOME	83648	1	1749	764	2513	9113	91 R	366 WING
ILLINOIS									
Army									
CHAS M. PRICE SUPPORT CTR	GRANITE CITY	62040	3	61	460	521	752		COMMUNITY SUPPORT
SHERIDAN, FORT	HIGHLAND PARK	60037	2	1140	1447	2587	694	88 C	RECRUITING COMMAND HQ
ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL	ROCK ISLAND	61299	1	479	7418	7897	913	91 R	R&D,PRODUCTION-TANK COMPONE
SAVANNA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY	SAVANNA	61074	2	20	586	606	13064		LOGISTICS DEPOT

DEPARTMENT [illegible] FENSE
LIST OF MILITAR[illegible] [illegible]ALLATIONS
United S[illegible]es
September 30, 1991

Installation Name	City	Zip	Cat Code	Mil	Civ	Tot	Size	BRAC	Major Function
LEAVENWORTH, FORT	LEAVENWORTH	66027	1	4510	3012	7522	6995		CMD & GENERAL STAFF COLLEGE
Air Force									
FORBES FIELD AGS	PAULINE	66620	2	3	379	382	200		190 AIR REF GROUP (ANG)
MCCONNELL AFB	WICHITA	67221	1	3022	1403	4425	7686		384 WING
			KENTUCKY						
Army									
CAMPBELL, FORT	CLARKSVILLE	42223	1	23183	2954	26137	36594		101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION
LEXINGTON BLUEGRASS DEPOT	LEXINGTON	40511	2	119	2095	2214	780	88 C	LOGISTICS DEPOT
KNOX, FORT	LOUISVILLE	40121	1	14900	4301	19201	109225		US ARMY TRAINING CENTER
Navy									
NAV ORDNANCE STA, LOUISVILLE	LOUISVILLE	40214	3	11	2771	2782	150	91 R	ORDNANCE SUPPORT
Air Force									
STANDIFORD FIELD AGS	LOUISVILLE	40213	2	5	309	314	65		123 RECON WING (ANG)
			LOUISIANA						
Army									
POLK, FORT	LEESVILLE	71459	1	15572	4157	19729	198259	91 R	5TH INFANTRY DIV (MECH)
Navy									
NAS, NEW ORLEANS	NEW ORLEANS	70143	2	1274	691	1965	4921		RESERVE AIR TRAINING
Air Force									
ENGLAND AFB	ALEXANDRIA	71301	1	1112	376	1488	2642	91 C	23 FIGHTER WING
BARKSDALE AFB	BOSSIER CITY	71110	1	5476	1605	7081	22382	91 R	2 WING
HAMMOND AGS	HAMMOND	70401	2	0	28	28	22		236 COMM SQ (ANG)
			MAINE						
Navy									
NAS, BRUNSWICK	BRUNSWICK	04011	1	3114	548	3662	8742		PATROL AIRCRAFT
NAV SECURITY GROUP ACT	WINTER HARBOR	04693	3	333	73	406	603		COMMUNICATIONS

DEPARTMENT EFENSE
LIST OF MILITA STALLATIONS
United States
September 30, 1991

Installation Name	City	Zip	Cat Code	Mil	Civ	Tot	Size	BRAC	Major Function
Air Force									
HANSCOM AFB	BEDFORD	01731	1	3192	2590	5782	967	90r	ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS DIVISION
CAPE COD AFS	BOURNE	02523	2	101	101	202	101		PAVE PAWS
WESTOVER ARB	CHICOPEE	01022	1	9	1000	1009	2592		439 AIRLIFT WING (AFR)
OTIS AGB	FALMOUTH	02542	1	3	734	737	3880		102 FIW (ANG)
WELLESLEY AGS	WELLESLEY	02181	2	3	41	44	8		253 COMM GP (ANG)
BARNES MAP AGS	WESTFIELD	01085	2	2	302	304	134		104 FIGHTER GROUP (ANG)
WORCHESTER AGS	WORCHESTER	01605	2	2	63	65	8		101 TAC CONTROL SQ (ANG)
			MICHIGAN						
Army									
US ARMY GARRISON, SELFRIDGE	SELFRIDGE		2	763	478	1241	520		TACOM SUPPORT ACT
DETROIT ARSENAL	WARREN	48090	1	314	5547	5861	388		R&D, PRODUCTION-TANKS
Air Force									
W K KELLOGG REGIONAL APT AGS	BATTLE CREEK	49016	2	4	246	250	315		110 FIGHTER GROUP (ANG)
K. I. SAWYER AFB	GWINN	49843	1	3151	521	3672	5214	91R	410 BOMB WING
SELFRIDGE AGB	MT CLEMENS	48045	1	111	1354	1465	3081		127 FIGHTER WING (ANG/AFR)
WURTSMITH AFB	OSCODA	48753	1	2868	408	3276	88r 5298	91 C	379 WING
			MINNESOTA						
Air Force									
DULUTH IAP AGS	DULUTH	55811	2	4	403	407	409		148 FIG (ANG)
MINNEAPOLIS/ST PAUL IAP ARS	MINNEAPOLIS	55450	2	18	643	661	302		934 AIRLIFT GROUP (AFR/ANG)
			MISSISSIPPI						
Navy									
NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE	BAY ST LOUIS	39522	2	87	1789	1876	1		NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC ACTIVIT
NAV CONST BN CTR, GULFPORT	GULFPORT	39501	3	3814	666	4480	4502		CONSTRUCTION FORCE SUPPORT
NAS, MERIDIAN	MERIDIAN	39309	2	2483	997	3480	13507		FLIGHT TRAINING
NAVAL STATION PASCAGULA, MS	PASCAGULA	39309	2	390	70	460	100		NAVAL STATION
Air Force									
KEESLER AFB	BILOXI	39534	1	5305	2689	7994	3489	88r 91	TECH TRAINING CENTER
COLUMBUS AFB	COLUMBUS	39701	1	1182	1124	2306	6015		14 FLYING TRAINING WING

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
LIST OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS
United States
September 30, 1991

Installation Name	City	Zip	Cat Code	Mil	Civ	Tot	Size	BRAC	Major Function
Air Force									
NELLIS AFB	LAS VEGAS	89110	1	6142	2191	8333	22115	90r	FIGHTER WEAPONS CNTR
RENO CANNON IAP AGS	RENO	89504	2	4	322	326	123	91	152 RECON GROUP (ANG)
TONOPAH AFS	TONOPAH	89049	2	0	0	0	43	90r	R&D ACTIVITIES
NEW HAMPSHIRE									
Navy									
PORTSMOUTH NAVAL SHIPYARD	PORTSMOUTH	03801	1	879	7388	8267	297		SHIP CONSTRUCTION & REPAIR
Air Force									
NEW BOSTON AFS	MT VERNON	03057	2	25	179	204	2873		ELECTRONICS SITE
PEASE AGS	NEWINGTON	03801	2	4	358	362	229	88 C	133 AIR REFUELING SQ (ANG)
NEW JERSEY									
Army									
MIL OCEAN TERMINAL-BAYONNE	BAYONNE	07002	2	179	2057	2236	679		HARBOR & PORT
PICATINNY ARSENAL	DOVER	07801	1	173	5148	5321	6491	91 R	R&D HEADQUARTERS
MONMOUTH, FORT	RED BANK	07703	1	2661	7897	10558	2105		R&D HEADQUARTERS
DIX, FORT	TRENTON	08640	2	2958	1958	4916	31066	91 R	RES COMP TRAINING CTR
Navy									
NAVAL WEAPONS STA, EARLE	COLTS NECK	07722	1	2836	989	3825	11158		ORDNANCE SUPPORT
NAVAL AIR ENG CTR, LAKEHURST	LAKEHURST	08733	2	473	2824	3297	7412	91 R	AIRCRAFT LAUNCH/RECOVERY SY
NAVAL AIR PROPULSION CENTER	TRENTON	08628	2	8	734	742	72	91 R	ENGINE T&E ACTIVITIES
Air Force									
ATLANTIC CITY MAP AGS	PLEASANTVILLE	08232	2	3	368	371	286		177 FIG (ANG)
MCGUIRE AFB	WRIGHTSTOWN	08641	1	4730	2038	6768	3820		438 AIRLIFT WING
NEW MEXICO									
Army									
WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE	WHITE SANDS	88002	1	1047	5907	6954	1746720		R&D WEAPONS TEST CENTER

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
LIST OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS
United States
September 30, 1991

Installation Name	City	Zip	Cat Code	Mil	Civ	Tot	Size	BRAC	Major Function
NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT CHERRY P	CHERRY POINT		2	30	3970	4000	10		AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE
CAMP LEJEUNE NAVAL HOSPITAL	JACKSONVILLE		2	846	516	1362	10		HEALTH CARE
Air Force									
BADIN AGS	BADIN	28009	2	1	28	29	21		263 COMM SQ (ANG)
CHARLOTTE/DOUGLAS IAP AGS	CHARLOTTE	28208	2	4	322	326	69		145 AIRLIFT GROUP (ANG)
POPE AFB	FAYETTEVILLE	28308	1	4484	603	5087	1890		317 AIRLIFT WING
SEYMOUR JOHNSON AFB	GOLDSBORO	27530	1	4716	920	5636	4118		4 FIGHTER WING
Marine Corps									
MCAS, CHERRY POINT	HAVELOCK	28533	1	9839	1728	11567	26683		HQ 2ND MAW/JET TNG & OPNS/N
MC BASE, CAMP LEJEUNE	JACKSONVILLE	28542	1	32409	1933	34342	88432		FMF GRND UNITS/TRP TNG/OPN
MCAS, NEW RIVER	JACKSONVILLE		1	5212	315	5527	2773		MAG 26/HELO TNG/OPER SUPPOR
NORTH DAKOTA									
Air Force									
GRAND FORKS AFB	EMERADO	58201	1	4903	738	5641	23857		319 WING
HECTOR FIELD IAP AGS	FARGO	58102	2	6	382	388	133		119 FIG (ANG)
MINOT AFB	MINOT	58701	1	5005	867	5872	24498		5 WING
CAVALIER AFS	MOUNTAIN	58221	2	23	134	157	650		MISSILE WARNING
OHIO									
Army									
DEF CONSTRUCTION SUPPLY CTR	COLUMBUS	43215	2	30	2177	2207	566		ICP & LOGISTICS DEPOT (DLA)
Navy									
DEFENSE FIN + ACCT CTR	CLEVELAND	44199	3	114	1537	1651	36		ADMIN SUPPORT-FINANCE
Air Force									
GENTILE AFS	DAYTON	45444	2	31	2213	2244	165		DEF ELEC SUP CTR (DLA)
(L) WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB	FAIRBORN	45433	1	4699	10834	15533	8245	90	AF MATERIEL COMMAND HQ
NEWARK AFB	HEATH	43055	1	78	2070	2148	72		LOGISTICS/AGMC
(L) RICKENBACKER AGB	LOCKBOURNE	43217	1	0	1806	1806	2597	91 C	121 AIR REF WG (ANG/AFR)
MANSFIELD LAHM MAP AGS	MANSFIELD	44901	2	4	234	238	224		179 AIRLIFT GROUP (ANG)
CAMP PERRY AGS	PORT CLINTON	43452	2	0	31	31	32		200 CIVIL ENGINEER SQN (ANG
SPRINGFIELD BECKLEY MAP AGS	SPRINGFIELD	45501	2	5	330	335	114		178 FIGHTER GROUP (ANG)
TOLEDO EXPRESS APT AGS	SWANTON	43558	2	4	289	293	84		180 FIGHTER GROUP (ANG)
YOUNGSTOWN MAP ARS	VIENNA	44473	2	5	365	370	740		910 AIRLIFT GROUP (AFR)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
LIST OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS
United States
September 30, 1991

Installation Name	City	Zip	Cat Code	Mil	Civ	Tot	Size	BRAC	Major Function
Air Force									
GREATER PITTSBURGH IAP AGS	CORAOPOLIS	15232	2	23	921	944	596		171 AIR REF WG (ANG/AFR)
WILLOW GROVE ARS	HATBORO	19090	2	0	609	609	162		913 AIRLIFT GROUP (AFR/ANG)
HARRISBURG OLMSTED IAP AGS	MIDDLETOWN	17057	2	0	314	314	64		193 SPECIAL OPS GROUP (ANG)
RHODE ISLAND									
Navy									
NAV EDUCATION & TRAINING CTR	NEWPORT	02841	2	6655	1592	8247	1199		OFF INDOCTRIN & SKILL TNG
NAVAL UNDER WATER SYS CTR	NEWPORT	02841	2	174	7476	7650	371		UNDERSEA WARFARE R&D
Air Force									
COVENTRY AGS	COVENTRY	02816	2	0	40	40	17		281 COMM GROUP (ANG)
QUONSET STATE AIRPORT AGS	N KINGSTON	02852	2	6	268	274	60		143 AIRLIFT GROUP (ANG)
NORTH SMITHFIELD AGS	SLATERSVILLE	02876	2	0	47	47	10		ACFT CONTROL/WARNING (ANG)
SOUTH CAROLINA									
Army									
JACKSON, FORT	COLUMBIA	29207	1	15522	2215	17737	52246		US ARMY TRAINING CENTER
Navy									
BEAUFORT NAVAL HOSPITAL	BEAUFORT		2	413	221	634	10		HEALTH CARE
CHARLESTON NAVAL SHIPYARD	CHARLESTON	29408	1	58	7721	7779	1923		SHIP/SUB REPAIR
NAV WEAPONS STA, CHARLESTON	CHARLESTON	29408	3	5351	2541	7892	17480		WEAPONS SYSTEMS SUPPORT
NAVAL STATION CHARLESTON	CHARLESTON	29408	1	22080	4491	26571	899		OPERATING BASE
Air Force									
CHARLESTON AFB	CHARLESTON	29404	1	4653	1437	6090	3733	91 C	437 AIRLIFT WING
MCENTIRE AGB	EASTOVER	29044	1	5	377	382	2473		169 FIGHTER GROUP (ANG)
MYRTLE BEACH AFB	MYRTLE BEACH	29577	1	1428	352	1780	3976	91 C	354 FIGHTER WING
SHAW AFB	SUMTER	29152	1	5472	951	6423	3416		363 FIGHTER WING
Marine Corps									
MCAS, BEAUFORT	BEAUFORT	29902	1	3208	489	3697	6676		MAG-31/JET TNG/OPN SUPPORT
MC RECRUIT DEPOT	PARRIS ISLAND	29905	1	7443	334	7777	8081		RECRUIT TRAINING

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
LIST OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS
United States
September 30, 1991

Installation Name	City	Zip	Cat Code	Mil	Civ	Tot	Size	BRAC	Major Function
Air Force									
DYESS AFB	ABILENE	79607	1	5147	683	5830	6412	91 C	96 WING
BERGSTROM AFB	AUSTIN	78743	1	2496	891	3387	4170	91 C	67 RECON WING
LAUGHLIN AFB	DEL RIO	78840	1	1165	1178	2343	4745		47 FLYING TRAINING WING
ELDORADO AFS	ELDORADO	76936	2	94	92	186	129		PAVE PAWS
CARSWELL AFB	FORT WORTH	76127	1	4569	981	5550	3269	91 C	7 WING
GARLAND AGS	GARLAND	75041	2	3	35	38	6		254 COMM SQN (ANG)
ELLINGTON FIELD AGS	HOUSTON	77029	2	3	410	413	215		147 FIG (ANG)
LA PORTE AGS	LA PORTE	77571	2	1	16	17	12		272 ENG INSTAL SQ (ANG)
REESE AFB	LUBBOCK	79489	1	1067	1282	2349	3293		64 FLYING TRAINING WING
GOODFELLOW AFB	SAN ANGELO	76903	1	2258	419	2677	1136	91 R	TECH TRAINING CTR
BROOKS AFB — Army	SAN ANTONIO	78235	1	1490	1553	3043	1310		HUMAN SYSTEMS CENTER
KELLY AFB	SAN ANTONIO	78241	1	4232	20812	25044	4704	90r	AIR LOGISTICS CENTER
LACKLAND AFB	SAN ANTONIO	78236	1	6065	3667	9732	6726		BASIC MILITARY TRG
RANDOLPH AFB	UNIVERSAL CITY	78148	1	4468	3085	7553	3183	91 R	AIR TRAINING CMD HQ
SHEPPARD AFB	WICHITA FALLS	76311	1	3158	2760	5918	5477	88r	TECH TRAINING CENTER
UTAH									
Army									
DUGWAY PROVING GROUND	DUGWAY	84022	2	315	1332	1647	802724		R&D TEST CENTER
DEFENSE DEPOT, OGDEN	OGDEN	84407	2	10	1458	1468	1326		LOGISTICS DEPOT (DLA)
STEVEN A. DOUGLAS, AFRC	SALT LAKE CITY		3	180	206	386	120		RES. COMP SUPPORT
TOOELE ARMY DEPOT	TOOELE	84074	2	79	3325	3404	24735		LOGISTICS DEPOT
Air Force									
HILL AFB	CLEARFIELD	84406	1	4878	17028	21906	946002	90r	AIR LOGISTICS CENTER
SALT LAKE CITY IAP AGS	SALT LAKE CITY	84116	2	7	387	394	132		151 AIR REF GROUP (ANG)
VERMONT									
Air Force									
BURLINGTON IAP AGS	SO. BURLINGTON	05401	2	4	390	394	241		158 FIGHTER GROUP (ANG)
VIRGINIA									
Army									
BELVOIR, FORT	ALEXANDRIA	22060	1	4832	7007	11839	8655		ENGINEER CENTER & SCH
CAMERON STATION	ALEXANDRIA	22314	2	326	3660	3986	168	88 C	HQ DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
LIST OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS
United States
September 30, 1991

Installation Name	City	Zip	Cat Code	Mil	Civ	Tot	Size	BRAC	Major Function
PUGET SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD	BREMERTON	98314	1	5316	24978	30294	1392		SHIP ALTERATION & REPAIR
NAV UNDERSEA WARFARE ENG STA	KEYPORT	98345	3	313	5217	5530	4939	91 R	UNDERWATER WEAPONS SUPPORT
NAS, WHIDBEY ISLAND	OAK HARBOR	98278	1	8431	1438	9869	70998		ATTACK&ELEC WARFARE AIRCRAF
NAVAL STATION, PUGET SOUND	SEATTLE/EVERETT	98115	2	1401	1808	3209	271	91 C	FLT SPT\SEATTLE TO CLOSE
Air Force									
FAIRCHILD AFB	AIRWAY HEIGHTS	99011	1	4079	943	5022	6060	91r 88r	92 WING
FOUR LAKES AGS	CHENEY	99004	2	1	41	42	156		ACFT CONTROL/WARNING (ANG)
SPOKANE IAP AGS	SPOKANE	99219	2	2	41	43	79		242 COMM SQ (ANG)
MCCHORD AFB	TACOMA	98438	1	4220	1424	5644	5745	88r 91r	62 AIRLIFT WING
WEST VIRGINIA									
Air Force									
YEAGER AIRPORT AGS	CHARLESTON	25311	2	4	240	244	236		130 AIRLIFT GROUP (ANG)
SHEPHERD FIELD AGS (EWVRA)	MARTINSBURG	25401	2	0	288	288	349		167 AIRLIFT GROUP (ANG)
WISCONSIN									
Army									
MCCOY, FORT	SPARTA	54656	2	673	1601	2274	62689		RC & ACTIVE ARMY TNG
Air Force									
TRUAX FIELD AGS	MADISON	53707	2	4	291	295	155		128 FIGHTER WING (ANG)
GEN MITCHELL IAP ARS	MILWAUKEE	53207	2	10	696	706	214		440 AIRLIFT WING (AFR/ANG)
WYOMING									
Air Force									
CHEYENNE MAP AGS	CHEYENNE	82003	2	5	256	261	67		153 AIRLIFT GROUP (ANG)
FRANCIS E. WARREN AFB	CHEYENNE	82001	1	3573	722	4295	19916		90 MISSILE WING

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

TERRITORIES & POSSESSIONS

LIST OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS (MAJOR, MINOR & SUPPORT)

1992

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
Military Installations and Properties
United States Territories and Possessions
September 1991

	Army	Navy	Air Force	Marines	Total
GUAM	0	3	1	0	4
PUERTO RICO	1	2	1	0	4
TOTAL	1	5	2	0	8

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
LIST OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS
United States Territories and Possessions
September 30, 1991

Installation Name	City	Zip	Cat Code	Mil	Civ	Tot	Size	BRAC	Major Function
			GUAM						
Navy									
NAS, AGANA	AGANA, GUAM	96637	2	2920	391	3311	16080		PATROL ELEC WARFARE AIRCRAF
NAVAL SHIP REPAIR FAC, GUAM	AGANA, GUAM	96630	1	133	950	1083	183		FLEET MAINTENANCE
NAVAL STATION, GUAM	AGANA, GUAM	96630	2	70221	4894	75115	0		FLEET SUPPORT
Air Force									
ANDERSEN AFB	AGANA, GUAM	96910	1	2503	584	3087	20740		633 AIR BASE WING
			PUERTO RICO						
Army									
BUCHANAN, FORT	SAN JUAN	00934	2	331	1661	1992	726		RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING
Navy									
NAVAL STA, ROOSEVELT ROADS	ROOSEVELT RDS	34051	2	3409	1865	5274	32161		OPERATING BASE
SECURITY GROUP PUERTO RICO	SABANA SECA	34053	3	368	97	465	2618		SECURITY GROUP
Air Force									
PUERTO RICO IAP AGS	SAN JUAN	00914	2	3	289	292	120		156 FIGHTER GROUP (ANG)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

FOREIGN AREAS

LIST OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS (MAJOR, MINOR & SUPPORT)

1992

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
Military Installations and Properties
Used by U.S. Forces in Foreign Areas
September 1991

	Army	Navy	Air Force	Marines	Total
AUSTRALIA	0	1	1	0	2
BELGIUM	1	0	0	0	1
BERMUDA	0	1	0	0	1
CANADA	0	1	0	0	1
CUBA	0	1	0	0	1
DIEGO GARCIA	0	1	0	0	1
GERMANY, FEDERAL REP OF	15	0	8	0	23
GREECE	0	0	1	0	1
GREENLAND	0	0	1	0	1
ICELAND	0	1	0	0	1
ITALY	2	2	2	0	6
JAPAN	2	6	3	3	14
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	4	0	2	0	6
NETHERLANDS	1	0	1	0	2
PANAMA	1	2	1	0	4
PHILIPPINES	0	3	0	0	3
PORTUGAL	0	0	1	0	1
SPAIN	0	1	1	0	2
TURKEY	2	0	4	0	6
UNITED KINGDOM	1	3	10	0	14
TOTAL	29	23	36	3	91

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
LIST OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS
Used by U.S. Forces in Foreign Areas
September 30, 1991

Installation Name	City	Zip	Cat Code	Mil	Civ	Tot	Size	BRAC	Major Function
			AUSTRALIA						
Navy									
NAV COMMSTA, HAROLD E HOLT	EXMOUTH		3	364	170	534	18155		COMMUNICATIONS/END OPS
Air Force									
WOOMERA AIR STATION	WOOMERA		2	201	73	274	33		ELECTRONICS SITE
			BERMUDA						
Navy									
NAVAL AIR STATION, BERMUDA	BERMUDA		2	1156	412	1568	1453		PATROL AIRCFT/REDUCE OPS
			BELGIUM						
Army									
80TH ASG	MONS		2	2079	1974	4053	1235		HQ/ADMIN
			CANADA						
Navy									
NAVAL FACILITY, ARGENTIA	ARGENTIA,N'LAND		3	474	247	721	9066		OCEAN RESEARCH/REDUCE OPS
			CUBA						
Navy									
NAV STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY	GUANTANAMO BAY		2	2484	1299	3783	28817		OPERATING BASE
			DIEGO GARCIA						
Navy									
NAVAL SUPPORT FACILITY	DIEGO GARCIA		3	1492	1845	3337	7000		SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
LIST OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS
Used by U.S. Forces in Foreign Areas
September 30, 1991

Installation Name	City	Zip	Cat Code	Mil	Civ	Tot	Size	BRAC	Major Function
			ICELAND						
Navy									
NAVAL STATION, KEFLAVIK	KEFLAVIK		1	3452	1020	4472	23339		FLT SUPPORT/PATROL AIRCRAFT
			ITALY						
Army									
8TH ASG	LIVORNO		2	1066	855	1921	2872		HQ/ADMIN
22ND ASG	VICENZA		2	2879	1553	4432	270		HQ/ADMIN
Navy									
NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY	NAPLES		3	4079	1053	5132	177		FLEET SUPPORT/HOSP
NAVAL AIR STATION, SIGONELLA	SIGONELLA		1	2934	1129	4063	651		PATROL/FLEET AIRCRAFT
Air Force									
SAN VITO AIR BASE	BRINDISI		2	1479	250	1729	321		7275 AIR BASE GROUP
AVIANO AIR BASE	PORDENONE		1	1840	490	2330	1150		40 TAC SUPPORT WING
			JAPAN						
Army									
17TH ASG	CAMP ZAMA		2	913	3373	4286	2272		HQ/ADMIN
10TH ASG	TORII STATION		2	594	736	1330	1030		HQ/ADMIN
Navy									
NAVAL AIR FACILITY, ATSUGI	ATSUGI		2	2845	870	3715	1771		RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT
NAVAL HOSPITAL OKINAWA	CHATAN		2	643	108	751	0		HEALTH CARE
NAV FLEET ACTIVITIES, SASEBO	SASEBO		2	2771	3989	6760	8386		ORDNANCE SUPPORT
NAV COMM STA, JAPAN	YOKOSUKA		3	597	237	834	1167		COMMUNICATIONS
NAV FLEET ACTIVITY, YOKOSUKA	YOKOSUKA		1	9381	340	9721	3400		FLEET SUPPORT
NAV SHIP REPAIR FAC, YOKOSUKA	YOKOSUKA		1	29	1819	1848	0		FLEET MAINTENANCE
Air Force									
KADENA AIR BASE	KOZA CITY		1	8336	2813	11149	12561		18 WING
MISAWA AIR BASE	MISAWA		1	5472	1043	6515	3879		432 FIGHTER WING
YOKOTA AIR BASE	TOKYO		1	4989	2080	7069	4013		475 AIR BASE WING

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
LIST OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS
Used by U.S. Forces in Foreign Areas
September 30, 1991

Installation Name	City	Zip	Cat Code	Mil	Civ	Tot	Size	BRAC	Major Function
			PORTUGAL						
Air Force									
LAJES FIELD AIR BASE	LAJES		1	2876	1035	3911	1171		1605 SUPPORT WING
			PHILIPPINES						
Navy									
NAV SHIP REPAIR FAC, SUBIC BA	SUBIC BAY		1	122	4576	4698	0		FLEET MAINTENANCE
NAVAL SHIP REPAIR FAC, CUBI P	SUBIC BAY		2	2972	860	3832	0		ATTACK/ASW AIRCRAFT
NAVAL SHIP REPAIR FAC, SUBIC	SUBIC BAY		1	3496	1653	5149	15000		NAVAL STATION/TO CLOSE 92
			SPAIN						
Navy									
NAVAL STATION, ROTA	ROTA		2	3435	1342	4777	6776		OPS/AIR BASE/REDUCE OPS
Air Force									
TORREJON AIR BASE	MADRID		1	1172	595	1767	3707		401 FIGHTER WING
			TURKEY						
Army									
SETAF	CAKMAKLI		3	342	331	673	83		HQ/ADMIN
U.S. ARMY FIELD STATION	SINOP		3	25	1	26	382		COMMO
Air Force									
INCIRLIK AIR BASE	ADANA		1	2636	1342	3978	3476		39 TACTICAL GROUP
ANKARA AIR STATION	ANKARA		2	522	648	1170	155		SUPPORT STATION
PIRINCLIK AIR STATION	DIYARBAKIR		2	115	474	589	176		ELECTRONICS STATION
IZMIR AIR STATION	IZMIR		2	466	544	1010	21		SUPPORT STATION
			UNITED KINGDOM						
Army									

POINTS OF CONTACT

ARMY

COL Bill Harvey
Chief, U.S. Army Base Realignment and Closure Office
(703)693-3500

NAVY

RADM P. W. Drennon
Director, Shore Activities Division
(703)695-2420

AIR FORCE

Mr. Alan Olsen
Director, Air Force Base Disposal Office
(703)696-5501

NEWS RELEASE

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
(PUBLIC AFFAIRS)
WASHINGTON, D.C. - 20301
PLEASE NOTE DATE

TRANS697 5743

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IMMEDIATE RELEASE July 9, 1993

Base Transition Office Opens, Coordinators Named

The Defense Department today named the transition coordinators assigned to work with individual communities to help speed the turn over of closed military bases and announced the creation of a Base Closure Transition Office to support the work of the coordinators.

"These coordinators and the new Pentagon Base Transition Office clearly demonstrate the Clinton Administration's commitment to cutting through red tape and helping affected communities achieve total economic development," Secretary of Defense Les Aspin said.

The creation of the DoD Base Transition Office and the appointment of transition coordinators are elements of a five-part program announced by the President on July 2 to speed the economic recovery of communities affected by base closure and realignment actions. The other four parts of the President's strategy include a jobs-centered property disposal plan that puts local economic redevelopment first; a fast-track cleanup plan for bases that removes needless delays while protecting human health and the environment; procedures to provide easy access to transition and redevelopment help for workers and communities; and larger economic development planning grants to base closure communities from the Department's Office of Economic Adjustment.

Transition coordinators will be trained in all aspects of the base closure and realignment processes and will serve in their communities for at least 18 months. Initial orientation training was completed on July 7; expanded training for permanent coordinators will be completed in August. Transition coordinators will report to John Shannon, Acting Secretary of the Army and Special Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Base Transition. Shannon, in turn, reports to Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition John Deutch, who has overall responsibility for DoD's implementation of the President's five-part program.

The functions of the transition coordinators will be to:

- Serve as full-time, on-site advocates to communities and installations affected by closures/realignments, and to cut through red tape and bureaucratic thickets;

(more)

- Use their training and expertise in all aspects of the closure process—especially in the areas of environmental cleanup and property disposal—and to help communities move to a civilian-based economy;

- Work with the base commander, federal and state agencies to keep environmental cleanup on a fast track, to push for the priority treatment of parcels of land that have the potential for rapid redevelopment and job creation; and

- Work with the military department and the community to identify reuse needs and to see that those needs are accommodated, wherever possible, in DoD's closure plans.

The transition coordinators also will work with the Office of Economic Adjustment to help communities identify sources of federal assistance.

A list of the transition coordinators and their phone numbers is attached.

-END-

OSD BASE TRANSITION OFFICE: BASE TRANSITION COORDINATOR LIST

INSTALLATION	NAME	PHONE
ALABAMA		
NAVSTA MOBILE	CDR JONATHAN P. MUIR	205-443-0004
ARKANSAS		
BAKER AFB	MR. ROBERT E. LACKEY	501-532-6550
ARIZONA		
WILLIAMS AFB	MR. JOE L. MARTIN	602-988-6018
CALIFORNIA		
PRESIDIO OF SF/HAMILTON AAF	MR. ARNOLD T. ROSSI	415-561-3601
FORT ORD	MR. JOHN SNAPP	408-242-3667
SACRAMENTO ARMY DEPOT	DR. ROGER L STABB	916-388-2623
NAVBASE SAN FRANCISCO	CDR ALFRED B. ELKINS	415-395-3940
NAVSTA LONG BEACH	LT ALEX MICLAT	310-547-7513
NTC SAN DIEGO	LCDR ROBERT CITRANO	619-524-6526
MCAS EL TORO/TUSTIN	COL JIM RITCHIE	714-726-3389
GEORGE AFB	MR. BILL COLLINS	619-246-5360
MATHER AFB	MR. ROY A. MURRAY, JR	916-364-4909
NORTON AFB	MS. PATTI WARREN	909-382-5027
CASTLE AFB	MR. JACK KOTYZ	209-726-4748
MARCH AFB	LT COL STEPHEN P. CLARK	909-655-4141
COLORADO		
PUEBLO ARMY DEPOT	MR. RONALD J. CONNELL	719-549-4745
LOWRY AFB	LT COL LAWRENCE M. BEACH	303-676-5286
FLORIDA		
NTC ORLANDO	CAPT HARRY L. SMITH	407-~~646-5978~~ 646 4315/4688
NAS CECIL FIELD	MR. RICHARD DONOGHUE	904-778-5440
MACDILL AFB	MR. NYLE E. BOISER	813-576-6236
HOMESTEAD AFB	MR. JOHN F. FERNBACKER	305-224-7323
GUAM		
NAS AGANA, GUAM	CDR CHRIS SULLIVAN	671-344-5901
HAWAII		
NAS BARBERS POINT	MR. ROGER AU	808-684-8201
ILLINOIS		
NAS GLENVIEW	CDR JOHN W. VAUGHT	708-657-2860
CHANUTE AFB	MR. VIRLON J. SUITS	217-495-4101
O'HARE AFRS	MR. FRANKLYN E. SENFT	312-825-6052
INDIANA		
JEFFERSON PROVING GROUND	MR. BOB HUDSON	812-273-7201
FORT BEN HARRISON	LTC MICHAEL J. DEBOW	317-549-5383
GRISSOM AFB	COL DANIEL W. GODDARD	317-688-2947
KENTUCKY		
LEXINGTON ARMY DEPOT	MR. EDGAR MADDOX	606-625-6420
LOUISIANA		
ENGLAND AFB	MR. FLOYD C. HERBERT	318-448-1083

OSD BASE TRANSITION OFFICE: BASE TRANSITION COORDINATOR LIST

INSTALLATION	NAME	PHONE
MASSACHUSETTS		
ARMY MATERIAL TECH LAB	LTC JAMES T. NAUGHTON	617-923-5357
FORT DEVENS	MR. ROBERT R. MACMASTER	508-796-3507
MARYLAND		
FORT MEADE	MR. WILLIAM GRANT	410-677-2131
MAINE		
LORING AFB	MAJ EDWARD J. SWEENEY	207-328-7179
MICHIGAN		
WURTSMITH AFB	MR. MICHAEL T. JONES	517-739-5981
K.I. SAWYER AFB	COL RAYMOND A. AMTMANN	906-372-1993
MISSOURI		
RICHARDS-GEBAUR AFB	MR. GAREY M. REEVES	816-348-2511
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
PEASE AFB	MR. RICHARD A. JONES	603-430-3303
NEW JERSEY		
FORT MONMOUTH	MR. DAVID DIXON	908-532-0612
NAWC TRENTON	MR. THOMAS H. BOGIA	609-538-6602
NEW MEXICO		
FORT WINGATE ARMY DEPOT	MR. MALCOLM WALDEN	801-833-3040
NEW YORK		
AVSTA NEW YORK	LCDR AMY COX	718-876-6356
RICKENBACKER AFB	MR. RICHARD E. MCQUISTON, JR	614-862-4227
GRIFFIS AFB	LT COL THOMAS E. CLARK	315-330-4571
PLATTSBURGH AFB	LT COL ARTHUR M. PACKARD	518-565-5271
OHIO		
NEWARK AFB	MR. WILLIAM L. PITTS	614-522-7331
GENTILE AFS	MR. DAN M. DOLLARHIDE	513-296-6155
OREGON		
UMATILLA ARMY DEPOT	MR. MALCOLM WALDEN	801-833-3040
PENNSYLVANIA		
NAVBASE PHILADELPHIA	CDR ROBERT M. BRACKEN	215-897-8701
NAWC WARMINSTER	CAPT WILLIAM McCRACKEN	215-441-2235
DPSC, PHILADELPHIA	MR. DENNIS J. PALLADINO	215-737-5802
RHODE ISLAND		
CBC DAVISVILLE	MR. LEO T. TOMASETTI	401-267-2286
SOUTH CAROLINA		
NAVBASE CHARLESTON	CAPT C. A. TZOMES	803-743-2670
MYRTLE BEACH AFB	MR. RICHARD H. WILLIAMS, JR	803-238-6199
TENNESSEE		
NAS MEMPHIS	CDR RUSSELL L. NOBLE	901-873-5103
TEXAS		
NAS DALLAS	CDR J. D. MCADAMS	214-266-6104
BERGSTROM AFB	MR. RICHARD K. PAUTZ	512-369-4740
CARSWELL AFB	MR. OLEN R. LONG	817-782-6282

OSD BASE TRANSITION OFFICE: BASE TRANSITION COORDINATOR LIST

INSTALLATION	NAME	PHONE
UTAH		
TOOELE ARMY DEPOT	MR. CHARLES S. FURCA	801-833-2211
VIRGINIA		
CAMERON STATION	COL GEORGE ECKE	703-274-6506
HDL WOODBRIDGE	DR. JOHN C. INGRAM	703-490-2113
VINT HILL FARMS STATION	MS. JO ANN A. SMITH	703-349-6364
WASHINGTON		
NAVSTA SAND POINT	CAPT PAUL H. BONTROP	206-526-3073

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

28 June 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARIES OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS
UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (ACQUISITION)
DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY)
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (ECONOMIC SECURITY)
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (PERSONNEL AND READINESS)
GENERAL COUNSEL
COMPTROLLER
ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS)
ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (PUBLIC AFFAIRS)
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

SUBJECT: Support to the Executive Agent for Base Closure Transition

On June 24, 1993, Deputy Secretary of Defense Perry designated me as the Executive Agent of the Department of Defense for Base Closure Transition Coordination and Special Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (enclosure 1). In this role, I will be working with each of you to establish an effective Transition Coordinator at each major realigning and closing base. The Transition Coordinators will be the Department's full-time ombudsmen in the areas of community outreach, environmental cleanup, Federal assistance programs, planning grants, and property disposal. I will ensure that these individuals are fully trained to work with the local communities to facilitate base transition and reuse.

I have identified a number of specific areas where I need and request your support in executing my duties as Executive Agent. These areas of support include: staffing of the proposed organization at enclosure 2; identifying individuals to serve locally as base transition coordinators; identifying technical experts to advise me and my staff on specific issues; training of the Transition Coordinators; identifying existing guidance documents that would be useful for Transition Coordinators; and participating in an Executive Agent/Coordinator conference. My specific needs in each of these areas are more fully defined in subsequent paragraphs.

My current plan is to staff a small office with most personnel detailed from the Military Departments and other DoD organizations. The capabilities of this office would be further enhanced by the identification of "technical experts" throughout the DoD in the areas of community outreach, environmental cleanup, Federal assistance programs, planning grants, legal considerations, economic development and reinvestment, and property disposal. The initial focus of this office will be to identify and train Transition Coordinators at the base level to serve as the Department's primary link with the affected communities.

The following assistance is needed:

- Program Managers: Each Military Department and the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) should detail an 06-level individual to assist me from June 29 through November 1, 1993. The Program Managers will be my primary day-to-day liaison at the Military Department level and link to the base level Transition Coordinator. The Program Managers will seek support from other Federal agencies as necessary. The Program Managers will formulate recommended actions for me to facilitate base reuse.

- Transition Coordinators: Each Military Department and DLA were previously asked to nominate a candidate Transition Coordinator at each closing base from the 1988 through the 1993 rounds. Names along with resumes are to be provided to my office by July 1, 1993. Candidates should plan to meet with me on July 7, 1993, at a location to be determined in the Washington, DC, area. Coordinators will receive orientation training at that time with additional detailed training to follow. The Transition Coordinators will be the single points of contact for transition and economic reinvestment matters and will be the communities' ombudsmen to provide ready access to decision makers. The Transition Coordinators will have to become conversant in a number of Defense and Federal assistance programs and will be expected to speak frequently for the Department in the public arena. Additionally, the Coordinators will be required to work in coordination with the base commanders and be knowledgeable of the status of closure and realignment actions.

- Technical Support: Each addressee should identify by July 6, 1993, the names with address, telephone and facsimile numbers of technical experts in the functional areas identified in paragraph three above. These individuals will be "on-call" for brief periods to assist in the detailed training of the Transition Coordinators. This process will occur during July-September 1993. The technical experts will be expected to brief the Transition Coordinators on current policy and procedures in their functional areas as part of the Transition Coordinator training. Additionally, the technical experts will work with my Program Managers to provide answers and formulate solutions to Transition Coordinator issues on a day-to-day basis.

- Training Support: I must structure a fast-track training program to train Transition Coordinators. Each Military Department and the Office of Economic Adjustment should detail an 05-level person to me from June 29 to September 30, 1993. Personnel detailed should be knowledgeable in designing a program of instruction for the Transition Coordinators. These individuals will execute the program of instruction with contract assistance. In this regard, I am requesting that all addressees advise me of any existing contractual arrangements that could be exercised to support this requirement. Existing publications, pamphlets, and training documents created by your organization should be forwarded to my office by July 1, 1993, to serve as source information and reference for the development of the training program of instruction. The Training Support Team will also identify and schedule the appropriate subject matter technical experts to participate in the training of the Transition Coordinators.

- Administrative Support: Request that the Navy take the initial lead to develop a legislative affairs plan and the Air Force undertake the development of a public affairs plan. These plans should be fully coordinated with your OSD counterparts by Wednesday, 30 June 1993, prior to the 1 July 1993 submission of BRAC Commission recommendations to the President.

Each Military Department, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness), Comptroller, Legislative Affairs (LA), Public Affairs (PA), and DLA should identify individuals whom I can call upon as necessary for support:

-- Legislative Affairs: Military Departments, LA, and DLA - July 29

-- Public Affairs: Military Departments, LA, and DLA - July 29

-- Financial Management: Comptroller - July 6

-- Personnel Management: Military Departments, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness), and DLA - July 6

-- Administrative Support: Military Departments and DLA - July 6

I realize that these requests represent a significant resource commitment on your part. However, considering the mission that I have been given and the time frame for accomplishment I need your full support. If there are areas that concern you, I am available to meet and discuss those concerns. My point of contact for receiving this information is Mr. Michael W. Owen, SAILE, room 2E614, the Pentagon, Washington, DC, 20310-0110.

Thank you for your support.

John W. Shannon
Special Assistant to the
Secretary of Defense

Enclosures

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

24 June 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARIES OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS
CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
UNDER SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE
DIRECTOR, RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING
ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE
GENERAL COUNSEL
INSPECTOR GENERAL
DIRECTOR, OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION
COMPTROLLER
ASSISTANTS TO THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT
DIRECTORS OF THE DEFENSE AGENCIES

SUBJECT: Executive Agent for Base Closure Transition

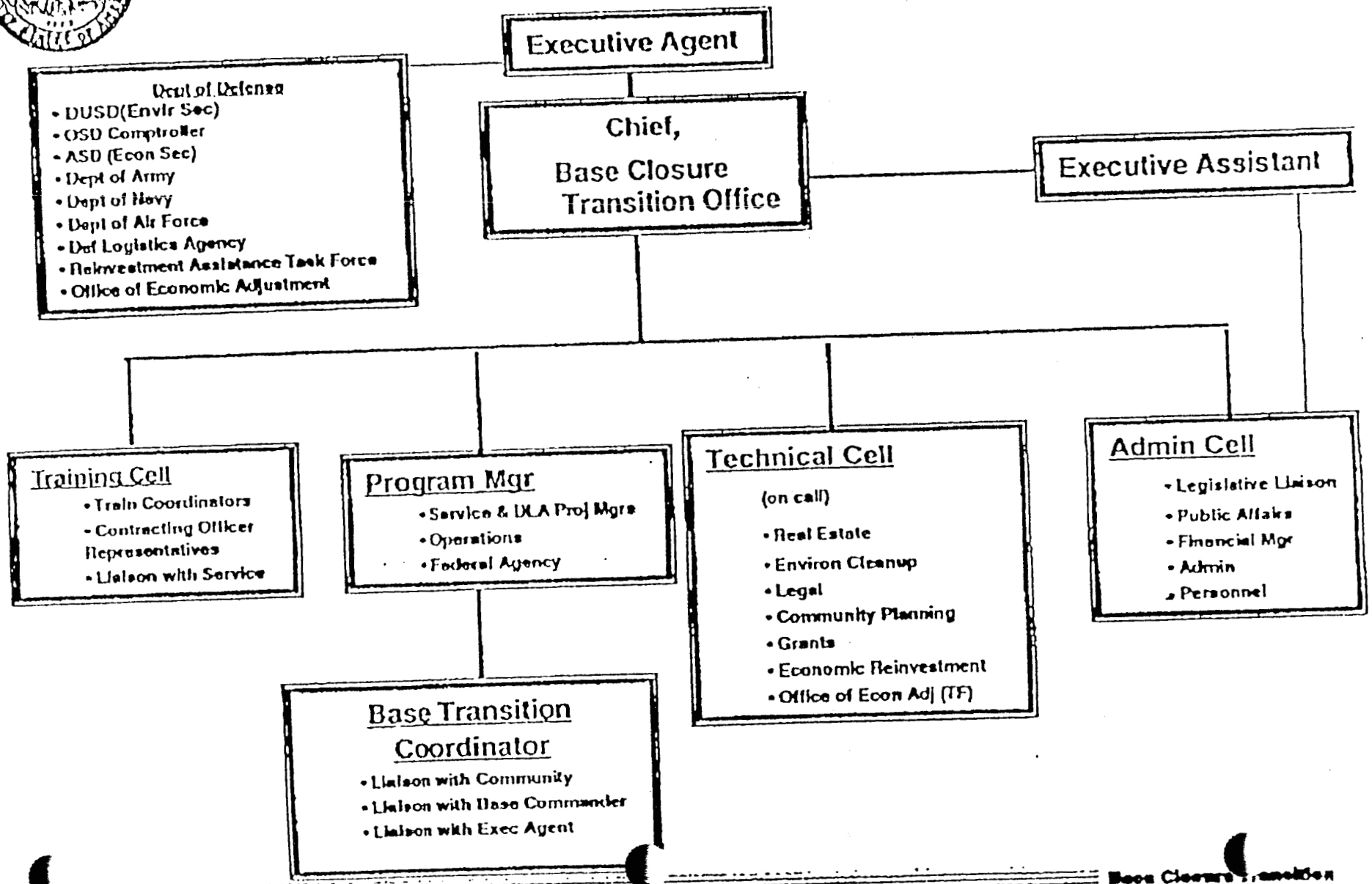
I have asked John Shannon, the Acting Secretary of the Arm to serve as Executive Agent of the Department of Defense (DoD) for Base Closure Transition Coordination and Special Assistant the Secretary of Defense. I instruct you to offer him every cooperation. A charter defining the Executive Agent's mission organization, resources, authority, responsibilities, and coor nation with State, local, DoD, and other Federal activities wi be issued by July 15, 1993. The Executive Agent's charter nd authority will expire on November 1, 1993 unless otherwise extended.

The Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition) will issue specific instructions.

William J. Perry

Encl 1

PROPOSED ORGANIZATION



UNCLASSIFIED

NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND CENTER
DOD KEY PERSONNEL LOCATOR LIST

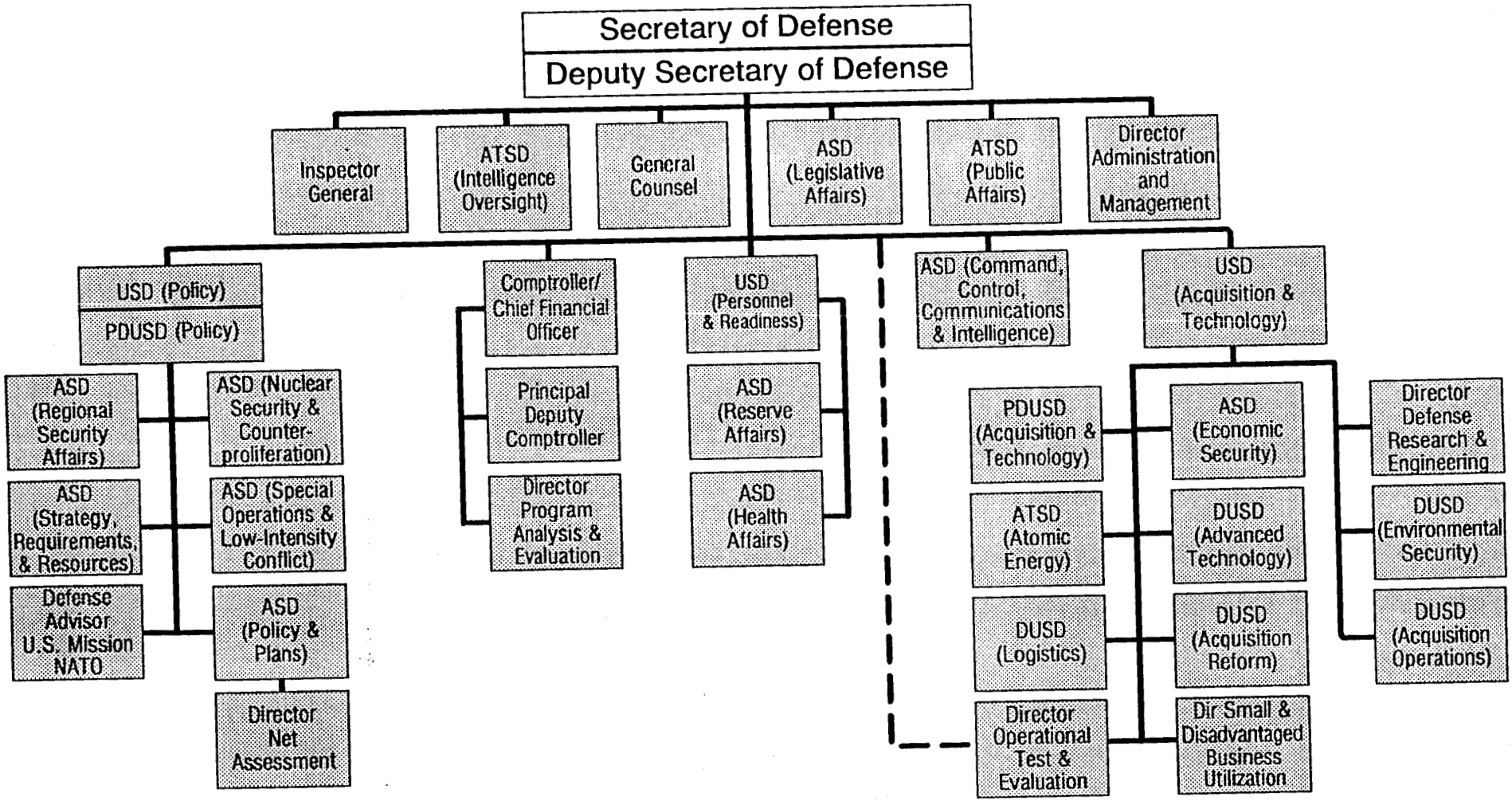
DATE:100700-110700 FEB 94

POSITION	NAME	PHONE	DATES	ACTING
	OSD			
SECDEF	W. PERRY	55261		
DEPSECDEF	VACANT	56352		
SPEC ASST	R. de LEON	78388		
MA SECDEF	BG KERN	55261		
EXEC SECRETARY	COL McALEER	50825		
USD A	J. DEUTCH	52381		
USD P	F. WISNER	77200		
DIR DR&E	A. JONES	75776		
COMPTROLLER	J. HAMRE	53237		
GEN COUNSEL	J. GORELICK	53341		
IG	D. VANDERSCHAAF (ACTING)	54249		
ASD C3I	E. PAIGE	50348		
ASD P&R	E. DORN	55254		
PDUSD P	W. SLOCOMBE	55136		
PDUSD A	R. N. LONGUEMARE	77021		
ASD HA	E. MARTIN (ACTING)	72111		
ASD RA	D. LEE	76631		
ASD SO/LIC	H. HOLMES	32894		
ASD NS&CP	A. CARTER	50942		
ASD D&P	P. IRVIN (ACTING)	78101		
ASD SR&R	T. WARNER	77728		
ASD RSA	C. FREEMAN	54351	041400-121000	MR ROTH
ASD P&P	G. ALLISON	72307		
ASD ES	K. FLAMM (ACTING)	74172		
DUSD L	J. KLUGH	71368		
DUSD EVS	S. GOODMAN	56639		
DUSD AR	C. PRESTON	56413		
DUSD AT	L. LYNN	50598		
DIR OT&E	L. FRAME (ACTING)	73655		
DIR PA&E	W. LYNN	50971		
ATSD AE	H. SMITH	75161		
ATSD LA	S. STUART	76210		
ATSD PA	K. deLASKI	79312		
ATSD	V. GUIDRY	33617		
	JCS			
[redacted]	GEN SHALIKASHVILI	79121		
[redacted]S	ADM JEREMIAH	48948		
ASST TO CJCS	LTGEN RYAN	54605		
DJS	VADM MACKE	45221		
	ARMY			
SEC ARMY	MR WEST	53211		
USEC ARMY	MR REEDER	54311		
CSA	GEN SULLIVAN	52077		
VCSA	GEN PEAY	54371		
	NAVY			
SEC NAVY	MR DALTON	53131		
USEC NAVY	MR DANZIG	53141		
CNO	ADM KELSO	55664		
VCNO	ADM ARTHUR	78347		
	AIR FORCE			
SEC AIR FORCE	DR S WIDNALL	77376	091830-141700	
USEC AIR FORCE	VACANT	71361		
CSAF	GEN MCPEAK	79225	091830-141620	GEN CARNS
VCSAF	GEN CARNS	57911		
	MARINE CORPS			
CMC	GEN MUNDY	42500		
ACMC	GEN BOOMER	41201		

NOTE: This list is a locator. It is not a protocol list. Information on each listee, changes or deletions, should be phoned by the office concerned to NMCC, OX7-6340, by 1400 hours local each day for the following day. **Friday's report should include weekend and Monday information.** Holiday information should be reported on the last work day prior to the holiday and include information for the next work day.

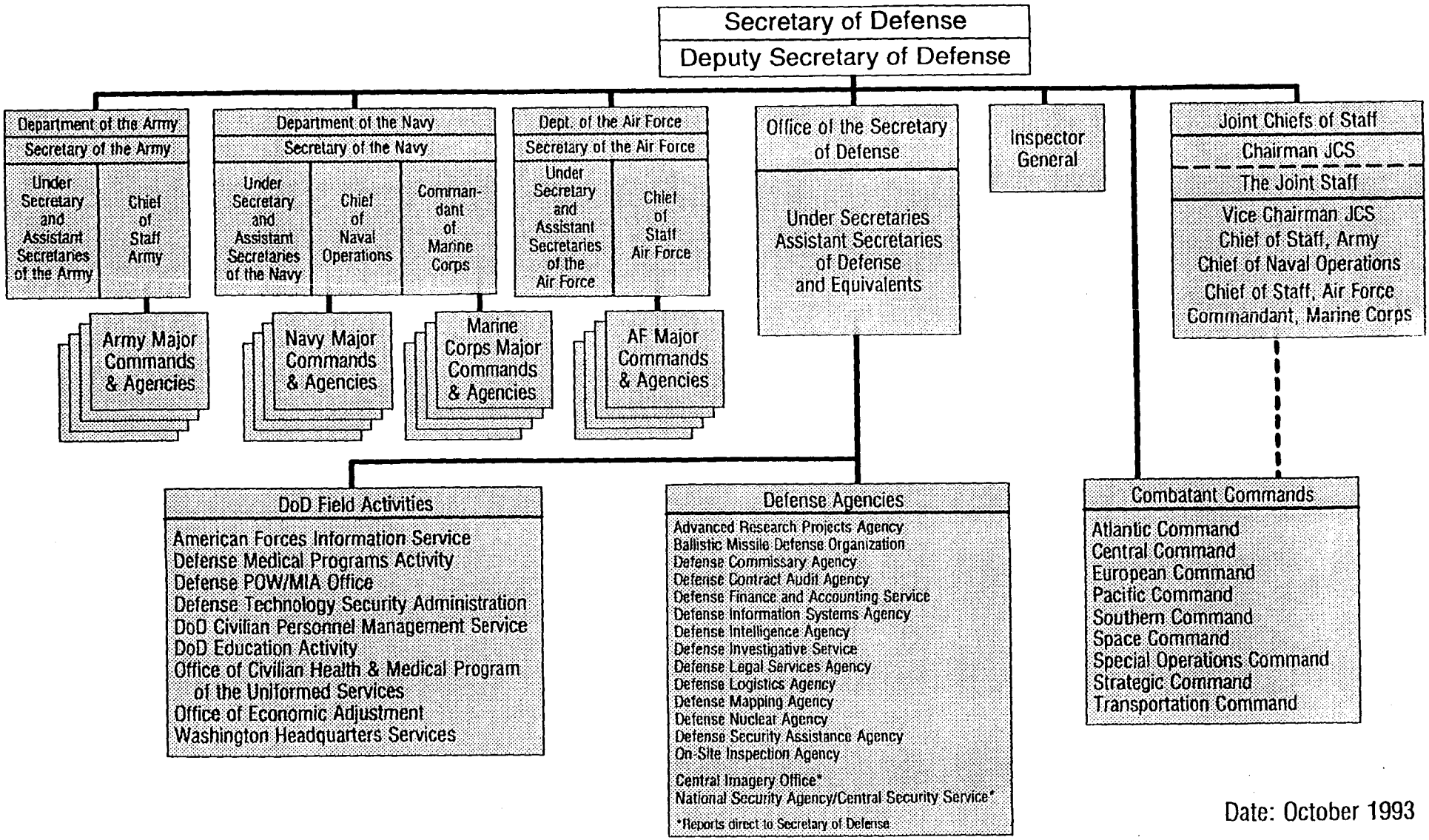
INTERNAL DISTRIBUTION: DDO, ADDO, SOO, J-33, J-6, J-62, J-7, EA
TUBE: AOC, J-30, OSD CABLES, J-1, J-4, J-8, OCJCS, BMDO/D

Office of the Secretary of Defense



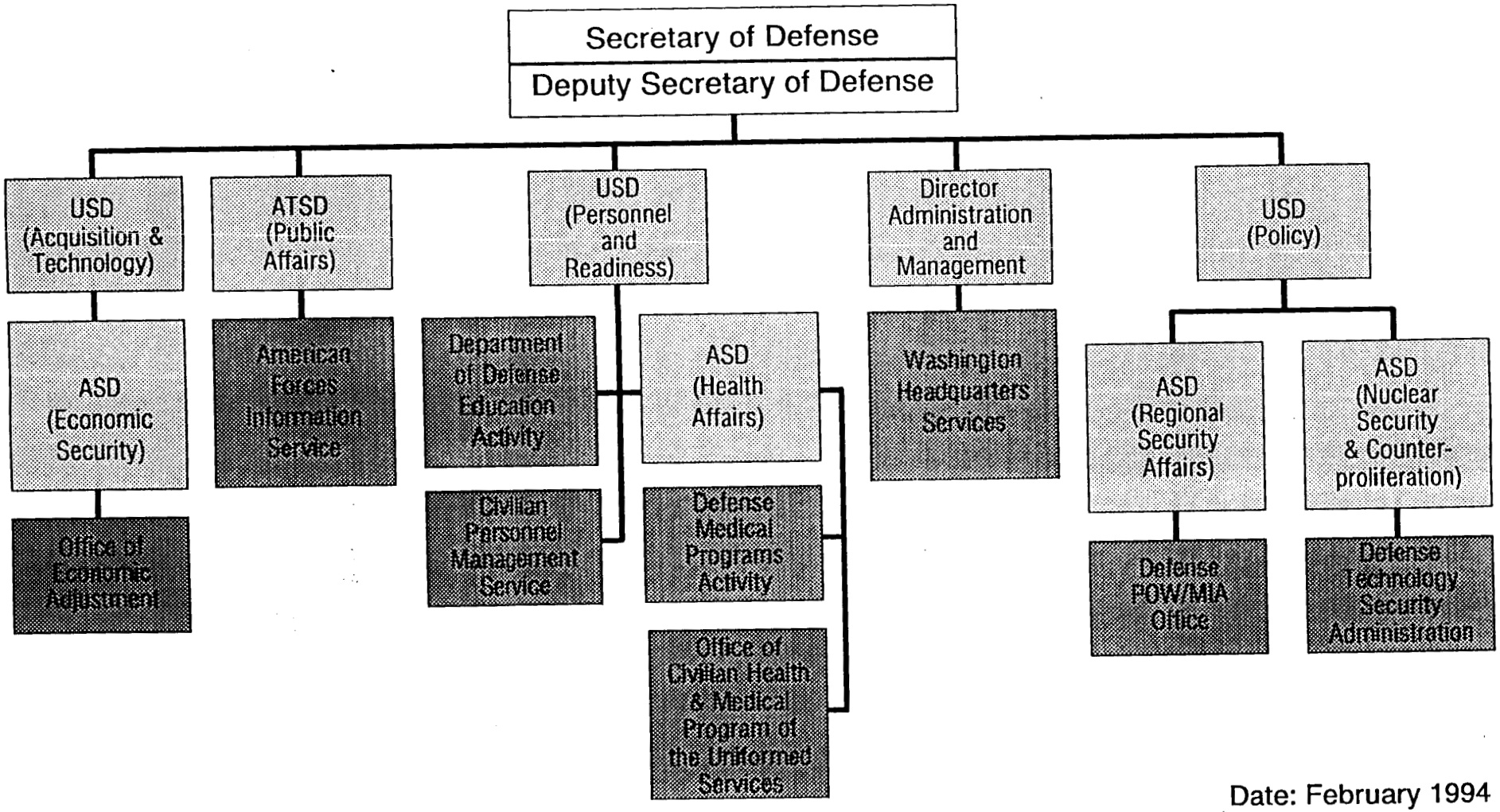
Date: February 1994

Department of Defense



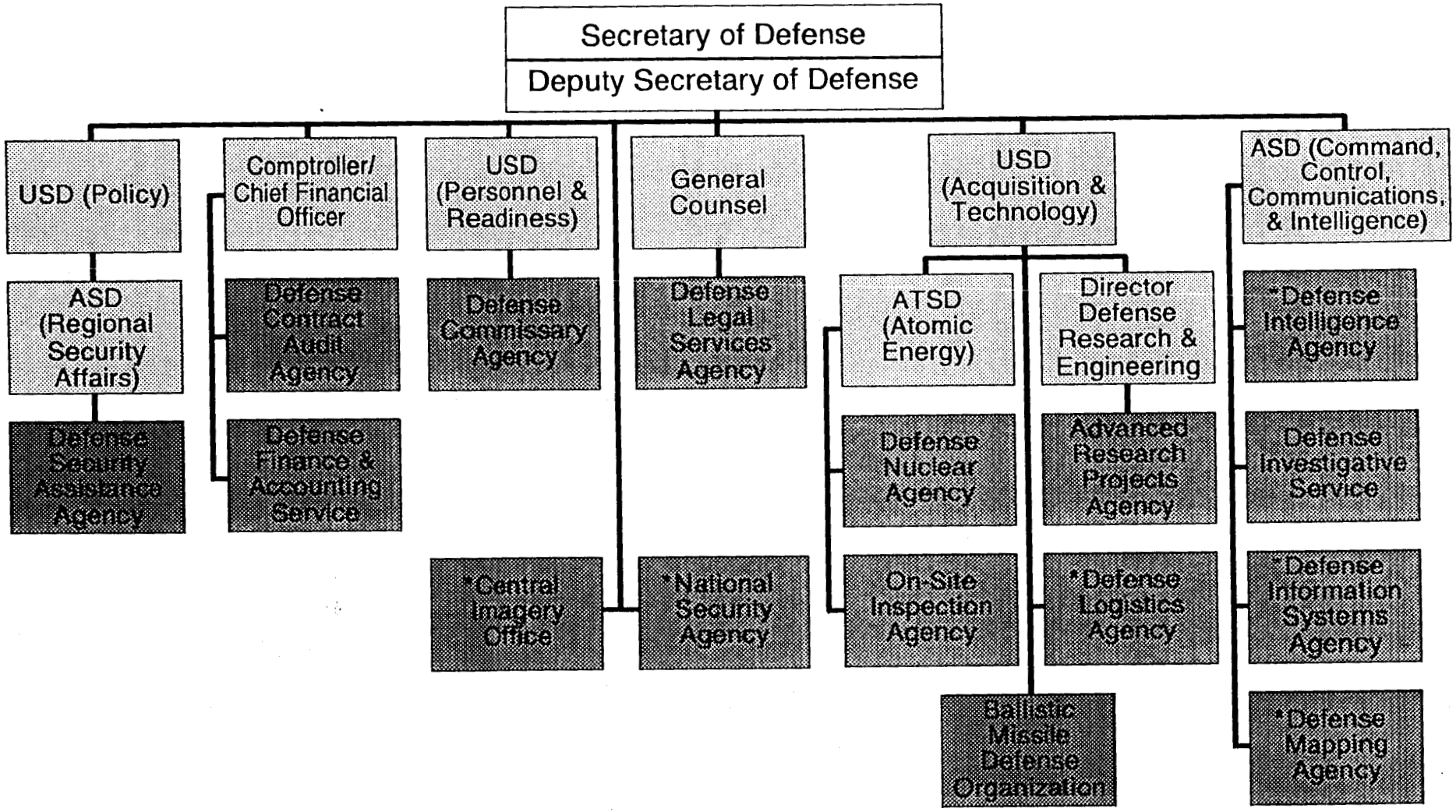
Date: October 1993

DoD Field Activities



Date: February 1994

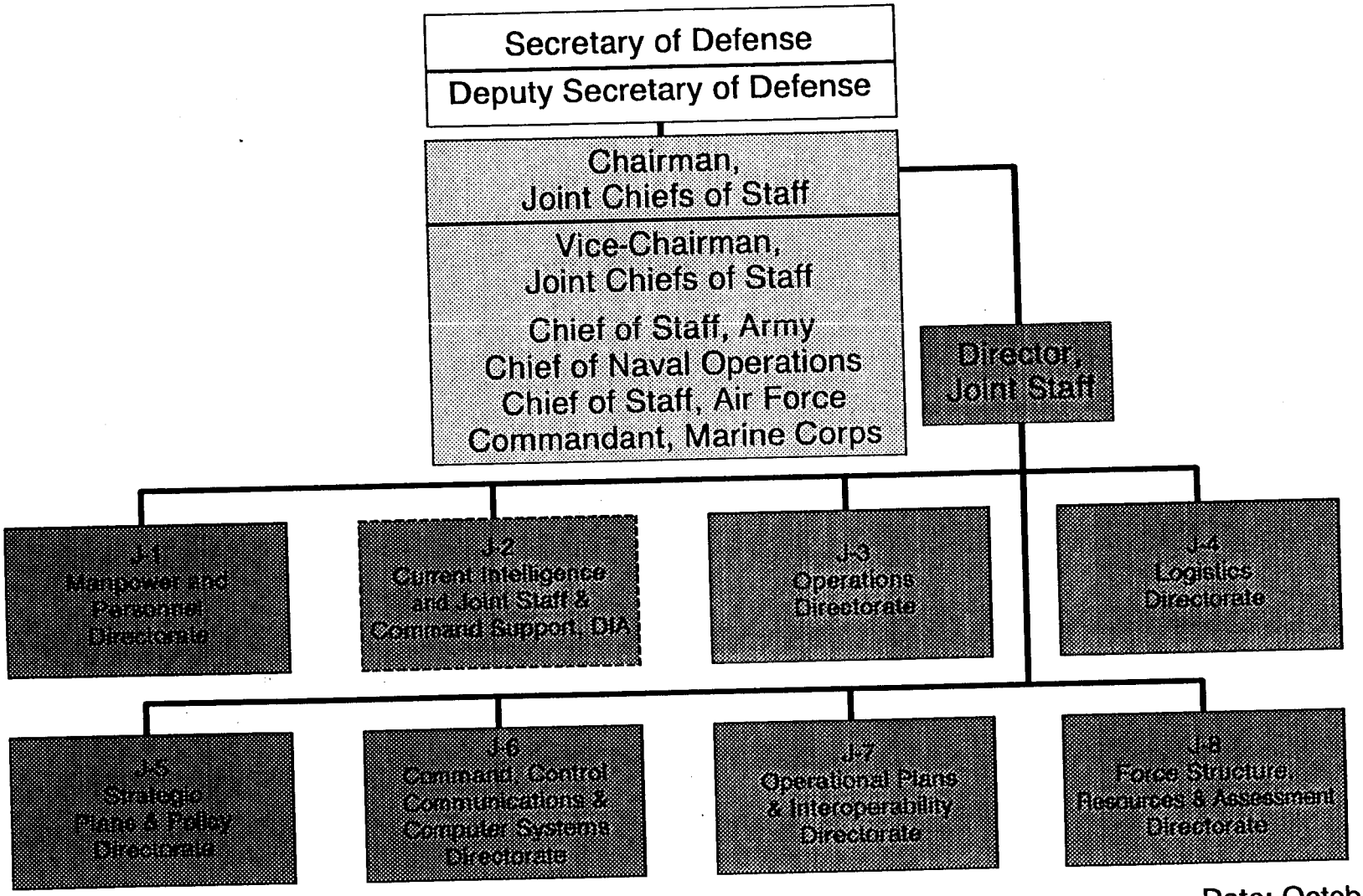
Defense Agencies



* Combat Support Agency

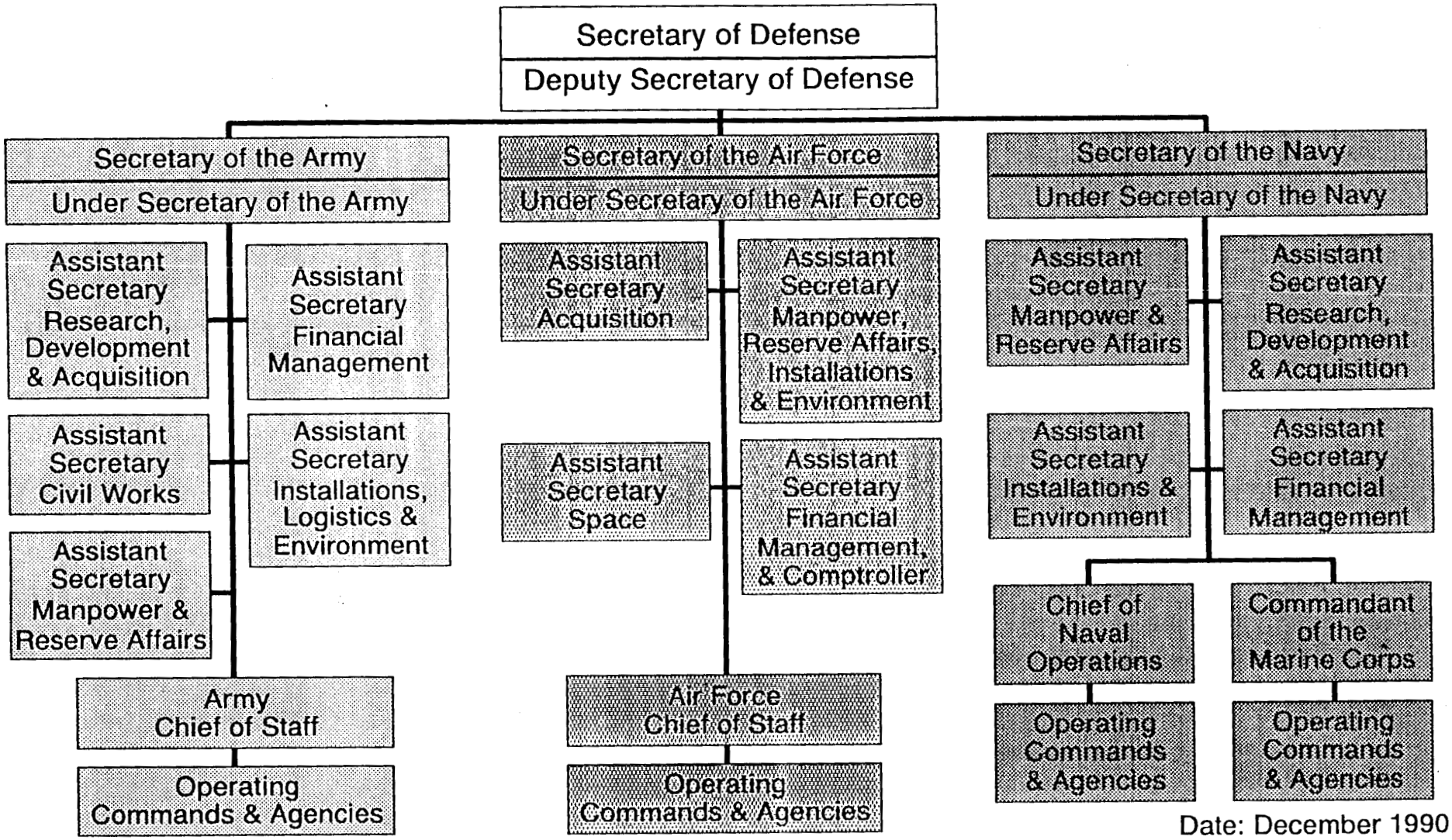
Date: December 1993

Joint Chiefs of Staff



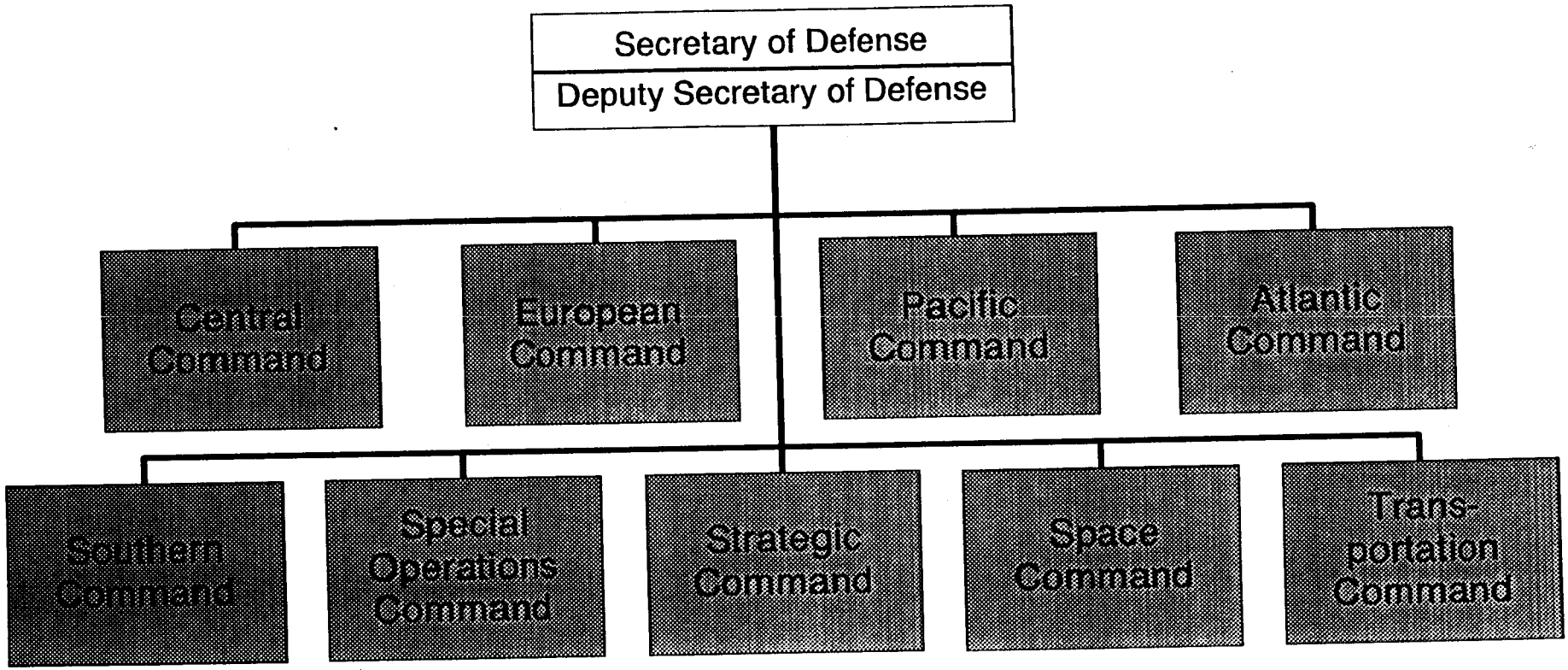
Date: October 1993

Military Departments



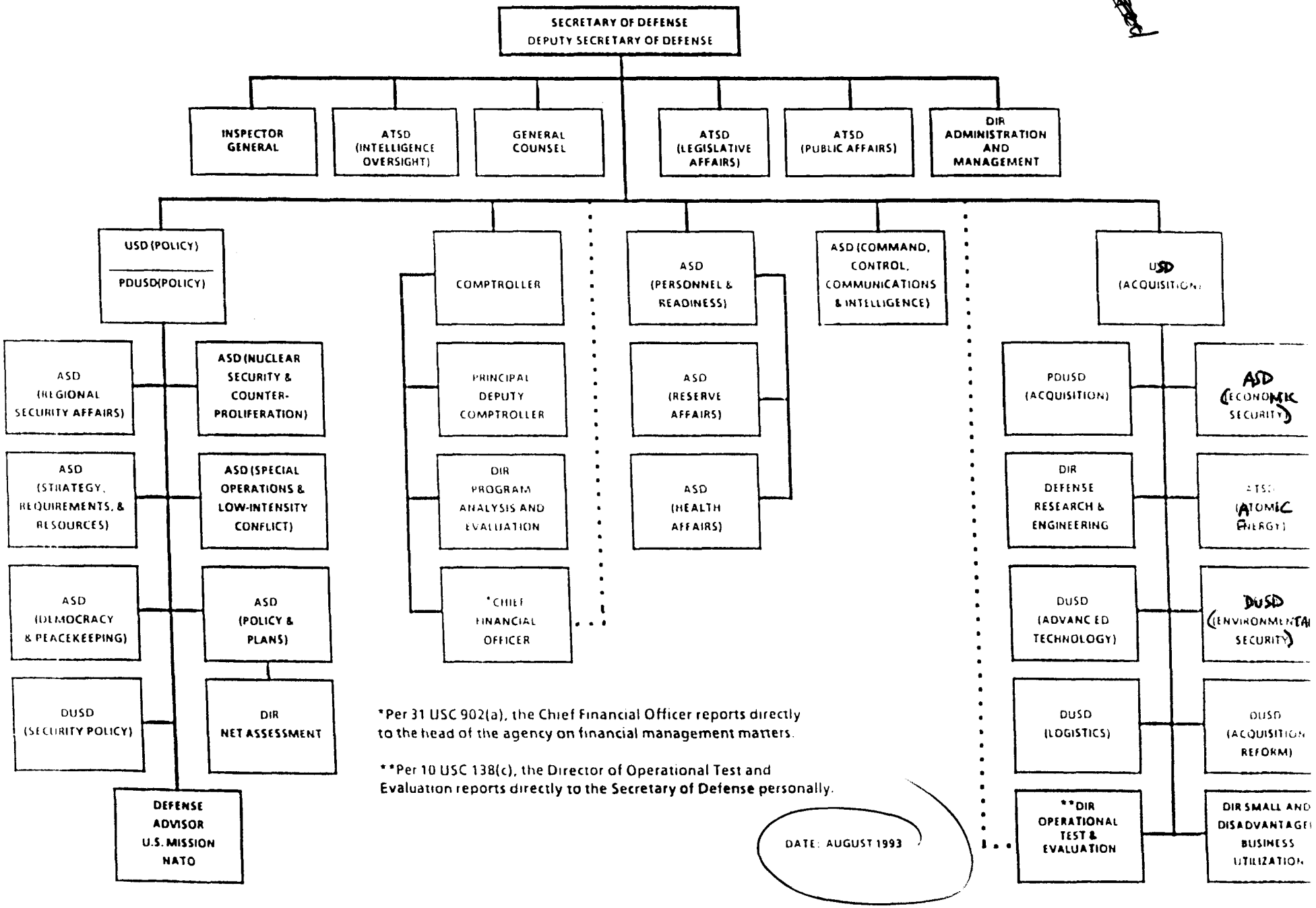
Date: December 1990

Combatant Commands



Date: October 1993

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE



SUBJECT TO CHANGE

ASPIN LOCATOR LIST
30 June 1993

Names	Room Number	Extension
Allison, Graham	4E817	72307
Ariker, Lauren	3B1060	51453
Baker, Beverly	2E765	31076
Berger, Rosella	4E808	54351
Berman, Judy	3E880	55261
Bornstein, Ted	3E788	75530
Brandis, Michael	3E977	33392
Brossard, Ann	3D964	77968
Burt, Wendy	1E794	53904
Carter, Ashton	4E838	50942
Castleman, Deborah	3E172	47323
Clark, Martha	3C956	39888
Connolly, Timothy	2E258	54134
Coronado, Gil	3D358	39814
Dalton, John	4E714	53141
Dalton, Mary	3D980	30664
de Leon, Rudy F	3E880	78388
Denny, Jeffrey	3D853	73435
Deutch, John	3E933	52381
Dickey, Dial	2E800	79312
Dine, Susan	3D919	72537
Dorn, Edwin	3E764	55254
Dowling, Nick	1D469	71386
Fanning, Eric	3E856	40363
Fetter, Steve	5A740	42188
Finch, Lewis	4D754	37371
Flamm, Ken	3E1082	74172
Freeman, Chas	4C800	75884
Forbeck, Helen	3B1060	51470
Gaby, Keith	3D980	30664
Gertsema, Jay	3D918	72365
→ Goodman, Sherri	3E808	56639
Gordon, John	4E808	72788
Gorelick, Jamie	3E980	53341
Goux, Carissa	3D939	34269
Guidry, Vernon A. Jr	2E800	79312
Guillette, Russ	2D540	39846
Halperin, Morton H	4D822	78101
Hampton, Elbert	3D918	48098

