DCN 1158

AF Gen 6.46

MAJ Larry A. Frost
5432 Irving Ave S
Minneapolis, MN
55419

Sen. Rod Gramms
Sen. Paul Wellstone
Rep. James Ramstad

Dear [Copies sent to all above]:

My position for several years now has been that military resistance to reductions in force are unjustified in the face of current strategic reality. I understood the argument that the current administration would not be able to hold the line at reasonable reductions, but that seemed specious to me given the obvious need for re-shaping and reducing the force. I took this position even though, as a full-time AGR soldier, I was in the path of the reductions in force in the AGR captain's program.

However, closures and reductions have passed the point of sanity. If we intend only to be able to fight one (fairly small) war, be honest with the public and change our strategic statement to say so. Forces we currently field are inadequate to meet the two-war standard.

Furthermore, our most critical weakness is airlift and sealift. At a time when both Air Force and Navy are asking for (and Congress is providing) funds to increase both, it makes no sense to close Reserve bases operating transport aircraft we so badly need, especially in light of reduced overseas basing. Yet the Base Closure and Re-alignment Commission (BRAC) added six more AF Reserve outfits to the closure list on 10 May of this year. Three of these outfits are C-130 air transport and three are F-16 wings. The list includes the base at Fort Snelling, MN.

Reserve members don't move when bases are closed. These bases are all in major metro areas -- where pilots live. Re-activating or moving these units is feasible only at a huge expense in re-training. Pilots also take a long time to train -- they cannot be re-created quickly in the event they are needed.

Our reserves have seen an increase, not a decrease, in active duty missions. We cannot afford to be without airlift to get us where we need to -- or to extract our forces if they get in trouble. Removing these experienced transport wings and the fighters who protect them is dollar- and strategy-foolish. It may someday cost us lives.

Anyone who studies history and observes the current scene knows it is a question of when, not if, the Reserves are committed to a major war, or a series of lesser conflicts. I expect it will happen (again) on my watch, and I don't feel comfortable leading our soldiers into a fight without the backing of our own government. The time to stop the drawdown is now, not next year or next month or tomorrow. We have come down as far as we dare, and farther than we should.

One other factor you might like to consider. The only base services complex for several hundred miles exists at Ft. Snelling. Closing it would cost we full-time soldiers and many retired and reserve personnel our newly-built Base Exchange and other services. These facilities are not extensive, and the savings they offer not irreplaceable for a fairly senior officer like myself, especially one with no children. They are irreplaceable to a junior enlisted man with a family. These secondary costs will directly and immediately affect morale and even viability of our underpaid junior enlisted personnel.

Those who urge further reductions are no longer cutting fat. They are attacking the nerve, muscle and sinew of our force, and placing my life and the lives of our soldiers and airmen at risk. Please reply and let me know:

(1) How you will vote on this issue, and

(2) What actions you will take to represent my point of view to BRAC.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

Larry A. Frost

5 JUN 95

LARRY A. FROST
MAJ, GS
US Army Reserve (AGR)

CF
1 - Alan Dixon, Chairman, BRAC

Mr Dixon: You have a difficult job, one you have done well in the face of fierce sectarian squabble motivated by economics. Please consider these comments as from one who has supported your onerous task to this point.

F

May 30, 1995

COPY

AF Gen
5-1

The Honarable William J. Perry
Secretary of Defense
The Pentagon, Room 3E880
Washington DC 20350

Dear Dr. Perry

As a Department of Defense employee, I have been involved in and have witnessed many efforts to compare Army, Navy, and Air Force facilities with the intent of reducing the excess and duplicative capabilities that exist in the Department of Defense. In each of these efforts I have seen and am aware of the posturing and data manipulation that has taken place by the services to ensure that they would come out on top in any comparison. Although frustrating, I have always shrugged it off as that's the way the game is played and the services will never be able to make any reductions without outside guidance to force the issue and guarantee an honest and unbiased decision with the best interests of the Nation in mind.

I have since witnessed an attempt by one service to manipulate the base closure process that, to me, is so blatantly fraudulent and with such total disregard to the welfare of the Nation that as a citizen, taxpayer, and public servant, I can no longer be silent.

The enclosed information that I have obtained, if true, appears to indicate that the United States Air Force has acted in a manner that is clearly unethical and, to me, bordering on criminal to introduce deliberately flawed data and recommendations into the base closure process. If these allegations are true then the United States Air Force is deliberately trying to harm the future ability of the Department of Defense to conduct its business in the most cost effective manner, and could waste American Taxpayers millions of dollars.

If true, this attempt by the Air Force to fraudulently bias the base closure process should not go unpunished. An investigation should begin at once and, if the enclosed allegations are found true, any government employees found to have acted in a manner that has violated the public trust should be made to account for their actions and appropriate punishment made.

I am not signing this letter since I have seen first hand the retributions that fall on people who do not toe the service line, even if they are telling the truth.

Sincerely,

An American

COPY

Copy to:

Department of Defense Inspector General
400 Army Navy Drive
Arlington, VA 22202-2884

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon
Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

The Honorable William Thomas
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Elton Gallegly
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Barbara Boxer
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Mark Hatfield
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Strom Thurmond
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable William Roth
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Pete Domenici
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Bob Livingston
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Floyd Spence
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable John Kasich
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Document Separator

POINT PAPER

SUBJECT: Observations of the Test and Evaluation (T&E) and Laboratory Joint Cross-Service Group (JCSG) Processes

This paper has been prepared to document observations on the effects of Air Force actions in the BRAC 95 T&E and Laboratory joint processes. It should be understood that OSD took a "hands off" approach to this process, preferring that the three Military Departments settle issues with a straight-up vote among themselves. In the T&E process, the Navy lost many of these votes because of the strong personal relationship between the Army and Air Force JCSG principals; the fact that the Air Force and Army principals interface with the OSD principals regularly in the course of their regular duties within the DoD's T&E management structure; and for the reason that the Army didn't have a large stake in the T&E arena. Therefore, the Army became the de facto tie-breaking vote, most often voting with the Air Force.

Most noteworthy are the Air Force actions regarding the comparisons between NAWC China Lake/Point Mugu and AFDTC Eglin in the area of armament/weapons RDT&E. Air Force actions can be grouped into seven general areas. Each of the cases described occurred over the objections of the Department of the Navy.

1. Co-opt the Joint Working Groups.

At the onset of the BRAC process the Air Force staffed the working group of the T&E JCSG with non-BRAC personnel from AFDTC Eglin and AFFTC Edwards. Many were previously involved in the T&E Resource Investment Board (TERIB) study and attempted to bring TERIB results into the BRAC process. No less than seven employees of these two sites were part of all phases of developing the T&E data call; developing the T&E Analysis Plan with the functional value questions, scoring weights, and measures; certifying Air Force data call responses for accuracy; scoring Army, Navy and Air Force activities for functional value; developing joint alternatives; and writing the final report. They were also strong advocates for their home sites in debates directly affecting their activities.

By contrast, no working group member from the Navy or the Army was in a conflict of interest by being an employee of a T&E activity. The GAO noted with concern the large number of Air Force staff from activities under evaluation, and the DoD IG's office recommended to OSD that some of the staff from AFDTC Eglin be dismissed. However, this never happened.

This basic conflict of interest spawned many outcomes that were individually disadvantageous to the Navy--although none became a "game breaker" by allowing the Air Force to achieve any of its joint BRAC goals. However, there is still cause for concern. The Air Force has already attempted to use the distorted T&E JCSG data to influence other joint BRAC groups, and it will no doubt use the erroneous and distorted data generated in the joint process to strengthen its position in subsequent studies of RDT&E infrastructure. *If these future studies are to be conducted equitably with a focus on outcomes in the best interests of national security, this distorted data must never gain acceptance as accurate, objective, or credible.*

2. Create an Artificial Split of Navy RDT&E.

It was at Air Force insistence that the original RDT&E JCSG be split into T&E and Laboratory groups. Unlike the Air Force, the Navy uses its integrated facilities for RDT&E, In-Service Engineering, and Training -- not just for "formal T&E". Therefore the Navy was forced to make artificial estimates of its RDT&E facilities' workload and capacities and separate them into T&E and R&D. This artificial split resulted in an understatement of DoN capability and capacity.

Ironically, at the close of the joint process, and after a year of discussion in both the T&E and Laboratory JCSGs that it could not perform a combined analysis of its T&E and Laboratory infrastructure, the Air Force claimed that the T&E and Laboratory sites must be considered together to correctly obtain functional value.

3. Generate Distorted T&E Functional Values.

Distorted functional values were derived in a heavily manipulated process, potentially compromising the legislative requirement "to provide a *fair process* that will result in the timely closure and realignment of military installations" (Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, Part A sec. 2901 (b)). More to the point, the scores defy tests of reasonableness (see TAB 1).

To illustrate, NAWC Patuxent River scored the same in Armament/Weapons (A/W) as did NAWC China Lake. Both scored a 57. Patuxent River had *one* facility that performed *931* test hours in A/W in FY 1993. China Lake had *32* facilities with a combined FY 1993 workload of *94,231* test hours in A/W. That an air vehicles test site had the same A/W score as the Navy's largest weapons test site shatters the credibility of the T&E results. Not surprisingly, AFDTC Eglin received a score of 82 in A/W.

There were many flawed, but very deliberate, decisions that produced these scores. One example is the decision on the scoring of air/land/sea space. This was a critically important issue because air/land/sea space accounted for 70% of the physical value of an activity and physical value, in turn, comprised 65% of the points used to determine the total functional value (FV) of a T&E site. The flawed nature of this decision is best illustrated by the following two items:

* AFFTC Edwards, which resides in the desert next to China Lake, received points for the sea space off NAWC Point Mugu that it does not control while China Lake was denied points for the same sea space that is under its control and the Navy's control.

* AFDTC Eglin received points for airspace 550 miles away that it does not control, while China Lake was denied points for airspace 150 miles away that it does control.

It is illogical that an activity that actually controls and uses certain airspace is not allowed to be given credit for it, yet another activity from a different Military Department, equidistant to

the airspace and essentially collocated with the controlling activity, is given credit for it. This decision was rationalized on the basis of the *location in the T&E data call response that an activity reported its available airspace*. That is, during the scoring process, it was decided that only airspace reported under question #3.1.G.1 of the data call would be acceptable for scoring. The proper certified data existed within the NAWC activities' data call responses to correct the inequity, albeit not in the exact question position desired by the JCSG.

The Navy formally requested the incorporation of all certified data present in the data call responses. It did not request the collection of new data, nor the revision and recertification of the current data. With heavy lobbying by the Air Force and a desire by the Army to keep the process moving, OSD decided to reject the Navy's request. *By contrast, AFDTC Eglin received FV points for airspace not reported under #3.1.G.1* (see TAB 1, Attachment A). In short, the impact of OSD's decision on the FV of the NAWC sites was significant (see TAB 2). The damage it did to the integrity of the joint BRAC process was irreparable.

4. Manipulate the Process and the Data.

A. *Exclude Navy Facilities*: The T&E JCSG, and its working group, excluded from analysis various facilities that it determined to be (1) minor performers of T&E (i.e., if under 5% of workload is T&E, or if T&E is less than 100 test hours), or (2) support in nature rather than providing an actual T&E product. This resulted in a large number of DoN facilities being excluded from the analysis when in fact they showed certified workload and capability in T&E per the definitions provided in the T&E data call. There are numerous cases where a facility reported 5% or less workload in T&E but produced much more than 100 test hours / year of T&E product. There are also examples of several Navy facilities that reported T&E workload per the definition provided in the T&E data call, but were categorized as support facilities and excluded from the analysis.

To illustrate, NAWC China Lake had *30* facilities excluded from A/W analysis: 20 as support facilities, 5 for operating under 100 test hours, and 5 for operating under the 5% threshold. By contrast, AFDTC Eglin had *2* facilities excluded: 1 for operating under 100 test hours, and 1 for operating under the 5% threshold.

B. *Alter Certified Navy Data*: At the Air Force's initiative, the T&E JCSG decided to change the certified responses for two NAWC China Lake facilities (Junction Ranch Radar Cross Section Facility and the Electronic Warfare Integration Laboratory). The JCSG directed that their workload *not be scored for the A/W functional area in which they reported themselves* and instead be shifted in total to the EC functional area. This change affected capability calculations and reduced the capacity of A/W workload at NAWC China Lake relative to AFDTC Eglin.

C. *"Coach" Data Call Responses*: Evidence of "coaching" exists in AFDTC Eglin's data call response. Furthermore, the response's late submittal date and multiple revisions also brings into question the integrity of its data call response. AFDTC Eglin's data call response (marked Draft #3, Revision #2) was submitted to the JCSG on 5 August, *two days after the approval and*

issue of the administratively sensitive T&E JCSG Analysis Plan and over one month after the 1 July deadline for data call responses set by the T&E JCSG.

This meant that AFDTC Eglin analysts on the working group were helping to develop the T&E Analysis Plan as the data call response was being prepared at AFDTC. The Analysis Plan was developed from mid-June to 3 August. It's hard to believe that the date of AFDTC Eglin's data submittal is unrelated to the T&E JCSG's completion of the critical analysis and scoring methodologies. All Navy responses were submitted prior to the 1 July deadline. In fact, the NAWC China Lake response was submitted on 10 May.

D. *Protect Questionable Air Force Data*: The T&E data call did not clearly define certain terms, such as "test missions" and "test hours". As a result there were inconsistencies in the way some questions were answered by the T&E activities. The Navy, in a 27 September briefing to the JCSG, raised this issue as a problem (see TAB 3 - "Concern: Comparability of Data"). The process set up by the JCSG to resolve such inconsistencies was the Request for Clarification (RFC) process.

In one important case, questionable Air Force data was protected from this process. It concerned the discrepancy between the ratio of Test Hours to Test Missions for Open Air Ranges reported by AFDTC Eglin and NAWC China Lake. These two activities do similar work, yet AFDTC Eglin reported 6 Test Hours per Test Mission, whereas China Lake reported 2 Test Hours per Test Mission. The Air Vehicles scoring team initiated a RFC to resolve this discrepancy, however, the Air Force's working group "lead" (Dan Stewart, Executive Director of AFDTC Eglin) refused to issue it to AFDTC (see TAB 3 - "Request for Clarification").

It should be noted that per the JCSG ground rules, the T&E scoring teams could issue a RFC provided it had the concurrence from two of the three MILDEPs represented on the team. In this case, the Air Vehicles team *unanimously concurred* on two separate occasions and provided the RFC to the Air Force "lead" for his signature prior to issuance. It should be noted that it was in AFDTC's interest to show a higher ratio of test hours to missions because it translated into a higher workload capacity. In fact, the Air Force has already used this questionable data in a Laboratory JCSG briefing to the DDR&E (see following discussion).

5. <u>Misrepresent Undesirable Data.</u>

In a February 1995 Laboratory JCSG meeting, an Air Force Laboratory JCSG working group member, with the backing of an Air Force T&E working group member, stated that Eglin had much higher FV scores than China Lake by using AFDTC Eglin's distorted T&E FVs in lieu of Wright Lab-Eglin's lower Laboratory FV. This misrepresentation was corrected by the DDR&E, therefore the FVs calculated by the Laboratory group for missiles/rockets were reported out showing China Lake (77), Wright Lab-Eglin (22) and ASC-Eglin (35) (see TAB 4). In this meeting the Air Force made other fallacious claims (see TAB 5), such as:

* Claim: The T&E JCSG failed to complete its analysis, therefore the Air Force conducted its own "functional review" of T&E.

  Fact: The T&E JCSG completed its analysis in November 1994 and issued a final report signed by the T&E Co-Chairs on 22 November. The Air Force "functional review" was performed in lieu of complying with the reciprocal alternatives directed by the T&E Co-Chairs.

* Claim: AFDTC has 93,143 square miles of airspace and 91,998 square miles of sea space.

  Fact: AFDTC was officially scored for total restricted airspace of 18,782 sq mi. and sea space of 17,550 sq mi. by the T&E JCSG (see TAB 6).

* Claim: There is an open air range capacity of 16,036 test hours at AFDTC Eglin vs China Lake's 3,986 test hours.

  Fact: This specious claim is founded on the questionable data that was protected by the ED of AFDTC discussed in Thrust #4).

6. Perform an Extramural "Functional Review".

Failing to achieve its goals within the BRAC process, the Air Force conducted a "functional review" of T&E outside the process. First, the Air Force refused to evaluate the T&E chairmen's reciprocal alternatives (e.g., realign AFDTC-Eglin to NAWC China Lake, and realign NAWC China Lake to AFDTC-Eglin). Second, the Eglin members of the T&E working group performed their own analysis of the Navy's T&E data and manipulated it to their advantage (see discussion in Thrust #5). The Air Force has used this extramural analysis in subsequent discussions on workload assignment, downsizing, and resource allocation. In fact, the Air Force met with the T&E JCSG co-chairs to sell them on the Air Force-generated alternatives. Not being performed in accordance with BRAC criteria and proper procedures, these alternatives were rejected out-of-hand by the co-chairs (see TAB 7).

As for the Laboratory JCSG, the Air Force sent their final report to the OSD Chairperson using the distorted T&E FVs with other carefully selected and manipulated information to portray Eglin AFB as having the ability, capacity, facilities and all other attributes to take over the RDT&E functions of China Lake. The DDR&E sent a letter back to the Air Force stating that their analysis had been performed internally and therefore had no relevance to the BRAC process. (see TAB 8). In addition, the OASD (ES) refuted an Air Force claim made in its BRAC report that "incomplete data from Navy precluded COBRA analysis" and declared the Air Force's functional review as "not responsive to the T&E JCSG alternatives, and that it did not represent a continuation of the JCSG analysis plan" (see TAB 9).

7. Take Advantage of Authority Delegated to Working Groups.

OSD adopted a "hands off" approach to managing the course of this study. With few exceptions, the OSD staff didn't equip themselves with the knowledge required to steer the study and chose instead to delegate responsibility to the non-deliberative working groups. In fact, the Navy had to argue strongly that OSD reverse its initial intention to approve, sight unseen without evaluation, the critical scoring weights and measures that were generated by the non-deliberative working group. In the end, OSD decided to part with the Air Force and Army position and to debate the weights and measures at the JCSG level. Such oversight was the exception given that the T&E JCSG never reviewed or approved over 80% of the scoring decisions made by the working group.

At various points in the process, all of the above issues were raised to the OSD level by the Department of the Navy. One issue paper that summarized many of the above points was presented informally to the OSD BRAC office on 21 October (see TAB 10). Data exists to support each of the points made in the above discussions.

Attachments

Navy Concerns w/ T&E JCSG Process

DoN CONCERNS	Subgroup: - Magnitude of Authority - Vested interest of members - Previous involvement of members in recent studies - No deliberative minutes	Analysis plan places inordinate weight on Physical Value to the detriment of Technical Value. Functional Value results are clear evidence of this problem	Changing certified data based on the individual technical judgments of the subgroup. Structuring of RFCs bounded the limits of responses inappropriately	Arbitrary rule-making after data reduction. Subgroup exclusions of many facilities which affect both Functional Value and Capacity	Data corrections resulting from MILDEP audit agencies have not all been reported and incorporated	Data comparability in general but specifically relating to airspace. Artificial splits were required by data call, and understated capability/capacity of activities
DoN suggested overall process solutions	Closer IG oversight. 100% audit of DC responses. Eliminate Subgroup. Utilize JCSG principals only. Establish better definitions, and/or review and approve current ones	Have DoD IG conduct sensitivity analysis with weighting changes to show effects. JCSG reweight FV categories and questions	Rescore with certified data. IG perform 100% audit on RFCs to determine the necessity of the questions and responses	Re-examine all rules, correct all changes made at subgroup level. Have IG run sensitivity analysis with 10, 20 & 30% increase in T&E support to see effect of artificial split between R&D and T&E	Final results from all audits should be incorporated into certified data call responses prior to final rescoring and FV calculation	Set a rule that establishes an outer boundary on available air space that is defined by the non-refueling distance from activity to the airspace. Use certified data in responses wherever located
Rescore w/ "Controlled" airspace	Does not resolve concerns	Does not resolve concerns	Does not resolve concerns	Only corrects airspace question	Must be done in any case	Fair to Chl Lake. Unfair to Pax Rvr, Edwards & Pt Mugu
Rescore w/ bounded available airspace (non-refuel hop to airspace)	Does not resolve concerns	Does not resolve concerns	Does not resolve concerns	Only corrects airspace question	Must be done in any case	Corrects airspace, but could be unfair overall
Rescore w/ new weights	Does not resolve concerns	Corrects: JCSG must review all exclusions for Capacity incorporation	Does not resolve concerns	JCSG must review all previous changes	Must be done in any case	Does not resolve all inequities
Eliminate FV and just use MV and Capacity in optimization model	Does not resolve concerns	Corrects: JCSG must review all exclusions for Capacity incorporation	Does not resolve concerns	JCSG must review all previous changes	Must be done in any case	Corrects: JCSG must review all exclusions for Capacity incorporation
Continue present process	Left open to challenge	Left open to challenge	Left open to challenge	Left open to challenge	Must be done in any case	Left open to challenge
Don't Proceed - No results	--	--	--	--	--	--

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD 14 JUN 1994

BRAC CONCERNS

BRAC law states that all sites must be treated equally and fairly. In the Joint Working Groups on T&E and R&D this is not being adhered to. Therefore, the Joint Working Group process is flawed and is open to challenge.

The Functional personnel from the Air Force, and to a lesser degree from the Army, have a significant conflict of interest. The Air Force personnel in particular have vested interests. The senior SES from Eglin AFB is one of the Air Forces major representatives. He was involved in putting together the data call. He is proposing and critiquing the analysis methodology. He will be involved in the analysis that decides what functions/facilities the DOD will plan to recommend for relocation or closure. One of the major area of overlap between the services is Eglin AFB. This senior Air Force rep. returns to Eglin regularly, and will return there to his senior civilian position after BRAC is completed. His objectivity must be questioned.

The senior SES civilians from the various Navy sites , such as China Lake, Pt. Mugu, Pax etc. do not have the same opportunities to influence, tweak or manipulate the data calls and analysis as the Air Force does with Eglin because the Navy has interpreted this to be a conflict of interest. Therefore all sites are not being treated fairly as prescribed by law.

The senior SES Air Force civilian is backed up by 4 or 5 other personnel from Eglin AFB. In addition, The senior Air Force Rep has just directed a study in the T&E community where he has had access to and comparatively evaluated data from all services and made a military and cost evaluation on all service T&E facilities in the common support functional areas. This prior involvment and subsequent knowledge can influence his recommendations and decisions in the Joint Working Group efforts.

The same is true for Air Force representatives to the Lab Joint Working Groups. The senior SES civilian from WPAFB has the same involvement and is in a preferential situation and also has a conflict of interest. He works on the data call and analysis methodology then returns to his base to help prepare and review the data call response. Others from the Air Force are likewise involved. Again the senior Lab personnel from Navy activities are not involved for process purity reasons.

A senior SES civilian from the Aberdeen Proving Grounds is also directly involved in the T&E area and was involved in the previous T&E study. He has worked closely with the senior Air Force rep on other studies and the two work in harmony to bias any vote by the services in the T&E area.

The process overall is not disciplined nor controlled, is open to challenge and is very susceptible to premature and predecisional information leaks.

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

MEMORANDUM FOR EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, BRAC 95 STEERING GROUP

SUBJECT: BRAC 95 Test and Evaluation (T&E) Joint Cross Service Group and Joint Cross-Service Analysis Working Group Members

Following is the Master List of individuals performing duties in the Test and Evaluation (T&E) Joint Cross Service Group and Joint Cross-Service Analysis Working Group per your request of 1 September 1994. Rating field organizations are identified when individuals are not assigned to Pentagon or Washington headquarters organizations.