ASPIN LOCATOR LIST
30 June 1993

Names	Room Number	Extension
Hersman, Rebecca	4B940	52161
Hertz, Kathy	1E794	53904
Hertzfeld, Rob	400 AND	51802
Hickox, Amy	3E880	55261
Honigman, Steven	4E724	41994
Horn-Kelly, Joan	3E788	71368
Horton, Berry	3E243	41809
Irvin, Patricia	2D540	39845
Jones, Anita	3E1014	75776
Keefe, Kevin	1C683	51942
Keohane, Ronald	2E549	74892
Klugh, James R	3D964	77968
Leary, Thomas	3D919	72536
Lee, Deborah R	2E520	76631
Long, Diane	3E966	76210
Longuemare, Noel	3E1006	77021
Lynn, Larry	3E118	50598
Lynn, William J	3E836	50971
Mackrella, Evelyn	3E880	78388
Maroni, Alice C	3E822	76142
Mathias, Jane	3D919	51436
McReynolds, Allen	3D814	45569
Morehouse David	3D918	74491
Morris, Patrick	3B1060	51486
Mullen, Seileen	3D919	72536
Murdock, Clark A	4B940	52161
Newman, Sally	1D479	77203
Ochmanek, David	4C767	72467
Paige, Emmitt	3E240	41587
Perry, William	3E944	56352
Pincus, Lynn	3D980	30664
Pinuel, Eddie J."EJ"	3E921	39888
Preston, Colleen A	3E1034	56413
Ragan, Richard	2E261	48544
Raguso, Mary	3D918	51868
Reddy, Lynn	3D853	78191
Resnick, Joel	2D517	57305
Rogers, John	3E966	76210
Ruga, Raimundo	4C800	79302
Russell, Matthew	4C767	72467
Ryder, Christopher	2D540	39847
Sergey, Tanya	CRYCTY	22120
Sewall, Sarah	1E665	52322
Sheridan, Brian E	2E538	57996
Shue, John	3D918	78784
Simpson, Kim	1E794	57676

ASPIN LOCATOR LIST
30 June 1993

Names	Room Number	Extension
Slatkin, Nora	3D944	79111
Slocombe, Walter	4E829	55136
Smith, Harold	3E1074	75161
Smith, Larry K	3E856	40363
Spalter, Johnathan	4E829	55136
Sylvester, Fred		38706
Thomas, Govan	3D358	39814
Trapasso, Tom	3D918	48423
Wagner, Mark	3D939	34269
Walsh, Redmond	3D853	78191
Warner, Edward "Ted"	4D754	37371
Weiler, Todd	3D980	30664
Wisner, Frank	4E808	54351
Wood, Kennan	3D919	72536
Woodson, Paul	SKYLINE	756-2200

***For Changes Please Call Marcia Stump X41340**

STATUS OF DOD NOMINATIONS REQUIRING SENATE CONFIRMATIONS

As of: Sept 20, 1993

POSITION	NAME	INTENT	NOMINATION	HEARING	CONFIRMATION
SECDEF	Les Aspin	22 Dec 93	20 Jan 93	7 Jan 93	20 Jan 93
DEPSECDEF	William Perry	3 Feb 93	23 Feb 93	25 Feb 93	5 Mar 93
USD(A)	John Deutch	22 Feb 93	25 Mar 93	30 Mar 93	1 Apr 93
USD(P)	Frank Wisner	23 Feb 93	23 Feb 93	4 Mar 93	1 Jul 93
GC	Jamie Gorelick	26 Feb 93	26 Mar 93	28 Apr 93	11 May 93
ASD(S&R)	Edward Warner	30 Mar 93	29 Apr 93	25 May 93	28 May 93
ASD(RS)	Charles Freeman	30 Mar 93	20 May 93	30 Jun 93	1 Jul 93
DDRE	Anita Jones	31 Mar 93	29 Apr 93	25 May 93	28 May 93
ASD(P&P)	Graham Allison	31 Mar 93	22 Jul 93	29 Jul 93	5 Aug 93
ASD(P&R)	Edwin Dorn	31 Mar 93	29 Apr 93	30 Jun 93	1 Jul 93
ASD(D&PK)	Morton Halperin	31 Mar 93	6 Aug 93		
DUSD(P)	Walter Slocombe	2 Apr 93	19 May 93	25 May 93	28 May 93
ASD(C3I)	Emmett Paige Jr.	5 Apr 93	19 May 93	25 May 93	28 May 93
ASD(RA)	Deborah Lee	5 Apr 93	19 May 93	25 May 93	28 May 93
ATSD(AE)	Harold Smith	9 Apr 93	18 May 93	25 May 93	28 May 93
ASD(NS&CP)	Ashton Carter	13 Apr 93	29 Apr 93	25 May 93	29 Jun 93
SECNAV	John Dalton	21 Apr 93	1 Jul 93	13 Jul 93	21 Jul 93
CG, USN	Steven Honigman	27 Apr 93	29 Apr 93	25 May 93	28 May 93
COMPT	John Hamre	30 Jun 93	4 Aug 93	23 Sept 93	
ASN(M&RA)	Fred Pang	1 Jul 93	6 Aug 93	23 Sept 93	
ASN(RD&A)	Nora Slatkin	1 Jul 93	4 Aug 93	23 Sept 93	
SECAF	Sheila Widnall	2 Jul 93	22 Jul 93	29 Jul 93	5 Aug 93
USD(A)	Noel Longuemare	14 Jul 93	7 Sept 93	~~[illegible]~~	
GC,USAF	Gilbert Casella	14 Jul 93			
ASAF(SPACE)	Robert Fossum	3 Aug 93			
ASD(SO&LIC)	H. Allen Holmes	31 Aug 93			
SA	Togo West Jr	17 Sept 93			
USA	Joseph Reeder	17 Sept 93			

DOD POSITIONS REQUIRING SENATE CONFIRMATION

Secretary of Defense
Deputy Secretary of Defense
General Counsel
Inspector General
Under Secretary of Defense (Policy)
Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Policy)
Assistant Secretary of Defense (Personnel & Readiness)
Assistant Secretary of Defense (Nuclear Security & Counter-Proliferation)
Assistant Secretary of Defense (Democracy & Peacekeeping)
Assistant Secretary of Defense (Strategy Req. & Resources)
Assistant Secretary of Defense (Regional Security)
Assistant Secretary of Defense (Plans and Policy)
Assistant Secretary of Defense (Special Operations)
Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs)
Assistant Secretary of Defense (Reserve Affairs)
Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications & Intelligence)
Comptroller
Chief Financial Officer
Under Secretary of Defense (Technology & Acquisition)
Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Technology & Acquisition)
Director Defense Research & Engineering
Assistant Secretary of Defense (Economic Security)
Assistant to Secretary of Defense (Atomic Energy)
Secretary of the Army
Under Secretary of the Army
Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works)
Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management)
Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations and Logistics)
Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs)
General Counsel (Army)
Secretary of the Navy
Under Secretary of the Navy
Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Installations and Logistics)
Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Research Development and Acquisition)
Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Manpower and Reserve Affairs)
Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Financial Management)
General Counsel (Navy)
Secretary of the Air Force
Under Secretary of the Air Force
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Space)
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Financial Management)
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Manpower and Reserve Affairs)
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Acquisition)
General Counsel (Air Force)

LISTING OF U.S. AIR FORCE FIXED MEDICAL TREATMENT FACILITIES

JANUARY 1993

OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL

Headquarters, United States Air Force

Bolling Air Force Base Washington DC 20332-5113

OPR: Medical Manpower Division
Directorate of Medical Programs & Resources
DSN 297-5550 or (202) 767-5550

* Scheduled 1993 Base Closure

USAF FIXED MEDICAL TREATMENT FACILITIES

Jan 93

Base/Location	ST/CO	ZIP/APO	Rgn	Medical Unit Designation	MAJ CMD	Op/T Beds	+/-	MTF Code
FACILITIES IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES (DOD REGIONS 1-9)								
Altus AFB	OK	73521-5300	5	97th Medical Group	AMC	15		4067
Andrews AFB	MD	20331-5300	9	Malcolm Grow USAF Medical Center	AMC	210		2451
Barksdale AFB	LA	71110-5300	5	2nd Medical Group	ACC	30	-5	2252
Beale AFB	CA	95903-5300	2	9th Medical Group	ACC	15		0652
Bergstrom AFB *93	TX	78743-5300	5	67th Medical Group	ACC	15	-5	4852
Bolling AFB	DC	20332-5300	9	Det 1, Malcolm Grow USAF Medical Center	AMC			2451
Brooks AFB	TX	78235-5300	5	648th Medical Squadron	AFMC			4855
Cannon AFB	NM	88103-5300	4	27th Medical Group	ACC	20		3554
Carswell AFB *93	TX	76127-5300	5	Robert L. Thompson Hospital	ACC	60	-30	4857
Castle AFB	CA	95342-5300	2	93rd Medical Group	ACC	9	-6	0653
Chanute AFB *93	IL	61868-5300	6	Chanute TTC Hospital	ATC		-15	1752
Charleston AFB	SC	29404-5300	8	437th Medical Squadron	AMC			4553
Columbus AFB	MS	39701-5300	7	14th Medical Squadron	ATC	6	-1	2851
Davis-Monthan AFB	AZ	85707-5300	4	355th Medical Group	ACC	35		0451
Dover AFB	DE	19902-5300	9	436th Medical Group	AMC	20		1051
Dyess AFB	TX	79607-5300	5	96th Medical Group	ACC	20		4879
Edwards AFB	CA	93523-5300	2	650th Medical Group	AFMC	15		0654
Eglin AFB	FL	32542-5300	7	646th Medical Group	AFMC	105	-15	1252
Ellsworth AFB	SD	57706-5300	3	28th Medical Group	ACC	20	-5	4651
F.E. Warren AFB	WY	82005-5300	3	90th Medical Group	ACC	15	-5	5652
Fairchild AFB	WA	99011-5300	1	92nd Medical Group	ACC	25	-5	5351
Goodfellow AFB	TX	76908-5300	5	391st Medical Squadron	ATC			4860
Grand Forks AFB	ND	58205-5300	3	319th Medical Group	ACC	15		3851
Griffiss AFB	NY	13441-5300	9	416th Medical Group	ACC	15		3653
Grissom AFB	IN	46971-5300	6	305th Medical Squadron	AMC			1854
Hanscom AFB	MA	01731-5300	9	647th Medical Squadron	AFMC			2551
Hill AFB	UT	84056-5300	3	649th Medical Group	AFMC	25	+5	4951
Holloman AFB	NM	88330-5300	4	49th Medical Group	ACC	15	-5	3551
Homestead AFB	FL	33039-5300	7	31st Medical Group	ACC	40		1263
K.I. Sawyer AFB	MI	49843-5300	6	410th Medical Group	ACC	15		2656
Keesler AFB	MS	39534-5300	7	Keesler Medical Center	ATC	240	-15	2853

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USAF FIXED MEDICAL TREATMENT FACILITIES

Jan 93

Base/Location	ST/CO	ZIP/APO	Rgn	Medical Unit Designation	MAJ CMD	Cp/T Beds	+/-	MTF Code
FACILITIES IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES (DOD REGIONS 1-9)								
Kelly AFB	TX	78241-5300	5	651st Medical Squadron	AFMC			4864
Kirtland AFB	NM	87117-5300	4	542nd Medical Group	AFMC	30		3552
Lackland AFB	TX	78236-5300	5	Wilford Hall USAF Medical Center	ATC	1000		4865
Lackland AFB Annex	TX	78238-5000	5	Wilford Hall USAF Medical Center - OLA	ATC			4865
Langley AFB	VA	23665-5300	8	1st Medical Group	ACC	50	-20	5151
Laughlin AFB	TX	78843-5300	5	47th Medical Squadron	ATC	7		4877
Little Rock AFB	AR	72099-5300	5	314th Medical Group	AMC	15	+6	0553
Loring AFB	ME	04751-5300	9	42nd Medical Group	ACC	10	-5	2352
Los Angeles AFS	CA	90009-2960	2	655th Medical Squadron	AFMC			0571
Lowry AFB	CO	80230-5300	3	3415th Medical Squadron	ATC			0955
Luke AFB	AZ	85309-5300	4	58th Medical Group	ACC	40		0452
MacDill AFB	FL	33608-5300	7	56th Medical Group	ACC	50	-5	1253
Malmstrom AFB	MT	59402-5300	1	43rd Medical Group	AMC			3051
March AFB	CA	92518-5300	2	22nd Medical Group	AMC	75	-5	0653
Maxwell AFB	AL	36112-5300	7	502d Medical Group	AU	40	-15	0155
McChord AFB	WA	98438-5300	1	62nd Medical Group	AMC			5354
CLINIC & HOSP McClellan AFB/Mather	CA	95652-5300	2	652nd Medical Group	AFMC	30	-5	0661
McConnell AFB	KS	67221-5300	3	384th Medical Group	ACC		-5	2057
McGuire AFB/Walson Comm	NJ	08640-5300	9	438th Medical Group	AMC	45		3453
Minot AFB	ND	58705-5300	3	5th Medical Group	ACC	30		3852
Moody AFB	GA	31699-5300	7	347th Medical Group	ACC	15	-5	1355
Mountain Home AFB	ID	83648-5300	1	366th Medical Group	ACC	20		1651
Myrtle Beach *93	SC	29579-5300	8	354th Medical Group	ACC		-6	4554
Nellis AFB	NV	89191-5300	2	554th Medical Group	ACC	20	-15	3251
Norton AFB	CA	92409-5300	2	63rd Medical Group	AMC			0662
Offutt AFB	NE	68113-5300	3	Ehring Bergquist Hospital	ACC	50		3151
Patrick AFB	FL	32925-5300	7	45th Medical Group	SPACE	15		1256
Peterson AFB	CO	80914-5300	3	21st Medical Group	SPACE			0860
Plattsburgh AFB	NY	12903-5300	9	380th Medical Group	AMC	5		3663
Pope AFB	NC	28308-5300	8	23rd Medical Group	ACC			3752
Randolph AFB	TX	78150-5300	5	12th Medical Squadron	ATC			4868
Reese AFB	TX	79489-5300	5	64th Medical Squadron	ATC	4	-1	4869
Robins AFB	GA	31098-5300	7	653rd Medical Group	AFMC	15	-5	1356

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USAF FIXED MEDICAL TREATMENT FACILITIES

Jan 93

Base/Location	ST/ CO	ZIP/APO	Rgn	Medical Unit Designation	MAJ CMD	Op/T Beds	+/-	MTF Code
				FACILITIES IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES (DOD REGIONS 1-9)				
Scott AFB	IL	62225-5300	6	USAF Medical Center Scott	AMC	120	+5	1756
Seymour Johnson AFB	NC	27531-5300	8	4th Medical Group	ACC	15	-5	3753
Shaw AFB	SC	29152-5300	8	363rd Medical Group	ACC	30		4552
Sheppard AFB	TX	76311-5300	5	396th Medical Group	ATC	90	-15	4871
Tinker AFB	OK	73145-5300	5	654th Medical Group	AFMC	15	-10	4052
Travis AFB	CA	94535-1800	2	David Grant USAF Medical Center	AMC	225	+5	0664
Tyndall AFB	FL	32403-5300	7	325th Medical Group	ACC	25	-10	1258
USAF Academy	CO	80840-5300	3	USAF Academy Hospital	USAFA	55	-10	0657
Vance AFB	OK	73705-5300	5	71st Medical Squadron	ATC			4053
Vandenberg AFB	CA	93437-5300	2	30th Medical Group	SPACE	20		0670
Whiteman AFB	MO	65305-5300	6	351st Medical Group	ACC	15		2954
Williams AFB *93	AZ	85240-5300	4	82nd Medical Squadron	ATC		-10	0454
Wright-Patterson AFB	OH	45433-5300	6	USAF Medical Center Wright-Patterson	AFMC	205	-20	3954
Wurtsmith AFB *93	MI	48753-5300	6	379th Medical Group	ACC		-15	2652
Andrews AFB	MD	20331-5300	9	10th Aeromedical Staging Flight	AMC	T/75		
Keesler AFB	MS	39534-5300	7	6th Aeromedical Staging Flight	ATC	T/50		
Lackland AFB	TX	78236-5300	5	4th Aeromedical Staging Flight	ATC	T/50		
Scott AFB	IL	62225-5300	6	1st Aeromedical Staging Flight	AMC	T/100		
Travis AFB	CA	94535-5300	2	2nd Aeromedical Staging Flight	AMC	T/55		
				CONUS RECAPITULATION				
				56 - Hospitals and Medical Centers		3361	-278	
				20 - Clinics				
				5 - Aeromedical Staging Flights		T/330		

* Scheduled 1993 Base Closure

USAF FIXED MEDICAL TREATMENT FACILITIES

Jan 93

Base/Location	ST/ CO	ZIP/APO	Rgn	Medical Unit Designation	MAJ CMD	Op/T Beds	+/-	MTF Code
				FACILITIES OVERSEAS (DoD Regions 21 - 51)				
Andersen AFB	GU	96334-5300	41	633rd Medical Group	PACAF			GQ51
Ankara AB	TU	09822-5300	51	7217th ABG Clinic	USAFE			TU53
Aviano AB	IT	09601-5300	51	401st Medical Squadron	USAFE			IT52
Bitburg AB	GE	09132-5300	51	36th Medical Group	USAFE	9	-11	GE59
Eielson AFB	AK	99702-5300	21	343rd Medical Group	PACAF			0251
Elmendorf AFB	AK	99506-5300	21	3rd Medical Center	PACAF	75	+5	0252
Geilenkirchen AB	GE	09104-5300	51	36th Medical Squadron	USAFE			GE02
Hahn AB *93	GE	09122-5300	51	583rd Medical Squadron	USAFE			GE60
Hickam AFB	HI	96853-5300	41	15th Medical Group	PACAF			1551
Howard AFB	PN	34001-5300	31	24th Medical Group	ACC			PM51
Incirlik AB	TU	09824-5300	51	39th TG Hospital	USAFE	20		TU51
Iraklion AS	GR	09846-5300	51	7276th ABG Hospital	USAFE	1	-1	GR53
Izmir	TU	09821-5300	51	7241st ABG Clinic	USAFE			TU52
Kadena AB	JA	96368-5300	41	18th Medical Group	PACAF			JA73
Kunsan AB	KS	96264-5300	41	8th Medical Group	PACAF	3		KS54
Lajes FLD	AZ	09720-5300	51	65th Medical Group	AMC	7	-2	PO51
Misawa AB	JA	96318-5300	41	432nd Medical Group	PACAF	15		JA56
Osan AB	KS	96266-5300	41	51st Medical Group	PACAF	10	+1	KS55
RAF Bentwaters *93	UK	09497-5300	51	81st TFW Clinic	USAFE			UK53
RAF Chicksands	UK	09465-5300	51	7274th ABG Clinic	USAFE			UK65
RAF Lakenheath	UK	09179-5300	51	48th Medical Group	USAFE	60		UK59
RAF Upper Heyford	UK	09466-5300	51	20th Medical Group	USAFE	20		UK63
RAF Upwood	UK	09238-5000	51	10th TFW Clinic	USAFE			UK86
Ramstein AB	GE	09012-5300	51	86th Medical Group	USAFE			GE64
Rhein Main AB	GE	09097-5300	51	435th Medical Squadron	USAFE			GE55
San Vito dei Normanni AS	IT	09605-5300	51	7275th ABG Clinic	USAFE			IT54
Sembach AB	GE	09136-5300	51	601st Medical Squadron	USAFE			GE61

* Scheduled 1993 Base Closure

Jan 93

USAF FIXED MEDICAL TREATMENT FACILITIES

Base/Location	ST/CO	ZIP/APO	Rgn	Medical Unit Designation	MAJ CMD	Op/T Beds	+/-	MTF Code
				FACILITIES OVERSEAS (DoD Regions 21 - 51)				
Soesterberg AB	NL	09719-5300	51	32nd Medical Squadron	USAFE			NL51
Spangdahlem AB	GE	09126-5300	51	52nd Medical Squadron	USAFE			GE62
Torrejon AB *93	SP	09641-5300	51	600th Medical Squadron	USAFE	6	-9	SP51
Wiesbaden HSP *93	GE	09220-5300	51	7100th CSW Medical Center	USAFE	90	-80	GE56
Yokota AB	JA	96328-5300	41	374th Medical Group	PACAF	25		JA63
Elmendorf AFB	AK	99506-5300	21	19th Aeromedical Staging Flight	PACAF	T/15		
Ramstein AB	GE	09220-5000	51	18th Aeromedical Staging Flight	USAFE	T/50		
Yokota AB	JA	96328-5300	41	21st Aeromedical Staging Flight	PACAF	T/20		
Holstebro	DK	09162-5000	51	610th USAF Contingency Hospital	USAFE	C/500		DA50
Kimhae	KS	96214-5000	41	658th USAF Contingency Hospital	PACAF	C/500		KS65
RAF Little Rissington	UK	09466-5000	51	670th USAF Contingency Hospital	USAFE	C/1500		UK89
RAF Nocton Hall	UK	09464-5000	51	310th USAF Contingency Hospital	USAFE	C/750		UK90
Wiesbaden HSP	GE	09220-5000	51	653rd USAF Contingency Hospital	USAFE	C/500		GE81
				OVERSEAS RECAPITULATION				
				13 - Hospitals and Hospital Centers		341	-97	
				19 - Clinics		T/85		
				3 - Aeromedical Staging Flights		C/3750		
				5 - Contingency Hospitals				
				WORLDWIDE RECAPITULATION				
				69 - Hospitals and Medical Centers		3722	-375	
				39 - Clinics		T/415		
				8 - Aeromedical Staging Flights		C/3750	-3750	
				5 - Contingency Hospitals				

* Scheduled 1993 Base Closure

USAF FIXED MEDICAL TREATMENT FACILITIES

Jan 93

Base/Location	ST/ CO	ZIP/APO	Rgn	Medical Unit Designation	MAJ CMD	Op/T Beds	+/-	MTF Code
				LISTING BY MAJOR COMMAND				
Barksdale AFB	LA	71110-5300	5	2nd Medical Group	ACC	30	-5	2252
Beale AFB	CA	95903-5300	2	9th Medical Group	ACC	15		0652
Bergstrom AFB *93	TX	78743-5300	5	67th Medical Group	ACC	15	-5	4852
Cannon AFB	NM	88103-5300	4	27th Medical Group	ACC	20		3554
Carswell AFB *93	TX	76127-5300	5	Robert L. Thompson Hospital	ACC	60	-30	4857
Castle AFB	CA	95342-5300	2	93rd Medical Group	ACC	9	-6	0653
Davis-Monthan AFB	AZ	85707-5300	4	355th Medical Group	ACC	35		0451
Dyess AFB	TX	79607-5300	5	96th Medical Group	ACC	20		4879
Ellsworth AFB	SD	57706-5300	3	28th Medical Group	ACC	20	-5	4651
Fairchild AFB	WA	99011-5300	1	92nd Medical Group	ACC	25	-5	5351
F.E. Warren AFB	WY	82005-5300	3	90th Medical Group	ACC	15	-5	5652
Grand Forks AFB	ND	58205-5300	3	319th Medical Group	ACC	15		3851
Griffiss AFB	NY	13441-5300	9	416th Medical Group	ACC	15		3653
Holloman AFB	NM	88330-5300	4	49th Medical Group	ACC	15	-5	3551
Homestead AFB	FL	33039-5300	7	31st Medical Group	ACC	40		1263
Howard AFB	PN	34001-5300	31	24th Medical Group	ACC			PM51
K.I. Sawyer AFB	MI	49843-5300	6	410th Medical Group	ACC	15		2656
Langley AFB	VA	23665-5300	8	1st Medical Group	ACC	50	-20	5151
Loring AFB	ME	04751-5300	9	42nd Medical Group	ACC	10	-5	2352
Luke AFB	AZ	85309-5300	4	58th Medical Group	ACC	40		0452
MacDill AFB	FL	33608-5300	7	56th Medical Group	ACC	50	-5	1253
McConnell AFB	KS	67221-5300	3	384th Medical Group	ACC		-5	2057
Minot AFB	ND	58705-5300	3	5th Medical Group	ACC	30		3852
Moody AFB	GA	31699-5300	7	347th Medical Group	ACC	15	-5	1355
Mountain Home AFB	ID	83648-5300	1	366th Medical Group	ACC	20		1651
Myrtle Beach *93	SC	29579-5300	8	354th Medical Group	ACC		-6	4554
Nellis AFB	NV	89191-5300	2	554th Medical Group	ACC	20	-15	3251
Offutt AFB	NE	68113-5300	3	Ehrling Bergquist Hospital	ACC	50		3151
Pope AFB	NC	28308-5300	8	23rd Medical Group	ACC			3752
Seymour Johnson AFB	NC	27531-5300	8	4th Medical Group	ACC	15	-5	3753
Shaw AFB	SC	29152-5300	8	363rd Medical Group	ACC	30		4552
Tyndall AFB	FL	32403-5300	7	325th Medical Group	ACC	25	-10	1258
Whiteman AFB	MO	65305-5300	6	351st Medical Group	ACC	15		2954
Wurtsmith AFB *93	MI	48753-5300	6	379th Medical Group	ACC		-15	2652
				ACC TOTAL		734	-157	
Brooks AFB	TX	78235-5300	5	648th Medical Squadron	AFMC			4855
Edwards AFB	CA	93523-5300	2	650th Medical Group	AFMC	15		0654
Eglin AFB	FL	32542-5300	7	646th Medical Group	AFMC	105	-15	1252

* Scheduled 1993 Base Closure

Jan 93

USAF FIXED MEDICAL TREATMENT FACILITIES

Base/Location	ST/ CO	ZIP/APO	Rgn	Medical Unit Designation	MAJ CMD	Op/T Beds	+/-	MTF Code
				LISTING BY MAJOR COMMAND				
Hanscom AFB	MA	01731-5300	9	647th Medical Squadron	AFMC			2551
Hill AFB	UT	84056-5300	3	649th Medical Group	AFMC	25	+5	4951
Kelly AFB	TX	78241-5300	5	651st Medical Squadron	AFMC			4864
Kirtland AFB	NM	87117-5300	4	542nd Medical Group	AFMC	30		3552
Los Angeles AFS	CA	90009-2960	2	655th Medical Squadron	AFMC			0671
McClellan AFB/Mather	CA	95652-5300	2	652nd Medical Group	AFMC	30	-5	0661
Robins AFB	GA	31099-5300	7	653rd Medical Group	AFMC	15	-5	1356
Tinker AFB	OK	73145-5300	5	654th Medical Group	AFMC	15	-10	4052
Wright-Patterson AFB	OH	45433-5300	6	USAF Medical Center Wright-Patterson	AFMC	205	-20	3954
				AFMC TOTAL		440	-50	
Altus AFB	OK	73521-5300	5	97th Medical Group	AMC	15		4057
Andrews AFB	MD	20331-5300	9	10th Aeromedical Staging Flight	AMC	T/75		
Andrews AFB	MD	20331-5300	9	Malcolm Grow USAF Medical Center	AMC	210		2451
Bolling AFB	DC	20332-5300	9	Det 1, Malcolm Grow USAF Medical Center	AMC			2451
Charleston AFB	SC	29404-5300	8	437th Medical Squadron	AMC			4553
Dover AFB	DE	19902-5300	9	436th Medical Group	AMC	20		1051
Grissom AFB	IN	46971-5300	6	305th Medical Squadron	AMC			1854
Lajes FLD	AZ	09720-5300	51	65th Medical Group	AMC	7	-2	P051
Little Rock AFB	AR	72099-5300	5	314th Medical Group	AMC	15	+6	0553
Malmstrom AFB	MT	59402-5300	1	43rd Medical Group	AMC			3051
March AFB	CA	92518-5300	2	22nd Medical Group	AMC	75	-5	0658
McChord AFB	WA	98438-5300	1	62nd Medical Group	AMC			5354
McGuire AFB/Walson Comm	NJ	08640-5300	9	438th Medical Group	AMC	45		3453
Norton AFB	CA	92409-5300	2	63rd Medical Group	AMC			0662
Plattsburgh AFB	NY	12903-5300	9	380th Medical Group	AMC	5		3663
Scott AFB	IL	62225-5300	6	1st Aeromedical Staging Flight	AMC	T/100		
Scott AFB	IL	62225-5300	6	USAF Medical Center Scott	AMC	120	+5	1756
Travis AFB	CA	94535-5300	2	2nd Aeromedical Staging Flight	AMC	T/55		
Travis AFB	CA	94535-1800	2	David Grant USAF Medical Center	AMC	225	+5	0664
				AMC TOTAL		737	+9	
Chanute AFB *93	IL	61868-5300	6	Chanute TTC Hospital	ATC		-15	1752
Columbus AFB	MS	39701-5300	7	14th Medical Squadron	ATC	6	-1	2851
Goodfellow AFB	TX	76908-5300	5	391st Medical Squadron	ATC			4860
Keesler AFB	MS	39534-5300	7	6th Aeromedical Staging Flight	ATC	T/50		
Keesler AFB	MS	39534-5300	7	Keesler Medical Center	ATC	240	-15	2853
Lackland AFB	TX	78236-5300	5	4th Aeromedical Staging Flight	ATC	T/50		

* Scheduled 1993 Base Closure

Jan 93

USAF FIXED MEDICAL TREATMENT FACILITIES

Base/Location	ST/ CO	ZIP/APO	Rgn	Medical Unit Designation	MAJ CMD	Op/T Beds	+/-	MTF Code
				LISTING BY MAJOR COMMAND				
Lackland AFB	TX	78236-5300	5	Wilford Hall USAF Medical Center	ATC	1000		4865
Lackland AFB Annex	TX	78238-5000	5	Wilford Hall USAF Medical Center - OLA	ATC			4865
Laughlin AFB	TX	78843-5300	5	47th Medical Squadron	ATC	7		4877
Lowry AFB	CO	80230-5300	3	3415th Medical Squadron	ATC			0855
Randolph AFB	TX	78150-5300	5	12th Medical Squadron	ATC			4868
Reese AFB	TX	79489-5300	5	64th Medical Squadron	ATC	4	-1	4869
Sheppard AFB	TX	76311-5300	5	396th Medical Group	ATC	90	-15	4871
Vance AFB	OK	73705-5300	5	71st Medical Squadron	ATC			4053
Williams AFB *93	AZ	85240-5300	4	82nd Medical Squadron	ATC		-10	0454
				ATC TOTAL		1347	-57	
Maxwell AFB	AL	36112-5300	7	502d Medical Group	AU	40	-15	0155
				AU TOTAL		40	-15	
Andersen AFB	GU	96334-5300	41	633rd Medical Group	PACAF			GQ51
Elelson AFB	AK	99702-5300	21	343rd Medical Group	PACAF			0251
Elmendorf AFB	AK	99506-5300	21	19th Aeromedical Staging Flight	PACAF	T/15		
Elmendorf AFB	AK	99506-5300	21	3rd Medical Center	PACAF	75	+5	0252
Hickam AFB	HI	96853-5300	41	15th Medical Group	PACAF			1551
Kadena AB	JA	96368-5300	41	18th Medical Group	PACAF			JA73
Kimhae	KS	96214-5000	41	658th USAF Contingency Hospital	PACAF	C/500		KS65
Kunsan AB	KS	96264-5300	41	8th Medical Group	PACAF	3		KS54
Misawa AB	JA	96318-5300	41	432nd Medical Group	PACAF	15		JA56
Osan AB	KS	96266-5300	41	51st Medical Group	PACAF	10	+1	KS55
Yokota AB	JA	96328-5300	41	374th Medical Group	PACAF	25		JA63
Yokota AB	JA	96328-5300	41	21st Aeromedical Staging Flight	PACAF	T/20		
				PACAF TOTAL		128	+6	
Patrick AFB	FL	32925-5300	7	45th Medical Group	SPACE	15		1256
Peterson AFB	CO	80914-5300	3	21st Medical Group	SPACE			0860
Vandenberg AFB	CA	93437-5300	2	30th Medical Group	SPACE	20		0670
				AF SPACE COMMAND TOTAL		35		
USAF Academy	CO	80840-5300	3	USAF Academy Hospital	USAFA	55	-10	0857
				USAF ACADEMY TOTAL		55	-10	

* Scheduled 1993 Base Closure

USAF FIXED MEDICAL TREATMENT FACILITIES

Jan 93

Base/Location	ST/ CO	ZIP/APO	Rgn	Medical Unit Designation	MAJ CMD	Op/T Beds	+/-	MTF Code
				LISTING BY MAJOR COMMAND				
Ankara AB	TU	09822-5300	51	7217th ABG Clinic	USAFE			TU53
Aviano AB	IT	09601-5300	51	401st Medical Squadron	USAFE			IT52
Bitburg AB	GE	09132-5300	51	36th Medical Group	USAFE	9	-11	GE59
Geilenkirchen AB	GE	09104-5300	51	36th Medical Squadron	USAFE			GE02
Hahn AB *93	GE	09122-5300	51	583rd Medical Squadron	USAFE			GE60
Holstebro	DK	09162-5000	51	610th USAF Contingency Hospital	USAFE	C/500		DA50
Incirlik AB	TU	09824-5300	51	39th TG Hospital	USAFE	20		TU51
Iraklion AS	GR	09848-5300	51	7276th ABG Hospital	USAFE	1	-1	GR53
Izmir	TU	09821-5300	51	7241st ABG Clinic	USAFE			TU52
RAF Bentwaters *93	UK	09497-5300	51	81st TFW Clinic	USAFE			UK53
RAF Chicksands	UK	09465-5300	51	7274th ABG Clinic	USAFE			UK65
RAF Lakenheath	UK	09179-5300	51	48th Medical Group	USAFE	60		UK59
RAF Little Rissington	UK	09466-5000	51	870th USAF Contingency Hospital	USAFE	C/1500		UK89
RAF Nocton Hall	UK	09464-5000	51	310th USAF Contingency Hospital	USAFE	C/750		UK90
RAF Upper Heyford	UK	09466-5300	51	20th Medical Group	USAFE	20		UK63
RAF Upwood	UK	09238-5000	51	10th TFW Clinic	USAFE			UK86
Ramstein AB	GE	09220-5000	51	18th Aeromedical Staging Flight	USAFE	T/50		
Ramstein AB	GE	09012-5300	51	86th Medical Group	USAFE			GE64
Rhein Main AB	GE	09097-5300	51	435th Medical Squadron	USAFE			GE56
San Vito dei Normanni AS	IT	09605-5300	51	7275th ABG Clinic	USAFE			IT54
Sembach AB	GE	09136-5300	51	601st Medical Squadron	USAFE			GE61
Soesterberg AB	NL	09719-5300	51	32nd Medical Squadron	USAFE			NL51
Spangdahlem AB	GE	09126-5300	51	52nd Medical Squadron	USAFE			GE62
Torrejon AB *93	SP	09641-5300	51	600th Medical Squadron	USAFE	6	-9	SP51
Wiesbaden HSP	GE	09220-5000	51	653rd USAF Contingency Hospital	USAFE	C/500		GE81
Wiesbaden HSP *93	GE	09220-5300	51	7100th CSW Medical Center	USAFE	90	-80	GE56
				USAFE TOTAL		206	-101	

ACC

Avon Park, FL
Belle Fourche, SD
Conrad, MT
Dickinson, ND
Forsyth, MT
Gila Bend, AZ
Holbrook, AZ
La Junta, CO
North Bay, CA
Powell, WY
Wilder, ID

AFMC

Arnold, TN
Edwards AFB, CA

PACAF

Ft Kamehameha, HI
Galena, AK
King Salmon, AK
Kolar, KS
Okuma, JA
Shemya, AK
Singapore

SPACE

Buzzard Bay, MA
Cheyenne Mt, CO
Falcon AFB, CO
Onizuka AFB, CA
Peterson AFB, CO
Thule, GL
Woomera, AU

USAFE

Araxos, GR
Balklesir, TU
Buchel, GE
Ghedi, IT
Hahn AB, GE
Kleine Brogel, GE
Memmingen, GE
Monte Vergine, IT
Moron, SP
Norvenich, GE
Oslo, NO
Pirinclik, TU
Pirmasens, GE
Rimini, IT
Torrejon, SP
Vokel, GE

BRAC 95 ARCHITECTURE
GroupMemberships

REVIEW GROUP

Chairman: Mr. Deutch (USD(A&T))

USAF: Dr Widnall (SECAF)*, Gen M.P.C. Carns (AF/CV)
USA: Mr Reeder (Under Secretary of the Army), Gen Peay (DCSA)
USN: Mr. Danzis (Under Secretary of the Navy), Mr Nemfakos
plus JCS, Compt, PA&E, RA, GC, Env Sec, DLA

* Until an Under Secretary is appointed/confirmed

STEERING GROUP

Chairman: Mr Gottbaum (ASD(ES))

USAF: Mr Jim Boatright (SAF/MII), AF/BCEG Co-Chair**
USA: Mr Owen (ASA/ICE), MGen Stroup (DPAE)
USN: Mr Nemfakos, Mr John Turnquist, Capt B. Buzzell
plus Study Team Leaders from Mil Depts and joint groups plus
representatives from JCS, Compt, PA&E, RA, GC, Env Sec, DLA

** Not yet selected

JOINT CROSS SERVICE WORKING GROUPS

	PRINCIPAL	STUDY TEAM LEADER/ALTERNATE
DEPOTS		
Chairman:	Mr Klugh (DUSD(L))	Roy Willis
USAF:	Mr Ron Orr, SES (AF/LGM)	Mr J.E. Delvecchio, SES (AF/LGX)
USA:	Mr Eric Orsini, SES (DASA(LOG))	MGen Robison (ADCS/LOG)
USN:	Capt Moeller (BSAT)	Lt Col Bush (BSAT)
LABS		
Chairman:	Director, Anita Jones, DR&E	Mr Craig Dorman
USAF:	Mr Jim Mattice, SES (SAG/AQ)	Mr Don Campbell, SES (SAF/AQT)
USA:	Mr George Singley (DASA/R&T)	Dr Richard Chait, Dir of Research
USN:	Mr Trick, GS-15 (BSAT)	Capt Rose (BSAT)

T&E

Co-Chairman:	Mr Lee Frame (OT&E)/Mr Adolph (T&E)	Mr Toomer/ Mr. John Bolino
USAF:	Lt Gen (Ret) Howard Leaf (AF/T&E)	BGen Francis C. Gideon (AFMC/DO)
USA:	Mr Walt Hollis DUSA (Ops Rsch)	Mr John Gehrig, Dir, T&E Mgt Agency
USN:	Mr Shiefer, SES-5	Cdr Evans

UPT

Chairman:	Mr Lou Finch (ASD(P&R))	Mr Mike Parmentier
USAF:	MGen G. Profitt (AETC/XO)	MGen Tenoso (AF/XOO)
USA:	Todd Weiler, DASA(TNG)	BGen Shinseki (DOT)
USN:	Capt B. Buzzell (BSAT)	Capt Vandivort (BSAT)

HOSPITALS

Chairman:	Dr Martin, ASD(HA)([redacted]d)	RAdm Koenig
USAF:	MGen Robert Buethe, Jr (AF/SGH)	BGen Peter Hoffman (AFMOA/CC)
USA:	LGen Lanoue (SG)	BGen Zajtchuk (SG)
USN:	Capt Golembieski (SG)	Cdr DiLorenzo (SG)

CUMULATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT

Chairman:	Mr Bob Bayer, DASD(ER&BRAC))	Mr Mike Burger
USAF:	Mr Ken Reinertson (AF/CEV)	Mr Dave Gasbeck (AF/CEV)
USA:	Mr Johnson (ASA/ILE)	MGen Little (AESIM)
USN:	Mr Dave Wennergren, GM-14	Capt Ferguson

AIR FORCE OSD/JOINT GROUP APPOINTEES
to SUPPORT BRAC 95 PROCESS

Review Group Principal: Dr Sheila Widnall (SecAF) * DSN 227-7376
Alternate: Gen Mike Carns (AF/CV) DSN 225-7911

* Until an Under Secretary is appointed/confirmed

Steering Group Principal: Mr Jim Boatright, SES (SAF/MII) DSN 225-3592
Alternate: BG Charles R. Heflebower (AF/PE)

Joint Groups

Depot Maint	Principal:	Mr Ronald L. Orr, SES (AF/LGM) DSN 227-2932
	Alternate:	Mr J.E. Delvecchio, SES (AF/LGX) DSN 227-8198
Laboratories	Principal:	Mr Jim Mattice, SES (SAF/AQ) DSN 614-5301
	Alternate:	Mr Don Campbell, SES (SAF/AQT) DSN 225-9826
T&E	Principal:	LTG (ret) Howard Leaf (AF/T&E) DSN 227-4774
	Alternate:	Mr Carroll Jones, SES (AF/T&E) DSN 225-5619
Hospitals	Principal:	MG Robert A. Buethe, Jr (AF/SGH) DSN 297-4343
	Alternate:	BG Peter F. Hoffman (AFMOA/CC) DSN 297-1849
UPT	Principal:	MG Glenn A. Profitt (AETC/XO) DSN 487-4527
	Alternate:	MG Ed Tenoso (AF/XOO) DSN 225-9067
Economic Impact	Principal:	Mr Ken Reinertson (AF/CEV) DSN 225-8942
	Alternate:	Mr Dave Van Gasbeck (AF/CEV) DSN 227-3322

BRAC 95 POLICY, PROCEDURES, AUTHORITIES, AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Goal	Further reduce overall DoD domestic base structure by a minimum of 15 percent of DoD-wide plant replacement value Look for cross-service or intra-service opportunities to share assets and look for opportunities to rely on a single Military Department for support
Numerical Thresholds	Common date will be 30 Sep 94 for applicability of Public Law 101-510 NAF employees should not be considered in determining thresholds
Activities in Leased Space	Activities in leased space are subject to Public Law 101-510 USD (Acquisition and Technology) will issue guidance on applying this requirement (no suspense date)
Cross-Service Opportunities	Where operationally and cost effective, DoD Components and BRAC 95 Joint Cross-Service Groups should strive to: • retain in only one Service militarily unique capabilities used by two or more Services • consolidate workload across the Services to reduce capacity • assign operational units from more than one Service to a single base
Changes to Previous Recommendations	DoD components may propose changes provided such changes are necessitated by revisions to force structure, mission or organization, or by significant revisions to cost effectiveness Documentation must involve clear military value or significant savings and be based on the final criteria, the force structure plan, and the policy guidance for the BRAC 95 process
BRAC 95 Review Group	Oversee the entire BRAC 95 process Chaired by USD(A&T). Members include a representative from each Military Department, the chairperson of the BRAC 95 Steering Group, the chairpersons of each BRAC 95 Joint Cross-Service Group, senior representatives from the Joint Staff, DoD Comptroller, Program Analysis and Evaluation, Reserve Affairs, General Counsel, Environmental Security, and DLA, and other members the chair considers appropriate

BRAC 95 POLICY, PROCEDURES, AUTHORITIES, AND RESPONSIBILITIES

BRAC 95 Review Group (Continued)	Authorities include, but are not limited to: • reviewing BRAC 95 analysis policies and procedures • reviewing excess capacity analyses • establishing closure or realignment alternatives and numerical excess capacity reduction targets • reviewing BRAC 95 work products of DoD components and BRAC 95 Joint Cross-Service Groups • making recommendations to SECDEF including cross-service tradeoff recommendations and recommendations on submission of below-threshold actions
BRAC 95 Steering Group	Assist BRAC 95 Review Group in exercising authorities and review DoD Component supplementary guidance Chaired by ASD (Economic Security). Members include the study team leaders from the Military Departments, DLA, and each Joint Cross-Service Group, representatives from the Joint Staff, Comptroller, PA&E, RA, GC, Environmental Security, and other members the chair considers appropriate
BRAC 95 Joint Cross-Service Groups	Established in five functional areas-- • depot maintenance • test and evaluation • laboratories • medical treatment facilities • undergraduate pilot training and economic impact Five functional area groups will: • determine the common support functions and bases to be addressed by each group • establish guidelines, standards, assumptions, measures of merit, data elements, and milestone schedules for DoD component conduct of analyses • oversee DoD Component cross-service analyses • identify necessary outsourcing policies and make recommendations regarding these policies • review excess capacity analyses • develop closure and realignment alternatives and numerical excess capacity reduction targets for consideration in such analyses • analyze cross-service tradeoffs

BRAC 95 Joint Cross-Service Groups (Continued)

Economic impact group will:

- establish guidelines for measuring economic impact and, if practicable, cumulative economic impact
- analyze DoD Component recommendations under those guidelines
- develop a process for analyzing alternative closures or realignments necessitated by cumulative economic impact considerations, if necessary

Complete analytical design tasks and issue guidance to DoD Components, after review by BRAC 95 Review Group, no later than 31 Mar 94

Depot Maintenance:

- chaired by DUSD (Logistics)
- members include DASD (Economic Reinvestment and BRAC), DASD (Production Resources), representatives from each Military Department, the Joint Staff, and DLA, and other members the chair considers appropriate

Test and Evaluation:

- jointly chaired by Director, Test and Evaluation and Director, Operational Test and Evaluation
- members include DASD (ER&BRAC), representatives from each Military Department and Defense Research and Engineering, and other members the chair considers appropriate

Laboratories:

- chaired by Director, Defense Research and Engineering
- members include DASD (ER&BRAC), representatives from each Military Department, T&E, and OT&E, and other members the chair considers appropriate

Military Treatment Facilities:

- chaired by the ASD (Health Affairs)
- members include DASD (ER&BRAC), representatives from each Military Department, and other members the chair considers appropriate

Undergraduate Pilot Training:

- chaired by ASD (Personnel and Readiness)
- members include DASD (ER&BRAC), representatives from each Military Department, and other members the chair considers appropriate

BRAC 95 POLICY, PROCEDURES, AUTHORITIES, AND RESPONSIBILITIES

BRAC 95 Joint Cross-Service Groups (Continued)	Economic Impact: • chaired by DASD (ER&BRAC) • members include representatives from each Military Department and the Office of Economic Adjustment and other members the chair considers appropriate
Coordination	Joint Groups and DoD Components should coordinate with each other and should take into account other analyses or studies external to the BRAC process which may impact their deliberations
Selection Criteria	BRAC 95 Review Group will recommend to the SECDEF whether an amendment to the selection criteria is appropriate no later than 31 Jan 94 If SECDEF approves amending the criteria, USD (Acquisition and Technology) will publish the proposed amendment in the Federal Register by 15 Feb 94 for a 30-day public comment period BRAC 95 Review Group will review public comments received, incorporate appropriate comments, and recommend the final criteria to the SECDEF no later than 31 Mar 94
Force Structure Plan	Pending issuance of the force structure plan in accordance with Public Law 101-510, DoD Components shall use the force table in the force structure plan promulgated by the SECDEF on 19 Mar 91 The final force structure plan shall be issued as soon as possible after final force decisions are made during the preparation of the FY 96 budget, but no later than 15 Dec 94 Pending issuance of the final force structure plan, DoD Components shall use an interim plan to be issued by the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff no later than 31 Jan 94
Depot Maintenance Outsourcing and Industrial Base Considerations	USD (Acquisition and Technology) is currently analyzing depot maintenance outsourcing considerations and is assessing public and private industrial base capabilities Key policy decisions resulting from this review should be promulgated, if practicable, by 1 Mar 94 in order to maximize possible efficiencies in depot maintenance infrastructure

BRAC 95 POLICY, PROCEDURES, AUTHORITIES, AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Criteria Measures/ Factors	DoD Components and BRAC 95 Joint Cross-Service Groups must develop and document one or more measures/factors for applying each of the final criteria to base structure analyses
Categories of Bases	DoD Components and BRAC 95 Joint Cross-Service Groups are responsible for determining categories of bases but should avoid over-categorization in order to maximize opportunities for cross-service or intra-service tradeoffs
Reserve Component Impacts	DoD Components should look for opportunities to consolidate or relocate RC activities onto active bases to be retained and onto closing or realigning bases
COBRA Cost Model	DoD Components must use the COBRA cost model to calculate the costs, savings, and return on investment of proposed closures and realignments
Community Preference	DoD Components must document the receipt of valid requests received from communities expressing a preference for the closure of a military installation and the steps taken to give these requests special consideration
Release of Information	Data and analyses used by DoD Components to evaluate military installations for closure and realignment will <u>not</u> be released until the Secretary's recommendations have been forwarded to the 1995 Commission on 1 Mar 95

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

7 JAN 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARIES OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS
CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
UNDER SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING
ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE
COMPTROLLER
GENERAL COUNSEL
INSPECTOR GENERAL
DIRECTOR, OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION
ASSISTANTS TO THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT
DIRECTORS OF THE DEFENSE AGENCIES

SUBJECT: 1995 Base Realignments and Closures (BRAC 95)

Reducing the [illegible] eded infrastructure through base [illegible] top Defense priority. We have [illegible] there are more reductions we can a [illegible] round of base realignments and closu [illegible] of closures authorized under Publi [illegible] rts to balance the DoD base and f [illegible] eadiness through the elimi [illegible] cture, are critical. Conse [illegible] 95 process now.

DoD

I [illegible] collectively, to recommend furthe [illegible] nsistent with the Defense Guidan [illegible] uctions. The Defense Guidan [illegible] 15% reduction in plant [illegible] replac [illegible] ed a minimum DoD-wide goal.

S: [illegible] structure and overhead costs can onl [illegible] udies address not only structu [illegible] changes to the base structure, but also operational and organizational changes, with a strong emphasis on cross-service utilization of common support assets.

The attached guidance establishes policy, procedures, authorities and responsibilities for selecting bases for realignment or closure under Public Law 101-510, as amended by Public Law 102-190 and Public Law 103-160. This guidance supersedes Deputy Secretary of Defense memoranda of May 5, 1992, and all other Office of the Secretary of Defense guidance issued regarding making recommendations for the 1993 round of base realignments and closures.

William J. Perry

Attachment

1995 Base Realignments and Closures (BRAC 95)
Policy, Procedures, Authorities and Responsibilities

Purpose

Part A, Title XXIX of Public Law 101-510, as amended by Public Law 102-190 and Public Law 103-160, establishes the exclusive procedures under which the Secretary of Defense may pursue realignment or closure of military installations inside the United States, with certain exceptions. The law established independent Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commissions to review the Secretary of Defense's recommendations in calendar years 1991, 1993 and 1995.

The guidance herein establishes the policy, procedures, authorities and responsibilities for selecting bases for realignment or closure for submission to the 1995 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (the 1995 Commission).

This guidance supersedes Deputy Secretary of Defense memoranda of May 5, 1992, and all other Office of the Secretary of Defense Guidance for the 1993 round of closures.

Goals

DoD Components must reduce their base structure capacity commensurate with approved roles and missions, planned force drawdowns and programmed workload reductions over the FYDP. For BRAC 95, the goal is to further reduce the overall DoD domestic base structure by a minimum of 15 percent of DoD-wide plant replacement value. Preserving readiness through the elimination of unnecessary infrastructure is critical to our national security.

It is DoD policy to make maximum use of common support assets. DoD Components should, throughout the BRAC 95 analysis process, look for cross-service or intra-service opportunities to share assets and look for opportunities to rely on a single Military Department for support.

Applicability

This guidance applies to those base realignment and closure recommendations which must, by law, be submitted to the 1995 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (the 1995 Commission) for review. This guidance also applies to recommendations which are forwarded to the 1995 Commission for review, though not required to be forwarded under the law.

This guidance does not apply to implementing approved closures and realignments resulting from the recommendations of the 1991 and 1993 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commissions.

Public Law 101-510, Numerical Thresholds

Public Law 101-510 stipulates that no action be taken to close or realign an installation that exceeds the civilian personnel numerical thresholds set forth in the law, until those actions have obtained final approval pursuant to the law. The numerical thresholds established in the law require its application for the closure of installations with at least 300 authorized civilian personnel. For realignments, the law applies to actions at installations with at least 300 authorized civilian personnel which reduce and relocate 1000 civilians or 50% or more of the civilians authorized.

DoD Components must use a common date to determine whether Public Law 101-510 numerical thresholds will be met. For BRAC 95, the common date will be September 30, 1994. Nonappropriated fund employees are not direct hire, permanent civilian employees of the Department of Defense, as defined by Public Law 101-510, and therefore should not be considered in determining whether the numerical thresholds of the law will be met.

Exceptions

Public Law 101-510, as amended, does not apply to actions which:

o Implement realignments or closures under Public Law 100-526, relating to the recommendations of the 1988 Defense Secretary's Commission on Base Realignment and Closure (the 1988 Commission);

o Study or implement realignments or closures to which Section 2687 of Title 10, United States Code, is not applicable;

o Reduce force structure. Reductions in force structure may be made under this exception even if the units involved were designated to relocate to a receiving base by the 1988, 1991, or 1993 Commission; or

o Impact any facilities used primarily for civil works, rivers and harbor projects, flood control, or other projects not under the primary jurisdiction or control of the Department of Defense.

Activities in Leased Space

DoD Component activities located in leased space are subject to Public Law 101-510, as amended. Additional guidance on how to apply this requirement will be issued by the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology.

Policy Guidance

Basis for Recommendations

Base realignment, closure or consolidation studies that could result in a recommendation to the 1995 Commission of a base closure or realignment must meet the following requirements:

o The studies must have as their basis the Force Structure Plan required by Section 2903 of Public Law 101-510;

o The studies must be based on the final criteria for selecting bases for closure and realignment required by Section 2903; and

o The studies must be based on analyses of the base structure by like categories of bases using: objective measures for the selection criteria, where possible; the force structure plan; programmed workload over the FYDP; and military judgement in selecting bases for closure and realignment.

o The studies must consider all military installations inside the United States (as defined in the law) on an equal footing, including bases recommended for partial closure, realignment, or designated to receive units or functions by the 1988, 1991 or 1993 Commissions.

Cross-Service Opportunities

DoD Components and BRAC 95 Joint Cross-Service Groups should, where operationally and cost effective, strive to: retain in only one Service militarily unique capabilities used by two or more Services; consolidate workload across the Services to reduce capacity; and assign operational units from more than one Service to a single base.

Changes to Previous Recommendations

DoD components may propose changes to previously approved designated receiving base recommendations of the 1988, 1991 and 1993 Commissions provided such changes are necessitated by revisions to force structure, mission or organization, or significant revisions to cost effectiveness that have occurred

since the relevant commission recommendation was made. Documentation for such changes must involve clear military value or significant savings, and be based on the final criteria, the force structure plan and the policy guidance for the BRAC 95 process.

Authorities

The BRAC 95 process must enhance opportunities for consideration of cross-service tradeoffs and multi-service use of the remaining infrastructure. Since BRAC 95 is the last round of closures authorized under Public Law 101-510, these efforts are critical to balancing the DoD base and force structures and to preserving readiness through the elimination of unnecessary infrastructure. Sharing authority among the Military Departments, Defense Agencies and the Office of the Secretary of Defense is essential to sound decision making and taking advantage of available cross-service asset sharing opportunities. The authorities of the DoD Components and the joint groups established by this policy guidance follow and are depicted in Appendix A.

BRAC 95 Review Group

The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology (USD(A&T)) will chair a senior level BRAC 95 Review Group to oversee the entire BRAC 95 process. The members of the BRAC 95 Review Group will be: a senior level representative from each Military Department; the chairperson of the BRAC 95 Steering Group; the chairperson(s) of each BRAC 95 Joint Cross-Service Group; senior representatives from the Joint Staff, DoD Comptroller (COMP), Program Analysis and Evaluation (PA&E), Reserve Affairs (RA), General Counsel (GC), Environmental Security and the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA); and such other members as the USD(A&T) considers appropriate. The BRAC 95 Review Group authorities include, but are not limited to: reviewing BRAC 95 analysis policies and procedures; reviewing excess capacity analyses; establishing closure or realignment alternatives and numerical excess capacity reduction targets for consideration by the DoD Components; reviewing BRAC 95 work products of the DoD Components and BRAC 95 Joint Cross-Service Groups; and making recommendations to the Secretary of Defense, including cross-service tradeoff recommendations and recommendations on submission of below-threshold actions to the 1995 Commission.

BRAC 95 Steering Group

The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Economic Security (ASD(ES)) will chair a BRAC 95 Steering Group of study team leaders from: the Military Departments; DLA; each Joint Cross-Service Group; representatives from the Joint Staff, COMP, PA&E, RA, GC and Environmental Security; and such other members as the ASD(ES) considers appropriate. The purpose of the BRAC 95 Steering Group is to assist the BRAC 95 Review Group in exercising its authorities and to review DoD Component supplementary BRAC 95 guidance.

BRAC 95 Joint Cross-Service Groups

BRAC 95 Joint Cross-Service Groups are hereby established in six areas with significant potential for cross-service impacts in BRAC 95.

The purpose of the five functional area joint cross-service groups is: to determine the common support functions and bases to be addressed by each cross-service group; to establish the guidelines, standards, assumptions, measures of merit, data elements and milestone schedules for DoD Component conduct of cross-service analyses of common support functions; to oversee DoD Component cross-service analyses of these common support functions; to identify necessary outsourcing policies and make recommendations regarding those policies; to review excess capacity analyses; to develop closure or realignment alternatives and numerical excess capacity reduction targets for consideration in such analyses; and to analyze cross-service tradeoffs.

The purpose of the economic impact joint cross-service group is: to establish the guidelines for measuring economic impact and, if practicable, cumulative economic impact; to analyze DoD Component recommendations under those guidelines; and to develop a process for analyzing alternative closures or realignments necessitated by cumulative economic impact considerations, if necessary.

BRAC 95 Joint Cross-Service Groups shall complete the analytical design tasks above and issue guidance to the DoD Components, after review by the BRAC 95 Review Group, no later than March 31, 1994. The six BRAC 95 Joint Cross-Service Groups are:

o Depot Maintenance: The group will be chaired by the Deputy Under Secretary Defense for Logistics (DUSD(L)) with members from each Military Department, the Joint Staff and DLA, and other offices as considered appropriate by the DUSD(L). The DASD(ER&BRAC) and the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Production Resources will also serve as members.

o Test and Evaluation: The group will be jointly chaired by the Director, Test and Evaluation (D,T&E) and the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation (D,OT&E) with members from each Military Department, Defense Research and Engineering (DR&E), and other offices as considered appropriate by the chairpersons. The DASD(ER&BRAC) will also serve as a member.

o Laboratories: The group will be chaired by the Director, Defense Research and Engineering (D,DR&E) with members from each Military Department, T&E, OT&E and other offices as considered appropriate by the D,DR&E. The DASD(ER&BRAC) will also serve as a member.

o Military Treatment Facilities including Graduate Medical Education: The group will be chaired by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs (ASD(HA)) with members from each Military Department and other offices as considered appropriate by ASD(HA). The DASD(ER&BRAC) will also serve as a member.

o Undergraduate Pilot Training: The group will be chaired by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (ASD(P&R)) with members from each Military Department and others as considered appropriate by the ASD(P&R). The DASD(ER&BRAC) will also serve as a member.

o Economic Impact: The group will be chaired by Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Economic Reinvestment and BRAC (DASD(ER&BRAC)) with members from each Military Department, the Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) and other offices as considered appropriate by the DASD(ER&BRAC).

DoD Components

The Secretaries of the Military Departments, the Directors of the Defense Agencies, and the Heads of other DoD Components shall (without delegation) submit their recommendations for base realignments or closures under Public Law 101-510, as amended, to the Secretary of Defense. Recommendations and supporting documentation shall be delivered to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Economic Security for appropriate processing and forwarding to the Secretary of Defense.

Heads of DoD Components will designate the individuals to serve on the joint groups as described above.

Coordination

The joint groups and DoD Components, in pursuing their BRAC 95 work, should coordinate with each other and should take into account other analyses or studies external to the BRAC process which may impact their deliberations. For example, the Test and Evaluation joint group should consider input from the Test and Evaluation Executive Agent Board of Directors.

USD(A&T) -- Additional Guidance

The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology (USD(A&T)) may issue such instructions as may be necessary: to implement these policies, procedures, authorities and responsibilities; to ensure timely submission of work products to the BRAC 95 Review Group and Joint Cross-Service Groups, the Secretary of Defense and the 1995 Commission; and, to ensure consistency in application of selection criteria, methodology and reports to the Secretary of Defense, the 1995 Commission and the Congress. The authority and duty of the Secretary of Defense to issue regulations under Title XXIX of Public Law 101-510, as amended, is hereby delegated to the USD(A&T). The USD(A&T) should exercise this authority in coordination with other DoD officials as appropriate.

Responsibilities

Selection Criteria

The BRAC 95 Review Group, chaired by the USD(A&T), will make a recommendation to the Secretary of Defense on whether an amendment to the selection criteria is appropriate no later than January 31, 1994. If the recommendation is to amend the criteria, the recommendation will include the proposed amendment.

If the Secretary of Defense approves amending the criteria, USD(A&T) will publish the proposed amendment in the Federal Register by February 15, 1994, for a 30 day public comment period. The BRAC 95 Review Group will review the public comments received, incorporate appropriate comments and make a recommendation to the Secretary of Defense on the final criteria no later than March 31, 1994.

Force Structure Plan

The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy (USD(P)), the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology (USD(A&T)), the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs, General Counsel, DoD Comptroller, Director Program

Analysis and Evaluation, and such other officials as may be appropriate, shall develop the force structure plan in accordance with Public Law 101-510, as amended, and submit it to the Secretary of Defense for approval. Pending issuance of the final force structure plan by the Secretary of Defense, DoD Components shall use an interim force structure plan to be developed and issued in accordance with the above coordination procedures by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The interim force structure guidance shall be issued no later than January 31, 1994. Additional force structure guidance shall be issued as soon as practicable after the FY96-FY01 Program Review is completed in the Summer of 1994. The final force structure plan shall be issued as soon as possible after final force decisions are made during the preparation of the FY96 budget, but no later than December 15, 1994. The interim and final force structure plans must include guidance on overseas deployed forces.

Nominations

Public Law 101-510, as amended, requires that commissioners be nominated by the President no later than January 3, 1995, or the 1995 base closure process will be terminated. The Counselor to the Secretary of Defense and Deputy Secretary of Defense will coordinate all matters relating to the Secretary's recommendations to the President for appointments to the 1995 Commission. All inquires from individuals interested in serving on the Commission should be referred to the Counselor.

Commission Support

The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology (USD(A&T)), assisted by the Director of Administration and Management (D,A&M), will provide the Department's support to the 1995 Commission.

Primary Point of Contact

The USD(A&T) shall be the primary point of contact for the Department of Defense with the 1995 Commission and the General Accounting Office (GAO). Each DoD component shall designate to USD(A&T) one or more points of contact with the 1995 Commission and the GAO. The USD(A&T) shall establish procedures for interaction with the 1995 Commission and the GAO.

Internal Controls

The DoD Inspector General shall be available to assist the DoD Components in developing, implementing and evaluating internal control plans.

Depot Maintenance Outsourcing and Industrial Base Considerations

USD(A&T) is currently analyzing depot maintenance outsourcing considerations and is assessing public and private industrial base capabilities. Key policy decisions resulting from this review should be promulgated, if practicable, by March 1, 1994, in order to maximize possible efficiencies in maintenance depot infrastructure.

Procedures

Record Keeping

DoD Components and joint groups empowered by this memorandum to participate in the BRAC 95 analysis process shall, from the date of receipt of this memorandum, develop and keep:

o Descriptions of how base realignment and closure policies, analyses and recommendations were made, including minutes of all deliberative meetings;

o All policy, data, information and analyses considered in making base realignment and closure recommendations;

o Descriptions of how DoD Component recommendations met the final selection criteria and were based on the final force structure plan; and

o Documentation for each recommendation to the Secretary of Defense to realign or close a military installation under the law.

Internal Controls

DoD Components and joint groups empowered by this memorandum to participate in the BRAC 95 analysis process must develop and implement an internal control plan for base realignment, closure or consolidation studies to ensure the accuracy of data collection and analyses.

At a minimum, these internal control plans should include:

o Uniform guidance defining data requirements and sources;

o Systems for verifying the accuracy of data at all levels of command;

o Documentation justifying changes made to data received from subordinate commands;

o Procedures to check the accuracy of the analyses made from the data; and

o An assessment by auditors of the adequacy of each internal control plan.

Data Certification

Public Law 101-510, as amended, requires specified DoD personnel to certify to the best of their knowledge and belief that information provided to the Secretary of Defense or the 1995 Commission concerning the closure or realignment of a military installation is accurate and complete.

DoD components shall establish procedures and designate appropriate personnel to certify that data and information collected for use in BRAC 95 analyses are accurate and complete to the best of that person's knowledge and belief. DoD Components' certification procedures should be incorporated with the required internal control plan. Both are subject to audit by the General Accounting Office.

Finally, Secretaries of the Military Departments, Directors of Defense Agencies, and heads of other DoD Components must certify to the Secretary of Defense that data and information used in making BRAC 95 recommendations to the Secretary are accurate and complete to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Criteria Measures/Factors

DoD Components and BRAC 95 Joint Cross-Service Groups must develop one or more measures/factors for applying each of the final criteria to base structure analyses. While objective measures/factors are desirable, they will not always be possible to develop. Measures/factors may also vary for different categories of bases. DoD Components and BRAC 95 Joint Cross-Service groups must document the measures/factors used for each of the final criteria.

Categories of Bases

One of the first steps in evaluating the base structure for potential closures or realignments must involve grouping installations with like missions, capabilities, or attributes into categories, and when appropriate, subcategories. Categorizing bases is the necessary link between the forces described in the Force Structure Plan, programmed workload, and the base structure. Determining categories of bases is a DoD

Component and BRAC 95 Joint Cross-Service Group responsibility. DoD Components and BRAC 95 Joint Cross-Service Groups should avoid over-categorization in order to maximize opportunities for cross-service or intra-service tradeoffs.

Reserve Component Impacts

Considerable overall DoD savings can be realized through maximizing the use of Reserve component enclaves and through joint use of facilities by the Reserve components. However, these overall DoD savings may not be identified during the BRAC 95 process. Consequently, DoD Components should look for opportunities to consolidate or relocate Reserve components onto active bases to be retained in the base structure and onto closing or realigning bases.

DoD Components must complete Reserve component recruiting demographic studies required by DoD Directive 1225.7 to ensure that the impact on the Reserve components of specific closures and realignments are considered.

Cost of Base Realignment Actions (COBRA) Cost Model

DoD Components must use the COBRA cost model to calculate the costs, savings and return on investment of proposed closures and realignments. The Army is executive agent for COBRA and model improvements are underway.

Community Preference

DoD Components must document the receipt of valid requests received from communities expressing a preference for the closure of a military installation under Section 2924 of Public Law 101-510. DoD components will also document the steps taken to give these requests special consideration. Such documentation is subject to review by the General Accounting Office, the Commission and the Congress.

Release of Information

Data and analyses used by the DoD Components to evaluate military installations for closure and realignment will not be released until the Secretary's recommendations have been forwarded to the 1995 Commission on March 1, 1995, unless specifically required by law. The 1995 Commission is required to hold public hearings on the recommendations.

The General Accounting Office (GAO), however, has a special role in assisting the Commission in its review and analysis of the Secretary's recommendations and must also prepare a report detailing the Department of Defense's selection process. As

such, the GAO will be provided, upon request, with as much information as possible without compromising the deliberative process. The DoD Components must keep records of all data provided to the GAO.

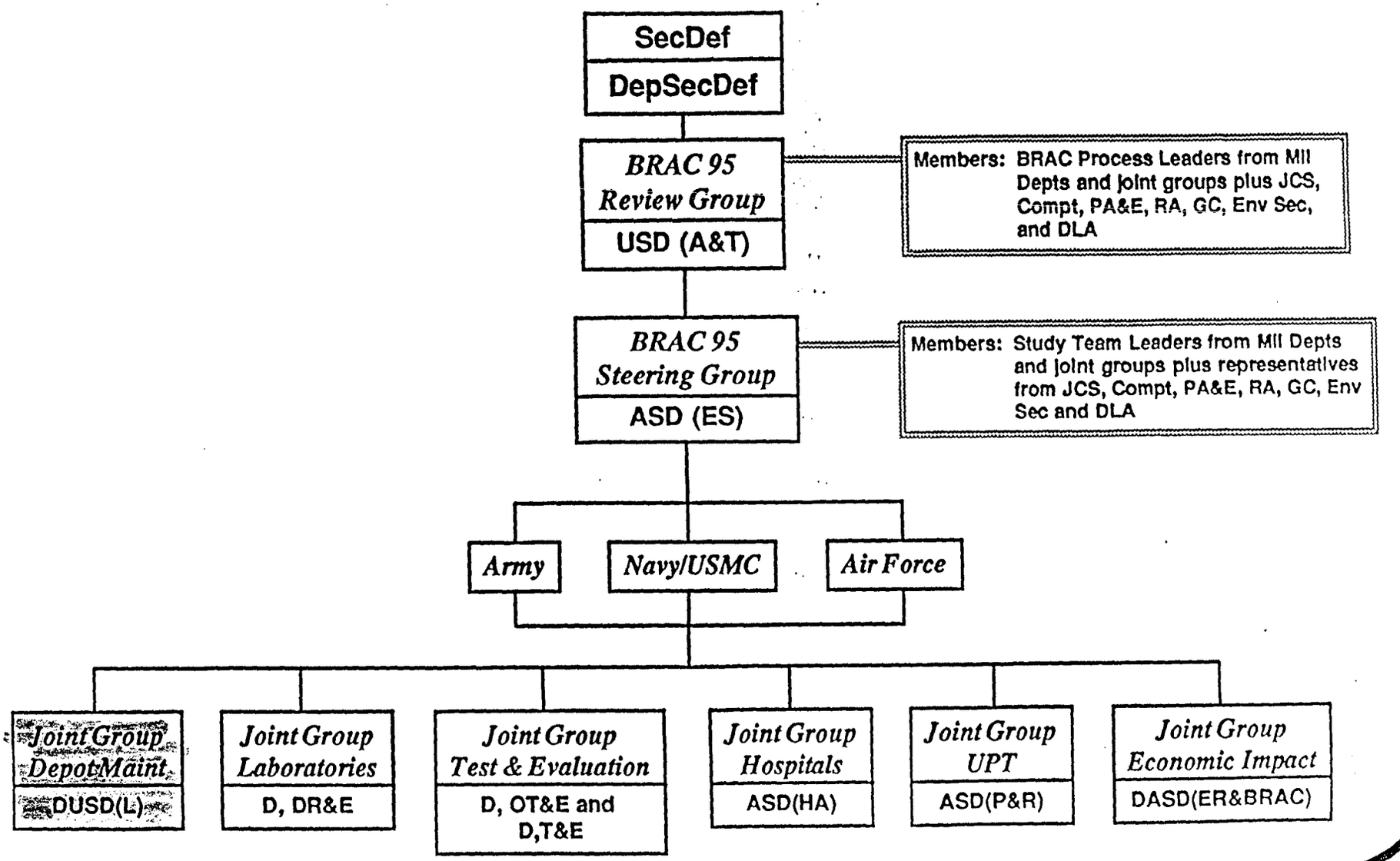
Dissemination of Guidance

DoD Components shall disseminate this guidance and subsequent policy memoranda as widely as possible throughout their organizations. The BRAC 95 Steering Group will review DoD Component supplementary guidance.

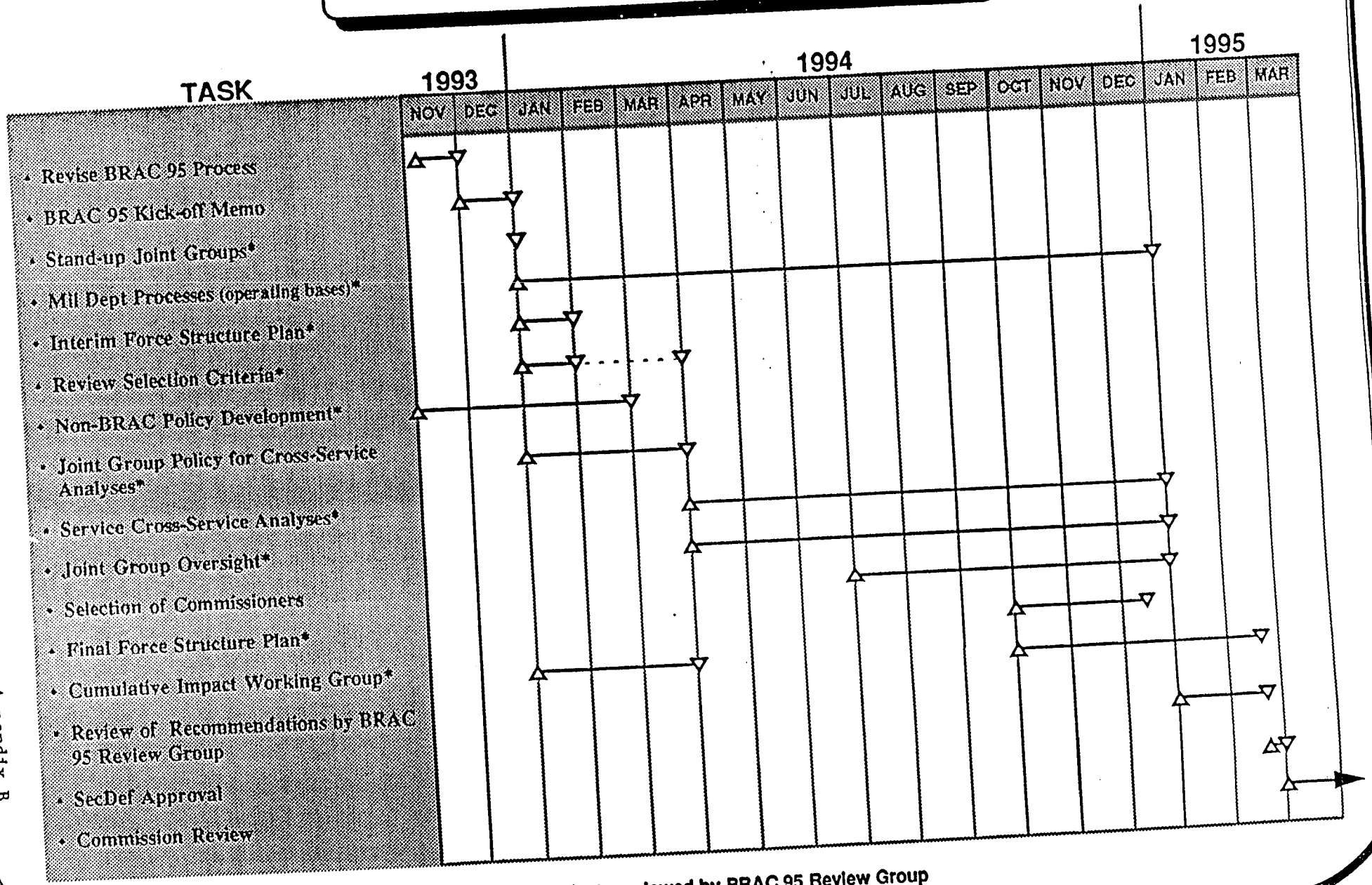
Timelines

The timelines described in this memorandum are depicted at Appendix B.

BRAC 95 Organization for Analysis



BRAC 95 Timeline



* Work products reviewed by BRAC 95 Review Group

[redacted]RY	INST_NAM	STATE	CATCODE	CLOSE_STAT
ACC	BARKSDALE AFB	LA	1	
ACC	BEALE AFB	CA	1	
ACC	CANNON AFB	NM	1	
ACC	DAVIS MONTHAN AFB	AZ	1	
ACC	DYESS AFB	TX	1	
ACC	ELLSWORTH AFB	SD	1	
ACC	FAIRCHILD AFB	WA	1	
ACC	FRANCIS E. WARREN AFB	WY	1	
ACC	GRIFFISS AFB	NY	1	93
ACC	HOLLOMAN AFB	NM	1	
ACC	HOMESTEAD AFB	FL	1	93
ACC	K. I. SAWYER AFB	MI	1	93
ACC	LANGLEY AFB	VA	1	
ACC	LITTLE ROCK AFB	AR	1	
ACC	LORING AFB	ME	1	91
ACC	MACDILL AFB	FL	1	
ACC	MINOT AFB	ND	1	
ACC	MOODY AFB	GA	1	
ACC	MOUNTAIN HOME AFB	ID	1	
ACC	NELLIS AFB	NV	1	
AC[illegible]	OFFUTT AFB	NE	1	
[redacted]	POPE AFB	NC	1	
[redacted]	SEYMOUR JOHNSON AFB	NC	1	
ACC	SHAW AFB	SC	1	
ACC	WHITEMAN AFB	MO	1	
AETC	COLUMBUS AFB	MS	1	
AETC	GOODFELLOW AFB	TX	1	
AETC	KEESLER AFB	MS	1	
AETC	LACKLAND AFB	TX	1	
AETC	LAUGHLIN AFB	TX	1	
AETC	LOWRY AFB	CO	1	91
AETC	LUKE AFB	AZ	1	
AETC	MAXWELL AFB	AL	1	
AETC	RANDOLPH AFB	TX	1	
AETC	REESE AFB	TX	1	
AETC	SHEPPARD AFB	TX	1	
AETC	TYNDALL AFB	FL	1	
AETC	VANCE AFB	OK	1	
AFBCA	CASTLE AFB	CA	1	91
AFBCA	CHANUTE AFB	IL	1	88
AFBCA	ENGLAND AFB	LA	0	91
AFBCA	GEORGE AFB	CA	0	88
AFBCA	IRA EAKER (BLYTHEVILLE) AFB	AR	0	91
AFBCA	MATHER AFB	CA	1	88
AFBCA	MYRTLE BEACH AFB	SC	1	91
A[illegible]	PEASE AFB	NH	0	88
[redacted]	WURTSMITH AFB	MI	1	91
[redacted]	WILLIAMS AFB	AZ	1	91
AFDW	BOLLING AFB	DC	1	
AFMC	ARNOLD AFB	TN	1	
[illegible]MC	BROOKS AFB	TX	1	

[redacted]RY	INST_NAM	STATE	CATCODE	CLOSE_STAT
AFMC	EDWARDS AFB	CA	1	
AFMC	EGLIN AFB	FL	1	
AFMC	HANSCOM AFB	MA	1	
AFMC	HILL AFB	UT	1	
AFMC	KELLY AFB	TX	1	
AFMC	KIRTLAND AFB	NM	1	
AFMC	LOS ANGELES AFB	CA	1	
AFMC	MCCLELLAN AFB	CA	1	
AFMC	MCCONNELL AFB	KS	1	
AFMC	NEWARK AFB	OH	1	93
AFMC	ROBINS AFB	GA	1	
AFMC	TINKER AFB	OK	1	
AFMC	WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB	OH	1	
AFRES	BERGSTROM AFB	TX	1	91
AFRES	CARSWELL AFB	TX	1	91/93
AFRES	DOBBINS ARB	GA	1	
AFRES	GRISSOM AFB	IN	1	91
AFRES	O'HARE IAPT STATION	IL	2	93
AFRES	WESTOVER ARB	MA	1	
AFSOC	HURLBURT FIELD	FL	1	
AFSPC	CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN COMPLEX	CO	1	
AFSPC	FALCON AFB	CO	1	
AFSPC	ONIZUKA AFB	CA	1	
[redacted]	PATRICK AFB	FL	1	
[redacted]	PETERSON AFB	CO	1	
AFSPC	VANDENBERG AFB	CA	1	
AMC	ALTUS AFB	OK	1	
AMC	ANDREWS AFB	MD	1	
AMC	CHARLESTON AFB	SC	1	
AMC	DOVER AFB	DE	1	
AMC	GRAND FORKS AFB	ND	1	
AMC	MALMSTROM AFB	MT	1	
AMC	MARCH AFB	CA	1	93
AMC	MCCHORD AFB	WA	1	
AMC	MCGUIRE AFB	NJ	1	
AMC	NORTON AFB	CA	1	88
AMC	PLATTSBURGH AFB	NY	1	93
AMC	SCOTT AFB	IL	1	
AMC	TRAVIS AFB	CA	1	
ANG	RICKENBACKER AGB	OH	1	91/93
NGB	BUCKLEY AGB	CO	1	
NGB	MCENTIRE AGB	SC	1	
NGB	OTIS AGB	MA	1	
NGB	SELFRIDGE AGB	MI	1	
PAF	ANDERSEN AFB	GU	1	
PAF	EIELSON AFB	AK	1	
PAF	ELMENDORF AFB	AK	1	
P[redacted]	HICKAM AFB	HI	1	
[redacted]	SHEMYA AFB	AK	1	
[redacted]	US AIR FORCE ACADEMY	CO	1	

AIR FORCE BASES CLOSED AND TO BE CLOSED AS OF 8 SEP 93

ASE	ORIG CMD	INTERIM CMD	CURR CMD	AFBDA OL	CLOSURE DATE	NPL	EPA REG	GSA OFF	AFBDA REG	LOCATION:
OUND I:										
hanute AFB	ATC	AETC	AFBDA***	B	30 Sep 93		5	CHI	MW	Rantoul, Illinois
eorge AFB	**TAC**	**ACC**	**AFBDA**	**C**	**15 Dec 92**	**Y**	**9**	**SF**	**SP**	**Victorville, California**
ather AFB	ATC	AETC	AETC	D	30 Sep 93	Y	9	SF	NW	Sacramento, California
orton AFB	MAC	AMC	AMC	E	31 Mar 94	Y	9	SF	SP	San Bernadino, California
ease AFB	**SAC**	**SAC**	**AFBDA**	**A**	**31 Mar 91**	**Y**	**1**	**BOS**	**NE**	**Portsmouth, New Hampshire**
OUND II:										
ergstrom AFB	TAC	ACC	ACC	G	30 Sep 93		6	FW	SW	Austin, Texas
arswell AFB	SAC	ACC	ACC	H	30 Sep 93		6	FW	SW	Fort Worth, Texas
astle AFB	SAC	ACC	ACC	I	30 Sep 95	Y	9	SF	NW	Merced, California
aker AFB	**SAC**	**ACC**	**AFBDA**	**J**	**15 Dec 92**		**6**	**FW**	**SW**	**Blytheville, Arkansas**
ngland AFB	**TAC**	**ACC**	**AFBDA**	**K**	**15 Dec 92**		**6**	**FW**	**SW**	**Alexandria, Louisiana**
rissom AFB	SAC	AMC	AFBDA*	L	30 Sep 94		5	CHI	MW	Peru/Bunker Hill, Indiana
oring AFB	SAC	ACC	ACC	M	30 Sep 94	Y	1	BOS	NE	Limestone, Maine
owry AFB	ATC	AETC	AETC	N	30 Sep 94		8	FW	CE	Denver, Colorado
acl (part)	TAC	ACC	ACC	O	31 Mar 94		4	ATL	SE	Tampa, Florida
yrtle each AFB	**TAC**	**ACC**	**AFBDA**	**P**	**31 Mar 93**		**4**	**ATL**	**SE**	**Myrtle Beach, South Carolina**
ichards-Gebaur AFB	AFRES	AFRES	AFRES	Q	30 Sep 94		7	FW	CE	Kansas City/Belton/Grandview, Missouri
ickenbacker ANGB	ANG	ANG	ANG	R	30 Sep 94		5	CHI	MW	Columbus/Lockbourne, Ohio
Villiams AFB	ATC	AETC	AETC	S	30 Sep 93	Y	9	SF	SP	Tempe, Arizona
urtsmith AFB	**SAC**	**ACC**	**AFBDA**	**T**	**30 Jun 93**		**5**	**CHI**	**MW**	**Oscoda, Michigan**
OUND III:										
omestead AFB	TAC	ACC	ACC	Y	31 Mar 94	Y	4	ATL	SE	Homestead, Florida
. I. Sawyer AFB	SAC	ACC	ACC	Z	30 Sep 95		5	CHI	CE	Gwinn, Michigan
'Hare Int'l Arpt	AFRES	AFRES	AFRES	N/A	30 Sep 97		5	CHI	CE	Chicago, Illinois
riffiss AFB	SAC	ACC	ACC	X	30 Sep 95	Y	2	NY	NE	Rome, New York
arch AFB	SAC	AMC	AMC	1A	31 Mar 96	Y	9	SF	NW	Riverside, California
ewark AFB	AFLC	AFMC	AFMC	2A	30 Sep 96		5	CHI	SE	Newark, Ohio
lattsburgh AFB	AMC	AMC	AMC	3A	30 Sep 95	Y	2	NY	NE	Plattsburgh, New York
entile AFS	DLA	DLA	DLA****	4A	'97 (est)		5	CHI	MW	Dayton, Ohio

OI SE HAS BEEN CLOSED *AMC is mission MAJCOM **ACC is mission MAJCOM
*** mission command ****Defense Logistics Agency is major tenant. AFMC is real estate MAJCOM

	UIC	INST_NAM	STATE	ACTION_YR	ACTION_SRC	ACTION_STA	ACTION_SUM
F	AJBT	ANCHORAGE IAP AGS	AK				
F	DXEB	CLEAR AFS	AK				
F	FTQW	EIELSON AFB	AK				
F	FXSB	ELMENDORF AFB	AK				
F	HPZW	GALENA AIRPORT AFS	AK				
F	MFJF	KING SALMON AIRPORT	AK				
F	VNMH	SHEMYA AFB	AK				
F	ABAA	ABSTON AGS	AL				
F	BRKR	BIRMINGHAM MAP AGS	AL				
F	FAKZ	DANNELLY FIELD AGS	AL				
F	JUBJ	GUNTER AFB	AL				
F	JXPJ	HALL AGS	AL				
F	PNQS	MAXWELL AFB	AL				
F	HKRZ	FORT SMITH MAP AGS	AR				
F	BWKR	EAKER AFB	AR	88/90/91	BRAC/PR/DBCRC	COMPLETE	CLOSE12-92
F	NKAK	LITTLE ROCK AFB	AR				
F	FBNV	DAVIS MONTHAN AFB	AZ	88/90/91	BRAC/DBCRC	ONGO/RVRSL	REALGNUP
F	HXCZ	GILA BEND AFS	AZ				
F	NUEX	LUKE AFB	AZ	90/91/93	PR/DBCRC/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP
F	VTNB	PHOENIX SKY HARBOR IAP AGS	AZ				
F	XHEA	TUCSON IAP AGS	AZ				
F	YZJU	WILLIAMS AFB	AZ	91	DBCRC	COMPLETE	CLOSE/9-93
F	BAEY	BEALE AFB	CA	88/91/93	BRAC/DBCRC/DBCR	ONGOING	REALGN UP
	DESR	CASTLE AFB	CA	91/93	DBCRC/DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE/9-95
	FSPM	EDWARDS AFB	CA	90/91	PRESS/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP
F	HAYW	FRESNO AIR TERMINAL AGS	CA				
F	HUUA	GEORGE AFB	CA	88	DEFBRAC	COMPLETE	CLOSE12-92
F	ACJP	LOS ANGELES AFB	CA	90	PRESS	CANCELED	CLOSE
F	PCZP	MARCH AFB	CA	88/91/93	BRAC/DBCRC/DBCR	ONGOING	RELGNDN
F	PLXL	MATHER AFB	CA	88/91/93	BRAC/DBCRC/DBCR	COMPLETE	CLOSE/9-93
F	PRJY	MCCLELLAN AFB	CA	88/90/91/93	BRAC/PR/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNDN
F	RZJQ	NORTH HIGHLANDS AGS	CA				
F	SCEY	NORTON AFB	CA	88	DEFBRAC	ONGOING	CLOSE/3-94
F	WMSJ	ONIZUKA AFB	CA				
F	SKKA	ONTARIO IAP AGS	CA				
F	XDAT	TRAVIS AFB	CA	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALIGNUP
F	XTBT	VAN NUYS AIRPORT AGS	CA				
F	XUMU	VANDENBERG AFB	CA				
F	CRWU	BUCKLEY AGB	CO				
F	DPFM	CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN AFB	CO				
F	GLEN	FALCON AFB	CO				
F	NTMU	LOWRY AFB	CO	88/91	DEFBRAC/DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE/9-94
F	TDKA	PETERSON AFB	CO	91	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP
F	XQPZ	US AIR FORCE ACADEMY	CO				
F	CEKT	BRADLEY IAP AGS	CT				
F	SKXJ	ORANGE AGS	CT				
F	BXUR	BOLLING AFB	DC	91	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP
F	FJXT	DOVER AFB	DE				
	JLWS	NEW CASTLE COUNTY APT AGS	DE				
	ASPR	AVON PARK AFS	FL				
F	DBEH	CAPE CANAVERAL AFS	FL				
F	FTEP	EGLIN AAF 3 (DUKE FIELD)	FL				
F	FTFA	EGLIN AFB	FL	90/91	PRESS/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP

	UIC	INST_NAM	STATE	ACTION_YR	ACTION_SRC	ACTION_STA	ACTION_SUM
F	KYJL	HOMESTEAD AFB	FL	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNDWN
F	FTEV	EGLIN AAF 9 (HURLBURT FIELD)	FL				
F	LSGA	JACKSONVILLE IAP AGS	FL				
F	NVZR	MACDILL AFB	FL	90/91/93	PR/DBCRC/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALIGN
F	SXHT	PATRICK AFB	FL				
F	XLWU	TYNDALL AFB	FL	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALIGHNUP
F	FGWB	DOBBINS ARB	GA				
F	PRNG	MCCOLLUM AGS	GA				
F	QSEU	MOODY AFB	GA	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALIGNUP
F	UHHZ	ROBINS AFB	GA	90/93	PRESS/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALIGNUP
F	XDQU	SAVANNAH IAP AGS	GA				
F	KNMD	HICKAM AFB	HI				
F	MKPP	KOKEE AFS	HI				
F	YVEW	WHEELER AFB	HI				
F	FFAN	DES MOINES IAP AGS	IA				
F	VSSB	SIOUX CITY MAP AGS	IA				
F	BXRH	BOISE AIR TERMINAL AGS	ID	91	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP
F	QYZH	MOUNTAIN HOME AFB	ID	88/91	DEFBRAC/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGN
F	DCFT	CAPITAL MAP AGS	IL				
F	DJDB	CHANUTE AFB	IL	88/93	DEFBRAC/DBCRC	COMPLETE	CLOSE/9-93
F	JLQN	GREATER PEORIA APT AGS	IL				
F	DPNB	O HARE IAP ARS	IL	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE/9-97
F	VDYD	SCOTT AFB	IL				
	ATQZ	FT WAYNE MAP AGS	IN				
	CTGC	GRISSOM AFB	IN	91	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE/9-94
F	LDXF	HULMAN REGIONAL APT AGS	IN				
F	GUQE	FORBES FIELD AGS	KS				
F	PRQE	MCCONNELL AFB	KS	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALIGNUP
F	WEAS	STANDIFORD FIELD AGS	KY				
F	AWUB	BARKSDALE AFB	LA	91/93	DBCRC/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP
F	GAMH	ENGLAND AFB	LA	91	DBCRC	COMPLETE	CLOSE12-92
F	KAFF	HAMMOND AGS	LA				
F	AXQD	BARNES MAP AGS	MA				
F	DBHQ	CAPE COD AFS	MA				
F	MXRD	HANSCOM AFB	MA	90	PRESS	PROPOSED	REALGN
F	SPBN	OTIS AGB	MA				
F	YRLZ	WELLESLEY AGS	MA				
F	YTPM	WESTOVER ARB	MA				
F	ZHAH	WORCHESTER AGS	MA				
F	AJXF	ANDREWS AFB	MD	90	PRESS	PROPOSED	REALGN
F	PJMS	MARTIN STATE AGS	MD				
F	FKNN	BANGOR AGS	ME	90	PRESS	PROPOSED	REALGN
F	NRCH	LORING AFB	ME	91	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE/9-94
F	VVRK	SOUTH PORTLAND AGS	ME				
F	LWRC	K. I. SAWYER AFB	MI	91/93	DBCRC/DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE/9-95
F	VGLZ	SELFRIDGE AGB	MI				
F	MBMV	W K KELLOGG REGIONAL APT AGS	MI				
	FMKM	DULUTH IAP AGS	MN				
	QJKL	MINNEAPOLIS/ST PAUL IAP ARS	MN				
	LTUY	JEFFERSON BARRACKS AGS	MO				
F	MSQB	LAMBERT ST LOUIS IAP AGS	MO				
F	UEBL	RICHARDS GEBAUR ARS	MO	91	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE/9-94
F	ULYB	ROSECRANS MEMORIAL APT AGS	MO				

	UIC	INST_NAM	STATE	ACTION_YR	ACTION_SRC	ACTION_STA	ACTION_SUM
F	YWHG	WHITEMAN AFB	MO	91	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP
F	LRXQ	ALLEN C THOMPSON FIELD AGS	MS				
F	EEPZ	COLUMBUS AFB	MS				
F	JVTE	GULFPORT/BILOXI MAP AGS	MS				
F	MAHG	KEESLER AFB	MS	88/91	REFBRAC/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP
F	MDVL	KEY FIELD AGS	MS				
F	JKSE	GREAT FALLS IAP AGS	MT				
F	NZAS	MALMSTROM AFB	MT				
F	ATNV	BADIN AGS	NC				
F	FJRP	CHARLOTTE/DOUGLAS IAP AGS	NC				
F	TMKH	POPE AFB	NC	91	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP
F	VKAG	SEYMOUR JOHNSON AFB	NC				
F	EGYN	CAVALIER AFS	ND				
F	JFSD	GRAND FORKS AFB	ND	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALIGNUP
F	KKGA	HECTOR FIELD IAP AGS	ND				
F	QJVF	MINOT AFB	ND	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALIGNUP
F	NGCB	LINCOLN MUNICIPAL AIRPORT AGS	NE				
F	SGBP	OFFUTT AFB	NE				
F	RNGF	NEW BOSTON AFS	NH				
F	SZDT	PEASE AGS	NH	88	DEFBRAC	COMPLETE	CLOSE/3-91
F	AQRC	ATLANTIC CITY MAP AGS	NJ				
F	PTFL	MCGUIRE AFB	NJ	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALIGNUP
F	CZQZ	CANNON AFB	NM	88/91	DEFBRAC/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP
	KWRD	HOLLOMAN AFB	NM				
	MHMV	KIRTLAND AFB	NM	88/90	DEFBRAC/PRESS	ONGOING	REALGNUP
F	LKTC	INDIAN SPRINGS AFS	NV				
F	RKMF	NELLIS AFB	NV	90	PRESS	PROPOSED	REALGN
F	UCTL	RENO CANNON IAP AGS	NV	91	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP
F	WZVS	TONOPAH AFS	NV	90	PRESS	PROPOSED	REALGN
F	JREZ	GRIFFISS AFB	NY	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALIGNDN
F	KBHT	HANCOCK FIELD AGS	NY				
F	RVKQ	NIAGARA FALLS IAP ARS	NY				
F	THWA	PLATTSBURGH AFB	NY	88/93	DEFBRAC/DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE/9-95
F	UMLH	ROSLYN AGS	NY				
F	VBDZ	SCHENECTADY AIRPORT AGS	NY				
F	WHAY	STEWART IAP AGS	NY				
F	WKVB	SUFFOLK COUNTY AIRPORT AGS	NY				
F	EUBC	CAMP PERRY AGS	OH				
F	HUSA	GENTILE AFS	OH	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE/97
F	PBXP	MANSFIELD LAHM MAP AGS	OH				
F	RRTC	NEWARK AFB	OH	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE/9-96
F	NLZG	RICKENBACKER AGB	OH	91/93	DBCRC/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALIGN
F	WAAR	SPRINGFIELD BECKLEY MAP AGS	OH				
F	WYTD	TOLEDO EXPRESS APT AGS	OH				
F	ZHTV	WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB	OH	90/91/93	PR/DBCRC/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGN
F	AGGN	ALTUS AFB	OK	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALIGNUP
F	WWYK	TINKER AFB	OK	90	DEFBRAC	ONGOING	REALGN
	XHZG	TULSA IAP AGS	OK				
	XTLF	VANCE AFB	OK				
	YZEU	WILL ROGERS WORLD APT AGS	OK				
F	MFWM	KINGSLEY FIELD AGS	OR				
F	TQKD	PORTLAND IAP AGS	OR				
F	JLSQ	GREATER PITTSBURGH IAP AGS	PA				

	UIC	INST_NAM	STATE	ACTION_YR	ACTION_SRC	ACTION_STA	ACTION_SUM
F	SHYQ	HARRISBURG OLMSTED IAP AGS	PA				
F	ZAWA	WILLOW GROVE ARS	PA				
F	EQDF	COVENTRY AGS	RI				
F	SAEJ	NORTH SMITHFIELD AGS	RI				
F	TWLR	QUONSET STATE AIRPORT AGS	RI				
F	DKFX	CHARLESTON AFB	SC	91/93	DBCRC/DBCRC	CANCEL 91	REDIRECT
F	PSTE	MCENTIRE AGB	SC				
F	RDRD	MYRTLE BEACH AFB	SC	90/91	PRESS/DBCRC	COMPLETE	CLOSE/3-93
F	VLSB	SHAW AFB	SC	91/93	DBCRC/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP
F	FXBM	ELLSWORTH AFB	SD	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALIGN
F	LUXC	JOE FOSS FIELD AGS	SD				
F	ANZY	ARNOLD AFB	TN				
F	PSXE	MCGHEE TYSON AIRPORT AGS	TN				
F	PYKL	MEMPHIS IAP AGS	TN				
F	BKTZ	NASHVILLE METROPOLITAN APT AG	TN				
F	BJHZ	BERGSTROM AFB	TX	90/91/93	PR/DBCRC/DBCRC	SAME AS 91	REALIGN
F	CNBC	BROOKS AFB	TX	91	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP
F	DDPF	CARSWELL AFB	TX	88/91/93	BRAC/DBCRC/DBCR	ONGOING	REALIGNUP
F	FNWZ	DYESS AFB	TX	91/93	DBCRC/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGN
F	ELAW	ELDORADO AFS	TX				
F	FWJH	ELLINGTON FIELD AGS	TX				
F	HSKD	GARLAND AGS	TX				
F	JCGU	GOODFELLOW AFB	TX	88/91	DEFBRAC/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGN
	MBPB	KELLY AFB	TX	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALIGN
	MNWA	LA PORTE AGS	TX				
F	MPLS	LACKLAND AFB	TX	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	RELIGNUP
F	MXDP	LAUGHLIN AFB	TX				
F	TYMX	RANDOLPH AFB	TX	91	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP
F	UBNY	REESE AFB	TX				
F	VNVP	SHEPPARD AFB	TX	88/91/93	BRAC/DBCRC/DBCR	RCMD	REALGN
F	KRSM	HILL AFB	UT	90/93	PRESS/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP
F	USEB	SALT LAKE CITY IAP AGS	UT				
F	MUHJ	LANGLEY AFB	VA				
F	CVVM	RICHMOND IAP AGS	VA				
F	CURZ	BURLINGTON IAP AGS	VT				
F	GJKZ	FAIRCHILD AFB	WA	88/91/93	BRAC/DBCRC/DBCR	ONGOING	REDIRECT
F	GXTN	FOUR LAKES AGS	WA				
F	PQWY	MCCHORD AFB	WA	88/91	DEFBRAC/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP
F	VZBT	SPOKANE IAP AGS	WA				
F	HTUX	GEN BILLY MITCHELL FIELD	WI				
F	HTUV	GEN MITCHELL IAP ARS	WI				
F	XGFG	TRUAX FIELD AGS	WI				
F	PJVY	SHEPHERD FIELD AGS (EWVRA)	WV				
F	LYBH	YEAGER AIRPORT AGS	WV				
F	DPEZ	CHEYENNE MAP AGS	WY				
F	GHLN	FRANCIS E. WARREN AFB	WY				
F	AJJY	ANDERSEN AFB	GU	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	NAVY+UP
	TUMR	PUERTO RICO IAP AGS	PR				
	DJCI	VAN NUYS, AGS	CA				
	MLRV	KULIS AGB	AK				
F	ZJXD	WURTSMITH AFB	MI	88/91	BRAC/DBCRC	COMPLETE	CLOSE/6-93
F	ZQEL	YOUNGSTOWN MAP ARS	OH				

SVCCD	UIC	INST_NAM	STATE	ACTION_YR	ACTION_SRC	ACTION_STA	ACTION_SUM	ACTION_DTL
F	AJBT	ANCHORAGE IAP AGS	AK					
F	DXEB	CLEAR AFS	AK					
F	FTQW	EIELSON AFB	AK					
F	FXSB	ELMENDORF AFB	AK					
F	HPZW	GALENA AIRPORT AFS	AK					
F	MFJF	KING SALMON AIRPORT	AK					
F	VNMH	SHEMYA AFB	AK					
F	ABAA	ABSTON AGS	AL					
F	BRKR	BIRMINGHAM MAP AGS	AL					
F	FAKZ	DANNELLY FIELD AGS	AL					
F	JUBJ	GUNTER AFB	AL					
F	JXPJ	HALL AGS	AL					
F	PNQS	MAXWELL AFB	AL					
F	HKRZ	FORT SMITH MAP AGS	AR					
F	BWKR	EAKER AFB	AR	88/90/91	BRAC/PR/DBCRC	COMPLETE	CLOSE12-92	1988 DEFBRAC: Directed transfer of KC-135s from Closing Pease AFB, NH to Wurtsmith, Plattsburg, Carswell, Fairchild and Eaker AFBs. 1990 Press Release recommended Closure. 91 DBCRC: Directed Closure. (Complete December 15, 1992). Directed retirement of assigned B-52s and transfer of assigned KC-135s to other Active or Reserve Component units.
F	NKAK	LITTLE ROCK AFB	AR					
F	FBNV	DAVIS MONTHAN AFB	AZ	88/90/91	BRAC/DBCRC	ONGO/RVRSL	REALGNUP	1988 DEFBRAC: Directed movement of the 27th Tactical Air Suppt Sq (OV-10) from Closing George AFB, CA and relocation of the 41st Electronic Combat Sqdn (EC-130H) to Bergstrom AFB, TX (See 1991 DBCRC). 1990 Press Release indicated realignment. No specifics given. 1991 DBCRC:

SVCCD	UIC	INST_NAM	STATE	ACTION_YR	ACTION_SRC	ACTION_STA	ACTION_SUM	ACTION_DTL
								Directed the 41st Electronic Combat Squadron to remain at Davis-Monthan (See 1988 DEFBRAC). Directed 12th Air Force Headquarters, 12th TAC Intelligence Squadron and the 602nd Tactical Air Control Center Squadron to relocate to Davis-Monthan AFB from Closing Bergstom AFB, TX.
F	HXCZ	GILA BEND AFS	AZ					
F	NUEX	LUKE AFB	AZ	90/91/93	PR/DBCRC/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP	1990 Press Release indicated Realignment/Reduction. No specifics. 1991 DBCRC: Transfer F-16s from partially Closed MacDill AFB, FL to Luke AFB. 1993 DBCRC: 1991 closure of Carswell directed transfer of 436TS to Dyess AFB, TX. This action transfers the fabrication function of 436TS to Luke AFB, AZ. This avoids duplication of this training function within ACC.
F	VTNB	PHOENIX SKY HARBOR IAP AGS	AZ					
F	XHEA	TUCSON IAP AGS	AZ					
F	YZJU	WILLIAMS AFB	AZ	91	DBCRC	COMPLETE	CLOSE/9-93	1991 DBCRC: Directed Closure. Closed Sep 30, 1993. Directed transfer of Aircrew Training Research Facility to Orlando, Florida (USN).
F	BAEY	BEALE AFB	CA	88/91/93	BRAC/DBCRC/DBCR	ONGOING	REALGN UP	1988 DEFBRAC: Directed movement of the 323rd Flying Training Wing from Closing Mather AFB to Beale AFB (See 1991 DBCRC). 1991 DBCRC: Reversed 88 DEFBRAC decision and directed movement of 323rd FTW to Randolph AFB, TX rather than Beale AFB.

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								1993 DBCRC: The 1991 OSD recommendation for Mather AFB, CA directed movement of the 940 Air Refueling Group (AFRES) with KC-135 aircraft to McClellan AFB, CA. The 1993 action is to move 940ARG to Beale AFB, CA to save $21.2M in MILCON. This will include movement of 0 military and 243 civilian personnel.
F	DESR	CASTLE AFB	CA	91/93	DBCRC/DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE/9-95	1991 DBCRC: Directed Closure. (Scheduled Sep 30, 1995) Transfer assigned B-52 to K.I.Sawyer AFB, MI. Transfer KC-135s to other Active or Reserve Component units. Transfer B-52 and KC-135 Combat Crew Trng Missions to Fairchild AFB, CA. 1993 DBCRC: Redirects movement of Castle's B-52 Combat Crew Training mission from Fairchild AFB, WA to Barksdale AFB, LA. Also redirects KC-135 training from Fairchild to Altus AFB, OK. Projected savings if $19.2M. Movement of personnel to Altus: 668 Mil and 38 Civ.
F	FSPM	EDWARDS AFB	CA	90/91	PRESS/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP	1990 Press Release indicated realignment. No specifics given. 1991 DBCRC: Directed consolidation of the 4950th Test Wing from Wright-Patterson AFB, OH with the Air Force Flight Test Center at Edwards AFB as a result of the transfer of the 160th Air Refueling Group and the 970th Tactical Airlift Group to Wright-Patterson AFB from the Closing Rickenbacker Air Guard Base, OH.

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F	HAYW	FRESNO AIR TERMINAL AGS	CA					
F	HUUA	GEORGE AFB	CA	88	DEFBRAC	COMPLETE	CLOSE12-92	1988 DEFBRAC: Directed Closure. (Complete December 15, 1992). Directed transfer of 35th Tactical Trng Wg and 37th Tactical Fighter Wg (F-4EE/G) to Mountain Home AFB, ID. Move the 27th Tactical Air Support Squadron (OV-10) to Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ.
F	ACJP	LOS ANGELES AFB	CA	90	PRESS	CANCELED	CLOSE	1990 Press Release: Recommended Closure. Action not followed through in either 1991 Defense Report or 1991 DBCRC.
F	PCZP	MARCH AFB	CA	88/91/93	BRAC/DBCRC/DBCR	ONGOING	RELGNDN	1988 DEFBRAC: Directed move of The Air Force Audit Agency (AFAA) from Closing Norton AFB, CA to March AFB (See 1991 DBCRC). Directed the transfer of three squadrons of the 63rd Military Airlift Wing and the 445th Military Airlift Wing (AFRes) from Closing Norton AFB, CA to March AFB. Remaining squadron goes to McChord AFB, WA. Gives option of moving Air Force Audio Visual Service Center from Closing Norton FB to March AFB or retaining at Norton AFB. Recommends retaining Norton AFB family housing for personnel assigned to March AFB. 1991 DBCRC: Directs realignment of the 45 Air Force Audit Agency manpower authorizations from Closing Norton AFB, CA to National Capitol Region (Show at Bolling AFB for purpose of this report) to support alignment of AFAA into Secretariat. Supports transfer of remaining 139 AFAA manpower authorizations to March AFB. 1993 DBCRC: Directs inactivation of 22ARW. KC-10 active and

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								reserve associate squadrons & aircraft relocate to Travis AFB, CA. SW Air Defense Sector remains in cantonment pending outcome of North American Air Defense (NORAD) study and possible transfer to ANG. 445AW (AFRES), 452ARW (AFRES), 163RG (ANG), AF Audit Agency, and Media Center will remain and base reverts to a reserve base. Cost to realign is $134.8M for ROI of 2 years. Net Personnel changes: 3222 Mil Out and 174 Civ In.
F	PLXL	MATHER AFB	CA	88/91/93	BRAC/DBCRC/DBCR	COMPLETE	CLOSE/9-93	1988 DEFBRAC: Directed Closure including hospital (See 1991 DBCRC). Complete Sep 30, 1993. Transfers the 323rd Flying Training Wing to Beale AFB, CA. Transfers the 940th Air Refueling Group (AFRes) to McClellan AFB, CA if the local authorities do not elect to operate Mather as an airport. 1991 DBCRC: Directs realignment of the 940th Air Refueling Group to McClellan AFB. Retains the 323rd Flying Training Wing Hospital as an annex to McClellan AFB. 1993 DBCRC: Redirects 940th Air Refueling Group movement from McClellan AFB, CA to Beale AFB, CA to save $21.2M in MILCON.
F	PRJY	MCCLELLAN AFB	CA	88/90/91/93	BRAC/PR/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNDN	1988 DEFBRAC: Directs transfer of the 940th Air Refueling Group (AFRes) from Closing Mather AFB, CA to McClellan AFB, CA if local authorities do not elect to use Mather as an airport (See 1991 DBCRC).

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								1990 Press release indicated realignment. No specifics given. 1991 DBCRC: Directs transfer of the 940th Air Refueling Group from Closing Mather AFB, CA to McClellan AFB. Directs retention of the Mather hospital as an annex to McClellan AFB. See 1988 DEFBRAC. 1993 DBCRC: Redirects movement of 940th Air Refueling Group, that was scheduled to go from Mather AFB to McClellan as a result of 1991 DBCRC, to Beale AFB, CA. The unit will temporarily move to and operate out of temorary facilities at McClellan until Beale facilities are ready. Projected savings of $21.2M in MILCON. NOTE: AF recommended closure to OSD. OSD did not forward AF closure recommendation due to cumulative economic impact. DBCRC added for consideration on 24 March but did not recommend closure.
F	RZJQ	NORTH HIGHLANDS AGS	CA					
F	SCEY	NORTON AFB	CA	88	DEFBRAC	ONGOING	CLOSE/3-94	1988 DEFBRAC: Directed Closure. (Scheduled Mar 31, 1994). Complex issues involved. Transfers three squadrons of the 63rd Military Airlift Wing and the 445th Military Airlift Wing (AFRes) (C-141, C-21, and C-12) to March AFB, CA. Transfers the remaining squadron (C-141) to McChord AFB, WA. The Air Force Inspection and Safety Center transfers to Kirtland AFB, NM. The Air Force Audit Agency transfers to March AFB, CA (See March AFB for 1991 DBCRC change-45 of 184 manpower authorizations moved to National Capitol Region, rest to March AFB).

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								DBCRC gives option of moving Air Force Audio Visual Service Center to March AFB or retaining at Norton AFB, recommends Ballistic Missile Office remain at Norton AFB and recommends retaining Norton AFB military family housing for personnel assigned to March AFB.
F	WMSJ	ONIZUKA AFB	CA					
F	SKKA	ONTARIO IAP AGS	CA					
F	XDAT	TRAVIS AFB	CA	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALIGNUP	1993 OSD Recommendation: Establish Travis AFB as the West Coast Mobility Base. Transfer of KC-10 aircraft and active and reserve associate squadrons from March AFB, CA realignment to Travis AFB, CA. Personnel movement into Travis: 774 Mil and 112 Civ.
F	XTBT	VAN NUYS AIRPORT AGS	CA					
F	XUMU	VANDENBERG AFB	CA					
F	CRWU	BUCKLEY AGB	CO					
F	DPFM	CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN AFB	CO					
F	GLEN	FALCON AFB	CO					
F	NTMU	LOWRY AFB	CO	88/91	DEFBRAC/DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE/9-94	1988 DEFBRAC: Directed relocations of major units and related support activities of the 3330th Technical Training Wing to existing training activities at Sheppard, Keesler, Goodfellow and Lowry AFBs. (See 1991 DBCRC). 1991 DBCRC: Directed Closure. (Scheduled Sep 30, 1994). Directed that all training be redistributed to remaining tech trng cntrs. Directed that the 1001st Space System Squadron, Defense Finance and Accounting Service and the Air Force Reserve Personnel Center remain open in cantonement area as proposed by DoD.
F	TDKA	PETERSON AFB	CO	91	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP	1991 DBCRC:

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								Directed transfer of the 36th Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron and the 77th and 78th Aerial Port Squadrons from Closing Richards-Gebaur AFB, MO to Peterson AFB, CO.
F	XQPZ	US AIR FORCE ACADEMY	CO					
F	CEKT	BRADLEY IAP AGS	CT					
F	SKXJ	ORANGE AGS	CT					
F	BXUR	BOLLING AFB	DC	91	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP	1991 DBCRC: Directed transfer of 45 Air Force Audit Agency manpower authorizations from Closing Norton AFB, CA to National Capitol Region (Shown as Bolling AFB for this report) to support alignment of AFAA to Secretariat. Remaining 139 authorizations from Norton AFB to transfer to March AFB, CA.
F	FJXT	DOVER AFB	DE					
F	JLWS	NEW CASTLE COUNTY APT AGS	DE					
F	ASPR	AVON PARK AFS	FL					
F	DBEH	CAPE CANAVERAL AFS	FL					
F	FTEP	EGLIN AAF 3 (DUKE FIELD)	FL					
F	FTFA	EGLIN AFB	FL	90/91	PRESS/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP	1990 Press Release indicated realignment. No specifics given. 1991 DBCRC: Directs the transfer of one squadron each of A/OA-10s from Closing England AFB, LA to McChord AFB, WA and Eglin AFB.
F	KYJL	HOMESTEAD AFB	FL	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNDWN	1993 DBCRC: REALIGN DOWM The 31st Fighter Wing will inactivate. F-16s will remain temporarily assigned to Moody AFB, GA and Shaw AFB, SC. The Inter-American Air Forces Academy will move to Lackland AFB, TX. The AF Water Survival School will be temporarily located at Tyndall AFB, FL. The 301st Rescue Squadron, AFRES and the 482nd FW (AFRES) will remain at Homestead AFB in Reserve cantonment area(s). The

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								NORAD alert activity will also remain. The 726th Air Control Squadron will relocate to Shaw AFB. The Naval Security Group will consolidate with other U.S. Navy units. NOTE: The DoD recommendation was to Close. The Commission voted to retain the reserve forces at Homestead. 3860 Military and 136 Civilian positions will move.
F	FTEV	EGLIN AAF 9 (HURLBURT FIELD)	FL					
F	LSGA	JACKSONVILLE IAP AGS	FL					
F	NVZR	MACDILL AFB	FL	90/91/93	PR/DBCRC/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALIGN	1990 Press Release indicated realignment. No specifics given. 1991 DBCRC: Directed realignment and partial Closure. Close the airfield. Transfer the aircraft to Luke AFB, AZ. Move the Joint Communications Support Element (JCSE) to Charleston AFB, SC. The remainder of MacDill becomes an administrative base. 1993 DBCRC: Cancels move of JCSE from MacDill to Charleston AFB, SC and retain at MacDill as long as the airfield is non-DoD operated. Operation of the airfield will be taken over by the Department of Commerce or another Federal agency. NOTE: DoD recommended relocating the reserve units from Homestead AFB, FL to MacDill. This was not supported by DBCRC. 253 Military and 37 Civilians will be retained at MacDill rather than move.
F	SXHT	PATRICK AFB	FL					1993 OSD Recommendation: The 301st Rescue Squadron, AFRES, will move from Homestead AFB, FL to Patrick.

SVCCD	UIC	INST_NAM	STATE	ACTION_YR	ACTION_SRC	ACTION_STA	ACTION_SUM	ACTION_DTL
F	XLWU	TYNDALL AFB	FL	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALIGHNUP	1993 DBCRC: The AF Water Survival School will be temporarily moved from Homestead AFB, FL to Tyndall.
F	FGWB	DOBBINS ARB	GA					
F	PRNG	MCCOLLUM AGS	GA					
F	QSEU	MOODY AFB	GA	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALIGNUP	1993 DBCRC: Due to the Realignment of Homestead AFB, FL the F-16s from the 31st Fighter Wing will remain temporarily assigned at Moody and Shaw AFB, SC.
F	UHHZ	ROBINS AFB	GA	90/93	PRESS/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALIGNUP	1990 Press Release indicated realignment. No specifics given. 1993 DBCRC: Gained management responsibilities from Closing Newark AFB, OH to include flight control instruments (22), ground communications electronics (9) and airborne electronics (46 pers). 77 Civilian positions gained.
F	XDQU	SAVANNAH IAP AGS	GA					
F	KNMD	HICKAM AFB	HI					
F	MKPP	KOKEE AFS	HI					
F	YVEW	WHEELER AFB	HI					
F	FFAN	DES MOINES IAP AGS	IA					
F	VSSB	SIOUX CITY MAP AGS	IA					
F	BXRH	BOISE AIR TERMINAL AGS	ID	91	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP	1991 DBCRC: Directed realigning the remaining F-4Gs from Realigned Mountain Home AFB, ID to the Idaho and Nevada Air National Guard.
F	QYZH	MOUNTAIN HOME AFB	ID	88/91	DEFBRAC/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGN	1988 DEFBRAC: Directed movement of the 35th Tactical Training Wing and the 37th Tactical Fighter Wing (F4-E/G) from Closing George AFB to Mountain Home AFB. In order to make room directed movement of the 366th Tactical Fighter Wing (F-11A/E) from

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								Mountain Home AFB to Cannon AFB, NM. 1991 DBCRC: Reversed some actions of the 1990 DEFBRAC. Realigned the F-4Gs to the Idaho and Nevada ANG and deactivated the 35th Tactical Training Wing. Maintain the 41st Electronic Combat Squadron at Davis-Monthan AFB. Realign the EF-111 from Mountain Home to Cannon AFB, NM. Establish a Composite Wing at Mountain Home AFB.
F	DCFT	CAPITAL MAP AGS	IL					
F	DJDB	CHANUTE AFB	IL	88/93	DEFBRAC/DBCRC	COMPLETE	CLOSE/9-93	1988 DEFBRAC: Directed Closure. (Scheduled Sep 30, 1993) Directed realigning of major units and related support activities of the 3330th Technical Training Wing to existing technical training centers at several locations(examples of types of training as shown); Sheppard AFB, TX (See 1991 DBCRC) - 52 courses including aircraft engine, propulsion, maintenance, and aircrew life support training. Keesler AFB, MS - 22 courses including avionics and weather equipment maintenance, weather-satellite system, and photo-interpretation training. Lowry AFB, CO (See 1991 DBCRC) - 45 courses including missle support-equipment maintenance, intercontinental ballistic missle maintenance-officer, and cryogenic-operations training. Goodfellow AFB, TX (See 1991 DBCRC) - 25 courses including fire fighting, fire truck operations and maintenance, and fuel inspection training. 1993 DBCRC: Redirect

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								Redirects movement of 16 Metals Tech NDI and A/C Structural Maintenance training courses from Sheppard AFB (prior recommendation), TX to NAS Memphis, TN. School wil move with the Navy to NAS Pensacola, FL. Savings projected at $17.5M.
F	JLQN	GREATER PEORIA APT AGS	IL					
F	DPNB	O HARE IAP ARS	IL	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE/9-97	1993 DBCRC: RECOMMENDED CLOSURE (SEC 2984 PL-101-510) Accepted City of Chicago proposed closure and movement of 928AG (AFRES) and 126ARW (ANG) to Greater Rockford Airport, IL (Or other site as accepted by SECAF). Unsolicited move will entail approx $361M in costs to move. The proposal states that the City of Chicago must finance the entire move as well as replacement of facilities and environmental cleanup. The City's proposal also impacts an Army reserve unit that must either be moved or housed at Chicago O'Hare. If conditions are not met, DBCRC maintains that the units should remain in place.
F	VDYD	SCOTT AFB	IL					
F	ATQZ	FT WAYNE MAP AGS	IN					
F	CTGC	GRISSOM AFB	IN	91	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE/9-94	1991 DBCRC: Directed Closure. (Scheduled Sep 30, 1994). Directed retirement of assigned EC-135s, inactivation of the 305th Air Refueling Wing, and the transfer of the KC-135s to the Air Reserve Component (in a cantonement area).
F	LDXF	HULMAN REGIONAL APT AGS	IN					
F	GUQE	FORBES FIELD AGS	KS					
F	PRQE	MCCONNELL AFB	KS	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALIGNUP	1993 DBCRC: 11 KC-135s from Ellsworth AFB, SD move to McConnell. Net Personnel movement of +263 Mil and +11 Civ.
F	WEAS	STANDIFORD FIELD AGS	KY					

SVCCD	UIC	INST_NAM	STATE	ACTION_YR	ACTION_SRC	ACTION_STA	ACTION_SUM	ACTION_DTL
F	AWUB	BARKSDALE AFB	LA	91/93	DBCRC/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP	1991 DBCRC: Directed transfer of assigned B-52s from Closing Carswell AFB, TX to Barksdale AFB. 1993 DBCRC: Closure of KI Sawyer AFB, MI and redirect of Castle B-52s to Barksdale AFB, TX. Also as a result of the establishment of the East Coast Mobility Base at McGuire AFB, NJ, the 19 KC-10s will move to McGuire. In addition, as a result of the Castle AFB, CA Redirect the Combat Crew Training Squadron (B-52s) originally intended to transfer to Fairchild AFB, WA wil transfer to Barksdale. Net personnel movement of +625 Mil and -39 Civ
F	GAMH	ENGLAND AFB	LA	91	DBCRC	COMPLETE	CLOSE12-92	1991 DBCRC: Directed Closure. (Complete December 15, 1992). Directed redistribution of one squadron each of A/OA-10s to Eglin AFB, FL and McChord AFB, WA. Directed retirement of remaining assigned aircraft including the 23rd Tactical Fighter Wing.
F	KAFF	HAMMOND AGS	LA					
F	AXQD	BARNES MAP AGS	MA					
F	DBHQ	CAPE COD AFS	MA					
F	MXRD	HANSCOM AFB	MA	90	PRESS	PROPOSED	REALGN	1990 Press Release indicated realignment. No specifics given.
F	SPBN	OTIS AGB	MA					
F	YRLZ	WELLESLEY AGS	MA					
F	YTPM	WESTOVER ARB	MA					
F	ZHAH	WORCHESTER AGS	MA					
F	AJXF	ANDREWS AFB	MD	90	PRESS	PROPOSED	REALGN	1990 Press Release indicated realignment. No specifics given.
F	PJMS	MARTIN STATE AGS	MD					
F	FKNN	BANGOR AGS	ME	90	PRESS	PROPOSED	REALGN	1990 Press Release indicated realignment. No specifics given.

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F	NRCH	LORING AFB	ME	91	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE/9-94	1991 DBCRC: Directed Closure. (Scheduled Sep 30, 1994). Directed transfer of assigned B-52s to K.I.Sawyer AFB, MI and dispersal of KC-135s to Active and Air Reserve Component Units.
F	VVRK	SOUTH PORTLAND AGS	ME					
F	LWRC	K. I. SAWYER AFB	MI	91/93	DBCRC/DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE/9-95	1991 DBCRC: Directed transfer of B-52s from Closing Castle AFB, CA to K.I.Sawyer AFB. Directed transfer of B-52s from Closing Loring AFB, ME to K.I.Sawyer AFB. 1993 DBCRC: Close Directs closure of K.I.Sawyer AFB, MI. 410BW deactivates, B-52Hs transfer to Barksdale AFB, LA. Cost to close is $143.6M and ROI is one year. Personnel movements are out: 2354 Mil and 351 Civ.
F	VGLZ	SELFRIDGE AGB	MI					
F	MBMV	W K KELLOGG REGIONAL APT AGS	MI					
F	FMKM	DULUTH IAP AGS	MN					
F	QJKL	MINNEAPOLIS/ST PAUL IAP ARS	MN					
F	LTUY	JEFFERSON BARRACKS AGS	MO					
F	MSQB	LAMBERT ST LOUIS IAP AGS	MO					
F	UEBL	RICHARDS GEBAUR ARS	MO	91	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE/9-94	1991 DBCRC: Directed Closure. (Scheduled Sep 30, 1994). Directed transfer of the 442nd Tactical Fighter Wing to Whiteman AFB, MO. Directed transfer of the 36th Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron and the 77th and 78th Aerial Port Squadrons to Peterson AFB, CO.
F	ULYB	ROSECRANS MEMORIAL APT AGS	MO					
F	YWHG	WHITEMAN AFB	MO	91	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP	1991 DBCRC: Directed transfer of the 442nd Tactical Fighter

SVCCD	UIC	INST_NAM	STATE	ACTION_YR	ACTION_SRC	ACTION_STA	ACTION_SUM	ACTION_DTL
								Wing from Closing Richards-Gebaur AFB, MO to Whiteman AFB.
F	LRXQ	ALLEN C THOMPSON FIELD AGS	MS					
F	EEPZ	COLUMBUS AFB	MS					
F	JVTE	GULFPORT/BILOXI MAP AGS	MS					
F	MAHG	KEESLER AFB	MS	88/91	REFBRAC/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP	1988 DEFBRAC: Directed realigning 22 courses (including avionics and weather equipment maintenance, weather-satellite system , and photo-interpretation training) from Closing Chanute AFB, IL to Keesler AFB. Other courses to Sheppard (52), Goodfellow (25), and Lowry (45) AFBs. (See 1991 DBCRC). 1991 DBCRC: Directed all technical training from Closing Lowry AFB, CO be redistributed to the remaining technical training centers or relocated to other locations.
F	MDVL	KEY FIELD AGS	MS					
F	JKSE	GREAT FALLS IAP AGS	MT					
F	NZAS	MALMSTROM AFB	MT					
F	ATNV	BADIN AGS	NC					
F	FJRP	CHARLOTTE/DOUGLAS IAP AGS	NC					
F	TMKH	POPE AFB	NC	91	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP	1991 DBCRC: Directed realignment of one A/OA-10 squadron each to Pope AFB and to Shaw AFB from the Closing Myrtle Beach AFB.
F	VKAG	SEYMOUR JOHNSON AFB	NC					
F	EGYN	CAVALIER AFS	ND					
F	JFSD	GRAND FORKS AFB	ND	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALIGNUP	1993 OSD Recommendation: Closure recommendation of Griffiss AFB, NY directs movement of KC-135 aircraft into Grand Forks AFB, ND. Also, B-1Bs move to Ellsworth AFB, SD. Personnel movement in are: 320 Mil and 10 Civ.

SVCCD	UIC	INST_NAM	STATE	ACTION_YR	ACTION_SRC	ACTION_STA	ACTION_SUM	ACTION_DTL
F	KKGA	HECTOR FIELD IAP AGS	ND					
F	QJVF	MINOT AFB	ND	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALIGNUP	1993 DBCRC: Griffiss AFB, NY closure recommends relocation of B-52Hs to Minot AFB, ND. Movement of personnel into Minot: 315 Mil and 3 Civ
F	NGCB	LINCOLN MUNICIPAL AIRPORT AGS	NE					
F	SGBP	OFFUTT AFB	NE					
F	RNGF	NEW BOSTON AFS	NH					
F	SZDT	PEASE AGS	NH	88	DEFBRAC	COMPLETE	CLOSE/3-91	1988 DEFBRAC: Directed Closure. (Complete March 31, 1991). Directed transfer of KC-135s to Wurtsmith, Eaker, Carswell and Fairchild AFBs. (See 1991 DBCRC for Closures at Wurtsmith, Carswell and Eaker AFBs.) Directed the 132nd Air Refueling Squadron (ANG) remain within its current cantonement area. Unit will need to be relocated if installation is not operated as an airfield.
F	AQRC	ATLANTIC CITY MAP AGS	NJ					
F	PTFL	MCGUIRE AFB	NJ	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALIGNUP	1993 DBCRC: Establish as East Coast Mobility Base. Active and Reserve Force units remain. Move the 19 KC-10s from Barksdale AFB, LA to McGuire. Also move the requisite number of KC-135 to McGuire to establish the east coast mobility base. Net personnel move to MGuire is 1460m Mil and 231 Civ. NOTE: DoD recommended major realignment of McGuire to reserve base status and establishment of Plattsburgh AFB, NY as East Coast Mobility Base.
F	CZQZ	CANNON AFB	NM	88/91	DEFBRAC/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP	1988 DEFBRAC: Directed move of the 366th Tactical Fighter Wing (F-11A/E) from Closing George AFB, CA to Cannon AFB to collocate all U.S. based F-111 with a similar mission at a single base.

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								1991 DBCRC: Directed realigning the EF-111s from Realigning Mountain Home AFB, ID to Cannon AFB.
F	KWRD	HOLLOMAN AFB	NM					
F	MHMV	KIRTLAND AFB	NM	88/90	DEFBRAC/PRESS	ONGOING	REALGNUP	1988 DEFBRAC: Directs transfer of the Air Force Inspection and Safety Center from Closing Norton AFB, CA to Kirtland AFB. 1990 Press Release indicated realignment. No specifics given.
F	LKTC	INDIAN SPRINGS AFS	NV					
F	RKMF	NELLIS AFB	NV	90	PRESS	PROPOSED	REALGN	1990 Press Release indicated realignment. No specifics given.
F	UCTL	RENO CANNON IAP AGS	NV	91	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP	1991 DBCRC: Directed realigning the remaining F-4Gs from Realigning Mountain Home AFB, ID to the Idaho and Nevada Air National Guard.
F	WZVS	TONOPAH AFS	NV	90	PRESS	PROPOSED	REALGN	1990 Press Release indicated realignment. No specifics given.
F	JREZ	GRIFFISS AFB	NY	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALIGNDN	1993 DBCRC: Major Realignment Deactivate of 416BW. B-52H transfer to Minot AFB, ND and Barksdale AFB, LA. KC-135 transfer to Grand Forks AFB, ND. 485 Eng Installation Group relocates to Hill AFB, UT. The NE Air Defense Sector remains pending North American Air Defense (NORAD) study, and transfers to ANG. Rome Labs remain. ANG operates facilities in standby status to support 10 Inf Light Division from FT Drum. A minimum essential airfield will be operated by a contractor on an "as needed, on call" basis. Only the stand-alone laboratory and the ANG mission will remain. Personnel movements include 3579 Mil out and 944 Civ out.
F	KBHT	HANCOCK FIELD AGS	NY					

SVCCD	UIC	INST_NAM	STATE	ACTION_YR	ACTION_SRC	ACTION_STA	ACTION_SUM	ACTION_DTL
F	RVKQ	NIAGARA FALLS IAP ARS	NY					
F	THWA	PLATTSBURGH AFB	NY	88/93	DEFBRAC/DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE/9-95	1988 DEFBRAC: Directed transfer of KC-135s from Closing Pease AFB, NH to Wurtsmith, Carswell, Eaker and Plattsburg AFB. (See 1991 DBCRC for other bases.) 1993 DBCRC: Close Close Plattsburgh and redistribute assets as appropriate. Net personnel movement out is 2095 Mil and 352 Civ.
F	UMLH	ROSLYN AGS	NY					
F	VBDZ	SCHENECTADY AIRPORT AGS	NY					
F	WHAY	STEWART IAP AGS	NY					
F	WKVB	SUFFOLK COUNTY AIRPORT AGS	NY					
F	EUBC	CAMP PERRY AGS	OH					
F	HUSA	GENTILE AFS	OH	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE/97	1993 DBCRC: Close In association with Defense Logistics Agency actions, close except for space required to operate the Defense Switching Network. Relocate the Mission of the Defense Electronics Supply Center to the Defense Construction Supply Center, Columbus, OH. (Note 93 Mil and 2805 Civ personnel from DESC move out.)
F	PBXP	MANSFIELD LAHM MAP AGS	OH					
F	RRTC	NEWARK AFB	OH	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE/9-96	1993 DBCRC: Close Newark AFB, OH closes. Cost to close is $31.3M with ROI of 8 years. Workload transfers to other depots or private sector. Personnel movement out: 92 Mil and 1679 Civ.
F	NLZG	RICKENBACKER AGB	OH	91/93	DBCRC/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALIGN	1991 DBCRC: Directed Closure. (Scheduled Sep 30, 1994). Transfer of the 160th Air Refueling Group and the 907th Tactical Airlift Group to Wright-Patterson AFB, OH. Consolidate the 4950th Test Wing from

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								Wright-Patterson AFB with the Air Force Flight Test Center at Edwards AFB, CA. 1993 DBCRC: Redirect Change 1991 recommendation from closure to realign. 121ARW (ANG) and 160ARG (ANG) remain in place in a separate cantonement area rather than move to Wright Patterson AFB, OH. The 907AG (AFRES) continues relocation to Wright Patterson AFB, OH. 4950 TW goes from Wright-Patterson to Edwards AFB, CA as directed by the 1991 Commission. Projected savings is $11.7M. Rickenbacker Port Authority operates the airport and the ARC units become tenants.
F	WAAR	SPRINGFIELD BECKLEY MAP AGS	OH					
F	WYTD	TOLEDO EXPRESS APT AGS	OH					
F	ZHTV	WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB	OH	90/91/93	PR/DBCRC/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGN	1990 Press Release indicated realignment. No specifics given. 1991 DBCRC: Directed the transfer of the 160th Air Refueling Group and the 907th Tactical Airlift Group to Wright-Patterson AFB from the Closing Rickenbacker Air Guard Base. Consolidate the 4950th Test Wing from Wright-Patterson AFB with the Air Force Flight Test Center at Edwards AFB, CA. Directed realigning environmental and occupational toxicology research from Fort Detrick, MD (USA) and biodynamics research from Fort Rucker, AL (USA) to be collacted with the Armstrong Medical Laboratory at Wright-Patterson AFB. 1993 DBCRC: Redirects RESERVE force structure (121st Air Refueling Wing-ANG, and 160th Air Refueling Group-ANG) from Rickenbacker to stay in-place

SVCCD	UIC	INST_NAM	STATE	ACTION_YR	ACTION_SRC	ACTION_STA	ACTION_SUM	ACTION_DTL
								except for 907AG (AFRES). Total personnel loss of 522 Civ.
F	AGGN	ALTUS AFB	OK	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALIGNUP	1993 DBCRC: Relocate the KC-135 Combat Crew Training mission from Castle AFB, CA rather than to Fairchild AFB, WA. Action is part of the Fairchild AFB Redirect. 668 Mil and 38 Civ personnel gained.
F	WWYK	TINKER AFB	OK	90	DEFBRAC	ONGOING	REALGN	1990 Press Release indicated realignment. No specifics given.
F	XHZG	TULSA IAP AGS	OK					
F	XTLF	VANCE AFB	OK					
F	YZEU	WILL ROGERS WORLD APT AGS	OK					
F	MFWM	KINGSLEY FIELD AGS	OR					
F	TQKD	PORTLAND IAP AGS	OR					
F	JLSQ	GREATER PITTSBURGH IAP AGS	PA					
F	SHYQ	HARRISBURG OLMSTED IAP AGS	PA					
F	ZAWA	WILLOW GROVE ARS	PA					
F	EQDF	COVENTRY AGS	RI					
F	SAEJ	NORTH SMITHFIELD AGS	RI					
F	TWLR	QUONSET STATE AIRPORT AGS	RI					
F	DKFX	CHARLESTON AFB	SC	91/93	DBCRC/DBCRC	CANCEL 91	REDIRECT	1991 DBCRC: Directed the movement of the Communications Support Element from Partially Closing MacDill AFB, FL to Charleston AFB. 1993 DBCRC: Redirects JCSE to stay in-place at MacDill AFB, FL. Projected savings is $25.6M from MILCON.
F	PSTE	MCENTIRE AGB	SC					
F	RDRD	MYRTLE BEACH AFB	SC	90/91	PRESS/DBCRC	COMPLETE	CLOSE/3-93	1990 Press Release indicated Closure. 1991 DBCRC: Directed Closure. (Completed Mar 31, 1993). Redistribute all assgnd aircraft to other Active and Reserve Component units. Directed that one active A/OA-10 squadron each be

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								realigned to Shaw AFB and Pope AFB.
F	VLSB	SHAW AFB	SC	91/93	DBCRC/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP	1991 DBCRC: Directed realignment of one each A/OA-10 squadron to Shaw AFB and Pope AFB as a result of Closing Myrtle Beach AFB. 1993 DBCRC: Directs temporary beddown of 2xF-16 squadrons from Homestead AFB, FL base closure. The 726th Air Control Squadron will move from Homestead AFB, FL to Shaw. F-16s from the 31st Fighter Wing at Homestead will remain temporarily assigned at Shaw.
F	FXBM	ELLSWORTH AFB	SD	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALIGN	93 DBCRC: Ellsworth AFB effected indirectly by closure of K.I.Sawyer AFB,MI. B-1Bs move to Ellsworth from Grand Forks AFB, ND due to movement of KC-135s to Grand Forks from K.I.Sawyer. Also, 11 KC-135s would move to McConnell AFB, KS. Net Personnel moves are +240 Mil and-1 Civ.
F	LUXC	JOE FOSS FIELD AGS	SD					
F	ANZY	ARNOLD AFB	TN					
F	PSXE	MCGHEE TYSON AIRPORT AGS	TN					
F	PYKL	MEMPHIS IAP AGS	TN					
F	BKTZ	NASHVILLE METROPOLITAN APT AG	TN					
F	BJHZ	BERGSTROM AFB	TX	90/91/93	PR/DBCRC/DBCRC	SAME AS 91	REALIGN	1990 Press Release indicated Closure. 1991 DBCRC: Directed closure. (Scheduled Sept 30, 1993) Directed retiring assigned RF-4s and deactivation of the 67th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing. Regional Corrosion Control Facility to remain if economical and the Air Force Reserve units to remain in a cantonment area if the base is

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								converted to a civilian airport. Directed the 12 AF Headquarters, 12th Tactical Intelligence Squadron and the 602nd Tactical Air Control Squadron to relocate to Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ. Directed the 712th Air Support Operations Center Squadron be relocated to Fort Hood, TX (USA). 1993 DBCRC: Commission did not accept DoD recommendation to relocate reserve forces from the cantonement area to Carswell AFB, TX. 704th Fighter Squadron (AFRES) and 924th Fighter Group (AFRES) will remain in cantonement area until at least the end of 1996. Close or relocate the Regional Corrosion Control Facility by September 30, 1994 unless civilian airport authority assumes responsibility for operating and maintaining that facility before that date.
F	CNBC	BROOKS AFB	TX	91	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP	1991 DBCRC: Directed several realignments to Brooks AFB from U.S.Army Laboratories as follows; Laser bioeffects research from Letterman Army Institute of Research, Persidio of San Francisco, CA. Microwave bioeffects research from Walter Reed Institute of Research, Washington, D.C. Heat Physiology research from U.S.Army Institute of Environmental Medicine, Natick, MA.
F	DDPF	CARSWELL AFB	TX	88/91/93	BRAC/DBCRC/DBCR	ONGOING	REALIGNUP	1988 DEFBRAC: Directed transfer of KC-135s from Closing Pease AFB, NH to Eaker, Wurtsmith, Fairchild, Plattsburg and Carswell AFB. (See 1991 DBCRC for other bases.) 1991 DBCRC: Directed closure. (Scheduled Sep 30, 1993).