T&E Joint Cross-Service Group Members

DT&E, OUSD(A&T)

Mr. John Burt
Mr. John Bolino
Mr. Irvin Boyles

DOT&E, OSD

Mr. Lee Frame
Mr. Nicholas Toomer
Mr. Joseph Moore
Mr. William Rustia

ARMY

Mr. Walter Hollis
Mr. John Gehrig

NAVY

Mr. Gerald Schiefer
CAPT Dave Rose

AIR FORCE

LtGen(Ret) Howard Leaf
Mr. Parker Horner

DNA

Dr. Don Linger
Mr. Thomas Kennedy
Mr. Mark Flohr

BMDO

Col Michael Toole
Ms. Kathleen Ruemmele

DoD Comptroller

Ms. Jeanne Karstens

OSD PA&E

Mr. Frank Lewis

Joint Cross-Service Analysis Working Group (Test and Evaluation) Members

ARMY

Mr. Gary Holloway	Hq TECOM (Aberdeen PG)
Mr. Tom Roller	Hq TECOM (Aberdeen PG)
MAJ Essex Fowlks	TEMA (Pentagon)
Mr. David Prichard	Hq TECOM (Aberdeen PG)
Mr. Donald Jeanblanc	Hq TECOM (Aberdeen PG)

The following Army personnel support T&E analysis, but do not participate on the Analysis Working Group:

COL Michael Jones	The Army Basing Study (TABS) Office
LTC David Powell	The Army Basing Study (TABS) Office
LTCol John Marriott	The Army Basing Study (TABS) Office
MAJ Charles Fletcher	The Army Basing Study (TABS) Office

NAVY (All from Base Structure Analysis Team (BSAT) Office)

CDR Mark Samuels
Mr. Don DeYoung

The following Navy personnel support T&E analysis, but do not participate on the Analysis Working Group:

Mr. Dave Wennergren - COBRA functional assistance
Dr. Ron Nickel - Optimization analysis tool assistance

AIR FORCE

Dr. Dan Stewart	Cmdr, AFDTC (Eglin AFB)
Col Wes Heidenreich	Cmdr, AFDTC (Eglin AFB)
LtCol George London	Hq AF/TE, (Pentagon)
Mr. Doug Nation	Cmdr, AFDTC (Eglin AFB)
Mr. Robert Lee	Cmdr, AFFTC (Edwards AFB)
Mr. Joe Dowden	Cmdr, AFFTC (Edwards AFB)
Ms. Sharon Brooks	Cmdr, AFDTC (Eglin AFB)
Mr. Carlos Tirres	Cmdr, AEDC (Arnold AFS)
Mr. John Lindegren	Cmdr, AFDTC Eglin AFB)

The following AF personnel support T&E analysis, but do not participate on the Analysis Working Group:

LtCol Roy Rice Base Closure Executive Group (BCEG) Office

Additional Personnel supporting T&E Joint Cross-Service Group

DoDIG

Mr. David Vincent
Mr. James Friel
Ms. Barbara Moody
Ms. Kathryn Franks

OSD Base Closure & Utilization

Mr. Michael McAndrew

All above personnel have access to BRAC 95 T&E data. This list supersedes any and all other lists.

Lee Frame	John Burt
Co-Chair	Co-Chair
T&E Joint Cross-Service Group	T&E Joint Cross-Service Group

FALSE T&E FUNCTIONAL VALUE RATINGS

During the BRAC T&E Joint Cross-Service Group meetings, the Navy reps. often expressed concern that the over-emphasis given to certain parameters, primarily by the Air Force/Eglin AFB personnel, would unduly bias the functional value outcomes. When the site functional value results were briefed, the concerns were realized in that the functional values did not pass "the reasonableness test". For example, Eglin AFB had an 82 score in Weapons/Armaments, whereas, Pax River and China Lake both had a 57 Score and Pax doesn't have any significant weapons workload or facilities. China Lake has many more facilities than Eglin and both China Lake and White Sands Missile Range (score 50), with 1.1 million acres and 2.3 million acres respectively, are many times larger than Eglin in landmass. In addition, Edwards AFB had a higher score than China Lake in Electronic Combat even though Edwards used China Lake's EC outdoor range in its rating. It also used Pt. Mugu's sea range in its rating , yet China Lake was not allowed to claim Pt. Mugu even though China Lake is also responsible for the sea range. Nor was Pt. Mugu allowed to include the China Lake ranges even though Pt. Mugu uses them regularly.

Using the incorrect "functional values" Eglin AFB came out higher than NAWC China Lake and NAWC Pt. Mugu which jointly form the integrally managed NAWC WPNS Division. Likewise, Edwards AFB was rated higher than NAWC Patuxent River.

The Navy took a very strong stand against using the functional value results since they were erroneous. However, the non-Navy joint working group members, especially the five members from Eglin AFB, and other Air Force personnel, stated that these values were not important and that further analysis with capacity and other factors would bring out the true value of a facility and of a site. This, of course, did not happen.

The Navy also expressed concern that the number of DoN facilities being taken out of consideration, and the small percentage of "T&E" workload compared to total facility workload, in DoN sites, would cause too significant a reduction in real capacity and again present an incorrect site value. The Navy uses its facilities for RDT&E, In-Service Engineering and Training, not just "formal T&E." It was only the "formal T&E" percentage capacity that was used in the T&E JCSG process.

Because of the above, the Navy principal representative to the T&E JCSG signed the final report with a caveat that there was a non-concurrence in view of the erroneous functional values being in the report.

In a January, 1995 meeting on Lab JCSG, the Air Force BRAC co-chair, with backing by an Air Force T&E working group member, stated that Eglin had much higher scores than China Lake, referring, of course, to the functional values that had been erroneously calculated in the T&E group and then extrapolating them to the Lab JCSG. This was corrected, however, by DDR&E and the functional values calculated by the Lab group for missiles and rockets, were brought out, showing China Lake (77) , WL-Eglin AFB (22) and ASC-Eglin AFB (35).

The Air Force is using the erroneous T&E functional values precisely as predicted, to present a false, high rating for Eglin AFB and thus either, protect the site in the BRAC process, and/or pull future workload into the Eglin Facilities at a later time. The Eglin personnel that were part of the T&E JCSG subgroup, have been doing their own analysis of the accumulated data and have manipulated it to their advantage, the Air Force is using this internal analysis in all discussions on workload assignment, subsequent downsizing or resource allocation. In fact, the Air Force met with the T&E JCSG Co-Chairs to sell them on the additional alternatives. They showed (1) what they could do intra-Air Force (2) what they wanted to acquire Cross-Service T&E and (3) what they wanted to bring in Cross Service from Lab to T&E. These alternatives were rejected out of hand by the Co-Chairs since they were not done in accordance with BRAC Criteria and proper procedures and a

letter stating that was sent to the Asst. SECDEF for Economic Security (Economic Reinvestment and BRAC). However, on 8 February 1995, the Air Force made a presentation (the USAF final LAB JCSG report) to DDR&E, built around the premise that the T&E JCSG did not finish its analysis so the Air Force did it for them and that the "functional value" scores for the Air Force was so much higher than the Navy's and they are unique and have the capability and capacity to take all the Navy's functions. Their vugraphs never showed any USAF response to the LAB JCSG recommendations but rather just stated they could take over Navy Functions. They, of course, did not show any LAB JCSG "functional value" scores since Eglins were so low. Subsequently, on 23 Feb 1995, the Air Force sent their final report to the LAB JCSG Chairperson. This report again used the incorrect T&E functional value data and much other carefully selected and manipulated information to portray Eglin AFB as having the ability, capacity, facilities and all other attributes to take over all the RDT&E functions of NAWC China Lake. DDR&E sent back a letter to the Air Force stating that their analysis was just something the Air Force had done internally and had no relevance to the BRAC LAB JCSG process.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Date: 20 March 1995

Subject: Inequitable Treatment of the Department of the Navy's Test and Evaluation Sites

As a member of the T&E Joint Cross-Service Working Group (JCSWG), this memorandum has been prepared to document for the record my views regarding the 18 October 1994 decision of the JCSG to treat the Navy sites differently from the Air Force sites with regards to scoring air/land/sea space. It is intended to supplement previously written memoranda for the record.

A. Background.

On 18 October 1994 the Navy presented the T&E Joint Cross-Service Group (JCSG) with information showing a fundamental problem with the scoring of several T&E sites. In my view, the failure of the OSD Principals to resolve the scoring problem destroyed the credibility and compromised the integrity of the BRAC T&E process.

For example, Patuxent River scored the same in Armament/Weapons (A/W) as China Lake. However, Patuxent River had *one* facility that performed *931* test hours in FY 1993. China Lake had *32* facilities with a combined FY 1993 workload of *94,231* test hours. This alone leads one to question the credibility of the T&E results. That an air vehicles test site had the same A/W score as the Navy's largest weapons test site proves the scoring was not performed in a fair manner, as required by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510). The purpose of this Act is:

> "to provide a *fair process* that will result in the timely closure and realignment of military installations inside the United States" (Part A sec. 2901 (b)).

B. Issue: The Scoring of Available Air/Land/Sea Space.

The FV scores for China Lake, Point Mugu, and Patuxent River are driven by one data element -- "available air/land/sea space" -- which was asked in only one of the 151 questions in the T&E data call. Moreover, the term "available" was <u>not</u> defined by the data call, therefore there were different interpretations of the term.

1. NAWC Interpretation. Both China Lake and Point Mugu used a conservative interpretation of the term "available". For example, China Lake claimed under question #3.1.G.1 of the data call only the airspace above the site proper and did not claim the NAWCWPNS Sea Test Range, the contiguous Pacific warning areas, or the segment of the IR-200 routes connecting it with Point Mugu, only 150 miles away. In other parts of the T&E data call, China Lake reported that it uses each of these areas of available airspace. Moreover, the Sea Test Range and IR-200 are managed by an official working at the China Lake site, with the contiguous warning areas managed by Navy air traffic control authorities. NAWCAD-Patuxent River also reported, but did not claim, a significant amount of airspace that it uses for air vehicle (AV) and electronic combat (EC) tests.

The NAWC interpretation is important because it was not used by the major T&E sites of the Air Force. This difference affected the FV scoring significantly (see also *Memorandum for the Record* subj. "T&E Joint Cross-Service Group Decision on Scoring Functional Value", dated 15 November 1994.)

2. Air Force Flight Test Center (AFFTC) Interpretation. AFFTC-Edwards claimed available airspace including more than the R-2508 Complex. Claimed available air/land/sea space included UTTR, Nellis AFB, Tonopah, Vandenberg AFB and the Pacific Sea Ranges. The airspace at UTTR is approximately 350 miles from Edwards. Furthermore, AFFTC received FV points for claiming China Lake's Echo Range. With this liberal interpretation, AFFTC was given an EC score that was higher than China Lake's. Ironically, unlike China Lake, Edwards is not a big performer in EC.

3. Air Force Development Test Center (AFDTC) Interpretation. AFDTC-Eglin claimed air and sea space down the entire length of the Florida coast. In fact, W-174, a non-contiguous warning area located approximately 550 miles away from Eglin, was claimed despite a large expanse of non-warning area sea space between W-174 and Eglin's Gulf Test Range. The non-warning area air/sea space is under the management of civil air traffic control but is available for use to Eglin through Letter of Agreement with the FAA.

In the 18 October 1994 decision, the JCSG ruled that the Navy would not be allowed to score any air/land/sea space that its activities did not cite under data call question #3.1.G.1 -- even if it was cited elsewhere in the data call. However, W-174 was scored despite not being reported by Eglin as an available warning area under question #3.1.G.1 (see attachment (a)). *Thus Eglin received FV points for airspace not reported under #3.1.G.1, while the Navy's request to do the same was denied.*

C. **Sensitivity Analysis.**

The Navy cited the following results to the JCSG on 18 October as evidence that the scoring process was flawed and required remedial action. It is clear from the following that the scores for China Lake, Point Mugu, and Patuxent River are sensitive to the unequal treatment resulting from different interpretations of an undefined term. In the case of China Lake, the FV scores and rankings are extremely sensitive.

1. Effect On China Lake's FV Scores. When China Lake is treated like AFFTC and AFDTC with regards to claimed air/land/sea space, its A/W score increases 47% from **57** (ranked #3-tied) to **84** (ranked #1). Furthermore, China Lake's EC score increases 38% from **47** (ranked #5-tied) to **65** (ranked #1-tied).

2. Effect On Point Mugu's FV Scores. When Point Mugu is treated like AFFTC and AFDTC with regards to claimed air/land/sea space, its A/W score increases 3% from **77** (ranked #2) to **79** (ranked #3, the lower rank is due to the revised score for China Lake). Its EC score increases from **58** (ranked #2) to **60** (ranked #3).

3. Effect On Patuxent River's FV Scores. When Patuxent River is treated like AFFTC and AFDTC with regards to claimed air/land/sea space, its AV score increases 6%, from **81** (ranked #2) to **86** (ranked #1). Its EC score increases 2% from **55** (ranked #3) to **56** (ranked #4).

D. **Recommendations Made by the Navy to the JCSG.**

On 18 October 1994 the Navy requested remedial action to ensure a fair process that at the same time yields credible results for BRAC decisions. It was proposed that the air/land/sea space inequity be rectified by re-scoring the NAWC T&E sites using certified data already reported by the NAWC sites in their data calls. This proposal would not have entailed any delay resulting from the issuance of Supplemental Data Calls or Requests for Clarification.

1. Actions Requested by the Navy.

(a) Re-scoring NAWCWPNS-China Lake to include the available NAWC air/land/sea space in the Sea Test Range, the Navy-controlled contiguous warning areas, and IR-200/206.

(b) Re-scoring NAWCWPNS-Point Mugu to include the air and land space available to it at NAWCWPNS-China Lake, as well as IR-200/206.

(c) Re-scoring NAWCAD-Patuxent River to include R-4001 A/B, R-5301, R-5302, R-5314, R-6601, R-6611, R-6612, R-6613, R-6604, VR-1751, VR-1752, VR-1754, VR-

1756, VR-1757, VR-1758, IR-714, IR-760, IR-761, IR-762, IR-850, IR-851, IR-852, IR-015, IR-030, IR-031, IR-032, and IR-033.

2. Rationale for Re-Scoring Presented by the Navy to the JCSG. The air/land/sea space identified above in D.1. was stated by the Navy to be both *available* and *used* by the NAWC T&E sites. It was also pointed out that much of the subject air and sea space is either NAWC or Navy-managed. Adoption of the Navy proposal would have ensured their fair comparison on an equal basis with other DoD T&E sites, thereby satisfying the Congressional intent of PL 101-510.

E. **Decision of the JCSG.**

The Navy proposal to re-score China Lake, Point Mugu and Patuxent River was rejected at the 18 October 1994 JCSG meeting. The OSD principals (Mr. Burt and Mr. Coyle) agreed with the Air Force principal (Mr. Leaf) and the Army principal (Mr. Hollis) that the process was sound and not unfair to the Navy sites.

F. **Summary.**

The JCSG decision did not protect the credibility and integrity of the T&E BRAC process. If the process itself is ever examined, I would recommend that OSD, Air Force and Army JCSG principals, as well as the Air Force JCSWG "lead" (Dan Stewart, Technical Director of AFDTC-Eglin) be asked the following six questions about the scoring and the general process, as well as why a course correction was not made when it clearly could have been without a resulting delay to the schedule.

Scoring Process:

1. Is it *credible* that Patuxent River, the Navy's air vehicle test site with one test facility, scored as high in weapons testing as China Lake, the Navy's largest weapons test site with 32 facilities?

2. Is it *equitable* to score AFFTC-Edwards for sea space, yet deny China Lake FV points for the sea warning areas that are under its control and the Navy's control? (*this question was asked of the OSD principals in the 18 October meeting with no effect*).

3. Is it *equitable* award AFDTC-Eglin points for airspace *550* miles away that it does not control, yet deny to China Lake airspace *150* miles away that it does control?

4. Is it *equitable* to allow AFFTC-Edwards to claim Utah Test and Training Range's airspace *350* miles away, yet deny China Lake the IR-200 corridor connecting it with Point Mugu and the sea test ranges, only *150* miles way?

General Process:

5. Is it *equitable* that AFDTC-Eglin be allowed to submit its data call: (a) two days after the 3 August issue of the administratively sensitive JCSG *T&E Analysis Plan* (which contained the FV questions, scoring points and weights which the AFDTC Technical Director and Eglin analysts helped formulate); (b) over one month after the due date of 1 July set by the JCSG; and (c) nearly 3 months after the submittal of China Lake's data call on May 10?

6. Is it *equitable* that the Air Force staff the JCSWG with eight employees of T&E field sites under evaluation -- five from AFDTC alone -- while the Navy accomplished the required tasks with two members detailed from the Navy Base Structure Analysis Team and drawn from outside the T&E community?

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Date: 15 November 1994

Subject: T&E Joint Cross-Service Group (JCSG) Decision on Scoring Functional Value (FV).

A. **Purpose.**

On 2 November, the JCSG made a decision to accept the Joint Working Group's (JWG) first D-Pad run for FV scores and to begin developing T&E alternatives for consideration by the Military Departments. This memo is an evaluation of the JCSG's final deliberations and decision on the scoring of FV.

B. **OSD's Sensitivity Analysis of FV.**

The JCSG's decision to accept the original FV scores was based upon the minimal changes in FV produced by a sensitivity analysis designed by OSD's OT&E and DT&E staff. The analysis focused only on airspace in an attempt to gauge its effect on the scores. The OSD staff declared their analytical methodology to be a "reasonable person's" approach to defining and scoring available airspace while, at the same time, they admitted that their approach entailed the scoring of *unreported, unused* and *unsuitable* airspace.

1. Unreported Airspace. OSD's analysis scored all restricted/warning area air and sea space within a 150 nm radius of the subject T&E site for air vehicles (AV) and armament/ weapons (A/W), and a 200 nm radius for electronic combat (EC). This meant that *all* encompassed air and sea space was scored -- even if the airspace was unreported by the sites in their certified data calls. For example:

(a) China Lake was scored for airspace at Indian Springs (4,275 sq. nm) and at the Army's Yuma Proving Ground (450 sq nm);
(b) AFFTC-Edwards was scored for airspace at Yuma Proving Ground (450 sq nm); and
(c) ATTC-Fort Rucker was scored for airspace at Eglin AFB (675 sq nm).

2. Unused/Unsuitable Airspace. In addition, this methodology scored all encompassed airspace whether it was unused, or *even unsuitable*, for test purposes -- a fact which prompted Mr. Leaf (Air Force JCSG principal) to refer to these irrelevant areas as "backyard airspace" during the 2 November meeting. For instance:

(a) China Lake was scored for airspace at Twenty Nine Palms (675 sq nm);

(b) AFDTC-Eglin was scored for airspace at Hagler Auxiliary Air Field (100 sq nm), Ft. Benning (100 sq nm), and Moody AFB (100 sq nm); and
(c) Redstone Arsenal was scored for airspace at Ft. McClellan (29 sq nm) and Ft. Knox (84 sq nm).

C. **Results of OSD's Sensitivity Analysis.**

This uniform, but very arbitrary and unrealistic, approach to defining and scoring airspace yielded minimal changes in FV. For example, China Lake's FV in A/W remained unchanged at **57** while Eglin's decreased from **82** to **79**. In addition, Patuxent River received an A/W score of **51**. The latter score reveals the unrealistic nature of the approach because Patuxent River--the Navy's air vehicles test site--performed only *931* test hours of A/W work in FY93, while China Lake--the Navy's largest weapons test site--performed *94,231* test hours.

Such small movements in the scores resulted from pervasive flaws in the scoring, not unlike those which produced the low scores for the Navy's NAWC sites in the first D-Pad run. OSD was notified of these new inequities on several occasions by Navy BSAT personnel, both in a JCSG meeting on 1 Nov., as well as individually with J. Bolino, N. Toomer, and L Boyles several hours before the 2 Nov. meeting. None were concerned by these inequities, or by their effect upon the results of the sensitivity analysis. During the 2 Nov. meeting the Navy raised its objections to the flaws in the analysis, however, the OSD principals (Mr. Coyle and Mr. Bolino, acting for Mr. Burt), the Army principal (Mr. Holloway, acting for Mr. Hollis), and the Air Force principal (Mr. Leaf) voted to accept the original values and begin the optimization model runs.

D. **Flaws in the "Reasonable Person" Approach.**

1. Failing to Rescore All of the Air/Land/Sea Space Questions. The first flaw in OSD's methodology was that other FV questions were not rescored to account for the changes made in airspace scoring. This was inequitable because sites such as AFFTC and AFDTC retained their higher pre-sensitivity analysis points for these questions, which resulted from more expansive definitions of available airspace. By contrast, the Navy NAWC sites did not gain the additional credit they would have otherwise received under this new methodology.

These other FV questions involve topography, altitude limits, amount of supersonic airspace, and maximum straight-line distance. The scoring of available air and sea space has a direct impact on how these questions are scored as well. For example, AFFTC-Edwards

retained the topography points for having sea space, whereas China Lake didn't receive points for sea topography--even though the methodology credited it with 2,475 nm of sea space.

When I explained this discrepancy to I. Boyles, he called the difference minor. Mr. Schiefer, the Navy JCSG principal, explained the same to J. Bolino with no response to the Navy's concerns. This issue was not minor. Rescoring these questions yields an A/W score of **65** for China Lake, compared to the original score of **57**. Additionally, Eglin decreases from **82** to **77** when rescored for the all changes made by OSD's methodology. In short, the original 25 point spread between China Lake and Eglin would have been reduced to a 12 point spread, a 52% change. Contrary to the JCSG's conclusion, *this proves that FV scores are very sensitive to the way airspace was scored*, but this is evident only when all airspace questions are rescored. For whatever reason OSD refused to acknowledge or accept this fact.

2. Scoring Airspace Within Radii Instead of the Total Area of Accessible T&E Ranges. The second flaw in this approach was that only the air and sea space within the radii was tabulated. In many cases the remainder of the test range was ignored despite the fact that the whole range was clearly *accessible* for testing. For example, China Lake was scored for 2,475 nm of air and sea space in the Pacific Warning Areas, while the remaining 77,000 nm was not awarded despite full access to the warning areas being within less than 150 nm of transit distance from China Lake. If T&E sites were scored for all airspace within accessible ranges, the methodology would have conformed to the way testing is actually conducted.

Scoring sites for the whole of accessible ranges would also have been a more analytically sound approach. This is because it would have minimized the effect of the arbitrarily established radii. For example, just the 50 nm difference between the two radii had a significant effect on the scoring. With the radius set at 200 nm for A/W, as it was for EC, China Lake's A/W score increases from 57 to 63, *an 11% increase with only a 50 nm increase in radius*. In short, by using the radii only to establish access to a reported range, the methodology would have decreased the strong scoring bias of the arbitrary radii. A "full range access" approach also would have insured the scoring of only relevant test space, instead of including the irrelevant non-test areas.

3. Combined FV Impact of the Two Scoring Flaws. By using the "full range access" approach, with the other ancillary airspace questions also rescored, China Lake's A/W score increases by 47% from **57** ("reasonable person" approach) to **84**, and Eglin's score decreases from **77** to **75**. Clearly, FV is very sensitive to the way airspace is scored. The degree of impact varies by T&E site, but China Lake and Eglin are cited here because of the extreme variation in their scores -- a variation too large for me to accept the JCSG's decision to proceed with the original scores as fair to the NAWC sites.