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								Directed transfer of assigned B-52s to Barksdale AFB, LA. Directed transfer of assigned KC-135s to the Air Reserve Component (in a cantonement area). Directed the tranfer of the 436th Strategic Training Squadron to Dyess AFB, TX. Directed existing AFRES units remain in a cantonment area. 1993 DBCRC: Changes transfer of 436TS fabrication function from Dyess to Luke AFB, AZ and the 436TS maintenance training function to Hill AFB, UT. Rest of the 436TS continues to move to Dyess AFB, TX. Also, Carswell will revert to Navy control with movement of Navy Reserve units from NAS Dallas, Detroit, Memphis and Cecil Field. (Net Navy Personnel movement into Carswell is 1487 Mil and 1493 Civ.)
F	FNWZ	DYESS AFB	TX	91/93	DBCRC/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGN	1991 DBCRC: Directed relocating the 436th Strategic Training Squadron from Closing Carswell AFB, TX to Dyess AFB. 1993 DBCRC: All functions of 436TW no longer move in, some go to Hill AFB, UT and some go to Luke AFB, AZ. Net loss of 23 Mil.
F	ELAW	ELDORADO AFS	TX					
F	FWJH	ELLINGTON FIELD AGS	TX					
F	HSKD	GARLAND AGS	TX					
F	JCGU	GOODFELLOW AFB	TX	88/91	DEFBRAC/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGN	1988 DEFBRAC: Directed realignment of 25 courses (including fire fighting, fire truck operation and maintenance, and fuel-inspection training) from Closing Chanute AFB, IL. Other technical training courses also

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								realigned to Sheppard (52), Keesler (22), and Lowry (45) AFBs. (See 1991 DBCRC). 1991 DBCRC: Directed that all technical training from Closing Lowry AFB, CO be redistributed to the remaining technical training centers or relocated to other locations. Directed the ralignment of the fuels training from Goodfellow AFB to Sheppard AFB, TX and the realignment of the technical training fire course to Goodfellow AFB unless a satisfactory and cost-effective contract can be arranged.
F	MBPB	KELLY AFB	TX	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALIGN	1993 DBCRC: Gained 15 support equipment maintenance personnel from Closing Newark AFB, OH.
F	MNWA	LA PORTE AGS	TX					
F	MPLS	LACKLAND AFB	TX	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	RELIGNUP	1993 DBCRC: Inter-American Air Forces Academy will be relocated from Homestead AFB, FL to Lackland for a net gain of 129 Mil and 22 Civ personnel.
F	MXDP	LAUGHLIN AFB	TX					
F	TYMX	RANDOLPH AFB	TX	91	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP	1991 DBCRC: Directed movement of 323rd Flying Training Wing from Closing Mather AFB to Randolph AFB rather than to Beale AFB as directed by 90 DEFBRAC.
F	UBNY	REESE AFB	TX					
F	VNVP	SHEPPARD AFB	TX	88/91/93	BRAC/DBCRC/DBCR	RCMD	REALGN	1988 DEFBRAC: Directed relocation of 52 classes (including aircraft engine, propulsion, maintenance, and aircrew life-support training) from Closing Chanute AFB, IL to Sheppard AFB. Also relocated classes to Keesler (22), Goodfellow (25), and Lowry (45) AFBs. (See 1991 DBCRC). 1991 DBCRC:

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								Directed that all technical training from Closing Lowry AFB, CO be redistributed to the remaining technical training centers or relocated to other locations. Directed the realignment of the fuels training from Goodfellow AFB, TX to Sheppard AFB and the realignment of the technical training fire course to Goodfellow AFB unless a satisfactory and cost-effective contract can be arranged. 1993 DBCRC: Redirect 1988 Chanute AFB closure directed class relocation; new recommendation moves 16 Metals Tech Non-Destructive Inspection and Aircraft Structural Maintenance training courses to Naval Air Station, Memphis, TN (rather than to Sheppard) and than move with them to NAS Pensacola, FL. Obviates $17.5M in MILCON at Sheppard AFB, TX but will require $16.4 MILCON at Pensacola.
F	KRSM	HILL AFB	UT	90/93	PRESS/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP	1990 Press Release indicated realignment. No specifics given. 1993 DBCRC: Moves 436 TS maintenance and training function from Chanute closure (1988 action) to Hill AFB, UT. Also moves 9 optical instruments personnel to Hill from Closing Newark AFB, OH and moves the 485th Engineering Installation Group from Realigning Griffiss AFB, NY to Hill Net personnel gains are 420 Mil and 244 Civ.
F	USEB	SALT LAKE CITY IAP AGS	UT					
F	MUHJ	LANGLEY AFB	VA					
F	CVVM	RICHMOND IAP AGS	VA					
F	CURZ	BURLINGTON IAP AGS	VT					
F	GJKZ	FAIRCHILD AFB	WA	88/91/93	BRAC/DBCRC/DBCR	ONGOING	REDIRECT	1988 DEFBRAC: Transfers KC-135s of the 509th Air Refueling Squadron from Closing Pease AFB, NH to Wurtsmith,

SVCCD	UIC	INST_NAM	STATE	ACTION_YR	ACTION_SRC	ACTION_STA	ACTION_SUM	ACTION_DTL
								Plattsburg, Eaker, Carswell and Fairchild AFBs. (See 1991 DBCRC for other bases.) 1991 DBCRC: Directed transfer of B-52 and KC-135 Combat Crew Training missions from Closing Castle AFB to Fairchild AFB. 1993 DBCRC: Redirects transfer of Combat Crew Training to Barksdale AFB, LA for B-52 and Altus AFB, OK for KC-135 instead of to Fairchild. Net personnel loss (never actually moved) is -1181 Mil and -98 Civ.
F	GXTN	FOUR LAKES AGS	WA					
F	PQWY	MCCHORD AFB	WA	88/91	DEFBRAC/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP	1988 DEFBRAC: Directs transfer of one squadron of C-141s from Closing Norton AFB, CA to McChord AFB. Three other squadrons go to March AFB, CA. 1991 DBCRC: Directs transfer of one squadron each of A/OA-10s from Closing England AFB, LA to Eglin AFB, FL and McChord AFB.
F	VZBT	SPOKANE IAP AGS	WA					
F	HTUX	GEN BILLY MITCHELL FIELD	WI					
F	HTUV	GEN MITCHELL IAP ARS	WI					
F	XGFG	TRUAX FIELD AGS	WI					
F	PJVY	SHEPHERD FIELD AGS (EWVRA)	WV					
F	LYBH	YEAGER AIRPORT AGS	WV					
F	DPEZ	CHEYENNE MAP AGS	WY					
F	GHLN	FRANCIS E. WARREN AFB	WY					
F	AJJY	ANDERSEN AFB	GU	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	NAVY+UP	1993 DBCRC: Directed Closure of NAS Agana, GU and movement of aircraft, personnel and associated equipment to Andersen. Navy housing at NAS Agana to be

SVCCD	UIC	INST_NAM	STATE	ACTION_YR	ACTION_SRC	ACTION_STA	ACTION_SUM	ACTION_DTL
								retained to support Navy personnel who relocate to Andersen. Net gain of Navy personnel is 1920 Mil and 321 Civ.
F	TUMR	PUERTO RICO IAP AGS	PR					
F	DJCI	VAN NUYS, AGS	CA					
F	MLRV	KULIS AGB	AK					
F	ZJXD	WURTSMITH AFB	MI	88/91	BRAC/DBCRC	COMPLETE	CLOSE/6-93	1988 DEFBRAC: Directed realignment of KC-135's from Closing Pease AFB, NH to Carswell Fairchild, Eaker, Plattsburgh and Wurtsmith AFBs. 1991 DBCRC: Directed Closure. Complete Jun 30, 1993. Directed transfer of the KC-135's to the Air Reserve Component and the retirement of the B-52Gs. Directed inactivation of the 379th Bombardment Wing.
F	ZQEL	YOUNGSTOWN MAP ARS	OH					

FINAL DRAFT

HEARING OF MAY 21, 1993

A. Motions Passed

1. I move that the Commission consider Fort Lee, VA, as a proposed addition to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure.

   Motion made by: Stuart
   Motion seconded by: Bowman
   Vote for: Unanimous (7)
   Vote against: (0)

2. On March 29, 1993, the Commission voted to add Presidio of Monterey Language Institute (DLI), CA, to the list of proposed additions to the Secretary's list for closure or realignment.

   The POM Annex/Fort Ord, CA, is a subinstallation of Presidio of Monterey and was included in the Secretary of Army's recommendation re: Presidio of Monterey for closure.

   In order to clarify for the record that the intent of the Commission was and is to consider POM Annex/Fort Ord for closure or realignment, I move that the Commission confirm its intention to consider POM Annex/Fort Ord, CA, as a proposed addition to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure or realignment.

   Motion made by: Courter
   Motion seconded by: Byron
   Vote for: Unanimous (7)
   Vote against: (0)

3. I move that the Commission consider Fort Monroe, VA, as a proposed addition to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure or realignment.

   Motion made by: Stuart
   Motion seconded by: McPherson
   Vote for: Unanimous (7)
   Vote against: (0)

4. I move that the Commission consider Fort Gillem, GA, as a proposed addition to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure or realignment.

Motion made by: Johnson
Motion seconded by: Bowman

Motion to amend/table motion:

Motion made by: McPhearson
Motion seconded by: Stuart/Bowman
Vote for: Stuart, Byron, Courter, McPherson, Cox, Bowman (6)
Vote against: Johnson (1)

I move that the Commission consider the previously deferred and tabled motion on Fort Gillem, GA; specifically I move that the Commission consider Fort Gillem, GA, as a proposed addition to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure or realignment.

Motion made by: Courter
Motion seconded by: Johnson
Vote for: Stuart, Johnson, Courter, Cox, Bowman (5)
Vote against: Byron, McPherson (2)

5. I move that the Commission consider Marcus Hook, U.S. Army Reserve Center, PA, as a proposed addition to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure or realignment.

Motion made by: Courter
Motion seconded by: Stuart
Vote for: Stuart, Johnson, Courter, McPherson, Bowman (5)
Vote against: Byron, Cox (2)

6. I move that the Commission consider NSY Norfolk and Defense Distribution Depot, Norfolk, VA, as proposed additions to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure or realignment.

Motion made by: McPherson
Motion seconded by: Cox/Stuart
Vote for: Stuart, Courter, McPherson, Cox (4)
Vote against: Byron, Johnson (2)
Recused: Bowman (1)

7. I move that the Commission consider NSY Portsmouth, ME, as a proposed addition to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure or realignment.

Motion made by: Stuart
Motion seconded by: McPherson
Vote for: Stuart, Byron, Johnson, Courter, McPherson, Cox (6)
Vote against: (0)
Recused: Bowman (1)

8. I move that the Commission consider NSY Long Beach, CA, as a proposed addition to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure or realignment.

Motion made by: Stuart
Motion seconded by: Johnson
Vote for: Stuart, Byron, Johnson, Courter, McPherson, Bowman (6)
Vote against: Cox (1)

9. I move that the Commission consider NAS Oceana, VA, as a proposed addition to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure or realignment.

Motion made by: Johnson
Motion seconded by: Stuart
Vote for: Stuart, Johnson, Courter, McPherson, Cox, Bowman (6)
Vote against: Byron (1)

10. I move that the Commission consider MCAS Beaufort and NAVHOSP Beaufort, SC, as proposed additions to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure or realignment.

Motion made by: McPherson
Motion seconded by: Johnson
Vote for: Stuart, Johnson, Courter, McPherson, Cox, Bowman (6)
Vote against: Byron (1)

11. I move that the Commission consider NAS Miramar, CA, as a proposed addition to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure or realignment.

Motion made by: McPherson
Motion seconded by: Johnson
Vote for: Stuart, Byron, Johnson, Courter, McPherson, Bowman (6)
Vote against: (0)
Recused: Cox (1)

12. I move that the Commission consider MCAS Tustin, CA, as a proposed addition to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for realignment.

    Motion made by: Bowman
    Motion seconded by: Stuart
    Vote for: Stuart, Johnson, Courter, McPherson, Bowman (5)
    Vote against: Byron (1)
    Recused: Cox (1)

13. I move that the Commission consider NAS Corpus Christi and NAVHOSP Corpus Christi, TX, as proposed additions to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure or realignment.

    Motion made by: Johnson
    Motion seconded by: Stuart
    Vote for: Unanimous (7)
    Vote against: (0)

14. I move that the Commission consider NAVSTA Ingleside, TX, as a proposed addition to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure or realignment.

    Motion made by: Stuart
    Motion seconded by: Bowman
    Vote for: Unanimous (7)
    Vote against: (0)

15. I move that the Commission consider NAVSTA Pascagoula, MS, as a proposed addition to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure or realignment.

    Motion made by: Johnson
    Motion seconded by: McPherson
    Vote for: Unanimous (7)
    Vote against: (0)

16. I move that the Commission consider NAVSTA Everett, WA, as a proposed addition to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure or realignment.

    Motion made by: McPherson
    Motion seconded by: Cox
    Vote for: Unanimous (7)
    Vote against: (0)

17. I move that the Commission consider NAVHOSP Great Lakes, IL, as a proposed addition to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure or realignment.

    Motion made by: Byron
    Motion seconded by: McPherson
    Vote for: Byron, Johnson, Courter, McPherson, Cox, Bowman (6)
    Vote against: (0)
    Recused: Stuart (1)

18. I move that the Commission consider Ship Parts Control Center, Mechanicsburg, PA, as a proposed addition to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure or realignment.

    Motion made by: Courter
    Motion seconded by: Stuart
    Vote for: Stuart, Byron, Courter, McPherson (4)
    Vote against: Johnson, Cox, Bowman (3)

19. I move that the Commission consider NESEC Portsmouth, VA, as a proposed addition to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure or realignment.

    Motion made by: McPherson
    Motion seconded by: Johnson
    Vote for: Unanimous (7)
    Vote against: (0)

20. I move that the Commission consider NAF Martinsburg, WV, as a proposed addition to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure or realignment.

    Motion made by: Stuart
    Motion seconded by: Bowman
    Vote for: Unanimous (7)
    Vote against: (0)

21. I move that the Commission consider NAF Johnstown, PA, as a proposed addition to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure or realignment.

    Motion made by: Bowman
    Motion seconded by: McPherson
    Vote for: Unanimous (7)
    Vote against: (0)

22. I move that the Commission consider NRC/AFRC, Chicopee, NMCRC Lawrence and NRC Quincy, MA, as proposed additions to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure or realignment.

    Motion made by: McPherson
    Motion seconded by: Bowman
    Vote for: Stuart, Johnson, Courter, McPherson, Cox, Bowman (6)
    Vote against: Byron (1)

23. I move that the Commission consider Naval Ordnance Station, Louisville, KY, as a proposed addition to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure or realignment.

    Motion made by: Stuart
    Motion seconded by: Johnson
    Vote for: Unanimous (7)
    Vote against: (0)

24. I move that the Commission consider NAS Memphis, TN, for a proposed increase in the extent of realignment recommended by the Secretary and/or as a proposed addition to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure; I further move that the Commission consider NAVHOSP Millington, TN, as a proposed addition to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure or realignment.

    Motion made by: McPherson
    Motion seconded by: Cox
    Vote for: Unanimous (7)
    Vote against: (0)

25. I move that the Commission consider Fort McPherson, GA, as a proposed addition to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure or realignment.

    Motion made by: Bowman
    Motion seconded by: Cox
    Vote for: Stuart, Courter, Cox, Bowman (4)
    Vote against: Byron, Johnson, McPherson (3)

26. I move that the Commission consider Plattsburgh AFB, NY, as a proposed addition to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure or realignment.

Motion made by: McPherson
Motion seconded by: Cox
Vote for: Unanimous (7)
Vote against: (0)

27. I move that the Commission consider Fairchild AFB, WA, as a proposed addition to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure or realignment.

Motion made by: Courter
Motion seconded by: Stuart
Vote for: Stuart, Johnson, Courter, McPherson, Cox, Bowman (6)
Vote against: Byron (1)

28. I move that the Commission consider Grand Forks AFB, ND, as a proposed addition to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure or realignment.

Motion made by: Byron
Motion seconded by: Stuart
Vote for: Unanimous (7)
Vote against: (0)

29. I move that the Commission consider Tinker AFB and Defense Distribution Depot, Oklahoma City, OK, as proposed additions to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure or realignment.

Motion made by: Byron
Motion seconded by: Cox/Bowman
Vote for: Unanimous (7)
Vote against: (0)

30. I move that the Commission consider RPC Tinker AFB (LSBA-IPC Oklahoma City) Oklahoma City, OK, as a proposed addition to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure or realignment.

Motion made by: Byron
Motion seconded by: Stuart
Vote for: Unanimous (7)
Vote against: (0)

31. I move that the Commission consider Warner-Robins AFB, RPC Warner-Robins (LSBA-IPC Warner-Robins) and Defense Distribution Depot, Warner-Robins, GA, as proposed additions to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure or realignment.

    Motion made by: Stuart
    Motion seconded by: Bowman
    Vote for: Unanimous (7)
    Vote against: (0)

32. I move that the Commission consider Kelly AFB, RPC Kelly AFB (LSBA-IPC San Antonio) and Defense Distribution Depot, San Antonio, TX, as proposed additions to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure or realignment.

    Motion made by: Cox
    Motion seconded by: Stuart
    Vote for: Stuart, Courter, McPherson, Cox, Bowman (5)
    Vote against: Byron, Johnson (2)

33. I move that the Commission consider NADEP North Island and Defense Distribution Depot, San Diego, CA, as proposed additions to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure or realignment.

    Motion made by: Courter
    Motion seconded by: McPherson
    Vote for: Unanimous (7)
    Vote against: (0)

34. I move that the Commission consider NADEP Cherry Point and Defense Distribution Depot, Cherry Point, NC, as proposed additions to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure or realignment.

    Motion made by: Courter
    Motion seconded by: McPherson
    Vote for: Unanimous (7)
    Vote against: (0)

35. I move that the Commission consider NADEP Jacksonville and Defense Distribution Depot, Jacksonville, FL, as proposed additions to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure or realignment.

Motion made by: McPherson
Motion seconded by: Bowman
Vote for: Unanimous (7)
Vote against: (0)

36. I move that the Commission consider MCLB Albany and Defense Distribution Depot, Albany, GA, as proposed additions to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure or realignment.

Motion made by: Stuart
Motion seconded by: Bowman
Vote for: Unanimous (7)
Vote against: (0)

37. I move that the Commission consider MCLB Barstow and Defense Distribution Depot, Barstow, CA, as proposed additions to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure or realignment.

Motion made by: Stuart
Motion seconded by: Bowman
Vote for: Unanimous (7)
Vote against: (0)

38. I move that the Commission consider Red River Army Depot and Defense Distribution Depot, Red River, TX; Anniston Army Depot and Defense Distribution Depot, Anniston, AL; Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA; Seal Beach, Naval Weapon Station, CA; and Air Force Logistics Center, Ogden, UT as proposed additions to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure or realignment.

Motion made by: Cox
Motion seconded by: Bowman
Vote for: Unanimous (7)
Vote against: (0)

39. I move that the Commission consider Defense Construction Supply Center (DCSC) and Defense Information Technology Services Organization (DITSO) (RMBA Columbus), Columbus, OH, as proposed additions to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure or realignment.

Motion made by: Stuart
Motion seconded by: Johnson
Vote for: Unanimous (7)
Vote against: (0)

40. I move that the Commission consider Defense Contract Management District Northeast, MA, as a proposed addition to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure or realignment.

Motion made by: Johnson
Motion seconded by: McPherson
Vote for: Unanimous (7)
Vote against: (0)

41. I move that the Commission consider Defense Distribution Depot, McClellan AFB, CA, and Naval Depot, San Diego, CA,* as proposed additions to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure or realignment.

Motion made by: Johnson
Motion seconded by: Stuart
Vote for: Unanimous (7)
Vote against: (0)

42. I move that the Commission consider DITSO Denver (RMBA Denver), CO; AIPC Chambersburg (MIPA Chambersburg), PA; AIPC Huntsville (MIPA Huntsville), AL; and DITSO Cleveland (RMBA Cleveland), OH as proposed additions to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure or realignment.

Motion made by: Johnson
Motion seconded by: McPherson
Vote for: Unanimous (7)
Vote against: (0)

43. I move that the Commission consider Gentile AFB, OH, as a proposed addition to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure or realignment.

Motion made by: Stuart
Motion seconded by: Johnson
Vote for: Unanimous (7)
Vote against: (0)

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* Naval Depot, San Diego, CA, is the same thing as Motion #33.

B. Motions Failed

1. I move that the Commission consider Fort Leonard Wood, MO, as a proposed addition to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure or realignment.

   Motion made by: Johnson
   Motion seconded by: Bowman
   Vote for: Stuart, Johnson, Bowman (3)
   Vote against: Byron, Courter, McPherson, Cox (4)

2. I move that the Commission consider NSB New London, CT, for a proposed increase in the extent of realignment recommended by the Secretary and/or as a proposed addition to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure; I further move that the Commission consider NAVHOSP Groton, CT, as a proposed addition to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure or realignment.

   Motion made by: Johnson
   Motion seconded by: Cox
   Vote for: Johnson, Cox (2)
   Vote against: Byron, Courter, McPherson, Bowman (4)
   Recused: Stuart (1)

3. I move that the Commission consider McChord AFB, WA, as a proposed addition to the Secretary's list of military installations recommended for closure or realignment.

   Motion made by: Cox
   Motion seconded by: No second

C=4

Motion order

Wed

THURSDAY 23 JUNE

CAT	TIME	ACTION	BASE	SD or DoD
LARGE AC	BEFORE LUNCH	— OPEN	McGuire AFB	[SD]
	AFTER LUNCH	✓ Realign	Griffiss	[DoD]
		✓ CLOSE	K I Sawyer	[DoD]
		✓ CLOSE	Plattsburgh	[SD]
		✓ Realign	March	[DoD]
ALL AC	≈ 2:30 PM	✓ Realign	Homestead	[S.D.]
REDIRECT	≈ 3:00 PM	partially reset	MacDill	[SD]
	≈ 3:30 PM	Accept	Castle	[DoD]
	≈ 3:45 PM	ACCEPT (Almost) (change on 17 8TH)	Richardson	[D.D] *
Reserves		✓ (minor change) CLOSE	Ohare	[S.D]

FRI 25 JUNE

DEPOTS	≈ 10 AM	✓ ~~Minor Change~~ CLOSE	Newark	[D.O.D.] PLEASE VERIFY
REDIRECT	≈ 10:15 AM	Accept	Mather	[D.O.D.]
	≈ 10:30	Accept	Carswell	[D.O.D.]

SAT 26 JUNE

REDIRECT	≈ 2 PM	Gentile Reject	Bergstrom	[S.D.]
	SUN 27 JUNE ≈ 2:30 PM	partially accept	Chanute	[SD]

June 23rd

FINAL DRAFT

Motion made by: McPherson
Motion seconded by: Byron
Vote for: Unanimous (7)
Vote against: (0)

16. **McGuire AFB, NJ**
I move that the Commission find that the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criteria 1, 2, 3, and 4 and, therefore, that the Commission reject the Secretary's recommendation on McGuire AFB, and, instead, adopt the following recommendation: Retain McGuire AFB as an active installation. The 438th and 514th Airlift Wings, the 170th Air Refueling Group (ANG), and the 108th Air Refueling Wing (ANG) will remain at McGuire AFB. Move the 19 KC-10 aircraft from Barksdale AFB to McGuire AFB. Move the requisite number of KC-135 aircraft to establish the East Coast Mobility Base at McGuire AFB. The C-130 913th Airlift Group (AFRES) remains at Willow Grove NAS, PA. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force structure plan and final criteria.

Motion made by: Johnson
Motion seconded by: Stuart
Vote for: Bowman, Cox, McPherson, Courter, Stuart, Johnson (6)
Vote against: Byron (1)

17. **Grand Forks AFB, ND**
I move to withdraw Grand Forks AFB, ND, from further consideration by the Commission.

Motion made by: Johnson
Motion seconded by: Byron
Vote for: Unanimous (7) [voice vote]
Vote against: (0)

18. **Griffiss AFB, NY**

I move that the Commission find that the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force structure plan and final criteria and, therefore, that the Commission adopt the following recommendation of the Secretary of Defense: Griffiss AFB, New York, is recommended for realignment. The 416th Bomb Wing will inactivate. The B-52H aircraft will transfer to Minot AFB, North Dakota, and Barksdale AFB, Louisiana. The KC-135 aircraft from Griffiss AFB will transfer to Grand Forks AFB, North Dakota. The 485th Engineering Installation Group at Griffiss AFB will relocate to Hill AFB, Utah.

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

Motion made by: McPherson
Motion seconded by: Byron
Vote for: Unanimous (7)
Vote against: (0)

19. **Fairchild AFB, WA**

I move to withdraw Fairchild AFB, WA, from further consideration by the Commission.

Motion made by: Byron
Motion seconded by: Stuart
Vote for: Unanimous (7) [voice vote]
Vote against: (0)

20. **March AFB, CA**
I move that the Commission find that the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force structure plan and final criteria and, therefore, that the Commission adopt the following recommendation of the Secretary of Defense: March AFB, California, is recommended for realignment. The 22nd Air Refueling Wing will inactivate. The KC-10 (Active and Associate Reserve) aircraft will be relocated to Travis AFB, California. The Southwest Air Defense Sector will remain at March in a cantonment area pending the outcome of a NORAD sector consolidation study. If the sector remains it will be transferred to the Air National Guard (ANG). The 445th Airlift Wing Air Force Reserve (AFRES), 452nd Air Refueling Wing (AFRES), 163rd Reconnaissance Group (ANG) (becomes an Air Refueling Group), the Air Force Audit Agency, and the Media Center (from Norton AFB, California) will remain and the base will convert to a reserve base. Additionally, the Army Corps of Engineers Unit, the US Customs Aviation Operation Center West, and the Drug Enforcement Agency aviation unit will remain.

Motion made by: Johnson
Motion seconded by: McPherson
Vote for: Unanimous (7)
Vote against: (0)

21. **Plattsburgh AFB, NY**
I move that the Commission find that the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from criteria 2 and 4 and, therefore, the Commission adopt the following recommendation: Close Plattsburgh AFB and transfer the KC-135s to McGuire AFB, New Jersey. The Commission finds that this recommendation is consistent with the force structure plan and final criteria.

Motion made by: McPherson
Motion seconded by: Stuart
Vote for: Bowman, Cox, McPherson, Courter, Stuart, Johnson (6)
Vote against: Byron (1)

22. **K.I. Sawyer AFB, MI**
I move that the Commission find that the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force structure plan and final criteria and, therefore, that the Commission adopt the following recommendation of the Secretary of Defense: K.I. Sawyer AFB, Michigan, is recommended for closure. The 410th Wing will inactivate. B-52H aircraft will transfer to Barksdale AFB, Louisiana. The Air Force will retire its B-52G aircraft instead of implementing the previous Base Closure Commission recommendation to transfer those aircraft from Castle AFB, California, to K.I. Sawyer AFB.

Motion made by: Stuart
Motion seconded by: Bowman
Vote for: Unanimous (7)
Vote against: (0)

23. **Homestead AFB, FL**
I move that the Commission find that the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criteria 1 and 3 for the military value of this strategically located base and criterion 4 for costs to move the 482d Fighter Wing and operate MacDill AFB and criterion 6 for economic impact, and, therefore, that the Commission reject the Secretary's recommendation on Homestead AFB, Florida, and, instead, adopt the following recommendation: Realign Homestead AFB with the following actions. Inactivate the 31st Fighter Wing; all F-16s from the 31st Fighter Wing will remain temporarily assigned to Moody AFB, Georgia, and Shaw AFB, South Carolina; move the Inter-American Air Forces Academy to Lackland AFB, Texas; temporarily relocate the Air Force Water Survival School to Tyndall AFB, Florida. Future disposition of the Water Survival School is dependent upon efforts to consolidate its functions with the United States Navy. Relocate the 726th Air Control Squadron to Shaw AFB. Consolidate the Naval Security Group with other US Navy units. Close all DoD activities and facilities, including family housing, the hospital, commissary, and base-exchange facilities. All essential cleanup and restoration activities associated with Hurricane Andrew will be completed. The 482d F-16 Fighter Wing and the 301st Rescue Squadron (AFRES) and the North American Air Defense alert activity will remain in cantonment areas. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force structure plan and final criteria.

Motion made by: Johnson
Motion seconded by: McPherson
Vote for: Unanimous (7)
Vote against: (0)

24. **MacDill AFB, FL**
(a) I move that the Commission find that the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criteria 1, 3 and 4 and, therefore, that the Commission reject the Secretary's recommendation on MacDill AFB, Florida, and, instead, adopt the following recommendation: Retain the Joint Communication Support Element at MacDill as long as the airfield is non-DoD operated. Retain the 482nd at Homestead AFB, FL. Operation of the airfield at MacDill will be taken over by the Department of Commerce or another Federal agency. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force structure plan and final criteria.

Motion made by: Johnson
Motion seconded by: Byron
Vote for: Unanimous (7)
Vote against: (0)

(b) Motion, second and unanimous voice vote to suspend voting after Cox voted. Resumed after McPherson returned to room and completed.

25. **Chanute AFB, IL**
Motion to defer voting until discussion on NAS Memphis.

Motion made by: Courter
Motion seconded by: Bowman/Stuart
Vote for: Unanimous (7) [voice vote]
Vote against: (0)

26. **Castle AFB, CA**
I move that the Commission find that the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force structure plan and final criteria and, therefore, that the Commission adopt the following recommendation of the Secretary of Defense: Redirect the B-52 and KC-135 Combat Crew Training mission from Fairchild AFB, Washington to Barksdale AFB, Louisiana (B-52) and Altus AFB, Oklahoma (KC-135).

Motion made by: Johnson
Motion seconded by: Bowman
Vote for: Unanimous (7)
Vote against: (0)

27. **O'Hare International Airport, Air Reserve Station, Chicago, IL**
(a) First motion:
I move that the Commission find that the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criteria 2 and 4 and, therefore, that the Commission reject the Secretary's recommendation on O'Hare and, instead, adopt the following recommendation: Close O'Hare ARS as proposed by the City of Chicago and relocate the assigned Air Reserve component (ARC) units to the Greater Rockford Airport, or another location acceptable to the Secretary of the Air Force (in consultation and agreement with the receiving location), provided the City of Chicago can demonstrate that it has the financing in place to cover the full cost of replacing facilities (except for FAA grants for airfield facilities open to the public), environmental impact analyses, moving, and any added costs of environmental cleanup resulting from higher standards or a faster schedule than DoD would be obliged to meet if the base did not close, without any cost whatsoever to the federal government, and further provided that the closure/realignment must begin by July 1995 and be completed by July 1997. Chicago would also have to fund the cost of relocating the Army Reserve activity, or leave it in place. If these conditions are not met, the units should remain at O'Hare International Airport. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force structure plan and final criteria.

Motion made by: Stuart
Motion seconded by: McPherson

(b) Motion to amend to change second date to "1998":

Motion made by: McPherson
Motion seconded by: Byron
Vote for: Unanimous (7) [voice vote]
Vote against: (0)

(c) Vote on motion, as amended:
I move that the Commission find that the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criteria 2 and 4 and, therefore, that the Commission reject the Secretary's recommendation on O'Hare and, instead, adopt the following recommendation: Close O'Hare ARS as proposed by the City of Chicago and relocate the assigned Air Reserve component (ARC) units to the Greater Rockford Airport, or another location acceptable to the Secretary of the Air Force (in consultation and agreement with the receiving location), provided the City of Chicago can demonstrate that it has the financing in place to cover the full cost of replacing facilities (except for FAA grants for airfield facilities open to the public), environmental impact analyses, moving, and any added costs of environmental cleanup resulting from higher standards or a faster schedule than DoD would be obliged to meet if the base did not close, without any cost whatsoever to the federal government, and further provided that the closure/realignment must begin by July 1995 and be completed by July 1998. Chicago would also have to fund the cost of relocating the Army Reserve activity, or leave it in place. If these conditions are not met, the units should remain at O'Hare International Airport. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force structure plan and final criteria.

Vote for: Bowman, Cox, McPherson, Courter, Stuart, Johnson (6)
Vote against: Byron

(d) Later motion to revise:
[**Intro:** On Friday, we voted to recommend that O'Hare Air Reserves Station be closed and relocated provided the City of Chicago demonstrated that it had the financing to cover, among other things, the full cost of replacing facilities "except for FAA grants for airfield facilities open to the public." We included that exception to make clear that we did not intend to deprive a community to which O'Hare ARS is relocated of FAA grants for which it would otherwise be entitled. To ensure that our intent is clear:

I move that the phrase "(except for FAA grants for airfield facilities open to the public)" be revised to read as follows: "(except for FAA grants for airport planning and development that would otherwise be eligible for Federal financial assistance to serve the needs of civil aviation at the receiving location)."

[The entire recommendation now reads:
I move that the Commission find that the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criteria 2 and 4 and, therefore that the Commission reject the Secretary's recommendation on O'Hare and, instead, adopt the following recommendation: Close O'Hare ARS as proposed by the City of Chicago and relocate the assigned Air Reserve Component (ARC) units to the Greater Rockford Airport, or another location acceptable to the Secretary of the Air Force (in consultation and agreement with the receiving location), provided the City of Chicago can demonstrate that it has the financing in place to cover the full cost of replacing facilities (except for FAA grants for airport planning and development that would otherwise be eligible for Federal financial assistance to serve the needs of civil aviation at the receiving location), environmental impact analyses, moving, and any added costs of environmental cleanup resulting from higher standards or a faster schedule than DoD would be obliged to meet if the base did not close, without any cost whatsoever to the federal government, and further provided that the closure/realignment must begin by July 1995 and be completed by July 1998. Chicago would also have to fund the cost of relocating the Army Reserve activity, or leave it in place. If these conditions are not met, the units should remain at O'Hare International Airport. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force structure plan and final criteria.]

Motion made by: Johnson
Motion seconded by: Cox
Vote for: Unanimous (7) [voice vote]
Vote against: (0)

28. **Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base, OH**
I move that the Commission find that the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force structure plan and final criteria and, therefore, that the Commission adopt the following recommendation of the Secretary of Defense: The 121st Air Refueling Wing (ANG) and the 160th Air Refueling Group (ANG) will move into a cantonment area on the present Rickenbacker ANGB, and operate as a tenant of the Rickenbacker Port Authority (RPA) on RPA's airport. The 907th Airlift Group (AFRES) will realign to Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio as originally recommended. The 4950th Test Wing will still move to Edwards AFB, California. There is no recommendation by the Secretary of Defense or the Commission to move the 178th Figher Group; it will stay at Springfield Municipal Airport, Ohio.

Motion made by: Johnson
Motion seconded by: Cox
Vote for: Unanimous (7)
Vote against: (0)

JUNE 25

29. **Newark AFB, OH**
I move that the Commission find that the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force structure plan and final criteria and, therefore, that the Commission adopt the following recommendation of the Secretary of Defense: Newark AFB, Ohio, is recommended for closure. The Aerospace Guidance and Metrology Center (AGMC) depot will be closed; some workload will move to other depot maintenance activities including the private sector.

Motion made by: Stuart
Motion seconded by: Byron
Vote for: Unanimous (7)
Vote against: (0)

30. **McClellan AFB, CA; Kelly AFB, TX; Tinker AFB, OK and Warner-Robins AFB, GA**
(a) I move that the Commission withdraw, McClellan AFB, California; Kelly AFB, Texas; Tinker AFB, Oklahoma; and Warner-Robins AFB, Georgia, from further consideration by the Commission.

Motion made by: Byron
Motion seconded by: McPherson
No vote.

(b) I move to amend the motion to delete the names Kelly, Tinker and Warner-Robins. Amended motion reads: I move that the Commission withdraw McClellan, AFB, CA, from further consideration by the Commission.

Motion made by: Johnson
Motion seconded by: Cox
Vote for: Bowman, Cox, McPherson, Courter, Byron, Johnson (6)
Vote against: Stuart (1)

(c) I move that the Commission withdraw Kelly AFB, Texas, from further consideration by the Commission.

Motion made by: Johnson
Motion seconded by: Cox
Vote for: Unanimous (7)
Vote against: (0)

(d) I move that the Commission withdraw Tinker AFB, Oklahoma, from further consideration by the Commission.

Motion made by: Johnson
Motion seconded by: Byron
Vote for: Unanimous (7)
Vote against: (0)

(e) I move that the Commission withdraw Warner-Robins AFB, Georgia, from further consideration by the Commission.

Motion made by: Johnson
Motion seconded by: Stuart
Vote for: Unanimous (7)
Vote against: (0)

31. **Mather AFB, CA**
I move that the Commission find that the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force structure plan and final criteria and, therefore, that the Commission adopt the following recommendation of the Secretary of Defense: Redirect the 940th Air Refueling Group (AFRES) with its KC-135 aircraft to Beale AFB, California vice McClellan AFB, California. Because of the rapidly approaching closure of Mather AFB, the 940th will temporarily relocate to McClellan AFB, while awaiting permanent beddown at Beale AFB.

Motion made by: Johnson
Motion seconded by: Bowman
Vote for: Unanimous (7)
Vote against: (0)

32. **Carswell AFB, TX**
I move that the Commission find that the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force structure plan and final criteria and, therefore, that the Commission adopt the following recommendation of the Secretary of Defense: Transfer the fabrication function of the 436th Training Squadron (formerly 436th Strategic Training Squadron) to Luke AFB, Arizona and the maintenance training function to Hill AFB, Utah. The remaining functions of the 436th Training Squadron will still relocate to Dyess AFB, Texas. Final disposition of the base exchange and commissary will depend on the outcome of the Congressionally mandated base exchange and commissary test program.

Motion made by: Johnson
Motion seconded by: Byron
Vote for: Unanimous (7)
Vote against: (0)

33. **Norfolk Naval Shipyard, VA**
I move that the Commission remove Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Virginia, from further consideration by the Commission.

support to other naval air stations, including Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS), Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii and NAS Whidbey Island, Washington. Disestablish the Naval Air Reserve Center. Retain the family housing as needed for multi-service use. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force structure plan and final criteria.

Motion made by: Johnson
Motion seconded by: Cox
Vote for: Unanimous (7)
Vote against: (0)

54. **Naval Air Station (NAS) Agana, Guam**
I move that the Commission find that the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from the force structure plan and final criteria and, therefore, that the Commission adopt the following recommendation: Close Naval Air Station (NAS) Agana. Move aircraft, personnel and associated equipment to Anderson AFB, Guam. Retain housing at NAS Agana necessary to support Navy personnel who have relocated to Anderson AFB. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force structure plan and final criteria.

Motion made by: Stuart
Motion seconded by: Johnson
Vote for: Bowman, McPherson, Courter, Stuart, Byron, Johnson (6)
Vote against: (0)
Recused: Cox (1)

55. **Naval Air Facility (NAF), Midway Island**
I move that the Commission find that the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force structure plan and final criteria and, therefore, that the Commission adopt the following recommendation of the Secretary of Defense: Close Naval Air Facility (NAF), Midway Island.

Motion made by: McPherson
Motion seconded by: Johnson
Vote for: Unanimous (7)
Vote against: (0)

66. **Naval Air Facility, Martinsburg, WV**
I move that the Commission find that the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criteria 1, 3, 4 and 5 and, therefore, that the Commission adopt the following recommendation: close Naval Air Facility, Martinsburg, West Virginia. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force structure plan and final criteria.

Motion made by: Bowman
Motion seconded by: Stuart
Vote for: Unanimous (7)
Vote against: (0)

265 UNR

67. **Bergstrom AFB, TX**
(a) I move that the Commission find that the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from the force structure plan and final criteria 1, 2 and 4, and, therefore, that the Commission reject the Secretary's recommendation on Bergstrom AFB, Texas, and, instead, adopt the following recommendation: Bergstrom cantonment area will remain open and the 704th Fighter Squadron (AFRES) with its F-16 aircraft and the 924th Fighter Group (AFRES) support units (AFRES) remain at the Bergstrom cantonment area until at least the end of 1996.

Motion made by: Johnson
Motion seconded by: McPherson
Motion to withdraw motion made by: Johnson
Vote for withdrawal: Unanimous (7) [voice vote]
Vote against withdrawal: (0)

(b) I move that the Commission find that the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from the force structure plan and final criteria 1, 2 and 4, and, therefore, that the Commission reject the Secretary's recommendation on Bergstrom AFB, Texas, and, instead, adopt the following recommendation: Bergstrom cantonment area will remain open and the 704th Fighter Squadron (AFRES) with its F-16 aircraft and the 924th Fighter Group (AFRES) support units (AFRES) remain at the Bergstrom cantonment area until at least the end of 1996. Close or relocate the Regional Corrosion Control Facility at Bergstrom by September 30, 1994, unless a civilian airport authority assumes the responsibility for operating and maintaining the

facility before that date. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force structure plan and final criteria.

Motion made by: Johnson
Motion seconded by: McPherson
Vote for: Unanimous (7)
Vote against: (0)

68. **Naval Training Center (NTC), Orlando, FL, and Naval Hospital Orlando, FL**
I move that the Commission find that the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criterion 2 and 4 and, therefore, that the Commission reject the Secretary's recommendation on NTC Orlando, and, instead, adopt the following recommendation: NTC Orlando will remain open. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force structure plan and final criteria.

Motion made by: Byron
Motion seconded by: No second

69. **Naval Training Center (NTC), Orlando, FL**
I move that the Commission find that the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force structure plan and final criteria and, therefore, that the Commission adopt the following recommendation of the Secretary of Defense: Close the Naval Training Center (NTC), Orlando, and relocate certain personnel, equipment and support to NTC Great Lakes and other locations, consistent with DoD training requirements. Disposition of major tenants is as follows: Recruit Training Command relocates to NTC Great Lakes; the Nuclear Power School and the Nuclear "A" School relocate to the Submarine School at the Naval Submarine Base (NSB), New London; Personnel Support Detachment relocates to NTC Great Lakes; Service School Command relocates to Great Lakes; Naval Dental Clinic relocates to Great Lakes; Naval Education and Training Program Management Support Activity disestablishes.

Motion made by: Johnson
Motion seconded by: McPherson
Vote for: Bowman, Cox, McPherson, Courter, Byron, Johnson (6)
Vote against: (0)
Recused: Stuart (1)

90. **Defense Electronics Supply Center (DESC) (Gentile AFS), Dayton, OH**
I move that the Commission find that the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force structure plan and final criteria and, therefore, that the Commission adopt the following recommendation of the Secretary of Defense: Close the Defense Electronics Supply Center (DESC) (Gentile AFS), Dayton, Ohio, and relocate its mission to the Defense Construction Supply Center (DCSC), Columbus, Ohio.

Motion made by: Stuart
Motion seconded by: Byron
Vote for: Unanimous (7)
Vote against: (0)

26

91. **Gentile Air Force Station, Dayton, OH**
I move that the Commission find that the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criterion 1 and, therefore, that the Commission adopt the following recommendation: Close Gentile Air Force Station, Dayton, Ohio, except for space required to operate the AUTODIN Switching Center. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force structure plan and final criteria.

Motion made by: Johnson
Motion seconded by: McPherson
Vote for: Unanimous (7)
Vote against: (0)

92. **Defense Clothing Factory, Philadelphia, PA**
I move that the Commission find that the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force structure plan and final criteria and, therefore, that the Commission adopt the following recommendation of the Secretary of Defense: Close the Defense Clothing Factory, relocate the personnel supporting the flag mission, and use existing commercial sources to procure the Clothing Factory products.

Motion made by: Byron
Motion seconded by: McPherson
Vote for: Unanimous (7)
Vote against: (0)

93. **Defense Logistics Services Center and Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service, Battle Creek, MI**
I move that the Commission find that the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criterion 4 and, therefore, that the Commission reject the Secretary's recommendation on the Defense Logistics Services Center and Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service, Battle Creek, Michigan, and, instead, adopt the following recommendation: The Defense Logistics Services Center and Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service, Battle Creek, Michigan, remains open and located in Battle Creek. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force structure plan and final criteria.

Motion made by: Byron
Motion seconded by: Stuart
Vote for: Unanimous (7)
Vote against: (0)

94. **Defense Contract Management District Midatlantic (DCMDM) and Defense Contract Management District Northcentral (DCMDN)**
I move that the Commission find that the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force structure plan and final criteria and, therefore, that the Commission adopt the following recommendation of the Secretary of Defense: Disestablish Defense Contract Management District Midatlantic (DCMDM) and Defense Contract Management District Northcentral (DCMDN), and relocate the missions to DCMD Northeast, DCMD South and DCMD West.

Motion made by: Cox
Motion seconded by: Bowman
Vote for: Unanimous (7)
Vote against: (0)

95. **Defense Contract Management District West, El Segundo, CA**
I move that the Commission find that the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criterion 2. Therefore, the Commission rejects the Secretary's recommendation on Defense Contract Management District West, El Segundo, CA, and, instead, adopts the following recommendation: Relocate the Defense Contract Management District West, El Segundo, CA, to Long Beach Naval Shipyard, Los Angeles, CA, or Navy space obtained from exchange of land for space between the Navy and the Port Authority/City of Long Beach. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force structure plan and final criteria.

Motion made by: Johnson
Motion seconded by: Stuart
Vote for: Unanimous (7)
Vote against: (0)

96. **Defense Distribution Depot Letterkenny, PA**
I move that the Commission find that the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criterion 1 and, therefore, that the Commission reject the Secretary's recommendation on the Defense Distribution Depot Letterkenny, Pennsylvania, and, instead, adopt the following recommendation: The Defense Distribution Depot Letterkenny, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania remains open. The Commission finds this recommendation to be consistent with the force structure plan and final criteria.

Motion made by: Cox
Motion seconded by: Johnson
Vote for: Unanimous (7)
Vote against: (0)

97. **Defense Distribution Depot Charleston, SC**
I move that the Commission find that the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force structure plan and final criteria and, therefore, that the Commission adopt the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense on Defense Distribution Depots in Charleston, South Carolina (DDCS); Oakland, California (DDOC); and Pensacola, Florida (DDPF).

Motion made by: McPherson
Motion seconded by: Johnson
Vote for: Unanimous (7)
Vote against: (0)

[The Secretary's recommendations are as follows:

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

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

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

98. **Defense Distribution Depot Tooele, UT**

I move that the Commission find that the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criterion 2 and, therefore, that the Commission reject the Secretary's recommendation on the Defense Distribution Depot Tooele, Utah, and, instead, adopt the following recommendation: Disestablish Defense Distribution Depot Tooele, Utah (DDTU). Relocate the depot's function/materiel to Defense Distribution Depot Red River, Texas (DDRT). Any remaining materiel will be placed in available space in the DoD Distribution System. Change the recommendation of the 1988 Commission regarding Pueblo Army Depot, CO, as follow: instead of sending the supply mission to Tooele Army Depot, UT, as recommended by the 1988 Commission, relocate the mission to a location to be determined by the Defense Logistics Agency. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force structure plan and final criteria.

Motion made by: Cox
Motion seconded by: Johnson
Vote for: Unanimous (7)
Vote against: (0)

99. **Naval Air Station (NAS), Memphis, TN (re: NATTC)**
I move that the Commission find that the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force structure plan and final criteria and, therefore, that the Commission adopt the following recommendation of the Secretary of Defense: Relocate the Naval Air Technical Training Center to NAS Pensacola, Florida.

Motion made by: Johnson
Motion seconded by: Stuart
Vote for: Cox, McPherson, Courter, Stuart, Byron, Johnson (6)
Vote against: Bowman (1)

100. **Chanute AFB, IL**
I move that the Commission find that the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final critera 4 and, therefore, that the Commission reject the Secretary's recommendation on Chanute AFB, Illinois, and, instead, adopt the following recommendation: As part of the closure of Chanute AFB, Illinois, consolidate the Air Force's 16 Metals Technology, Non-Destructive Inspection, and Aircraft Structural Maintenance training courses with the Navy at Naval Air Station (NAS) Memphis, Tennessee, and then move with the Navy to Pensacola. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force structure plan and final criteria.

Motion made by: Bowman
Motion seconded by: Stuart
Vote for: Unanimous (7)
Vote against: (0)

101. **National Capital Region**
I move that the Commission find that the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force structure plan and final criteria and, therefore, that the Commission adopt the recommendation of the Secretary of Defense to realign and relocate Navy National Capital Region activities.

Motion made by: McPherson
Motion seconded by: Johnson
Vote for: Unanimous (7)
Vote against: (0)

102. **Naval Supply Center (NSC) Charleston, SC**
I move that the Commission find that the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criteria 1 and, therefore, that the Commission reject the Secretary's recommendation on Naval Supply Center (NSC) Charleston, and, instead, adopt the following recommendation: Partially disestablish Naval Supply Center (NSC) Charleston, South Carolina, and retain the facilities and personnel appropriate for the continued support of Navy activities in the Charleston, South Carolina, area. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force structure plan and final criteria.

Motion made by: Johnson
Motion seconded by: Bowman
Vote for: Unanimous (7)
Vote against: (0)

103. **Naval Supply Center (NSC) Oakland, CA**
I move that the Commission find that the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criteria 1, 3 and 6 and, therefore, that the Commission reject the Secretary's recommendation on Naval Supply Center (NSC) Oakland, and, instead, adopt the following recommendation: Naval Supply Center (NSC) Oakland, California, remains open. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force structure plan and final criteria.

115. **Public Works Center (PWC) San Francisco, CA**
I move that the Commission find that the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force structure plan and final criteria and, therefore, that the Commission adopt the following recommendation of the Secretary of Defense: Disestablish the Public Works Center (PWC) San Francisco.

Motion made by: Johnson
Motion seconded by: McPherson
Vote for: Unanimous (7) [voice vote]
Vote against: (0)

116. **Western Engineering Field Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC), San Bruno, CA**
I move that the Commission find that the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force structure plan and final criteria and, therefore, that the Commission adopt the following recommendation of the Secretary of Defense: Realign the Western Engineering Field Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC), San Bruno, California. Retain in place necessary personnel, equipment and support as a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Engineering Field Activity under the management of the Southwestern Field Division, NAVFAC, San Diego, California.

Motion made by: Johnson
Motion seconded by: Stuart
Vote for: Unanimous (7) [voice vote]
Vote against: (0)

117. **O'Hare International Airport, Air Reserves Station, Chicago, IL**
[See Motion 27(d).]

118. **Data Center Consolidation Plan**
I move that the Commission find that the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from criteria 2 and 3 and, therefore, that the Commission reject the Secretary's recommendation on the DoD-wide Data Center Consolidation Plan, and, instead, adopt the following recommendation: Disestablish the 43 DISA information processing centers listed below:

Navy Sites

NSC Charleston, SC
ASO Philadelphia, PA
NCTS Pensacola, FL
NAWC WD China Lake, CA
FISC San Diego, CA
FACSO Port Hueneme, CA
TRF Bangor, WA
NAS Brunswick, ME
NAS Mayport, FL
EPMAC New Orleans, LA
BUPERS Washington, DC
NCTS Washington, DC
NCTAMS EASTPAC Pearl Harbor, HI
NAVDAF Corpus Christi, TX
NSC Puget Sound, WA
NSC Norfolk, VA
NAWC AD Patuxent River, MD
NAWC WD Point Mugu, CA
NSC Pearl Harbor, HI
NAS Whidbey Island, WA
TRF Kings Bay, GA
NAS Key West, FL
NAS Oceana, VA
NCTAMSLANT Norfolk, VA
NCTS New Orleans, LA
CRUITCOM Arlington, VA
NARDAC San Francisco, CA
NCCOSC San Diego, CA

Marine Corps Sites

MCAS Cherry Point, NC
RASC Camp Pendleton, CA
RASC Camp Lejeune, NC
MCAS El Toro, CA

Air Force Sites

CPSC San Antonio, TX
AFMPC Randolph AFB, TX
7th CG, Pentagon, VA

Defense Logistics Agency Sites

IPC Battle Creek, MI
IPC Philadelphia, PA
IPC Ogden, UT
IPC Richmond, VA

Defense Information Systems Agency Sites

DITSO Indianapolis IPC, IN
DITSO Kansas City IPC, MO
DITSO Columbus Annex (Dayton), OH
RMBA Cleveland, OH

Consolidate the information processing center workload at the following 16 megacenters:

Recommended Megacenter Locations

- Columbus, Ohio
- Ogden, Utah
- San Antonio, Texas
- Rock Island, Illinois
- Montgomery, Alabama
- Denver, Colorado
- Warner-Robins, Georgia
- Huntsville, Alabama
- Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania
- Dayton, Ohio
- St. Louis, Missouri
- Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
- Jacksonville, Florida
- Chambersburg, Pennsylvania
- San Diego, California
- Sacramento, California

The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force structure plan and final criteria.

Motion made by: Johnson
Motion seconded by: McPherson
Vote for: Unanimous (7) [voice vote]
Vote against: (0)

BRAC 93 COST COMPARISON

COBRA VS SITE SURVEY DATA

14 JUN 93

Backup provided
To Commission on
21 JUN

NEWARK AFB

ITEM	COBRA	SITE SURVEY	DELTA
MILCON	0.0	0.0	0.0
OTHER	31.3	34.8	3.5
TOTAL	31.3	34.8	3.5

OTHER COSTS	
CIV (PCS, RIF, ETC)	22.6
PROGRAM MGT (AFBDA)	5.2
CONVERSION O & M	6.6
MIL PCS	0.4

GRIFFISS AFB

ITEM	COBRA	SITE SURVEY	DELTA
MILCON*	46.0	40.7	-5.3
OTHER	74.8	108.3	33.5
TOTAL	120.8	149.0	28.2

OTHER COSTS	
CIV (PCS, RIF, ETC)	47.5
TRANSPORTATION	5.9
TDY TRAVEL	0.7
PROGRAM MGT (AFBDA)	16.4
COMM INFRASTRUCTURE	4.4
MIL PCS	8.2
TRAINING & RECRUITING (AFRES)	2.0
MINOR CONSTRUCTION/PICKLING	3.5
MISC O & M PROJECTS	3.5
HAP	16.1

* NOTE: INCLUDES 485 EIG AT HILL AT $13.5M.
ALTERNATE BEDDOWN AT $6.0M REDUCES COST $7.5M

GRIFFISS AFB MILCON

MINOT AFB	(ACC COSTS)	$.M
FROM GRIFFISS		
FY 94		
UPGRADE B-52 APRON/TAXIWAY		5.700
CONV MUNITIONS STORAGE AREA		2.350
AGE CORROSION CNTL FACILITY		*1.200*
B-52 PHASE DOCK W/AMU		5.500
PYLON/LAUNCH MAINT FACILITY		1.050
PLANNING & DESIGN		1.422
TOTAL		17.222

GRAND FORKS AFB	(AMC COSTS)	$.M
FROM GRIFFISS AND MINOT		
FY 94		
ADAL BLDG 621 (SQUADRON OPS)		.350
ADAL BLDG 622 (FABRICATION SHOP)		.500
ADAL BLDG 605 (CORROSION CONTROL)		1.500
PLANNING & DESIGN		.212
TOTAL		2.562

WESTOVER ARB	(AFRES COSTS)	$.M
FROM GRIFFISS		
FY 95		
ADAL AFRES OPS		.750
ALTER AFRES OPS & TNG		.480
PLANNING & DESIGN		.140
TOTAL		1.341

HILL AFB	(AFMC COSTS)	$.M
FROM GRIFFISS		
FY 94		
ALTER GRP HQ FAC + 5 OTHERS		*12.400*
PLANNING & DESIGN		*1.116*
TOTAL		*13.516*

GRIFFISS AFB	(AFMC COSTS)	$.M
AT GRIFFISS (ROME LAB)		
FY 94		
UTILITY METERS/FENCING - ROME LAB		.720
ALTER COMBINED SUPPORT BLDGS		3.800
ALTER BLDGS 106,119, 120, 302		.504
PLANNING & DESIGN		.452
TOTAL		5.476

MCCONNELL AFB	(AMC COSTS)	$.M
FROM ELLSWORTH AFB		
FY 94		
SIM FACILITY		*.700*
MISC INTERIM FACILITIES		.500
PLANNING AND DESIGN		.108
TOTAL		1.308

K.I SAWYER AFB

ITEM	COBRA	SITE SURVEY	DELTA
MILCON	106.5	79.7	-26.8
OTHER	37.1	76.1	39.0
TOTAL	143.6	155.8	12.2
OTHER COSTS			
CIV (PCS, RIF, ETC)		18.0	
TRANSPORTATION		10.5	
TDY TRAVEL		1.3	
PROGRAM MGT (AFBDA)		19.4	
COMM INFRASTRUCTURE		1.0	
MIL PCS		7.9	
TRAINING & RECRUITING (AFRES)		8.2	
MISC O & M		3.9	
HAP		5.9	

BARKSDALE AFB (ACC COSTS) $.M

FROM K.I.SAWYER INC GRIFFISS B-52s

FY 94	
INERT/SUPPORT EQUIP STORAGE	2.500
ABOVE GROUND STORAGE	1.400
BOMB ASSY FACILITY	.470
CMU OPERATIONS FACILITY	1.600
2 BAY B-52 DOCK	9.200
ALTER SUPPLY WAREHOUSES	.780
ADAL A/C SHOPS	.330
PLANNING & DESIGN	1.465
TOTAL	17.745

K.I. SAWYER AFB MILCON

FAIRCHILD AFB (ACC COSTS) $.M

FROM KI SAWYER

FY 94	
INERT EQUIPMENT STORAGE FACILITY	1.050
PLANNING AND DESIGN	.095
TOTAL	1.145

K.I. SAWYER AFB MILCON

PLATTSBURGH AFB (AMC/AFRES COSTS) $.M

FROM BARKSDALE

FY 94	
ADAL GRP HQ	1.640
FAMILY SUPPORT CENTER	.790
FUEL SYSTEMS MAINT DOCK	*9.500*
CORROSION CONTROL FACILITY	*8.800*
ALTER FLT SIM BLDG	3.600
ALTER COMP MEDICAL/DENTAL	4.400
KC-10 COMBS FACILITY	5.100
AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR	*8.900*
ALTER KC-10 SQD OPS/AMU	*6.100*
SQ OPS FAC	4.290
PLANNING & DESIGN	4.781
TOTAL	57.901
MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING	2.688
PLANNING & DESIGN	0.242
TOTAL	2.930
TOTAL	61.498

HOMESTEAD AFB

ITEM	COBRA	SITE SURVEY	DELTA
MILCON	52.1	55.4	3.3
OTHER	23.0	44.0	21.0
TOTAL	75.1	99.4	24.3
OTHER COSTS			
CIV (PCS, RIF, ETC)		18.1	
TRANSPORTATION		1.6	
TDY TRAVEL		3.0	
PROGRAM MGT (AFBDA)		10.1	
COMMUNICATIONS		0.9	
TRAINING & RECRUITING (AFRES)		5.1	
MISC O & M		5.2	

HOMESTEAD AFB MILCON

SHAW AFB (ACC COSTS) $.M
FROM HOMESTEAD

FY 94	
CONST OPS/MANT FAC - 726 ACS	8.500
PLANNING & DESIGN	.765
TOTAL	9.265

LACKLAND AFB (ATC COST) $.M
FROM HOMESTEAD

FY 96	
IAAFA TECH TNG CLASSROOM	3.750
IAAFA DORMITORY	7.200
IAAFA VOQ	4.250
PLANNING & DESIGN	1.368
TOTAL	16.568

KELLY AFB (ATC COSTS) $.M
FROM HOMESTEAD

FY 95	
IAAFA INSTRUCTOR FAC	1.300
IAAFA SMALL ACFT HANGAR	1.600
ALTER IAAFA NOSE DOCKS	.840
IAAFA ARMORY/STORAGE FAC*	.400
**CAMP BULLIS*	
PLANNING & DESIGN	.373
TOTAL	4.513

PENSACOLA NAS (ATC COSTS) $.M
FROM HOMESTEAD VIA TYNDALL

FY 96	
NAVY/AF WATER SURVIVAL SCH	1.400
PLANNING & DESIGN	.126
TOTAL	1.526

MACDILL AFB (AFRES COSTS) $.M
FROM HOMESTEAD (AFRES)

FY 94	
ALTER VARIOUS FACILITIES	1.400
FUEL SYSTEMS MAINT DOCK	3.500
WING HQ & MED ADMIN FACILITY	3.100
PLANNING & DESIGN	.720
TOTAL	8.720

PATRICK AFB (AFRES COSTS) $.M
FROM HOMESTEAD (AFRES)

FY 95	
O&T/SQ OPS FACILITY	1.750
PARARESCUE TNG FACILITY	1.000
C-130 SCHEDULED MAINT HANGAR	4.778
CORROSION CONT/FUEL CELL FACILITY	2.500
SURVIVAL EQUIPMENT SHOP	.450
AEROSPACE GROUND EQUIP FACILITY	.600
GENERAL PURPOSE AVIONICS	2.500
PLANNING & DESIGN	1.222
TOTAL	*14.800*

MCGUIRE AFB

ITEM	COBRA	SITE SURVEY	DELTA
MILCON	156.6	119.0	-37.6
OTHER	33.1	76.1	42.9
TOTAL	189.7	195.1	5.4
OTHER COSTS			
CIV (PCS, RIF, ETC)		16.5	
TRANSPORTATION		8.0	
TDY TRAVEL		2.8	
MAINTENANCE STANDS		3.3	
COMMUNICATIONS SWITCH		3.4	
PROGRAM MGT (AFBDA)		10.3	
COMM INFRASTRUCTURE		10.0	
MIL PCS		9.4	
HAP		8.5	
MISC O & M PROJECTS		3.8	

McGUIRE AFB MILCON
AT PLATTSBURGH AFB

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	COBRA	REQUEST TOTAL	DELTA
ADAL Renovate B-100 21 AF HQ		2.050	(2.050)
Construct C-141 Sq Ops/AMU	*5.700*	*5.700*	*
Construct C-141 Sq Ops/AMU	*5.700*	*5.700*	**
Construct Aerial Trans Supt Fac	4.500	7.000	(2.500)
ADAL Flight Simulator B-2640 (7.2)	2.100	3.600	(1.500)
Renovate B-108 Support Gp Admin		0.890	(0.890)
ADAL RAPCON		0.580	(0.580)
ADAL B-2622 Base Supply		2.750	(2.750)
Relocate Cryogenic Storage		0.850	(0.850)
Demo Alert Shelter/fence		0.440	(0.44)
ADAL Mobility Ctr to Aiftl Spt Faci AMOS, CCE, TALCS, MPC		4.000	(4.000)
ADAL B-2785 Dock 4	6.150	6.400	(0.250)
ADAL B-2785 Dock 3	6.150	6.400	(0.250)
ADAL FTD B-2012		0.330	(0.330)
Vehical Refuel Shop		2.150	(2.150)
Construct POL Storage	2.000	0.000	2.000
Upgrade 3 Dorms (Pickled)	6.300	7.700	(1.400)
ADAL B-2622 SP Facility		3.600	(3.600)
Extend New York Road		0.360	(0.360)
ADAL Hospital / Dental (13.8)	8.800	9.200	(0.400)
Hospital WRM		3.100	(3.100)
Upgrade HTHW System	8.500	2.850	5.650
Comm Ducts		1.400	(1.400)
Corrosions Hangar	6.800		
BOS Tail	16.000		
Fleet Service	0.700		
PLANNING & DESIGN	7.200	6.935	
TOTAL	87.300	83.985	(3.316)

NOTES: * TOTAL COST = 7.500 (5.700 + 1.800 Conjunctively Funded)
** TOTAL COST = 7.800 (5.700 + 2.100 Conjunctively Funded)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	COBRA	REQ TOTAL	DELTA
Construct MFH (120 units)	67.400	16.512	-50.888
PLANNING & DESIGN	6.000	1.486	-4.514
MFH TOTAL	73.400	17.998	-58.039

NOTE: * TOTAL REQUIREMENT = 19.2
(17.998 From McGuire + 2.93 From Barksdale)
(120 Units from McGuire + 20 Units from Barksdale = 140 Units Total)

McGUIRE AFB MILCON CANTONMENT AREA

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	COBRA	REQ TOTAL	DELTA
Isolate/Upgrade Utility System		3.350	
Alter Billiting/MWR Facilities		3.000	
Alter Base Support Facilities		1.700	
AFRES Consolidated Club		1.500	
Alter Facilities for Conversion		0.600	
ADAL Reserve Ops & Tng		5.500	
Cantonment Area	25.460		
BOS Tail	5.150		
Planning & Design	2.080	1.409	
TOTAL	32.690	17.059	15.632
MILCON TOTAL	156.6	119.0	-37.6

61.5
180.5

MARCH AFB

ITEM	COBRA	SITE SURVEY	DELTA
MILCON	116.4	144.4	28.0
OTHER	18.4	44.0	25.6
TOTAL	134.8	188.4	53.6
OTHER COSTS			
CIV (PCS, RIF, ETC)		8.3	
TRANSPORTATION		6.3	
TDY TRAVEL		2.2	
PROGRAM MGT (AFBDA)		10.2	
COMM INFRASTRUCTURE		4.3	
MIL PCS		7.6	
TRAINING & RECRUITING (AFRES)		1.3	
MISC O & M PROJECTS		3.0	

MARCH AFB MILCON CANTONMENT AREA

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	COBRA	REQ TOTAL	DELTA
Alter BOS Facilities		3.150	
Alter BCE/Vehicle Ops/Maint		1.000	
Alter Gate, Security Fence, Iso Utilities		3.000	
Alter Medical Training Facility		0.860	
Cantonment Area	5.000		
BOS Tail	0.800		
Planning & Design	0.500	0.721	
TOTAL	6.300	8.731	2.431

MARCH AFB MILCON

AT TRAVIS

PROJECT	COBRA	TOTAL REQ	DELTA
Const KC-10 Hgr & MX Complex		14.200	(14.200)
Const KC-10 Sq Ops/AMU	6.800	9.500	(2.700)
Const KC-10 Sq Ops/AMU		*9.500*	*(9.500)*
Const AFRES Sq Ops		4.600	(4.600)
Const KC-10 Simulator 6.600	5.200	1.400	
Demolish Lrg ACFT MX Docks		2.150	(2.150)
Const Ramp Lighting		1.250	(1.250)
Const Hydrant Fueling Sys (19 hydrant)	24.400	19.000	5.400
ADAL Bldg P3 COMBS	4.100	2.000	2.100
Construct Dormitory, 128 Person	*6.900*	*5.500*	*1.400*
Construct Child Development Center		2.550	(2.550)
Hospital WRM Storage		2.400	(2.400)
ADAL Vehicle Maintenance Facility		1.550	(1.550)
ADAL Electrical Dist System	5.000	5.000	0.000
Telephone Duct Facility		1.300	(1.300)
Vehicle Refuel Shop	0.800	0.000	0.800
Jet Fuel Storage	0.500	0.000	0.500
PLANNING & DESIGN	5.000	7.749	2.749
BOS Tail	8.300		
TOTAL	68.400	93.849	25.449)

ConstruMilitFam Housing (260 Units)	*26.000*	*37.700*	*(11.700*
Land Purchase (58 acres)		0.700	(0.700)
PLANNING & DESIGN	3.000	3.393	0.393
TOTAL	29.000	41.793	12.793
GRAND TOTAL	*116.4*	*144.4*	*28.0*

WILLOW GROVE

ITEM	COBRA	SITE SURVEY	DELTA
MILCON	7.8	1.7	-6.1
OTHER	0.0*	8.7	8.7
TOTAL	7.8	10.4	2.6
OTHER COSTS			
CIV (PCS, RIF, ETC)		5.5	
TRANSPORTATION		0.3	
COMMUNICATIONS		0.8	
TRAINING & RECRUITING (AFRES)		1.4	
MISC O & M		0.7	

NOTE: * COBRA ASSUMED NO MOVE/PCS COSTS BECAUSE DISTANCE TO MCGUIRE < 50 MILES

WILLOW GROVE MILCON

MCGUIRE AFB (AFRES COSTS) *FROM WILLOW GROVE*	$.M
ALTER C-130 GP/SQD OPS	1.00
ALTTER MAINT/AVIONICS SHOPS	0.60
PLAN & DESIGN	0.15
TOTAL	1.75

REDIRECTS

BERGSTROM

- 924 FG/704 FS MOVES
- BERGSTROM TO CARSWELL

MATHER

- 940 ARG MOVES
- MCCLELLAN TO BEALE

RICKENBACKER

- 121 ARW REMAINS AT RICKENBACKER
- CANTONMENT AREA

CASTLE

- B-52 CCTS TO BARKSDALE VICE FAIRCHILD
- KC-135 CCTS TO ALTUS VICE FAIRCHILD

BERGSTROM AFB

ITEM	COBRA	SITE SURVEY	DELTA
MILCON	5.8	5.9	0.1
OTHER	13.3	13.3	0.0
TOTAL	19.1	19.2	0.1
OTHER COSTS			
CIV (PCS, RIF, ETC)		11.0	
TRANSPORTATION		.3	
COMMUNCATIONS		.6	
TRAINING & RECRUITING (AFRES)		1.4	

BERGSTROM AFB MILCON

CARSWELL AFB (AFRES COSTS) *FROM BERGSTROM AFB*	$.M
FY 94	
ALT 10 AF HQ	0.50
SQD OPS/AMU	2.60
FUEL SYSTEMS MX DOCK	2.30
PLANNING & DESIGN	0.48
TOTAL	5.88

MATHER AFB

940 ARG - MCCLELLAN TO BEALE

ITEM	COBRA	SITE SURVEY	DELTA
MILCON	12.5	4.1	-8.4
OTHER	0.0*	6.4	6.4
TOTAL	12.5	10.5	-2.0

OTHER COSTS	
CIV (PCS, RIF, ETC)	3.9
TRAVEL &TRANSPORTATION	0.2
COMMUNICATIONS	0.5
TRAINING & RECRUITING (AFRES)	1.5
MISC O & M PROJECTS	0.3

* NOTE: ASSUMED NO MOVING/PERSONNEL COSTS BECAUSE DISTANCE FROM MCCLELLAN TO BEALE < 50 MILES

MCCLELLAN AFB MILCON

BEALE AFB	((AFRES COSTS)	$.M
REDIRECT FROM	*MATHER*	
FY 95		
ADAL OPS/TNG FAC		3.80
ALT GP HQ		2.90
ADD RES MED TNG FAC		.40
ADD FOR RES SEC POL		.50
PLANNING & DESIGN		.34
TOTAL		4.14

RICKENBACKER AGB

ITEM	COBRA	SITE SURVEY	DELTA
MILCON	15.6	13.6	-2.0
OTHER	0.0	0.2	0.2
TOTAL	15.6	13.8	-1.8
OTHER COSTS			
MISC O & M		0.2	

RICKENBACKER AGB

RICKENBACKER AGB ((AFRES COSTS) $.M
REDIRECT FROM BRAC 91

FY 94	
JET FUEL STORAGE COMPLEX	9.00
ALT COMM FACILITY	.42
ALT COMP SUPT/ORG MX	1.05
ALT SHOPS	.43
SITE PREP	.31
ALT SQ OPS FAC	.42
FUEL CELL MX DOCK	.88
PLANNING & DESIGN	1.13
TOTAL	13.63

CASTLE AFB

ITEM	COBRA	SITE SURVEY	DELTA
MILCON	78.7*	73.6	-5.1
OTHER	0.0**	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	78.7	73.6	-5.1

NOTES: * PROGRAMMED IN BRAC 91.
** OTHER COSTS PROGRAMMED IN BRAC 91 AND ASSUMED TO BE SIMILAR FOR EITHER BEDDOWN.