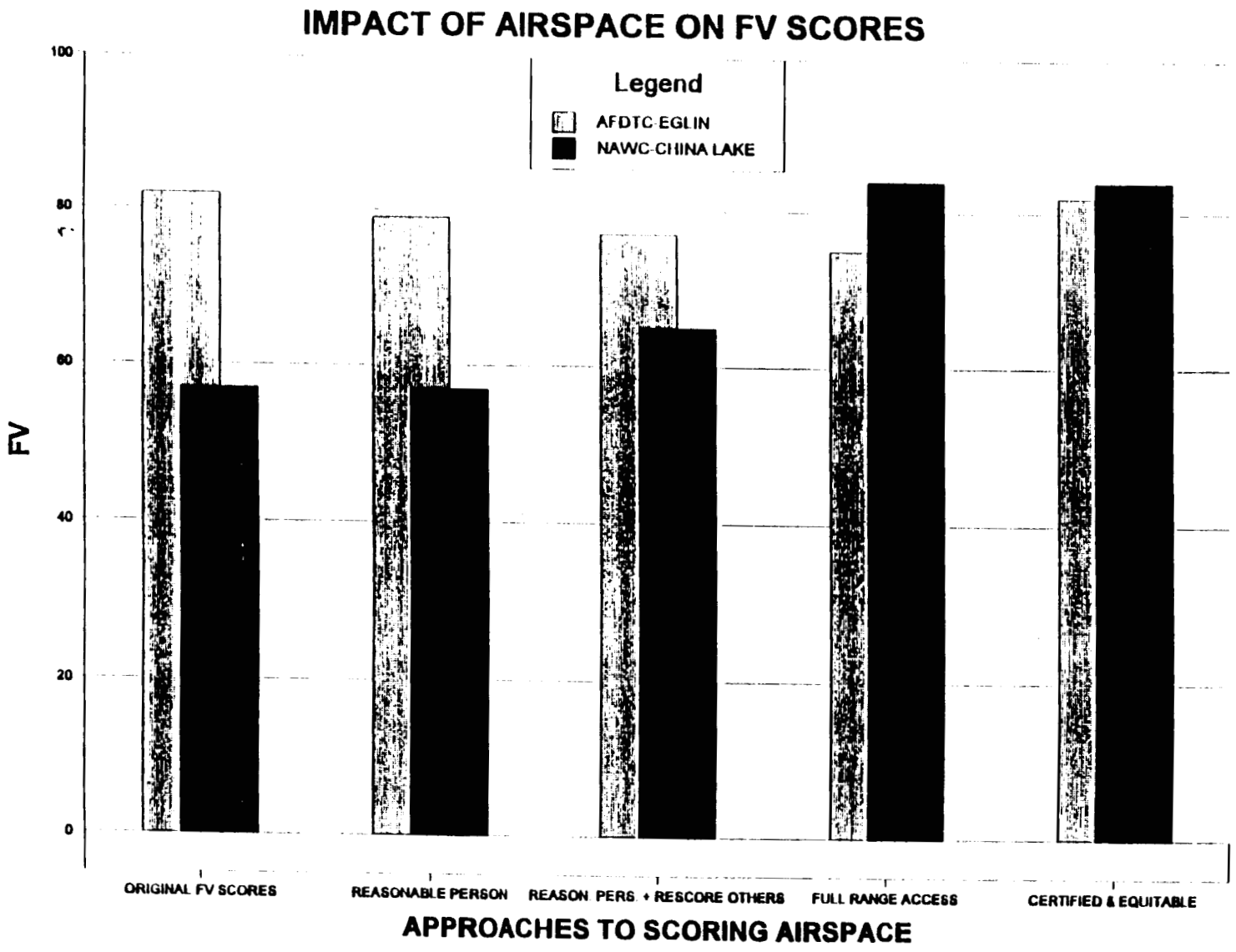
E. **The "Full Range Access" Approach.**

This approach is a realistic, analytically sound, and fair way to gauge the sensitivity of FV to how airspace is identified and scored. It also arrives at the right answer -- which is that FV is extremely sensitive to the issue of airspace. This was not the answer the OSD got from its flawed methodology. The "full range access" approach would have met the tests of being (1) reasonable, because all sites would have been scored for the whole of any reported T&E ranges accessible within 150 or 200 nm of transit, and (2) fair, because it bounded expansive airspace interpretations, such as Eglin being scored for airspace 550 miles away (i.e., W-174) while China Lake received no credit for NAWC airspace only 150 miles away. This approach had the additional merits of (3) using certified information versus estimating with maps and grid chart, (4) including only airspace reported by the site (see B.1), and (5) including only airspace relevant for T&E purposes (see B.2).

F. **Summary.**

The goal of the "reasonable person's" approach was to accurately gauge to what degree the scoring of airspace had an effect upon FV. This goal was not achieved by OSD's methodology. As shown by enclosure (1), when the errors and unrealistic nature of the OSD methodology are corrected, the A/W scores for China Lake and Eglin are shown to be very sensitive to the way airspace is scored. The scores shown are from the first D-Pad run, OSD's "reasonable person" approach; the "reasonable person" approach plus rescoring the other airspace questions; the "full range access" approach, and the "certified & equitable" approach.

The "certified & equitable" approach is my term for the Navy's proposal to score the NAWC sites with the airspace they reported but did not claim under Question 3.1.G.1 of the data call. This approach would have treated all sites in a fair manner by scoring them for all airspace they reported in their certified data calls as being regularly used test areas. This simple solution to the "airspace issue" was not accepted by the JCSG. Given the original method's inequitable treatment of the Navy sites and the unrealistic results (e.g., Patuxent River receiving the same A/W score as China Lake), I believe the decision by the JCSG to proceed with the original FV scores fails to satisfy the legislative requirement to conduct the BRAC process in a fair manner.


IMPACT OF AIRSPACE ON FV SCORES
Legend
AFDTC-EGLIN
NAWC-CHINA LAKE
FV
100
80
60
40
20
0
ORIGINAL FV SCORES
REASONABLE PERSON
REASON PERS. + RESCORE OTHERS
FULL RANGE ACCESS
CERTIFIED & EQUITABLE
APPROACHES TO SCORING AIRSPACE

POINT PAPER **3 March 1995**

Title: Comparability of Data Problems within the Test and Evaluation Joint Cross-Service Group (T&E JCSG) Process

Issue: The Air Force has utilized erroneous and incomparable data from the T&E JCSG data call responses to do a unilateral analysis of a one-for-one comparison of AFDTC Eglin AFB and NAWC China Lake as combined RDT&E activities.

Discussion: The T&E and Laboratory JCSGs conducted separate and distinct analyses that did not use similar data. There was no bridging mechanism generated through which to merge the two analyses. However, the Air Force has attempted to claim that they have done this, when in fact that have only used the results of the T&E JCSG analysis. Utilization of this T&E JCSG data beyond the structure established by the T&E JCSG is misleading and was specifically cautioned against by the T&E JCSG principles in the minutes from the 27 September 1994 T&E JCSG meeting.

The briefing slide titled "CONCERN: Comparability of Data" from this meeting (TAB A) outlines the concerns. The discussion accompanying the slide indicates that the T&E JCSG did not clearly define critical attributes such as:

a. What a T&E facility is as opposed to what a Non-T&E facility is.
b. What a "Test" is.
c. How to roll up (i.e. aggregate) test facilities/capabilities.
d. What a "Test Hour" is.
e. How to convert from Direct Labor Hours to Test Hours. This would also include how to convert from Test Missions to Test.
f. How to estimate the percent of T&E workload accomplished by a facility.
g. How to properly report a facility in either the Air Vehicle, Electronic Combat, or Armaments/Weapons (i.e. Is it classified based on the system that is being tested or how the data from the test is going to be used?).

The failure to clearly define these terms created wide variances in the data presented by different activities for like facilities.

A critical example of this is the apparent discrepancy between the ratio of Test Hours to Test Missions for Open Air Ranges reported by AFDTC Eglin AFB and NAWC China Lake. These two activities do similar work,yet Eglin reported 6 Test hours per Test Mission, whereas China Lake reported 2 Test Hours per Test Mission. The Navy representatives to the T&E JCSG working group initiated a request-for-clarification (RFC) to resolve/understand this discrepancy, however, the Air Force Lead on the working group refused to agree to send it. It should be noted that this Air Force Lead was on loan to the Air Force BCEG from AFDTC Eglin AFB.

A one-for-one comparison that contains such incomparbility is unsuitable for BRAC decisions.

ISSUE PAPER: T&E JCSG Process
10/21/94

A. Issue: The duties of the personnel assigned to conduct data reduction and entry have evolved far beyond that originally envisioned or authorized.

DoN representatives of the data reduction group were specifically assigned because they have no personal, vested interest in the outcome of the T&E JCSG analysis. However, other Military Departments have not followed this philosophy and, in fact, have placed senior executives on the group. The presence of these executives has had the following affect on the group's activities:

1. Their previous participation in outside studies [i.e. Test and Evaluation Resources Investment Board (TERIB)] raises an enormous credibility problem due to accusations of data manipulation that occurred during those studies.

2. They expanded the role of the group to include making judgements on activities and data rather than pure data reduction.

3. Either through serendipity or the laws of vacuum, the group did the following which directly impacted the scores of each activity:

(a) Because of a lack of clear definition in the data call itself, the group decided on the definitions of various terms such as; what is a S&T activity and what is a T&E activity, what is a facility that supports T&E as opposed to one that provides a T&E product.

(b) Extrapolated specific guidance given by the T&E JCSG to apply to apparently similar situations. Over 40 scoring issues were raised within the group; 80% of them were decided at the group level.

(c) Determined the analysis methodology to be used including the questions to be scored.

(d) Determined the weights and points to be applied to functional value scoring.

It was not DoN's understanding that the data reduction group was going to perform this type of function. This group was supposed to do non-determination type work that did not require the exercise of personal judgement. As a result, the data of one Military Department was evolving even as the analysis plan was being developed and approved. Anomalies exist wherein some of an activity's data call response conforms to the original data call questions, whereas other responses appear to be specifically tailored to address issues that were being evaluated as the analysis plan was being finalized and after other data had been received. These anomalies represent clear evidence of data reduction group members coaching activities. Such involvement extends to the certification of the data once it was received at

the headquarters staff.

Potential Solution: The following actions are submitted for consideration for solving this problem.

1. Extremely close oversight of the process by the DoD IG.

2. Audit 100% of the changes in various drafts and revisions of data call responses that occurred prior to formal submission to the T&E JCSG.

3. Re-structure (or eliminate) the data reduction support group with the JCSG assuming all responsibility of structuring the analysis and preparation of alternative recommendations.

4. DoN does not think that the T&E JCSG membership are so senior that they can not or have forgotten how to do real work.

B. **Issue:** The analysis plan places inordinate weight on physical value to the detriment of technical value.

The insertion of the physical value and technical value layers into the work breakdown structure places an enormous and unbalanced weight on physical value (see attached diagram. Although physical attributes are extremely important, the weighing magnitude overshadows the numbers, capability and importance of other technical facilities. The functional value results are clear evidence of this problem.

Potential Solution: The following actions are submitted for consideration for solving this problem.

1. Have the DoD IG conduct sensitivity analysis where weightings are adjusted in excursion increments of fifteen to see what, if any, changes in functional value happen. Clearly there is no expectation that activities like NAWC China Lake, White Sands Missile Range, or Edwards AFB which have broad capabilities will be affected. However, smaller, more narrowly focused activities like Tyndall AFB, Redstone ATTC, or NSWC Indian Head may have their relative positions changed.

C. **Issue:** Changing Certified Data Based on Individual Technical Judgments.

Requests for Clarification (RFCs) were deliberately structured to elicit answers that would allow changes to certified data--even in cases where the certified data was clear. For example, Pt. Mugu was asked to clarify the topography under its airspace but not to include inland routes. This question elicited a different response that changed the original certified answer that reported topography under all of its airspace, including IR-200. Clearly, the

problem here was having the personnel who were assigned data reduction tasks have free exercise of technical judgment, often denying FV to certain sites in the process. Other examples include the challenges to and subsequent changes by the T&E JCSG as to how two NAWC China Lake facilities -- Junction Ranch Radar Cross Section Facility and the Electronic Warfare Integration Laboratory -- would be scored. They certified themselves as providing workload in certain functional areas, however, the T&E JCSG refused to allow them to be scored in the certified categories.

Potential Solution: Rescore the data in conformance with the reported certified data. In areas where RFCs are required because of incomplete answers or obvious discrepancies, the DoD IG should perform a 100% audit. Changes should be entered if they are found to be appropriate.

D. **Issue**: Arbitrary rule-making after data reduction.

There was a significant amount of judgment exercised by the group set up for data reduction. For example, after reviewing the data this group set a 5% and 100 test hour threshold, which had the effect of eliminating facilities with both large numbers of test hours and high percentages of T&E performed. Additionally, this rule-making included applying judgment to change how facilities reported themselves. This resulted in the exclusion of facilities which perform a large amount of R&D on the basis of being a "T&E Support" facility. Examples of this include the NAWC China Lake Chemical Analysis Research Facility and the Materials Engineering/Failure Analysis Facility. Both of these certified T&E workload per the definition provided in the T&E JCSG data call, but were categorized as support facilities by the T&E JCSG and excluded from the analysis.

Potential Solution: Re-examine the rules, correct all changes made from judgment at the data reduction group's level, and have the DoD IG run sensitivity analyses to determine what happens with 10, 20, and 30% increases in "T&E support" activities to see the effect of the artificial split between R&D and T&E.

E. **Issue**: Data corrections resulting from Military Department audit agencies have not been reported.

Audits have been performed by the audit agencies of all three Military Departments. The changes resulting from the Army and Air Force audits have not been reported or incorporated into the activity data responses. This needs to happen for the appropriate scoring for functional value. In contrast, DoN audit results have been reported and incorporated into the functional value scoring.

Potential Solution: The results from all audits should be incorporated into the certified data calls with any necessary rescoring of the data performed.

F. Issue: Data Comparability.

This problem is reflected in the most significant single category of analysis -- air space. For example, China Lake is not given credit for certain airspace it both uses and controls, yet another activity from a different Military Department, equi-distant to the airspace and essentially collocated with China Lake, is given credit for the same airspace. Certified data already exists to correct the inequity, albeit not in the exact question position requested. For example, Pt. Mugu and China Lake both report in their data call Overviews "since NAWCWPNS is an integrated organization at multiple sites, an artificial split is being made to respond to BRAC data calls...although the data calls are provided separately as requested, the capabilities of the NAWCWPNS sites must be treated as an integrated whole."

Potential Solution: While recognizing the difficulties, where certified data is available, albeit not in the specified position, reported airspace should be included into the calculation of FV. A rule should be established in assigning available airspace which sets an outer boundary to what can be claimed by an activity. For example, air space can be assigned by a launching activity on an unrefueled basis. While in actual practice, testing may require some "topping off" of the tank in transit to a test, the intent here is to set an outer boundary that prevents an East Coast facility from claiming airspace on the west coast and vice versa. For example, China Lake should not be allowed to claim Patuxent River airspace and vice versa. DoN data call responses provide the necessary connection between air space at another activity that it has access to and routinely uses. Data call excerpts are provided below.

Page 2 (China Lake & Pt Mugu)

"Aircraft Weapon Systems programs at the China lake and Point Mugu sites have been consolidated into a single organization with facilities and capabilities at both sites, and the personnel work as an integrated team. Similar consolidations at NAWCWPNS have been made in the areas of Engineering and In-Service Engineering, ... Information and Electronic Warfare, Air intercept Weapons and Attack Weapons, ... Additionally, this integration has resulted in the Naval Weapons Test Range Complex, which is composed of the Point Mugu sea range and test facilities combined with the land ranges and test facilities at China Lake and White Sands."

Page 3 (China Lake), Page 4 (Pt Mugu)

"Since NAWCWPNS is an integrated organization at multiple sites, an artificial split is being made to respond to BRAC data calls. NAWCWPNS is completely integrated across sites and functional areas and pursues work with the philosophy the RDT&E is a seamless process."

Page 4R (China Lake), Page 3R (Pt Mugu)

Both data calls provide graphic descriptions of the airspace that they use. They both show all of the R-2508 air spaces at China Lake and all of the Warning Areas off of Pt Mugu (W-60,

61, 289, 290, 412, 532 & 537)

Page 6 (China Lake)

"Consequently, many facilities capable of T&E (but not meeting the "have done" criteria) were omitted. The total capability and unconstrained capacity of the installation to perform T&E is thus understated."

Page 120R (Pt Mugu)

"Navy and joint-service large scale, multi-participant, multi-warfare area training exercises including littoral and strike operations into NAWCWPNS China Lake and other Southern California DoD range and training complexes."

Page 140R (China Lake)

"When additional range is required, the inland IR-200 route between NAWCWPNS Point Mugu, Edwards AFB, and the Utah Test and Training Range is also available."

Page 147R (China Lake) 3.1.G.7

Straightline segments "381 nautical miles. NAWCWPNS Naval Western Test Range (NWTRC) Complex includes R-2508 and Warning Areas off the Southern California coast.

Page 148R (China Lake)

" For example, the China Lake ranges routinely work in conjunction with Point Mugu Sea Range to perform ship-launched, long-range cruise missile operations."

Page AI70 (Patuxent River)

Question 3.1.G.4 provides a long narrative that identifies other Visual Flight Routes, Instrumentation Routes and Restricted Areas that NAWC Patuxent River also has access to and utilizes. The square mile quantities of some of these sections of air space is available in the certified responses from other activities. For instance R-6611, R-6612, and R-6613 are quantified in the NSWC Dahlgren response.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHAIRMAN, LABORATORY JOINT CROSS-SERVICE GROUP

FROM: DoN BSAT TECHNICAL TEAM LEADER

Subj; SAF/MII MEMORANDUM DATED 23 FEB 1995

REFERENCES

ENCL: (1) T&E JCSG CO-CHAIRS MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR ECONOMIC SECURITY (ECONOMIC REINVESTMENT AND BRAC) dated 3 Feb 1995

The erroneous information contained in the subject memorandum is a continuation of the improper manipulation of data and analysis that has plagued the T&E Joint Cross-Service Group since its inception. This presentation of incorrect and half-truth information has now infested the Laboratory Joint Cross-Service Group.

BRAC law dictates that all bases should be treated equally and fairly. The analysis in this report is not in accordance with the law because an impartial review will show that the analysis was specifically manipulated and that all bases were not treated equally and fairly. Therefore, the information generated, primarily by personnel from Eglin Air Force Base, cannot be considered in any BRAC deliberations.

It was noted that the very low scores given to Eglin Air Force Base weapons related activities in the LAB JCSG were not used nor mentioned in the analysis. Instead an Eglin AFB driven set of numbers incorrectly generated in the T&E JCSG were used in the LAB JCSG report.

It was noted that the analysis vugraphs used, were annotated with the file number and name of a civilian Senior Executive from Eglin AFB. This indicates the presentation could have been actually prepared at Eglin. With the primary involvement of this Senior Executive and his staff from Eglin AFB, and with no involvment from other military departments, it would be surprising if the analysis would not show a distinct or sole preference for consolidations at that Air Force base

It was noted that the claim was made that insufficient COBRA data was not received by the Air Force, from the Navy, to perform proper analysis. The DDR&E staff received a copy of the DoN submittals from the initial responses and also the second responses requested (the second delineating extremely restrictive Air Force imposed assumptions) at the time DoN sent the responses to the Air Force. The DDR&E staff also has copies of the Air Force response to the DoN request for data clarification. The response stated the Air Force did not need additional information to perform their COBRA analysis and therefore would not supply any further information to the DoN. Proper analysis of those responses will undoubtably show that it is cost effective, and viable, to proceed with the movement of

weapons efforts out of Eglin AFB as recommended by the LAB JCSG.

It was noted that the claim concerning COBRA analysis in the report was diametric to the Air Force verbal report on 8 February 1995 where they stated that they did not perform the COBRA analysis because the cost of living was so much higher in California. It is noted that there is no COBRA screen that contains specific cost of living data.

It was noted that the Air Force claimed that T&E and R&D must be considered together to correctly obtain functional value. This is of specific interest because for the past year of discussion in the T&E JCSG, the Air Force has maintained that they could not analyze them together since T&E and R&D are completely separate. Therefore the Navy would have to make an artificial estimate of its RDT&E facilities workload and capacities and separate them into R&D and T&E even though it was impractical to do so. It was at the Air Force insistance that the original RDT&E JCSG was broken up into the T&E and LAB groups. Functional Value was not used by either the Army or the Navy in determining Military Value. Military Value, in accordance with the SECDEF criteria sent to Congress and published in the Federal Register to satisfy BRAC requirements, is far more encompassing than just a series of facilities Functional Value that is used in the Air Force analysis.

It was noted that claims were made concerning the synergy from collocation of life cycle functions at one site. The Navy has had that synergy as a thrust since World War II and all past consolidations have been in accordance with that thrust. The Air Force Advisory Board made a series of trips to DoN activities, especially to China Lake, to observe the full spectrum synergy and to ascertain why the DoN had been so successful, historically, in fielding and maintaining weapons systems using that synergy.

It was noted that capacity numbers were quoted for Eglin AFB that were significantly out of proportion to DoN bases. The same Senior Executive that was involved in this capacity analysis would not allow a request for clarification to go to Eglin AFB on this subject in the T&E JCSG. The DoD Inspector General has a copy of the draft request that has the Air Force non-concurrence on it. The capacities quoted for Navy facilities are out of context and and are not indicative of actual capacities since they only represent a limited (in some cases 5%) of the capacity of the facilities and also include only a limited number of DoN facilities at the site. This was a direct result of the Air Force personnel manipulating data. The T&E JSCG minutes outline the DoN concerns with how the capacities and Functional Values were incorrectly derived. Also the DoN representative to the T&E JCSG inserted a non-concurrence statment on the final T&E JCSG report to highlight the DoN concerns.

The rest of the subject report is so fraught with similar problems as noted above, that it is not worth the time to continue further discussion. Suffice it to say, the DoN representatives to the T&E and LAB Joint Cross-Service Groups have kept data and memoranda to the record that would allow any independent reviewer to recommend the elimination of any further consideration of this Air Force derived, and manipulated, information. As you are aware, these same Air Force T&E JCSG representatives attempted to provide the same fallacious analysis to the OSD Co-Chairs of the T&E JCSG. These Co-

Chairs recognized the eroneousness of the Air Force derived recommendations and rejected them appropriately as shown in enclosure (1).

Document Separator

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30-015

P.O. Box 265
West Stockholm, N.Y. 13696
March 28, 1995

AF Gen
5'

Pres. William J. Clinton
Pres. of the United States
1600 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Clinton,

I was asked by my grandson, who is a seventh grade student, to participate in his class project on whatever topic I choose pertaining to a problem in this country.

Our problem in Northern New York is the Air Force Base closings.

We live near Fort Drum in Watertown, N.Y. - the home of the tenth mountain division which is the most strategic Base in the northeastern part of New York State. It played a big part in World War two.

We already have two Base closings - Griffiss Air Force Base in Rome, N.Y. and Plattsburg Air Force base in Plattsburg, N.Y.

The 10th Mountain Division has served in Haiti, Saudi Arabia, Somalia and more places than I can remember. It's an elite division that trains men in summer and winter and to close it would be a disaster to this part of the United States.

Thank you for your support.

Sincerely, Mrs. Warren C. Fraser

Mr. Billy P. Whyde
4000 Flint Ridge Road
Hopewell, Ohio 43746
Ph. (614) 522-7505 7AM-3:30PM Work
(614) 787-2925

Newark 4-18

8 April 1995

Dear President Clinton

I write this letter in disbelief of what is going on as to my employment as a federal worker.

I have worked at Newark Air Force Base in Newark, Ohio since 15 October 1973 which was shortly after ny return from Viet Nam and my honorable discharge from the navy. Newark Air Force Base Newark, Ohio is on the Base Closure list and as it stands as of now we are supposed to Privatise in Place on 1 October 1996. As in a statement you made in California at one of the Bases slated for closure you stated **"for you are the victors of the cold war and you will not be forgoten"** you did not say victims!

The Newark Air Force Base is a very unique base to say the least. The **GAO has stated that there will be no savings at all and will cost more (100 million or more) to proceed with Privatization in Place or closing.**

The Question Is If The Government Will Not Listen To It's Own accountants (the GAO) Then Why This Office, Why Not Do Away With The GAO?

So much for the base closure dilemma let alone the lives of those who work there or the community it self. On to myself and others like me.

As of 1 Oct 1994 the law was changed to prohibit a CSR employee from withdrawing their lump sum retirement, taxed contributions they made into the retirement system. By the base closing I will be able to retire under discontinued service. If I was able to withdraw this sum it would reduce my annuity by aroun $100 a month. How long would it take for me to receive over $30,000 I have contributed? Would not this money help to pay off my mortgage and allow me some flexibility, of course it would! **But I can't and others have had this privilege.** United States Representative Applegate of Ohio introduced a bill into congress that would have prevented the federal employee from being penalized the 2% per year penalty for every year of age below age 55 from their annuity due to base closing or reduction in force. I will be age 44 at base closing **MIGHT BE!** This will reduce my annuity by **22% OUCH! My God why did I start working for the U.S. Government at 17, I guess I should have partied more.** If this wasn't enough now you (you is used loosely here) want to eliminate or reduce Cost of Living Increases to the Federal Retirees and change or retirement annuities by calculating annuitys over a 5 year average earnings instead of the present 3 years. **KEEP GOING AND I'LL HAVE TO PAY YOU! Even now I would be possibly eligible for food stamps with my son as a single parent. I don't believe this is retirement!** Of course one might stay in the federal work force. I ask why? Move to another base and watch it close? Watch my retirement age be increased to 62. Watch the retirement rainbow disappear as we the the working backbone of this country become the scapegoats for political gains of a few? I don't ask for retirement in the Florida Keys or world travel,I did the latter serving my country. All I request is a acknowledgement that the government is hurting one of it's own. Even to the non federal worker they receive the benefits from our work, car purchases, food, living in general, are we really hurting the tax payer, no! Think of the penalty I'll pay and then I'll pay taxes on the crumbs I receive! How much is fair.

Sincerely

Billy P. Whyde

AF Gen
5-2

April 27, 1995

Walter Hale
7975 Ivy Hill Way
Antelope, CA 95843

Honorable Alan J Dixon
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Chairman Dixon,

Sir, as a concerned citizen with limited resources, it becomes difficult to ascertain with certainty which of the aviation depots should close or should even be considered for closure. I am aware that history tells us that a Nation which sponsors a strong defense is able to ensure its citizens safety and power projection for its commercial endeavors. The question is simple, what closure posture is in the best for this Nation and its citizens.

Based on some personal research, I have come to some basic conclusions for which I will share with you. It is my conclusion that there are only two alternatives which would ensure the most prudent of choices. To be brief, if it is determined by your esteem staff that current depot capacity significantly exceeds possible war time needs, then closure of this Nation's organic depot may indeed be the prudent choice. However, if it is determined that possible wartime needs dictate that current depots would be necessary to support a greater contingency action, then the choice should be clear not to close any organic depots but rather allow the Services to downsize through workload attrition, thus allowing the depots rapid growth potential to meet unforeseen wartime scenarios. The closure decision must based on mitigation of risk thereby ensuring this Nation can meet any National contingency action.

However, considering all the Services have agreed that current capacity exceeds wartime commitments, then maybe they are correct in this assumption. But needless to say, how far should we reduce our capacity to meet war time commitments and how long would it take this nation to recover from over downsizing in the event that the current wartime scenario falls short of a greater real war time scenario. What do we as a Nation then?

There is only one solution to mitigating the risk of downsizing the Nation's organic capability. If you have to do it, do it wisely and without Service bias resulting from other BRAC closure outcomes. Let us all embrace the concept that the Services' essentially manage specific depots and that they are owned by the people of this Nation. By that concept, a decision from you commission needs to be based on your findings and not Service intervention nor negotiation.

If it is your esteem staff and commission determination to close a depot then you should exercise every fiber of integrity and make the closure recommendation based on logic. From my research, the answer is simple, if you must close a depot than your integrity to serve the people of

this Nation dictates that you place all the aviation depots on the list. How else could you ever come to a decision which is based on simple logic.

As you know there are nine (9) aviation depots within the Department of Defense. The following list describes which Service manages a specified depot, its acreage, FY99 work load and utilization capacity:

a.	Corpus Christi, TX	* 186 acres	Army	** 3.8M hrs/96% cap
b.	Jacksonville, FL	* 96 acres	Navy	** 3.3M hrs/109% cap
c.	Cherry Point, NC	* 114 acres	Navy	** 2.8M hrs/89% cap
d.	North Island, CA	* 362 acres	Navy	** 3.4M hrs/96% cap
e.	Sacramento ALC, CA	* 2,917 acres	Air Force	** 5.1M hrs/73% cap
f.	San Antonio ALC, TX	* 4,000 acres	Air Force	** 5.6M hrs/84% cap
g.	Oklahoma ALC, OK	* 5,001 acres	Air Force	** 7.3M hrs/81% cap
h.	Ogden ALC, UT	* 6,666 acres	Air Force	** 4.7M hrs/70% cap
i.	Warner Robins ALC, GA	* 8,550 acres	Air Force	** 7.3M hrs/98% cap

* Depot Profiles (1991), Published by Joint Depot Maintenance Analysis Group Gentile AFS, OH

** Defense Depot Maintenance Council Business Plan, 30 Jan 1995, Work Load Capacity data Published by the Under Secretary of Defense, PH: (703) 697-7980.

Now it doesn't take a genius to realize that if you had to reduce capacity by initiating depot closures, then to mitigate the risk of unforeseen war time commitments, it is prudent to close smaller depots than larger depots in respect to a host of reasons: less environmental costs, minimized community impact, minimized work load transfer cost and depot work load expansion to meet unforeseen wartime commitments can be met by maintaining the larger aviation depots. Ask yourself which is easier, to fit a K Mart in a Seven Eleven store or put a Seven Eleven store inside a Kmart store.

The data above also reflects that one depot has exceeded its capacity to surge for wartime commitments and the others have between 2-30 percent growth capacity for mitigating the risk of meeting wartime commitments. Is DOD's aviation depot infrastructure at a size to ensure this Nation can remain free and powerful? This National question now lies upon your desk and your commission must come to terms with finding the right answer ir-regardless of how the depot managers perceive fairness. History will be our Judge and Jury and the consequences of our decisions today will indeed impact our children's lives.

God Bless you and your commission as you endeavor to find the right solution.

Sincerely,

TO:

BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION (BRAC)
1700 NORTH MOOR STREET
SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209

Selfeis
T-1

FROM: SSG HAWKINS MORRIS LEWIS
18250 WEAVER (APT 211)
DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48228

MY CONCERN IS THE CLOSING OF SELFERIGH AIR FORCE BASE. HERE IN METRO AREA 50 MILES, NORTH,SOUTH,EAST,AND WEST, ARE A LOT OF SOLIDER THAT DEPEND ON THAT BASE.1.RETIRED SOLIDER,ACTIVE SOLIDER,RESERVE SOLIDER, AND THERE FAMILY DEPEND AND USE THE BASE A LOT. TO WHO EVERY IS MAKING THAT DECISSION, PLEASE TAKE INTO CONCERATION THE SOLIDER AND THEIR FAMILY. THE DPP ACCOUNT BOUGHT A LOT OF SOLIDER TO THE BASE,IF IT IS CLOSE DOWN YOU PEOPLE WILL HURT,AND ENCONVENT A LOT OF DELCATED SOLIDER.

YOURS TRUTLY
SSG:MORRIS L HAWKINS
SSN 439 13 6136
COMPANY A 1ST BN 70TH DIV
FARSER , MICHIGAN
48226

Randolph AFB
5-1

April 26, 1995

BRAC Members, Rep. Lamar Smith:

Dear Sirs;

Yesterday, I had the opportunity to discuss the Randolph AFB mission and the 12th Flying Training Wing with Rep. Lamar Smith and his staff.

I pointed out that the Guadalupe County Court informed Randolph officials that it will not comply with their legal recommendations in the 1993 AICUZ report. His staff and I discussed the possibility of obtaining a legal opinion from the Justice Department on the legality of the flying mission at Seguin. Your commission might wish to look into this matter before you dismiss realigning the 12th wing in your May 17 release report. The 12th Flying Training Wing could easily be dispersed to Laughlin and other remote bases and integrated into their existing administration. This would save the tax payer the expense of their current administrative function by the consolidation. The remote bases could then compete financially for instructor pilot training in the same way that the maintenance bases compete for aircraft servicing. I have spoken to Del Rio Chamber officials about this and they would welcome the 12th Flying Training Wing mission to their local community.

The primary question asked by Rep. Smith's staff was: "What is best for the national defense?" If a Randolph jet crashes into one of the many schools, shopping centers, or subdivisions at Seguin, then the entire history of our confrontation at Seguin will become a national media issue damaging the image of the U.S. Air Force. This is especially true if the pilot happens to be one of the Japanese fighter pilot students which are being trained over our homes.

Our concern is further heightened by the accident of the Randolph jet last week which killed all aboard and barely missed an subdivision. According to Randolph officials in their 1993 AICUZ presentation in Seguin, they plan to use business jets similar to this type at Seguin soon. Of the six jets of this type at Randolph, two are reported in the papers of having crashed. There is also our concern that Randolph officials are underplaying the safety issue by saying at the 1993 AICUZ that they think that they can fly forever at Seguin without having an accident. You can verify these facts by requesting a copy of the video of the 1993 Seguin AICUZ meeting.

The 12th Flying Training Wing is only about 5% of the Randolph budget. Much of this 5% is spent on fuel, parts, etc. Very little benefits the local economy. If the 12th Flying Training Wing is realigned, then the airstrips at Randolph could then be used for commercial passenger traffic as an international airport. Note that San Antonio has commissioned a study by the Simpson company which concluded that the Randolph air strips are the only existing facilities of the military which could be used for civilian passenger traffic. San Antoinio is currently commissioning a study with Ricondo of Chicago which is "unofficially" reported to recommend a new S.A. Airport site possibly between Marion and Schertz which is directly in the Randolph air tracks. The BRAC commission might wish to investigate these reports.

If the Pentagon objects to sharing the MPC and ATC with a civilian airport, then the MPC and ATC could be reassigned to Lackland AFB. This logic is the same as the San Antonio logic of assigning functions of Brooks AFB to Kelly. Thus it is conceivable that the entire Randolph mission could be realigned to Lackland and billions of dollars saved for the U.S. Tax payer over the future. A 50% budget savings amortized over 20 years from consolidating Randolph to Lackland would exceed 10's of billion of dollars at current interest rates

I do hope that you will consider our citizen input. There is opportunity for your commission to save the tax payer a lot of money, better secure the national defense, and do a service to our local communities by acting on these recommendations.

Sincerely,

David L. Carleton
Member, Concerned Citizens' Group
1127 Keller Lane
Seguin, Texas 78155
Ph.210-372-9406

AF Gen

7 April 1995

Subject: BRAC 95 Decision to Disestablish/Relocate AFEWES and REDCAP

To Whom It May Concern:

My perspective on this subject is from the viewpoint of a long time user of Electronic Warfare (EW) simulation and range test facilities to develop and optimize EW systems and processes when faced with an ever increasing array of complex threats and a most dynamic world environment. Operational EW systems are only as effective as the latest information and analysis/evaluation allows them to be.

The integration of AFEWES and REDCAP with AFFTC is a fundamentally sound approach for Air Force EW. Management and utilization planning of EW test facilities, from a central point, is quite desirable. However, perhaps this integration could be accomplished with electronic linkage of facilities rather than physical movement. Electronic integration should be reviewed/analyzed before mandating physical facility moves. Additionally, we should determine if and how our EW simulation facility resources can be shared with our international allies/friends if the suggested physical move takes place.

If facility movement really is the best answer to this integration issue, it must be done slowly and carefully. Why? For many reasons, but the most important ones are:

(1) The AF EW community, and our overall defense posture, cannot afford a lengthy time gap during which these EW simulation facilities are not available for testing/analysis. The only prudent plan would be to move a facility, one threat system at a time, to minimize such a gap.

(2) Appropriate data and documentation must be generated on the bits and pieces of these facilities and operator/maintenance training for new personnel must be provided. These activities take time.

A carefully planned phase down of simulator systems at the existing facilities must be laid out and followed in coordination with a corresponding planned ramp up of these systems at a new facility location. This is likely to be a 2 - 5 year process.

In summary, I would like to recommend that the decision makers appropriately consider:

(1) The determination of whether or not physical movement of AFEWES and REDCAP is necessary and desirable.

(2) If physical movement is decreed, then develop a plan to spend this over a multi-year time period to avoid dangerous gaps in test simulator availability and potential EW simulation chaos.

Sincerely,

Charles G. Brown

Charles G. Brown, PhD

CGB:dj

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AF GENERAL JAC 12/27 ①

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE &REALIGNMENT COMMISSION DEC 19, 1994
1700 MOORE ST., SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
GENTLEMEN,

MY EXPERIENCE INCLUDES 30 YEARS WITH AIR FORCE PLUS NAVY EXPERIENCE AND CONSIDERABLE ILS MANAGEMENT SCHOOLING SUCH AS AT WPAFB, OHIO STATE, U OF U.

I WOULD LIKE TO SUGGEST SOME IMPORTANT CRITERIA FOR CONSIDERATION RE HILL AFB.

VARIOUS COASTAL CITIES AND STATES HAVE NATURAL ADVANTAGES SUCH AS PORT FACILITIES, NATIONAL FINANCIAL CENTERS, PACIFIC RIM LOCATIONS, ETC.

HILL AFB, UTAH ALSO HAS STRATEGIC, LOGISTIC AND PROXIMITY TO NORAD AT COLORADO SPRINGS, SURROUNDED BY HIGHER MOUNTAINS, AVAILABILITY OF WATER, WATER POWER, NATURAL GAS FUEL, SUCH THAT IN THE EVENT OF NUCLEAR/THERMO NUCLEAR ATTACK WHICH WOULD KNOCK OUT POWER, WATER, FUEL AND FOOD SUCH THAT THE DEFENDING FORCES WOULD BE IMMOBILIZED. THIS LOCATION IS PARAMOUNT AS THE MOST DEFENSIBLE, VIABLE LOGISTIC/TRAINING CENTER FOR MOBILE MILITARY FORCES. IN ADDITION OF COURSE ARE THE TEST RANGE FACILITIES AT THE NEARBY GUNNERY, BOMBING RANGE WHICH IS USED FOR MISSILE WEAPONS AND IBM MOTORS AT THIOKOL

DEFENSE OF SUCH FACILITIES IS MUCH ENHANCED BY MOUNTAIN TOP RADARS, FAA FACILITIES AND DATA LINKS TO COMMAND CENTERS. IT IS THE ONLY AF FACILITY WITH IT'S OWN ARSENAL FOR MUNITIONS.

MANY MEANS OF SAVINGS ARE AVAILABLE TO THE DEFENSE DEPT THAT HAVE NOT YET BEEN IDENTIFIED WHICH WOULD REDUCE COSTS WITHOUT CRITICAL BASE CLOSINGS. SOME OF THESE ARE LISTED AS FOLLOWS:

1. CONSOLIDATE (COMBINE INTO GENERIC SINGLE FSC CLASSES)

A: SPECIAL WEAPONS CLASSIFICATIONS OF MOST ITEMS SUCH AS TRAINING, TEST, POWER SUPPLIES, WHICH NO LONGER NEED SPECIAL SECUITY CLASSES.

B: COMBINE TRAINING & TEST EQUIPMENT INTO A SINGLE FSC.

C: ESTABLISH A SINGLE FSC FOR ALL TYPES OF AIRCRAFT & VEHICULAR ENGINES AND TRANSMISSIONS FOR DOD SUPPLY STORAGE & REPAIR.

D: COMBINE INTO A SINGLE FSC ALL AIRBORNE & SPACE VEHICLE FLIGHT, NAVIGATION & SENSOR INSTRUMENTS SUCH AS GYROS, ACCELEROMETERS, ETC.

E: SELL OFF IN TOTO (AS A PACKAGE) SOME OF THE NUMEROUS STORAGE WAREHOUSES OF DEAD SUPPLY ITEMS WHICH ARE OBSOLETE & SO EXTENSIVE THEY ARE "MANAGED" BY TONNAGE INSTEAD OF ITEM COUNT.

2. A CAREFUL REVIEW OF THE PROLIFERATION OF FSCS FOR GENERICALLY SIMILAR EQUIPMENT SUCH AS WAS DONE FOR QUARTERMASTER CLOTHING AND SHELTERS WOULD REVEAL DUPLICATION AND OVERLAP WHICH COULD BE A SOURCE OF GREAT ECONOMIES

FUTURE THREATS WILL PROBABLY COME FROM OVER THE POLAR REGIONS IN ASIA. HILL FIELD IS NEAREST THESE THREATS. OUR EXPERIENCE WITH VIETNAM SHOULD HAVE TAUGHT US THE DIFFICULTIES WITH LONG SUPPLY LINES. OUR NATURAL DEFENSES ON THIS END OF THE THREAT ARE SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER AMA.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN LEARNED THE IMPORTANTCE OF SUSTAINABLE LOGISTIC SUPPORT IN THE CIVIL WAR, WE COULD DO WELL TO MAINTAIN HILL AFB. MOST FACILITIES WERE LOCATED BECAUSE OF POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS. WHEN THE HILL FIELD LOCATION WAS ADOPTED IT WAS BASED ON WARTIME, GEOGRAPHIC DEFENSE REASONS WHICH ARE EVEN MORE CRITICAL NOW WITH MISSILE AND THERMONUCLEAR THREATS.

FUTURE MILITARY FUNCTIONS ARE CHANGING. THE ARMY ENGINEERS MISSION OF BUILDING DAMS AND LEVEES SHOULD BE CHANGED TO REBUILDING THE INFRA STRUCTURE OF ROADS & BRIDGES.

THE EXTENSIVE HOLDINGS OF OBSOLETE MILITARY SUPPLIES IN STORAGE SHOULD BE TURNED OVER TO A SINGLE EXISTANT AGENCY FOR LIQUIDATION.

THE GROUND SUPPORT LOGISTIC MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS SHOULD BE REBUILT USING MODERN COMPUTERS TO SORT AND IDENTIFY DUPLICATIONS & OVERLAP.

THE REPLACEMENT VALUE OF A FACILITY SUCH AS HILL AFB IS FAR GREATER THAN ANYTHING WE COULD AFFORD IN THE EVENT OF FUTURE MAJOR CONFLICTS.

A LOT OF THE FUTURE MISSION OF USAF SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED AS BEING IN SPACE FOR RECONNAISANCE, INTELLIGENCE & COMMUNICATIONS WHICH CAN BE SUPPORTED BY CAPABILITIES AND LOCATION NOW IN PLACE AT THIS LOCATION.

I COULD GO ON BUT WILL STOP AT THIS POINT UNLESS FURTHER INTEREST IS SHOWN.

801 876 2635

RESPECTFULLY,

Don L Harbertson

Mr. Don L Harbertson
5895 Sierra Dr
Morgan UT 84050-9789

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

December 29, 1994

Mr. Don L. Harbertson
5895 Sierra Drive
Morgan, UT 84050-9789

Dear Mr. Harbertson:

Thank you for sending information concerning Hill AFB to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I certainly understand your interest in this important issue.

The Commission will begin its deliberations in March, 1995 when it receives the Secretary of Defense's list of recommended closures and realignments. The information you provided will be helpful to the Commission as it carries out its responsibilities to review the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense.

Thank you for providing this information to the commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

Document Separator

Beale Military Liaison Committee

Febraury 11, 1995

General Thomas S. Moorman
Vice Chief of Staff
United States Air Force
1670 Air Force, Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1670

Dear General Moorman:

At our meeting at the Pentagon last December you inquired if we had information concerning what percentage of the total construction dollars and the total payroll dollars in the Yuba City Metropolitan Statistical Area were generated at Beale Air Force Base. I had a difficult obtaining the information and I apologize for not getting it to you sooner.

The enclosed information is for the years 1992-1993 because the latest information we were able to obtain from Beale was for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993. We understand that the information at Beale for the following fiscal year will be published soon. We trust the enclosed is the information that you inquired about.

Very truly yours,

James G. Changaris
Chairman, Beale AFB
Retention Committee

JGC/jc
Enclosure
cc: Mr. Robert Bayer
Mr. David Lyles
Mr. James F. Boatright
Mr. Francis A. Cirillo, Jr.

P. O. Box 1808 Yuba City, CA 95992

SUTTER COUNTY
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE
1160 CIVIC CENTER BLVD., SUITE G
YUBA CITY, CALIFORNIA 95993
(916) 741-7261 FAX (916) 741-7109

February 2, 1995

Jim Changaris, Chairman
Beale Retention Committee
878 Richland Rd.
Yuba City CA 95991

Dear Mr. Changaris:

This correspondence is a response to your request for amended total construction valuations and payroll comparisons for Beale AFB vs. the Yuba-Sutter Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) for fiscal 1992 - 1993.

The total construction valuation for the Yuba-Sutter MSA, inclusive of the public and private sectors for fiscal 1992 - 1993 (October 1, 1992 and ending September 30, 1993) is as follows:

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION Public and Private
$281,565,000

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION Beale AFB
$23,875,511

Total construction at Beale AFB represents approximately 8.5% of all the construction activity in the Yuba-Sutter MSA during fiscal 1992 - 1993.

Payroll for the Yuba-Sutter MSA, both public and private:
$745,039,298

Payroll at Beale AFB
* $119,259,102

Beale AFB represents approximately 16% of total payroll, both public and private, in the Yuba-Sutter MSA for fiscal year 1992 - 1993.

* (This figure is amended and adjusted upwards to reflect actual rather than factored payroll numbers for Beale AFB fiscal 1992-93.)

This information was compiled through data that was provided by the Construction Industry Research Board Dodge Report detailing contracts for new editions and major alteration projects for public entities in the State of California, as well as, private sector information provided by the Construction Industry Research Board.

Payroll data was provided by the California Department of Finance and the California Employment Development Department/Job Service, Linda Rogers and Diane Gillmore account analysts.

Payroll data was compiled from County Business Patterns reports as generated by the US Dept. of Commerce and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, as well as, public sector payrolls as generated by reporting units of local government, school districts, and public agencies. All total construction and payroll information includes Beale AFB reported data.

If you have any further questions with regard to the economic impact of Beale AFB or economic comparative data, please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,

GREGG GOODWIN
Economic Development Director, Yuba and Sutter Counties

a:changaris.#2

Document Separator

Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan
999 PEACHTREE STREET, N.E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30309-3996

TEL: (404) 853-8000
FAX: (404) 853-8806

ATLANTA
AUSTIN
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON

JOHN H. MOBLEY, II
DIRECT LINE: (404) 853-8128

February 23, 1995

VIA FEDERAL EXPRESS

PERSONAL

The Honorable Sam Nunn
303 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sam:

Thank you for meeting with me last week and discussing the opportunity that we may now have to greatly expand educational opportunities for disadvantaged children on a national basis.

Your agreeing to support an effort to accomplish this by consolidating federal programs and to directly involve state programs and the private sector was very much appreciated. Without you much, if not all, of what Cities In Schools has been able to do with the Department of Defense and other areas of the federal government would not have been possible. On behalf of Cities In Schools, we are grateful.

We are in the process of talking with Speaker Gingrich's advisors concerning this new approach and, so far, we have met with favorable reactions. As you pointed out, any effort along this line must have broad bipartisan support in the Congress.

Again, on behalf of Cities In Schools, we very much appreciate all that you have done and are doing for disadvantaged children.

Best regards,

JHM/ws
cc: Mr. Robert H. Hurt
Mr. Matthew M. Sikes

142322.1

bcc: Mr. William E. Milliken
Mr. Jonathan Powers
Mr. J. Neil Shorthouse
Ms. Cece Carman

142322.1

BRAC Commission
1700 Moore St
Suite 1425
Arlington VA
22209

Where there are more than 10,000 Military Retirees, leave that base alone. Until all Retirees are dead & buried.

Otherwise, increase the Retirees Base pay by 50%, so they can afford civilian lifestyle.

Our Entitlements and benefits that were guaranteed when we first went, the military are everything, better than any civilian retirement can afford.

Live on fixed income as it is.

Keep KAFB pulling attach thanks
Richard Walker Military Retired

Document Separator

Vance
020

East Dallas Christian Church

(Disciples of Christ)

629 NORTH PEAK STREET
P.O. BOX 710329
DALLAS, TEXAS 75371
PHONE (214) 824-8185
Dial-A-Prayer 823-6119
Fax 824-8583

Dr. Michael W. Mooty
Senior Minister

The Rev. Edwin D. Michael
Minister of Pastoral Care

The Rev. Deana L. Perdue
Minister of Christian Nurture

Dr. Joe A. Stalcup
Dean, School of Theology for the Laity

Mr. Raymond V. Tolentino
Business Administrator

Mr. James Higbe
Organist/Choirmaster

Ms. Peggy McCurdy
Church Hostess - Wedding Coordinator

June 22, 1995

Defense Base Closure and
Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Commission Members,

I am adding an endorsement of support for the continuance of Vance Air Force Base in Enid, Oklahoma, such a vital part of the Enid area economy. Although I do not live in Enid, I have family members who live there, and all over north central Oklahoma.

I was in Enid about the time of the BRAC visit, and was impressed by the tremendous endorsement that you were given by the citizenry in their support of Vance. From what I read in the newspaper, the lower cost factor in training pilots alone is your greatest reason to continue its operation. Also, its geographic location and weather conditions are among other very favorable factors to.

Although I feel for the city of Lubbock if their Base were to be closed, it seems that it would be even more disastrous for Enid and Oklahoma, if Vance were to be closed. Vance Air Force Base, and Phillips University (of which I am a graduate) are the two main-stays of Enid, not affected by the weather as are the crops. The current wheat harvest probably will be another near-disaster for much of the State due to too much rain. Enid needs Vance, and Vance needs Enid! They are good for each other, and its smart for the Air Force!

In closing, it is noted that whenever bases and facilities are closed over the country, there seldom seems to be any thought or planning given to alternative uses. Just to close them down and let them rot where they are is a terrible waste, an affront to the local folks, and disgusting to all of the American taxpayers! That needs to change. Thank you for giving Vance your support!

Sincerely yours,
Ed Michael
Edwin D. Michael

Gerrie E. Cooper
9350 N. 67th Ave. Apt 257
Glendale, Arizona 85302-3981
(602)486-3857

June 18, 1995

Chairman Allen Dixon
Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon:

I write you today to remind you of the critical roles that facilities location and demographics play in the ability of the Reserve components of our Armed Forces to fulfill their missions as key elements of the Total Force and the significant effect that the decisions of the Base closure and Realignment Commission will have upon that ability.

As I am sure you are aware, members of the Reserve components are civilians who are also part–time soldiers — soldiers. Unlike the Active components, which assign and move their full–time personnel from one unit and location to another, the Reserve components are constrained by the demographics of the population centers in which their members live and work in their civilian status. Simply put, Reserve units and their facilities must follow their members if they are to be effective.