CASTLE AFB MILCON

BARKSDALE AFB (ACC COSTS)	$.M
REDIRECT FROM FAIRCHILD	
FY 94	
ADAL FLT TNG FAC	1.850
ADAL ACADEMICS FAC	1.750
ALT B-52 SIM BLDG	.580
B-52 FLT SIM FAC	6.500
ADAL TARGET INTEL VAULT	.650
STUDENT OFFICER QUARTERS	2.950
PLANNING & DESIGN	1.285
TOTAL	15.565

ALTUS AFB (ATC COSTS)	$.M
REDIRECT FROM FAIRCHILD	
FY 95	
BUILD SIM ACADEMIC FAC	10.800
BUILD FLY TNG ACADEMIC FAC	1.700
RECONFIG APRON & HYDRANT FAC	7.900
BUILD TRANSIENT OFFICERS DORM	9.500
PLANNING & DESIGN	2.691
TOTAL	32.591
CONSTR MIL FAM HOUSING (233UNITS)	23.300
LAND ACQUISITION (50 ACRES)	.145
PLANNING & DESIGN	2.097
TOTAL	25.397
TOTAL	73.553

MISC REDIRECT COSTS

HILL AFB (ACC COSTS)	$.M
FROM CARSWELL AFB	
436 TS FACILITIES AT HILL	.300

PROGRAM SUMMARY

ITEM	COBRA	SITE SURVEY	DELTA
TOTAL MILCON	491.2	446.8	-44.4
TOTAL OTHER	231.0	332.6	101.6
TOTAL w/o AFBDA	722.2	779.4	57.2
% change from COBRA			7.92%
TOTAL OTHER w/ AFBDA		405.2	
TOTAL w/AFBDA	722.2*	852.0	129.8
% change from COBRA			17.98%

* AFBDA NOT INCLUDED IN COBRA

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

PRESENTATION TO
THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

17 JUNE 1993

SUBJECT: AIR FORCE TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE RECOMMENDATIONS

STATEMENT OF: MR. JAMES F. BOATRIGHT
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE
(INSTALLATIONS)

NOT FOR PUBLICATION UNTIL RELEASED
BY THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the invitation to give the Commission a last overview of Air Force efforts in selecting bases to close, and to respond to some of the issues that have been raised. I suppose I should say I'm pleased to be here, but I'm really not. It's not your Commission, a hard-working and effective group for whom I have the greatest respect. It's the subject.

Closing the bases that I have personally spent most of my career building up is a painful matter. The Air Force has a base structure second to none, with good, even excellent, facilities, in good shape. We are not selecting the "worst" bases for closure, because there aren't any. We are choosing those which, under today's radically changed circumstances, have the least military value.

The Air Force base structure exists to support its force structure. We cannot afford to thin out our units to keep bases occupied and open. In fact, one of the steps we took in preparation for our deliberations in 1993 was a searching, hands-on study of base capacity, conducted by a team from headquarters with a great many on-site visits.

I want to emphasize that the Air Force strongly supports the Secretary of Defense's recommendations. These recommendations are the result of a very comprehensive analysis. It was based on the eight DOD Criteria, with emphasis on military value, and was carefully coordinated within the DoD. Now, after going through an extensive review process with the Commission and the public, which has brought out a variety of different views, we remain

convinced that the Secretary of Defense's recommendations represent the best way to reduce our base structure consistent with the declining forces provided for in the Defense Force Structure Plan.

Let me briefly review the Air Force process, which is formally embodied in the Internal Control Plan (ICP). The heart of this process was the Base Closure Executive Group (BCEG), consisting of 13 General Officers and Senior Executive Service civilians. They came from a number of functional areas and had a wide range of expertise. The BCEG oversaw the whole data collection and analysis process, and worked closely with the Secretary in developing his recommendations.

As required by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act, OSD established eight criteria for evaluating bases for the FY 93 Commission. The Air Force developed over 160 subelements, or data points, to be used in its analysis of bases. In addition, an additional 11 subelements were identified specific to depot operations. Data for each subelement were collected from bases, verified by major commands, and re-checked at headquarters. At each step, each item was personally certified by the responsible officer. Air Force auditors looked at this process and concluded that it was highly accurate - less than 1% error rate. Of course, we recognize that this means that there were some errors, but we corrected them promptly upon discovery.

The BCEG placed bases in categories according to primary function (flying, depot,

etc.). Sixteen were excluded from further consideration because they had unique capabilities or were in geographically essential locations. Twenty were in categories excluded due to lack of excess capacity. The capacity study I referred to previously, combined with the DoD Force Structure Plan, led us to conclude that we did have excess capacity in the flying category, operations subcategory. This excess was primarily driven by force structure changes, i.e., bomber reductions and the 1991 Commission's rejection of our recommendation to close Moody AFB. Therefore, we identified an excess capacity of four to five large aircraft bases and one small aircraft base.

One of the excluded categories, bases whose primary mission is hosting Air Force Material Command product divisions and laboratories, has drawn some questions. There are three reasons why no product division bases are recommended for closure. First, there is no significant change in the budget, employment, or organization planned in this area, so consolidations would produce few savings. Second, since virtually everyone would have to be transferred and re-housed elsewhere, the current bases would be so costly to close that none would pay off within 20 years. Finally, we cannot relocate the product centers without also moving the Federally Funded Research and Development Centers (FFRDC's) which support them. Alternatively, the corporate Air Force would have to figure out another means of acquiring the technical contractor support that the FFRDCs now provide. We will be looking at the product division bases again in 1995. In the meantime, we plan to do considerable preparatory work.

We should point out that Air Reserve Component (ARC) bases were evaluated differently from active duty bases. ARC bases do not readily compete against each other, as these units enjoy a special relationship with their respective states and local communities. In fact, relocating Guard units across state boundaries is not a practical alternative. Careful consideration must be given to the recruiting needs of these units. Moreover, the DoD Force Structure Plan used during BRAC 93 did not significantly reduce ARC force structure. Thus, there was little apparent excess capacity in the ARC base structure. Because of these considerations, ARC units were evaluated only to see if there might be cost effective realignments onto active installations, or onto other ARC bases.

The data for each subelement were analyzed by the BCEG. They questioned data, called for additional research when not satisfied with it, and in some cases made their own judgements about it. Then they color-coded the subelements for six of the eight DoD criteria red, yellow or green. Green was for "keep," red for "close," and yellow in between. For criteria IV and V we used actual numbers instead of colors. After analyzing all the data and the subelement codings, the BCEG color coded the same six DOD criteria for each base under consideration. Then they assigned the bases in the large and small aircraft categories to one of three groups, in increasing order of desirability for retention. In the categories with few bases, they simply provided the Secretary with a chart showing the color coding for each criterion for each base, with actual numbers for criteria IV and V. Installations with Air Mobility Wing basing potential were further analyzed with a set of subelements reflecting

both specific suitability for that mission and for geographic location - one each in the East and the West. Mobility requirements precluded making this an open competition regardless of geographic location.

Acting Secretary Donley met a number of times with the BCEG before he finally completed his recommendations for bases to close or realign. His recommendations are based on the force structure plan, the Air Force capacity analysis, the base groupings and color coding of the eight criteria by the BCEG, and his own best judgement. The bases selected for closure came from the lowest group in the category, or the lowest bases based on color codings of the eight criteria, as applicable. The Secretary of Defense approved all of those recommendations except the closure of McClellan AFB, California.

I'd like to comment at this point on some objections that have been raised to this process. The General Accounting Office generally agreed with the process, but has observed that the decisions could not always be reconstructed. We acknowledge that their comment may be correct in some instances, but we have no reservations about the process. We designed a process that allows professional judgement to have a bearing on the outcome. In coding subelements, aggregating them for each of the eight criteria, and finally in grouping the bases by relative value, the BCEG members necessarily used some judgement. For example, all factors are not equal in value, and bases are not sufficiently similar that a point scale will compare them adequately. Assignment of numerical weights is in itself an exercise in judgement, despite the appearance of mathematical exactness.

Someone in the process has to be responsible for assuring that a point scale doesn't produce bizarre results. A flying base with atrocious weather, for example, could be at the top of the "flying-small aircraft" list based on its twin runways, excellent facilities, and proximity to a Navy range that is actually available only occasionally. There is no such base; this is just an example of the real problems that point systems can produce.

A great deal of experience and seasoned judgment are needed to assure that the values are proper, and nuances are given adequate consideration. The BCEG supplied this judgment, and on a clearly accountable basis. It included a wide range of expertise, at a very senior level. The Secretary knew exactly who color coded items and grouped bases. He could, and did, question the responsible parties, the BCEG members, directly. He didn't have to send someone to research "who did that, and what does it mean."

We have some concerns about the point systems devised by the Commission Staff. The version of the depot base system they showed us, for example, gave flying, an important but secondary activity, twice as many points as depot operations. In any point system, assumptions and subjective judgements underlie the numbers. We didn't agree with some of them in the depot system, and couldn't figure out where some others come from. Even though the numbers are only a numerical expression of a series of judgements, they convey a false sense of precision that can overwhelm wise decision-making. We hope that the Commission will not put too much emphasis on point systems, but will rely on its best judgement after considering all the evidence that has been placed before it.

The communities near bases being considered by the Commission, as well as your staff, have raised many issues about the color coding of specific data subelements at individual bases. We have responded to them in writing, and it would serve no purpose for me to repeat our reasoning and conclusions for each one. I welcome your questions, however, and will do my best to answer them.

Where we corrected errors as a result of community and Commission staff input, we rechecked to see if any of the base groupings changed as a result. None did. This illustrates a key point, not always well understood: An error in one of 160 data points is not decisive. It is unlikely to change the overall result. The data points aren't like 160 traffic lights in a row, any one of which can stop traffic. They are more like the lights on a parallel-wired Christmas tree. A few can change color or wink out without changing the appearance of the tree.

Now let me turn to some of the more significant concerns that have been raised about our recommendations. The subelement ratings, numbers, and analysis underlying our recommendations is contained in Volume V of the Secretary of Defense's report to the Commission. They have been amplified, and on occasion corrected, in numerous discussions and exchanges with you and your staff. In many cases, we have provided formal written inputs to the Commission. Rather than go over our reasoning process and recommendations again, I'd like to respond just to the major points that have been raised. These fall into four

groups: basing an East Coast Air Mobility Wing, and closing or realigning two other large aircraft bases in the Northeast; issues involving the two large aircraft bases recommended for closure by the Secretary of Defense, and two others added by the Commission for study; analysis of the depot structure and methods of reducing excess capacity; and Reserve basing issues. I'll take them up in that order.

EAST COAST AIR MOBILITY WING BASING

The issues arise from the Air Force selection of Plattsburgh AFB as the East Coast base for an Air Mobility Wing. The Secretary of Defense approved our recommendations to realign Griffiss AFB, New York, by removing the active flying mission and to realign McGuire AFB, New Jersey, to the Reserve forces. The Commission added Plattsburgh to the list of bases for study, so all three are candidates either for the mobility base or for closure/realignment.

There have been some heated allegations that the Air Force has not been objective in selecting Plattsburgh for the Air Mobility Wing and the other two bases for realignment. That just isn't so. I want to reassure the Commission that the Air Force dealt with these three bases equitably and on a level playing field. We did not start with a prejudgment in favor a particular base, or skew the data to show Plattsburgh was best or one of the others worse. We did make some mistakes, but we corrected them as quickly as they were discovered and the correct data ascertained.

Plattsburgh Air Force Base, New York. Many of the issues raised concerning the relative merits of Plattsburgh and Griffiss rest on misunderstandings, selective quotation, discovery of old but corrected errors, and a few valid points. None of them change the fact that Plattsburgh is the best location for the East Coast Air Mobility Wing, and Griffiss and McGuire are not. At the outset, I acknowledge that intuitively Griffiss would seem to have an edge - the necessity to keep the Rome Laboratory open, and to provide for contingency transportation of troops from the 10th Mountain Division at Fort Drum. In our recommendations we have provided least-cost solutions for both of these matters. At the same time, Plattsburgh is much richer in airfield infrastructure specific to an Air Mobility Wing, including an extraordinarily large parking ramp. The bottom line is that the construction cost to bed down a Mobility Wing is $200 million greater at Griffiss than at Plattsburgh.

We did discover that our data for community encroachment on the approach/departure areas at Plattsburgh AFB needed correction. Based on a careful review of the situation, the BCEG concluded that commercial development in Accident Potential Zone II north of the base required a change in rating for that two data points, relating to present and future community encroachment, from Green to Yellow. There is more development there than we would like to see, but it will not adversely affect flying operations for the Air Mobility Wing. The overall rating was reviewed in light of these corrections, and it did not change.

We have had considerable difficulty working through the welter of charges to establish

the aircraft parking capacity and fuel storage capabilities of the two bases. Our certified data for aircraft parking is 156 KC 135-equivalent spaces for Plattsburgh and 63 for Griffiss. A "use all the concrete" plan tendered by the Griffiss community is unworkable. It puts planes everywhere there is concrete in an effort to reach 83 spaces, the approximate number needed for the Air Mobility Wing. Some of the concrete is so deteriorated, however, that heavy aircraft cannot be parked on it. Some of the "parking spots" were on taxiways, in front of hangars, or so close to other aircraft that operations would be both inefficient and expensive.

There has been a great deal of controversy over fuel storage and resupply at Plattsburgh. I'll skip the numbers and point out the significance: none. None of the bases have fuel storage for more than a few weeks in a major contingency. All can be resupplied with ample fuel to respond to one. Plattsburgh is normally supplied by pipeline from a large tank farm at Port Douglas, 18 miles away, that receives its supplies by barge up the Champlain Canal. The canal is closed five to six months a year. At present, Port Douglas can supply most of the fuel Plattsburgh would normally need during that time, and normal resupply by rail and road would make up for any actual shortfall. There are existing unused tanks at Port Douglas available for lease at reasonable cost that would bring winter storage capacity near to requirements. If emergency requirements develop, as in a contingency, the base could be supplied directly by rail or truck.

Griffiss Air Force Base. The Griffiss community has not made a serious challenge to the

Air Force's analysis which placed Griffiss in Group 3, or least desirable for retention, among the large aircraft bases. Instead, the community has focused on questioning the superiority of Plattsburgh over Griffiss as the location for the East Coast Air Mobility Wing. As I stated above, none of the reevaluations that the Air Force has conducted since March 15 change the fact that Plattsburgh is better suited to support this wing. To recap the key points, Plattsburgh has a much larger usable ramp. Its multiple pump system and the configuration of its hydrants allows for refueling more aircraft in a given period of time than Griffiss. The flying time from Griffiss to the European theater is approximately 42 minutes greater than from Plattsburgh. Finally, the construction cost to beddown this wing at Griffiss is $200 million greater.

Despite the excess of large aircraft bases and Griffiss' nonselection for the East Coast Air Mobility Wing, the Air Force recognizes the value of certain features of this base. We plan to continue utilizing them. Accordingly, we have recommended that the Rome Laboratory remain at Griffiss, and that the airfield be maintained on a low cost standby basis to support deployments of the 10th Mountain Division at Fort Drum. The Air National Guard will assume responsibility for the Air Defense Sector, in a cantonment area.

McGuire Air Force Base. The McGuire community has argued that the base has too much military value to close. This overlooks the fact that by converting McGuire AFB to a Reserve base, McGuire will remain available to support contingency mobilizations. However,

the lower operations tempo associated with a Reserve base will relieve the problems associated with operating in the midst of New York/New Jersey/Philadelphia air traffic congestion. The community questioned the extent of that congestion. In response, the Air Force reevaluated its data and confirmed that McGuire operations are constrained by air traffic delays. In addition, the Federal Aviation Administration reports that McGuire traffic adversely affects civil aviation. It underlies the principal approach route to Philadelphia International Airport, often delaying commercial aircraft in holding patterns or requiring circuitous routing. As air traffic in the Northeast continues to grow, congestion problems will increase for both civil and military traffic. It is impossible to overlook the fact that adding a large number of heavy aircraft to McGuire will only add to the problem. It may even make efficient operation of an Air Mobility Wing impossible.

The concern has been expressed that splitting the 438th and 514th Wings will lead to a less capable airlift system. At present, the 514th, a Reserve Associate Wing, supplies ground and air crews to fly and maintain aircraft assigned to the 438th, an active duty wing. As part of the realignment, the 514th is to receive its own aircraft. This, in conjunction with the Plattsburgh wing, will enhance the surge capability on the East Coast.

The McGuire area is an outstanding recruiting base for all Guard and Reserve units, and conversion of the runway to a civil airport should provide jobs. It will also help meet a long-stated FAA requirement for joint use of McGuire as a reliever for the congested airports in the Philadelphia region.

LARGE AIRCRAFT BASES

The Secretary of Defense recommended closure of K.I. Sawyer AFB, Michigan, and realignment of March AFB, California, to the Air Reserve Component. Grand Forks Air Force Base, in North Dakota, and Fairchild AFB, Washington, were added by the Commission as bases that might be closed instead. In addition, we recommended transferring the Combat Crew Training Schools for the B-52 and KC-135 from Castle AFB, California to Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana, and Altus Air Force Base, Oklahoma, respectively. The 1991 Commission recommended that these missions be transferred to Fairchild. Under the Air Force force structure changes, Fairchild would become a major tanker base. It was a potential location for the West Coast Air Mobility Wing Base, but we found that Travis Air Force Base, California was a superior location for that mission.

Grand Forks. There were seven large aircraft bases ranked in Group 3, the lowest group, for the bomber mission. The same bases, except Malmstrom, also ranked in Group 3 for the tanker mission. We decided not to recommend Grand Forks AFB, Minot AFB, and Malmstrom AFB for closure, for the reasons given by the Acting Secretary of the Air Force in his statement to the Commission in March:

> The Air Force must maintain Minuteman III basing flexibility due to uncertainty with respect to START II. Under the START II treaty, the United States and Russia committed to significantly reduce nuclear warheads. While the treaty is a tremendous

achievement in reducing nuclear force levels, its entry into force requires START I to be in effect. Under the Lisbon Protocol to START I, Ukraine, Belarus, and Kazakhstan must individually accede to START I and to the Nonproliferation Treaty as non-nuclear states. Because of the national decision-making processes necessary before all accede to the required treaties, it is possible that START II will not become binding on the US for some time. Therefore it is appropriate for the US to move purposefully to implement the treaty, but not for it to prematurely foreclose militarily effective options in the event that reform in the former Soviet Union is set back. This places a premium on maintaining US options, within prudent treaty planning, for missile launch facilities. This requires the retention of four missile bases, one of which is Grand Forks AFB.

It is not clear when these uncertainties will be resolved, but it is obviously better to defer the issue of closing missile bases to 1995. Moreover, under the ABM Treaty Grand Forks is the only place where the United States is permitted to deploy an anti-ballistic missile system. Again, in the current state of uncertainty about US relations with the other nuclear powers and successor powers, it would not be wise just yet to abandon the possibility of an ABM system by closing Grand Forks. In the meantime, it is more economical to retain an aircraft/missile base that must remain open for missiles than to maintain an aircraft-only base.

As you know, our excess capacity is "four to five" large aircraft bases. If we had not

decided to retain all three aircraft/missile bases, one of them would have been recommended for closure, based on large aircraft force structure. Accordingly, if the Commission should decide to close Grand Forks, it should be in addition to the four large aircraft bases whose closure we have already proposed. If we must lose an aircraft/missile base, we would find other means of basing its aircraft force structure.

The K.I. Sawyer community has questioned the wisdom of collocating two legs of the nuclear triad on one base, such as Grand Forks. Bombers and ICBMs have been collocated for decades. Collocation does not significantly raise the potential payoff of an enemy first strike. Survivability of the ICBM forces is accomplished by widely dispersed, hardened silos and control centers. Bombers are not fixed in place like ICBMS. Their survivability is based on varying levels of alert readiness and dispersal. Since collocation does not increase the benefit to an enemy from a first strike, its cost effectiveness and operational efficiency become dominant considerations.

K.I. Sawyer. The K.I. Sawyer community has argued that K.I. Sawyer was not considered for other missions. On the contrary, K.I. Sawyer was evaluated for its capability to support a mobility mission, and for a small aircraft mission. It did not meet the geographical requirements for an East Coast mobility mission, and did not compare favorably against the current small aircraft bases for capability to support a fighter mission. Specifically, the weather conditions are detrimental to year-round fighter operations; there are inadequate ranges within flying distance for fighter training; and there are too few low level training

routes to support a fighter mission. For example, the community expressed an interest in the F-111 mission. The F-111's are based at Cannon AFB, New Mexico. In addition to excellent flying weather, Cannon has a newly-expanded 70,000 acre range only 20 miles away. Clearly there would be no basis to close Cannon in favor of K.I. Sawyer. In fact, all of the current fighter bases, except perhaps Homestead with its terrible hurricane damage, are better suited to the fighter mission than K.I. Sawyer.

Fairchild. Fairchild is essential to the U.S. warfighting posture in the Pacific. It has significantly greater military value than the bases recommended by DoD for closure. Without extremely compelling reasons, a Group 2 base should not be selected for closure over a Group 3 base. As a tanker base, it supports our major Pacific contingency response (e.g., OPLAN 5027 - Defense of Korea) and it also has a unique weapon storage area (WSA). The WSA will continue to be used, with aircraft coming from other bases to pick up munitions when needed. Beyond these direct contributions for contingency operations, it has significant value for peacetime training. These operations depend heavily on a Northwest tanker base to satisfy regional tanker requirements. Major deployment refueling routes pass very close to Fairchild. The base infrastructure (ramp, hydrants, facilities, large conventional munitions storage area) is excellent for large tanker and bomber beddowns. Some have advocated K.I. Sawyer to fill this role. However, it would not be an attractive location, since it is much farther from the major west coast deployment corridors than Fairchild and would not satisfy Northwest regional tanker/receiver requirements.

In a recent public announcement, the Air Force stated its intention to create a large KC-135 air refueling wing at Fairchild AFB. This requires relocation of the B-52H aircraft. Air Launched Cruise Missiles (ALCMs) and Advanced Cruise Missiles (ACMs) will remain in igloos at Fairchild uniquely configured for them, while the gravity nuclear weapons and conventional munitions will most likely be moved elsewhere. Storage for nuclear cruise missiles will remain critical through 1998, when we can expect some decrease in STRATCOM's cruise missile requirement. Conventional munitions will be co-located with the bombers. If necessary, the aircraft would fly into Fairchild and load cruise missiles. Then they would stage from Fairchild or rotate them to other locations for operations.

March Air Force Base. March AFB, near Riverside, California, was recommended for realignment to the Air Reserve Component. Like McGuire AFB, it is located in an area of heavy air traffic congestion, and its future operational use is significantly constrained. However, also like McGuire, its proximity to an extremely large population center (the Los Angeles basin) makes it an ideal location for Reserve recruiting. Keeping the airfield operating allows the Air Force to continue to accommodate airlift operations for Army and Marine forces responding to natural disasters or contingencies.

Concern has been expressed by our mobilization customers that a Reserve base cannot respond swiftly to short-notice deployments. All the ramp space, facilities, and trained personnel will be in place to meet all deployment requirements. An active-duty mobile aerial port squadron from Travis Air Force Base, California, has been tasked to deploy units from

March. It will train and exercise with the Marines to assure deployment capability is ready at all times.

We are aware of Commission studies on relocating Marine Corps helicopter units, with over 3700 active duty personnel, on to March AFB. The Air Force plans to close down the March AFB hospital, commissary, BX, and other functions associated with supporting active duty personnel once the base converts to Reserve status. Should the Marine units relocate to March, these support functions would be required. The Marine unit would be the largest active duty organization on base, and should become the host service. This would mean transferring March AFB from the Department of the Air Force to the Department of the Navy. The Air Reserve Component units would remain at March in a cantonment area.

AIR FORCE DEPOT STRUCTURE

A number of questions have arisen about the Air Force depot structure. The Secretary of Defense did not adopt the Air Force recommendation to close McClellan AFB, California. He did approve the closure of Newark Air Force Base, Ohio. We expect to privatize the majority of its operations and relocate the remainder to other locations. The Commission elected to place four of the five major depot bases, Kelly AFB, Texas; Robins AFB, Georgia; Tinker AFB, Oklahoma, and McClellan on the list of bases for study (Only the tactical missile workload at Hill Air Force Base, Utah was included on the study list).

As stated in my June 14, 1993 letter, the Air Force disagrees with 1987 baseline used by the Commission's staff to compute excess depot capacity. Using this baseline significantly overestimates excess capacity, since it does not account for personnel and facility reductions accomplished between 1987 and 1991. We agree with the Secretary of Defense that none of our major depots should be selected for closure at this time.

The Air Force had to consider its depots primarily in the context of Air Force requirements, and to rate them only in comparison with each other. The major obstacle to closing depots is cost to close, Criterion IV. Four of our five major depots (Air Logistics Centers) cannot be closed without transferring the workload, at a cost in the vicinity of $1 billion at each one. There is not enough saving in base operating support (BOS) to pay back this cost in, literally, a hundred years. It is more cost effective, at least until long term requirements are better defined, to continue reducing depot excess capacity by downsizing in place. This involves personnel reductions and mothballing or disposing of excess facilities and equipment. This may involve accepting some inefficiency in facility use, but the cost is negligible compared to the cost of transferring workload.

Our initial analysis indicated one major depot, McClellan, could be closed and payback achieved in 19 years. Further analysis showed that McClellan's workload will be declining over the next six years. Some of the weapon systems it supports are declining in numbers to the extent that contracting out or relocation will become cost effective. Since substantially less workload will have to be transferred if closure occurs in 1999, the cost to

close McClellan is around $428 million, not the $1 billion anticipated for the other four. The payback period after 1999 is only two years. Based on these results, the Secretary of the Air Force determined McClellan was the only major Air Force depot that was reasonable to consider for closure or realignment.

As you can see, this decision could be deferred until 1995 and still achieve closure by 1999. That would allow McClellan to compete with other depots in the DOD system to determine which ones are the most effective. McClellan could well win the right to stay open in that competition, based on workloads transferred from other Service depots. It wouldn't be eligible if it were slated for closing, even though the closing would still be years away. Therefore, we hope you will put closing McClellan, or any of the major depot bases, on hold until 1995.

On the other hand, if you believe that one major Air Force depot must be closed, it should be McClellan. Based on our analysis, the others are cost-prohibitive to close at this time. As you know, Criterion IV is part of the "military value" to which the Secretary of Defense directed us to give priority. The staggering cost to close contributes to a high military value rating for the other four depots compared to McClellan, though there are a number of other factors as well. For example, the others all have active or Reserve flying missions and the capacity to increase those missions.

More to the point, a list must be capable of implementation. A billion dollar closure

cost would extremely difficult to deal with in the severely strained defense budget. Therefore, if the Commission chooses to recommend closure of a major Air Force depot this year, it should be McClellan. Not only can closure be accommodated within DOD cost and payback guidelines, but it was also the lowest ranked of the five major depot bases.

Newark Air Force Base. As stated earlier, the Secretary of Defense approved the Air Force's recommendation to close Newark AFB. While Newark is not an Air Logistics Center, the Air Force considers it a depot since its primary workload is depot level maintenance (overhaul/repair). Newark, like McClellan, ranked low in the Air Force's initial depot analysis and was identified by the Secretary of the Air Force as a closure/realignment candidate. Newark does not have an airfield and is not a traditional Air Force Base. Its capability to handle other major Air Force missions is almost nonexistent. Instead, it is a stand-alone, highly technical, industrial plant that is operated predominantly by a civilian work force, and is conducive to conversion to the private sector.

We expect a small portion of the workload to be transferred from Newark AFB to other Air Force locations, thus making more efficient use of those facilities. The privatization of the Newark facility could be a model for future efforts to convert organic work/facilities to the private sector. A private contractor could bring other types of workload to Newark. This would increase its capacity utilization and lead to lower costs. Additionally, military personnel support costs are eliminated under the privatized concept.

I have already replied to the Commission concerning the community's proposal that Newark remain open and become a DoD center, relocating other DoD work there. This proposal has been discussed at various times, including during the BCEG's discussions on how to reduce excess depot capacity. The proposal appears to have merit even though there is no data proving it would be more cost effective. The major drawback is difficulty in implementation. For example, the Navy has been reluctant to relocate the bulk of their guidance workload. They currently use their own facilities and private contractors, and are quite satisfied with this arrangement. Moving workload from a private contractor into a DoD operation would be extremely difficult without strong evidence that the contractor is not meeting the requirement and/or DoD can accomplish it at less cost. It also would be inconsistent with the current administration's initiative to privatize DoD workload wherever reasonable to do so.

AIR RESERVE FORCE BASE ISSUES

O'Hare Reserve Base, Illinois. The City of Chicago proposed closure of the Reserve base at O'Hare International Airport and transfer of the two Air Force units to Rockford, Illinois at the sole expense of the City of Chicago. This action was recommended to the Commission on the condition that the entire expense be borne by non-Federal funds.

The Air Force has no military requirement to move out of O'Hare Reserve Base, nor is there any economic benefit from doing so. The recruiting base for the units will be at least

somewhat diminished by a move to a smaller city, and the payback period would be infinity. This move is a City of Chicago initiative, serving very little military or Federal purpose. Thus, the move can be justified under the eight DOD criteria only if the City of Chicago, or other non-Federal government sources, pay the entire cost.

I want to emphasize how important it is that other non-DoD sources of Federal funds, such as those programmed by the Federal Aviation Administration, not be tapped to pay for any part of this transfer. In addition, it is our position that the City must also pay any added cost of environmental remediation arising out of their acquisition of the property. DoD will pay for cleanup as required by Federal and state law, on its priority schedule. If the City needs to have remediation accomplished sooner than DoD priorities will permit, or to higher standards than otherwise required by law, it will have to bear the cost. It cannot be reimbursed later on for this work by the Air Force.

The Air Force fully supports the recommendation of the Secretary of Defense, and is prepared to work with the City of Chicago to achieve its implementation under the conditions the Secretary has specified, should the Commission approve the recommendation.

Springfield Municipal Airport, Ohio. We provided you with information on the increased cost of moving the 178th Fighter Group from Springfield, Ohio, to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. This information was based on our site surveys, done after March 15, and shows that the move is not cost effective. The estimates on which our recommendation was based

were in error. While we can make no recommendations to the Commission after March 15, we would expect the Commission would also find this move no longer justified.

MacDill Air Force Base, Florida. Under the DoD recommendations, the Air Force Reserve unit formerly at Homestead would move to MacDill and be converted to KC-135s, more of which are needed in the Southeastern U.S. The Department of Commerce (National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration) has already relocated some aircraft from Miami International Airport to MacDill. Commerce would like to remain at MacDill and has forwarded a request to SECDEF requesting transfer of the airfield from DoD to Commerce.

Since there appears to be no current interest in local operation of MacDill as a civil airfield, we warmly endorse the Commerce initiative. It will minimize the cost of operating the Reserve KC-135 wing and the Joint Communications Support Element (JCSE), which we recommended stay in place at MacDill as a redirect request from the 1991 Commission recommendation. We will, of course, pay our fair share of the operating cost to Commerce. We will also endorse its request for an OMB waiver of the requirement to pay fair market value for the property. Should any hitch develop in Commerce's plans, the Air Force Reserve would temporarily operate the airfield on a limited basis for its requirements and the JCSE. However, we would still seek another potential owner/operator. The Air Force does not wish to readdress the 1991 Commission recommendation that the airfield close as a military airfield; we simply want to ensure a smooth transition of ownership.

The 482nd is not moving from Homestead to MacDill just to operate the airport. Homestead is recommended for closure in no small part because of the overwhelming cost of rebuilding. MacDill was clearly the best location in the area to beddown the 482nd, and we needed more tankers in the Southeast. It is a much more cost-effective location, especially with the Department of Commerce operating the airfield, than Homestead is, or is likely to be for many years.

Homestead Air Force Base. The Air Force reviewed Team Miami's presentation to the Commission. Team Miami is an advocacy group with the goal of returning Reserve units to Homestead AFB. Its presentation includes several errors, and is based on a number of faulty assumptions. Errors range from misidentifying bombing ranges to claiming inaccurate cost savings/operating expenses at Homestead and MacDill Air Force Bases. As a result, Team Miami's position on AFRES operating costs is wrong. It will cost the Air Force much more to operate from Homestead than MacDill. Their argument does not withstand scrutiny when compared to the Air Force closure process analysis.

Bergstrom AFB, Texas. The Secretary of Defense recommended transfer of the 924th Fighter Group (AFRES) from Bergstrom AFB, Texas, to Carswell AFB, Texas. The Austin community has forwarded a report to the Commission espousing the consolidation of the Air Force Reserve's 301st Fighter Wing, currently located at Carswell, with the 924th Fighter Group at Bergstrom. This community plan would be in place of the DoD's proposal to consolidate the 924th Fighter Group with other Reserve and Guard units at Carswell. The

community's proposal to relocate the 301st Fighter Wing cannot be considered under current law, since the Secretary of Defense did not recommend Carswell for realignment and the Commission did not include it on the list of additional bases to be studied. Retaining the 924th Fighter Group alone at Bergstrom would require greater MILCON expenditures than the entire cost of consolidating both units at Carswell. It would also forego millions in annual recurring savings from consolidation at Carswell.

The proposed consolidation at Carswell AFB has full DoD, Carswell community, and FAA support. It will provide unique opportunities for training and efficiencies and is cost and operationally effective. We are satisfied that there is room at Carswell for both units and for activities proposed by other services to be relocated there.

CONCLUSION

Since March 15th, we have been inundated by the Commission, Congress, and the public with an overwhelming number of requests for data and further clarification of the rationale for our closure and realignment recommendations. Although this has kept many of us extremely busy, I firmly believe that this scrutiny is important and that the process should be as open and public as possible.

I would not suggest that the process of arriving at recommendations is totally quantifiable, because it isn't. The Secretary chartered the BCEG, a group of experienced

individuals drawn from many different functional areas, to apply their knowledge and judgement in a structured analytical process to assist him in arriving at his closure and realignment recommendations. Because the job they did can't be reduced to simple numbers, public review and questioning is vital to ensuring the credibility and larger public support of the eventual Commission recommendations.

I stated at the outset that closing bases is a painful experience. Unfortunately, as our budget and manpower continue to decline, further closures and realignments will be required. I am fully aware of the economic impacts to individuals and communities at large when bases close. Economic impacts, though highly visible, were only one of the eight DoD criteria that we were required to consider in developing our recommendations. Our primary responsibility was to base our recommendations on the Force Structure Plan and the DoD criteria, with emphasis on military value.

In finalizing its recommendations, we trust that the Commission will remember that we did a very comprehensive analysis and, after withstanding intense scrutiny, the Secretary of Defense's recommendations still make sense and achieve the downsizing mandated by the Force Structure Plan in a cost effective manner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

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JUN 2 1 1993

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

Dear Mr. Chairman

This response to your 14 Jun 93 letter answers specific questions for the record concerning base closure and realignments. Hopefully, this information will be useful in your independent analysis.

Sincerely

JAMES F. BOATRIGHT
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force
(Installations)

Attachment:
Questions and answers

-MATT
To-Ben
- Commissioner

Questions For Record From 17 June
→ Some Key Responses to Review
are 1, 3, 9, 12, 13 21, 23 28
- All are important but those
are interesting
Fred

SECDEF:

1. QUESTION: Do you plan on accepting the proposal by the Secretary of Commerce for a no-cost transfer of the operation of the airfield at MacDill AFB, FL to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA)?

RESPONSE: I would support that.

SECDEF:

2. QUESTION: Are the demographics available in the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area of Dallas FT. Worth to support the recruitment of 10,000 plus service veterans and/or civilians whose skills are directly transferrable to military aviation occupational specialties? Please describe your methodology to ascertain.

RESPONSE: This question was previously answered by the OSD staff.

3. QUESTION: The COBRA figure for privatizing Newark AFB in place did not address any aspect of transitioning the workload to contractor operation. What is the cost of transitioning the workload to contractor operation, and will it save money?

RESPONSE: We estimate the transition cost to be approximately $1.9M (FY94$). Based on our analysis the closure of Newark AFB and the privatization of most of its workload will save money and will be cost effective.

4. QUESTION: What is the Air Force plan for transitioning the Minuteman ICBM guidance repair workload that is presently done at Newark AFB? Presently, Newark is the only facility that can accomplish this work.

RESPONSE: We are evaluating three options for this workload; a. privatize, b. interservice, and c. contract out. We are confident this workload can be satisfactorily accomplished by one or more of these options.

5. QUESTION: It appears that the Air Force did not develop a clear transition plan for the privatization of Newark AFB? It appears high risk - what is your operational and economic risk assessment?

RESPONSE: The recommendation to privatize the Newark workload in place was based on a cost estimating model. Transition planning is still in its formative stages and cannot be completed until final decisions are reached regarding interservicing, contracting out, and privatization in place.

There appears to be adequate capability within the DOD and the commercial sector to assume the Newark workload within a reasonably short transition period. In addition, force reductions and improved system and component reliability have put us in a positive support posture. Therefore, we assess operational and economic risk to be acceptable.

6. QUESTION: What is the annual cost to contract for the total Newark workload including contract administration?

RESPONSE: The COBRA estimate for annual contract costs was $68.09M. Program management and contract administration is estimated to be $0.43M.

7. QUESTION: Does the capability to accept the entire Newark workload presently exist in the commercial sector? If not, how long will it take to develop such a capability?

RESPONSE: The commercial sector does have the capability to accept the entire Newark workload at this time. A recent meeting to discuss this issue was attended by approximately fifty contractors. While only one contractor expressed an interest in assuming the entire Newark workload, many individual and teamed contractors expressed interest in parts of the workload. The Navy also stated that they could accept much of the workload.

8. QUESTION: The Newark facility has approximately 1.7M DPAH. What is the commercial capacity? What is the commercial cost per labor hour?

RESPONSE: AFMC does not know the total capacity of the commercial sector to perform AGMC workloads. However, we received many favorable responses to our request for information from individual and teamed contractors. Based on these responses, we are confident that there is sufficient commercial capacity and enough interest in this work to achieve the benefits of competition.

At this time, we cannot state the commercial cost per labor hour. This will become known as we progress through the formal competition/contracting process.

What is the impact of the Air Force's force structure announcement on the current basing strategy and the 1993 base-closure process? Specifically...

9. QUESTION: If Fairchild is to become one of the primary tanker bases, what are the plans for the weapons storage area? Will the munitions be transferred out, or will they be used in place by units deploying in?

RESPONSE: In a recent force structure public announcement, the Air Force stated its intention to create a large KC-135 air refueling wing at Fairchild AFB. The large number of KC-135 aircraft would require relocation of the B-52H aircraft. Air Launched Cruise Missiles (ALCMs) and Advanced Cruise Missiles (ACMs) will remain in the igloos at Fairchild, while gravity nuclear weapons and conventional munitions will most likely be moved elsewhere. Storage for nuclear cruise missiles will remain critical through 1998 when we can expect some decrease in STRATCOM's cruise missile requirement. Until then, we need 42 wide-door cruise missile storage igloos to hold the required missiles and their launchers. There are a total of 13 wide door igloos at Fairchild, 16 at Barksdale and 13 at Minot. Additionally, since plans call for conventional bombers to conduct missions directly from CONUS bases initially, conventional munitions will be co-located with the bombers. If necessary, the Air Force would fly aircraft into Fairchild and load cruise missiles. Then we would stage from Fairchild or rotate them to other locations for executions.

10. QUESTION: The force-structure announcement generally reflected several 1993 DoD closure and realignment recommendations, but did not show deactivation of the 31 st FW from Homestead, closure of Newark AFB, or realignment of the Springfield ANG, OH to Wright-Patterson AFB, OH. Please elaborate.

RESPONSE: The 27 May 93 force structure announcement addressed the SECDEF's 12 Mar 93, Base Closure/Realignment recommendation only if there was expanded information from that released in the DoD Report/Air Force News Release. The information was included to make the announcement as comprehensive as possible by showing the total base impact should the closure/realignment recommendations become final. All previously announced information on the DoD recommendations remains valid. Rationale on the specific questions follows:

a. The 12 Mar 93 Air Force News Release contained the recommendation to inactivate the 31st Fighter Wing, so it wasn't readdressed in the 27 May 93 announcement. However, the actual number of Homestead AFB, FL, aircraft involved in the recommended closure was included because the numbers weren't included in the 12 Mar 93 Air Force New Release.

b. The Newark AFB, OH, closure wasn't readdressed in the 27 May 93, announcement because there wasn't any additional information to that released on 12 Mar 93.

c. The Air Force deleted the Springfield AGS, OH, F-16 unit move to Wright - Patterson AFB, OH, from the announcement because it appears that after site surveys, this relocation is no longer cost effective. The Commission was notified of this situation.

11. QUESTION: You have provided Air Force comments on the majority of opposing community comments and concerns. Would you care to elaborate on any today, other than what you have already provided previously or in your testimony thus far?

RESPONSE: Yes, I included additional comments in my written statement dated June 17, 1993 (Atch 1, pp. 15, 22, 25)

12. QUESTION: You have seen correspondence from the Commission regarding the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) treaty and its relationship to potential closure of Grand Forks AFB, ND. Would the relationship of the ABM site preclude closure of Grand Forks AFB and/or its attached ICBM missile field now or during the 1995 round of the base closure process?

RESPONSE: In my 17 Jun 93 testimony to the Commission (Atch 1, pg 14), I commented on the effect of this proposed closure and the ABM treaty. I would like to expand on that answer. The ABM treaty would not preclude closure of Grand Forks AFB. A major provision of the treaty limits deployment of ABM systems to one site located either around the nation's capital or centered within a group of ICBM silo launchers. If the base is closed and all silo launchers are eliminated, the US would have the right to relocate the US ABM system to the nation's capital, not to another ICBM base or some other location. If we eliminate all the ICBM silo-launchers in the deployment area and chose not to relocate the ABM system, the ABM treaty is unclear whether the US may leave the ABM system in place without dismantling it or reactivate it someday. The existence of the ICBM launchers was a sine qua non for the initial deployment of the ABM system there pursuant to Article III. But, a review of the negotiating record would be required to determine whether the US would still have a right to an ABM system there. In any case, the US could seek explicit agreement of the Treaty Parties to have an ABM system there.

13. **QUESTION:** The Air Force indicated an excess of between four and five large aircraft bases. If the Commission elects to recommend closure of the Grand Forks Missile field, should the rest of the base be considered as one of four or one of five large-aircraft bases to close or realign?

RESPONSE: It should be considered one of five large aircraft bases to close or realign.

14. QUESTION: Congressman Boehlert forwarded an Air Mobility Command MILCON estimate for Griffiss AFB that totalled over $500M. This seems an excessive cost to bring an operational base up to a new mission. Would you address this high cost estimate, in particular the $66.0M for approximately 600,000 square yards of aircraft parking ramp and $137.0M for about 1,270 military family housing units? Could you explain the "drag costs", rationale?

RESPONSE: The MILCON cost estimates for Griffiss AFB were addressed in my Jun 18, 1993 letter to the Commission (Atch 2).

15. QUESTION: Please explain why, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Air Force, it is too early to close one of four active missile fields and thus bring the number of total ICBM silos to 550?

RESPONSE: The response to this question was provided in a SAF/MII 20 May 93 response to the DBCRC (Atch 3).

16. QUESTION: Given the winter fuel situation and the Accident Potential Zone (APZ) II encroachment violations at Plattsburgh AFB, do you feel that this base was the correct choice as the East Coastal Mobility Base?

RESPONSE: Yes, the Air Force remains firmly convinced that Plattsburgh AFB is the best base for the east coast Air Mobility Wing. Please refer to the SAF/MII letters dated June 11, 1993, and June 12, 1993, to DBCRC (Atch 4) for additional details in regard to their operation.

17. QUESTION: The Commission staff's independent evaluation of Air Force-provided data as related to criteria I, II, and III indicate that Griffiss AFB is a strong bomber base. Obviously the Base Closure Executive Group saw some key detrimental elements that resulted in the Secretary's recommendation to realign Griffiss. Can you elaborate on those elements or the final decision?

RESPONSE: Griffiss has capably served as an effective bomber base for a number of years. When we compared Griffiss with all of the other bases in its category using all of the subelements of the eight DoD criteria, it ranked in the lowest grouping of bases and, thus, became a candidate for closure/realignment. Given we had 4 to 5 more large aircraft bases than we needed to support the approved Defense Force Structure Plan, Griffiss AFB was recommended for realignment. Griffiss is not a bad bomber base but it isn't as good as the bomber bases we have retained.

18. QUESTION: If Fairchild AFB were closed instead of Griffiss AFB, would the Air Force make Griffiss AFB a tanker base, or a B-52 base instead of Minot as is currently projected?

RESPONSE: The Air Force does not support the closure of Fairchild AFB. If forced to accept the loss of Fairchild, the Air Force would have to reevaluate the beddown of the force structure. Griffiss would most likely retain its bombers and tankers until final force structure decisions are made. Minot would still retain the intended bomber mission since bomber-ICBM bases are more cost effective than bomber-only bases. The Air Force intends to develop Plattsburgh as the Northeast Air Mobility wing with both tanker and airlift assets. Therefore, there would be no compelling need to develop a tanker operation at Griffiss. The hypothetical loss of Fairchild would not alter mobility wing plans.

20. QUESTION: The Air Force is currently converting all MM II silos at Malmstrom to MM III. Considering the actual number of MM III missiles in the inventory, why do you think this is necessary?

RESPONSE: The underlying question is: how many ICBM bases and corresponding silos should we maintain--four bases for a total of 650 silos or three bases for a 500 silo total? In the spirit of the START I and II treaties we've been drawing down our 1000 missile Minuteman ICBM fleet since October 1992. Initially, we planned to consolidate our remaining land based, single warhead, Minuteman III ICBMs into three bases (500 silos). Given the world situation as it then existed, we felt this was the right number of ICBMs to maintain deterrence. Today, given the planned deactivation of Peacekeeper (FY2000-2003) coupled with the continuing uncertainty in the former Soviet Union, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction to other countries *and* fiscal realities, we believe it is prudent to consider preserving some additional silos for land based ICBMs. Preserving these national assets--silos--instead of destroying them will allow us to relook the mix of our nuclear Triad forces and settle upon the most cost effective and militarily sound force structure for the future while we await the final outcome of the CIS drawdown. Preserving these silos also allows us time to examine another use for them. Perhaps a defensive, not offensive mission. Again, we need this time to assess and examine the world situation to insure we do the right thing. Given all the changes, both to the world and our own nuclear force structure, we should strive to maintain the best possible nuclear deterrence in today's fiscally constrained environment.

21. QUESTION: What will happen with the aerial port at McGuire if the base is realigned as an AFRES installation?

RESPONSE: The existing aerial port facility at McGuire AFB will be retained although operated at a reduced posture by ARC personnel. The ARC personnel which will remain at McGuire AFB will include two oversized aerial port squadrons which, upon activation, will operate either the McGuire AFB aerial port facility or deploy to some other operating location.

22. QUESTION: During Desert Shield/Desert Storm, McGuire AFB processed several thousand passengers and tons of cargo and mail destined for the Middle East. How does the Air Force envision meeting these requirements if McGuire is realigned as a Reserve installation?

RESPONSE: While the remaining Reserve aerial port facility will be able to process some cargo upon activation, much of the peacetime and wartime cargo previously handled at McGuire will be shifted to Dover AFB, Delaware with the McGuire AFB realignment. Westover AFB, Massachusetts will also be activated to accommodate additional wartime cargo. Most northeast U.S. military passenger service is handled through Philadelphia International although a portion of this service will also be shifted to Dover AFB and Westover AFB. Upon activation, McGuire reservists will also support limited passenger operations if tasked in place

23. QUESTION: The Air Force has recommended the closure of McClellan AFB and Newark AFB. What impact would the closure of a second large air logistics center have on the Air Force's depot-maintenance capability?

RESPONSE: The most devastating impact would be on the Air Force budget because of the extremely high cost of closing a second Air Logistics Center. Second would be the extensive disruption to the Air Force's depot maintenance capability by closing two large Air Logistic Centers simultaneously. It would likely take up to 10 years to return to a normal operation. Moving the individual work loads would be phased over a six year period; however, not all moves could be accomplished concurrently and there would be a period of time where the equipment being moved would be unusable. Since approximately 85% of the engineers, item managers, maintenance workers, and management personnel would not transfer to the new location (based upon previous experience), new workers would have to go through extensive retraining in order to function efficiently at their new position. This reduction in capability would result in increased interim production support costs to stockpile spares necessary to maintain operational capability. Learning curve effects plus the loss of corporate management knowledge of the weapon system and repair process would adversely affect production and quality for an interim period until it could be reacquired. Since planning is seldom perfect, there undoubtedly would be weapon system readiness impacts.

24. QUESTION: The Air Force plans to decommission the non-destructive inspection facility at McClellan if the base is closed. What provisions has the Air Force made to retire the small nuclear reactor at the facility, and has the costs been included in the COBRA estimate? Also, McClellan has a cold-proof facility for stress testing of the F-111 aircraft. If McClellan is closed, and with the F-111 remaining in the inventory, will the stress testing still be required; if so, where will it be done?

RESPONSE:

a. The Air Force has reviewed the requirements for the non-destructive inspection facility (including the nuclear reactor) at McClellan and has determined that the testing can be accomplished using other methods at the remaining ALCs. It would not be cost effective to reconstruct this facility at a new location or to maintain it at McClellan as an enclave. The facility can not be decommissioned until a disposal source for high level radioactive materials is identified by DOE. Until that time, a $900K per year maintenance cost will be incurred. This cost was included in the AFMC data submission to Air Staff for the COBRA model. When a DOE disposal source is identified, the estimated cost for total decommissioning will be approximately $50 million (includes environmental cleanup costs).

b. The cold-proof facility is required to support the F-111 aircraft. It is the only test capable of detecting specific types of stress fractures in the airframe. Presently the F-111 is subjected to structural testing during every second Program Depot Maintenance (PDM) cycle (approximately every 2500 flying hours). If McClellan is closed and the F-111 aircraft remains in the active inventory beyond 1999, then the cold-proof facility will have to be duplicated at the location selected to perform the PDMs on the F-111. The cost to replace the cold-proof facility is approximately $15 million.

25. QUESTION: The 301st Rescue Squadron realignment to Patrick is in support of an active-duty mission to support Space Shuttle launches. Are there any cost savings or operational concerns for moving the unit back to Homestead AFB?

RESPONSE: The 301st Rescue Squadron's current mission is combat search and rescue with a secondary mission of shuttle support. Currently the 41st and 71st Rescue Squadrons, both active-duty squadrons stationed at Patrick AFB, have primary responsibility for shuttle support missions. Prior to Hurricane Andrew, the Reserve aircraft from the 301st would deploy temporarily from Homestead to Patrick to augment the shuttle support forces. The 301st will maintain a shuttle support role in either location.

The significant DoD costs associated with the 301st Rescue Squadron beddown are military construction and recurring base operating costs at Patrick versus Homestead. Below is a cost summary of various scenarios:

ACTION:	MILCON	RECURRING BOS
301st remains at Patrick	$14.8M	$4M
301st at Homestead (no other unit)	$62.93M	$16M

26. QUESTION: The DoD recommendation for O'Hare Air Reserve Station specified that the move had to be made at no expense to the federal government, yet the request from the City of Chicago only referenced no costs to DoD. Please clarify.

RESPONSE: This question was answered in the Department of the Air Force Analysis and Recommendations (Volume V), March 1993 (Excerpt, Atch 5). Also, please refer to pages 22 and 23 of the Air Force Statement dated June 17, 1993 (Atch 1).

27. QUESTION: All the proponents and opposition groups for the O'Hare Air Reserve Station desire that the units stay within Illinois. Would either the 928th Airlift Group (AFRES) or the 126 Air Refueling Group (ANG) be placed more in jeopardy during further force structure draw downs if in between moves?

RESPONSE: At this time neither of these units are scheduled for reductions. However, we cannot insure that future reductions will not affect these units.

28. QUESTION: Acting Secretary Donley sent a letter to the Commission notifying us of the offer by The Department of Commerce to operate the MacDill AFB, FL runway. Does that offer, if accepted, provide a viable alternative to the proposed MacDill AFB redirect and thus obviate the need to relocate the 482nd FW (AFRES) to MacDill to operate the runway?

RESPONSE: The 482nd is not moving from Homestead to MacDill just to operate the airport. Homestead is recommended for closure, in no small part because of the awesome cost of rebuilding. All units previously assigned to Homestead will be relocated, including AFRES units. When we decided to convert the 482nd to tankers, MacDill became an optimum location. It is a much more cost-effective location, especially with the Department of Commerce operation of the airfield, than Homestead is, or is likely to be for many years.

29. QUESTION: If the Commission elects to retain the 482nd FW (AFRES) at Homestead as a realignment in lieu of the proposed closure, should that unit retain its existing weapon system (F-16) or convert to KC-135s as in the proposed redirect related to MacDill AFB? Who should pay the additional costs for bedding down KC-135s at Homestead?

RESPONSE:

a. The Air Force position is to convert the 482nd FW to tankers and move this unit to MacDill AFB as a BRAC realignment proposal. For many years the Air Force has tried to locate additional tanker assets in the Southeast US in order to fix a chronic tanker shortfall in that region. After the devastation of Homestead and subsequent re-examination of MacDill, the Air Force saw an opportunity to help the regional tanker problem at a significantly reduced cost over rebuilding Homestead AFB for fighters. If the Commission should elect to retain the 482 FW (AFRES) at Homestead, it would need to convert the unit to KC-135s. This would not be a good location for KC-135s.

b. Since new facilities would be required to beddown either mission at Homestead, we would recommend that BRAC funds pay for the total beddown costs.

30. QUESTION: You have provided the Commission new information regarding the proposed relocation of the Air National Guard unit at Springfield, Ohio to Wright-Patterson AFB and in fact did not include that realignment in the May 28 announcement. Should the Commission regard that particular aspect of the proposed Rickenbacker ANGB as no longer cost or mission effective?

RESPONSE: The Air Force provided information on the increased cost of moving the 178th Fighter Group from Springfield, Ohio, to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. this information was based on our site surveys, done after March 15, and shows that the move is not cost effective. the estimates on which our recommendation was made were in error. While we can make no recommendations to the Commission after March 15, we would expect the Commission would also find this move no longer justified.

31. QUESTION: DoD concluded there is adequate space at the Carswell cantonment area to support both the Air Force and Navy proposals of operating 186 aircraft. DoD also concluded that moving the 924th from Bergstrom to Carswell will be cost effective and will result in operational efficiencies. Please address the Austin community position which illustrates that operating 186 aircraft from Carswell's cantonment would degrade operational readiness, increase operational costs and unnecessarily increase risk."

RESPONSE: In a SAF/MII, 16 Jun 1993, response to the DBCRC (Atch 6), the Air Force responded to the Austin community position as put forth in their May 25, 1993 report.

32. QUESTION: The Austin community provided data to show that DoD could save about $57 million in MILCON by leaving the 924th FG at Bergstrom. If this is true, shouldn't consideration be given to the Austin community suggestion, especially since a commitment was made to leave the 924th at Bergstrom until at least 1996 if the city committed to moving its municipal airport to Bergstrom?

RESPONSE: In a SAF/MII, 16 Jun 1993, response to the DBCRC, the Air Force provided the answer to this question (Atch 5).

33. QUESTION: Since there seems to be many uncertainties surrounding the consolidation of 186 reserve aircraft from the Air Force, Navy, Army, Marines, Coast Guard, etc., at Carswell AFB, would leaving the 924th at Bergstrom give the Air Force some flexibility should Carswell prove to be overcrowded once all reserve units are in place?"

RESPONSE: In a SAF/MII, 16 Jun 1993, response to the DBCRC, the Air Force provided the answer to this question (Atch 6).

34. QUESTION: The City of Chicago group requested relief on the time constraints for the Chicago O' Hare Air Reserve Station realignment, which was recommended to begin in 1995 and be completed by 1997. The public law would allow closure to continue through 1999. Is there a specific reason that the move must be completed by 1997?

RESPONSE: Public law mandates a no later than summer 1995 begin date, but we could be flexible on the completion date. However, we would like to keep to begin to end dates as close as possible. By law, the action must be completed by the summer of 1999.

TELECOPIER WORK SHEET

2 page(s) follow(s). I certify that the material being transmitted is UNCLASSIFIED or OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

SEND TO Mr Borden
Base Closure & Realignment Commission

FROM SAF/MII
Col Feather

FAX NUMBER (FROM): 703/693-7568

SUBJECT

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

PLEASE ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT TO: _____ EXT _____

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Deputy Assistant Secretary
of the Air Force (Installations)
1660 Air Force Pentagon
Washington DC 20330-1660

Mr. Ben Borden
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington VA 22209

Dear Mr. Borden

This responds to your questions of 28 May 93, regarding information contained in the Air Force's 27 May 93 force structure congressional notification.

a. QUESTION: Did any basing actions in the 27 May 93 notification change data from Section III: The Force Structure and Implementation Plan (Atch) of the Department of Defense Base Closure and Realignment Report, March 1993?

b. ANSWER: The Air Reserve Component fighter numbers for FY 95 and FY 97 would be reduced by 78 aircraft. This is a result of the downsizing of the number of aircraft from 24 to 18 at 7 units; the proposed conversion of an 18 PAA F-15F/B unit to B-1Bs; and the 1993 DOD recommendation to close Homestead AFB, FL, relocate the Air Force Reserve unit to MacDill AFB, FL, and convert the unit from 18 F-16A/B to 10 KC-135R aircraft. No other data was affected.

c. QUESTION: Would anything in the 27 May 93 notification affect the COBRA data?

d. ANSWER: No.

If you have any further questions, please let me know.

Sincerely

JAMES F. BOATRIGHT
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force
(Installations)

1 Atch
Section III: The Force
Structure and Implementation Plan

	FY 92	FY 95	FY 97
ARMY DIVISIONS			
Active	14	12	12
Reserve(Cadre)	10(0)	6(2)	6(2)
MARINE CORPS DIVISIONS			
Active	3	3	3
Reserve	1	1	1
AIRCRAFT CARRIERS	13	12	12
TRAINING CARRIER	1	1	1
CARRIER AIR WINGS			
Active	12	11	11
Reserve	2	2	2
BATTLE FORCE SHIPS	466	427	425
AIR FORCE FIGHTERS			
Active	1,248	1,098	1,098
Reserve	816	810	810
AIR FORCE BOMBERS	242	176	184

DoD Personnel
(End Strength in thousands)

	FY 92	FY 95	FY 97
ACTIVE DUTY			
Army	610	538	522
Navy	542	490	489
Marine Corps	185	170	159
Air Force	470	409	400
TOTAL	1,807	1,607	1,570
RESERVES	1,114	911	907
CIVILIANS	1,006	904	884

< CONFIRMATION REPORT >

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IMMEDIATE RELEASE May 27, 1993

AIR FORCE ANNOUNCES FORCE STRUCTURE CHANGES

The Air Force today announced several force structure, realignment, and management actions to increase efficiency, adjust to budget demands, and modernize the air reserve component.

Actions associated with the Secretary of Defense's March 12, 1993, Base Closure and Realignment Recommendations are addressed, to expand on the information provided in the March 1993 DOD Base Closure and Realignment Report. The number of manpower authorizations and aircraft in this announcement reflect the FY 1994 amended President's Budget. These actions are not final decisions until enacted into law (mid to late 1993). The timing of these actions will vary depending upon mission requirements. Planned actions are described with manpower impacts at affected installations. A separate paragraph is devoted to each 1993 base closure recommendation and corresponding manpower impact.

Decisions on the following proposed basing actions will be made only after the appropriate environmental studies have been completed. In reference to manpower authorizations. full-time military means active duty military or active guard/reserve positions; drill means Air Force Reserve or Air National Guard positions; and civilians means federal civil service or Air Reserve/Guard technician positions.

For additional information, contact the Air Force Press Desk, Major Barbara Claypool or Major Monica Aloisio, 695-9664.

-END-

28 MAY 93
Press Release

CIRILLO

CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION FACT SHEETS:

This announcement addresses actions associated with the Fiscal Year (FY) 1994 Amended President's Budget (APB), planned force structure actions, and actions associated with the 1993 Defense Base Closure and Realignment process.

a. The majority of the announcement addresses force structure, realignment, and management actions required to correspond to the FY 1994 APB, to achieve operational efficiencies, adjust to fiscal constraints, modernize the Air Reserve Component, and make Air Force organizational changes.

b. The Air Force is also providing information for those installations where it is planning major force structure/organizational changes. Some of these planned actions will require an extensive environmental process that will commence as soon as possible.

c. Actions associated with the Secretary of Defense's March 12, 1993, Base Closure/Realignment recommendations are addressed, if there was expanded information from that released in the DoD Report. Although these proposed actions will not be final until the 1993 Base Closure and Realignment process is completed (mid to late 1993), we have included this information to make this announcement as comprehensive as possible. The timing for approved realignment actions will vary depending upon mission requirements; however the Air Force remains sensitive to the economic impact of the transition on the communities.

A majority of the actions are described with associated manpower authorization impacts, if available. The manpower impacts at each base are expressed first as the actual impact for the specific actions being announced, and then as the cumulative change. A separate paragraph is devoted to each 1993 Base Closure recommendation and corresponding manpower impact. The number of manpower authorizations and aircraft in the base closure paragraph reflect the more restrictive FY 1994 APB.

Decisions on the following proposed basing actions will be made only after the appropriate environmental analyses have been completed. None of these actions exceed the thresholds established by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990. In reference to manpower authorizations, full-time military means active duty military or Active Guard/Reserve positions; drill means Air Force Reserve (AFR) or Air National Guard (ANG) positions; and civilian means federal civil service or Air Reserve/Guard technician positions.

Three Air Force initiatives will occur on October 1, 1993: (1) Air Mobility Command (AMC) will transfer its remaining C-130 assets to Air Combat Command (ACC). This transfer allows ACC to better integrate combat forces in support of theater commanders and it enables AMC to concentrate its assets to support the mobility portion of "Global Reach-Global Power." (2) Air Combat Command will transfer its KC-135 aircraft (except for the aircraft at Mountain Home AFB, Idaho) to AMC in order to consolidate air refueling assets under one command. (3) The Air Force plans to realign its intelligence community by standardizing organizations and decentralizing tactical intelligence assets in order to provide warfighting commanders timely and comprehensive intelligence. On October 1, 1993, the Air Force Intelligence Command will be redesignated as a field operating agency (FOA), and the Air Force Intelligence Support Agency (Washington DC) will inactivate, merging its operations under the newly created FOA. The FOA, located at Kelly AFB, Texas, will utilize existing resources and facilities, and report directly to the Air Force Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence. This action does not involve major organizational moves or manpower impacts.

Alabama

- Birmingham Airport, Ala. - The 117th Reconnaissance Wing (ANG) will become the 117th Air Refueling Wing when it begins converting from 18 RF-4C to 10 KC-135R aircraft in late 1994. This action results in an increase of 50 full-time military, and a decrease of 149 drill and 22 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Dannelly Field, Ala. - Two actions are being announced: (1) The 187th Fighter Group (ANG) will modernize by converting from 18 F-16A/B to 18 F-16C/D aircraft in late 1993. There is no manpower impact on the F-16 modernization. (2) The 187th Fighter Group will convert from 1 C-130H to 1 C-26B aircraft in late 1993. This action results in a decrease of 3 full-time military, 10 drill, and 6 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Maxwell AFB, Ala. - Two actions are being announced: (1) As part of the Air Force's "Year of Training" initiative, four Air Force professional education/training programs will relocate to Maxwell AFB: Officer Training School from Lackland AFB, Texas; and Chapel Service Support School, Paralegal Specialists School, and First Sergeant's Academy from Keesler AFB, Miss. The relocations will begin in late 1993, and result in an increase of 106 full-time military and 19 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) Beginning in late 1993, Headquarters Standard Systems Center will receive 58 full-time military and 20 civilian manpower authorizations to correct manpower shortages in program management areas. These actions result in a net increase of 164 full-time military and 39 civilian manpower authorizations.

Alaska

- Elmendorf AFB, Alaska - Two actions are being announced: (1) Two E-3B/C aircraft were permanently assigned to the 3rd Wing in early 1993. This action resulted in an increase of 60 full-time military and 2 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) As part of the air defense alert reduction, the 3rd Wing will transfer its alert operation currently at Galena Airport, Alaska, to Elmendorf AFB in mid-1993. This action results in an increase of 49 full-time military manpower authorizations. These actions result in a net increase of 109 full-time military and 2 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Galena Airport, Alaska - Detachment 2, 3rd Wing will transfer alert operations (2 F-15C/D aircraft) from Galena Airport to Elmendorf AFB, Alaska, in mid-1993. The detachment and associated supporting units at Galena Airport will inactivate. This is part of the air defense alert reduction which was brought about by geopolitical and fiscal realities. A contract caretaker force will preserve Galena Airport as a weather/emergency divert airfield and to support random alert operations and military exercises. This action results in a decrease of 311 full-time military and 12 civilian manpower authorizations.

Arizona

- Holbrook Radar Bomb Scoring Site, Ariz. - Detachment 2, 99th Electronic Combat Range Group will inactivate, and the site will close in late 1993. The inactivation is a result of reduced strategic training requirements, low utilization rates, and operating restrictions. This action eliminates 51 full-time military and 2 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Davis-Monthan AFB, Ariz. - Three actions are being announced: (1) The 355th Wing will lose 12 A-10A aircraft in mid-1993, and the Air Force cancelled a programmed increase of 3 OA-10A aircraft scheduled for late 1992. These actions are due to reduced training requirements, caused by the retirement of A/OA-10A aircraft and ANG and AFR units converting to other types of aircraft, and result in a decrease of 305 full-time military and 6 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) The 355th Wing will gain a fighter squadron with 15 A-10A and 9 OA-10A aircraft in mid-1993. This action results in an increase of 657 full-time military and 13 civilian manpower authorizations. (3) In late 1993, the 71st Special Operations Squadron (AFR) will change its mission to air rescue and become the 305th Rescue Squadron. There is no manpower impact. These actions result in a net increase of 352 full-time military and 7 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Luke AFB, Ariz. - Three actions are being announced: (1) The 58th Fighter Wing is adjusting the number of its F-15E training aircraft due to a planned increase in training requirements. This resulted in minor F-15E aircraft adjustments in 1992 and the cancellation of an announced reduction of 4 F-15E aircraft scheduled for mid-1993, leaving Luke AFB with 28 F-15E aircraft. This force structure adjustment results in a decrease of 21 full-time military manpower authorizations. (2) The 944th Fighter Group (AFR) will reduce from 24 to 18 F-16C/D aircraft in late 1993 in order to meet reductions in the Air Force's fighter force structure plan. This action results in a decrease of 105 drill and 31 civilian manpower authorizations. These actions result in a net decrease of 21 full-time military, 105 drill, and 31 civilian manpower authorizations. (3) In a "Year of Training" initiative, the Air Force is consolidating its active duty and Air Reserve Component F-16C/D training at Luke AFB, Ariz. This action may involve some adjustments to the series (blocks) of aircraft currently assigned to the base.

- Tucson International Airport, Ariz. - Two actions are being announced: (1) The 162nd Fighter Group (ANG) will lose 17 F-16A/B aircraft in late 1993 due to reduced F-16A/B training requirements. The training reduction results from several actual or programmed unit conversions to F-16C/D or other type aircraft. This action results in a decrease of 19 full-time and 114 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) The 162nd Fighter Group will convert from 1 C-130B to 1 C-26B aircraft in late 1993. This action results in a decrease of 4 full-time military, 9 drill, and 6 civilian manpower authorizations. These actions result in a net decrease of 23 full-time military, 9 drill, and 120 civilian manpower authorizations.

<u>Arkansas</u>

- Harrison Radar Bomb Scoring Site, Ark. - Air Combat Command will activate Detachment 4, 99th Electronic Combat Range Group in early 1994. The site will activate because of a planned increase in training requirements in this part of the United States. This action results in a manpower requirement of 65 full-time military and 2 civilian authorizations.

- Little Rock AFB, Ark. - Five actions are being announced: (1) In mid-1993, the 314th Airlift Wing will gain 6 C-130E aircraft. This action results in an increase of 247 full-time military and 9 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) The Air Force will transfer all of Air Mobility Command's (AMC) C-130 aircraft, and Little Rock AFB, to Air Combat Command (ACC) on October 1, 1993. This transfer allows ACC to better integrate combat forces in support of theater commanders and it enables AMC to concentrate its assets to support the mobility portion of "Global Reach-Global Power." There is no manpower impact. (3) The

relocation of the 1st Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron from Pope AFB to Little Rock AFB will slip to late 1994, instead of mid-1993. (4) The 507th Joint Training Squadron, which supports the Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC) at Ft Chaffee Ark., will realign to Barksdale AFB, La., and Fort Polk, La. This realignment is driven by the Army's decision to relocate JRTC to Ft Polk, La., in mid-1993 and results in the decrease of 49 full-time military and 1 civilian manpower authorizations. (5) The 2nd Mobile Aerial Port Squadron will inactivate and a portion of its personnel will begin departing in late 1993. A mobility mission/capability will be retained within the existing aerial port squadron as an aerial delivery flight. This action results in a decrease of 159 full-time military and 1 civilian manpower authorizations. These actions result in a net increase of 39 full-time military and 7 civilian manpower authorizations.

California

- Beale AFB, Calif. -

a. Five actions are being announced: (1) In a continuing initiative to match the Air Force's organizational structure with shrinking force structure and unit realignments, the Air Force will inactivate 2nd Air Force on July 1, 1993; however, the flag will transfer to Air Education and Training Command. Second Air Force's current operational responsibility will realign among the other Air Combat Command numbered air forces. This action results in the decrease of 15 full-time military and 3 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) The 9th Wing lost 3 KC-135Q aircraft in early 1993, resulting in a decrease of 52 full-time military and 1 civilian manpower authorizations. (3) The 9th Wing's KC-135Q aircraft will transfer to Air Mobility Command (AMC) on October 1, 1993. There is no manpower impact. (4) In a follow-on action, the 9th Wing will lose its remaining 12 KC-135Q aircraft and inactivate the 350th Air Refueling Squadron. This action is part of an Air Force initiative to consolidate most of AMC's KC-135 aircraft at three bases; and reinforces the basic Air Force leadership philosophy of "One Base, One Wing, One Boss." The timing of the action has not been finalized, however, the action will result in a decrease of 345 full-time military and 7 civilian manpower authorizations. (5) The Air Force Combat Ammunition Center relocated to Beale AFB from Sierra Army Depot, Herlong, Calif., in late 1992. This action resulted in an increase of 33 full-time military manpower authorizations. These actions result in a net decrease of 379 full-time military and 11 civilian manpower authorizations.

b. As a result of one of the DoD 1993 Base Closure realignment recommendations, the 940th Air Refueling Group (AFR) and its 10 KC-135E aircraft would relocate from Mather AFB, Calif., to Beale AFB--versus the 1991 Commission's recommendation to relocate to McClellan AFB, Calif. Because of the rapidly approaching closure of Mather AFB, the 940th Air Refueling Group will temporarily relocate to McClellan AFB while awaiting permanent beddown at Beale AFB. This action would result in an increase of 864 drill and 239 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Channel Island Air National Guard Station, Calif. - Due to fiscal constraints and a shrinking force structure, the 146th Airlift Wing (ANG) will reduce from 16 to 12 C-130E aircraft beginning in mid-1993. This action results in a decrease of 11 full-time military, 150 drill, and 33 civilian manpower authorization.

- Los Angeles AFB, Calif. - The Air Force Space and Missile Center is increasing its workload in space programs. This action results in an increase of 286 full-time military and 73 civilian manpower authorizations, which will be completed by late 1993.

- March AFB, Calif. -

a. Three actions are being announced: (1) Fifteenth Air Force (AF) will integrate its functions into Air Mobility Command's other remaining numbered air forces, and on July 1, 1993, will transfer its flag to Travis AFB, Calif., replacing 22nd AF. This action results in a decrease of 101 full-time military and 11 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) Due to fiscal constraints and decreasing requirements, the Air Force is reducing and realigning its operational support aircraft fleet. As a result, the 459th Airlift Squadron will inactivate in mid-1993, with the 4 C-12F and 4 C-21A aircraft being redistributed to other units. This action results in a decrease of 34 full-time military and 3 civilian manpower authorizations. (3) The 37th Mobile Aerial Port Squadron (AFR) will inactivate in mid-1993. This action results in a decrease of 131 drill and 4 civilian manpower authorizations. These actions result in a net decrease of 135 full-time military, 131 drill, and 18 civilian manpower authorizations.

b. As a result of one of the DoD 1993 Base Closure realignment recommendations, the 22nd Air Refueling Wing would inactivate, and its 19 KC-10A aircraft and the 79th Air Refueling Squadron (AFR Associate) would realign to Travis AFB, Calif. This action would result in a decrease of 928 full-time military, 383 drill, and 117 civilian manpower authorizations.

- McClellan AFB, Calif. - Five actions are being announced: (1) Due to fiscal constraints and decreasing requirements the Air Force is reducing and realigning its operational support aircraft fleet. As a result, Detachment 1, 652nd Support Group will inactivate in mid-1993 and its 4 C-21A aircraft will be redistributed to other units. This force structure action results in a decrease of 19 full-time military manpower authorizations. (2) Base closures, budget constraints, and reductions in wartime support requirements in the engineering and installation mission will result in manpower reductions at the 1849th Electronics Installation Squadron beginning in late 1993. This reduction results in a decrease of 182 full-time military and 9 civilian manpower authorizations. (3) Headquarters Air Rescue Service will inactivate in mid-1993 and its functions will be realigned to Headquarters Air Combat Command, Langley AFB, Va., and a new United States Air Force Combat Rescue School at Nellis AFB, Nev. This action results in a decrease of 103 full-time military and 9 civilian manpower authorizations. (4) The 55th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron and its 4 WC-135B aircraft will transfer from Air Mobility Command to Air Combat Command on October 1, 1993. There is no manpower impact. (5) The Air Force is planning to realign the 55th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron and its WC-135B aircraft from McClellan AFB to Offutt AFB, Neb. This action takes advantage of consolidating aircraft with the same type airframe/engines and crew qualification requirements. The timing of the relocation has not been finalized, however, the action will result in a decrease of 174 full-time military and 4 civilian manpower authorizations. These actions result in a net decrease of 478 full-time military and 22 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Norton AFB, Calif. - The Ballistic Missile Office is cancelling the Peacekeeper Rail Garrison and Small Intercontinental Ballistic Missile programs. This action results in a decrease of 322 full-time military and 119 civilian manpower authorizations between now and late 1993.