As a practical matter there are limitations on just how far Reservists might be reasonably be asked (and can afford) to commute regularly to train. Thus, the closing of a local Reserve center or other training facility can have the effect of denying the reserve components access to highly qualified, experienced personnel who would otherwise have served, and precluded the need for significant training replacement costs.

Many factors are considered in base realignment and closure decisions. Included are military requirements, cost, environmental issues, the economic impact on surrounding communities, and other issues. I am concerned that the calculation of the military value of facilities does not quantify the unique needs and priorities of the Reserve components.

Emphasis is being place upon the shared use of facilities. Sharing a facility by two or more Reserve components or the use of an Active component facility by a Reserve component can eliminate duplication and thus be cost–effective; however, there are real limitations to the shared facilities. It is not realistic to close a Reserve facility in an area where a large number of Reservists reside and expect those Reservists to travel great distances to train at another site.

There may be a conception that the drawdown of the Active forces will free facilities for use by the Reserve components. The ability to save additional funds in this manner is minimal. The instances of Reserve components being able to take over facilities previously used by Active forces without alteration or renovation have been, and will continue to be, very few. Because of the demographic factor, facilities used by the Active forces often will not meet the needs of the Reserve components. To the extent that Active component facilities can be usefully transferred to the Reserve components, those actions have already been considered in current planning.

I hope you will encourage the Commission to carefully weigh all of these issues when reaching its decisions regarding the future of Reserve component facilities being considered for closure or realignment.

Sincerely,

Gerrie Cooper

Gerrie E. Cooper

Document Separator

he
e
y
gress

Taking Charge

Former Lt. Gov. Bill Hobby named UH System chancellor

BIG 12 CONFERENCE

Playoff Approval

Big 12 presidents vote 11-1 in favor of football playoff

FORECAST

H 98
L 68

OCK AVALANCHE-JOURNAL

40 Pages★ Wednesday, June 14, 1995 ©1995 50 cents CITY EDITION

Closure verdicts draw near

Texas lawmakers make final public pitches to save bases

WASHINGTON (AP) – With the final verdict on base closings drawing near, Texas lawmakers have made their last public pitches to save eight Texas defense installations from the base-closing commission's hit list.

Republican Sens. Phil Gramm and Kay Bailey Hutchison, joined by 12 House members, appeared Tuesday before the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission to argue the Texas case.

The testimony marked the final public input by the Texans, who will continue to lobby the commissioners privately up until the last minute.

U.S. Rep. Larry Combest made the case for Lubbock's Reese Air Force Base, the only undergraduate pilot training base the Pentagon recommended for closure.

"The Air Force is going to need all its pilot training capacity to fulfill the pilot training requirements into the 21st century," the Lubbock Republican told the commission.

■ Combest makes pitch 11A

"If in the future the Air Force needs to reopen a base you recommend for closure, reopening it will cost eight times more than the estimated savings of closing.

The congressionally mandated commission will vote next week on which of 178 candidate bases nationwide should be closed or realigned.

By July 1, the commission must forward its recommendations to President Clinton and Capitol Hill.

Congress must accept or reject the recommendations in their entirety.

Aside from Reese, the Texas bases being reviewed are Kelly and Brooks Air Force bases in San Antonio, Red River Army Depot in Texarkana, Laughlin AFB in Del Rio and Bergstrom Air Reserve Base in Austin.

Two others bases, Corpus Christi Naval Air Station and Naval Air Station Fort Worth-Joint Reserve Base, are being examined for realignment.

The Texans joined the parade of more than 200 lawmakers appearing for two days before the eight-member commission – most stressing that their bases are too important to close and that any job loss would do harm to the local and state economies.

The Texas contingent repeatedly referred to the state's strong support both at home and on Capitol Hill for the armed forces.

The contingent drew attention to the fact that other delegations have voted against increased defense spending while continuing to urge that their bases remain open.

"Our Texas delegation comes to you, Republicans and Democrats. We support the military," Hutchison said.

"We have done it on the merits for years and years and years," she said.

Gramm concurred: "Our love affair in Texas with our military bases did not happen the day they went on the base-closing commission list."

Competing bases may gun for Reese

By BOB SECHLER
Avalanche-Journal

By necessity, defenders of Reese Air Force Base have been on the offensive since the Pentagon released its 1995 list of proposed base closings in March.

But the tables may be turned this weekend, some analysts say, when representatives of competing installations have the opportunity to "go for Reese's jugular" during regional base closure hearings.

"Lubbock right now is the underdog, and I know some people

■ Gramm optimistic 10A

are going to be taking some potshots at them," said Jerry Horn, leader of a Del Rio effort to keep Laughlin Air Force Base from closing. "I really think the scavengers are going to be out."

According to Horn, Reese's jugular includes problems with runway crosswinds and Lubbock's status as the largest city with an undergraduate pilot training base. Lubbock – more than four times larger than any of the competing communities – wouldn't suffer nearly as much economically from a base closing, Horn said.

Reese's three main Air Force competitors in the fight to remain open – Laughlin, Columbus in Columbus, Miss., and Vance in Enid, Okla. – are participating in regional hearings today and Saturday before the independent Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, known as BRAC.

Columbus is a topic of the hearing today in Atlanta, while Laughlin and Vance will be discussed Saturday in Fort Worth.

Reese backers had their chance to address the BRAC commission during a Dallas regional hearing April 19.

"I expect them (the competing bases) to try to sell themselves as opposed to dumping on somebody else," Lubbock military consultant Christopher Lehman said of this weekend's hearings. "But we'll respond and rebut" privately if Reese is attacked.

The three Reese competitors can thank Lubbock for having to participate in the hearings at all. Lubbock's questioning of the original Pentagon recommendation to close Reese prompted the BRAC panel to review the other three installations for closure.

Lubbock leaders focused on Vance in particular during their defense of Reese, documenting areas where, they contend, Reese should have ranked higher.

Still, Vance supporters said they won't return fire Saturday.

"We've never gotten into the competitive deal like they (Lubbock officials) have," Enid Mayor Mike Cooper said. "We think it's just a matter of sticking to the facts. All of that quite naturally shows that Vance ranks ahead of (Reese) and some of the others."

Allegra Brigham, a member of a Mississippi committee working to save Columbus, said her group won't spend time denigrating competing bases either. "It's our intention to talk about what's good about Columbus Air Force Base," Brigham said.

Despite the denials, however, Horn said he expects to hear plenty of Reese-bashing during the upcoming hearings. But he said the Del Rio contingent won't engage in it "because they (Lubbock officials) have treated us well."

"But they (Vance and Columbus) are going to go after the weakest animal," Horn said. "And that is Reese because they were the ones picked" in the original Pentagon closure recommendation.

"It's going to take some pretty substantive evidence to keep Reese off the list and put another base on the list," he said.

But Lehman said Reese supporters have made headway in persuading the BRAC panel to consider Lubbock's size as an asset. The increased quality of life of a larger city will help recruit and retain quality people, he said.

ator

Gramm says Texas bases have 'fighting chance' to be salvaged

WASHINGTON (AP) – The eight Texas military bases threatened with closure or consolidation have a "fighting chance" of surviving the base-closings process, says Sen. Phil Gramm.

With this fourth round of base closings entering the final sprint, Gramm met Thursday with fellow Texas Republican Sen. Kay Bailey Hutchison, Rep. Joe Barton, R-Ennis, and staffers for other House members who represent areas with affected bases.

"We continue to believe that we have a fighting chance of keeping our bases off the list," Gramm told reporters after the closed-door meeting.

But, he added: "Is it possible that we could get every base off in Texas? Probably statistically not."

The Defense Department in February indicated its desire to close Reese Air Force Base in Lubbock, Red River Army Depot in Texarkana, Brooks AFB in San Antonio and Bergstrom Air Reserve Base in Austin. The Pentagon also proposed realignment of Corpus Christi Naval Air Station.

Last month, the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission made its own additions to the Pentagon list – adding Kelly AFB in San Antonio, Laughlin AFB in Del Rio and the Air Force reserve component at the Naval Air Station Fort Worth-Joint Reserve Base.

The congressionally mandated commission will hold a regional hearing in Fort Worth on Saturday to hear from communities in Texas and Oklahoma with bases added to the list last month.

Next week, the eight-member panel will convene in Washington to hear congressional and Pentagon testimony regarding all of the bases potentially on the chopping block.

Votes on the future of each affected base is expected the following week.

The commission has until July 1 to submit to President Clinton and Congress its final list of recommended closures and realignments.

Congress must approve or reject the commission's recommendations in their entirety, without modification.

LANCHE-JOURNAL

e 11, 1995 ©1995 $1.25 CITY EDITION

Bases butt heads at BRAC hearing

Rivals say Reese should be closed

By BOB SECHLER
Avalanche-Journal

FORT WORTH – Two competitors of Lubbock's Reese Air Force Base wielded powerful shields in defending themselves from the base closure ax – the military's own recommendation to close Reese.

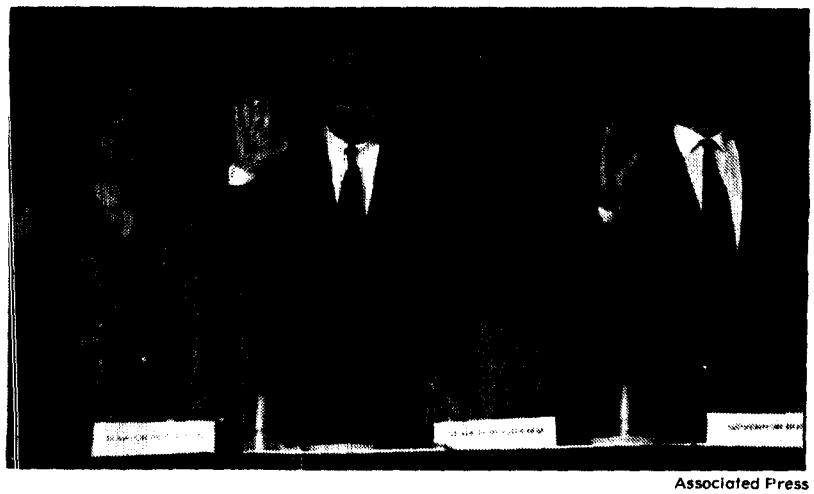
At Saturday's regional base closure hearing, representatives of both Vance AFB and Laughlin AFB touted the benefits of their installations and then asked the BRAC panelists simply to follow the military's lead.

"You have a difficult task because I know there are several fine pilot training bases," Oklahoma Gov. Frank Keating told members of the independent Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

"But the Air Force looked at it very seriously, and they said that Vance (in Enid, Okla.) should be one of the survivors."

Saturday's hearing at the Fort Worth Convention Center re-emphasized the uphill battle that Lubbock has mounted since the Pentagon released its closure recommendations March 1.

At BRAC hearings, the three bases vying against Reese – Vance, Laughlin in Del Rio and Columbus in Columbus, Miss. – repeatedly pointed to the original Air Force recommendation: that Reese should be shut down. Columbus participated in a BRAC hearing in Atlanta on Friday.



Associated Press

Texas Sens. Kay Bailey Hutchison and Phil Gramm, middle, along with Gov. George Bush, are sworn in.

"They cited the Air Force recommendation, which we know is flawed data," said Lubbock military consultant Christopher Lehman, referring to Lubbock's contention that the Air Force made mistakes in its analysis.

The Air Force has admitted making some mistakes but contends they weren't significant.

Reese's hopes have hinged on the possibility of convincing the BRAC commission that the military erred in its decision.

Lubbock's main concern now, Lehman said, is getting a chance to reiterate its case before the BRAC panelists begin final deliberations.

"I want to make sure (the competitors) don't get the last word," Lehman said. "We have to rebut, counter and refocus."

Reese boosters testified at an April 19 regional hearing in Dallas.

Also Saturday, Vance and Laughlin supporters stressed

See RIVALS 5A

BRAC news

Stories from the BRAC hearing:

- A top Air Force official says Reese Air Force Base should be closed. Lubbock's military consultant accused the Air Force of arm-twisting.
- Reese Air Force Base rivals focused primarily on their own strengths.

See stories, Page 5A.

CHE-JOURNAL

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High court sets limits on quotas

Justices target affirmative action

WASHINGTON (AP) – The Supreme Court imposed significant limits on affirmative action Monday, ruling that the federal government is bound by strict standards in offering special help to minorities seeking remedies against discrimination.

Courts must hold Congress and the president to the same rules as state and local governments when determining whether affirmative-action programs result in reverse discrimination, the jus-

■ Desegregation restrictions 9A

tices said. The 5-4 ruling came in a Colorado case.

The application of the new standard was not just limited to programs involving contract set-asides or hiring quotas. In announcing the decision, the court appeared to be abandoning the central holdings in its past two major affirmative-action holdings, both of which were victories for civil rights advocates.

Few government programs are found constitutional when the more rigorous "strict scrutiny" standard is applied.

"All racial classifications ... are constitutional only if they are narrowly tailored measures that further compelling government interests," Justice Sandra Day O'Connor wrote for the court.

She said "all government action based on race ... should be subjected to detailed judicial inquiry to ensure that the personal right to equal protection of the law has not been infringed."

The court, however, rejected the urgings of some that it outlaw all affirmative action as unconstitutional "reverse discrimination" against whites.

Only Justice Antonin Scalia voted to do away with all forms of race-based affirmative action.

The court even stopped short of striking down the federal affirmative-action program it had studied – one that offers special help to minority-owned businesses in the highway construction industry.

The affirmative-action decision signaled a fundamental shift in the way courts are to evaluate such federal programs. They now will be subjected to "strict scrutiny" – a standard that would require affirmative-action programs to be narrowly tailored to remedy past discrimination.

"The ruling undoubtedly will mean more challenges to affirmative-action programs," said a disappointed C. Stephen Ralston of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund.

William P. Pendley, the Denver lawyer who challenged the plan the court ruled on, said, "Now, those who oppose affirmative action will have the constitutional basis for dismantling it."

One opponent, House Speaker Newt Gingrich, R-Ga., said he expected congressional hearings soon on the future of federal affirmative action.

The ruling comes at a time when Gingrich and other Republican leaders are trying to cut most forms of affirmative action.

Three Republicans with presidential aspirations – California Gov. Pete Wilson and Sens. Bob Dole of Kansas and Phil Gramm of Texas – hailed the decision. "It's now our responsibility in Congress to follow the court's lead and put the federal government's own house in order," Dole said.

Patricia Ireland, president of the National Organization for Women, said the decision "does not have to be a legal and political disaster." But she predicted that conservatives in Congress would "have a field day with this."

Other bases avoid direct Reese attack

By BOB SECHLER
Avalanche-Journal

Reese Air Force Base suffered some verbal attacks Saturday, but the culprits for the most part avoided direct assertions that Lubbock's base was the one that should be closed.

Instead, representatives of both Vance AFB in Enid, Okla., and Laughlin AFB in Del Rio talked up the benefits of their own bases while relying on slides and illustrations to document what they thought of Reese.

Supporters of Vance, which Lubbock officials have critiqued for the past two months in an attempt to prove that Reese shouldn't be closed, went to the extent of using red ink in their slides to highlight Reese's standing while listing the other bases in black.

Still, Vance supporters mentioned Reese directly only one time in their formal presentation Saturday, saying that several military reviews have concluded that Reese is the base that should be closed.

"These studies have decided Reese was the right base to be closed," said retired Col. Don Crusher Craigie.

The Vance contingent also took on Lubbock's contention that it has a better quality of life than Enid.

"Big city does not equal quality of life," Enid Mayor Mike Cooper said. "In Enid, quality of life means God, country and family."

Two themes were emphasized throughout the Laughlin presentation – plentiful air space and favorable weather.

Representatives of the base pointedly avoided verbal criticisms of any competing installations.

But the Laughlin group did employ slides showing how the four bases ranked in various categories. The bulk of the slides showed Laughlin on top and Reese in last place.

The Laughlin supporters mentioned Lubbock and Reese only one time, when they displayed a slide showing how Lubbock believes the four bases should have been ranked had the Air Force used correct data.

The slides showed Laughlin in first place with Reese in third place ahead of Vance.

General presses again for closure of Reese

By BOB SECHLER
Avalanche-Journal

FORT WORTH – A top Air Force official testified for the second day in a row Saturday that Lubbock's Reese Air Force Base should be closed.

Later, Lubbock military consultant Christopher Lehman accused the Air Force of resorting to arm-twisting to influence base closure decisions.

The testimony against Reese came at Saturday's regional base closure hearing in Fort Worth.

Lt. Gen. Billy Boles – the second highest commander of the Air Education and Training Command, of which Reese is a part – stated unequivocally that the Air Force wants Reese closed and that Vance, Columbus, and Laughlin Air Force bases should be left open.

"As the users – the people who live with the BRAC decisions – we need to move into the 21st century training our pilots at Vance, Laughlin and Columbus," he told the Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

Boles sat with representatives of both Laughlin and Vance while they testified Saturday. On Friday, he attended a regional base closure hearing in Atlanta and testified on behalf of Columbus.

"It's an effort at intimidation," Lehman said after the Fort Worth hearing. "(The Air Force officials) don't want to be overturned by the base closure commission, so they're circling the wagons."

Lehman said U.S. Rep. Larry Combest, R-Lubbock, already has submitted a formal complaint to Air Force Secretary Sheila Widnall.

But at least one base closure commissioner – Wendi L. Steele – said after the hearing that she doesn't expect the BRAC panel to be unduly influenced by the Air Force's apparent strong feelings about Reese.

"This is the last group that's going to be intimidated by anyone," Steele said.

"This commission is still an independent commission."

Reese originally was recommended for closure by the Air Force, and the Pentagon went along with the recommendation. But Lubbock officials have been appealing to the independent BRAC commission, which has authority to alter the list of proposed base closings.

The BRAC panel on May 10 agreed to review the military's recommendation, apparently persuaded by Lubbock's success in finding flaws in the original Air Force analysis of Reese.

Lehman said the Air Force's reaction has been to mount a full-court press to ensure that BRAC commissioners don't overturn the original recommendation. The tactic includes sending Boles to the regional hearings to remind commissioners of the Air Force's opinion.

"(The Air Force officials) are pretending like there weren't any errors, like there weren't any mistakes," Lehman said.

But Boles said the Air Force simply wants what it believes is best. He said his participation in the regional hearings – which are supposed to be opportunities for public comments – hasn't been unfair to Reese.

Document Separator

June 14, 1995

TO: Base Closure Commission
1700 N. Moore Suite 1425
Arlington VA 22209

SUBJECT: Moffett Field, California

Moffet
6-23

In your REPORT to the President, please recommend that Moffett Field Air Base, California be closed completely to all military and civilian aircraft.

Moffett Field is an example of our country's lost sense of concern and common decency especially towards children and the elderly.

See enclosure "A" and note all of the many schools in the Moffet Field "general" aircraft flight patterns. The pilots do not restrict their flying to the paths shown, but fly low anywhere over Sunnyvale and other cities.

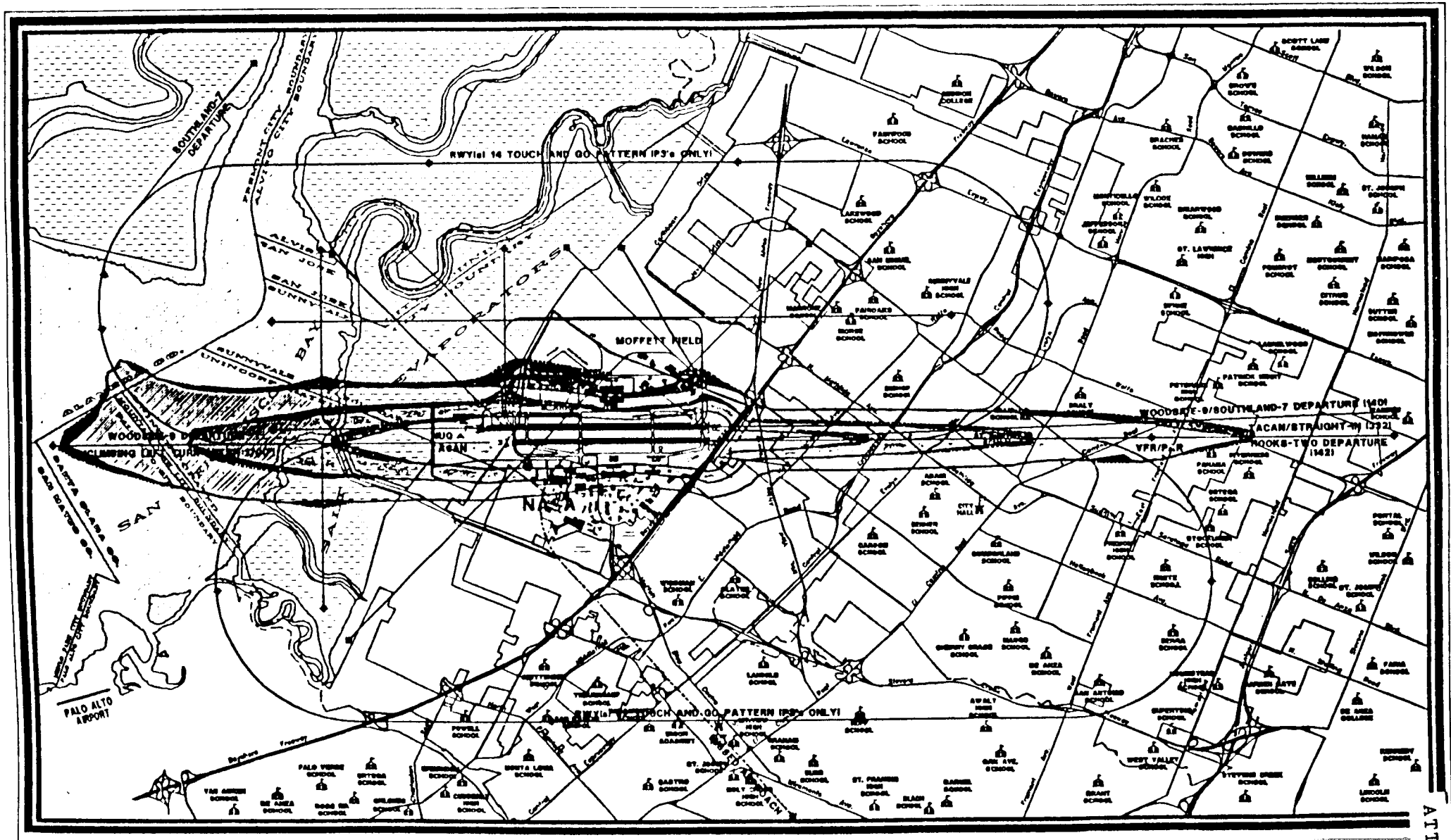
Enclosed is correspondence pertaining to Moffett Field which was sent to the last Base Closure Commission with other pertinent information.

Sincerely,

K. Ross

ENCLOSURE "A"

DRAFT



MOFFETT FIELD
AVIATION REUSE ACTIVITIES
CITY OF MOUNTAIN VIEW
CITY OF SUNNYVALE

Prepared By P&D TECHNOLOGIES, INC., FOSTER CITY, CA

LEGEND

- MAJOR IFR/VFR FLIGHT TRACKS
- GENERAL AVIATION FLIGHT TRACKS
- CARGO AND GENERAL AVIATION IMPACT

SCALE

FEET 0 2000 4000 6000 8000

CUMULATIVE NOISE IMPACTS (CNEL)
NASA/GOVERNMENT PLUS CARGO
AND GENERAL AVIATION SCENARIO
APRIL 1992

ATTACHMENT G

June 22, 1993

TO: Base Closure Commission
1700 N. Moore Suite 1425
Arlington VA 22209

SUBJECT: Moffett Field, California

1. Moffett Field current operations
   A. Mostly Navy P-3 4 engine planes run training and Pacific Ocean patrol flights which pass over the cities of Sunnyvale, Mountain View, Cupertino, Santa Clara, Saratoga, Campbell and parts of San Jose California. Sunnyvale, butted up against Moffett Field, takes the planes flying at their lowest, about 100 feet above buildings next to the base, and typical 500 to 1000 feet above Sunnyvale's homes, schools, churches, library, civic center, medical center in the shorter training for landings pattern that circles over Sunnyvale only.
   B. Other slow moving, noise shattering 4 engine planes, Boyz-N-Hood slum low flying helicopters and illegal fighter jets.
   C. How would you like to live here in Sunnyvale??
   D. Airports and air bases breed slums due to aircraft noise and imminent crash danger to residents. Your consideration of closing any air base to military operations has a double positive effect of reducing military costs and restoring peace and quiet to the city.

2. Plan to retain 300 FULL TIME Naval Air Reservists and 1000 Navy reserve personnel to train on P-3 aircraft at Moffett Field. (Active duty only leave base) (INCL #1)
   A. Moving military units from one base to another, in itself, does not save money, but actually increases Dept. of Defense spending to make the move. It is essential to close out ALL Navy operations and facilities at Moffett Field to effect a real savings. Leaving any Navy at Moffett Field, opens the door for more excesses and movement of other Navy operations into Moffett Field on top of the continued Navy Reserve expenses.
   B. Leaving the P-3 aircraft and Navy operations at Moffett Field will only delay and impede toxic contamination clean-up and probable continued contamination.
   C. A military reserve unit without expert on duty, active duty personnel will be a compromised training program, and with aircraft involved, the crash danger is greatly increased.
   D. The P-3 and other Navy aircraft noise will continue to abuse the civilian residents, continue to lower their quality of life.
   E. The p-3 aircraft reserve traing function is BEST transferred to an active duty P-3 base. We want the best, don't we!?
   F. Did the Commission intend all Navy operations closed at Moffett Field? Are Navy personnel setting up a self serving nest at Moffet Field?

3. Pentagon plan for relocation of military units to Moffet Field (INCL #2)
   A. To "open" Moffett Field or any other base closed by your Commission to any military "relocation", defeats and violates your mission, that is, to reduce Dept of Defense spending by slected military base closures.
   B. Moffett Field should remain closed to all military operations except the Air Force satellite tracking station unit (Ozinuka).

4. Toxic contamination at Moffett Field (INCL# 3-1 to 3-8)
   A. Moffet Field is ranked as "one of the most toxic spots on the San Francisco bay peninsula." Toxic contamination has occurred at Moffett Field because of years and years of neglect and irresponsibilty by the U.S. Navy and will never get cleaned up if more military units are transferred back into Moffett Field. The current scheduled toxic clean-up completion date is the year 2005! over 10 years which means no priority, nevre gets done. Do it now!
5. Air Safety at Moffett Field (INCL #4-1 to 4-5)
   A. Moffett Field has been listed as the most likely base to have an air crash. The inclosures detail the most recent Moffet Field P-3's mid-air collision near San Diego and 14 "more noteworthy" air crashes at Moffett Field.
   B. I have observed a near mid-air collision of the NASA Ames plane on a circle path and a P-3 on a straight in path. The NASA plane swerved sharply about 500 feet from hiiting the p-3. Apparently the P-3 pilot never saw the NASA plane!
   C. When stormy weather occurrs and prevailing winds change direction, San JOse International Airport directs jet airliners OVER Moffet Field to approach San Jose Airport from the North west. The circling jet lines have been observed flying ABOVE AND BELOW the P-3's taking off directly into the jet liners circling routes!

6. Aircraft NOISE from Moffett Field planes (INCL #5-1 to 5-4)
   A. See my personal letter to Dept of Navy Environmental Planning Branch.
   B. There were 5000 inputs to the navy Environmental planning branch offic concerning Moffet Field closure, mostly noise complaints, according to Richard Scott of that Navy Branch (His phone was 415-244-3704)

7. Nuclear Bombs at Moffett Field
   A. P-3 aircraft are to use nuclear warheads to destroy submarines (Palo Alto Times news article). What are nuclear warheads doing in a congested metropolitan area? If a P-3 crashes, might the nuclear war head go off? Is there nuclear radiation contamination even if it doesn"t go off? Is there nuclear contamitaion at Moffett Field now?? Should the President of the United States be landing at such a base as he has in the past?

8. FAA Violations at Moffett Field
   A. According to investigative speaker at sunnyvale City Council meeting, Moffett Field is in violation of:
      1. Clearance area at runway approaches is not long enough. San Francisco Airport has the whole San Francisco Bay. San Jose Airp has miles of empty land. Moffett Field has the width of Freeway 101.
      2. Noise level of P-3's and other moffett Field planes exceeds fAA maximums over residential homes.
      3. Speaker thought these FAA regulations may not apply to military aircraft!??
         Who'S running this country, civilian laws or the military's whims??

9. NASA control of Moffett Field
   A. NASA should not recruit any "tenants" for Moffett Field that use toxic fuels or chemicals or cause aircraft noise pollution to the residents of adjacent cities.
   B. Moffett Field could be an "unattended airstrip" for the infrequent NASA airplane and the large item carge plane for industry located next to Moffett Field. If the weather is a problem, the planes can always temporarily land at nearby San Jose Airport.
   C. An unattended air strip could mean:
      1. No aircraft fuel storage (no more fuel contamination to water)
      2. No aircraft maintenance facilities (no more solvent contamination)
      3. No need for FAA office.
      4. No need for NASA to have 12 million dollars per year to operate the field (ozinuka AFB maintains all attennas)
   D. All military (except OZINUKA) can be transferred out of Moffett Field as of July 1994 schedule.
      1. See the telephone book listing for Moffett Field and envision all the savings if there were no one and no organizations at these phones. (INCL #6)
   E. Moffett Field should not be used by anyone for landing practice. The noise as has been stated, is abusive plus air safety decreases for planes not familiar with Moffett Field. There is no place to ditch a plane in Sunnyvale, as there has been in the past. Sunnyvale is all built up with no provisions made for the approach to Moffett Field.

10. Final Statement: To bebefit both decreased government spending and Moffet Field area quality of life:
   A. Moffett Field run by NASA
   B. Unattended airstrip
   c. NASA and industry airplanes only
   D. No fuel storage or maintainance facilities
   E. No practice planes
   F. Clean up toxics now
   G. greatly reduced aircraft noise abuse

   Z. Reduction of government spending and IMPROVED United States of America

Sincerely,

K. Ross

Naval Air Reserve

Over 300 full-time Naval Air Reservists will continue to be based at Moffett to train 1,000 reserve personnel. The reservists maintain, operate, support and train on P-3 aircraft which will continue to be based at the airfield.

NASA/Ames Research Center

NASA/Ames Research Center is one of the ten largest employers in Santa Clara and manages the largest research and development budget in all of the Silicon Valley. NASA/Ames occupies 424 acres of the Moffett Field Complex and includes 14 major wind tunnels (including the world's largest); 18 advanced flight simulators; two super computers; and 25 unique aircraft used for aeronautical flight research and as flying laboratories. In 1990 NASA/Ames had an annual budget exceeding $600 million. More than 70% of that budget was spent in the Bay Area.

NASA/Ames is the center of activity for national rotorcraft (helicopter) and power-lift flight research important to industry, the Department of Defense and other federal agencies. The wind tunnels test virtually every new civilian and military aircraft. Space and earth sciences research is conducted using aircraft as flying laboratories for the study of the earth's oceans, atmosphere (such as the study of the condition of the ozone layer), vegetation as well as the planets and stars. NASA airborne research activities have gathered data on Arctic and Antarctic ozone depletion, air pollution, land use patterns, ocean currents, rain forests and soil moisture. Immediately after the 1991 Oakland Hills Fire, NASA research aircraft used its infrared observation capability to identify smoldering "hot spots" for ground fire fighter crews.

Access to Moffett Field in a tightly controlled operational environment, compatible with NASA's research flight activities, is essential for NASA/Ames to continue its research and development missions.

Aerospace and High Technology Industries

Numerous industries in the Silicon Valley use and depend on Moffett Field as a secure facility with the capability to support the transport of oversized, sensitive or otherwise unique products. Among the largest companies directly dependent on the Moffett Field Complex are: Lockheed Missiles & Space Company; ESL, a subsidiary of TRW; and GTE Government Systems. These three companies alone directly employ nearly 26,000 people in their Moffett facilities with payrolls that exceed $1.38 billion a year.

Lockheed activities require the use of large military aircraft in the immediate vicinity of its facilities for the purpose of transporting classified products. Close airlift support is required because the size and/or weight of the products preclude their transport over public roads and highways. In addition, the aircraft that transport such cargo generally cannot land at most public airports. Lockheed's programs include the Space Station Freedom and the Hubble Space Telescope and the Trident Missile program. In 1989 50% of Lockheed's

2

Moffett may get new units

Plan could boost local economies

BY LORI ARATANI
Mercury News Staff Writer

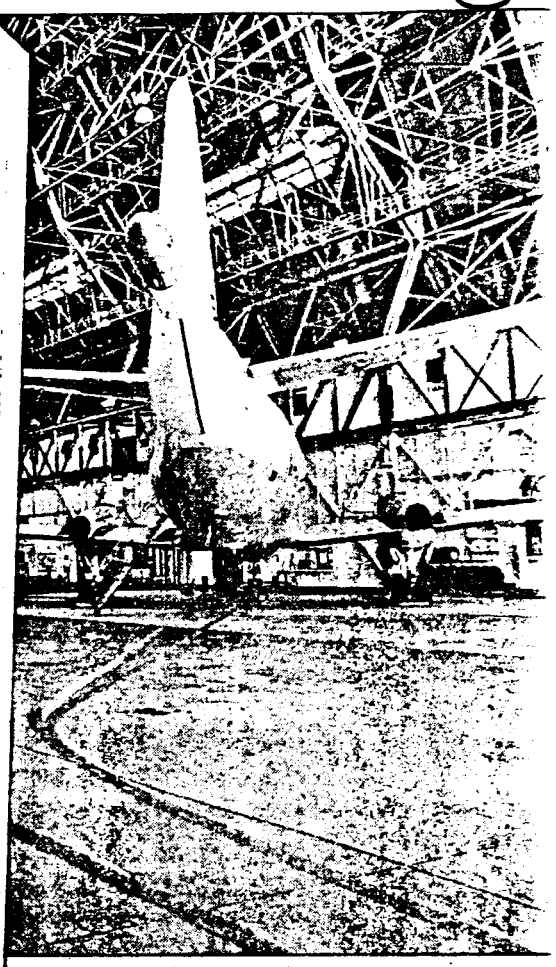
The Department of Defense announced Friday it is recommending relocation of several Army and Navy units to Mountain View's Moffett Field Naval Air Station in a move that could save taxpayers as much as $27 million.

The possible influx of military personnel could provide an economic boost to local communities that are bracing for the departure of the current Navy units from Moffett Field in 1994.

The department is recommending the 6th Army relocate its 336-person headquarters from San Francisco's Presidio to Moffett Field.

In addition, officials say personnel and aircraft as well as the Naval and Air Force Reserve Centers

See RELOCATION, Page 5B



MERCURY NEWS FILE PHO

an to move Army and Navy units there is OK'd

Pentagon has plan for Moffett

■ **RELOCATION**
from Page 1B

from Alameda Naval Air Station, one of the California bases recommended for closing, should be moved to Moffett Field and San Diego's North Island.

The recommendations were part of a larger base-closing package announced by the defense department. All together they affect 30 major military bases across the county and at least five in Northern California.

But it likely will be fall before any specific changes or announcements are made. The recommendations still must be reviewed by the Base Realignment and Closure Commission, as well as the president and Congress, said 6th Army spokeswoman Rena Davies.

When the Base Realignment and Closure Commission announced the closing of the Presidio in 1988, the headquarters for the 6th Army was originally slated to move to Fort Carson in Colorado. But plans for relocating the unit changed after the 1991 announcement that the Navy would leave nearby Moffett.

After extensive analysis, Army officials determined Moffett represented a more practical — and cost-effective — move.

"(It) will provide us with a more centralized

The 6th Army is responsible for the training an mobilization of approximately 100,000 Army r serve and National Guard personnel in 12 wester states. About 75 percent of the units are on th West Coast.

"The West Coast is prime territory for militar assistance to civil authorities," Thomas added, no ing the Guard's role during the Loma Prieta earth quake and the Los Angeles riots.

Not only that, the move to Moffett, only an hou drive away from the Presidio, is expected to cos the military only $9 million; a move to Colorad would have cost $36 million.

"It actually makes a lot of sense, strategicall since most of our soldiers are on the West Coas said the 6th Army's Davies. Principal points debarkation for the military — Oakland, Seat and Long Beach — also are on the West Coast.

The transition also is eased by the fact Moff remains under federal control. In December, o cials announced, the National Aeronautics a Space Administration, whose Ames Research Cen shares runway space with Moffett's P-3 Orion fle would manage the base when the Navy leaves 1994. The space agency has been searching qualified federal agencies interested in relocating the base.

Under the same agreement, officials from Oni ka Air Force Base in Sunnyvale would man

3-1

TOXICS

Report claims Moffett land is developable

1-25-90

Rosanne Spector
PENINSULA TIMES TRIBUNE

Despite the contentions of Sunnyvale and Mountain View, the presence of contaminated groundwater and soil beneath Moffett Field does not preclude developers and industry from moving onto the base when the Navy leaves, according to Environmental Protection Agency officials.

This claim contradicts statements by Mountain View and Sunnyvale city officials who ruled out development on the site due to toxics. The cities' proposal for the future use of the base states, "Moffett Field property cannot be redeveloped until costly and time-consuming environmental cleanup requirements are complete."

Although Moffett Field Naval Air Station is so contaminated that the government has placed it on the Superfund National Priorities List, the Defense Department can still lease the clean portions

Please see **MOFFETT, A-12**

S' SERVICE — A-4

Navy environmental engineers don't even know for sure where all the underground storage tanks are, due to haphazard maintenance of records and the loss of many files during a fire several years ago. Without concise records, the engineers resort to searching for tanks by using ground-penetrating radar and digging trenches.

Working from a sketch found last year in an old file, the Navy last week uncovered 10 additional leaking fuel tanks at a site under the parking lot at Moffett's commissary. The huge tanks — each capable of holding at least 10,000 gallons — contain water tinged with fuel.

In past decades the Navy dealt with old fuel tanks by removing the fuel and filling the caverns with water, sand or cement. Since the Navy didn't clean the tanks' walls, toxics inevitably mix with the filler.

While the EPA and Congress continue to hammer out the details for the lease and sale of property on contaminated bases like Moffett, several bases throughout the country have begun testing the waters. Norton Air Force Base in San Bernardino County — set to close in 1994 — has already leased a hangar to the Inland Valley Development Agency. The developer plans to lease the hangar to Lockheed Missiles & Space Co. Inc. to use for maintenance of airplanes.

When Pease Air Force Base in Portsmouth, N.H., attempted to sell a building to a German aircraft company, the EPA allowed the sale of the building, but barred the sale of the possibly contaminated land beneath it, Kemmerer said. To stay within EPA stipulations, the firm, Deutsche Airbus, bought the building, but only leased the land below.

The vagaries of the regulatory climate have frustrated some would-be tenants. Lockheed, for example, ran into trouble with the EPA when it set out to build a new floor in the hangar at Norton.

"We got involved then, because we were concerned the construction might release volatiles in the soil," Kemmerer said.

Military bases across the country are fraught with toxic pollution and those in California are no exception. In the EPA's Region IX, which includes California, Arizona, Hawaii, Nevada and the Pacific Islands, nine of the 17 bases pegged for closure are Superfund sites. All but one of these Superfund sites are in California.

According to military estimates it will cost more than $1 billion and take nearly a decade to detoxify the 86 bases selected in the first round of base closures, which began in 1988. The cleanup costs will detract from the $5.6 billion in savings that the government had hoped to gain by selling the bases to private companies or communities.

With 34 more bases likely to be closed during the current round of closures, the costs will skyrocket. Environmental restoration of Moffett alone is expected to cost about $120 million.

1. Runway landfill: solvents, oils
2. Golf course landfill: transformer oil (PCBs), solvents
3. Marriage Road ditch: solvents, fuels, paints
4. Former industrial wastewater surface impoundments: solvents, fuels, oils
5. Fuel farm french drains, volatile organics
6. Runway apron: solvents, oils, fuels, paints
7. Unpaved area surrounding Hangars 2 and 3: solvents, oils, fuels, paints
8. Waste oil transfer area: transformer oil (PCBs), solvents
9. Old fuel farm: paints, oils, solvents
10. Chase park area (and runway): oils, fuels, solvents
11. Engine test stand area: oils, metals
12. Firefighting training area: fuels, solvents, firefighting agents
13. Equipment parking area: fuels, oils, solvents
14. Abandoned tanks: contents unknown
15. Nine sump and oil/water separators: oils, neutralized battery acid
16. PW steam rack sump: petroleum hydrocarbons
17. Paint shop sump: solvents
18. Dry cleaner sump: solvents
19. Leaking tanks: fuels, solvents, oils, paint, battery acid

SOURCE: U.S. Navy

ANDREW MUONIO / PENINSULA TIMES TRIBUNE

(3-4)

Report calls Moffett 'point of blight'

DAN TURNER / STAFF
MOUNTAIN VIEW

Closing Moffett Field Naval Air Station may actually speed cleanup of toxic wastes at the base, according to environmental activists.

Moffett Field is on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Superfund list of the nation's most serious toxic waste sites. Tuesday, representatives of the National Toxic Campaign Fund released a report criticizing the slow pace of the cleanup at military bases, which the report called "15,000 points of blight."

Companies such as Fairchild Semiconductor Inc. in Mountain View have repeatedly accused the Navy of foot-dragging in its cleanup at Moffett Field. Fairchild is one of more than a dozen companies that are being held responsible, along with the Navy and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, for creating a large toxic plume known as the Middlefield-Ellis-Whisman waste site.

Complicating the issue is that Moffett may be on a list of bases targeted for closure that is being developed by a presidential committee. Local governments and businesses are worried about the economic effects of closure, partly because the land could not be reused until the toxics are cleaned up.

But Lenny Siegel, director of the Pacific Studies Center in Mountain View and one of the authors of the report released Tuesday, said the government would be more likely to take care of the mess quickly if the base closed.

"We would anticipate, given the political climate, that closure would acclerate the cleanup," Siegel said.

During the 1991 budget negotiations in November, a bill was passed that set aside $100 million for cleaning up bases already scheduled for closure, Siegel said. If this appropriation sets a precedent, cleanup efforts at Moffett Field could benefit from the closure funds in the future.

Moffett Field is only one of 11 military Superfund sites in Northern California. There are nearly 100 bases on the list nationwide, making the military by far the nation's largest polluter.

But despite the extent of the problem, which the Department of Defense has estimated would cost from $100 billion to $200 billion to clean up, the federal government is exempt from many of the requirements that corporate polluters must obey. And only 0.4 percent of the military budget is devoted to cleanups, the report revealed.

The report identified 14,401 likely waste sites at 1,579 military bases. Cleanup has been completed at only 287 sites.

The contamination endangers military personnel as well as civilian populations living near the bases. Chemicals that cause cancer and birth defects have

Please see **MOFFETT, B-3**

THE PENINSULA TIMES TRIBUNE

MOFFETT

Continued from B-1

leaked into groundwater supplies.

Ted Smith, head of the Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition, said with the end of the Persian Gulf War the government should devote more military resources to ending the environmental hazards at home. War veterans should not have their lives endangered in the United States after surviving Iraqi bullets, Smith said.

"It would be a real tragedy to have people come back (from the war) to unsafe areas, and that's exactly what's happening all over the country," Smith said.

The report made seven recommendations to solve the toxics problems, including:

- Devoting more of the military budget to cleanup.
- Ending the military's exemption from supervision by states and the EP. Unlike private polluters, federal installations do not have to report the amounts of toxic chemicals released into the environment under the Community Right to Know Act.
- Changing military specifications and procurement policies, which encourage the use of ozone-destroying chemicals and other toxic substances.

Despite Moffett Field's status as a Superfund site, studies have revealed that the contamination poses no immediate threat to human health. The toxics have not reached any of the city of Mountain View's drinking water wells.

However, Smith said the pollution has almost certainly seeped into the San Francisco Bay, posing a serious threat to wildlife and an indirect threat to fisherman and hunters who eat animals taken from the Bay.

And because increased pumping of the city wells would cause the pollutants to migrate toward them, an important water resource in the drought is eliminated, Siegel said.

Moffett cleanup surprises

Angela Hill
PENINSULA TIMES TRIBUNE

The cleanup of Moffett Field's contaminated soil and groundwater is progressing, but it's proving to be a long and difficult chore, and there's a lot more to be done.

Even after nearly four years of research and soil studies, surprises keep surfacing. An unknown landfill was recently discovered in the middle of the golf course, for example, and officials suspect that old wells could remain hidden anywhere under the naval air station.

Such reports were delivered to about 20 people at a public meeting Wednesday night by a panel of representatives from the U.S. Navy, Navy contractors and environmental agencies.

One of the biggest problems the officials cited for the cleanup effort was time. The 2,000 acres of land, tainted over nearly 60 years by jet fuel, solvents, oil and other toxic chemicals, won't be

Please see **MOFFETT, A-6**

OSTLY SUNNY FRIDAY

MOFFETT / Toxic cleanup surprises

CONTINUED FROM **A-1**

completely restored until at least the year 2005, after an estimated $130 million is spent, said James Haas, environmental coordinator for Moffett. So far, $35 million has been used for soil studies, investigations and removal of some leaking underground storage tanks, he said.

Despite some concern expressed by one Mountain View resident and environmentalists that local wells will eventually be affected by these leaks, officials say "there's no current threat" to Mountain View's drinking water supply.

"The contaminated groundwater is at a higher level," said Keith Bradley of the IT Corp., one of the Navy contractors. "Wells for drinking water come from a deeper aquifer."

Lenny Siegel of the Santa Clara County Toxics Coalition said it is too early to tell where the contaminants will go.

"No one really knows what the ground looks like down deep," he said. "With the intense drought and the need to use groundwater, there's definitely a concern."

Also at risk are some endangered species in the marshlands, including the saltmarsh harvest mouse, according to Roberta Blank of the Environmental Protection Agency.

A "horizontal conduit study" will begin this fall to examine whether contaminants have moved to other areas along sewers and utility trenches.

Some of the reasons for delays in the cleanup, according to Haas, have been contracting difficulties and budget problems. Also, access to some areas, such as those under runways, has been difficult and even impossible in some cases.

Field work began in 1988 at Moffett to determine what kinds of toxics were present and how far they spread. Nineteen sites on Moffett Field were identified as contaminated and combined into six "operable units," then given separate cleanup schedules.

In 1990, 10 leaky tanks and three sumps were excavated. Eleven more abandoned tanks are scheduled to be removed this fall, and nine more will go in 1993.

"We'll pretty much put Moffett Field out of the underground storage tank business," Haas said.

When the naval air base is officially decommissioned in September 1994, the property is to be transferred to the neighboring National Aeronautics and Space Administration Ames Research Center. Even after the transfer, the Navy remains responsible for the cleanup, and the property can't be used for commercial purposes until it is completely clean, said Capt. R.K. Gray, commanding officer at Moffett.

"We're committed to seeing this through to the end," Gray said. "And we intend to do it correctly."

Most reports and studies of the cleanup can be viewed by anyone at the Mountain View Library.

3-6

Closed base sites are real fixer-uppers

■ Look ahead:

Bay Area facilities are studded with toxic threats.

BY SCOTT THURM
Mercury News Staff Writer

Decades of environmental degradation and neglect by the Pentagon threaten the quick conversion of nearly two dozen California military bases scheduled or proposed for closing — and the economic renewal dreams of surrounding communities.

Before the condominiums can be built, the college campuses opened or the industrial parks established, the military must clean up or contain dozens of potential threats at each base, including toxic waste, PCBs, pesticides and sometimes radioactive materials.

Many experts say a new federal law will allow large tracts — primarily housing — to be turned over to new owners by the time bases are closed. But they still worry that the military's long history of delay and underfunding will jeopardize the quick reuse of valuable land at many bases.

Each of the large Bay Area bases recommended this month for closing is studded with environmental threats. At Alameda Naval Air Station, two old dumps may be leaking toxins into San Francisco Bay; at Mare Island Naval Shipyard, high levels of metals such as chromium and lead mar industrial areas; at Treasure Island Naval Station, houses were built atop old burial trenches containing cleaning solvents, gasoline and metals.

In general, the contamination is

See BASES, Back Page

RELATED STORY, PAGE **10A**

■ **Monterey Presidio, McClellan not out of woods yet.**

mps

ery; up to 365,000 gallons of leaded jet fuel in soil and groundwater; high cyanide levels in soil near a plating shop; and numerous small spills of solvents, pesticides and PCBs.

Current estimates say it would cost $95 million to study and clean up these problems. But Lenny Siegel of the Mountain View-based Pacific Studies Center, who closely monitors environmental conditions on military bases, said the Navy's estimates tend to be low by half.