- Travis AFB, Calif. -

a. Air Mobility Command will transfer the 15th Air Force (AF) flag to Travis AFB, Calif., on July 1, 1993. The 22nd AF flag will transfer to Dobbins Air Reserve Base, Ga. This action results in an increase of 7 full-time military and a decrease of 8 civilian manpower authorizations.

b. As a result of one of the DoD 1993 Base Closure realignment recommendations, 19 KC-10A aircraft and the 79th Air Refueling Squadron (AFR Associate) would realign from March AFB, Calif., to Travis AFB. This action would result in an increase of 928 full-time military, 383 drill and 117 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Vandenberg AFB, Calif. - Four actions are being announced: (1) On July 1, 1993, Air Force Space Command will activate 14th Air Force. Air Force Space Command's five space launch, space surveillance, space warning and satellite control wings and groups will report to this new numbered air force. This action results in an increase of 80 full-time military manpower authorizations. (2) Two "Year of Training" initiatives involve Vandenberg AFB. Undergraduate Space Training and Enlisted Space Operations Training will realign from Lowry AFB, Colo., beginning in mid-1993. This action results in an increase of 37 full-time military and 7 civilian manpower authorizations. (3) Large and Small Missile Maintenance Training will realign from Chanute AFB, Ill., beginning in mid-1993. This action results in an increase of 31 full-time military and 17 civilian manpower authorizations. Both actions are part of the Air Force's efforts to colocate all space and missile training at Vandenberg AFB. These actions result in a net increase of 148 full-time military and 24 civilian manpower authorizations. (4) Twentieth Air Force (AF) will transfer to F.E. Warren AFB, Wyo., in late 1993. The transfer locates 20th AF on an AFSPACECOM installation hosted by a subordinate wing. Manpower numbers have not been finalized; however, it will involve approximately 80 authorizations.

Colorado

- Buckley Air National Guard Base, Colo. - Three actions are being announced: (1) The 140th Fighter Group (ANG) will reduce from 24 to 18 F-16C/D aircraft in late 1993 in order to meet reductions in the Air Force's fighter force structure plan. This action results in a decrease of 3 full-time military, 65 drill, and 19 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) The 200th Airlift Squadron (ANG) will receive 1 C-26B aircraft in late 1993, resulting in an increase of 2 drill and 1 civilian manpower authorizations. (3) The 200th Airlift Squadron will lose 2 CT-43A in mid-1993 due to budget constraints and reduced team travel. This actions results in a decrease of 14 full-time military and 8 civilian manpower authorizations. These actions result in a net decrease of 17 full-time military, 63 drill, and 26 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Peterson AFB, Colo. - Four actions are being announced: (1) The Air Force continues to downsize the management structures of several major commands in response to the overall force structure drawdown and budget constraints. As a result, Headquarters Air Force Space Command (AFSPACECOM) and its Combat Operations Staff will lose 55 full-time military manpower authorizations in 1994 and 1995. (2) In an unrelated action, Headquarters AFSPACECOM will transfer 35 full-time military manpower authorizations to Vandenberg AFB, Calif., to facilitate the activation of 14th Air Force. (3) Due to fiscal constraints and a shrinking force structure, the 302nd Airlift Wing (AFR) will lose 4

C-130E aircraft in mid-1993 and convert 4 of its C-130E to C-130H aircraft in late 1993. This action results in a decrease of 121 drill, and 43 civilian manpower authorization. These actions result in a net decrease of 90 full-time military, 121 drill, and 43 civilian manpower authorizations. (4) The 1991 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission's recommendation to close Richards-Gebaur Air Reserve Station, Mo., resulted in the realignment of the 36th Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron (AFR), the 77th Aerial Port Squadron (AFR), and the 78th Aerial Port Squadron (AFR) to Peterson AFB. Due to fiscal constraints and reduced wartime requirements, the Air Force will inactivate these units in mid-1993 instead of realigning the units to Peterson AFB.

- United States Air Force Academy, Colo. - The Academy will begin receiving the Air Force's new Enhanced Flight Screener (T-3A) aircraft in mid-1994. It will receive 26 of the T-3A aircraft over the ensuing 9 months and eventually eliminate its 45 T-41C aircraft. There is no manpower impact.

Connecticut

- Bradley International Airport, Conn. - Two actions are being announced: (1) The 103rd Fighter Group's (ANG) conversion from 18 A-10A to 18 F-16C/D aircraft is programmed for mid-1994 instead of mid-1993. (2) The 103rd Fighter Group will lose 1 C-12F aircraft in late 1993. This action results in a decrease of 3 drill manpower authorizations.

Florida

- Eglin AFB, Fla. - Four actions are being announced: (1) Beginning in mid-1993, the 9th Special Operations Squadron is programmed to receive an additional 6 HC-130N/P aircraft. This increase is a result of the Air Force's drawdown from overseas, and results in an increase of 249 full-time military and 7 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) Due to fiscal constraints and decreasing requirements, the Air Force is reducing and realigning its operational support aircraft fleet. As a result, Detachment 3, 46th Test Wing will inactivate in mid-1993 and its 4 C-21A aircraft will be redistributed to other units. This action results in a decrease of 19 full-time military manpower authorizations. (3) The United States Air Force Warfare Center will receive 1 F-15E test aircraft in mid-1994. This action results in an increase of 21 full-time military manpower authorizations. These actions result in a net increase of 251 full-time military and 7 civilian manpower authorizations. (4) The 1991 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission recommended the transfer of one England AFB, La., A-10A squadron to Eglin AFB. Due to fiscal constraints and to meet reductions in the Air Force's fighter force structure plan, the Air Force retired the aircraft.

- Homestead AFB, Fla. - Three DoD 1993 Base Closure recommendations affect force structure at Homestead AFB: (1) The 31st Fighter Wing's 60 F-16C/D aircraft would remain temporarily assigned to Moody AFB, Ga. (42 aircraft) and Shaw AFB, S.C. (18 aircraft). (2) The 301st Rescue Squadron's (AFR) 4 HC-130N/P and 8 HH-60G aircraft would be permanently assigned to Patrick AFB, Fla. (3) The 482nd Fighter Wing's (AFR) 18 F16A/B aircraft would be permanently assigned to MacDill AFB, Fla.

- Hurlburt Field, Fla. - Two actions are being announced: (1) The 1st Special Operations Wing will lose 1 MH-60G aircraft in late 1993 and 2 MC-130E aircraft in early 1994. These actions result in a decrease of 160 full-time military and 3 civilian manpower

authorizations. (2) The 1st Special Operations Wing's receipt of 3 additional MH-53J aircraft in early 1993 has been delayed, due to the number of aircraft in the fleet's ongoing service life extension modification programs.

- Jacksonville International Airport, Fla. - Two actions are being announced: (1) In mid-1993, the 125th Fighter Group (ANG) will terminate home station alert operations. This is part of the ANG air defense force alert reduction, which was brought about by geopolitical and fiscal realities. This action results in a decrease of 4 drill and 30 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) The 125th Fighter Group will convert from 1 C-130H to 1 C-26B aircraft in late 1993. This action results in a decrease of 3 full-time military, 10 drill, and 6 civilian manpower authorizations. These actions result in a net decrease of 3 full-time military, 14 drill, and 36 civilian manpower authorizations.

- MacDill AFB, Fla. - One of the DoD 1993 Base Closure realignment recommendations is to close Homestead AFB, Fla., and to permanently realign the 482nd Fighter Wing's (AFR) 18 F-16A/B aircraft to MacDill AFB, Fla. This action would result in an increase of 1,228 drill and 233 civilian manpower authorization. However, in late 1993, the 482nd Fighter Wing (AFR) will become the 482nd Air Refueling Wing when it begins converting from 18 F-16A/B to 10 KC-135R aircraft. This action results in a decrease of 278 drill, but an increase of 86 civilian manpower authorizations. The unit's conversion to KC-135R aircraft is an Air Force modernization action that is programmed to occur regardless of the 1993 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission's recommendation.

Not supported by 93 DBCRC

- Patrick AFB, Fla. -

a. Two actions are being announced: (1) The 301st Rescue Squadron (AFR), temporarily assigned from Homestead AFB, Fla., will receive 1 additional HC-130N/P aircraft in late 1993. This action results in an increase of 33 drill and 11 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) The 2nd Combat Communications Group and its subordinate squadrons will inactivate, beginning in mid-1993. This action is due to the reduced combat communication requirements driven by overall force structure/manpower reductions and Air Combat Command's effort to more closely link its combat communications units with those they support. This action results in a decrease of 676 full-time military and 20 civilian manpower authorizations. These actions result in a net decrease of 676 full-time military, an increase of 33 drill, and a decrease of 9 civilian manpower authorizations.

b. As a result of one of the DoD 1993 Base Closure realignment recommendations, the 301st Rescue Squadron (AFR) and its 4 HC-130N/P and 8 HH-60G aircraft would permanently realign to Patrick AFB, Fla. This action would result in an increase of 397 drill and 144 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Tyndall AFB, Fla. - The 325th Fighter Wing will convert its remaining 24 F-15A/B to 24 F-15C/D aircraft in late 1993. There is no manpower impact.

Georgia

- Dobbins Air Reserve Base (ARB), Ga. - Four actions are being announced: (1) The Air Force Reserve will transfer its 14th Air Force (AF) flag to Air Force Space Command and receive the 22nd AF flag from Air Mobility Command on July 1, 1993. There is no manpower impact. (2) The 116th Fighter Wing (ANG) will reduce from 24 to 18 F-15A/B

aircraft in late 1993 in order to meet reductions in the Air Force's fighter force structure plan. This action results in a decrease of 1 full-time military, 73 drill, and 25 civilian manpower authorizations. (3) The 116th Fighter Wing will receive 1 C-26B aircraft in late 1993, resulting in an increase of 2 drill and 1 civilian manpower authorizations. (4) As part of the Air Force's decision to transfer heavy bombers to the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve, the Air Force is planning to relocate the 116th Fighter Wing to Robins AFB, Ga., and convert the unit to B-1B aircraft. The actual number of aircraft, timing, personnel impacts, and funding requirements have not been finalized.

- Moody AFB, Ga. - Three actions are being announced: (1) The Air Force continues to plan and program for a composite wing at Moody AFB. The objective is to be a wing composed of two F-16 squadrons, an A/OA-10 squadron, and a C-130 squadron. Because of the base overloading caused by the temporary beddown of the 42 F-16C/D aircraft from Homestead AFB, Fla., the Air Force will not be able to bring in the A/OA-10 squadron any earlier than 1994, after redistribution of the 42 F-16C/D aircraft. We anticipate completing the Environmental Impact Analysis Process for the composite wing by mid-1993. (2) In preparation for receipt of the composite wing's other aircraft, the 347th Fighter Wing will immediately begin the transfer of 12 F-16C/D aircraft from Moody AFB, and subsequent inactivation of the 70th Fighter Squadron. This action results in a decrease of 327 full-time military and 5 civilian manpower authorizations. (3) The 71st Air Control Squadron will relocate from MacDill AFB, Fla., in early 1994. This action results in an increase of 113 full-time military manpower authorizations. With the addition of the A/OA-10A and C-130E aircraft, and creation of the composite wing, there will be an increase in population from the base's pre-Hurricane Andrew population.

- Robins AFB, Ga. - Three actions are being announced: (1) The 19th Air Refueling Wing lost 4 KC-135R aircraft in early 1993 and will lose 2 KC-135R aircraft in mid-1993. These actions result in a decrease of 103 full-time military and 2 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) The 5th Combat Communications Group will gain 121 full-time military and 2 civilian manpower authorizations and activate the 54th Combat Communications Squadron and the 5th Combat Communications Support Squadron in mid-1993. This is part of Air Combat Command's effort to more closely link its combat communications units with those they support. (3) The Air Force will begin the environmental impact analysis process (EIAP) for planned force structure and organizational changes at Robins AFB. As part of the Air Force's decision to transfer heavy bombers to the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve, the 116th Fighter Wing (ANG), currently located at Dobbins Air Reserve Base, Ga., would relocate to Robins AFB and convert to B-1B aircraft. The 19th Air Refueling Wing's remaining KC-135R aircraft would relocate, however, the Air Force will evaluate assigning KC-10A aircraft to Robins AFB. The actual number of aircraft, timing, personnel impacts, and funding requirements for these actions have not been finalized. These force structure actions coupled with the addition of the Joint Surveillance and Target Attack Radar System (JSTARS) mission will result in an increase to the base's aggregate population.

Hawaii

- Hickam AFB, Hawaii - Two actions are being announced: (1) The Air Force continues to downsize the management structures of several major commands in response to the overall force structure drawdown and budget constraints. As a result, Headquarters Pacific Air Forces and its Combat Operations Staff will lose 24 full-time military and 1 civilian manpower authorizations between 1993 and 1995. (2) Base closures, budget constraints, and

a reduction in wartime support requirement in the engineering and installation mission will result in manpower reductions at Detachment 1, 1845th Engineering Installation Group, beginning in late 1993. This reduction results in a decrease of 3 full-time military and 39 civilian manpower authorizations. These actions result in a net decrease of 27 full-time military and 40 civilian manpower authorizations.

Idaho

- Mountain Home AFB, Idaho - The 366th Wing's receipt of 3 E-3B/C aircraft has been delayed indefinitely due to the real world contingency commitments. The 366th Wing will continue to be supported by E-3B/C aircraft from other units.

- Wilder Radar Bomb Scoring Site, Idaho - Detachment 5, 99th Electronic Combat Range Group will inactivate, and the site will close in mid-1994. The inactivation is a result of reduced strategic training requirements, low utilization rates, and operating restrictions. This action eliminates 46 full-time military and 2 civilian manpower authorizations.

Illinois

- Capital Municipal Airport, Ill. - The 183rd Fighter Group (ANG) will reduce from 24 to 18 F-16A/B aircraft in late 1993 in order to meet reductions in the Air Force's fighter force structure plan. This action results in a decrease of 3 full-time military, 65 drill, and 19 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Scott AFB, Ill. - Seven actions are being announced: (1) The Air Force continues to downsize the management structures of several major commands in response to the overall force structure drawdown and budget constraints. As a result, Headquarters Air Mobility Command and its Combat Operations Staff will lose 108 full-time military and 38 civilian manpower authorizations between 1993 and 1995. (2) Air Force Communications Command will be redesignated the Air Force Command, Control, Communications, and Computer Agency (AFC4A) in mid-1993. There is no manpower impact. (3) Beginning in late 1993, AFC4A, the Communication Systems Program Office, and Detachment 1, Communication System Center will receive additional manpower authorizations to correct manpower shortages in program management areas resulting in a net increase of 39 full-time military and 32 civilian manpower authorizations. (4) Due to fiscal constraints and decreasing requirements, the Air Force is reducing and realigning its operational support aircraft fleet. As a result, the 375th Airlift Wing will gain 2 C-21A aircraft in mid-1993. This force structure action results in an increase of 6 full-time military manpower authorizations. (5) As part of the Air Force's "Year of Training" initiative, the 375th Flying Training Squadron's formal C-21A training and its 4 C-21A aircraft will transfer to Air Education and Training Command and relocate to Keesler AFB, Miss., in late 1993. This action results in a decrease of 9 full-time military and 1 civilian manpower authorizations. (6) The Air Force Rescue Coordination Center will transfer to Langley AFB, Va., in mid-1993, in order to realign it with its headquarters, Air Combat Command. This action results in a decrease of 38 full-time military and 1 civilian manpower authorizations. (7) Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center (AFOTEC), Detachment 1, will inactivate by late 1994 resulting in consolidation of manpower and programs at Headquarters AFOTEC, Kirtland AFB, N.M. The relocation of the current detachment staff results in the decrease

of 58 full-time military and 21 civilian manpower authorizations. These actions result in a net decrease of 168 full-time military and 29 civilian manpower authorizations.

Indiana

- Fort Wayne Municipal Airport, Ind. - The 122nd Fighter Wing (ANG) will reduce from 24 to 18 F-16C/D aircraft in late 1993 in order to meet reductions in the Air Force's fighter force structure plan. This action results in a decrease of 4 full-time military, 65 drill, and 19 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Grissom AFB, Ind. - Due to fiscal constraints and decreasing requirements, the Air Force will accelerate the retirement of its KC-135A aircraft. As a result of the KC-135A retirement, the 305th Air Refueling Wing's KC-135R aircraft departure will be accelerated, to realign KC-135R aircraft to bases losing KC-135A aircraft. The aircraft drawdown should be completed by mid-1993.

Kansas

- McConnell AFB, Kan. -

a. Four actions are being announced: (1) As part of the Air Force's decision to transfer heavy bombers to the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve, the 184th Fighter Group (ANG) will convert from its 48 F-16C/D to 10 B-1B aircraft and become the 184th Bomb Group. The 184th Fighter Group will begin drawdown of F-16C/D aircraft in late 1993 and begins receiving B-1B aircraft in mid-1994, and its F-16C/D training mission will be assumed by the 58th Fighter Wing at Luke AFB, Ariz. This action results in a decrease of 107 full-time military, 121 drill, and 67 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) The 184th Fighter Group will lose 1 C-12J aircraft in late 1993. This action results in a decrease of 3 drill manpower authorizations. (3) The 384th Bomb Wing will transfer 4 B-1B aircraft beginning in mid-1994. This action results in a decrease of 129 full-time military and 3 civilian manpower authorizations. These actions result in a net decrease of 236 full-time military, 124 drill, and 70 civilian manpower authorizations. (4) The Air Force will begin the environmental impact analysis process (EIAP) for planned force structure changes at McConnell AFB. As part of an Air Force initiative to consolidate most of Air Mobility Command's (AMC) KC-135 aircraft at three bases, the EIAP will look at establishing a large KC-135 air refueling wing at McConnell AFB. The large number of KC-135 aircraft would require relocation of the remaining active duty B-1B aircraft. These force structure actions would cause base ownership to transfer from Air Combat Command to AMC. The actual number of aircraft, timing, personnel impacts, and funding requirements have not been finalized.

b. As a result of one of the DoD 1993 Base Closure realignment recommendations and Air Force programming actions, the 28th Air Refueling Squadron's 11 KC-135R aircraft would realign from Ellsworth AFB, S.D., to McConnell AFB. This action would result in an increase of 236 full-time military and 5 civilian manpower authorizations.

Kentucky

- Richmond Radar Bomb Scoring Site, Ky. - Detachment 8, 99th Electronic Combat Range Group will inactivate, and the site will close in early 1994. The inactivation is a result of reduced strategic training requirements, low utilization rates, and operating restrictions. This action eliminates 61 full-time military and 1 civilian manpower authorizations.

Louisiana

- Barksdale AFB, La. -

a. Eight actions are being announced. (1) The 2nd Wing will lose 3 KC-135Q aircraft beginning in mid-1993. This action results in a decrease of 52 full-time military and 1 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) The 2nd Wing's KC-135A/Q aircraft will transfer to Air Mobility Command (AMC) on October 1, 1993. There is no manpower impact. (3) On April 15, 1991, it was announced that Barksdale AFB would receive 6 additional KC-135A aircraft, one in 1994 and five in 1995; however, due to fiscal constraints and a shrinking force structure, the Air Force will retire the KC-135A aircraft instead. (4) The 2nd Wing will receive an additional 8 B-52H aircraft beginning in late 1993. This action results in an increase of 539 full-time military and 15 civilian manpower authorizations. (5) Due to fiscal constraints and decreasing requirements the Air Force is reducing and realigning its operational support aircraft fleet. As a result, Detachment 3, 2nd Operations Group will inactivate in mid-1993, with its 5 C-21A aircraft being redistributed to other units. This action results in a decrease of 21 full-time military manpower authorizations. (6) The 507th Joint Training Squadron, which supports the Joint Readiness Training Center at Ft Polk Ark., will realign from Little Rock AFB, Ark., to Barksdale AFB in mid-1993. This realignment results in an increase of 19 full-time military and 1 civilian manpower authorizations. (7) In a follow-on KC-135 action, the Air Force plans to transfer the 2nd Wing's remaining 14 KC-135Q aircraft and inactivate the 71st Air Refueling Squadron. This action is part of an Air Force initiative to consolidate most of AMC's KC-135 aircraft at three bases; and reinforces the basic Air Force leadership philosophy of "One Base, One Wing, One Boss." The timing of the relocation has not been finalized; however, it will result in a decrease of 398 full-time military and 8 civilian manpower authorizations. These actions result in a net increase of 87 full-time military and 7 civilian manpower authorizations. (8) As part of the Air Force's decision to transfer heavy bombers to the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve, the 46th Fighter Training Squadron (AFR) will become a B-52H Associate Reserve unit when it converts its 15 A-10A aircraft in late 1993. Because of the recent decision to make this an Associate Reserve unit, the active duty/reserve personnel impacts have not been finalized.

b. Three DoD 1993 Base Closure realignment recommendations affect Barksdale AFB: (1) The 458th Operations Group, its 19 KC-10A aircraft, and the 98th Air Refueling Group (AFR Associate) would realign to Plattsburgh AFB, N.Y. This action would result in a decrease of 668 full-time military, 436 drill and 99 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) The 2nd Wing would receive a total of 13 B-52H aircraft from Griffiss AFB, N.Y. and K. I. Sawyer AFB, Mich. This action would result in an increase of 570 full-time military and 15 civilian manpower authorizations. (3) Because of the overall reduction in B-52 aircraft and the large number of B-52H aircraft being assigned to the 2nd Wing, the B-52 Combat Crew Training mission would realign from Castle AFB, Calif., to Barksdale AFB--

versus Fairchild AFB, Wash.--beginning in 1995. This action would result in an increase of 363 full-time military and 26 civilian manpower authorizations. These actions would result in a net increase of 265 full-time military, but a decrease of 436 drill and 58 civilian manpower authorizations.

Maine

- Ashland Radar Bomb Scoring Site, Maine - Due to fiscal constraints and reduced utilization, the Air Force is accelerating the closure. It will close in mid-1993 instead of early 1994.

- Bangor International Airport, Maine - Detachment 1, 102nd Fighter Wing (ANG, Otis Air National Guard Base, Mass.) will begin alert operations in mid-1993 with its F-15A/B aircraft. The unit relocated due to the closure of Loring AFB, Maine. There is no manpower impact.

- Loring AFB, Maine - The 1991 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission recommended that Loring AFB's B-52G aircraft transfer to K. I. Sawyer AFB, Mich. Instead, due to fiscal constraints, the Air Force will retire the aircraft.

Maryland

- Andrews AFB, Md. - Two actions are being announced: (1) The 89th Airlift Wing will retire its 3 C-137B aircraft in mid-1993; however, it will receive 1 C-20H aircraft in mid-1994. This action results in a decrease of 94 full-time military and 2 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) The 459th Airlift Wing (AFR) will receive an additional 4 C-141B aircraft in late 1995. There is no manpower impact.

Massachusetts

- Barnes Municipal Airport, Mass. - The 104th Fighter Group's (ANG) conversion from 18 A-10A to 18 F-16C/D aircraft is programmed for early 1994 instead of mid-1993.

Michigan

- K. I. Sawyer AFB, Mich. -

a. Two actions are being announced: (1) The 410th Bomb Wing will lose 5 B-52H aircraft beginning in late 1993. This action is not base closure related, and results in a decrease of 160 full-time military and 5 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) Due to fiscal constraints, the Air Force is accelerating the retirement of its KC-135A aircraft. As a result, the departure of the 46th Air Refueling Squadron's aircraft should be completed by September 1993.

b. As a result of the DoD 1993 Base Closure recommendations, K. I. Sawyer AFB would lose its remaining B-52H aircraft, and the 410th Bomb Wing and its associated

support units would inactivate. This action would result in a decrease of 2,354 full-time military and 351 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Selfridge Air National Guard Base, Mich. - Four actions are being announced: (1) The 127th Fighter Wing (ANG) will reduce from 24 to 18 F-16A/B aircraft in late 1993 in order to meet reductions in the Air Force's fighter force structure plan. This action results in a decrease of 3 full-time military, 65 drill, and 19 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) The 127th Fighter Wing will convert from 1 C-130B to 1 C-26B aircraft in late 1993. This action results in a decrease of 4 full-time military, 9 drill, and 6 civilian manpower authorizations. (3) The 191st Fighter Group (ANG) will become the 191st Airlift Group when it begins converting from 18 F-16A/B to 8 C-130E aircraft in mid-1994. This action results in a decrease of 1 full-time military, 140 drill, and 80 civilian manpower authorizations. (4) The 29th Mobile Aerial Port Squadron (AFR) will inactivate in mid-1993. With the 927th Air Refueling Group's (AFR) conversion from C-130E to KC-135E aircraft, and the downsizing of the Air Force, there is no longer a need for the unit. This action results in a decrease of 126 drill and 3 civilian manpower authorizations. These actions result in a net decrease of 8 full-time military, 340 drill, and 108 civilian manpower authorizations.

Mississippi

- Keesler AFB, Miss. - Six actions are being announced: (1) Second Air Force, responsible for Air Education and Training Command's (AETC) technical training, will activate on July 1, 1993. This action results in an increase of 56 full-time military and 31 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) As part of the Air Force's "Year of Training" initiative the 375th Flying Training Squadron's (Scott AFB, Ill.) formal C-21A training and its 4 C-21A aircraft will realign under AETC at Keesler AFB in late 1993. This action results in an increase of 20 full-time military and 1 civilian manpower authorizations. (3) Another "Year of Training" initiative relocates the Chapel Service Support School, Paralegal Specialists School, and First Sergeant's Academy to Maxwell AFB, Ala., as part of the Air Force's consolidation of professional education/training programs. The organization realignments begin in late 1993, and result in a decrease of 16 full-time military and 1 civilian manpower authorizations. (4) Beginning in late 1993, the 1872nd Training Development and Evaluation Squadron will receive additional manpower authorizations to correct manpower shortages in communication training areas. This action results in an increase of 8 full-time military manpower authorizations. (5) The 403rd Airlift Wing (AFR) will gain 1 WC-130E in late 1993. This action results in an increase of 52 drill and 49 civilian manpower authorizations. These actions result in a net increase of 68 full-time military, 52 drill, and 80 civilian manpower authorizations. (6) On July 1, 1993, the Keesler Training Center will become the 81st Training Wing. The training center is being changed to a numbered wing to more accurately reflect the traditional Air Force organizational structure. There is no manpower impact with this organizational change.

Montana

- Conrad Radar Bomb Scoring Site, Mont. - Due to fiscal constraints and reduced utilization, the Air Force is accelerating the closure. It will close in mid-1993 instead of mid-1994.

- Malmstrom AFB, Mont. - The 43rd Air Refueling Wing will lose 4 KC-135R aircraft in mid-1993. This action results in a decrease of 67 full-time military and 2 civilian manpower authorizations.

Nebraska

- Offutt AFB, Neb. - Four actions are being announced: (1) The 55th Wing will lose 4 EC-135C/J aircraft in late 1993 as the Navy's E-6A aircraft begin assuming the airborne command post mission. This action results in a decrease of 215 full-time military and 3 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) The 55th Wing will also lose its two C-135B aircraft in mid-1993. This action results in a decrease of 56 full-time military manpower authorizations. (3) Due to fiscal constraints and decreasing requirements the Air Force is reducing and realigning its operational support aircraft fleet. As a result, the 55th Wing will lose 3 C-21A aircraft in mid-1993. This action results in an decrease of 9 full-time military manpower authorizations. (4) In an effort to consolidate aircraft with similar type airframe/engines and crew qualification requirements, the Air Force is planning to realign the 55th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron and its 4 WC-135B aircraft from McClellan AFB, Calif., to Offutt AFB. The timing of the relocation has not been finalized, however, the action will result in a increase of 173 full-time military and 4 civilian manpower authorizations. These actions result in a net decrease of 107 full-time military, but an increase of 1 civilian manpower authorizations.

Nevada

- Nellis AFB, Nev. - Three actions are being announced: (1) The 57th Fighter Wing will gain an additional 10 F-4G aircraft in late 1993. This action results in an increase of 508 full-time military and 10 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) The Air Force is cancelling the 57th Fighter Wing's announced drawdown of 3 F-15E aircraft in mid-1993 and adding 1 F-15E test aircraft in mid-1994. These force structure actions result in a net increase of 21 full-time military manpower authorizations. (3) The Air Force will establish the United States Air Force Combat Rescue School at Nellis AFB in mid-1993. The School will provide advanced aircrew training, tactics development, and testing for combat search and rescue. This action results in an increase of 45 full-time military and 5 civilian manpower authorizations. These actions result in a net increase of 574 full-time military and 15 civilian manpower authorizations.

New Jersey

- Atlantic City International Airport, N.J. - In mid-1993, the 177th Fighter Group (ANG) will terminate home station alert operations. This is part of the ANG air defense force alert reduction, which was brought about by geopolitical and fiscal realities. This action results in a decrease of 4 drill and 30 civilian manpower authorizations.

- McGuire AFB, N.J. - Three DoD 1993 Base Closure realignment recommendations affect McGuire AFB: (1) The 438th Airlift Wing would inactivate and 36 C-141B aircraft would realign to Plattsburgh AFB, N.Y. This action would result in a decrease of 2,167 full-time military and 324 civilian manpower authorizations. The 514th Airlift Wing (AFR Associate) would remain as a unit equipped with 14 C-141 aircraft. (2) Twenty-first Air Force would

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realign to Plattsburgh AFB. This action would result in a decrease of 88 full-time military and 14 civilian manpower authorizations. (3) The 913th Airlift Group (AFR) and its 12 C-130E aircraft would realign to McGuire AFB from Willow Grove Air Reserve Station, Pa. This action would result in an increase of 1,055 drill and 195 civilian manpower authorizations. These actions would result in a net decrease of 2,255 full-time military, an increase of 1,055 drill, and a decrease of 143 civilian manpower authorizations.

New Mexico

- Kirtland AFB, N.M. - Three actions are being announced: (1) As a result of the inactivation of Detachment 1, Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center (AFOTEC), at Scott AFB, Ill., manpower and programs will be consolidated at Headquarters, AFOTEC by late 1994. This action results in an increase of 58 full-time military and 21 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) The 542nd Crew Training Wing will receive 2 MC-130E aircraft in early 1994 due to increased MC-130 training requirements. This action results in an increase of 125 full-time military and 3 civilian manpower authorizations. (3) The 150th Fighter Group (ANG) will convert from 1 C-130B to 1 C-26B aircraft in late 1993. This action results in the decrease of 4 full-time military, 9 drill, and 6 civilian manpower authorizations. These actions result in a net increase of 179 full-time military, a decrease of 9 drill, and an increase of 18 civilian manpower authorizations.

New York

- Griffiss AFB, N.Y. -

a. Two actions are being announced: (1) Budget constraints and a reduction in wartime support requirement in the engineering and installation mission will result in manpower reductions at the 485th Engineering Installation Group beginning in late 1993. This action results in a decrease of 207 full-time military and 40 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) The 509th Air Refueling Squadron will lose 6 KC-135R aircraft beginning in early 1993. This action results in a decrease of 103 full-time military and 2 civilian manpower authorizations. These actions result in a net decrease of 310 full-time military and 42 civilian manpower authorizations.

b. Three DoD 1993 Base Closure realignment recommendations affect Griffiss AFB: (1) The 485th Engineering and Installation Group would realign to Hill AFB, Utah. This action would result in a decrease of 304 full-time military and 342 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) The 416th Bomb Wing would inactivate and its 10 B-52H aircraft would realign to Barksdale AFB, La., and Minot AFB, N.D. This action would result in a decrease of 1,306 full-time military and 88 civilian manpower authorizations. (3) The 509th Air Refueling Squadron would realign its 13 KC-135R aircraft to Grand Forks AFB, N.D. This action would result in a decrease of 445 full-time military and 21 civilian manpower authorizations. These actions would result in a net decrease of 2,055 full-time military and 451 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Plattsburgh AFB, N.Y. -

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a. The 380th Air Refueling Wing began replacing 22 of its 28 KC-135Q aircraft with 19 KC-135R aircraft in early 1993. This action results in a decrease of 52 full-time military and 1 civilian manpower authorizations.

b. Three DoD 1993 Base Closure realignment recommendations affect Plattsburgh AFB: (1) The 458th Operations Group, its 19 KC-10A aircraft, and the 98th Air Refueling Group (AFR Associate) would realign from Barksdale AFB, La., to Plattsburgh AFB. This action would result in an increase of 668 full-time military, 436 drill, and 99 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) Thirty-six C-141B aircraft would realign from McGuire AFB, N.J., to Plattsburgh AFB. This action would result in an increase of 2,169 full-time and 139 civilian manpower authorizations. (3) Twenty-first Air Force would realign from McGuire AFB, N.J. to Plattsburgh AFB. This action would result in an increase of 88 full-time military and 14 civilian manpower authorizations. These actions would result in a net increase of 2,925 full-time military, 436 drill, and 252 civilian manpower authorizations.

North Carolina

- Charlotte/Douglas International Airport, N.C. - The 145th Airlift Group (ANG) will modernize by converting from 12 C-130B to 12 C-130H aircraft beginning in mid-1993. This action results in an increase of 1 full-time military, but a decrease of 4 drill and 20 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Pope AFB, N.C. - Six actions are being announced: (1) Actions continue in the development of the 23rd Wing. The Air Force previously announced that the 23rd Wing would receive 24 A/OA-10A aircraft, 18 F-16C/D aircraft, the 1st Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron (AES) would transfer, and a portion of the 624th Combat Control Squadron's personnel would transfer. These actions result in an increase of 913 full-time military and 38 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) In addition to these previously announced actions, the 23rd Wing will gain the 317th Airlift Wing's 28 C-130E Adverse Weather Aerial Delivery System aircraft in mid-1993; however, the 23rd Wing will lose 8 C-130E aircraft in mid-1993, leaving the 23rd Wing with 36 C-130E aircraft. This action results in a decrease of 349 full-time military and 9 civilian manpower authorizations. (3) In mid-1993, personnel from the 317th Airlift Control Squadron (ALCS) will realign to Charleston AFB, S.C., to robust the 437th ALCS; and the United States Air Force Mobility Center will also realign to Charleston AFB. These two actions result in a net decrease of 82 full-time military and 7 civilian manpower authorizations. (4) The 317th Airlift Wing will inactivate in mid-1993; however, the Air Mobility Command's 624th Airlift Support Group will remain at Pope AFB to support joint training and deployment operations from the Ft Bragg/Pope AFB complex. This action results in a decrease of 141 full-time military and 13 civilian manpower authorizations. (5) The relocation of the 1st Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron (AES) to Little Rock AFB has been slipped to late 1994 instead of mid-1993. The previously announced force structure actions, combined with these additional actions, result in a net increase of 341 full-time military and 9 civilian manpower authorizations. (6) Although timing has not been finalized, the Air Force plans to reassign 8 of the 23rd Wing's C-130E aircraft to another location. This action would result in a decrease of 306 full-time military and 8 civilian manpower authorizations.

North Dakota

- Dickinson Radar Bomb Scoring Site, N.D. - Detachment 19, 99th Electronic Combat Range Group will inactivate, and the site will close in mid-1994. The inactivation is a result of reduced strategic training requirements, low utilization rates, and operating restrictions. This action eliminates 101 full-time military and 2 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Grand Forks AFB, N.D. -

a. The 319th Bomb Wing will transfer 6 B-1B aircraft beginning in mid-1994. This action results in a decrease of 192 full-time military and 6 civilian manpower authorizations.

b. Two DoD 1993 Base Closure realignment recommendations affect Grand Forks AFB: (1) Grand Forks AFB would receive 27 additional KC-135R aircraft from Griffiss AFB, N.Y., and Minot AFB, N.D. This action would result in an increase of 877 full-time military and 32 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) The 319th Bomb Wing's remaining B-1B aircraft would realign to Ellsworth AFB, S.D. This action would result in a decrease of 609 full-time military and 23 civilian manpower authorizations. These actions would result in a net increase of 268 full-time military and 9 civilian manpower authorizations. These force structure actions would cause base ownership to transfer from Air Combat Command to Air Mobility Command, however, timing of the base transfer would not be finalized until after the base closure and realignment process is completed. The actual base transfer would not have a manpower impact.

- Minot AFB, N.D. -

a. The 906th Air Refueling Squadron will convert from 18 KC-135A to 14 KC-135R aircraft in mid-1993. This action results in a decrease of 67 full-time military and 2 civilian manpower authorizations.

b. Two DoD 1993 Base Closure realignment recommendations affect Minot AFB: (1) The 906th Air Refueling Squadron's 14 KC-135R aircraft would realign to Grand Forks AFB, N.D. This action would result in a decrease of 430 full-time military and 11 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) The 5th Bomb Wing would receive additional 8 B-52H aircraft from Griffiss AFB, N.Y. This action would result in an increase of 606 full-time military and 18 civilian manpower authorizations. These actions would result in a net increase of 176 full-time military and 7 civilian manpower authorizations.

Ohio

- Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base (ANGB), Ohio -

a. The 40th Aerial Port Squadron (AFR) will inactivate in mid-1993. When the 907th Airlift Group (AFR) relocates its C-141B aircraft to Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, in mid-1993, it will not need the 40th Aerial Port Squadron since Wright-Patterson AFB already has an AFR aerial port squadron. This action results in a decrease of 129 drill and 2 civilian manpower authorizations.

b. As a result of one of the DoD 1993 Base Closure realignment recommendations, the realignment of the 121st Air Refueling Wing's 1 C-26B aircraft to Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, would be cancelled since the proposal is to leave the 121st Air Refueling Wing at Rickenbacker ANGB.

- Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio -

a. Three actions are being announced: (1) The Air Force continues to downsize the management structures of several major commands in response to the overall force structure drawdown and budget constraints. As a result, Headquarters Air Force Materiel Command will lose 389 full-time military and 249 civilian manpower authorizations between 1993 and 1995. (2) Due to fiscal constraints and decreasing requirements, the Air Force is reducing and realigning its operational support aircraft fleet. As a result, Detachment 2, 645th Logistics and Operations Group will gain 2 C-21A aircraft in mid-1993. This force structure action results in an increase of 7 full-time military manpower authorizations. (3) To streamline command, control, communications, and computer (C4) functional areas, certain acquisition activities will be transferred from Air Force Command, Control, Communications, and Computer Agency to Air Force Materiel Command in mid-1993. There is no manpower impact. These actions result in a net decrease of 382 full-time military and 249 civilian manpower authorizations.

b. As a result of one of the DoD 1993 Base Closure realignment recommendations the realignment of the 121st Air Refueling Wing's 1 C-26B aircraft from Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base (ANGB), Ohio, to Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, would be cancelled since the proposal is to leave the 121st Air Refueling Wing at Rickenbacker ANGB.

- Youngstown Municipal Airport, Ohio - The 910th Airlift Group (AFR) will receive an additional 4 C-130H aircraft in late 1993. There is no manpower impact.

Oklahoma

- Tinker AFB, Okla. - Six actions are being announced: (1) Beginning in late 1993, Headquarters Communications Systems Center will receive 14 full-time military and 28 civilian manpower authorizations to correct manpower shortages in program management areas. (2) The 552nd Air Control Wing's transfer of 3 E-3B/C aircraft to Mountain Home AFB, Idaho, has been delayed indefinitely due to the real world contingency commitments; however, the 552nd Air Control Wing lost 1 E-3B/C in early 1993. This action resulted in a decrease of 74 full-time military and 1 civilian manpower authorizations. (3) The 552nd Air Control Wing will lose 1 C-135E aircraft in mid-1993, resulting in a decrease of 48 full-time military and 1 civilian manpower authorizations. (4) The 3rd Combat Communications Group will receive an additional 120 full-time military and 2 civilian manpower authorizations and activate the 34th Combat Communications Squadron and the 3rd Combat Communications Support Squadron in mid-1993. This is part of Air Combat Command's effort to more closely link its combat communications units with those they support. (5) Due to Air Mobility Command (AMC) changes in its cargo route structure, AMC inactivated Detachment 1, 60th Airlift Wing (enroute maintenance), in early 1993. This action resulted in a decrease of 50 full-time military and 1 civilian manpower authorizations. (6) In a related action, the Air Logistics Center downsized its aerial port function because of the reduced AMC airlift traffic. This action resulted in a decrease of

153 full-time military manpower authorizations. These actions result in a net decrease of 191 full-time military, but an increase of 27 civilian, manpower authorizations.

- Vance AFB, Okla. - The 71st Flying Training Wing will begin receiving the first of its 36 T-1A aircraft in mid-1994. There is no manpower impact.

Oregon

- Portland International Airport, Ore. - Two actions are being announced. (1) In mid-1993, Detachment 1, 142nd Fighter Group (ANG) will terminate its alert operations (2 F-15A/B aircraft) at McChord AFB, Wash. This is part of the ANG air defense force alert reduction, which was brought about by geopolitical and fiscal realities. This action results in a decrease of 18 full-time military, an increase of 14 drill, and a decrease of 25 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) The 142nd Fighter Group's (ANG) 114th Fighter Squadron, located at Kingsley Field, Ore., will lose 2 F-16A/B aircraft in late 1993 due to reduced F-16A/B air defense training requirements. This action results in a decrease of 2 full-time military and 13 civilian manpower authorizations. These actions result in a net decrease of 20 full-time military, an increase of 14 drill, and a decrease of 38 civilian manpower authorizations.

Pennsylvania

- Willow Grove Air Reserve Station, Pa. - As a result of one of the DoD 1993 Base Closure realignment recommendations, the 913th Airlift Group (AFR) and its 12 C-130E aircraft would realign to McGuire AFB, N.J. This action would result in a decrease of 1,085 drill and 314 civilian manpower authorizations.

South Carolina

- Charleston AFB, S.C. - Two actions are being announced. (1) As a result of the mission realignment and inactivation of the 317th Airlift Wing at Pope AFB, N.C., Charleston AFB will receive the United States Air Force Mobility Center and additional personnel for the 437th Airlift Control Squadron. These actions will take place in mid-1993, and result in an increase of 82 full-time military and 7 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) The 437th Airlift Wing will lose 4 C-141B aircraft beginning in early 1994. This action results in a decrease of 249 full-time military and 21 civilian manpower authorizations. These actions result in a net decrease of 167 full-time military and 14 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Shaw AFB, S.C. -

a. The 363rd Fighter Wing will lose 18 F-16C/D aircraft and inactivate one of its fighter squadrons in mid-1993 in order to meet reductions in the Air Force's fighter force structure plan. This action results in a decrease of 593 full-time military and 8 civilian manpower authorizations.

b. Two DoD 1993 Base Closure realignment recommendations affect Shaw AFB: (1) The 726th Air Control Squadron would permanently transfer to Shaw AFB, S.C. This

action would result in an increase of 258 full-time military and 5 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) Homestead AFB's 18 F-16C/D aircraft would remain temporarily assigned to Shaw AFB until the redistribution of these aircraft.

South Dakota

- Ellsworth AFB, S.D. - Two actions are a result of one of the DoD 1993 Base Closure realignment recommendations and Air Force programming actions: (1) The 28th Air Refueling Squadron's 11 KC-135R aircraft would realign to McConnell AFB, Kan. This action would result in a decrease of 331 full-time military and 11 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) The 28th Bomb Wing would receive additional B-1B aircraft from Grand Forks AFB, N.D. This action would result in an increase of 503 full-time military and 10 civilian manpower authorizations. These actions would result in a net increase of 172 full-time military but a decrease of 1 civilian manpower authorizations.

Tennessee

- Nashville Municipal Airport, Tenn. - Due to fiscal constraints and a shrinking force structure, the 118th Airlift Wing (ANG) will reduce from 16 to 12 C-130H beginning in mid-1993. This action results in a decrease of 11 full-time military, 150 drill, and 33 civilian manpower authorizations.

Texas

- Bergstrom AFB, Texas -

a. The 924th Fighter Group (AFR) will modernize by converting from 18 F-16A/B to 18 F-16C/D aircraft beginning in late 1993. There is no manpower impact.

b. As a result of the DoD 1993 Base Closure realignment recommendations, the cantonment area at Bergstrom AFB would close and the 924th Fighter Group (AFR) and its F-16 aircraft would realign to Carswell AFB, Texas. As a result of this recommendation, Headquarters 10th Air Force would relocate; however, the timing and relocation site would have to be finalized after the base closure and realignment process is completed. These actions would result in a net decrease of 1,187 drill and 624 civilian manpower authorizations.

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- Brooks AFB, Texas - The Air Force Human Systems Center is increasing its workload for its Human Systems Program Office. This action results in an increase of 46 full-time military and 46 civilian manpower authorizations, which will be completed by late 1993.

- Carswell AFB, Texas - Two DoD 1993 Base Closure realignment recommendations affect Carswell AFB: (1) With the recommended closure of the cantonment area at Bergstrom AFB, Texas, the 924th Fighter Group (AFR) with 18 F-16C/D aircraft would realign to Carswell AFB. This action would result in an increase of 1,054 drill and 334 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) The 136th Airlift Wing (ANG) and its 8 C-130H aircraft would realign to Carswell AFB as a result of the DoD 1993 Base Closure recommendation to close Naval Air Station Dallas, Texas. This action would result in an

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increase of 49 full-time military, 910 drill, and 182 civilian manpower authorization. These actions would result in a net increase of 49 full-time military, 1,964 drill and 516 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Dyess AFB, Texas - Seven actions are being announced: (1) It was previously announced (April 15, 1991) that Dyess AFB would receive 6 additional KC-135A aircraft in 1994; however due to fiscal constraints and a shrinking force structure, the Air Force will retire the KC-135A aircraft instead. (2) The 96th Wing began converting from its 16 KC-135A to 15 KC-135Q aircraft in late 1992. This action results in a decrease of 18 full-time military and 1 civilian manpower authorizations. (3) The 96th Wing's KC-135Q aircraft will transfer to Air Mobility Command (AMC) on October 1, 1993. There is no manpower impact. (4) The Air Force will transfer Air Mobility Command's (AMC) C-130 aircraft to Air Combat Command (ACC) on October 1, 1993. This transfer allows ACC to better integrate combat forces in support of theater commanders and it enables AMC to concentrate its assets to support the mobility portion of "Global Reach-Global Power." This action will result in the inactivation of the 463rd Airlift Wing, and reassigning of its units/assets to the 96th Wing. The 463rd Airlift Wing's inactivation will result in the loss of 30 full-time military and 6 civilian manpower authorizations. (5) The 1st Mobile Aerial Port Squadron will inactivate and a portion of its personnel will begin departing in mid-1993. A mobility mission/capability will be retained within the existing aerial port squadron as an aerial delivery flight. This action results in a decrease of 133 full-time military and 4 civilian manpower authorizations. (6) In a follow-on KC-135 action, the Air Force plans to transfer the 96th Wing's 15 KC-135Q aircraft and inactivate the 917st Air Refueling Squadron. This action is part of an Air Force initiative to consolidate most of AMC's KC-135 aircraft at three bases; and reinforces the basic Air Force leadership philosophy of "One Base, One Wing, One Boss." The timing of the relocation has not been finalized; however, it will result in a decrease of 384 full-time military and 12 civilian manpower authorizations. (7) The Air Force also plans to assign an additional 8 B-1B aircraft to the 96th Wing. This action replaces the aircraft dedicated to the 96th Wing's B-1B training mission. The timing of the action has not been finalized; however, it will result in an increase of 301 full-time military and 8 civilian manpower authorizations. These actions result in a net decrease of 264 full-time military and 15 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Goodfellow AFB, Texas - On July 1, 1993, the Goodfellow Training Center will become the 17th Training Wing. The training center is being changed to a numbered wing to more accurately reflect the traditional Air Force organizational structure. There is no manpower impact with this organizational change.

- Hondo Municipal Airport, Texas - The 1st Flight Screening Squadron will begin receiving the Air Force's new Enhanced Flight Screener (T-3A) aircraft in mid-1993. It will have 28 T-3A aircraft by early 1994; and in mid-1994 it will lose its 50 T-41A aircraft. There is no manpower impact.

- Kelly AFB, Texas - Two actions are being announced: (1) Beginning in late 1993, Headquarters AFIC will receive additional manpower authorizations to correct manpower shortages in communications engineering installation program management areas. This action results in an increase of 11 full-time military manpower authorizations. (2) The Air Force plans to realign its intelligence community by standardizing organizations and decentralizing tactical intelligence assets in order to provide warfighting commanders timely and comprehensive intelligence. On October 1, 1993, the Air Force Intelligence Command will be redesignated as a field operating agency (FOA), and the Air Force Intelligence

Support Agency will inactivate, merging its operations under the newly created FOA. The FOA, located at Kelly AFB, will utilize existing resources and facilities. This action does not involve major organizational moves or manpower impacts.

- Lackland AFB, Texas -

a. Three actions are being announced: (1) As part of the Air Force's "Year of Training" initiative, Officer Training School will relocate to Maxwell AFB, Ala., in late 1993. This action is part of an effort to consolidate professional education/training programs at Maxwell AFB. This action results in a decrease of 90 full-time military and 19 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) Another "Year of Training" initiative is the transfer of Inter-American Air Forces Academy (IAAFA) from Air Combat Command to Air Training Command in mid-1993. There is no manpower impact. (3) As part of the closure of Lowry AFB, Colo., the Air Force announced that it would relocate the 3320th Corrections Squadron to Lackland AFB. In order to avoid the cost of building a facility at Lackland AFB, the Air Force will inactivate the 3320th and send its prisoners to Navy brigs.

b. As a result of the DoD 1993 Base Closure realignment recommendation to close Homestead AFB, Fla., IAAFA would permanently transfer to Lackland AFB. This action would result in an increase of 129 full-time military and 22 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Laughlin AFB, Texas - The 47th Flying Training Wing will begin receiving the first of its 39 T-1A aircraft in mid-1993. There is no manpower impact.

- Randolph AFB, Texas - Four actions are being announced: (1) Nineteenth Air Force, responsible for Air Education and Training Command's (AETC) flying training, will activate on July 1, 1993. This action results in an increase of 90 full-time military and 10 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) As a result of the realignment of fighter and mobility formal flying training units, AETC will begin expanding its headquarters staff in mid-1993. This action results in an increase of 195 full-time military and 55 civilian manpower authorizations. (3) Beginning in late 1993, Headquarters AETC will receive additional manpower authorizations to correct manpower shortages in communications engineering installation program management areas. This action results in an increase of 22 full-time military manpower authorizations. (4) Due to fiscal constraints and decreasing requirements the Air Force is reducing and realigning its operational support aircraft fleet. As a result, the 12th Flying Training Wing will gain 1 C-21A aircraft in mid-1993. This action results in an increase of 2 full-time military manpower authorizations. These actions result in a net increase of 309 full-time military and 65 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Reese AFB, Texas - The 64th Flying Training Wing will gain an additional 7 T-1A aircraft beginning in mid-1993, giving the Wing a total of 35 T-1A aircraft. There is no manpower impact.

- Sheppard AFB, Texas - On July 1, 1993, the Sheppard Training Center will become the 82nd Training Wing. The training center is being changed to a numbered wing to more accurately reflect the traditional Air Force organizational structure. There is no manpower impact with this organizational change.

Utah

- Hill AFB, Utah -

a. Two actions are being announced: (1) The 419th Fighter Wing (AFR) will modernize by converting from 24 F-16A/B to 24 F-16C/D aircraft beginning in mid-1994. There is no manpower impact. (2) The 388th Fighter Wing will lose 18 F-16C/D aircraft in early 1994 in order to meet reductions in the Air Force's fighter force structure plan. This action results in a decrease of 215 full-time military and 3 civilian manpower authorizations.

b. Two DoD 1993 Base Closure realignment recommendations affect Hill AFB: (1) The 485th Engineering and Installation Group would realign from Griffiss AFB, N.Y., to Hill AFB. This action would result in an increase of 304 full-time military and 342 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) The maintenance training function of the 436th Training Squadron would realign from Dyess AFB, Texas, to Hill AFB. This action would result in an increase of 10 full-time military manpower authorizations. These actions would result in a net increase of 314 full-time military and 342 civilian manpower authorizations.

Vermont

- Burlington International Airport, Vt. - Two actions are being announced: (1) In mid-1993, the 158th Fighter Group (ANG) will terminate home station alert operations. This is part of the ANG air defense force alert reduction, which was brought about by geopolitical and fiscal realities. This action results in a decrease of 4 drill and 30 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) The 158th Fighter Group will convert from 1 C-12F to 1 C-26B aircraft in late 1993. This action results in a decrease of 1 drill and an increase of 1 civilian manpower authorizations. These actions result in a net decrease of 5 drill and 29 civilian manpower authorizations.

Virginia

- Langley AFB, Va. - Five actions are being announced: (1) The Air Force continues to downsize the management structures of several major commands in response to the overall force structure drawdown and budget constraints. As a result, Headquarters Air Combat Command (ACC) and its Combat Operations Staff will lose 174 full-time military and 50 civilian manpower authorizations between 1994 and 1995. (2) Headquarters Air Rescue Service will inactivate in mid-1993 and its headquarters functions will be realigned to Headquarters ACC. This action results in the increase of 58 full-time military and 4 civilian manpower authorizations. (3) The Air Force Rescue Coordination Center will transfer to Langley AFB in mid-1993 in order to realign it with its headquarters, ACC. This action results in an increase of 38 full-time military and 1 civilian manpower authorizations. (4) The USAF Doctrine Center will activate in mid-1993 resulting in an increase of 16 full-time military and 4 civilian manpower authorizations. (5) As part of ACC's effort to reorganize its combat communications missions, the 1st Communications Group will gain 26 full-time military and 1 civilian manpower authorization in mid-1993. These actions result in a net decrease of 36 full-time military and 40 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Richmond International Airport, Va. - The 192nd Fighter Group (ANG) will reduce from 24 to 18 F-16C/D aircraft in late 1993 in order to meet reductions in the Air Force's fighter

force structure plan. This action results in a decrease of 3 full-time military, 65 drill, and 19 civilian manpower authorizations.

Washington

- Fairchild AFB, Wash. - Three actions are being announced: (1) The 141st Air Refueling Wing (ANG) will retire its C-12J aircraft in mid-1993. This action results in a decrease of 3 drill manpower authorizations. (2) On April 15, 1991, it was announced that Fairchild AFB would lose 2 KC-135R aircraft in 1993, receive 5 additional KC-135R aircraft in 1995, and receive 3 B-52H aircraft in 1994; however, the Air Force has cancelled all three actions. (3) The Air Force will begin the environmental impact analysis process (EIAP) for planned force structure changes at Fairchild AFB. As part of an Air Force initiative to consolidate most of Air Mobility Command's KC-135 aircraft at three bases, the EIAP will look at establishing a large KC-135 air refueling wing at Fairchild AFB. The large number of KC-135 aircraft would require relocation of the B-52H aircraft. These force structure actions would cause base ownership to transfer from Air Combat Command to Air Mobility Command. The actual number of aircraft, timing, personnel impacts, and funding requirements have not been finalized.

- McChord AFB, Wash. - In mid-1993, the 142nd Fighter Group (ANG, Portland IAP, Ore.) will terminate alert operations (2 F-15A/B) at McChord AFB. This is part of the ANG air defense force alert reduction, which was brought about by geopolitical and fiscal realities. There is no manpower impact at McChord AFB.

Wyoming

- Cheyenne Municipal Airport, Wyo. - The 153rd Airlift Group (ANG) will modernize by converting from 8 C-130B to 8 C-130H aircraft beginning in mid-1993. This action results in a decrease of 2 drill and 3 civilian manpower authorizations.

- F. E. Warren AFB, Wyo. - F. E. Warren AFB becomes an Air Force Space Command (AFSPACECOM) base on July 1, 1993. Twentieth Air Force (AF), with responsibility for the Air Force's Intercontinental Ballistic Missile force, will transfer from Vandenberg AFB, Calif., to F. E. Warren AFB in late 1993. Manpower numbers have not been finalized; however, it will involve approximately 80 authorizations.

NEWS RELEASE

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IMMEDIATE RELEASE November 12, 1993

AIR FORCE ANNOUNCES FORCE STRUCTURE CHANGES

The Air Force today announced several force structure and realignment actions required to achieve the fiscal 1994 amended President's Budget, achieve efficiencies, adjust to fiscal constraints or modernize the reserve component.

Information has also been included that clarifies the 1993 Base Closure and Realignment actions where there was a difference between the Air Force-announced Secretary of Defense recommendations and the recommendations made by the Base Closure Commission.

Decisions on the following proposed basing actions will be made only after the appropriate environmental studies have been completed. In reference to manpower authorizations, full-time military means active duty military or active guard/reserve positions; drill means Air Force Reserve or Air National Guard positions; and civilians means federal civil service or Air Reserve/Guard technician positions.

For additional information, contact the Air Force Press Desk, Major Monica Aloisio or Major Mary Feltault, 695-0640.

-END-

OPTIONAL FORM 99 (7-90)

FAX TRANSMITTAL # of pages ▸ 15

To Tom Houston	From LTC Mike Steep
Dept./Agency	Phone # 697-5131
Fax #	Fax #

NSN 7540-01-317-7368 5099-101 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

TO Matt Ben, Bob, Roger, "Leg"

INFO Alex, Ed

Recent A.F. Announcement. I have indicated some changes and have some thoughts on "message" Frank (29)

Alaska

- Eielson AFB, Alaska - The 210th Rescue Squadron (RQS) (ANG), Kulis Air National Guard Station, Alaska, will establish a rescue detachment with 1 HH-60G aircraft at Eielson AFB in early 1994. The unit will provide search and rescue and range support for the Eielson range complex. This action results in 8 of the 210th RQS's full-time military manpower authorizations being stationed at Eielson AFB.

- Elmendorf AFB, Alaska - Three actions are being announced: (1) The 3rd Wing transferred 1 C-12F aircraft in mid-1993. This action results in the loss of 2 full-time military manpower authorizations. (2) The 11th Air Control Wing is transferring operation of the Alaskan Rescue Coordination Center (RCC) to the 176th Composite Group, Kulis Air National Guard Station, Alaska. The transfer consolidates Air Force day-to-day rescue operations under the Alaska Air National Guard. The RCC will remain at Elmendorf AFB, with ANG personnel filling active duty positions through attrition. This action will result in the transfer of 12 full-time military authorizations to the ANG. (3) As part of the air defense alert reduction, the 3rd Wing will transfer its alert operation, currently at King Salmon Airport, Alaska, to Elmendorf AFB in mid-1994. This action results in an increase of 26 full-time military manpower authorizations. These actions result in a net increase of 24 full-time military manpower authorizations. (7)

- King Salmon Airport, Alaska - Detachment 5, 3rd Wing, will transfer alert operations (2 F-15C/D aircraft) from King Salmon Airport to Elmendorf AFB, Alaska, in mid-1994. The detachment and associated supporting units at King Salmon Airport will inactivate. This is part of the air defense alert reduction which was brought about by geopolitical and fiscal realities. A contract caretaker force will preserve King Salmon Airport as a weather/emergency divert airfield, and to support random alert operations and military exercises. This action results in a decrease of 281 full-time military and 15 civilian manpower authorizations. } CLOSED 296 TOTAL

- Kulis Air National Guard Station (ANGS), Alaska - The 210th Rescue Squadron (RQS) will establish a detachment, with 1 HH-60G aircraft, at Eielson AFB, Alaska in early 1994. The detachment will provide search and rescue and range support for the Eielson range complex. This action results in an increase of 15 full-time military and a decrease of 15 drill manpower authorizations at Kulis ANGS, and 8 of the 210th RQS's full-time military manpower authorizations being stationed at Eielson AFB.

Arizona

- Luke AFB, Ariz. - Three actions are being announced: (1) The 58th Fighter Wing will gain an additional 25 F-16C/D aircraft beginning in mid-1994. The increase is a result of a "Year of Training" initiative that consolidates active duty and Air Reserve Component F-16C/D training at Luke AFB. This action results in an increase of 491 full-time military and 13 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) The 58th Fighter Wing will gain 5 F-15E aircraft (3 in late 1993 and 2 in early 1994) to meet increased training requirements. Once the training surge is over, the 5 aircraft will transfer to other units. There is no manpower impact. (3) In another consolidation initiative, the Air Force will transfer its F-15E initial qualification training from Luke AFB to Seymour Johnson AFB, N.C., beginning in late 1994. This action results in the loss of 33 F-15E aircraft, and a decrease of 781 full-time military and 16 civilian manpower authorizations. These actions result in a net decrease of 290 full-time military and 3 civilian manpower authorizations. *⊕

- Tucson International Airport, Ariz. - Two actions are being announced: (1) Earlier this year, the 162nd Fighter Group (FG) established the F-16A/B International Military Training (IMT) School in order to fulfill Air Force Foreign Military Sales (FMS) training obligations for the F-16A/B. To meet the IMT training requirement, the 162nd FG retained 10 F-16A/B aircraft. Training costs will be reimbursed by the FMS customers. This action results in an increase of 48 full-time military, 102 drill, and 103 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) The Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve Test Center will replace 3 of its F-16A/B aircraft with 3 F-16C/D aircraft in early 1994. Declining F-16A/B testing requirements and increasing early-model F-16C/D testing requirements necessitate this change. There is no manpower impact.

Arkansas

- Little Rock AFB, Ark. - In mid-1993, the Air Force began modernizing its active duty C-130E fleet by replacing eight of the 314th Airlift Wing's C-130E aircraft with eight new C-130H aircraft. There is no manpower impact.

California

- Beale AFB, Calif. - On May 27th, 1993, the Air Force announced that the 350th Air Refueling Squadron (ARS) will lose its KC-135Q aircraft and inactivate. As part of this action, the 350th ARS will lose 2 of its 12 KC-135Q aircraft in mid-1994. This action results in a decrease of 34 full-time military manpower authorizations. ⊖

DBCRC

- March AFB, Calif. - Two actions are being announced: (1) The 22nd Air Refueling Wing will replace its 4 T-38A aircraft with 4 C-12F aircraft in late 1993 as part of Air Mobility Command's KC-10/KC-135 Companion Trainer Program (CTP). Air Mobility Command is replacing its T-37/T-38 CT aircraft with the C-12F aircraft because the C-12F aircraft has more modern avionics and weather equipment, and provides consistency in training that directly relates to copilot operational duties in the primary aircraft. There is no manpower impact. (2) In January 1994, the 22nd Air Refueling Wing will be replaced by the 722nd Air Refueling Wing. The 722nd Air Refueling Wing will inactivate when the wing's KC-10A aircraft depart. The 1993 Base Closure Law directed the departure of the KC-10A aircraft and the inactivation of the 22nd Air Refueling Wing; however, the wing's flag will transfer to McConnell AFB, Kan., in order to preserve the wing's proud heritage. There is no manpower impact.

- McClellan AFB, Calif. - The 4 WC-135B stationed at McClellan AFB will depart, and the 55th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron will inactivate in late 1993. There is no change to the associated manpower authorization loss announced on May 27, 1993. ⊖

- Travis AFB, Calif. - Two actions are being announced: (1) As a result of the 1993 Defense Base Closure and Realignment actions, Travis AFB will receive 10 KC-10A aircraft in late 1994. The Air Force plans to base 24 KC-10A aircraft at Travis AFB; however, the timing of the arrival of the remaining 14 aircraft has not been finalized. Basing 24 KC-10A will result in an increase of 856 full-time military, 537 drill, and 192 civilian manpower authorizations, instead of the manpower numbers announced by the Air Force on May 27, 1993. (2) Travis AFB will receive 4 C-12F aircraft in late 1994 as part of Air Mobility Command's KC-10/KC-135 Companion Trainer Program (CTP). Air Mobility Command is replacing its T-37/T-38 CT aircraft with the C-12F aircraft because the C-12F aircraft has more modern avionics and weather equipment, and provides consistency in training that directly relates to copilot operational duties in the primary aircraft. This action results in an increase of 4 full-time military authorizations. These actions result in a net increase of 860 full-time military, 537 drill, and 192 civilian manpower authorizations. DBCRC ⊕

Colorado

- Falcon AFB, Colo. - Air Force Space Command activated the Air Force Space Warfare Center (USAFSWC) at Falcon AFB on November 1, 1993. The USAFSWC is the focal point for space application efforts through the operation of space simulation and wargame modeling, operational testing, tactics development, and integration of space systems into exercises and war plans. Many of the manpower positions transferred from existing organizations at Peterson AFB, Colo., and Falcon AFB; however, the number of additional authorizations from outside Peterson and Falcon AFBs results in an increase of 43 full-time military and 10 civilian manpower authorizations.

Connecticut

- Bradley International Airport, Conn. - Two actions are being announced: (1) On 27 May, 1993, the Air Force announced the loss of the 103rd Fighter Group's (ANG) C-12F aircraft. The C-12F aircraft will be replaced by a C-26B aircraft in late 1993. This action results in the retention of 3 drill manpower authorizations. (2) The 103rd Fighter Group's mid-1994 conversion from A/OA-10A to F-16C/D aircraft is postponed indefinitely. The DoD "bottom-up review" guidance to further reduce fighter force structure will free later model F-16C/D aircraft to convert some ARC units from older F-16A/B aircraft. This minimizes the number of F-16A/B aircraft that will require over $2 million per aircraft in service life extensions, engine upgrades, and avionics modifications. Converting F-16A/B units to F-16C/D aircraft precludes the conversion of some A/OA-10A units. Retention of these vital assets will ensure Air Force capability to directly support the ground commander in a wide range of conventional contingencies.

Florida

- Eglin AFB, Fla. - The 9th Special Operations Squadron's (SOS) receipt of an additional 6 HC-130N/P aircraft in late 1993 has been delayed. The HC-130N/P aircraft will remain at their overseas location until their replacement aircraft are ready -- anticipate a two year slip. The 9th SOS did receive 1 HC-130N/P aircraft in mid-1993 giving it 11 HC-130N/P aircraft.

- Homestead AFB, Fla. - As a result of the 1993 Defense Base Closure and Realignment actions, some of the Air Force's March 12, 1993, and May 27, 1993, announcement information has changed. The 301st Rescue Squadron (AFR) with 5 HC-130N/P and 8 HH-60G aircraft, the 482nd Fighter Wing (AFR) with 18 F-16A/B aircraft, and the ANG's North American air defense alert activity will relocate to Homestead AFB in a cantonment area upon completion of construction; and the 482nd Fighter Wing's conversion from F-16A/B to KC-135R aircraft is cancelled. DBCRC

There is no change to the recommendation to inactivate the 31st Fighter Wing, or relocate the Inter-American Air Forces Academy, 726th Air Control Squadron, and the Air Force Water Survival School.

- Hurlburt Field, Fla. - Beginning in mid-1994, the 16th Special Operations Wing will receive 3 additional MC-130H aircraft. This force structure action results in an increase of 184 full-time military and 4 civilian manpower authorizations. (+)

- MacDill AFB, Fla. - Two actions are being announced: (1) As a result of the 1993 Defense Base Closure and Realignment actions, some of the Air Force's March 12, 1993, and May 27, 1993, announcement information has changed: (a) The 482nd Fighter Wing (AFR) and its F-16A/B aircraft will not realign from Homestead AFB, Fla., to MacDill AFB. The unit will remain at Homestead AFB in a cantonment area. (b) The Joint Communication Support Element will remain at MacDill AFB as long as the airfield is non-DoD operated. (c) Operation of the airfield at MacDill AFB will be taken over by the Department of Commerce or another federal agency. (2) The 56th Fighter Wing will be replaced by the 6th Air Base Wing in January 1994. This numerical change brings forward the heritage of one of the Air Force's original twenty wings, while the change from Fighter Wing to Air Base Wing reflects the loss of the flying mission. There is no manpower impact. DBCRC

- Patrick AFB, Fla. - As a result of the 1993 Defense Base Closure and Realignment actions, some of the Air Force's March 12, 1993, and May 27, 1993, announcement information has changed. The 301st Rescue Squadron (AFR) and its HC-130N/P and HH-60G aircraft will temporarily realign from Homestead AFB, Fla., to Patrick AFB in a permanent change of station status until facilities at Homestead AFB are ready. DBCRC DELAY??

Georgia

- Moody AFB, Ga. - Two actions are being announced: (1) The Air Force has recently completed the composite wing environmental impact analysis process. The next major step in the wing's development is the receipt of 12 A-10A and 6 OA-10A aircraft in mid-1994, followed by 8 C-130E aircraft. In late 1993, the 347th Fighter Wing will reduce the number of its permanently assigned F-16C/D aircraft by 6, leaving the wing with 36 F-16C/D aircraft. These composite wing actions result in an increase of 791 full-time military and 19 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) In order to meet reductions in the Air Force's fighter force structure plan, the two Homestead AFB, Fla., squadrons temporarily assigned to Moody AFB will inactivate. (+) (−) surprise

- Robins AFB, Ga. - Two actions are being announced. (1) The 19th Air Refueling Wing will replace its T-37B aircraft with 2 C-12F aircraft in late 1993 as part of Air Mobility Command's KC-10/KC-135 Companion Trainer Program (CTP). Air Mobility Command is replacing its T-37/T-38 CT aircraft with the C-12F aircraft because the C-12F aircraft has more modern avionics and weather equipment, and provides consistency in training that directly relates to copilot operational duties in the primary aircraft. This action results in an increase of 3 full-time military authorizations. (2) On May 27, 1993, the Air Force announced that it was initiating the environmental impact analysis process that will evaluate assigning KC-10A aircraft to Robins AFB and relocating the KC-135R aircraft. The Air Force is no longer considering assigning KC-10A aircraft at Robins AFB; however, it plans to retain a KC-135R unit.

Illinois

- Scott AFB, Ill. - Two actions are being announced: (1) In mid-1993, the Air Force Flight Standards Agency (FSA) began relocating its personnel from the Air Traffic Services Center (ATSC) at Scott AFB, to Andrews AFB, Md. This move eliminates the ATSC, and consolidates the agency's personnel currently located at Randolph AFB, Texas, Scott AFB, Ill., and in Arlington, Va. Consolidating these elements within the National Capital Region will better posture the FSA to represent Air Force interests as airspace systems undergo dramatic changes over the next decade. This action results in a decrease of 73 full-time military manpower authorizations. (2) Beginning in late 1993, the 375th Airlift Wing will receive 4 additional C-12F aircraft in order to meet a C-12F training surge. The increased training supports Air Mobility Command's KC-10/KC-135 Companion Trainer Program (CTP). Air Mobility Command is replacing its T-37/T-38 CT aircraft with the C-12F aircraft because the C-12F aircraft has more modern avionics and weather equipment, and provides consistency in training that directly relates to copilot operational duties in the primary aircraft. This action results in an increase of 8 full-time military authorizations. These actions result in a net decrease of 65 full-time military manpower authorizations.

Kansas

- McConnell AFB, Kan. - Five actions are being announced: (1) The 384th ARS will replace its T-38A aircraft with 4 C-12F aircraft in late 1993 as part of Air Mobility Command's KC-10/KC-135 Companion Trainer Program (CTP). Air Mobility Command is replacing its T-37/T-38 CT aircraft with the C-12F aircraft because the C-12F aircraft has more modern avionics and weather equipment, and provides consistency in training that directly relates to copilot operational duties in the

primary aircraft. This action results in an increase of 2 full-time military authorizations. (2) On January 1, 1994, the installation's ownership will transfer from Air Combat Command (ACC) to Air Mobility Command (AMC). This action is a result of the plan to change the base's primary mission from long range bombing (ACC) to air refueling (AMC). There is no manpower impact. (3) The 22nd Air Refueling Wing will stand-up at McConnell AFB in January 1994, replacing the 384th Bomb Wing as the installation host. The 384th Bomb Wing becomes the 384th Bomb Group and remains at McConnell AFB until the bombers depart. This action is part of an ongoing Air Force initiative to reduce the number of wings and reinforce the basic Air Force leadership philosophy of "One Base, One Wing, One Boss." There is no manpower impact. (4) On May 27, 1993, the Air Force announced that as a result of a DoD realignment recommendation, McConnell AFB would receive 11 KC-135R aircraft. As part of this action, the 384th Air Refueling Squadron will receive 4 of these aircraft in early 1994. This action results in an increase of 72 full-time military and 1 civilian manpower authorizations. (5) On 27 May, 1993, it was announced that the 184th Fighter Group (ANG) would lose its C-12J aircraft in mid-1993; however, the Air Force cancelled the action. This resulted in the retention of 3 drill manpower authorizations. These actions result in a net increase of 74 full-time military and 1 civilian manpower authorizations.