The problems at Alameda may prove small compared with the less-documented but more widespread contamination at Mare Island, a 5,600-acre submarine-repair base adjacent to Vallejo. Potential problems there include another old landfill; oil sumps that have left PCBs in the soil; a variety of contaminants at metal cleaning, plating and boiler shops; and mixed wastes, including explosives, burned and dumped in lagoons astride marshes and San Pablo Bay.

"We think that property is going to be a little more difficult to convert," said Saul Bloom of the San Francisco-based Arms Control Research Center. "We just don't think the Navy has done a good job of monitoring problems out there."

As with many bases, there aren't good studies of the contamination at Mare Island. Just completing the studies will delay development of a cleanup plan for Treasure Island until late 1995 and for Mare Island until 1996; Alameda doesn't even have such a schedule.

Still, Navy officials, and many conversion experts, are relatively optimistic about timely reuse of these bases. That's primarily because a new federal law — sponsored by former Rep. Leon Panetta, D-Monterey — allows the military to turn over bases a piece at a time once an area has been certified as free of environmental contamination.

The law is getting an early test at Fort Ord, in Panetta's old district. State environmental officials recently recommended fencing an 8,000-acre tract with unexploded munitions — almost one-third of the base — because the Army has neither a way to remove the bombs nor funds to study the area.

In response, community groups have altered their reuse plans to declare that area open space.

Toxics at naval facilities

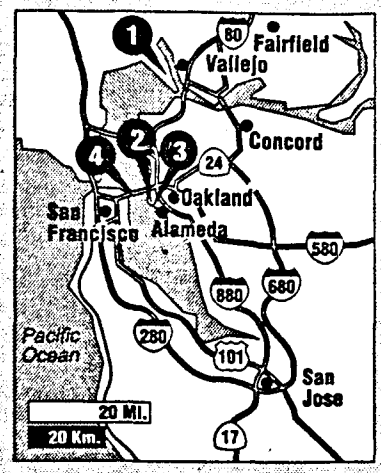
Each of the four Bay Area naval bases proposed for closure has pollution problems that will have to be remedied before the bases can be converted to other uses.

1. Mare Island Naval Shipyard

- Old landfill with solvents, waste oils, PCB-contaminated liquids, lead batteries, asbestos and mercury.
- Old oil sumps that received PCB-containing oils. Surrounding soils are extremely contaminated.
- Chromium, lead and cyanide in soil near old plating shop. High levels of metals in soil near metal-cleaning and boiler shops and acid tanks.
- Several spots where PCB-contaminated oil is believed to have leaked.
- Numerous fuel leaks contaminating soil or groundwater.

2. Alameda Naval Air Station

- Two old landfills containing paint waste, toxic solvents, pesticides, PCBs, lead and small amounts of radioactive material.
- Cyanide beneath an old plating shop.
- Leaded aviation gasoline from old leaking tanks in soil and groundwater.
- PCBs used as weed control near storage areas. PCBs leaked from electrical equipment in several spots.
- Old lagoon that used to receive all the base's sewage, including metals, solvents, paints, pesticides and PCBs.
- Old dump for wastes from 19th-century oil refinery.



3. Oakland Naval Supply Center

- Possible contamination of storage areas for hazardous waste and PCB-containing transformers.
- Metals, PCBs and solvents in groundwater at Alameda Annex, believed from spills and leaks.

4. Treasure Island Naval Station

- Housing built atop burial trenches containing lead, cadmium, solvents, gasoline and diesel.
- Silver in soil beneath medical clinic.
- Pesticide wastes dumped on ground.
- Numerous fuel leaks to soil and groundwater.
- DDT in old sludge-disposal area on Yerba Buena Island.

Reporting by Mercury News Staff Writer Scott Thurm

MERCURY NEWS

The Navy probably will use the law to transfer control over two housing areas at Moffett Field Naval Air Station in Mountain View, which is scheduled to close in 1994. But a large plume of contaminated groundwater won't significantly delay transfer of the base to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, partly because it is another federal agency.

Even at bases such as Alameda, Navy officials say, there are enough uncontaminated areas to allow a piecemeal conversion.

"It's not as though Alameda needs to be padlocked and nobody can enter for 25 years," said Friedman, the Navy spokesman. "If someone wanted to put in a university campus or a high-tech center, there is room at Naval Air Station Alameda to do that today, and you're talking hundreds of acres of space."

It may not be that easy.

For one thing, the military tends to have almost no studies of relatively uncontaminated areas, which will be needed before these parcels can be turned over to local governments or private owners.

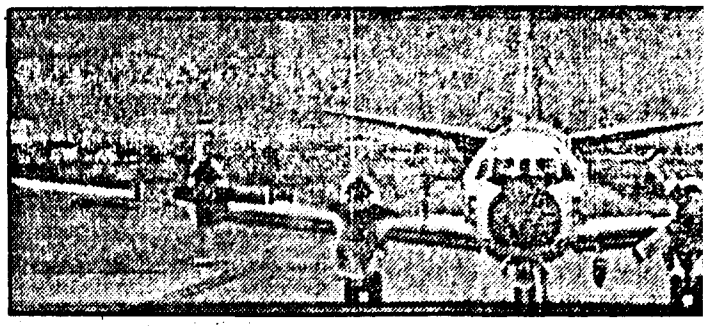
The cleanups also depend on constant infusions of cash.

Critics complain that Pentagon brass generally try to hide environmental problems and underestimate funding needs. And that's why they remain wary, despite a pledge from Defense Secretary Les Aspin to fund cleanups.

"We know they were doing things wrong for a long time," Siegel said. "Now the Navy and (the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency) are starting to do things right on paper. We're still waiting for evidence that they're getting the chemicals out of the ground."

(1-4)

P-3 air tragedy



26 crewmen from Moffett missing after two planes collide near S

CAROLYNE ZINKO / STAFF

Two Navy P-3 Orions from Moffett Field Naval Air Station collided in the air early this morning during a training mission off the coast of Southern California and 26 crewmen were missing, said Navy spokesman Mike Kreis.

The crewmen belonged to squadron VP-50 that flew to San Diego early this morning on a training mission, according to Moffett Field spokesman John Shackleton.

Search and rescue teams in helicopters have found some debris but have located no bodies or survivors at the crash site, 60 miles due west of San Diego, he said.

Twelve crew members were on one plane and 14 on the other, Kreis said.

Pilots at Moffett Field declined to comment on why the planes were flying in the same vicinity, saying they needed clearance from the public affairs department.

Navy air controllers lost contact with the two planes at about 2:30 a.m., Navy spokesman Bob Howard said. A Navy SH-60 helicopter crew taking part in the exercise spotted a fireball at sea at about the same time, the Navy said.

The helicopter's crew reported seeing wreckage but no survivors, he said.

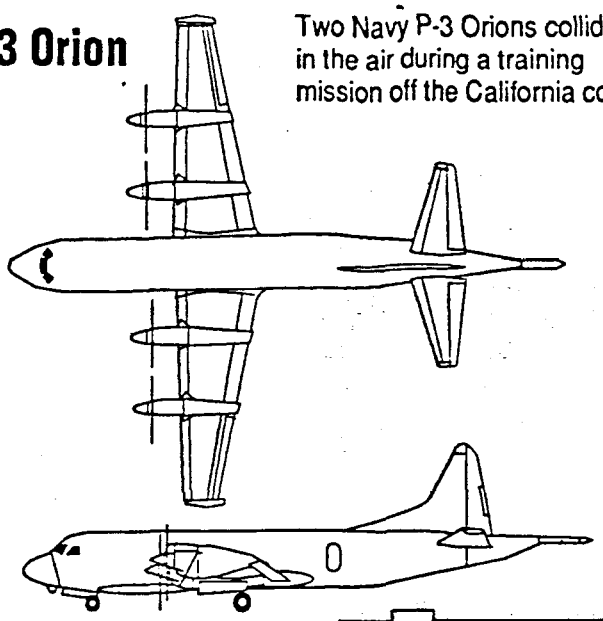
Rainshowers and strong winds were reported in the San Diego area overnight. About three hours after the planes collided, a funnel cloud was sighted about 5 miles offshore from San Diego's Mission Beach.

The National Weather Service said pilots in the area reported severe turbulence at about the time

TWO U.S. NAVY PLANES COLLIDE

P-3 Orion

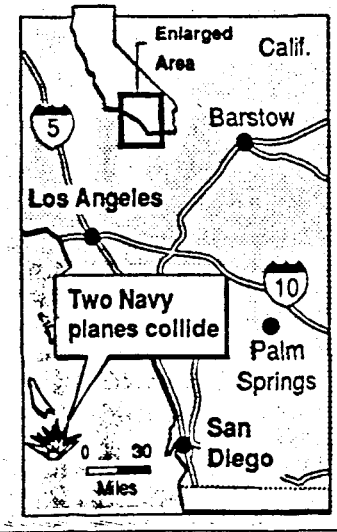
Two Navy P-3 Orions collided in the air during a training mission off the California coast.



About the plane

Cost: $30 million
Length: 117 ft.
Height: 33 ft.
Wing span: 100 feet
Maximum speed: 473 mph
Cruising speed: 378 mph
Crew: 10 to 14

The P-3 Orion is the Navy's premier submarine hunter and is capable of flying 12-hour missions.



There have been dozens of crashes of military planes either based at or destined for Moffett Field Naval Air Station since the base was completed in 1933. Here are some of the more noteworthy tragedies:

■ Feb. 12, 1935: The U.S.S. Macon, the dirigible for which the main hangar at Moffett Field was built, fell into the Pacific Ocean off Point Sur. Two crewmen were killed. The remains of the Macon were discovered last year.

■ Feb. 1, 1957: An F84G Thunderjet from Luke Air Force Base in Arizona crashed into a house in central Mountain View while on a training flight headed for Moffett Field. The pilot was killed instantly. The house on California Street was destroyed, but Opal Wright, who was home at the time of the crash, escaped with minor injuries.

■ June 20, 1957: A propeller-driven AD-6 Skyraider crashed into an FJ-3 Fury jet a half-mile short of the Moffett Field runway while both planes were landing. Both pilots, Ens. B.H. Barclay of Los Altos and Lt. N.H. Maurer of Monterey, were killed.

■ Sept. 30, 1957: An F4D Skyray from Moffett Field crashed into a nursery in Sunnyvale. Pilot Lt. Donovan Carr of Menlo Park was killed. The owners of the nursery were working 250 feet from the spot where the plane came down.

■ Oct. 28, 1957: Two separate crashes on the same day killed three men. A Navy jet trainer heading for Moffett Field exploded in the Santa Cruz mountains near Los Gatos, killing two men, wrecking a ranch building and starting a major grass fire. In the other crash, Ens. David Gonzalez of San Jose was killed when his FJ4B Bravo Fury fighter based at Moffett Field crashed while landing at the Naval Air Facility at China Lake in Kern County.

■ March 25, 1958: Three planes crashed on or near Moffett Field in two separate incidents on the same day. First, a TV-2 jet on an instrument training flight above the base crashed near Coyote Point. Both men aboard bailed out safely. Two hours later, two pilots were seriously injured when their AD-6 Skyraiders collided during a landing at Moffett Field. The planes were destroyed.

■ May 11, 1958: An F8U Crusader jet based at Moffett Field crashed within 100 feet of a crowded restaurant in Cupertino. Pilot Lt. Derek Wilson of Los Altos parachuted to safety and no one on the ground was injured.

■ May 15, 1958: An RV7 Super Constellation plane based at Moffett Field crashed into a hillside near Taft in Kern County, killing its five-man crew. Lt. Cmdr. George Drake of Cupertino, Lt. Cmdr. James Kistner of Sunnyvale, AD1 Roger Milner of Santa Clara, ADC Howard Smith of Georgia, and AK1 Byer Schnipple of Sunnyvale died in the crash.

■ June 27, 1958: Two F8U Crusader jets collided above Moffett Field. One of the planes crashed into the San Francisco Bay as pilot Lt. Robert Burlingame of Sunnyvale parachuted to safety. The other, piloted by Ens. Paul Schultz of Palo Alto, landed safely at the base.

■ August 12, 1958: An S2F Sentinel crashed into the Bay near East Palo Alto, injuring its eight-man crew. The plane was piloted by Cmdr. Jon Thomas, who suffered a concussion. Thomas died four months later when his A4D Skyhawk lost power and crashed three-quarters of a mile short of the Moffett Field runway.

■ April 10, 1966: A P-3 Orion with 11 men on board crashed into the Pacific Ocean south of San Diego during a training exercise. All 11 men, who were from Moffett Field-based squadron VP-19, were killed.

■ April 11, 1968: A P-3 Orion owned by the Royal Australian Air Force crashed at Moffett Field during a training exercise. All eight Australian crewmen escaped, but the plane was destroyed.

■ March 6, 1969: A P-3 Orion based at Moffett Field crashed while landing at Lemoore Naval Air Station near Fresno, killing five of its six-member crew. The men were from patrol squadron VP-31.

■ May 26, 1972: A P-3 Orion from Moffett Field disappeared over the Pacific Ocean with eight men on board while on a routine patrol. The Navy called off the search for the plane May 31, and the wreckage was not found.

■ April 12, 1973: A NASA Convair 990 Galileo and a P-3 Orion collided in midair over the Sunnyvale Municipal Golf Course while heading for the same runway at Moffett Field. Five of the six crewmen on the P-3 were killed, and all 11 scientists on board the flying laboratory died in the crash. No one on the ground was injured.

— Dan Turner

(4-3)

—THE PENINSULA TIMES TRIBUNE

1-24-90

STATE

3lue Angels collide — pilot injured

:OCIATED PRESS
:ENTRO

wo Navy Blue Angels jets collided over Su-stition Mountain while practicing a tricky nond formation stunt, causing one of the planes to crash into the peak, authorities l.

he pilot of the downed plane ejected safely ore the FA-18 Hornet plunged into the 759-high mountain about 20 miles northwest his Imperial County community, said Mike , a public affairs officer at the El Centro al Air Facility.

he other three planes, including one in-ed in the collision, returned safely to the e, Ray said. The aircraft that plunged into mountain was destroyed.

larine Corps Capt. Chase Moseley was flown by helicopter to the El Centro Regional Medical Center, where he was treated for facial bruises and cuts suffered in the ejection. He was released Tuesday afternoon, a nursing supervisor said.

The planes involved were among four aircraft practicing a tight formation called a "diamond roll" when the lead plane flown by Cmdr. Pat Moneymaker struck Moseley's aircraft, Ray said.

The Navy is investigating how Moneymaker, the Blue Angels' commanding officer, and Moseley collided during the stunt.

During the diamond-roll maneuver, four planes fly skyward in a diamond formation from low altitude and perform a 500-mph loop while staying in a tightly packed group.

Wingmen in these Blue Angel formations fly so close to the leader that their moves a made almost instinctively based on the slig est motions of the lead plane. A 1983 milita investigation found that this type of flyi caused four Air Force Thunderbird jets crash in 1982 at Indian Springs, Nev., killi four team members.

The Blue Angels use the desert Navy ba near El Centro as a winter training cente where the team practices daredevil routin which it performs at air shows throughout th country.

Tuesday's accident was the first involving Blue Angels aircraft since February 198 when an FA-18 jet crashed during practice m neuvers. The pilot ejected safely in that acc dent, Ray said.

Since 1946, 21 Blue Angel pilots have bee killed in the line of duty.

11-8-90

Navy bomber crashes during training mission — crew safe

ASSOCIATED PRESS
EL CENTRO

Navy investigators are trying to determine why an A-6 Intruder attack bomber attached to a Virginia-based squadron crashed in flames during a training flight.

Both crewmen ejected safely before the plane crashed Wednesday in an alfalfa field about eight miles west of El Centro near the Mexican border, said El Centro Naval Air Facility spokesman Mike Ray.

The pilot and navigator were treated at a base clinic for minor injuries and released. Names of the two weren't released until their families could be notified of the accident.

Cause of the crash is under investigation.

The crew members are part of Squadron VA-42, based in Oceana, Va. They were on a training flight out of the El Centro facility when their jet crashed about 3:15 p.m.

"They routinely come out (to the Southern California desert) to train," said Ray. "They've been out there for the past two weeks."

The plane crashed about 50 feet from a house, sending debris flying up to 200 yards away. A fence caught fire, but the nearby house was not damaged.

Mary Lynn Nichols, who lives next to the field where the plane crashed, said she thought anearthquake had struck when the accident occurred.

in collision of planes

Air Force tragedy occurs during training mission

ASSOCIATED PRESS

HARLEM, Mont. — Two military cargo planes collided Monday night over Montana and crashed, authorities said. An Air Force spokesman said all 13 people aboard apparently were killed.

The collision occurred during a refueling training mission involving four Air Force C-141s and a tanker, said Ray Martell, a spokesman for McChord Air Force Base near Tacoma, Wash., where the cargo planes were based.

Two of the C-141s collided over north-central Montana and crashed near Harlem, about 30 miles south of the Canadian border, authorities said.

"There was a major collision and two fireballs were observed by the crews of the other two (C-141) aircraft, and we have reports of aircraft parts near the town of Harlem," Martell said.

There were six people on one of the C-141s and seven on the other, said Gloria Rayford, spokeswoman for the 62nd Airlift Wing at McChord.

"Initial indications are there are 13 dead," said Sgt. Brian Orban, a spokesman at Malmstrom Air Base in Great Falls, Mont.

Rayford said the planes weren't refueling at the time when they collided.

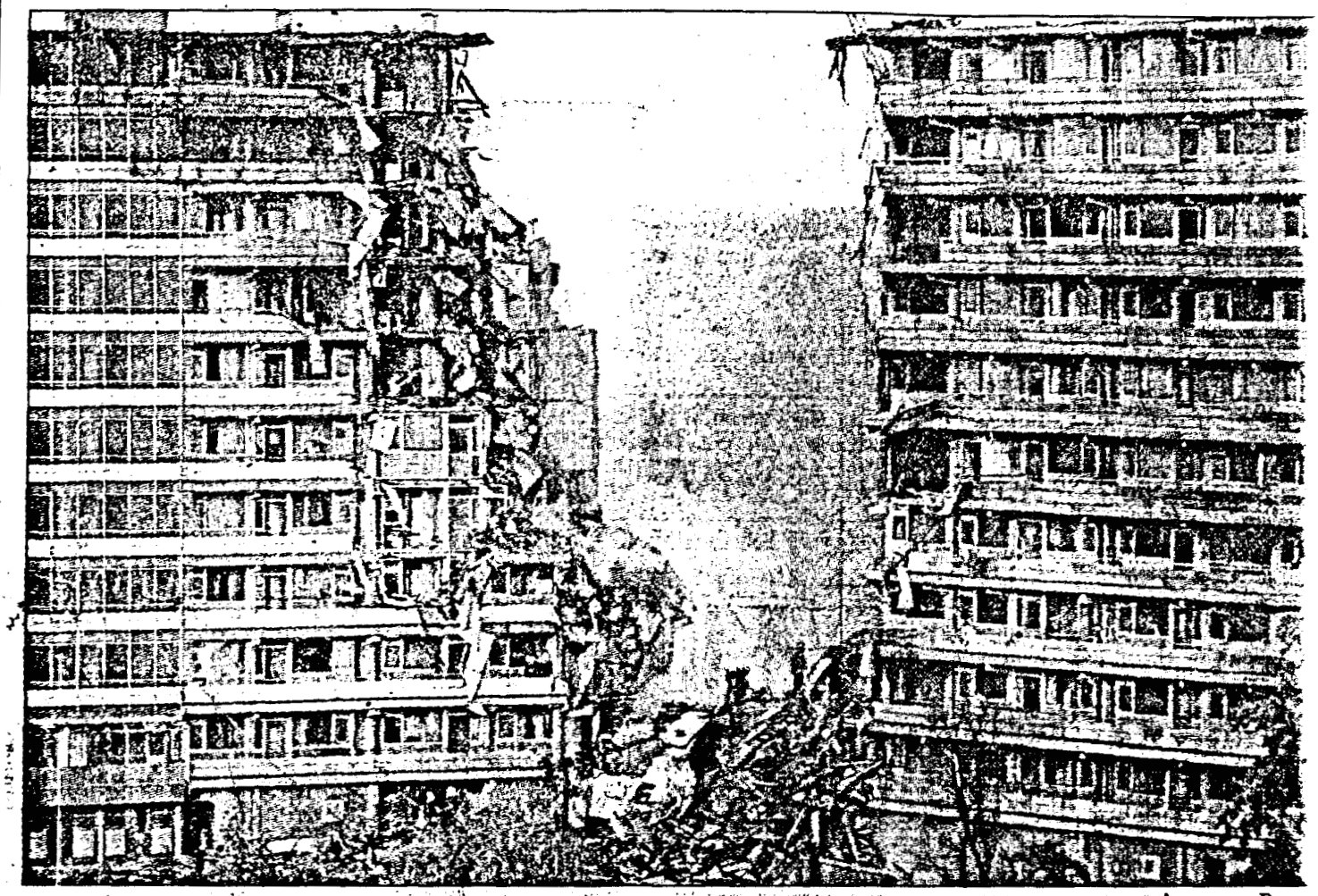
The C-141 Starlifter is a workhorse for the Military Airlift Command.

The four-engine jet is used to ferry large loads of equipment and troops.

The Washington Air National Guard KC-135 tanker was from Fairchild Air Force Base near Spokane, Wash., Martell said.

In western Texas, meanwhile, an Air Force B-1B bomber crashed in mountains during a training flight Monday night. Rescuers were searching for its four crew members and an Army helicopter was sent out to pick up one possible survivor, officers said.

The crash occurred in a rugged area north of Valentine, about 150 miles southeast of El Paso.



ASSOCIATED PRESS

The horror of the scene in Amsterdam was unmistakable this morning at the light of dawn, and workers need gas masks during a frantic search for survivors.

Dutch rescue teams fear buildings could fall

Abner Katzman
ASSOCIATED PRESS

AMSTERDAM, Netherlands — Rescue workers hung from cranes today looking for more than 200 people feared killed when an El Al airlines jumbo cargo jet smashed through an apartment complex after losing two engines.

Officials said 14 people were confirmed dead from the disaster Sunday evening, which was the Netherlands' worst air disaster and the Israeli airline's first crash. They said there was little hope anyone was alive in the smoldering wreckage.

Shortly after dawn, lines of rescue workers wearing hard hats carried stretchers into the cordoned-off disaster zone as the search for victims resumed.

The work was hampered by the precarious condition of the two 10-story buildings in the low-income complex. The Boeing 747 crashed into the elbow of a V-shaped structure, tearing a hole six apartments wide and 10 floors deep and spewing an inferno of flaming fuel. Mayor Ed van Thijn said at least 80 apartments were gutted.

Construction workers spent the night trying to shore up the tottering buildings.

Except for a few pets that crawled to safety, there were no signs of life in the smoking mountain of debris. The interiors of dozens of apartments with all their furnish

Please see **CRASH, A-**

NOISE 4

Dept Of Navy
Environmental Planning Branch
CODE 09PB
900 Commodore Drive
San Bruno, CA 94066

27 Sep 1990

REF: Moffett Field P3 Orion Aircraft Operation
and Closing of Moffett Field

The Moffett Field 4 engine P3 aircraft are using a large portion of the city of Sunnyvale, California as a circling touch-and-go PRACTICE RANGE.

An estimated 50,000 residents in densely populated Sunnyvale (and Mountain View, California) are continuously taking a beating from the vibration, roaring noise, blasting and whine of the circling P3 aircraft as they approach, pass over, and leave the area.

Typically, there are 200-300 passovers a day in my area (not in line with the landing field), at 1-5 minute intervals, anytime between 9 AM to 11 PM, flying as low as 500 feet, vibrating windows, doors and floors. Sometimes groups of 2-3 aircraft are in the same loop and maybe 3 loops. (about 8-9 aircraft in the air at the same time.

All the above does not concern normal take-off and landings of aircraft on a straight line to Moffett, but concerns the practice of using the City of Sunnyvale as a circling, low flying, practice range for touch-and-go landings at Moffett Field.

The problem has been presented to Moffett Field military management by citizen complaints and one local congressman, but current Moffett Field management has remained insensitive to the situation.

Three documents, from Chief of Naval Operations, 17 JUL 1979; Secretary of the Navy, 14 Dec 1981; Palo Alto Times 30 May 1984; state that, during that period of time at least, "touch-and-go landings are restricted to 35 each day"...."to enhance air traffic safety".... "and to reduce the effect of noise and pollution on the local environment" ...."the larger part of P-3 touch-and -go landings is now performed at Auxiliary Landing Field Crows Landing"...."in a further effort to remain a good neighbor to communities of Sunnyvale and Mountain View."

The above policy appeared to have changed about October 1989 when, by my observations, the number of circling passovers escalated in my area of Sunnyvale.