Louisiana

- Barksdale AFB, La. - Four actions are being announced: (1) On October 1, 1993, the 2nd Wing was redesignated as the 2nd Bomb Wing. This action is a result of the October 1, 1993, transfer of the 2nd Wing's KC-135 aircraft from Air Combat Command to Air Mobility Command, leaving the 2nd Wing with only one type of aircraft. An organization normally has more than one type of aircraft to be designated as a Wing. There is no manpower impact. (2) The 14 KC-135Q aircraft assigned to the 71st Air Refueling Squadron will begin departing in early 1994, and the squadron will inactivate in mid-1994. There is no change to the associated manpower authorization loss announced on May 27, 1993. (3) As a result of the 1993 Defense Base Closure and Realignment actions, Barksdale AFB will lose 10 KC-10A aircraft in late 1994; however, the timing of the departure of the remaining 9 aircraft has not been finalized. There is no change to the associated manpower authorization loss announced on May 27, 1993. (4) The Air Force is modifying its May 27, 1993, announcement on the 46th Fighter Training Squadron becoming a B-52H Associate Reserve unit. Instead of becoming an Associate Reserve unit, it will be unit equipped with 8 B-52H aircraft. This action results in an increase of 397 drill and 136 civilian manpower authorizations. We anticipate the standup of the unit before the end of the year.

DBCRC

Maryland

- Andrews AFB, Md. - Two actions are being announced: (1) Due to decreasing operational support airlift (OSA) requirements, the Air Force is eliminating its C-12F OSA aircraft fleet. The aircraft will be used in Air Mobility Command's KC-10/KC-135 Companion Trainer Program. As a result, the 458th Airlift Squadron will lose its 6 C-12F aircraft in late 1993. This action results in a decrease of 12 full-time military manpower authorizations. (2) The Air Force Flight Standards Agency (FSA) began relocating to Andrews AFB, Md., in mid-1993. This move consolidates the agency's personnel currently located at Randolph AFB, Texas, Scott AFB, Ill., and in Arlington, Va. Consolidating these elements within the National Capital Region will better posture the FSA to represent Air Force interests as airspace systems undergo dramatic changes over the next decade. This action results in an increase of 101 full-time military and 20 civilian manpower authorizations. These actions result in a net increase of 89 full-time military and 20 civilian manpower authorizations.

Massachusetts

- Barnes Municipal Airport, Mass. - The 104th Fighter Group's (ANG) early 1994 conversion from A/OA-10A to F-16C/D aircraft is postponed indefinitely. The DoD "bottom-up review" guidance to further reduce fighter force structure will free later model F-16C/D aircraft to convert some ARC units from older F-16A/B aircraft. This minimizes the number of F-16A/B aircraft that will require over $2 million per aircraft in service life extensions, engine upgrades, and avionics modifications. Converting F-16A/B units to the F-16C/D aircraft precludes the conversion of some A/OA-10A units. Retention of these vital assets will ensure Air Force capability to directly support the ground commander in a wide range of conventional contingencies.

Michigan

DBCRC

- K. I. Sawyer AFB, Mich. - The 410th Bomb Wing's drawdown of 5 B-52H aircraft will begin in mid-1994 instead of late 1993.

Mississippi

- Columbus AFB, Miss. - As a result of the Air Force decision to transfer Basic Fighter Training to undergraduate pilot training (UPT) wings, Columbus AFB began receiving its 14 AT-38B aircraft in mid-1993. The transfer allows future fighter pilots to begin their transition at the base where they just completed UPT. This action results in an increase of 50 full-time military and 2 civilian manpower authorizations.

Montana

- Malmstrom AFB, Mont. - The 43rd Air Refueling Wing will replace its 4 T-38A aircraft with 2 C-12F aircraft in late 1993 as part of Air Mobility Command's KC-10/KC-135 Companion Trainer Program (CTP). Air Mobility Command is replacing its T-37/T-38 CT aircraft with the C-12F aircraft because the C-12F aircraft has more modern avionics and weather equipment, and provides consistency in training that directly relates to copilot operational duties in the primary aircraft. This action results in a decrease of 6 full-time military manpower authorizations.

Nebraska

From McCollon?

- Offutt AFB, Neb. - On May 27, 1993, the Air Force announced that the 55th Wing would receive 4 WC-135B aircraft. The Air Force has since determined that only 3 aircraft, designated OC-135B's, will be required to perform the Open Skies treaty mission, and that the first aircraft will arrive in late 1993. As a result of the reduced number of aircraft, Offutt AFB's revised manpower will only increase by 115 full-time military and 1 civilian manpower authorizations. +

New Jersey

- McGuire AFB, N.J. - Two actions are being announced: (1) As a result of the 1993 Defense Base Closure and Realignment actions, some of the Air Force's March 12, 1993, and May 27, 1993, announcement information has changed: (a) The 438th Airlift Wing and all of its C-141B aircraft and 21st Air Force will remain at McGuire AFB. (b) The 514th Airlift Wing (AFR) will remain at McGuire AFB as an associate unit instead of becoming unit equipped. (c) The 913th Airlift Group (AFR) and its C-130E aircraft will not transfer from Willow Grove Air Reserve Station, Pa., to McGuire AFB. (d) McGuire AFB will receive 19 KC-10A aircraft from Barksdale AFB, La., with the first 10 aircraft arriving in late 1994. The Air Force plans to eventually base 24 KC-10A aircraft at McGuire AFB; however, the timing of the arrival of the remaining 14 aircraft has not been finalized. Basing 24 KC-10A will result in an increase of 855 full-time military, 537 drill, and 192 civilian manpower authorizations. The manpower changes announced on May 27, 1993, are cancelled. (2) McGuire AFB will receive 3 C-12F aircraft in late 1994 as part of Air Mobility Command's KC-10/KC-135 Companion Trainer Program (CTP). Air Mobility Command is replacing its T-37/T-38 CT aircraft with the C-12F aircraft because the C-12F aircraft has more modern avionics and weather equipment, and provides consistency in training that directly relates to copilot operational duties in the primary aircraft. This action results in an increase of 6 full-time military authorizations. These actions result in a net increase of 861 full-time military, 537 drill, and 192 civilian manpower authorizations. DBCRC +

New Mexico

- Holloman AFB, N.M. - As a result of the Air Force decision to transfer Basic Fighter Training to undergraduate pilot training (UPT) wings, Holloman AFB began transferring its 30 AT-38B aircraft in mid-1993. The transfer allows future fighter pilots to begin their transition at the base where they just completed UPT. This action results in a decrease of 95 full-time military and 7 civilian manpower authorizations.

New York

- Plattsburgh AFB, N.Y. - Three actions are being announced: (1) As a result of the 1993 Defense Base Closure and Realignment actions, Plattsburgh AFB will now close. The closure associated manpower, organizational, and force structure changes contained in the Air Force's March 12, 1993, and May 27, 1993, announcement are cancelled. (2) The 380th Air Refueling Wing will replace its 3 T-37B aircraft with 2 C-12F aircraft in late 1993 as part of Air Mobility Command's KC-10/KC-135 Companion Trainer Program (CTP). Air Mobility Command is replacing its T-37/T-38 CT aircraft with the C-12F aircraft because the C-12F aircraft has more modern avionics and weather equipment, and provides consistency in training that directly relates to copilot operational duties in the primary aircraft. There is no manpower impact. (3) The 380th Air Refueling Wing will replace its remaining 6 KC-135Q aircraft with 6 KC-135T aircraft in late 1993, and transfer 6 KC-135R aircraft beginning in late 1993. This action results in a decrease of 107 full-time military and 1 civilian manpower authorizations.

North Carolina

- Pope AFB, N.C. - The Air Force has finalized its plans to relocate 8 C-130E aircraft from the 23rd Wing. The aircraft will depart in mid-1994, leaving the wing with 28 C-130E Adverse Weather Aerial Delivery System aircraft. There is no change to the associated manpower authorization loss announced on May 27, 1993.

- Seymour Johnson AFB, N.C. - Four actions are being announced: (1) The 4th Wing will lose 6 F-15E aircraft beginning in late 1993. The aircraft will primarily be used to meet increased training requirements at Luke AFB, Ariz. This action results in a decrease of 100 full-time military manpower authorizations. (2) The Air Force will transfer its F-15E initial qualification training from Luke AFB to Seymour Johnson AFB, N.C., beginning in late 1994. This action results in a gain of 28 F-15E aircraft and an increase of 781 full-time military and 16 civilian manpower authorizations. (3) The initiative to assign the majority of Air Force KC-10A aircraft to two large air mobility bases will result in the transfer of Seymour Johnson AFB's KC-10A aircraft. Ten KC-10A

aircraft will depart in late 1994; however, the timing of the departure of the remaining 9 aircraft has not been finalized. The departure of all of the KC-10A aircraft results in a decrease of 610 full-time military, 426 drill, and 92 civilian manpower authorizations. (4) Due to the loss of the KC-10A aircraft, the 916th Air Refueling Group (AFR) will receive 10 KC-135R aircraft and become unit equipped instead of being an Associate Reserve unit. The timing has not been finalized. This action results in an increase of 352 drill and 170 civilian manpower authorizations. These actions result in a net increase of 71 full-time military, a decrease of 74 drill and an increase of 94 civilian manpower authorizations.

North Dakota

- Grand Forks AFB, N.D. - Three actions are being announced: (1) The 319th Air Refueling Wing will replace its T-38A aircraft with 6 C-12F aircraft in late 1993 as part of Air Mobility Command's KC-10/KC-135 Companion Trainer Program (CTP). Air Mobility Command is replacing its T-37/T-38 CT aircraft with the C-12F aircraft because the C-12F aircraft has more modern avionics and weather equipment, and provides consistency in training that directly relates to copilot operational duties in the primary aircraft. This action results in an increase of 5 full-time military authorizations. (2) On May 27, 1993, the Air Force announced that as a result of a DoD 1993 Base Closure realignment recommendation, Grand Forks AFB would receive 27 KC-135R aircraft. As part of this action, the 319th Air Refueling Wing will begin receiving 14 of these aircraft in early 1994. This action results in an increase of 270 full-time military and 5 civilian manpower authorizations. These actions result in a net increase of 275 full-time military and 5 civilian manpower authorizations. (3) The 321st Missile Wing becomes the 321st Missile Group in March 1994. The 321st Missile Group will remain a tenant at Grand Forks AFB. This action is part of an ongoing Air Force initiative to reduce the number of wings and reinforce the basic Air Force leadership philosophy of "One Base, One Wing, One Boss." There is no manpower impact. DBCRC (+)

- Minot AFB, N.D. - Two actions are being announced: (1) As a result of the 1993 Defense Base Closure and Realignment actions, the 14 KC-135R aircraft assigned to the 906th Air Refueling Squadron will begin departing in early 1994, and the squadron will inactivate in mid-1994. There is no change to the associated manpower authorization loss announced on May 27, 1993. (2) The 91st Missile Wing becomes the 91st Missile Group in March 1994. The 91st Missile Group will remain a tenant at Minot AFB. This action is part of an ongoing Air Force initiative to reduce the number of wings and reinforce the basic Air Force leadership philosophy of "One Base, One Wing, One Boss." There is no manpower impact. DBCRC (0)

Ohio

- Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio - Due to decreasing operational support airlift (OSA) requirements, the Air Force is eliminating its C-12F OSA aircraft fleet. The aircraft will be used in Air Mobility Command's KC-10/KC-135 Companion Trainer Program. As a result, the 645th Air Base Wing will lose its 6 C-12F aircraft in late 1993. This action results in a decrease of 12 full-time military manpower authorizations.

Oklahoma

- Altus AFB, Okla. - As a result of the 1993 Defense Base Closure and Realignment decision to redirect the KC-135 combat crew training mission from Fairchild AFB, Wash., to Altus AFB, the 457th Operations Group's 22 KC-135R aircraft will begin departing in late 1993. However, in late 1994, Air Education and Training Command will begin replacing the 457th Operations Group's operational aircraft with 24 KC-135R training aircraft. This action results in an increase of 18 full-time military manpower authorizations. DBCRC +

- Tinker AFB, Okla. - The 507th Fighter Group (AFR) will become the 507th Air Refueling Group when it begins converting from 24 F-16A/B to 10 KC-135R aircraft in mid-1994. This action results in a decrease of 170 drill and 92 civilian manpower authorizations. The Air Force is considering other AFR actions at Tinker AFB that would retain the current number of manpower authorizations. ⊖

Pennsylvania

- Willow Grove Air Reserve Station (ARS), Pa. - As a result of the 1993 Defense Base Closure and Realignment actions, the Air Force's March 12, 1993, and May 27, 1993, announcement information has changed. The 913th Airlift Group (AFR) and its C-130E aircraft will not transfer from Willow Grove ARS to McGuire AFB, N.J. DBCRC

South Carolina

- Shaw AFB, N.C. - The 363rd Fighter Wing will be replaced by the 20th Fighter Wing in January 1994. This action retains the heritage of one of the Air Force's original twenty wings. There is no manpower impact.

South Dakota

- Ellsworth AFB, S.D. - As a result of the 1993 Defense Base Closure and Realignment actions, the 11 KC-135R aircraft assigned to the 28th Air Refueling Squadron will begin departing in mid-1994, and the squadron will inactivate in late 1994. There is no change to the associated manpower authorization loss announced on May 27, 1993. DBCRC ⊖

Texas

- Bergstrom AFB, Texas - As a result of the 1993 Defense Base Closure and Realignment and numerous fighter force structure changes, some of the Air Force's March 12, 1993, and May 27, 1993, announcement information has changed: (a) The 924th Fighter Group (AFR) with its F-16A/B aircraft will remain at Bergstrom AFB in a cantonment area until at least the end of 1996. (b) The 924th Fighter Group's conversion from F-16A/B to F-16C/D aircraft is indefinitely postponed. (c) Tenth Air Force (AFR) will remain at Bergstrom AFB. DBCRC

- Carswell AFB, Texas - As a result of the 1993 Defense Base Closure and Realignment actions, some of the Air Force's March 12, 1993, and May 27, 1993, announcement information has changed. The 924th Fighter Group (AFR) with its F-16 aircraft will not realign from Bergstrom AFB, Texas, to Carswell AFB. DBCRC

- Randolph AFB, Texas - Two actions are being announced: (1) As a result of the Air Force decision to transfer Basic Fighter Training to undergraduate pilot training (UPT) wings, Randolph AFB will receive 8 AT-38B aircraft in late 1993. The transfer will allow future fighter pilots to begin their transition at the base where they just completed UPT. This action resulted in an increase of 41 full-time military and 15 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) In mid-1993, the Air Force Flight Standards Agency (FSA) began relocating its Instrument Flight Center (IFC) located at Randolph AFB, to Andrews AFB, Md. This move eliminates the IFC, and consolidates the agency's personnel currently located at Randolph AFB, Texas, Scott AFB, Ill., and in Arlington, Va. Consolidating these elements within the National Capital Region will better posture the FSA to represent Air Force interests as airspace systems undergo dramatic changes over the next decade. This action results in a decrease of 10 full-time military and 2 civilian manpower authorizations. These actions result in a net increase of 31 full-time military and 13 civilian manpower authorizations. ⊕

- Sheppard AFB, Texas - As a result of the Air Force decision to transfer Basic Fighter Training to undergraduate pilot training (UPT) wings, Sheppard AFB will receive 8 AT-38B aircraft in late 1993. The transfer will allow future fighter pilots to begin their transition at the base where they just completed UPT. This action resulted in an increase of 14 full-time military and 1 civilian manpower authorizations. ⊕

Washington

- Fairchild AFB, Wash. - Five actions are being announced: (1) The 453rd Operations Group will replace its T-37B aircraft with 6 C-12F aircraft in late 1993 as part of Air Mobility Command's KC-10/KC-135 Companion Trainer Program (CTP). Air Mobility Command is replacing its T-37/T-38 CT aircraft with the C-12F aircraft because the C-12F aircraft has more modern avionics and weather equipment, and provides consistency in training that directly relates to copilot operational duties in the primary aircraft. This action results in an increase of 7 full-time military authorizations. (2) The 453rd Operations Group will begin replacing 17 of its 26 KC-135R aircraft with 20 KC-135T aircraft in early 1994. This action is the first in a series that will establish a large tanker wing at Fairchild and results in an increase of 52 full-time military manpower authorizations. (3) The 92nd Bomb Wing will lose 4 B-52H aircraft beginning in late 1993. This action results in a decrease of 81 full-time military and 1 civilian manpower authorizations. (4) On July 1, 1994, the installation's ownership will transfer from Air Combat Command (ACC) to Air Mobility Command (AMC). This action is a result of the plan to change the base's primary mission from long range bombing (ACC) to air refueling (AMC). There is no manpower impact. (5) On May 27, 1993, the Air Force announced the retirement of the 141st Air Refueling Wing's (ANG) C-12J aircraft. The C-12J aircraft will be replaced by a C-26B aircraft in late 1993. This action results in the retention of 3 drill manpower authorizations. These actions result in a net decrease of 22 full-time military and 1 civilian manpower authorizations.

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AIR FORCE ANNOUNCES FORCE STRUCTURE CHANGES

The Air Force today announced force structure actions necessary to meet the fiscal year 1995 Administration's budget request; achieve efficiencies; adjust to fiscal constraints; modernize the Reserve Component; or make Air Force organizational changes. The Administration's budget request incorporates guidance from the Department of Defense Bottom-Up Review and outlines the timing of some moves required by the 1993 Defense Base Closure and Realignment actions. As a result of the Bottom-Up Review, the Air Force is making reductions in the overall force structure.

This announcement explains the force structure draw down of active duty and reserve component personnel and weapons systems. Additionally, the Air Force has deleted funding for 150 Minuteman launch facilities and 24 B-52H aircraft. Any additional actions concerning future bomber force structure will be determined after completion of the Nuclear Posture Review. Decisions regarding missile launch facilities will be determined by the 1995 Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

Actions other than those that implement the 1993 Base Closure recommendations do not exceed the thresholds established by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990. Decisions on any proposed actions will be made only after the appropriate environmental analyses have been completed and the Clean Air Act conformity requirements have been met.

In reference to manpower authorization, full-time military means active duty military or Guard/Reserve positions; drill means Air Force Reserve (AFR) or Air National Guard (ANG) positions; and civilian means federal civil service or Air Reserve/Guard technician positions. Since the Air Reserve/Guard technicians hold both drill and federal civil service positions, they are counted in both drill and civilian manpower authorizations.

For additional information, contact the Air Force Press Desk, Major Mary Feltault or Captain Mary Dillion, (703) 695-0640.

Alabama

- Birmingham Airport, Ala. - The previously announced conversion of the 117th Reconnaissance Wing (ANG) from RF-4Cs to 10 KC-135R aircraft is amended--instead the Wing will receive 8 KC-135R aircraft, beginning in late 1994. The revised manpower impact results in an increase of 15 full-time military, and a decrease of 263 drill and 46 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Dannelly Field, Ala. - The 187th Fighter Group (ANG) will lose 3 F-16C/D aircraft in mid-1994. This results in a decrease of 2 full-time military, 33 drill, and 7 civilian manpower authorizations.

Alaska

- Eareckson Air Station, Alaska - The Cobra Dane Radar will terminate operations and the 16th Space Surveillance Squadron will inactivate in mid-1994. This action is a result of budget constraints and a reduced threat; however, other methods remain to ensure adequate warning to sustain nuclear deterrence. This results in a decrease of 34 full-time military manpower authorizations.

- Eielson AFB, Alaska - Three actions are being announced: (1) The 354th Fighter Wing will gain an additional 6 OA-10A aircraft in mid-1994. This action, which is part of the Air Force A/OA-10A restructure, results in an increase of 150 full-time military and 3 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) The 354th Fighter Wing will lose 6 F-16C/D aircraft in mid-1994, resulting in a decrease of 81 full-time military and 3 civilian manpower authorizations. (3) The 168th Air Refueling Group (ANG) will modernize by converting from 8 KC-135E to 8 KC-135R aircraft in mid-1995. This results in a decrease of 8 drill and 2 civilian manpower authorizations. Overall, these actions result in a net increase of 69 full-time military, and a decrease of 8 drill and 2 civilian manpower authorizations.

Arizona

- Davis-Monthan AFB, Ariz. - Four actions are being announced: (1) The 355th Wing will gain an additional 6 A-10A and 2 OA-10A aircraft beginning in mid-1994. This action, due to increased Air Force formal training requirements, results in an increase of 69 full-time military manpower authorizations. (2) In late 1994, the 356th Fighter Squadron will replace 3 A-10A aircraft with 3 OA-10A aircraft. This action, which is part of an Air Force A/OA-10A restructure, results in a decrease of 6 full-time military manpower authorizations. (3) The 355th Wing will receive 6 EC-130E aircraft in mid-1994. This action is a result of an Air Combat Command (ACC) initiative to consolidate its EC-130s at Davis-Monthan AFB. This results in an increase of 568 full-time military and 11 civilian manpower authorizations. (4) An ACC initiative, beginning in early 1994, will affect three of the Command's numbered air forces. The

initiative restructures organizations reporting to 12th Air Force and more closely aligns them with their wartime mission. This results in a decrease of 69 full-time military authorizations. Overall, these actions result in a net increase of 562 full-time military and 11 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Luke AFB, Ariz. - Four actions are being announced: (1) The 58th Fighter Wing received 8 F-16A/B aircraft in early 1993 as part of a foreign military sales program to train Singapore's pilots. This resulted in an increase of 45 full-time military manpower authorizations. (2) The 58th Fighter Wing will become the 56th Fighter Wing in April 1994. The 56th Fighter Wing's mission was transferred from MacDill AFB, Fla., to Luke AFB by the 1991 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Law. This action preserves the illustrious heritage of the 56th Fighter Wing. There is no manpower impact. (3) The 56th Fighter Wing will receive 7 additional F-16C/D aircraft in early 1995. This action, which is part of the 56th Fighter Wing's increased F-16C/D training mission, results in an increase of 139 full-time military manpower authorizations. (4) The 944th Fighter Group (AFR) will lose 3 F-16C/D aircraft in late 1994. This results in a decrease of 53 drill and 18 civilian manpower authorizations. Overall, these actions result in a net increase of 184 full-time military, and a decrease of 53 drill and 18 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport, Ariz. - The 161st Air Refueling Group (ANG) will lose 1 KC-135E aircraft in late 1994. This results in a decrease of 2 full-time military, 26 drill, and 2 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Tucson International Airport, Ariz. - Two actions are being announced: (1) The 162nd Fighter Group (ANG) will lose 5 F-16A/B aircraft beginning in late 1994 due to reduced F-16A/B training requirements. This results in a decrease of 6 full-time military, 56 drill, and 39 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) The 162nd Fighter Group will activate a squadron and receive 15 F-16C/D aircraft in mid-1995. These aircraft will have an operational commitment and not be associated with the Group's F-16A/B mission. This results in an increase of 185 drill and 135 civilian manpower authorizations. Overall, these actions result in a net decrease of 6 full-time military, and an increase of 129 drill and 96 civilian manpower authorizations.

Arkansas

- Fort Smith Municipal Airport, Ark. - The 188th Fighter Group (ANG) will lose 3 F-16A/B aircraft in mid-1994. This results in a decrease of 2 full-time military, 34 drill, and 7 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Little Rock AFB, Ark. - Two actions are being announced: (1) The Air Force continues to modernize the active duty C-130 fleet by replacing 6 C-130E with 6 C-130H aircraft at the 314th Airlift Wing in mid-1994. There is no manpower impact. (2) The Air Force is canceling its previous announcement relocating the 1st Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron from Pope AFB, N.C., to Little Rock AFB. Air Combat Command determined the unit's training mission is more effective at Pope AFB, due to the training opportunities provided by the 23rd Wing, a composite force wing, located near the 82nd Airborne Division. Previously released manpower increases associated with this action are canceled.

California

- Beale AFB, Calif. - Three actions are being announced: (1) The previously announced relocation of the 940th Air Refueling Group (AFR) from McClellan AFB, Calif., to Beale AFB is amended--instead, the unit will relocate to Beale AFB with 9 KC-135E aircraft vice 10 aircraft in late 1994. The revised manpower impact results in an increase of 2 full-time military, 1153 drill, and 238 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) Air Mobility Command will inactivate the 350th Air Refueling Squadron, and its 12 KC-135Q aircraft will transfer in mid-1994. The revised manpower impact results in a decrease of 242 full-time military and 1 civilian manpower authorizations. (3) As part of the Air Force's effort to consolidate reconnaissance assets, it is establishing a Contingency Airborne Reconnaissance System at Beale AFB, in mid-1994. This results in an increase of 316 full-time military and 5 civilian manpower authorizations. Overall, these actions result in a net increase of 76 full-time military, 1153 drill, and 242 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Channel Island Air Guard Station, Calif. - The 146th Airlift Wing (ANG) will lose 4 C-130E aircraft starting in mid-1994; however, the Wing will modernize by replacing 4 C-130E with 4 C-130H aircraft, in late 1994. This results in a decrease of 13 full-time military, 117 drill, and 30 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Fresno Air Terminal, Calif. - Two actions are being announced: (1) The 144th Fighter Wing (ANG) will lose 3 F-16A/B aircraft in mid-1994. This results in a decrease of 9 full-time military, 25 drill, and 26 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) In mid-1994, Detachment 1, 144th Fighter Wing will terminate its alert operation (2 F-16A/B aircraft) at March AFB, Calif. This results in the loss of 18 full-time military, and 2 civilian manpower authorizations for March AFB support.

- March AFB, Calif. - Eight actions are being announced: (1) As a result of the 1993 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Law, the 722nd Air Refueling Wing's 19 KC-10A aircraft will begin departing in mid-1995. There is no change to the associated active duty and AFR manpower impact announced on May 27, 1993. (2) As a result of the KC-10A aircraft realignment, 2 C-12F aircraft will depart in late 1994 and the remaining 2 C-12Fs will depart in late 1995. This results in a decrease of 5 full-time military manpower authorizations. (3) As a result of a North American Aerospace Defense Command sector consolidation study, the Southwest Air Defense Sector will terminate operations in early 1995 and consolidate sector responsibilities at the newly established Western Air Defense Sector, at McChord AFB, Wash. This results in a decrease of 260 full-time military and 38 civilian manpower authorizations. (4) The Air Force band at March AFB was to realign due to the 1993 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Law's decision to convert March AFB to a reserve base; however, the band will inactivate by mid-1994. This is due to the continuing Air Force personnel downsizing. (5) The 452nd Air Refueling Wing (AFR) will lose 1 KC-135E aircraft in late 1994. This results in a decrease of 43 drill and 7 civilian manpower authorizations. (6) On April 12, 1991, the Air Force announced that the 445th Airlift Wing (AFR) would receive 6 additional C-141B aircraft. This action is canceled--the unit will remain at 16 C-141B aircraft. (7) On April 1, 1994, the

452nd Air Refueling Wing will be redesignated as the 452nd Air Mobility Wing, and the 445th Airlift Wing will inactivate, with designated units assigned to the 452nd Air Mobility Wing. This results in a decrease of 39 drill and 17 civilian manpower authorizations. (8) In mid-1994, Detachment 1, 144th Fighter Wing (ANG/Fresno Air Terminal, Calif.) will terminate its alert operation (2 F-16A/B aircraft) at March AFB, Calif.; however, Detachment 1, 119th Fighter Group (ANG/Hector Field International Airport, N.D.) will assume alert operations. This results in a decrease of 2 civilian manpower authorizations. Overall, these actions result in a net decrease of 265 full-time military, 82 drill, and 64 civilian manpower authorizations.

- McClellan AFB, Calif. - The 940th Air Refueling Group (AFR) and its KC-135E aircraft will relocate to Beale AFB, Calif., in late 1994. This results in a decrease of 2 full-time military, 1196 drill, and 245 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Travis AFB, Calif. - Six actions are being announced: (1) In July 1994, the 60th Airlift Wing will become the 60th Air Mobility Wing and the 349th Airlift Wing (AFR Associate) will become the 349th Air Mobility Wing (AFR Associate). There is no manpower impact on either action. (2) As a result of the decision to assign 24 KC-10A aircraft to the 60th Air Mobility Wing, 10 KC-10As will arrive in mid-1994 and the remaining KC-10As will be in place by mid-1995. The associated manpower impact for this action remains as previously announced--an increase of 856 full-time military, 537 drill, and 192 civilian manpower authorizations. (3) The 60th Air Mobility Wing will receive 1 additional C-12F aircraft in late 1995. This results in an increase of 1 full-time military manpower authorization. (4) The 60th Air Mobility Wing will lose 3 C-5A/B aircraft, which also affects the AFR associate program, in late 1994. This standardizes the two active duty C-5 squadrons at 16 aircraft, and results in a decrease of 141 full-time military, 131 drill, and 34 civilian manpower authorizations. (5) The 60th Air Mobility Wing will lose 16 C-141B aircraft, which also affects the AFR associate program, beginning in mid-1995. This is part of the drawdown of the aging C-141B fleet and results in a decrease of 723 full-time military, 520 drill, and 161 civilian manpower authorizations. (6) The 1492nd Air Transportation Training Flight will relocate to McGuire AFB, N.J., beginning in mid-1994. The Flight will be part of the planned Mobility Warfare Center. This results in a decrease of 25 full-time military and 1 civilian manpower authorizations. Overall, these actions result in a net decrease of 32 full-time military, 114 drill, and 4 civilian manpower authorizations.

Colorado

- Buckley Air Guard Base, Colo. - The 140th Fighter Wing (ANG) will lose 3 F-16C/D aircraft in late 1994. This results in a decrease of 2 full-time military, 34 drill, and 7 civilian manpower authorizations.

- United States Air Force Academy, Colo. - The Academy will receive its remaining 26 T-3A aircraft, beginning in late 1994, as replacements for the T-41C aircraft. There is no manpower impact.

Delaware

C-5 = 16 AF

- Dover AFB, Del. - Two actions are being announced: (1) The 436th Airlift Wing inactivated the 31st Airlift Squadron in early 1994, and will lose 3 C-5A/B aircraft, which also affects the AFR associate program, in late 1994. This aircraft drawdown standardizes the active duty C-5 squadrons at 16 aircraft, and results in a decrease of 154 full-time military, 131 drill, and 34 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) As part of an Air Force Management Engineering Agency consolidation, the Logistics Management Engineering Team will inactivate and its functions will relocate to Randolph AFB, Texas, beginning in mid-1995. This results in a decrease of 10 full-time military and 9 civilian manpower authorizations. Overall, these actions result in a net decrease of 164 full-time military, 131 drill, and 43 civilian manpower authorizations.

Florida

- Homestead AFB, Fla. - Two actions are being announced: (1) The 31st Fighter Wing designation will replace the 401st Fighter Wing designation at Aviano AB, Italy, in April 1994. The 1993 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Law directed the realignment of the Air Force's active duty presence from Homestead AFB. This action preserves the proud heritage of the 31st Fighter Wing. There is no manpower impact. (2) The 482nd Fighter Wing (AFR) will lose 3 F-16A/B aircraft in mid-1994. This results in a loss of 53 drill and 18 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Hurlburt Field, Fla. - The 16th Special Operations Wing will gain 1 MC-130H aircraft in late 1994; however, the Wing will lose 2 MC-130H aircraft in mid-1995. This results in a decrease of 60 full-time military and 2 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Jacksonville International Airport, Fla. - Two actions are being announced: (1) The 125th Fighter Group (ANG) will lose 3 F-16A/B aircraft in mid-1994. This results in a decrease of 4 full-time military, 28 drill, and 11 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) In late 1994, the 125th Fighter Group will modernize by converting from 15 F-16A/B to 15 F-16C/D aircraft. There is no manpower impact.

Georgia

- Dobbins Air Reserve Base, Ga. - The 116th Fighter Wing will lose 3 F-15A/B aircraft in late 1994. This results in a decrease of 6 full-time military, 15 drill, and 19 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Moody AFB, Ga. - Three actions are being announced: (1) The 347th Fighter Wing will be redesignated the 347th Wing in July 1994. The redesignation is the result of the Wing's receipt of its C-130E aircraft, and subsequent creation of a composite wing. There is no manpower impact. (2) The 347th Wing's previously announced receipt of 18 A/OA-10A aircraft is amended--instead the Wing will receive 24 A/OA-10A aircraft, beginning in mid-1995. This results in an increase of 73 full-time military and 1 civilian manpower authorizations. (3) The last temporarily assigned Homestead AFB, Fla., squadron and 18 F-16C/D aircraft will depart in mid-1995. This does not impact the 36 F-16C/D aircraft assigned to the 347th Wing.

Hawaii

- Hickam AFB, Hawaii - Three actions are being announced: (1) The 154th Group (ANG) will receive an additional 3 C-130H aircraft in mid-1994, creating a 4 aircraft airlift squadron. This results in an increase of 12 full-time military, 108 drill, and 49 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) The 154th Group will lose 9 F-15A/B aircraft (6 F-15A/Bs in mid-1994 and 3 F-15A/Bs in mid-1995). This results in a decrease of 24 full-time military, 105 drill, and 19 civilian manpower authorizations. (3) In late 1994, the 154th Group will receive 4 additional KC-135R aircraft. This results in an increase of 99 drill and 19 civilian manpower authorizations. Overall, these actions result in a net decrease of 12 full-time military, and an increase of 102 drill and 49 civilian manpower authorizations.

Idaho

- Mountain Home AFB, Idaho - Three actions are being announced: (1) The 34th Bomb Squadron, a geographically separated unit of the 366th Wing, which is located at Castle AFB, Calif., will transfer to Ellsworth AFB, S.D., and convert from 7 B-52G to 6 B-1B aircraft in mid-1994. (2) The 366th Wing will gain an additional 6 F-15C/D aircraft in late 1994. This results in an increase of 131 full-time military and 3 civilian manpower authorizations. (3) In early 1995, the 366th Wing will gain an additional 6 F-15E aircraft. This results in an increase of 184 full-time military and 4 civilian manpower authorizations. Overall, these actions result in a net increase of 315 full-time military and 7 civilian manpower authorizations.

Illinois

- Capital Municipal Airport, Ill. - Two actions are being announced: (1) The 183rd Fighter Wing (ANG) will lose 3 F-16A/B aircraft in late 1994. This results in a decrease of 2 full-time military, 34 drill, and 7 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) In late 1994, the 183rd Fighter Wing will modernize by converting from 15 F-16A/B to 15 F-16C/D aircraft. There is no manpower impact.

- Greater Peoria Airport, Ill. - Two actions are being announced: (1) The 182nd Fighter Group (ANG) will lose 3 F-16A/B aircraft in mid-1994. This results in a decrease of 2 full-time military, 32 drill and 7 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) However, in mid-1995, the 182nd Fighter Group will become the 182nd Airlift Group when it converts from 15 F-16A/B to 8 C-130E aircraft. This results in a decrease of 6 full-time military, 161 drill, and 63 civilian manpower authorizations. Overall, these actions result in a net decrease of 8 full-time military, 193 drill, and 70 civilian manpower authorizations.

- O'Hare International Airport, Ill. - The 126th Air Refueling Wing (ANG) will lose 1 KC-135E aircraft in late 1994. This results in a decrease of 2 full-time military, 26 drill, and 2 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Scott AFB, Ill. - Four actions are being announced: (1) The 375th Airlift Wing's C-21 training mission and 4 C-21A aircraft will transfer to Keesler AFB, Miss., in mid-1994, instead of late 1993. The manpower impact remains as previously announced. (2) The 375th Airlift Wing

will lose its remaining 7 C-12F aircraft in mid-1994. The Wing's formal C-12 training mission will transfer to Air Education and Training Command and relocate to Keesler AFB. This results in a decrease of 10 full-time military and 1 civilian manpower authorizations. (3) Air Mobility Command's USAF Air Mobility School will relocate to McGuire AFB, N.J., beginning in mid-1994. The School will be part of the planned Mobility Warfare Center. This results in a decrease of 50 full-time military and 3 civilian manpower authorizations. (4) As part of an Air Force Management Engineering Agency consolidation, the Communications-Computer Systems Management Engineering Team will inactivate and its functions relocate to Randolph AFB, Texas, beginning in mid-1995. This results in a decrease of 13 full-time military and 12 civilian manpower authorizations. Overall, these actions result in a net decrease of 73 full-time military and 16 civilian manpower authorizations.

Indiana

- Fort Wayne Municipal Airport, Ind. - Two actions are being announced: (1) The 122nd Fighter Wing (ANG) will lose 3 F-16C/D aircraft in late 1994. This results in a decrease of 2 full-time military, 33 drill, and 7 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) However, in mid-1995, the 122nd Fighter Wing will become the 122nd Air Refueling Wing when it converts from 15 F-16C/D to 9 KC-135E aircraft. This results in an increase of 19 full-time military, and a decrease of 150 drill and 41 civilian manpower authorizations. Overall, these actions result in a net increase of 17 full-time military, and a decrease of 183 drill and 48 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Grissom AFB, Ind. - In late 1994, the 930th Operations Group (AFR) will lose its 18 A/OA-10A aircraft and inactivate, and the 434th Wing will be redesignated the 434th Air Refueling Wing. This results in a decrease of 515 drill and 174 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Hulman Regional Airport, Ind. - The 181st Fighter Group (ANG) will lose 3 F-16C/D aircraft in mid-1994. This results in a decrease of 2 full-time military, 34 drill, and 7 civilian manpower authorizations.

Iowa

- Des Moines International Airport, Ia. - The 132nd Fighter Wing (ANG) will lose 3 F-16C/D aircraft in mid-1994. This results in a decrease of 2 full-time military, 36 drill, and 7 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Sioux City Municipal Airport, Ia. - The 185th Fighter Group (ANG) will lose 3 F-16C/D aircraft in mid-1994. This results in a decrease of 2 full-time military, 34 drill, and 7 civilian manpower authorizations.

Kansas

- Forbes Field, Kan. - The 190th Air Refueling Group (ANG) will lose 1 KC-135E aircraft in late 1994. This results in a decrease of 2 full-time military, 26 drill, and 2 civilian manpower authorizations.

- McConnell AFB, Kan. - Two actions are being announced: .(1) The 22nd Air Refueling Wing will gain 27 KC-135R/T aircraft beginning in early 1994. This action completes Air Mobility Command's build of one of its core KC-135 air refueling wings to 48 KC-135s, and results in an increase of 927 full-time military and 24 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) As a result of the Air Force decision to establish a large KC-135 air refueling wing at McConnell AFB, the 384th Bomb Group will lose its remaining 12 B-1B bombers and inactivate in late 1994. This action results in a decrease of 1232 full-time military and 39 civilian manpower authorizations. Overall, these actions result in a net decrease of 305 full-time military and 15 civilian manpower authorizations.

Kentucky

- Standiford Field, Ky. - The 123rd Airlift Wing (ANG) will lose 4 C-130H aircraft in mid-1994. This results in a decrease of 13 full-time military, 124 drill, and 21 civilian manpower authorizations.

Louisiana

- Barksdale AFB, La. - Three actions are being announced: (1) The previously announced increase of B-52H aircraft and associated manpower impact for the 2nd Bomb Wing is on hold pending the results of the Nuclear Posture Review. These actions do not affect the realignment of the B-52 Combat Crew Training Mission to the 2nd Bomb Wing, or the 46th Fighter Training Squadron's (AFR) on-going conversion from A-10A aircraft to 8 B-52H aircraft. (2) An Air Combat Command initiative, beginning in early 1994, will affect three of the Command's numbered air forces. The initiative restructures organizations reporting to 8th Air Force and more closely aligns them with their wartime mission. This results in an increase of 391 full-time military authorizations. (3) Barksdale AFB's remaining 9 KC-10A aircraft will depart in late 1994. There is no change to the associated active duty/AFR manpower impact announced on May 27, 1993.

- New Orleans NAS, La. - Three actions are being announced: (1) The 159th Fighter Group (ANG) will lose 9 F-15A/B aircraft (6 F-15A/Bs in mid-1994 and 3 F-15A/Bs in mid-1995). This results in a decrease of 12 full-time military, 60 drill, and 36 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) In mid-1994, the 159th Fighter Group will terminate home station alert operations. This results in a decrease of 4 full-time military and 17 civilian manpower authorizations. (3) The 926th Fighter Group (AFR) will lose 3 F-16C/D aircraft in mid-1994. This results in a decrease of 53 drill and 18 civilian manpower authorizations. Overall, these actions result in a net decrease of 16 full-time military, 113 drill, and 71 civilian manpower authorizations.

Maine

- Bangor International Airport, Maine - Two actions are being announced: (1) The 101st Air Refueling Wing (ANG) will lose 1 KC-135E aircraft in late 1994. This results in a decrease of 2 full-time military, 26 drill, and 2 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) In mid-1994, Detachment 1, 102nd Fighter Wing (ANG/Otis Air Guard Base, Mass.) will terminate its alert operation (2 F-15A/B aircraft) at Bangor International Airport. This results in a decrease of 17 full-time military manpower authorizations provided for the detachment's base support. Overall, these actions result in a net decrease of 19 full-time military, 26 drill, and 2 civilian manpower authorizations.

Maryland

- Andrews AFB, Md. - Five actions are being announced: (1) The 113th Fighter Group (ANG) will modernize by converting from 18 F-16A/B to 18 F-16C/D aircraft in early 1994. There is no manpower impact. (2) In mid-1994 the 113th Fighter Group will lose 3 F-16C/D aircraft. This results in a decrease of 2 full-time military, 34 drill, and 7 civilian manpower authorizations. (3) The Air Force is modifying the May 27, 1993 announcement regarding the 89th Airlift Wing's C-137B aircraft. The Wing lost only 1 C-137B in late 1993, while the other 2 C-137B aircraft remain in service. The revised manpower impact was a decrease of 40 full-time military and 1 civilian manpower authorizations. (4) The 89th Airlift Wing will lose 2 C-12C aircraft in mid-1994. This is part of an initiative to consolidate all Air Force C-12 formal training under Air Education and Training Command at Keesler AFB, Miss. This results in a decrease of 7 full-time military manpower authorizations. (5) The Air Force's May 27, 1993, announcement, increasing the 459th Airlift Wing (AFR) by 4 C-141B aircraft is canceled. This keeps the 459th Airlift Wing at 8 C-141Bs, which will be the standard squadron size for Reserve Component C-141B units. Overall, these actions result in a net decrease of 49 full-time military, 34 drill, and 8 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Martin State Airport, Md. - The 175th Fighter Group (ANG) will lose 6 A-10A aircraft in late 1994. This results in a decrease of 2 full-time military, 98 drill, and 40 civilian manpower authorizations.

Massachusetts

- Otis Air Guard Base, Mass. - Two actions are being announced: (1) The 102nd Fighter Wing (ANG) will lose 3 F-15A/B aircraft in mid-1994. This results in a decrease of 11 full-time military, 53 drill, and 32 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) In mid-1994, Detachment 1, 102nd Fighter Wing will terminate its alert operation (2 F-15A/B aircraft) at Bangor International Airport (IAP), Maine. This results in the loss of 19 full-time military and 12 civilian manpower authorizations for Bangor IAP support.

Michigan

- K.I. Sawyer AFB, Mich. - As a result of the 1993 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Law, the 410th Bomb Wing will begin losing its 19 B-52H aircraft in mid-1994, with the 644th Bomb Squadron inactivating in late 1994.

- Selfridge Air Guard Base, Mich. - Three actions are being announced: (1) The 127th Fighter Wing (ANG) will modernize by converting from 18 F-16A/B to 18 F-16C/D aircraft in mid-1994. There is no manpower impact. (2) In late 1994, the 127th Fighter Wing will lose 3 F-16C/D aircraft. This results in a decrease of 2 full-time military, 45 drill, and 7 civilian manpower authorizations. (3) The 927th Air Refueling Group (AFR) will lose 1 KC-135E aircraft in late 1994. This results in a decrease of 43 drill and 7 civilian manpower authorizations. Overall, these actions result in a net decrease of 2 full-time military, 88 drill, and 14 civilian manpower authorizations.

Minnesota

- Duluth International Airport, Minn. - The 148th Fighter Group (ANG) will lose 3 F-16A/B aircraft in mid-1994. This results in a decrease of 4 full-time military, 27 drill, and 11 civilian manpower authorizations.

Mississippi

- Columbus AFB, Miss. - The 14th Flying Training Wing began receiving 7 additional AT-38B aircraft in mid-1993. There is no manpower impact.

- Keesler AFB, Miss. - Three actions are being announced: (1) The 81st Training Wing will gain the formal C-21 training mission and 4 C-21A aircraft in mid-1994, instead of late 1993. There is no change to the associated manpower impact announced on May 27, 1993. (2) The 81st Training Wing will gain the Air Force's formal C-12 training mission and 2 C-12C and 4 C-12F aircraft in mid-1994. This results in an increase of 17 full-time military and 1 civilian manpower authorizations. (3) Keesler AFB will lose its 6 EC-130E aircraft in mid-1994. This move is a result of an Air Combat Command initiative to consolidate its EC-130s at Davis-Monthan AFB, Ariz. This results in an decrease of 566 full-time military and 13 civilian manpower authorizations. Overall, these actions result in a net decrease of 549 full-time military and 12 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Key Field, Miss. - The 186th Air Refueling Group (ANG) will lose 1 KC-135R aircraft in early 1995. This results in a decrease of 2 full-time military, 25 drill, and 2 civilian manpower authorizations.

Missouri

- Lambert International Airport, Mo. - The 131st Fighter Group (ANG) will lose 3 F-15A/B aircraft in mid-1995. This results in a decrease of 21 drill and 28 civilian manpower authorizations.

Montana

- Great Falls International Airport, Mont. - The 120th Fighter Group (ANG) will lose 3 F-16A/B aircraft in mid-1994. This results in a decrease of 4 full-time military, 27 drill, and 11 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Malmstrom AFB, Mont. - Two actions are being announced: (1) On July 1, 1994, the installation's ownership will transfer from Air Mobility Command to Air Force Space Command. This action aligns base ownership to the command with the base's primary mission. Also on July 1, 1994, the 43rd Air Refueling Wing will be redesignated as the 43rd Air Refueling Group. There is no manpower impact. (2) In mid-1994, the 43rd Air Refueling Group will lose 8 KC-135R aircraft and inactivate the 97th Air Refueling Squadron. This results in a decrease of 145 full-time military and 2 civilian manpower authorizations.

Nebraska

- Lincoln Municipal Airport, Neb. - The 155th Air Refueling Group (ANG) will lose 2 KC-135R aircraft beginning in late 1994. This results in a decrease of 3 full-time military, 51 drill, and 3 civilian manpower authorizations.

Nevada

- Nellis AFB, Nev. - The previously announced receipt of an additional 10 F-4G aircraft is amended--the 57th Wing will only receive 6 additional F-4G aircraft, giving it a total of 24 F-4Gs by mid-1994. The revised manpower impact results in an increase of 349 full-time military and 7 civilian manpower authorizations.

New Hampshire

- Pease Air Guard Station, N.H. - The 157th Air Refueling Group (ANG) will lose 2 KC-135R aircraft beginning in early 1995. This results in a decrease of 3 full-time military, 51 drill, and 3 civilian manpower authorizations.

New Jersey

- Atlantic City International Airport (IAP), N.J. - Three actions are being announced: (1) The 177th Fighter Group (ANG) will lose 3 F-16A/B aircraft in mid-1994. This results in a decrease of 4 full-time military, 27 drill, and 11 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) In early 1995, the 177th Fighter Group will modernize by converting from 15 F-16A/B to 15 F-16C/D aircraft. There is no manpower impact. (3) In mid-1994, Detachment 1, 177th Fighter Group, will terminate its alert operation at Charleston AFB, S.C., and reestablish its home station alert operation. This results in the loss of 21 full-time military manpower authorizations for Charleston AFB support and the gain of 14 full-time military manpower authorizations for Atlantic City IAP support. Overall, these actions result in a net increase of 10 full-time military, and a decrease of 27 drill and 11 civilian manpower authorizations at Atlantic City IAP.

- McGuire AFB, N.J. - Six actions are being announced: (1) The 305th Air Mobility Wing will replace the 438th Airlift Wing in October 1994. The numerical designation currently belongs to the 305th Air Refueling Wing at Grissom AFB, Ind., which will close on September 30, 1994. Additionally, in October 1994, the 514th Airlift Wing (AFR Associate) will become the 514th Air Mobility Wing (AFR Associate). There is no manpower impact on either action. (2) As a result of the decision to assign 24 KC-10A aircraft to the 305th Air Mobility Wing at McGuire AFB, 10 KC-10s will arrive in mid-1994, 12 KC-10s in late 1994, and the remaining 2 KC-10As will be in place by mid-1995. The associated active duty/AFR manpower impact for this action remains as previously announced--an increase of 855 full-time military, 537 drill, and 192 civilian manpower authorizations. (3) The 305th Air Mobility Wing will receive 2 additional C-12F aircraft in late 1995. This results in an increase of 2 full-time military authorizations. (4) The 305th Air Mobility Wing will lose 18 C-141B aircraft, which also affects the AFR associate program, beginning in late 1994. This accelerates the drawdown of the aging C-141B fleet and results in a decrease of 813 full-time military, 585 drill, and 186 civilian manpower authorizations. (5) Air Mobility Command will establish the Mobility Warfare Center at McGuire AFB beginning in mid-1994. This results in an increase of 127 full-time military and 11 civilian manpower authorizations. (6) The 108th Air Refueling Wing (ANG) will lose 1 KC-135E aircraft in late 1994. This results in a decrease of 2 full-time military, 24 drill, and 14 civilian manpower authorizations. Overall, these actions result in a net increase of 169 full-time military, a decrease of 72 drill, and an increase of 3 civilian manpower authorizations.

<u>New Mexico</u>

- Cannon AFB, N.M. - The 27th Fighter Wing will lose 6 F-111F aircraft in mid-1994. This results in a decrease of 82 full-time military and 1 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Holloman AFB, N.M. - Two actions are being announced: (1) The 49th Fighter Wing began losing its remaining 8 AT-38B aircraft in late 1993. This results in a decrease of 8 full-time military manpower authorizations. (2) In mid-1994, Detachment 1, 147th Fighter Group (ANG/Ellington Field, Texas) will terminate its alert operation (2 F-16A/B aircraft) at Holloman AFB. This results in a decrease of 18 full-time military manpower authorizations provided for the detachment's base support. Overall, these actions result in a net decrease of 26 full-time military manpower authorizations.

- Kirtland AFB, N.M. - Four actions are being announced at this time: (1) The 150th Fighter Group (ANG) will lose 9 F-16C/D aircraft (6 F-16C/Ds in mid-1994 and 3 F-16C/Ds in mid-1995). This results in a decrease of 7 full-time military, 120 drill, and 21 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) Due to the changes in formal training requirements, the 542nd Crew Training Wing will receive 2 MC-130H aircraft in early 1994 and then lose 1 MC-130H in late 1994. This results in an increase of 60 full-time military and 2 civilian manpower authorizations. (3) The 542nd Crew Training Wing will become the 58th Special Operations Wing in April 1994. This change is part of the Air Force effort to preserve the heritage of our more illustrious wings. There is no manpower impact. (4) As part of an Air Force

Management Engineering Agency consolidation, the Security Police Management Engineering Team will inactivate and its functions relocate to Randolph AFB, Texas, beginning in late 1994. This results in a decrease of 8 full-time military and 3 civilian manpower authorizations. Overall, these actions result in a net increase of 45 full-time military, and a decrease of 120 drill and 22 civilian manpower authorizations.

New York

- Griffiss AFB, N.Y. - Two actions are being announced: (1) As a result of the 1993 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Law, the 509th Air Refueling Squadron will lose its 13 KC-135R aircraft in mid-1994 and the 416th Bomb Wing will lose its 10 B-52H aircraft in late 1994. There is no change to the associated manpower impact announced on May 27, 1993. (2) Based on the North American Aerospace Defense Command sector consolidation study, and the 1993 Base Closure and Realignment Law, the Northeast Air Defense Sector operations will remain at Griffiss AFB and transfer from Air Combat Command (ACC) to the ANG beginning in late 1994. The transfer will result in the loss of 230 full-time military and 33 civilian ACC manpower authorizations, however, the ANG manpower increase has not been finalized.

- Hancock Field, N.Y. - The 174th Fighter Wing (ANG) will lose 3 F-16C/D aircraft in mid-1994. This results in a decrease of 2 full-time military, 35 drill, and 7 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Niagara Falls International Airport, N.Y. - Two actions are being announced: (1) In late 1993, the Air Force completed the modernization of the 914th Airlift Group (AFR) by replacing its remaining 4 C-130E with 4 C-130H aircraft. There was no manpower impact. (2) The 107th Air Refueling Group (ANG) will lose 2 KC-135R aircraft beginning in late 1994. This results in a decrease of 3 full-time military, 51 drill, and 3 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Plattsburgh AFB, N.Y. - As a result of the 1993 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Law, the 380th Air Refueling Wing will lose its remaining KC-135R and C-12F aircraft by late 1994.

- Stewart International Airport, N.Y. - The 105th Airlift Group will gain 1 C-5A aircraft in late 1994. This results in an decrease of 27 drill manpower authorizations. This decrease is due to concurrent programming actions, which offset the increased manpower associated with the additional C-5A aircraft.

North Carolina

- Pope AFB, N.C. - Two actions are being announced: (1) In late 1994, the 23rd Wing will replace 3 A-10A aircraft with 3 OA-10A aircraft. This action, which is part of an Air Force A/OA-10A restructure, results in a decrease of 9 full-time military manpower authorizations. (2) The Air Force is canceling its previous announcement relocating the 1st Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron to Little Rock AFB, Ark. Air Combat Command determined the unit's training mission is more effective at Pope AFB, due to the training opportunities provided by the

23rd Wing and its proximity to the 82nd Airborne Division. Previously announced manpower decreases associated with this action are canceled.

- Seymour Johnson AFB, N.C. - Three actions are being announced: (1) On November 12, 1993, the Air Force announced the departure of the 4th Wing's 19 KC-10A aircraft and the associated manpower impact. The timing for the aircraft departure is: 10 KC-10As in mid-1994 and 3 KC-10As in late 1994; however, the departure of the last 6 KC-10As has not been finalized. There is no change to the associated active duty/AFR manpower impact announced on November 12, 1993. (2) The 4th Wing will lose 6 F-15E aircraft in early 1995. This results in a decrease of 100 full-time military manpower authorizations. (3) The previously announced conversion of the 916th Air Refueling Group (AFR) to 10 KC-135R aircraft is amended--instead the Group will receive 8 KC-135R aircraft in late 1995. The revised manpower impact results in an increase of 480 drill and 185 civilian manpower authorizations. Overall, these actions result in a net decrease of 100 full-time military, and an increase of 480 drill and 185 civilian manpower authorizations.

North Dakota

- Grand Forks AFB, N.D. - Three actions are being announced: (1) As a result of the 1993 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Law, the 319th Bomb Group began losing its 16 B-1B aircraft in late 1993; the last aircraft will depart in mid-1994. The previously announced manpower impacts associated with the loss of the B-1B aircraft were understated. The base will lose an additional 522 full-time military and 10 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) The 319th Air Refueling Wing will gain 22 KC-135R aircraft in mid-1994. This action completes Air Mobility Command's build of one of its core KC-135 air refueling wings to 48 KC-135Rs, and results in the increase of 833 full-time military and 22 civilian manpower authorizations. (3) The 321st Missile Wing redesignation to the 321st Missile Group will occur in July 1994, instead of March 1994. Overall, these actions result in a net increase of 311 full-time military and 12 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Hector Field International Airport, N.D. - Two actions are being announced: (1) The 119th Fighter Group (ANG) will lose 3 F-16A/B aircraft in mid-1994. This results in a decrease of 4 full-time military, 27 drill, and 11 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) In mid-1994, Detachment 1, 119th Fighter Group will terminate its alert operation (2 F-16A/B aircraft) at Klamath Falls International Airport (IAP), Ore., and assume the alert operation at March AFB, Calif. This results in the loss of 29 full-time military manpower authorizations for Klamath Falls IAP support and the gain of 18 full-time military manpower authorizations for March AFB support.

- Minot AFB, N.D. - Two actions are being announced: (1) The previously announced increase of 8 B-52H aircraft and the associated manpower impact for the 5th Bomb Wing is on hold pending the results of the Nuclear Posture Review. (2) The 91st Missile Wing redesignation to the 91st Missile Group will occur in July 1994, instead of March 1994.

Ohio

- Rickenbacker Air Guard Base, Ohio - The 121st Air Refueling Wing (ANG) will lose 2 KC-135R aircraft beginning in mid-1995. This results in a decrease of 3 full-time military, 49 drill, and 29 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Springfield Municipal Airport, Ohio - The 178th Fighter Group (ANG) will lose 3 F-16C/D aircraft in mid-1994. This results in a decrease of 2 full-time military, 38 drill, and 7 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Toledo Express Airport, Ohio - The 180th Fighter Group (ANG) will lose 3 F-16C/D aircraft in mid-1994. This results in a decrease of 2 full-time military, 34 drill, and 7 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio - The 906th Fighter Group (AFR) will inactivate and convert from 18 F-16A/B aircraft to 8 C-141B aircraft in late 1994. This action will equip the Air Force Reserve's 907th Airlift Group at Wright-Patterson AFB with 16 C-141B aircraft. This results in a decrease of 439 drill and 75 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Youngstown Municipal Airport, Ohio - Due to fiscal constraints and a shrinking force structure, the 910th Airlift Group (AFR) will lose 4 C-130H aircraft in mid-1994. There is no manpower impact.

Oklahoma

- Altus AFB, Okla. - Two actions are being announced: (1) The 97th Air Mobility Wing will lose 2 C-141B aircraft beginning in late 1994. This results in a decrease of 70 full-time military and 6 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) The Secretary of Defense announced that 40 C-17A aircraft will initially be built, with further procurement dependent on aircraft and McDonnell Douglas performance. The final production decision, whether to stop production at 40 or continue with our planned buy of 120 aircraft, is not expected until late 1995. During this interim period, the Air Force will station its C-17A aircraft at Charleston AFB, S.C. A decision concerning the number of C-17 training aircraft at Altus AFB will be made after the final production decision. In order to utilize the facilities constructed at Altus AFB for the C-17A training mission, aircrew academic and simulator training will begin in mid-1994, as scheduled. On going construction of training facilities at Altus AFB will continue as scheduled to support these activities.

- Tulsa International Airport, Okla. - The 138th Fighter Group (ANG) will lose 3 F-16C/D aircraft in mid-1994. This results in a decrease of 2 full-time military, 34 drill, and 7 civilian manpower authorizations.

Oregon

- Klamath Falls International Airport, Ore. - In mid-1994, Detachment 1, 119th Fighter Group (ANG/Hector Field International Airport, N.D.) will terminate its alert operation (2 F-16A/B aircraft) at Klamath Falls International Airport. This results in a decrease of 29 full-time military manpower authorizations provided for the detachment's base support.

- Portland International Airport, Ore. - The 142nd Fighter Group (ANG) will lose 3 F-15A/B aircraft in mid-1994. This results in a decrease of 10 full-time military, 50 drill, and 30 civilian manpower authorizations.

Pennsylvania

- Pittsburgh International Airport, Pa. - The 171st Air Refueling Wing (ANG) will lose 1 KC-135E aircraft in late 1994. This results in a decrease of 2 full-time military, 24 drill, and 14 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Willow Grove Air Reserve Station, Pa. - The 913th Airlift Group (AFR) will lose 4 C-130E aircraft in mid-1994; however, the Group will modernize by replacing its 8 C-130E with 8 C-130H aircraft in late 1994. This results in a decrease of 119 drill and 44 civilian manpower authorizations.

Puerto Rico

- Puerto Rico International Airport, Puerto Rico - The 156th Fighter Group (ANG) will lose 3 F-16A/B aircraft in mid-1994. This results in a decrease of 2 full-time military, 31 drill, and 7 civilian manpower authorizations.

South Carolina

- Charleston AFB, S.C. - Three actions are being announced: (1) A portion of the USAF Mobility Center will begin relocating to McGuire AFB, N.J., in mid-1994. The Center will be part of the planned Mobility Warfare Center. This results in a decrease of 43 full-time military and 7 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) The 437th Airlift Wing will equip a second airlift squadron with the C-17A aircraft. The aircraft for the second squadron will begin arriving in early 1995, and give the Wing a total of 24 C-17A aircraft. The final production decision, expected in late 1995, will determine the final number of aircraft stationed at Charleston AFB. This results in an increase of 516 full-time military and 33 civilian manpower authorizations. (3) In mid-1994, Detachment 1, 177th Fighter Group (ANG/Atlantic City International Airport, N.J.) will terminate its alert operation (2 F-16A/B aircraft) at Charleston AFB; however, Detachment 1, 158th Fighter Group (ANG/Burlington International Airport, Vt.) will assume alert operations. There is no manpower impact. Overall, these actions result in a net increase of 473 full-time military and 26 civilian manpower authorizations.

- McEntire Air Guard Station, S.C. - The previously announced conversion of the 169th Fighter Group (ANG) from 24 F-16A/B to 24 F-16C/D aircraft is amended--instead the unit will convert to 18 F-16C/D aircraft beginning in mid-1994. However, in mid-1995, the Group will lose 3 F-16C/D aircraft. This results in a decrease of 8 full-time military, 119 drill, and 26 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Shaw AFB, S.C. - Two actions are being announced: (1) The 20th Fighter Wing will gain 3 OA-10A aircraft in mid-1995. This results in an increase of 32 full-time military and 1 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) An Air Combat Command initiative, beginning in early 1994, will affect three of the Command's numbered air forces. The initiative restructures organizations reporting to 9th Air Force and more closely aligns them with their wartime mission. This results in a decrease of 94 full-time military authorizations. Overall, these actions result in a net decrease of 62 full-time military and an increase of 1 civilian manpower authorizations.

South Dakota

- Ellsworth AFB, S.D. - Three actions are being announced: (1) The Mountain Home AFB, Idaho, composite wing's 34th Bomb Squadron will relocate from Castle AFB, Calif., to Ellsworth AFB in mid-1994 and be equipped with 10 B-1B aircraft. The Air Force will eventually relocate the unit to Mountain Home AFB; however, the number of aircraft and timing has not been finalized. There will be 651 full-time military and 13 civilian manpower authorizations assigned to the Squadron. The Ellsworth AFB manpower numbers associated with this action replace the B-1B related manpower numbers in the Air Force's May 27, 1993, announcement. (2) The 44th Missile Wing will lose its 4 HH-1H aircraft in late 1994. This results in a decrease of 12 full-time military manpower authorizations. (3) The Tanker Tactics Center will begin relocating to McGuire AFB, N.J., in mid-1994. The Center will be part of the planned Mobility Warfare Center. This results in a decrease of 12 full-time military manpower authorizations. Overall, these actions result in a net decrease of 24 full-time military manpower authorizations.

- Joe Foss Field, S.D. - The 114th Fighter Group (ANG) will lose 3 F-16C/D aircraft in mid-1994. This results in a decrease of 2 full-time military, 34 drill, and 7 civilian manpower authorizations.

Tennessee

- Nashville Metropolitan Airport, Tenn. - The 118th Airlift Wing (ANG) will lose 4 C-130H aircraft in late 1994. This results in a decrease of 12 full-time military, 125 drill, and 31 civilian manpower authorizations.

- McGhee-Tyson Airport, Tenn. - The 134th Air Refueling Group (ANG) will lose 1 KC-135E aircraft in late 1994. This results in a decrease of 2 full-time military, 26 drill, and 2 civilian manpower authorizations.

Texas

- Bergstrom Air Reserve Station, Texas - Two actions are being announced: (1) The 924th Fighter Group (AFR) will lose 3 F-16A/B aircraft in mid-1994. This results in a decrease of 53 drill and 18 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) In late 1994, the 924th Fighter Group will

modernize by converting from 15 F-16A/B to 15 F-16C/D aircraft. There is no manpower impact.

- Carswell Air Reserve Base, Texas - The 301st Fighter Wing (AFR) will lose 9 F-16C/D aircraft (6 F-16C/Ds in mid-1994 and 3 F-16C/Ds in mid-1995). This results in a decrease of 175 drill and 53 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Dyess AFB, Texas - Three actions are being announced: (1) The 7th Wing will lose 2 C-130H aircraft in mid-1994. This results in a decrease of 61 full-time military manpower authorizations. (2) The previously announced increase of 8 B-1B aircraft is amended--instead the 7th Wing will receive 6 B-1Bs beginning in mid-1994. The revised manpower impact results in an increase of 203 full-time military and 3 civilian manpower authorizations. (3) The previously announced transfer of the 917th Air Refueling Squadron's 15 KC-135Q aircraft and the Squadron's inactivation will occur in mid-1994. There is no change to the associated manpower impact announced on May 27, 1993. Overall, these actions result in a net increase of 142 full-time military and 3 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Ellington Field, Texas - Two actions are being announced: (1) The 147th Fighter Group (ANG) will lose 3 F-16A/B aircraft in mid-1994. This results in a decrease of 6 full-time military, 29 drill, and 19 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) In mid-1994, Detachment 1, 147th Fighter Group will terminate its alert operation (2 F-16A/B aircraft) at Holloman AFB, N.M. This results in the loss of 18 full-time military and 2 civilian manpower authorizations for Holloman AFB support.

- Hondo Municipal Airport, Texas - The 12th Flying Training Wing will gain an additional 23 T-3A aircraft beginning in mid-1995, giving the Wing a total of 51 T-3As. The aircraft replace the aging T-41A aircraft. There is no manpower impact.

- Kelly AFB, Texas - The 149th Fighter Group (ANG) will lose 3 F-16A/B aircraft in mid-1994. This results in a decrease of 2 full-time military, 34 drill, and 7 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Randolph AFB, Texas - As a result of the Air Force's consolidation of functions from several Air Force Management Engineering Agency geographically separated units, the Agency's headquarters will receive additional personnel beginning in mid-1994. This results in an increase of 36 full-time military and 15 civilian manpower authorizations.

<u>Utah</u>

- Hill AFB, Utah - The previously announced conversion of the 419th Fighter Wing (AFR) from 24 F-16A/B to 24 F-16C/D aircraft is amended--the Wing will convert to 18 F-16C/D aircraft in early 1994. However, in mid-1995, it will lose 3 F-16C/D aircraft. This results in a decrease of 175 drill and 53 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Salt Lake City International Airport, Utah - The 151st Air Refueling Group (ANG) will lose 1 KC-135E aircraft in late 1994. This results in a decrease of 2 full-time military, 26 drill, and 2 civilian manpower authorizations.

Vermont

- Burlington International Airport, Vt. - Three actions are being announced: (1) The 158th Fighter Group (ANG) will modernize by converting from 18 F-16A/B to 18 F-16C/D aircraft in mid-1994. There is no manpower impact. (2) Shortly after the 158th Fighter Group's conversion, it will lose 3 F-16C/D aircraft. This results in a decrease of 4 full-time military, 27 drill and 11 civilian manpower authorizations. (3) In mid-1994, Detachment 1, 158th Fighter Group, will terminate its alert operation (2 F-16A/B aircraft) at Langley AFB, Va., and relocate alert operations to Charleston AFB, S.C. This results in the loss of 19 full-time military manpower authorizations for Langley AFB support and the gain of 21 full-time military manpower authorizations for Charleston AFB support.

Virginia

- Langley AFB, Va. - Five actions are being announced: (1) The 1st Fighter Wing will lose 18 F-15C/D aircraft beginning in mid-1994. This results in a decrease of 215 full-time military and 4 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) Beginning in early 1994, the 480th Intelligence Group will lose 155 full-time military and 3 civilian manpower authorizations due to an Air Force initiative to restructure its intelligence community. (3) Due to the transfer of the formal training missions from Air Combat Command (ACC) to Air Education and Training Command, Headquarters ACC will lose 101 full-time military and 29 civilian manpower authorizations by late 1994. (4) As a result of an ACC Field Operating Agency (FOA) reduction, Langley AFB FOAs will lose 68 full-time military and 26 civilian manpower authorizations by late 1994. (5) In mid-1994, Detachment 1, 158th Fighter Group (ANG/Burlington International Airport, Vt.) will terminate its alert operation (2 F-16A/B aircraft) at Langley AFB. This results in a decrease of 19 full-time military manpower authorizations provided for the detachment's base support. Overall, these actions result in a net decrease of 558 full-time military and 62 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Richmond International Airport, Va. - The 192nd Fighter Group (ANG) will lose 3 F-16C/D aircraft in late 1994. This results in a decrease of 2 full-time military, 34 drill, and 7 civilian manpower authorizations.

Washington

- Fairchild AFB, Wash. - Five actions are being announced: (1) The 92nd Bomb Wing will lose its remaining 12 B-52H aircraft in mid-1994 due to fiscal constraints and a reduced threat. This results in a decrease of 1182 full-time military and 6 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) In July 1994, the 92nd Bomb Wing will become the 92nd Air Refueling Wing. Also in July 1994, the 792nd Bomb Group will activate at Fairchild AFB and remain there until all the B-52H support personnel depart. There is no manpower impact. (3) The 92nd Air Refueling Wing will gain 31 KC-135R/T aircraft beginning in mid-1994. This action completes

Air Mobility Command's build of one of its core KC-135 air refueling wings to 60 KC-135s, and results in an increase of 1000 full-time military and 25 civilian manpower authorizations. (4) The 92nd Air Refueling Wing will receive 1 additional C-12F aircraft in late 1995. This results in an increase of 1 full-time military authorization. (5) The 141st Air Refueling Wing (ANG) will lose 1 KC-135E aircraft in mid-1995. This results in a decrease of 2 full-time military, 26 drill, and 2 civilian manpower authorizations. Overall, these actions result in a net decrease of 183 full-time military and 26 drill, and an increase of 17 civilian manpower authorizations.

- McChord AFB, Wash. - Two actions are being announced: (1) The 354th Fighter Squadron will inactivate and its 21 A/OA-10A aircraft will depart in late 1994. This results in a decrease of 568 full-time military and 14 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) As a result of a North American Aerospace Defense Command sector consolidation study, the Southwest and Northwest Air Defense sectors are consolidating into the Western Air Defense Sector at McChord AFB in early 1995. Previously, this mission was conducted at March AFB, Calif. (Southwest Sector), and at McChord AFB (Northwest Sector). This results in an increase of 80 military and 3 civilian manpower authorizations. Overall, these actions result in a net decrease of 488 full-time military and 11 civilian manpower authorizations.

West Virginia

- Eastern West Virginia Regional Airport/Shepherd Field, W. Va. -The 167th Airlift Group (ANG) will lose 4 C-130E aircraft in mid-1994. This results in a decrease of 13 full-time military, 124 drill, and 28 civilian manpower authorizations.

Wisconsin

- General Mitchell International Airport, Wis. - The 128th Air Refueling Group (ANG) will lose 1 KC-135R aircraft in mid-1995. This results in a decrease of 2 full-time military, 25 drill, and 2 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Truax Field, Wis. - The 128th Fighter Wing (ANG) will lose 3 F-16C/D aircraft in mid-1994. This results in a decrease of 2 full-time military, 34 drill, and 7 civilian manpower authorizations.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC 20330-1000

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

September 30, 1994

SAF/LLP
1160 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1160

The Honorable Sam Nunn
Chairman, Committee on
Armed Services
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman

This is to inform you and other interested Members of Congress of Air Force actions affecting our installations and activities. This announcement addresses force structure and realignment changes associated with the Fiscal Year 1995 program. The actions are designed to consolidate assets, preserve organizational heritage, and comply with OSD guidance.

The attached fact sheets describe planned actions with associated manpower authorization impacts. The manpower impacts at each base are expressed first as the actual impact for the specific actions being announced, and then as the cumulative change. DoD will use all available assistance programs to ease the transition for the military members and civilian employees affected by the changes. Final decisions on the proposed actions will be made only after the appropriate environmental analyses have been completed, and the Clean Air Act conformity requirements have been met.

We trust this information is useful.

Sincerely

CHARLES L. FOX
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation
Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

Attachment

See attached listing for addressees

Decisions on the following proposed actions will be made only after the appropriate environmental analyses have been completed, and the Clean Air Act conformity requirements have been met. None of these actions exceed the thresholds established by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990. In reference to manpower authorizations, full-time military means active duty military or Active Guard/Reserve positions; drill means Air Force Reserve (AFR) or Air National Guard (ANG) positions; and civilian means federal civil service or Air Reserve/Guard technician positions. Since the Air Reserve/Guard technicians hold both drill and federal civil service positions, they are counted in both drill and civilian manpower authorizations.

Alabama

- Maxwell AFB, Ala. - Two actions are being announced: (1) The 502nd Air Base Wing will become the 42nd Air Base Wing in October 1994. The numerical designation currently belongs to the 42nd Bomb Wing at Loring AFB, Maine, which closes on September 30, 1994. This action ensures the proud heritage of the Air Force's oldest and most distinguished wings is preserved. There is no manpower impact. (2) The 908th Airlift Group (AFR) will become the 908th Airlift Wing in October 1994. This action aligns the Air Force Reserve with the active Air Force's new objective structure. There is no manpower impact.

Arizona

- Luke AFB, Ariz. - Two actions are being announced: (1) The 56th Fighter Wing will establish an international flying training squadron composed of 12 F-16C aircraft in early 1995. The Air Force's aircraft will be used to train foreign pilots. This results in an increase of 245 full-time military and 2 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) The 944th Fighter Group (AFR) will become the 944th Fighter Wing in October 1994. This action aligns the Air Force Reserve with the active Air Force's new objective structure. There is no manpower impact.

Arkansas

- Little Rock AFB, Ark. - Two actions are being announced: (1) The 314th Ground Combat Readiness Evaluation Squadron will begin relocating to McGuire AFB, N.J., in early 1995. The Squadron will be assigned to the Air Mobility Warfare Center. This results in a decrease of 60 full-time military manpower authorizations. (2) The Combat Aerial Delivery School will be established at Little Rock AFB in late 1994. The School will provide advanced tactics and airdrop training to select C-130 crewmembers. This results in an increase of 68 full-time military manpower authorizations. These actions result in a net increase of 8 full-time military manpower authorizations.

California

- Channel Islands Air Guard Station, Calif. - The February 28, 1994, announcement reducing the 146th Airlift Wing (ANG) by 4 C-130E aircraft, and the associated manpower impact is canceled. The unit will retain its current number of assigned aircraft.

- Homestead Air Reserve Station, Fla. - The 482nd Fighter Wing (AFR) will become the 482nd Wing in October 1994. This action aligns the Air Force Reserve with the active Air Force's new objective structure. There is no manpower impact.

- Hurlburt Field, Fla. - Two actions are being announced: (1) The previously announced transfer of the 16th Special Operations Wing's (SOW) AC-130H aircraft to the AFR at Duke Field, Fla., is canceled. The Wing will retain 7 AC-130H aircraft. (2) The Air Force's May 27, 1994, announcement decreasing the 16th SOW by 2 MC-130E aircraft, and the associated manpower decrease is canceled.

Georgia

- Dobbins Air Reserve Base (ARB), Ga. - Beginning in mid-1995, the 116th Fighter Wing will relocate to Robins AFB, Ga., and convert from 15 F-15A/B to 8 B-1B aircraft. This gradual conversion/relocation results in a decrease of 114 full-time military, 944 drill, and 220 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Robins AFB, Ga. - Two actions are being announced: (1) As previously announced, the 116th Fighter Wing (ANG), currently located at Dobbins Air Reserve Base, Ga., will relocate to Robins AFB. The unit will begin a conversion from 15 F-15A/B to 8 B-1B aircraft in mid-1995. This gradual conversion/relocation results in an increase of 192 full-time military, 976 drill, and 453 civilian manpower authorizations. (2) The 653rd Air Base Group becomes the 78th Air Base Wing in October 1994. This consolidates all base support functions under a wing and ensures the proud heritage of the Air Force's oldest and most distinguished wings is preserved. There is no manpower impact.

Illinois

- Greater Peoria Airport, Ill. - The 182nd Airlift Group (ANG) will activate the 182nd Aerial Port Flight in mid-1995. This action aligns an aerial port function with the airlift group and results in an increase of 62 drill and 5 civilian manpower authorizations.

- O'Hare International Airport, Ill. - The 928th Airlift Group (AFR) will become the 928th Airlift Wing in October 1994. This action aligns the Air Force Reserve with the active Air Force's new objective structure. There is no manpower impact.

- Scott AFB, Ill. - The 932nd Aeromedical Airlift Group (AFR associate) will become the 932nd Airlift Wing in October 1994. This action aligns the Air Force Reserve with the active Air Force's new objective structure. There is no manpower impact.

Indiana

- Fort Wayne Municipal Airport, Ind. - The previously announced conversion of the 122nd Fighter Wing (ANG) from F-16C/D to KC-135E aircraft, and the associated manpower impact is canceled. The unit will retain 15 F-16C/D aircraft.

Minnesota

- Minneapolis/St Paul International Airport, Minn. - The 934th Airlift Group (AFR) will become the 934th Airlift Wing in October 1994. This action aligns the Air Force Reserve with the active Air Force's new objective structure. There is no manpower impact.

New Hampshire

- Pease Air Guard Station, N.H. - The Plattsburgh AFB, N.Y., Tanker Task Force (TTF) mission will transfer from the active duty component to the ANG. This action ensures the presence of a TTF in the northeastern United States and results in an increase of 25 full-time military manpower authorizations.

New Jersey

- McGuire AFB, N.J. - The 314th Ground Combat Readiness Evaluation Squadron will begin relocating to McGuire AFB, in early 1995. The Squadron's mission and personnel will be assigned to the Air Mobility Warfare Center. This results in an increase of 68 full-time military manpower authorizations.

New Mexico

- Kirtland AFB, N.M. - The Air Force's May 27, 1993, announcement increasing the 58th Special Operations Wing by 2 MC-130E aircraft, and the associated manpower increase is canceled.

New York

- Griffiss AFB, N.Y. - As previously announced on February 28, 1994, the Northeast Air Defense Sector operations will remain at Griffiss AFB, and transfer to the ANG beginning in late 1994. The sector will have 143 full-time military, 67 drill, and 33 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Hancock Field, N.Y. - The 108th and 113th Air Control Squadrons (ANG) will inactivate in late 1994. Force structure reductions have resulted in the need for fewer ground radar elements to support theater forces. However, portions of the unit's manpower authorizations will realign to the Northeast Air Defense Sector, located nearby, at Griffiss AFB, N.Y. This action results in a decrease of 242 drill and 43 civilian manpower authorizations.

- Niagara Falls International Airport, N.Y. - The 914th Airlift Group (AFR) will become the 914th Airlift Wing in October 1994. This action aligns the Air Force Reserve with the active Air Force's new objective structure. There is no manpower impact.

1994. This action aligns the Air Force Reserve with the active Air Force's new objective structure. There is no manpower impact.

South Dakota

- Ellsworth AFB, S.D. - The Mountain Home AFB, Idaho, composite wing's 34th Bomb Squadron, temporarily located at Ellsworth AFB, will lose 4 B-1B aircraft in late 1994. This reduction equips the unit with the planned number of aircraft which will eventually relocate to Mountain Home AFB. The timing for the Squadron's relocation still has not been finalized. This action results in a decrease of 148 full-time military and 3 civilian manpower authorizations.

Tennessee

- Nashville Metropolitan Airport, Tenn. - The February 28, 1994, announcement reducing the 118th Airlift Wing (ANG) by 4 C-130H aircraft, and the associated manpower impact is canceled. The unit will retain its current number of assigned aircraft.

Texas

- Bergstrom Air Reserve Station, Texas - The 924th Fighter Group (AFR) will become the 924th Fighter Wing in October 1994. This action aligns the Air Force Reserve with the active Air Force's new objective structure. There is no manpower impac.

- Brooks AFB, Texas - The 648th Air Base Group becomes the 70th Air Base Group in October 1994. This consolidates all base support functions under a wing and ensures the proud heritage of the Air Force's oldest and most distinguished wings is preserved. There is no manpower impact.

- Kelly AFB, Texas - The 651st Air Base Group becomes the 76th Air Base Wing in October 1994. This consolidates all base support functions under wing and ensures the proud heritage of the Air Force's oldest and most distinguished wings is preserved. There is no manpower impact.

- Lackland AFB, Texas - The Air Force will begin conducting its Air Base Ground Defense training at Lackland AFB in mid-1995. This is a result of the Army's decision to abolish its Air Base Ground Defense School at Ft Dix, N.J. Academic training will be conducted on Lackland AFB, while the field training will be conducted in a location yet to be determined. Lackland AFB and the field training location will receive an increase of 146 full-time military and 4 civilian manpower authorizations, with an average daily student load of 450.

- Randolph AFB, Texas - In a joint Navy/Air Force initiative, Naval Flight Officer and Air Force Navigator training will be consolidated at Randolph AFB, NAS Pensacola, Fla., and Corry Station, Pensacola, Fla., beginning in late 1994. Entry level Electronic Warfare Officer training and Air Force Navigator Core training will be conducted in Florida, while advanced panel

LIST OF COMMITTEES AND MEMBERS TO RECEIVE ANNOUNCEMENT

COMMITTEES	RANKING REPUBLICANS
Chairman Nunn, SASC	Senator Thurmond
Chairman, Byrd, SAC	Senator Hatfield
Chairman Inouye, Subcom on Defense	Senator Stevens
Chairman Glenn, Govt Affairs	Senator Roth
Chairman Sasser, MILCON Subcom SAC	Senator Gorton
Chairman Glenn, Military Readiness and Defense Infrastructure	Senator McCain
Chairman Dellums, HASC	Rep Spence
Chairman Obey, HAC	Rep McDade
Chairman Murtha, Subcom on Defense	Rep McDade
Chairman Clay, House Post Office & Civil Service	Rep Myers
Chairman Hefner, Subcom on MILCON HAC	Rep Vucanovich
Chairman McCurdy, MILCON Subcom HASC	Rep Hunter

UNIONS

ILLINOIS

Senator Simon
Senator Moseley-Braun
Rep Costello
Rep Michel
Rep Hyde

INDIANA

Senator Lugar
Senator Coats
Rep Buyer
Rep Long

KENTUCKY

Senator McConnell
Senator Ford
Rep Mazzoli

LOUISIANA

Senator Johnston
Senator Breaux
Rep McCrery
Rep Tauzin
Rep Livingston

MAINE

Senator Mitchell
Senator Cohen
Rep Snowe
Rep Andrews

MASSACHUSETTS

Senator Kennedy
Senator Kerry
Rep Torkildsen

MICHIGAN

Senator Levin
Senator Riegle
Rep Bonior

MINNESOTA

Senator Durenberger
Senator Wellstone
Rep Sabo

PENNSYLVANIA

Senator Specter
Senator Wofford
Rep Greenwood
Rep Margolies-Mezvinsky
Rep Murphy
Rep Coyne
Rep Santorum

SOUTH DAKOTA

Senator Pressler
Senator Daschle
Rep Johnson

TENNESSEE

Senator Sasser
Senator Mathews
Rep Clement

TEXAS

Senator Gramm
Senator Hutchison
Rep Pickle
Rep Bonilla
Rep Gonzalez
Rep Tejeda
Rep Smith

UTAH

Senator Hatch
Senator Bennett
Rep Hansen
Rep Shepherd
Rep Orton

WEST VIRGINIA

Senator Byrd
Senator Rockefeller
Rep Wise

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
Executive Correspondence Tracking System (ECTS)

930111-1 (I,)
Originated: 01/05/93 Received: 01/11/93 Referred to: AIR FORCE Due: / / Closed: 01/11/93 NONE REQ.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): , (-).
Contents: APPROVAL OF DETAIL FROM AIR FORCE OF LTCOL JEFFREY MILLER, RICHARD DICAMILLO AND KURT DITTMER AS OF 2/15/93.

930402-13 (I,)
Originated: 03/31/93 Received: 04/02/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 04/02/93 NONE REQ.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): , (-).
Contents: AIR FORCE DATA PER MARCH 22 REQUEST; SPECIAL BUILDING SQUARE FOOT/COST REPORT, ETC. (ES#930322-12)

930414-4 (I,)
Originated: 04/09/93 Received: 04/14/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 04/14/93 NONE REQ.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: BEHRMANN, MATTHEW P. (EXEC DIR. at DBCRC).
Installation(s): , (-).
Contents: RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL USAF INFO REQUIREMENTS; DATA RE: FACILITES DATA, OP. & SUPPORT COSTS.

930415-15 (I,)
Originated: 04/14/93 Received: 04/15/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 04/15/93 NONE REQ.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: BEHRMANN, MATTHEW P. (EXEC DIR. at DBCRC).
Installation(s): , (-).
Contents: AIR FORCE ADDITIONAL REQUESTED BY THE DBCRC ON 8 MARCH 1993.

930415-16 (I,)
Originated: 04/12/93 Received: 04/15/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 04/15/93 NONE REQ.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): , (-).
Contents: ADDITIONAL AIR FORCE DATA REQUESTED BY THE DBCRC 22 MARCH 1993; REFERRAL ECTS#930322-12.

930422-8 (I,)
Originated: 04/19/93 Received: 04/22/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 04/22/93 NONE REQ.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): HOMESTEAD AFB, FL (F-KYJL).
Contents: NON-CERTIFIED DATA RE: COSTS OF OPTIONS AT HOMESTEAD AFB; CERTIFIED DATA RE: COST OF ANG DETACHMENT AT HOMESTEAD AFB.

930426-27 (R,) (See also: 930406-1)
Originated: 04/23/93 Received: 04/26/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 04/26/93 COMPLETE.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB, OH (F-ZHTV).
Contents: ANSWERS:PROPOSED REALIGNMENT OF 178TH FIGHTER GROUP FROM SPRINGFIELD ANGB TO WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB.

NOTE: 68 Records Selected by CIRILLO, Criteria: .

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
Executive Correspondence Tracking System (ECTS)

930426-38 (I,)
Originated: 04/22/93 Received: 04/26/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 04/26/93 NONE REQ.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): GRIFFISS AFB, NY (F-JREZ).
Contents: CORRECTION TO NUMBER OF FUEL HYDRANTS AT GRIFFISS; SHOULD READ 30, VICE 24.

930428-3 (I,)
Originated: 04/23/93 Received: 04/26/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 04/28/93 NONE REQ.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB, OH (F-ZHTV).
Contents: ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS IN 5 APRIL 1993 LETTER RE: PROPOSED REALIGNMENT FROM SPRINGFIELD ANGB TO W-P AFB, OHIO.

930429-3 (I,)
Originated: 04/22/93 Received: 04/28/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 04/29/93 NONE REQ.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: MILLER, JEFF (ISSUES TM at DBCRC - 1993).
Installation(s): , (-).
Contents: KELLY AFB / ROBBINS AFB; RESPONSE TO REQ. FOR LEVEL PLAYING FIELD COBRA DATA FILES; CERTIFIED DATA!

930504-25 (R,) (See also: 930416-11)
Originated: 05/03/93 Received: 05/04/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 06/21/93 COMPLETE.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): , (-).
Contents: RESPONSE TO LETTER 16 APRIL 1993 REQ'ING RESULTS OF SITE SURVEYS; UNABLE TO PROVIDE RESULTS UNTIL 1 JUNE; #930416-11.

930505-5 (I,)
Originated: 05/03/93 Received: 05/05/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 05/05/93 NONE REQ.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): , (-).
Contents: CERTIFIED RESPONSES TO F. CIRILLO'S LETTER FROM 15 APRIL 1993.

930506-6 (I,)
Originated: 05/03/93 Received: 05/05/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 05/06/93 NONE REQ.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: CIRILLO, FRANK (AF LEADER at 1993 DBCRC).
Installation(s): , (-).
Contents: RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR INFORMATION RE: AFRES & ANG MANPOWER AUTHORIZATIONS.

930506-7 (I,)
Originated: 05/03/93 Received: 05/05/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 05/06/93 NONE REQ.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): NEWARK AFB, OH (F-RRTC).
Contents: RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR REVIEW OF NAFB COMMUNITY STUDY - WORKLOADS AND COST FACTORS.

NOTE: 68 Records Selected by CIRILLO, Criteria: .

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
Executive Correspondence Tracking System (ECTS)

930510-18 (R,) (See also: 930405-8)
Originated: 05/04/93 Received: 05/07/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 05/10/93 NONE REQ.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): , (-).
Contents: RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR INFORMATION (QUESTIONS 8,9,10) FROM F. CIRILLO; REFERRAL ECTS# 930405-8.

930511-25 (R,) (See also: 930413-1)
Originated: 05/10/93 Received: 05/11/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 05/11/93 NONE REQ.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): GRIFFISS AFB, NY (F-JREZ).
Contents: RESPONSE TO QUESTION CONCERNING FUTURE USAF PLANS FOR ROME LABORATORY; REFERRAL ECTS# 930413-1.

930512-18 (R,) (See also: 930405-8)
Originated: 05/04/93 Received: 05/12/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 05/12/93 COMPLETE.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): , (-).
Contents: ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS FOR THE RECOED (NON-CERTIFIED); REGARDING 1993 USAF RECOMMENDATIONS; QUESTIONS #8 - 10.

930512-19 (R,) (See also: 930405-8)
Originated: 05/03/93 Received: 05/12/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 05/12/93 COMPLETE.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): , (-).
Contents: ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD (#1-7); NON-CERTIFIED.

930514-6 (I,)
Originated: 05/11/93 Received: 05/14/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 05/14/93 NONE REQ.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): MCCLELLAN AFB, CA (F-PRJY).
Contents: CORRECTION TO COLOR RATING FOR AVAIL. OF PUBLIC TRANS. AT MCCLELLAN AFB; SHOULD BE "GREEN"; CURRENTLY IS "RED".

930520-1 (R,) (See also: 930504-15)
Originated: 05/19/93 Received: 05/20/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 05/20/93 COMPLETE.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): PLATTSBURGH AFB, NY (F-THWA).
Contents: RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR USAF REVIEW OF REFUELING CAPACITY AT PLATTSBURGH AFB DURING WINTER MONTHS.

930520-18 (I,)
Originated: 05/17/93 Received: 05/19/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 05/20/93 NONE REQ.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): , (-).
Contents: CORRECTIONS TO TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS IN COLOR-CODED RATINGS FOR OFF-BASE REC. FACILITIES FOR AFB'S.

NOTE: 68 Records Selected by CIRILLO, Criteria: .

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
Executive Correspondence Tracking System (ECTS)

930524-32 (R,) (See also: 930430-2)
Originated: 05/21/93 Received: 05/24/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 05/24/93 NONE REQ.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): GENTILE AFS, OH (F-HUSA).
Contents: RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING USAF PLANS FOR GENTILE AFS IF DESC IS CLOSED.

930524-33 (I,)
Originated: 05/20/93 Received: 05/24/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 05/24/93 NONE REQ.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): CARSWELL AFB, TX (F-DDPF).
Contents: SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION TO REVISED CANTONMENT AREA FOR CARSWELL AFB, TX.

930524-7 (R,) (See also: 930428-8)
Originated: 05/20/93 Received: 05/21/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 05/24/93 COMPLETE.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): K. I. SAWYER AFB, MI (F-LWRC).
Contents: RESPONSE TO DBCRC CONCERN THAT GAO COULDN'T JUSTIFY USAF GROUPING OF BASE + GRIFFISS INTO "LEAST DESIRABLE" CATAGORY.

930524-8 (R,) (See also: 930507-10)
Originated: 05/20/93 Received: 05/21/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 05/24/93 COMPLETE.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): GRIFFISS AFB, NY (F-JREZ).
Contents: RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS RE: GRIFFISS/K.I. SAWYER; FAIRCHILD AFB WASN'T CONSIDERED FOR CLOSURE; ENCLOSURES.

930527-30 (R,) (See also: 930507-10)
Originated: 05/25/93 Received: 05/27/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 05/27/93 COMPLETE.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): GRIFFISS AFB, NY (F-JREZ).
Contents: RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR INFORMATION RE: GRIFFISS AFB, NY.

930527-31 (I,)
Originated: 05/25/93 Received: 05/27/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 05/27/93 NONE REQ.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): MCCLELLAN AFB, CA (F-PRJY).
Contents: RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS FROM DBCRC STAFF.

930601-24 (R,) (See also: 930513-24)
Originated: 05/25/93 Received: 06/01/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 06/01/93 COMPLETE.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): NAS, AGANA, GU (N-61577).
Contents: REVIEW OF FORWARDED INFO. RE: CONSOLIDATION OF NAS AGANA AT ANDERSON AFB; "UNREALISTICALLY LOW ESTIMATES..."

NOTE: 68 Records Selected by CIRILLO, Criteria: .

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
Executive Correspondence Tracking System (ECTS)

930601-25 (R,) (See also: 930510-32)
Originated: 05/25/93 Received: 06/01/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 06/01/93 COMPLETE.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): BERGSTROM AFB, TX (F-BJHZ).
Contents: RESPONSE TO REQ. FOR ADD. INFO. ON REALIGNMENT TO CARSWELL AFB; USAF + DON WILL CO-REALIGN; SUPERCEDES ANY '91 REC.

930607-32 (I,)
Originated: 06/03/93 Received: 06/07/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 06/07/93 COMPLETE.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: BORDEN, BEN (DEP. DIR. at DBCRC, R&A).
Installation(s): , (-).
Contents: RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS REGARDING THE EFFECTS OF ADDITIONS TO CLOSURE LIST TO USAF FORCE STRUCTURE NUMBERS.

930607-33 (I,)
Originated: 06/04/93 Received: 06/07/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 06/07/93 NONE REQ.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): , (-).
Contents: COMMENTS ON DBCRC ANALYSIS THAT LED TO THE ADDITION OF SEVERAL ALC'S TO CLOSURE LIST; ENCLOSURE.

930608-4 (R,) (See also: 930519-8)
Originated: 06/03/93 Received: 06/08/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 06/08/93 COMPLETE.
F BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
URTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
lation(s): , (-).
Contents: RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR THE BACKUP DATA SUPPORTING THE USAF COBRA STANDARD FACTORS.

930613-29 (R,) (See also: 930528-05)
Originated: 06/13/93 Received: 06/13/93 Referred to: Due: 06/27/93 Closed: 06/13/93 NONE REQ.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): LOWRY AFB, CO (F-NTMU).
Contents: RESPONSE TO INQUIRY MAY 26, 1993;REQUEST FOR INFO. CONCERNING POST-CLOSURE SECURITY ARRANGMENTS AT LOWRY AFB, COL.

930613-30 (I,)
Originated: 06/13/93 Received: 06/13/93 Referred to: Due: 06/27/93 Closed: 06/13/93 NONE REQ.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): PLATTSBURGH AFB, NY (F-THWA), and MCGUIRE AFB,NJ (F-PTFL).
Contents: RESPONSE CONCERNING PLATTSBURGH AFB AS A PRIMARY SUPPORT CENTER FOR CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.

930613-31 (R,) (See also: 930601-11)
Originated: 06/13/93 Received: 06/13/93 Referred to: Due: 06/27/93 Closed: 06/13/93 NONE REQ.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): LOWRY AFB, CO (F-NTMU), and MCCLELLAN, FORT,AL (A-01102).
Contents: AIR FORCE POSITION ON AIR FORCE DISASTER PREPAREDNESS TECHNICAL TRAINING MOVE FROM LOWRY AFB TO FT. MCCLELLAN.

NOTE: 68 Records Selected by CIRILLO, Criteria: .

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
Executive Correspondence Tracking System (ECTS)

930613-32 (I,)
Originated: 06/13/93 Received: 06/13/93 Referred to: Due: 06/27/93 Closed: 06/13/93 NONE REQ.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): K. I. SAWYER AFB, MI (F-LWRC), and PLATTSBURGH AFB,NY (F-THWA).
Contents: CORRECTIONS TO COLOR-CODED RATINGS FOR VIOLENT/PROPERTY CRIME; ACCIDENT POTENTIAL ZONES; NEWARK AFB INFRASTRUCTURE.

930613-33 (R,) (See also: 930413-02)
Originated: 06/13/93 Received: 06/13/93 Referred to: Due: 06/27/93 Closed: 06/13/93 CLOSED.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): HOMESTEAD AFB, FL (F-KYJL).
Contents: AIR FORCE RESPONSE TO POINTS RAISED BY TEAM MIAMI RE: HOMESTEAD AFB; REFUTES SEVERAL POINTS IN MIAMI PRESENTATION.

930613-34 (R,) (See also: 930413-02)
Originated: 06/13/93 Received: 06/13/93 Referred to: Due: 06/27/93 Closed: 06/13/93 CLOSED.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): NEWARK AFB, OH (F-RRTC).
Contents: RESPONSE TO LETTER REQUESTING THE REVIEW OF THE DOCUMENT PROVIDED BY THE NEWARK ADVISORY GROUP;BASE ALTERNATIVES.

930613-35 (I,)
Originated: 06/13/93 Received: 06/13/93 Referred to: Due: 06/27/93 Closed: 06/13/93 NONE REQ.
F[illegible] BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
[illegible]OURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
I[illegible]llation(s): GRIFFISS AFB, NY (F-JREZ), and PLATTSBURGH AFB,NY (F-THWA).
Contents: AIR MOBILITY COMMAND'S MILCON ESTIMATE TO LOCATE WING AT GRIFFISS; MATRIX COMPARISON BETWEEN GRIFFISS/PLATTSBURGH.

930613-36 (R,) (See also: 930518-31)
Originated: 06/13/93 Received: 06/13/93 Referred to: Due: 06/27/93 Closed: 06/13/93 NONE REQ.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): MCGUIRE AFB, NJ (F-PTFL), and MARCH AFB,CA (F-PCZP).
Contents: RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR REVIEW OF COMMUNITY PRESENTATIONS ON MARCH AFB,CA, & MCGUIRE AFB, NJ.

930613-37 (I,)
Originated: 06/13/93 Received: 06/13/93 Referred to: Due: 06/27/93 Closed: 06/13/93 NONE REQ.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): PLATTSBURGH AFB, NY (F-THWA).
Contents: RESPONSE TO THE COMMISSIONS REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ON FUEL REQUIREMENTS AND STORAGE CAPABILITY AT PLATTSBURGH AFB, NY.

930613-7 (I,)
Originated: 06/13/93 Received: 06/13/93 Referred to: Due: 06/27/93 Closed: 06/13/93 NONE REQ.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): , (-).
[illegible]ts: ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE COSTS NOT ACTUALLY REQUESTED IN AIR FORCE BASE QUESTIONNAIRE.

NOTE: 68 Records Selected by CIRILLO, Criteria: .

930615-14 (R,) (See also: 930510-2)
Originated: 06/14/93 Received: 06/15/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 06/15/93 COMPLETE.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): , (-).
Contents: ANSWERS TO REQ. FOR COST DATA ON THE REDIRECTS FROM MATHER, BERGSTROM, MACDILL, CARSWELL AFBS + RICKENBACKER AGB.

930615-15 (R,) (See also: 930603-3)
Originated: 06/14/93 Received: 06/15/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 06/15/93 COMPLETE.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): GRIFFISS AFB, NY (F-JREZ).
Contents: ANSWERS TO REQ. FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON GAFB; RE: OPERATION PLANS; REOCCURING COSTS; FACILITIES COSTS.

930615-16 (R,) (See also: 930413-1)
Originated: 06/12/93 Received: 06/15/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 06/15/93 COMPLETE.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): , (-).
Contents: ANSWERS TO REQ'S FOR COBRA COST ESTIMATES REGARDING GRIFFISS AFB, PLATTSBURGH AFB + ROME LABORATORY.

930615-17 (R,) (See also: 930604-24)
Originated: 06/14/93 Received: 06/15/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 06/15/93 COMPLETE.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): , (-).
Contents: REQUESTED COBRA MULTIPLE SCENARIOS; USAF OPPOSITION TO ANY SCEN. W/ FAIRCHILD OR GRAND FORKS ON CLOSURE LIST.

930615-18 (R,) (See also: 930510-2)
Originated: 06/14/93 Received: 06/15/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 06/15/93 COMPLETE.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): , (-).
Contents: REQUESTED REFINED COST ESTIMATES DEVELOPED FROM THE MAJOR COMMAND (MAJCOM) SITE SURVEYS.

930615-19 (I,)
Originated: 06/14/93 Received: 06/14/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 06/15/93 NONE REQ.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: BEHRMANN, MATTHEW P. (EXEC DIR. at DBCRC).
Installation(s): BERGSTROM AFB, TX (F-BJHZ).
Contents: REQUEST DBCRC ASSISTANCE IN MINOR WORDING ADJUSTMENT TO DOD RECOMMENDATION REGARDING BERGSTROM AFB, TX.

930615-43 (R,) (See also: 930507-9)
Originated: 06/11/93 Received: 06/15/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 06/15/93 COMPLETE.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): , (-).
Contents: REQUESTED DATA ON ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE COSTS.

NOTE: 68 Records Selected by CIRILLO, Criteria: .

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
Executive Correspondence Tracking System (ECTS)

930615-44 (R,) (See also: 930525-4)
Originated: 06/10/93 Received: 06/15/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 06/15/93 COMPLETE.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): MARCH AFB, CA (F-PCZP).
Contents: MARCH AFB WILL STILL BE IN POSITION TO HANDLE ALL RAPID DEPLOYMENT SCENARIOS AS A RESERVE DUTY BASE.

930619-6 (I,)
Originated: 06/18/93 Received: 06/18/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 06/19/93 NONE REQ.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): GRAND FORKS AFB, ND (F-JFSD).
Contents: REQUESTED COBRA RUNS: CLOSE GRAND FORKS AFB, RETAIN MISSILE FIELD OPERATED BY MINOT AFB, ND.

930619-7 (I,)
Originated: 06/18/93 Received: 06/18/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 06/19/93 NONE REQ.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): GRIFFISS AFB, NY (F-JREZ).
Contents: REVIEW OF THE AIR STAFF + AIR MOBILITY COMMAND MICON ESTIMATES FOR DEVELOPING GRIFFISS AFB AS EAST COAST MOBILITY BASE.

930627-20 (I,)
Originated: 06/24/93 Received: 06/24/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 06/27/93 NONE REQ.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): , (-).
Contents: INFORMATION ON DEPOT SUPPORT MANPOWER ISSUES.

930627-21 (I,)
Originated: 06/16/93 Received: 06/22/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 06/27/93 NONE REQ.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): CARSWELL AFB, TX (F-DDPF).
Contents: REINFORCING DOD PROPOSAL TO CONSOLIDATE THE 924TH FG AT BERGSTROM W/ 301ST FW AT CARSWELL AFB.

930627-23 (R,) (See also: 930611-16)
Originated: 06/16/93 Received: 06/20/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 06/27/93 NONE REQ.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): CARSWELL AFB, TX (F-DDPF).
Contents: RESPONSE TO SCENARIO: "LEAVE THE 924TH AT BAFB + MOVE THE NAVY UNITS FROM DETROIT, DALLAS + MEMPHIS TO CAFB W/ THE 301ST

930627-24 (R,) (See also: 930614-38)
Originated: 06/21/93 Received: 06/22/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 06/27/93 NONE REQ.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): , (-).
Contents: RESPONSES TO SPECIFIC QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD CONCERNING BASE CLOSURES/REALIGNMENTS.

NOTE: 68 Records Selected by CIRILLO, Criteria: .

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
Executive Correspondence Tracking System (ECTS)

930627-25 (R,) (See also: 930518-31)
Originated: 06/21/93 Received: 06/22/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 06/27/93 NONE REQ.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): MCGUIRE AFB, NJ (F-PTFL).
Contents: POINT-BY-POINT ANALYSIS OF THE COMMUNITY PRESENTATION/PROPOSAL REGARDING MCGUIRE AFB, NJ.

930627-26 (I,)
Originated: 06/22/93 Received: 06/24/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 06/27/93 NONE REQ.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): PLATTSBURGH AFB, NY (F-THWA).
Contents: CLARIFICATION OF THE CONFUSION THAT HAS ARISEN REGARDING COMMUNITY ENCROACHMENT AROUND PLATTSBURGH AFB.

930627-27 (I,)
Originated: 06/22/93 Received: 06/24/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 06/27/93 NONE REQ.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): MCGUIRE AFB, NJ (F-PTFL).
Contents: POPULATION DENSITY FIGURES FOR MCGUIRE, PLATTSBURGH + GRIFFISS AFB'S.

930627-28 (I,)
Originated: 06/22/93 Received: 06/24/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 06/27/93 NONE REQ.
F[illegible] BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
[illegible]OURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
[illegible]llation(s): MCGUIRE AFB, NJ (F-PTFL).
Contents: FORWARDING DOCUMENTS REGARDING THE GAO ANALYSIS OF FUEL CAPACITY/RESUPPLY, AND AIRCRAFT PARKING CAPABILITY.

930627-29 (I,)
Originated: 06/22/93 Received: 06/23/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 06/27/93 NONE REQ.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: CIRILLO, FRANK (AF LEADER at 1993 DBCRC).
Installation(s): , (-).
Contents: SUMMARY PAPERS ON ACCIDENT POTENTIAL ZONES (APZ).

930627-30 (I,)
Originated: 06/21/93 Received: 06/22/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 06/27/93 NONE REQ.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): , (-).
Contents: RAW DATA USED TO SUPPORT THE DEPOT CATEGORY MISSION SPECIFIC STANDARD DEVIATIONS.

930627-31 (I,)
Originated: 06/23/93 Received: 06/24/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 06/27/93 NONE REQ.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): K. I. SAWYER AFB, MI (F-LWRC), and GRIFFISS AFB,NY (F-JREZ).
Contents: CALRIFICATIONS/CORRECTIONS TO ERRORS MADE BY DBCRC STAFF DURING PRESENTATIONS.

NOTE: 68 Records Selected by CIRILLO, Criteria: .

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
Executive Correspondence Tracking System (ECTS)

930627-32 (I,)
Originated: 06/23/93 Received: 06/24/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 06/27/93 NONE REQ.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): , (-).
Contents: CONCERN THAT "MISIMPRESSIONS" WERE CREATED BY DBCRC STAFF PRESENTATIONS ON AIR LOGISTICS BASES; CAPACITY, COST TO CLOSE

930627-33 (I,)
Originated: 06/23/93 Received: 06/24/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 06/27/93 NONE REQ.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): PLATTSBURGH AFB, NY (F-THWA).
Contents: RESPONSES TO REP. BOEHLERT'S ASSERTIONS THAT THE USAF HAS NOT BEEN "STRAIGHTFORWARD" REGARDING PLATTSBURGH AFB, NY.

930630-8 (I,)
Originated: 06/29/93 Received: 06/29/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 06/30/93 NONE REQ.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): MCGUIRE AFB, NJ (F-PTFL).
Contents: MILCON ESTIMATES FOR RELOCATING 12 TANKERS FROM PLATTSBURGH TO MCGUIRE; IT IS AN UNTENABLE SITUATION.

930701-5 (I,)
Originated: 06/28/93 Received: 06/30/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 07/01/93 NONE REQ.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): , (-).
Contents: REQ'D LIST OF REALIGNMENTS/CLOSURE BENEATH THRESHOLD IMPLEMENTED BY THE USAF DURING THE 2 YEARS SINCE '91 CLOSURE ROUND.

930706-25 (I,)
Originated: 06/28/93 Received: 06/27/93 Referred to: Due: / / Closed: 07/06/93 NONE REQ.
From: BOATRIGHT, JAMES F. (DEPASSTSEC at AIR FORCE).
To: COURTER, JIM (CHAIRMAN at DBCRC).
Installation(s): , (-).
Contents: REQUESTED LIST OF REALIGNMENTS/CLOSURES BELOW THRESHOLD IMPLEMENTED BY USAF SINCE THE 1991 CLOSURE ROUND.

NOTE: 68 Records Selected by CIRILLO, Criteria: .

AIR FORCE TEAM BASE RESPONSIBILITIES

Post Add

NAME	CLOSURE/REALIGNMENT	MAJOR RECEIVERS/MISSION
CANTWELL	GRIFFISS AFB, NY/REALIGN	MINOT AFB, ND/B-52H BARKSDALE AFB, LA/ B-52H GRAND FORKS AFB, ND/KC-135 HILL AFB, UT/485 EIG
	K.I.SAWYER AFB, MI/CLOSE	BARKSDALE AFB, LA/B-52H
	FAIRCHILD AFB,WA/CLOSE	ALT FOR MAR/KIS/GRIFF
COMBS	GRAND FORKS AFB,ND/CL-RE	ADD/ALT FOR KIS/GRIFFISS
	(NAS AGANA,GU/CLOSE)	ANDERSEN AFB,GU
DICAMILLO	MCGUIRE AFB, NJ/REALIGN	PLATTSBURGH AFB, NY/C-141
	MARCH AFB, CA/REALIGN	TRAVIS AFB, CA/KC-10
	PLATTSBURGH AFB,NY/CLOSE	ALT FOR MCGUIRE/GRIFFISS
DITTMER	HOMESTEAD AFB, FL/CLOSE	MOODY AFB,GA/F-16/TEMP SHAW AFB,SC/F-16/TEMP LACKLAND AFB,TX/IAAF ACAD TYNDALL AFB,FL/AFWS SCHL/TEMP PATRICK AFB,FL/301 AFRES MACDILL AFB,FL/482FW(AFRES) NORAD ALERT FCLTY(ANG)
	O'HARE IAP(ARC),IL/CLOSE	ROCKFORD APT, IL/SEC 2924
	KELLY AFB,TX/CL-RELN	ADD/ALT FOR MCCLELLAN PRIVITIZE/OTHER DEPOTS
HOUCK	MCCLELLAN AFB, CA/CLOSE	EARLY COMMISSION ADD PRIVATIZE/OTHER DEPOTS HILL AFB, UT/1849 EIS LANGLEY AFB, VA/HQ ARS OFFUTT AFB, NE/AFTAC/TOD
	TINKER AFB,OK/CL-RELN	ADD/ALT FOR MCCLELLAN PRIVITIZE/OTHER DEPOTS
NIXON	NEWARK AFB, OH/CLOSE	PRIVATIZE/OTHER DEPOTS
	ROBINS AFB,GA/CL-RELN	ADD/ALT FOR MCCLELLAN PRIVITIZE/OTHER DEPOTS

UNDERLINED INFORMATION = COMMISSION ADDS FOR CONSIDERATION

AIR FORCE TEAM BASE RESPONSIBILITIES

NAME	CLOSURE/REALIGNMENT(CIV/MIL-NET LOSS)	MAJOR RECEIVERS/MISSION
FRANK CANTWELL	GRIFFISS AFB, NY/REALIGN(-1538/-2945)	MINOT AFB, ND/B-52H BARKSDALE AFB, LA/ B-52H GRAND FORKS AFB, ND/KC-135 HILL AFB, UT/485 EIG
	K.I.SAWYER AFB, MI/CLOSE(-351/-2354)	BARKSDALE AFB, LA/B-52H
RICK DICAMILLO	MCGUIRE AFB, NJ/REALIGN(-374/-3289)	PLATTSBURGH AFB, NY/C-141
	MARCH AFB, CA/REALIGN(-86/-2961)	TRAVIS AFB, CA/KC-10
KURT DITTMER	HOMESTEAD AFB, FL/CLOSE(-907/-3841)	MOODY AFB, GA/F-16/TEMP SHAW AFB, SC/F-16/TEMP 726 ACW LACKLAND AFB, TX/IAAF ACAD TYNDALL AFB, FL/AFWS SCHL/TEMP PATRICK AFB, FL/301 AFRES MACDILL AFB, FL/482FW(AFRES) TBD , NORAD ALERT FCLTY(ANG)
	O'HARE IAP(ARC), IL/CLOSE(-757/-5)	ROCKFORD APT, IL/SEC 2924
ROGER HOUCK	NEWARK AFB, OH/CLOSE(-1679/-92)	PRIVATIZE/OTHER DEPOTS
*	MCCLELLAN AFB, CA/CLOSE(-8302/-3010)	PRIVATIZE/OTHER DEPOTS HILL AFB, UT/1849 EIS LANGLEY AFB, VA/HQ ARS
*	(Added by Commission for Review)	OFFUTT AFB, NE/AFTAC/TOD

Note Revisions

Comments Please

Pre Add

AIR FORCE TEAM RESPONSIBILITY MATRIX

	CATEGORIES	BASES	SPECIALTY INTERAGENCY	
ATKIN		CHANUTE(A) BERGSTROM(A) CASTLE(A) CARSWELL(A) MACDILL(A) RICKENBCKR(A)	G.I.S. D BASE IV COBRA(A) Redirects	
DICAMILLO	AMC(P) AFRES(A)	MARCH(R)* MCGUIRE(R)* MATHER(RD)	Capcty Anlys Facilities	7 (Community Infrastructure)
DITTMER	ACC(P-SM) AFRES(P) ANG(A)	HOMESTEAD(C)* O'HARE(C)*	Ranges FAA(P)	
HOUCK	ATC(P) AFMC(P)	NEWARK(C)*	START Depots(P) Environmental	8(Environmental Impact)
CANTWELL	SPACEOM(P) SOC(P) AMC(A) ANG(P) ACC(P-LG)	K.I.SAWYER(C)* GRIFFISS(R)*	FAA(A) Air Defense Tiger Team COBRA(P) Flying Trng	6 (Community Econ. Impact) 5 (Return on Investment)
COMBS	ACC(A)	CARSWELL(RD) BERGSTROM(RD) MACDILL(RD) SMALL A/C BSs(A)	Methodology	
NIXON	AFMC(A)	CHANUTE(RD) CASTLE(RD) RICKENBCKR(RD) LARGE A/C BSs(A)	Depots(A)	

(P) = PRIMARY (A) = ALTERNATE
(C) = CLOSURE (R) = REALIGN
(RD) = REDIRECTS(Primary Base Monitor)
* = Primary Regional Hearing/Base Visit Monitor

(NOTE: REVISIONS BASED ON SMALL A/C, LARGE A/C BASIS AND BETTER SPREAD)

/0 MAR 20, 1993

Original

AIR FORCE TEAM RESPONSIBILITY MATRIX

	CATEGORIES	BASES	SPECIALTY INTERAGENCY	
ATKIN		CHANUTE(A) BERGSTROM(A) CASTLE(A) CARSWELL(A) MACDILL(A) RICKENBCKR(A)	G.I.S. D BASE IV COBRA(A) Redirects	
DICAMILLO	AMC(P) AFMC(A)	MARCH(R)* MCGUIRE(R)* MATHER(RD)	Capcty Anlys Facilities	7 (Community Infrastructure)
DITTMER	ACC(P) AFRES(P) ANG(A)	HOMESTEAD(C)* O'HARE(C)*	Ranges FAA(P)	
HOUCK	ATC(P) AFMC(P)	NEWARK(C)*	START Depots(P) Environmental	8(Environmental Impact)
CANTWELL	SPACEOM(P) SOC(P) ACC(A) AMC(A) ANG(P)	K.I.SAWYER(C)* GRIFFISS(R)*	FAA(A) Air Defense Tiger Team COBRA(P) Flying Trng	6 (Community Econ. Impact) 5 (Return on Investment)
COMBS		CARSWELL(RD) BERGSTROM(RD) MACDILL(RD)	Methodology	
NIXON		CHANUTE(RD) CASTLE(RD) RICKENBCKR(RD) MATHER(RD)	Depots(A)	

(P) = PRIMARY (A) = ALTERNATE
(C) = CLOSURE (R) = REALIGN
(RD) = REDIRECTS(Primary Base Monitor)
* = Primary Regional Hearing/Base Visit Monitor

A/O MAR 18,1993

use yes

MANPOWER NUMBERS

OLD STATIC TODAY

OLD STATIC TODAY

	RCM COBRA	COBRA	PRESS RELEASE	AF BASE FACT SHEET	DACRC Sheet	BASE STRUCTURE REPORT
MCCLELLAN						
TOTAL MIL	3,010	2989	2,989	3,437	3010	3,121
TOTAL CIV	8,302	7844	7,751	9,328	7844	10,406
NEWARK						
TOTAL MIL	92	92	92	102	92	78
TOTAL CIV	1,679	1674	1,760	1,930	1679	1,965
K.I. SAWYER						
TOTAL MIL	2,354	2354	2,354	3,202	2354	3,151
TOTAL CIV	351	351	788	366	351	365
HOMESTEAD						
TOTAL MIL	1,994	1994	~~3,865~~	2,737	3841	4,520
TOTAL CIV	708	708	~~912~~	899	907	931
GRIFFISS						
TOTAL MIL	3,760	3599	3338	3,928	2945 ?	3,988
TOTAL CIV	2,320	1191	1191	2,360	1538 ?	2,484
MARCH						
TOTAL MIL	3,227	3222	2961	3,231	2691 ?	3,181
TOTAL CIV	998	? +9	997 ERROR	943	86 ?	1,287
MCGUIRE						
TOTAL MIL	3,289	? 3289	3289	3,948	3289 ?	4,730
TOTAL CIV	1,109	169	374	1,194	374 ?	1,762
O'HARE						
TOTAL MIL	1,171	5	5	13	1171	13
TOTAL CIV	388	757	757	393	388	760

CLOSE

X pre STORM

?

* press release numbers reflected realignment, not closure

I LIED

Air Force Program Trends

as of 27 Jan 1994

	FY85	FY86	FY87	FY88	FY89	FY90	FY91	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY95
END STRENGTHS (000)	1,050	1,063	1,065	1,026	1,032	990	945	889	844	826	789
ACTIVE MILITARY	602	608	607	576	571	539	511	470	444	426	400
GUARD	109	113	114	115	117	118	117	118	117	118	115
RESERVE	75	79	80	82	83	84	84	83	81	82	79
CIVILIAN	264	263	264	253	261	249	233	218	202	202	195
MILITARY BASES	**	**	261	261	260	262	256	246	240	224	214
MAJOR	139	139	139	140	140	140	134	124	121	102	94
MINOR	***	***	122	121	120	122	122	122	119	122	120
AIRCRAFT (PAA)*	8,262	8,145	8,135	8,020	7,850	7,637	7,165	6,380	6,010	5,417	5,278
BOMBERS (PAA)*	298	314	344	372	358	301	261	242	201	152	107
FIGHTER WING EQUIV**	36.5	37.0	38.0	38.4	36.9	35.7	33.5	28.4	27.4	22.1	20.5
ACTIVE	24.4	24.8	25.5	26.0	24.6	23.8	21.7	16.3	16.1	13.4	13.0
ARC**	12.1	12.2	12.5	12.4	12.3	11.9	11.8	12.1	11.3	8.7	7.5
ICBMS	1,023	991	995	996	1,000	1,000	1,000	912	787	667	550
FLYING HOURS (000)	3,477	3,457	3,463	3,340	3,411	3,366	3,666	2,767	2,634	2,416	2,332
ACTIVE	2,914	2,905	2,883	2,752	2,830	2,760	2,961	2,189	2,033	1,856	1,813
ARC	563	552	580	588	581	606	705	578	601	560	519

Data Provided by XOO/XOF/PEM/PEF

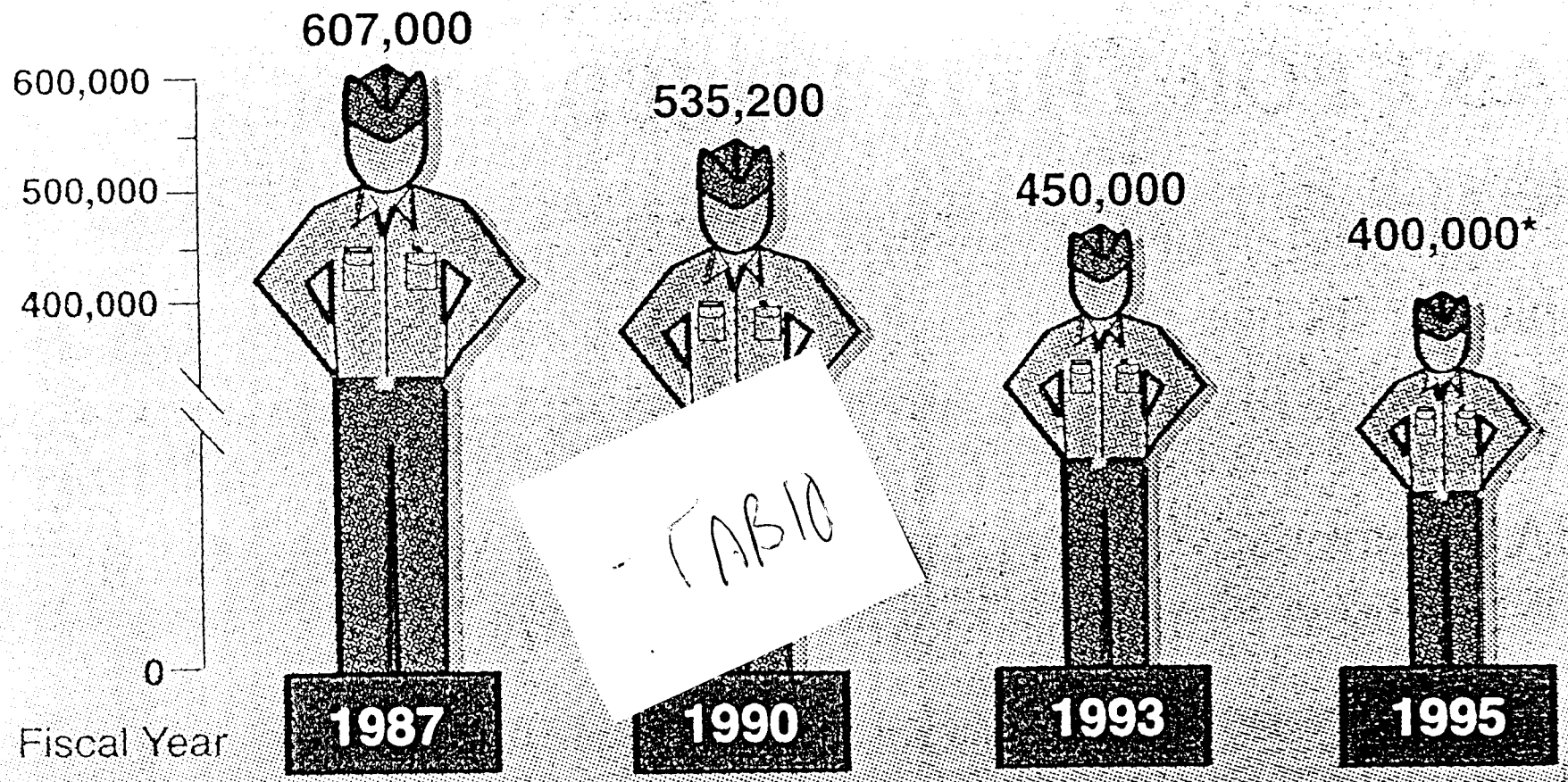
*Excludes Test & Test Support Aircraft
**Excludes Reconnaissance Aircraft
***Data Unavailable Due to Definitional Change

w/rc

AF Times
Jan 3, 94

The incredible shrinking Air Force

By 1995 the Air Force will have lost at least 200,000 people – a reduction of roughly one-third – from its pre-drawdown level.



	1987	1990	1993	1995
Officers	107,300	100,000	84,100	NA**
Enlisted	495,200	430,200	356,600	NA
Cadets	4,500	4,400	4,200	NA

* Projected
** NA: Not Available
Source: Air Force

ATPCO

Robert T. Savidge

DRAFT

FORCE STRUCTURE AND EXCESS CAPACITY ANALYSIS

WORKSHEET

Following is an excerpt from the USAF Force Structure planning documents showing the President Bush force structure beddown in FY 93/3 and the change in force structure by base in FY 95/4-- this excerpt is UNCLASSIFIED. The third column lists the USAF Base Closure Executive Group (BCEG) determination of excess capacity for force structure beddown at that base in FY 95/4. Exercise caution with regard to accuracy of this data*** FORCE TABS are for internal USAF planning and may not reflect actual force structure beddowns.

BASE NAME	FY93/3 FORCE STRUCTURE	FY95/4 FORCE STRUCTURE DELTA () is minus	EXCESS CAPACITY FOR FORCES
ALLEN C. THOMPSON, MS	8-C141(G)	---	
ALTUS AFB, OK	6-C5, 13-C141, 22-KC-135	+4-C17, (2)-C141, (12)-KC135	1X12-KC135, 4-KC135
ANDREWS AFB, MD	3-C9, 10-C20, 8-C12, 12-C21, 4-C22, 2-VC-25, 7-C137, 8-C141(R), 18-F16(G), 17-UH1	+1-C20, +2-C21, (3)-C137	4-C9, 6-F16(R)
ATLANTIC CITY, NJ	18-F16(G)	---	
BANGOR, ME	10-KC-135(G)	+1-KC135	
BARKSDALE AFB, LA	23-B52, 33-A10(R), 19-KC10, 17-KC135, 5-C21	+3-B52, +5KC135, (15)-A10, (5)-C21	
BARNES MPT, MA	12-A10(G), 6-F16(G)	+12-F16, (12)-A10	
BEALE AFB, CA	7-T-38, 15-KC135	(15)-KC135	2X12-KC135
BERGSTROM ARB, TX	18-F16(R)	---	---
BIRMINGHAM MPT, AL	18-RF4(G)	+10-KC135, (18)-RF4	

Maj Kurt Dittmer/ AF Team/ 20 Apr 93/ 1550/ CAPftabs.cht

PRIOR to News Release (26 May) & 93 DBCRC Report

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BASE NAME	FY93/3 FORCE STRUCTURE	FY95/4 FORCE STRUCTURE DELTA () is minus	EXCESS CAPACITY FOR FORCES
BOISE IAP, ID	24-F4G, 6-RF4	(6)-RF4	1X18-F16
BRADLEY, CT	12-A10, 6-F16, 1-C21	+18-F16, +1-C26, (12)-A10, (1)-C21	
BUCKLEY ANGB, CO	24-F16(G), 4-T43(G)	+1-C26, (2)-T43	---
BURLINGTON, VT	18-F16(G), 1-C12	+1-C26, (1)-C21	
CANNON AFB, NM	105-F111E/F/EF	---	
CAPITAL MPT, IL	24-F16(G)	---	
CARSWELL ARB, TX	24-F16(R)	---	---
CASTLE AFB, CA	19-B52, 23-KC135	(19)-B52, (23)-KC135	
CHARLESTON AFB, SC	2-C17, 36-C141	+14-C17, (12)-C141	
CHARLOTTE/DOUGLAS NC	12-C130(G)	---	
CHEYENNE MAP, WY	8-C130(G)	---	
COLUMBUS AFB, MI	46-T37, 69-T38	+9-T1, +2-T38	1X10-KC135, 10% UPT
DALLAS NAS, TX	8-C130(G)	---	
DANNELLY FIELD, AL	18-F16(G), 1-C130(G)	+1-C26, (1)-C130	
DAVIS MONTHAN AFB, AZ	51-O/A10, 10-EC130, 5-MH60(R)	+5-A10	
DES MOINES IAP, IA	18-F16(G), 1-C12	+1-C26, (1)-C21	
DOBBINS ARB, GA	24-F15(G), 8-C130(R)	+1-C26	4-C130

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BASE NAME	FY93/3 FORCE STRUCTURE	FY95/4 FORCE STRUCTURE DELTA () is minus	EXCESS CAPACITY FOR FORCES
DOVER AFB, DE	35-C5	---	2-C5
DUKE FIELD, FL	9-AC130(R)	---	
DULUTH IAP, MN	18-F16(G)	+1-C26	
DYESS AFB, TX	28-B1, 42-C130, 15-KC135	+9-KC135, (3)-C130	2X12-KC135
EDWARDS AFB, CA	100 ASSORTED A/C	(7) ASSORTED A/C	
EGLIN AFB, FL	125 ASSORTED A/C	(4) ASSORTED A/C	1X24-F16, 18-F15, 7-C130
EIELSON AFB, AL	24-F16, 8-KC135(G), 6-OA10	+2-KC135(G)	2-KC135
ELMENDORF AFB, AK	54-F15, 5-C12, 5-C12, 10-C130	(3)-F15	18-F15, 6-C130
ELLINGTON FIELD, TX	18-F16(G), 1-C26(G)	---	6-F16
ELLSWORTH AFB, SD	24-B1, 4-HH1, 11-KC135	(4)-KC135	1X18-F16, 8-B1, 10-KC135
EWVRA SHEPHARD, WV	12-C130(G)	---	
F.S. GABRESKI, NY	4-HC130(G), 5-HH60(G)	---	
FAIRCHILD AFB, WA	16-B52, 24-KC135, 3-UH1, 1-C12, 10-KC135(G)	(10)-KC135, (1)-C12	2X12-KC135
FORBES FIELD, KS	10-KC135(G)	+2-KC135	
FORT SMITH MPT, ARKANSAS	18-F16(G), 1-C12(G)	+1-C26, (1)-C12	
FT WAYNE IAP, IN	24-F16(G), 1-C26(G)	(6)-F16	
F.E. WARREN AFB, WY	5-UH1	---	

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BASE NAME	FY93/3 FORCE STRUCTURE	FY95/4 FORCE STRUCTURE DELTA () is minus	EXCESS CAPACITY FOR FORCES
FRESNO MPT, CA	18-F16(G), 1-C26(G)	---	---
GENERAL MITCHELL IAP, WI	8-C130(R), 10-KC135(G)	---	4-C130
GRAND FORKS AFB, ND	16-B1, 12-KC135, 4-HH1	(6)-B1, (5)-KC135	10-KC135 OR 10-B1
GREAT FALLS IAP, MONTANA	18-F16(G), 1-C130(G)	+1-C26, (1)-C130	10-F16
GREATER PEORIA, IL	18-F16(G), 1-C26(G)	---	
GREATER PITTSBURG IAP, PA	8-C130(R), 20-KC135(G)	---	---
GRIFFISS AFB, NY	10-B52, 19-KC135	+2-B52, (5)-KC135	14-KC135
GRISSOM ARB, IN	18-A10(R), 20-KC135(R), 11-KC135	(11)-KC135	---
HANCOCK FIELD, NY	18-F16(G)	---	
HARRISBURG/OLMSTED, PA	6-EC130(G)	---	
HECTOR FIELD, ND	18-F16(G), 1-C130(G)	+1-C26, (1)-C130	
HICKAM AFB, HI	24-F15(G), 6-K/C135, 1-C130	---	
HILL AFB, UT	77-F16, 24-F16(R), 5-C130, 4-HH1, 2-RF4, 3-MH60	(26)-F16, (2)-C130	1X24-F16, 12-F16(R)
HOLLOMAN AFB, NM	46-F117, 11-F4, 30-AT38, 4HH60	---	1X24-F16
HOMESTEAD AFB, FL	60-F16, 18-F16(R), 4HC-130, 8-HH60	---	
HULMAN REGIONAL, IN	18-F16(G)	---	
HURLBURT FIELD, FL	26-A/MC130, 19-MH53, 9-MH60	+1-MC130	
JACKSONVILLE IAP, FL	18-F16(G), 1-C130	+1-C26, (1)-C130	

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BASE NAME	FY93/3 FORCE STRUCTURE	FY95/4 FORCE STRUCTURE DELTA () is minus	EXCESS CAPACITY FOR FORCES
JOE FOS FIELD, SD	18-F16(G), 1-C12(G)	+1-C26, (1)-C12	
K.I. SAWYER AFB, MI	19-B52, 12-KC135	(5)-B52, (12)-KC135	5X12-KC135
KEESLER AFB, MS	6-EC130, 16-WC/C130(R)	+1-C130	4-C130
KELLY AFB, TX	14-C5(R), 18-F16(G)	---	10-C5, 6-F16(R)
KEY FIELD, MS	10-KC135(G), 1-C26(G)	---	
KINGSLEY FIELD, OR	18-F16(G)	---	
KIRTLAND AFB, NM	24-F16(G), 10-C/MC130, 8-MH53, 5-MH60, 4-UH1	+1-MC130, +1-C26, (1)-C130	4-C130, 4-MH60
KULIS, AK	10-C130(G), 4-HH60(G)	---	
LAMBERT/ST LOUIS, MO	18-F15(G), 1-C12(G)	(1)-1C12	
LANGLEY AFB, VA	72-F15, 6-C21, 3-UH	(3)-F15	
LAUGHLIN AFB, TX	46-T37, 67-T38	+40-T1, +4-T37, (18)-T38	10% UPT
LINCOLN MPT, NE	18-RF4(G), 1-C12(G)	+10-KC135, (18)-RF4, (1)-C12	
LITTLE ROCK, ARK	72-C-130, 8-C130(G)	(2)-C130	20-C130
LORING AFB, ME	14-B52, 16-KC135	(14)-B52, (16)-KC135	
LUKE AFB, AZ	89-F16, 26-F15E, 24-F16(R)	+35-F16, (6)-F16(R)	
MACDILL AFB, FL	27-F16	(27)-F16	
MALMSTROM AFB, MT	24-KC135(R), 6-UH1	+7-KC135	
MANSFIELD LAHM, OH	8-C130(G)	---	

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BASE NAME	FY93/3 FORCE STRUCTURE	FY95/4 FORCE STRUCTURE DELTA () is minus	EXCESS CAPACITY FOR FORCES
MARCH AFB, CA	19-KC10, 10-KC135(R), 18-RF4(G), 6-C141(R), 4-C130(R), 4-C21, 4-C12	+22-C141(R), +2-C21, +11-KC135(G), (4)-C130(R), (18)-RF4(G)	4-KC135(R) + 4-KC135(G)
MARTIN STATE APT, MD	24-A10(G), 8-C130	+2-C130	---
MATHER AFB, CA	19-T37	(19)-T37	
MAXWELL AFB, MS	8-C130(R), 4-C21	+2-C21	4-C130, 4-C21(R)
MCCHORD AFB, WA	21-A/OA10, 48-C141	---	
MCCLELLAN AFB, CA	10-KC135(R), 4-WC135, 2-T38, 4-C21, 2-A10	(4)-C21	
MCCONNELL AFB, KS	16-B1, 1-C12(G), 48-F16(G), 15-KC135	+10-B1(G), (4)-B1, (54)-F16, (3)-KC135	
MCENTIRE AGB, SC	24-F16(G), 1-C130(G)	(1)-C130	12-F16
MCGHEE TYSON,	10-KC135(G)	+1-KC135	
MCGUIRE AFB, NJ	50-C141, 20-KC135(G), 1-C26(G)	---	
MEMPHIS IAP, TN	8-C141(G)	---	
MINN/ST PAUL IAP, MN	8-C130(G), 8-C130(R)	---	4-C130
MINOT AFB, ND	16-B52, 16-KC135, 4-UH1	---	10-KC135
MOFFETT FIELD ANG, CA	4-HC130(G), 5-HH60(G)	---	
MOODY AFB, GA	36-F16, 24-A10	---	
MOUNTAIN HOME AFB, ID	24-F15, 18-F16, 3-E3, 6-KC135	---	6-F16+ 6-F15+6-F15E

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BASE NAME	FY93/3 FORCE STRUCTURE	FY95/4 FORCE STRUCTURE DELTA () is minus	EXCESS CAPACITY FOR FORCES
NASHVILLE METRO, TN	16-C130(G)	(3)-C130	
NELLIS AFB, NV	9-A10, 20-F4G, 22-F15, 45-F16, 4-HH60	---	
NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DE	8-C130(G)	---	
NEW ORLEANS, LA	24-F15(G), 18-F16(R), 1-C130	(1)-C130	
NIAGARA FALLS IAP, NY	18-F16(G), 8-C130(R)	+10-KC135(G), (18)-F16(G)	2-C130
NORTON AFB, CA	20-C141	(20)-C141	
OFFUT AFB, NE	9-EC135, 17-RC135, 9-C21, 3-E4, 2-C135	(3)-C21, (2)-C135, (4)-EC135	
O'HARE IAP, IL	10-KC135(G), 8-C130(R)	+1-KC135	---
OTIS ANGB, MA	18-F15(G), 1-C12	+1-C26, (1)-C12	---
PATRICK AFB, FL	6-HC130, 3-HH3	+5-HH60, (3)-HH3	1X10-C130
PEASE AFB, NH	10KC135(G)	---	
PETERSON AFB, CO	16-C130(R), 6-C21, 10-TG4, 9-TG7, 4-TG9, 2-TG3, 2-UV18	(4)-C130	
PHOENIX SKY HARBOR, AZ	10-KC135(G)	+1-KC135	
PLATTSBURGH AFB, NY	28-KC135	+1-KC135	3X12-KC135 21-KC135
POPE AFB, NC	24-A10, 16-C130, 18-F16	---	
PORTLAND IAP, OR	18-F15(G), 5-HC130(R), 8-HH60(R), 1-C26(G)	---	1-C130
PUERTO RICO IAP, PR	18-F16(G), 1-C26(G)	---	
QUONSET STATE APT, RI	8-C130(G)	---	

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BASE NAME	FY93/3 FORCE STRUCTURE	FY95/4 FORCE STRUCTURE DELTA () is minus	EXCESS CAPACITY FOR FORCES
RANDOLPH AFB, TX	46-T37, 47-T38, 10-T43, 5-C21, 10-T1, 1-T39	+2-C21, +3-T1, +21-T37, +20-T38	
REESE AFB, TX	28-T1, 50-T37, 59-T38	+12-T1, +2-T38	+10% UPT
RENO CANNON IAP, NV	18-RF4(G), 1-C12(G)	+1-C26, (1)-C12	
RICHARDS GEBAUR, MO	18-A10(R)	(18)-A10	
RICHMOND IAP, VA	24-F16(G), 1-C26(G)	---	
RICKENBACKER ANGB, OH	24-A7(G), 16-KC135(G), 1-C26(G)	(24)-A7, (1)-C26, (8)-C141, (16)-KC135	
ROBINS AFB, GA	24-KC135, 2-EC135, 2-F15	+1-E8, +3-KC135	1X10-C141
ROSECRANS MEM APT, MO	8-C130	---	
SALT LAKE CITY IAP, UT	10-KC135(G)	+1-KC135	6-F16
SAVANNAH IAP, GA	8-C130(G)	---	
SCHENECTADY CO. NY	8-C130(G), 1-C12(G)	(1)-C12	
SCOTT AFB, IL	11-C9, 3-C12, 10-C21	+3-C21	
SELFRIDGE ANGB, MI	42-F16(G), 1-C130(G), 10-KC135(R)	+1-C26, +7-C130, (24)-F16	2-KC135
SEYMOUR JOHNSON AFB, NC	66-F15, 19-KC10	---	6-F15E
SHAW AFB, SC	72-F16, 21-A10	(18)-F16	1X24-F16+ 18-F16+ 3-A10
SHEPPARD AFB, TX	46-T37, 45-T38	+2-T37	

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BASE NAME	FY93/3 FORCE STRUCTURE	FY95/4 FORCE STRUCTURE DELTA () is minus	EXCESS CAPACITY FOR FORCES
SIOUX GATEWAY, IA	18-F16(G)	---	
SPRINGFIELD MPT, OH	18-A7(G)	+18-F16, (18)-A7	
ST LOUIS, MO	4-F15	(1)-F15	
STANDIFORD FIELD, KY	12-C130(G), 1-C12(G)	(1)-C12	
STEWART IAP, NY	11-C5(G)	---	4-C5
TINKER AFB, OK	23-E3, 24-F16(R), 3-E/C135	(2)-E/C135	
TOLEDO EXPRESS, OH	18-F16	---	
TONOPAH, NV	8-T38	---	
TRAVIS AFB, CA	35-C5, 32-C141	---	14-KC135 OR 3-C5
TRUAX FIELD, WI	18-F16(G), 1-C26(G)	---	
TUCSON IAP, AZ	42-F16(G), 1-C130(G)	+1-C26, (1)-C130, (10)-F16	---
TULSA IAP, OK	18-A7(G)	+18-F16, +1-C26, (18)-A7	
TYNDALL AFB, FL	72-F15, 2-E9	(3)-F15	1X24-F15
VANCE AFB, OK	81-T37, 69-T38	+20-T1, +3-T38, (8)-T37	+10% UPT
VANDENBERG AFB, CA	3-UH1	---	
WESTOVER ARB, MA	14-C5(R)	---	4-C5
WHITEMAN AFB, MO	3-T38, 3-HH1	+18-O/A10(R), +8-B2, +2-T38	1X10-KC135
WILLOW GROVE NAS, PA	18-A10(G), 12-C130(R), 1-C26(G)	---	

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BASE NAME	FY93/3 FORCE STRUCTURE	FY95/4 FORCE STRUCTURE DELTA () is minus	EXCESS CAPACITY FOR FORCES
WILL ROGERS IAP, OK	8-C130(G)	---	
WK KELLOG APT, MI	18-A10(G)	---	
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB, OH	18-F16A(R), 8-C141(R), 42 ASSORTED TEST ASSETS	+20-KC135(G), +2-C141(R), +2 TEST	12-F16(R)
YEAGER APT, WV	8-C130(G)	---	
YOUNGSTON MUNI, OH	8-C130(R)	+4-C130	4-C130
MAJOR OVERSEAS FORCE BEDDOWNS			
BITBURG AB, GE	48-F15	(3)-F15	---
KADENA AB, JA	54-F15, 7-C12, 3-E3, 9-M/HC130, 3-HH3, 13-KC135	(3)-F15, (1)-HC130, +4-HH60, (3)-HH3	---
KEFLAVIK AB, ICELAND	12-F15, 4-HH60	---	---
KUNSAN AB, ROK	48-F16	---	---
MISAWA AB, JA	48-F16, 4-HH60	---	---
OSAN AB, ROK	24-F16, 2-C12, 4-HH60, 5-MH53, 12-OA10	---	---
RAF ALCONBURY, UK	4-HC130, 4-MC130, 5-MH53	---	---
RAF LAKENHEATH, UK	42-F15E	+6-F15E	---
RAF MILDENHALL, UK	9-KC135	---	---
RAF UPPER HEYFORD, UK	42-F111	(42)-F111	---

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BASE NAME	FY93/3 FORCE STRUCTURE	FY95/4 FORCE STRUCTURE DELTA () is minus	EXCESS CAPACITY FOR FORCES
RAMSTEIN AB, GE	48-F16, 60C12, 3-C20, 3-C21, 1-T43, 4-UH1	(4)-UH1, +4-C9, +16-C130	---
RHEIN MAIN AB, GE	4-C9, 16-C130	(4)-C9, (16)-C130	---
SOESTERBERG AB, NETHERLANDS	18-F15	---	---
SPANGDAHLEM AB, GE	24-O/A10, 54-F16,	---	---
YOKOTA AB, JA	20-C130, 3-C9, 2-C21, 3-UH1	(4)-C130	---

This document is for planning purposes only!
The initial look at excess capacity to beddown force structure is as follows:

F-16 Active Squadrons: 4
F-15 Active Squadrons: 1
Total Active Small Aircraft Squadrons Excess Capacity for Beddown= 5
F-16 Reserve Squadrons: 3
Total Reserve Small Aircraft Squadrons Excess Capacity= 3
KC-135 Active Squadrons: 15
C-141 Active Squadrons: 1
Total Active Large Aircraft Squadrons Excess Capacity= 16
KC-135 Reserve Squadrons: 2
C-130 Reserve Squadron: 1
Total Reserve Large Aircraft Squadron Excess Capacity= 3

SPECIFIC ACTIONS/IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
DISPOSITION OF UNITS/AIRCRAFT

CALIFORNIA

March AFB

Outbound

22nd Air Refueling Wing	Inactivates
79th Air Refueling Squadron (KC-10 Associate Reserve)	To Travis AFB, California
KC-10s	To Travis AFB, California

Remain

Southwest Air Defense Sector	Transfer to ANG in place
452nd Air Refueling Wing (AFRES)/KC-135	In place
163rd Reconnaissance Group (ANG)/RF-4s	In place
Air Force Audit Agency	In place
445th Airlift Wing (AFRES)/C-141s *	In place
Air Force Media Center *	In place
Army Corps of Engineers Unit	In place
US Customs Aviation Operations Center West	In place
Drug Enforcement Agency Aviation Unit	In place

* Realigning as a result of the Norton AFB, California, closure (1988 BRAC)

McClellan AFB

Outbound

Sacramento Air Logistics Center (ALC) functions	To other ALCs
1849th Electronics Installation Squadron	To Hill AFB, Utah
Air Rescue Service (HQ)	To Langley AFB, Virginia
940th Air Refueling Group (AFRES)/KC-135s *	To Beale AFB, California
Technical Operations Division (AFTAC)	To Offutt AFB, Nebraska

* Cancels 1991 BRAC recommendation to realign unit from Mather AFB, California

FLORIDA (Con't)

Tyndall AFB

Inbound

Air Force Water Survival School * . . . . . From Homestead AFB, Florida

* Location is temporary pending the outcome of a joint training study

GEORGIA

Moody AFB

Inbound

F-16s . . . . . Temporarily from Homestead AFB, Florida

KANSAS

McConnell AFB

Inbound

KC-135s . . . . . From Ellsworth AFB, South Dakota

LOUISIANA

Barksdale AFB

Inbound

B-52Hs . . . . . From KI Sawyer AFB, Michigan, and Griffiss AFB, New York
B-52 Combat Crew Training Mission * . . . . . From Castle AFB, California

* Cancels 1991 BRAC recommendation to realign mission to Fairchild AFB, WA

Outbound

458th Operations Group . . . . . Inactivate
98th Air Refueling Group (KC-10 Associate Reserve) . . . . . To Plattsburgh AFB, New York
KC-10s . . . . . To Plattsburgh AFB, New York

NEW YORK

Griffiss AFB

Outbound

416th Bomb Wing . . . . . Inactivate
B-52Hs . . . . . To Barksdale AFB, Louisiana and Minot AFB, North Dakota
KC-135s . . . . . To Grand Forks AFB, North Dakota
485th Engineering Installation Group . . . . . To Hill AFB, Utah

Remain

Rome Laboratory . . . . . In place
Northeast Air Defense Sector . . . . . Transfer to ANG in place

Plattsburgh AFB

Inbound

98th Air Refueling Group (KC-10 Associate Reserve) . . . . . From Barksdale AFB, Louisiana
KC-10s . . . . . From Barksdale AFB, Louisiana
C-141s . . . . . From McGuire AFB, New Jersey

NORTH DAKOTA

Grand Forks AFB

Inbound

KC-135s . . . . . From Griffiss AFB, New York, and Minot AFB, North Dakota

Outbound

319th Bomb Wing . . . . . Inactivate
B-1s . . . . . To Ellsworth AFB, South Dakota

Minot AFB

Inbound

B-52Hs . . . . . From Griffiss AFB, New York

Outbound

KC-135s . . . . . To Grand Forks AFB, North Dakota

TEXAS

Lackland AFB

Inbound

Inter-American Air Forces Academy . . . . . From Homestead AFB, Florida

UTAH

Hill AFB

Inbound

485th Engineering Installation Group . . . . . From Griffiss AFB, New York
1849th Electronics Installation Squadron . . . . . From McClellan AFB, California

VIRGINIA

Langley AFB

Inbound

Air Rescue Service (HQ) . . . . . From McClellan AFB, California