The Physical and Psychological well being effected by constant low flying planes: (a few obvious ones)

1. There are several convalescent and retirement homes in Sunnyvale. Low flying planes cause anxiety, stress, headaches, high blood pressure -probably a cause of heart attacks and death to the elderly.

2. There are two high schools, one Junior High and several grade schools in Sunnyvale. School children, students, and teachers lose their concentration neede for a good education. Marginal students need every advantage they can get, not disadvatages of continuous roaring planes overhead.

3. Constant interruption of baby and infant sleep is not healthy for the child. SID syndrome?

Air safety and the P-3 Orions near misses (observed in casual observations-no doubt hundreds more)

1. 5 JUL 90 (1:50 pm) P-3 over Moffet with one engine not running (outer starboard)

2. 12 JUL 90 (4:15 pm) Two P3 over flying Moffett like fighter formation about 1000 feet apart.

3. 17 JUL 90 (1:45 pm) Near miss P3 landing approach path crossed by helicopter about 2000 feet.

4. 25 JUL 90 (12:05 pm) P3 circling ccw and San Jose International civilian jets cw in same air space over Sunnyvale. Goes on all the time.

5. 9 AUG 90 (5:05 pm) Single engine plane dodges circling P3 at same altitude

6. Several occasions, a circling P3 changes course abruptly to miss a straight on landing P3.

7. Some P3 fly so low, especially at night,that a pilot sneeze might plow them in.

8. There is no place or time to ditch a low flying P3 except into residential homes, a school or shopping areas -- with a nuclear warhead--DISASTER.

9. PALO ALTO TIMES 22 AUG 1990 states that B57 type nuclear bombs may be carried on P3 aircraft and /or stored at Moffett Field!! "Potential for a devastating nuclear accident".

In conclusion:

1. Moffett Field NAS should be closed. The areas surrounding Moffett Field have changed from fruit orchards and farm land to densely populated cities. Using densely populated cities, such as Sunnyvale, for low flying aircraft practice ranges, and the implication of nuclear bombs aboard and on base is insensitive, abusive and a danger to the local residents peace and well-being.

2. Further request your office confer with Moffett Field NAS military management to CEASE all touch-and-go practice flights at Moffett Field.

Sincerely,

K. Ross
Sunnyvale, California

ACTION LINE
San Jose News
750 Riddler Park Drive
San Jose, Calif. 95131

March 19, 1972

Perhaps you can help!

As comparative newcomers to Sunnyvale, you can well imagine our surprise and dismay to find that we had purchased as a home in which to retire, a house in the disaster residential area created by the thunder of the P-3 Navy training planes flying low over our home as often as one each minute from mid-morning until dark. And on one occasion (Feb. 2, 1972) eight low-flying training flights were made, one each five minutes, from 11:05 P.M. to 11:40 P.M.

In your paper of March 15, 1972 appeared a paragraph in an article (on an entirely different subject) in which a navy spokesman said, "The operation of the relatively quiet P-3 Orion turbo prop aircraft is completely compatible with further development of the South Bay communities." The words "relatively quiet" and "completely compatible" lead me to believe that the navy has no idea what the flying pattern of its training planes is doing to the residences over which they fly so low. Also, I am afraid this paragraph may be a warning that the program may be stepped-up in the future. This was further indicated by the fact that even the peaceful quiet of this Sunday morning was shattered by the roar of these "relatively quiet" planes.

As an example of the effect of this program to those living in the supposedly R-1 residential areas under the training flight pattern, luncheon can never be eaten on the patio, telephone conversations while the one-per-minute flights are going on are practically impossible, no conversations can be carried on in the yard and grandchildren get no afternoon naps at Grandad's house.

No noise abatement program in Sunnyvale can be worth the time it takes to say the words unless more consideration can be given to the residents by the navy. Surely there must be some way to relieve this situation: get the planes higher, vary the flight pattern to give us a rest or, ideally, move the program to some other field where the flight pattern need not be over densely populated residential areas.

In the San Jose News of Feb. 28, 1972, Representative Paul G. Rogers of Florida is quoted as referring to ground and air traffic as creating "acoustical slums" out of many residential areas and unless some noise abatement program can be worked out, this will surely be the fate of much of Sunnyvale's residential sections.

Respectfully submitted

Lewis T. Barry
902 Tanager Court
Sunnyvale, California 94087

Phone: 735-9166

Copy for City Council

March 27, 1972

Mr. John Dever, City Manager
Sunnyvale, California

Dear Mr. Dever,

I read with interest the article in the "San Jose News" of March 23, 1972 titled "Sunnyvale Officials Want Moffett in Ecology Study". The enclosed copy of a letter recently written to "Action Line" of this same paper, will give you a few thoughts of a Sunnyvale resident on the subject and also will give you an idea why I heartily applaud your belief that Moffett must be included in any South Bay ecology study.

My letter to "Action Line" complains only of the noise pollution created by the P-3 Orion training planes. An ecology study should also include an analysis of the four black streamers that so often trail behind the P-3 Orions. I suspect this to be one of the many sources of air pollution and is probably the major source of the tar-like black dew that collects on the roof of a car that must park out of doors under the training flight pattern.

Part of a paragraph in the attached letter quoted from the "San Jose News" of March 17, 1972 reports a navy spokesman as saying, "- - - - P-3 Orion turbo prop aircraft is considered completely compatible with the further development of the South Bay communities." Considered "completely compatible" by whom? And what is the "further development" which Moffett apparently has in mind for this area? I can think of nothing less compatible with development of the South Bay or more likely to impede its development than the continuation of this training program involving the low-flying P-3 Orion turbo props on Sunnyvale residential areas.

Back to the article in "San Jose News" of March 23, this also says, "- - San Jose City Council Monday voted to investigate rumors that Moffett will be vacated by the navy." Hopefully, the rumors turn out to be fact and that we may look forward to an increase in taxes imposed by our fine city or by Santa Clara County. Such an increase will be cheerfully accepted if we know that it is for converting Moffett into a municipal or county facility more compatible with future development of the South Bay region.

Thank you for the invitation to the Neighborhood Council Meeting to be held April 3, 1972. We look forward to attending this meeting and the opportunity to meet you and our City Council.

Respectfully submitted,

Lewis T. Barry

Lewis T. Barry
902 Tanager Court, Sunnyvale.

Copy made for City Council

C-2

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n 707 648 4144
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Calling Party 800 852 5711
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ELATIONS DEPT

Standards
e San Antonio San Jose 408 277 1273
ensation 100 Paseo De San Antonio San Jose
Assistance On Workers' Compensation
..... 408 277 1292
pensation Appeals Board 408 277 1246
Unit 408 277 1102
s Enforcement 100PaseoDeSanAntonio SanJose
in Wage Claims- Minimum Wages-Hours-Working
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ssioner 408 277 1265
fety & Health
forcement-24 Hour Service
1 San Jose 408 452 7288
Service CAL-OSHA Free Consultation
nment 3 Waters Park Dr S Mto 573 3864
PT-COMMISSIONER JOHN GARAMENDI
ation And Complaints
alling Party 800 927 4357
-Information 916 322 3555
ORMANCE COMMISSION
..... 904 3650
COMMISSION 494 1335
Iquarters 916 322 5156
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alling Party 800 225 6669
peech And Hearing Impaired Only
Calling Party 800 345 4275
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(CONTINUED NEXT COLUMN)

CALIFORNIA STATE OF (Cont'd)
LOTTERY (Cont'd)
Super Lotto Winning Numbers
English
There Is A Charge To Dial This Number 976 4275
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Daily Game Winning Numbers
English
There Is A Charge To Dial This Number 976 4275
Espanol
There Is A Charge To Dial This Number 976 5275
Decco Winning Numbers
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Espanol
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MEDICAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA 155 Bovet Rd S Mto
Complaints
Physicians & Surgeons-Allied Health Professionals
No Charge To Calling Party 800 633 2322
Licenses
Physicians & Surgeons 916 263 2499
Health Professions
Acupuncture 916 263 2680
Dispensing Opticians 916 263 2634
Hearing Aid Dispensers 916 263 2288
Physical Therapy 916 263 2550
Physician's Assistants 916 263 2670
Podiatry 916 263 2647
Psychology 916 263 2699
Respiratory Care 916 263 2626
Speech Pathology & Audiology 916 263 2666
Verification Of Licenses 916 263 2635
MOTOR VEHICLES DEPT
8 AM To 5 PM Mon Tue Wed Fri
8 AM To 6 30 PM Thur
Mountain View Office 595 Showers Dr M Vw
General Information & Appointments 968 0610
TTY For Speech & Hearing Impaired Only
No Charge To Calling Party 800 368 4327
Redwood City Office 300 Brewster Av RC
General Information & Appointments 368 2837
TTY For Speech & Hearing Impaired Only
No Charge To Calling Party 800 368 4327
(CONTINUED NEXT COLUMN)

CALIFORNIA STATE OF (Cont'd)
NATIONAL GUARD
Air
Recruiter 129th Air Rescue Service
399 W El Camino Rl M Vw 965 1500
Army
Co C 2d Bn 159th Inf 939 Valota Rd RC 368 0215
Co D 2d Bn 159th Inf 939 Valota Rd RC 363 8258
Recruiting Ofc 939 Valota Rd RC 367 6598
Recruiter 620 E Maude Av Sunyvl 408 732 9907
670th MP Co 620 E Maude Av Sunyvl 408 736 1817
PARKS & RECREATION DEPT
Ano Nuevo State Reserve New Years Creek Rd Pscdro
Information 879 0227
Business 879 2025
Butano State Park Pscdro 879 0173
Pescadero State Beach Pscdro 879 0832
Portola State Park La Honda 948 9098
Bay Area District Office 95 Kelly Av Half Moon Bay 726 6203
Half Moon Bay State Beach Half Moon Bay 726 6238
PHYSICIAN-DOCTOR COMPLAINT HOTLINE
No Charge To Calling Party 800 633 2322
PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
General Information 703 1282
No Charge To Calling Party 800 848 5580
Utilities-Inquiries & Complaints
Electric-Gas-Water-Telephone 505 Van Ness Av SF 703 1170
No Charge To Calling Party 800 649 7570
TDD For Speech & Hearing Impaired 703 2032
Office Of Public Advisor 703 2074
Transportation Division
Consumer Complaints
No Charge To Calling Party 800 366 4782
REAL ESTATE DEPT 185 Berry SF 904 5925
REHABILITATION DEPT
Menlo Park Branch 800 Menlo Av Mnlo Pk 688 6380
Mountain View Branch Office 2570 W El Camino Rl M Vw 949 2750
SENATE
Morgan Rebecca Senator 11th District 750 Menlo Av Mnlo Pk
Suite 100 ..... 688 6330
STATE BAR OF CALIFORNIA 555 Franklin SF
General Information 561 8200
Complaints About Attorneys
No Charge To Calling Party 800 843 9053
Consumer Pamphlets And Will Forms 561 8280
Ethics Hotline-For Attorneys Only
No Charge To Calling Party 800 238 4427
Fee Arbitration 241 2020
Membership Records 561 8877
Minimum Continuing Legal Education 241 2100
TDD For Speech & Hearing Impaired 561 8231
(CONTINUED NEXT COLUMN)

CALIFORNIA STATE OF (Cont'd)
TAXES
Employment Tax District Office
For Information On The Following
Disability Insurance Tax
State Withholding Tax
Unemployment Insurance Tax
Santa Clara County Except City Of Palo Alto
107 E Gish Rd San Jose 408 452 7165
San Mateo County & City Of Palo Alto 177 Bovet Rd S Mto
Suite 380 ..... 358 4101
Equalization Board Of
Vehicle-Vessel-Airplane Purchases
Consumer Use Tax Division 916 445 9524
Alcoholic Beverage-Cigarette- Energy-Telephone-Motor Vehicle
Fuel-Gasoline-Oil Spill Administration-Tire Recycling Fee
Call Excise Tax Section 916 322 9651
Hazardous Substances-Activity Fees-Environmental Fees-Facility
Fees-Generator Fee-Hazardous Waste Tax-Solid Waste
Tax-Underground Storage Tank Fee
Call Environmental Fee Section 916 323 9555
Sales & Use-Diesel Fuel
Call District Business Office
San Jose 100 Paseo De San Antonio San Jose 408 277 1231
San Mateo 177 Bovet Rd S Mto 573 3800
Franchise Tax Board
San Jose Office 96 N-3d Sj
Hours 8-5 Mon Through Fri
Personal Income Tax-Bank & Corporation Tax-Homeowners & Renters Assistance For Senior Citizens & Disabled & Blind
No Charge To Calling Party 800 852 5711
Recorded Refund Status Information & Forms Orders-Touch Tone Service
No Charge To Calling Party 800 338 0505
TDD For Speech & Hearing Impaired Only
No Charge To Calling Party 800 822 6268
TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL DEPT OF
Waste Alert Hotline-To Report Hazardous Waste Violations Only
No Charge To Calling Party 800 698 6942
TRANSPORTATION DEPT OF-CALTRANS
District 04 Office 111 Grand Av Oakland
Information 510 286 4444
Highway Conditions
No Charge To Calling Party 800 427 7623
WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD- SAN FRANCISCO
BAY REGION 2101 Webster Oakland 510 286 1255
Suite 500

nited States Government Offices

States Government

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presswoman
8 Emerson PA 323 2984
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101 Hendy Av Sunyvl 408 735 2181
Manager Stanford University Mnlo Pk . 926 3300
J OF INVESTIGATION 575 High PA 326 4930
ONTINUED NEXT COLUMN)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT (Cont'd)
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
FEMA Disaster Information
No Charge To Calling Party 800 525 0321
TDD Only
No Charge To Calling Party 800 660 8005
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES DEPT OF
Social Security Administration
No Charge To Calling Party 800 772 1213
Office Locations
Palo Alto 400 Cambridge Av PA
Redwood City 411 Middlefield Rd RC
Sunnyvale 438 S Murphy Av Sunyvl
INTERIOR DEPT OF
Fish & Wildlife Service
San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge
1 Marshlands Rd Fremont
Administrative Office 510 792 0222
Visitor Information 510 792 4275
Environmental Education 510 792 3178
Geological Survey
Western Region Headquarters 345 Middlefield Rd Mnlo Pk
Between 7 45 AM & 4 15 PM Switchboard 853 8300
Earthquake Information-Recording 329 4025
Employment Opportunities-Recording 329 4122
Earth Science Information Center 329 4309
After Hours Recording 329 4396
GeoKids Day Care Center 329 4234
Aerial Photographs 329 4309
Digital Cartographic Data 329 4309
Maps & Books 8 00 AM To 4 00 PM 329 4390
Space Imagery 329 4309
Public Affairs-News Media 329 4000
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
Federal Tax Information And Assistance-Problem Resolution
No Charge To Calling Party 800 829 1040
Telelax Recorded Information And Automated Refund Information
No Charge To Calling Party 800 829 4477
Federal Tax Forms Only
No Charge To Calling Party 800 829 3676
Tty-Hearing Impaired
No Charge To Calling Party 800 829 4059
JUSTICE DEPT OF
Immigration & Naturalization Service
280 S 1st San Jose 408 291 7876
MARINE CORPS
Recruiting Stn 667 El Camino Rl RC 369 1776
Recruiting Stn 481 S Mathilda Av Sunyvl 408 733 2910
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS & SPACE ADMINISTRATION
AMES RESEARCH CENTER Moffett Field M Vw 604 5000
Employment 604 8000
Employment Verification 604 5610
Media Services Office 604 9000
Purchasing-Industry Affairs 604 5800
(CONTINUED NEXT COLUMN)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT (Cont'd)
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS & SPACE ADMINISTRATION
AMES RESEARCH CENTER (Cont'd)
Shipping & Receiving 604 5674
Bus Office 604 6497
NAVY DEPT OF
Commander Patrol Wings Pacific 404 5202
Commander Reserve Patrol Wing Pacific 404 4896
Defense Re-Utilization & Marketing Branch Moffett Field 404 4375
Drug & Alcohol Assistance 404 4076
FASOTRAGRPAC Detachment Moffett 404 4500
Marine Corps Recruiting 667 El Camino Rl RC 369 1776
Naval Air Maintenance & Training Det 1012 ..... 404 4787
Naval Air Reserve Det Moffett 404 4827
Naval Air Station Moffett Field 404 4000
After Hours 6 PM To 7 AM Weekends & Holidays Call 404 5837
Air Operations Duty Officer 404 5859
All Other Activities 404 4000
American Red Cross 404 6555
If No Answer Call OOD 404 5837
Beauty Salon 967 6996
BEQ Billetting 404 6166
BOQ 404 6175
Camping Gear Issue 404 8044
Chaplain 404 4100
Chief Petty Officers Club 404 4716
Civilian Personnel 404 4131
Commanding Officer-Executive Officer 404 4030
Commissary Store
Hours Of Operation 969 5088
Officer In Charge 969 5173
Dental Clinic 404 4364
Dispensary
See Naval Regional Medical Center Oakland Branch Dispensary Moffett Field
Enlisted Club 404 8053
Flight Information 404 5859
Flying Club 404 4530
Golf Course Pro Shop 404 4702
Golf Course Reservations 404 4704
Gymnasium 404 4695
Hobby Shop Auto 404 8046
Hobby Shop Ceramics 404 4735
Hobby Shop Crafts 404 4735
Housing Office 404 4445
Housing Referral 404 4445
Resident & Family Housing 404 4454
Legal Office 404 4556
Library 404 4094
National Federation Of Federal Employees Local 759 ..... 967 2750
Navy Lodge 962 1542
Navy Relief 404 6210
Officer Of The Day 404 5837
Pass Office ID & Decal 404 6621
(CONTINUED NEXT COLUMN)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT (Cont'd)
NAVY DEPT OF (Cont'd)
Naval Air Station Moffett Field (Cont'd)
Personnel Locator Military 404 4088
Personnel Support Detachment 404 5948
Public Affairs 404 4029
Recreational Services 404 4752
Resident Officer In Charge Of Construction 404 6560
Security Office 404 6600
Supply
Purchasing & Procurement 404 6082
Receiving & Shipping 404 6034
Survivors Retirement Benefits 404 4069
Swimming Pool 404 4712
Theatre 404 4750
Naval Academy Office Moffett Field M Vw 404 4975
Naval Aviation Engineering Service Unit Det Moffett 404 4770
Naval Investigative Service Naval Air Station Moffett Field 404 5135
Naval Regional Medical Center Oakland Branch Dispensary
Moffett Field M Vw
Information 404 8352
Allergy Clinic 404 4658
Appointments 404 4595
Champus Information 404 4591
Chief Nurse 404 4633
Emergency 404 4600
GYN 404 4671
Laboratory 404 4644
Optometry 404 4677
Pediatrics 404 4656
Pharmacy 404 4642
Naval Reserve Recruiting Moffett Field 404 8060
Naval Technical Representative Office-Westinghouse
401 Hendy Av Sunyvl 408 735 2170
Program Management Office
Lockheed Missiles And Space Company Inc 1233 N Mathilda Av
Sunyvl 408 742 6562
Recruiting Stn 655 W Evelyn Av M Vw 967 5297
Reserve Recruiting-Sunnyvale Area 408 998 8083
PEACE CORPS 211 Main SF
Rm 533 ..... 744 2677
POSTAL SERVICE
Zip Code Map See Yellow Pages For Additional Zip Code
Information Call Main Post Office For Your Community
Los Altos 100-1st Ls Alts 948 6000
Loyola Corners Carrier Annex 1525 Miramonte Av Ls Alts 960 3048
Menlo Park
Main Ofc 3875 Bohannon Dr Mnlo Pk 323 0038
Station A 655 Oak Grove Av Mnlo Pk 323 0038
West Menlo Park Br 2120 Avy Av Mnlo Pk 323 0038
Moffett Field 404 5905
Mountain View
Blossom Valley Stn 1768 Miramonte Av M Vw 964 2475
Bus Hours 8 30 AM To 5 PM
(CONTINUED NEXT PAGE)

Document Separator

RE: 950601-24R1

Dobbins

13 June 1995

Alan Dixon
Chairman
Base Realignment and Closure Commission
Arlington, Virginia

Mr. Dixon:

Thank you for your recent letter concerning Defense Contract Management District South located on Dobbins AFB in Marietta, Georgia. While you and your staff are probably well aware of everything I know, I am going to take advantage of your offer to provide further information. Some of this may or may not be useful to you and your fellow commissioners during your upcoming deliberations, but I believe it is important enough to do my best in leaving no stone unturned, so to speak.

First, are you aware that the building that the Northeast District is currently housed in on Summer Street in Boston is probably going to be demolished to make room for a new MegaCenter which is going to be built there? I have enclosed a copy of a clipping from a Boston newspaper in the event that DLA and DoD failed to mention it in their submission to the Commission.

Secondly, has any mention been made of the fact that for at least the past ten years or more, DCMD West in Los Angeles has had an insurmountable problem in filling critical vacancies because federal employees find the cost of living so prohibitively high that they cannot accept offers of employment at West. In fact, recent internal reviews of the West operation such as Personnel Management Evaluations by DLA Hqs have revealed critical mission failures. The best way to put it is that West simply cannot handle its current workload and mission responsibilities let alone handle the entire old Dallas Region currently under District South. These are the day-to-day realities regardless of so-called objective criteria established by DLA and DCMC for BRAC decision-making. When the last BRAC round upheld DLA's decision to close the District located in Chicago at O'Hare, I doubt that the Commission was aware that West would have to leave in place a sizeable contingent of Chicago employees to enable West to continue to function. Yet this is another reality. The three Districts best suited to service DoD's contract management needs from practical standpoints were Atlanta, Chicago, and Dallas. Two of those are gone and now Atlanta is on the extinction list.

The DLA Director, Admiral Straw, has apparently made it abundantly clear to the top management team at DCMD South that he wants the District closed with a minimum of fuss and interference. Thus a very chilling message has been heard between the lines among employees and their supporters in the District--make no waves and maybe there will be a placement for you at the end of the process. No overt threats and certainly no promises have been made but the message is clear nonetheless. You may be aware that the recent visit to B-95,

District South's HQS in Marietta by one of your staff was not the scene of a packed house. This is yet another indication of employees receiving the between-the-lines message not to make waves.

There are many small indications that the decision to close District South was based more on intangible factors than clearly defensible and objective criteria. Much of the data that DCMC and DLA used is easily manipulated while at the same time relatively meaningless in a practical sense. Also, while it seems a little paranoid to put this into writing, there is a very real sense among rank and file employees across the country, not just in District South, that DLA and the services would just as soon see DCMC in mission failure to the degree that the services can reclaim their major programs for administration such as in the recently deceased AFPROs, leaving at most the dregs of contract management for DLA/DCMC in whatever configuration. I am certain that if confronted with such allegations, everyone concerned in Washington would deny such a vision. Such denials, however, rarely ring true. This is particularly true when you have observed the federal establishment from within over the past 27 years as I have. The public does not really understand the games that are being played and, without major news value, neither does the media.

I have to travel a lot in my job with DCMD South and I have come to understand that realistic and practical considerations rarely have an impact and certainly no input to public policy decisions. The unsafe conditions that surround the Boston District HQS building which mandate having a guard situated in a vehicle within the employees' parking area to provide sufficient security to and from the building entrance are not considered in the closure decision. The extreme difficulty travelling in and out of Boston by plane or car is certainly not considered to be important. The cost of housing and commuting in Los Angeles and Boston obviously have no place in the decision-making process. We are bombarded with high level pronouncements that the Federal Government must learn from private industry yet we make decisions that fly in the face of private industry wisdom. Which way has industry been moving historically for decades? South and Intermountain! Yet another recent announcement that ITT Sheraton International is likely to move its corporate headquarters to Atlanta is indicative of where the action is.

Chicago spent $7 million plus to modernize its building at O'Hare and then we closed it..Atlanta has spent several million dollars over the past several years to modernize the Air Force-owned building and now we are proposing to close it but Lockheed-Martin will benefit from the taxpayers' generosity. It all seems to me to be terribly wasteful. Most of the field activities that we in District South service from Texas to Baltimore are very satisfied with the level of services that they need and which we provide. The working troops in Texas are familiar with West and are extremely apprehensive that they will have to depend on West in the future. The folks in Florida and the Carolinas, to name a few, are becoming quite concerned that Boston is much too much of a reach to obtain meaningful and timely support. How the working folks get the job done does not seem to be too much of a concern to the folks at Admiral Straw's level. They have made a decision and somehow the data will be made objective to support the decision.

If I seem a trifle cynical and skeptical about the process, please forgive me. I do believe there is at least a small basis for such an attitude. I

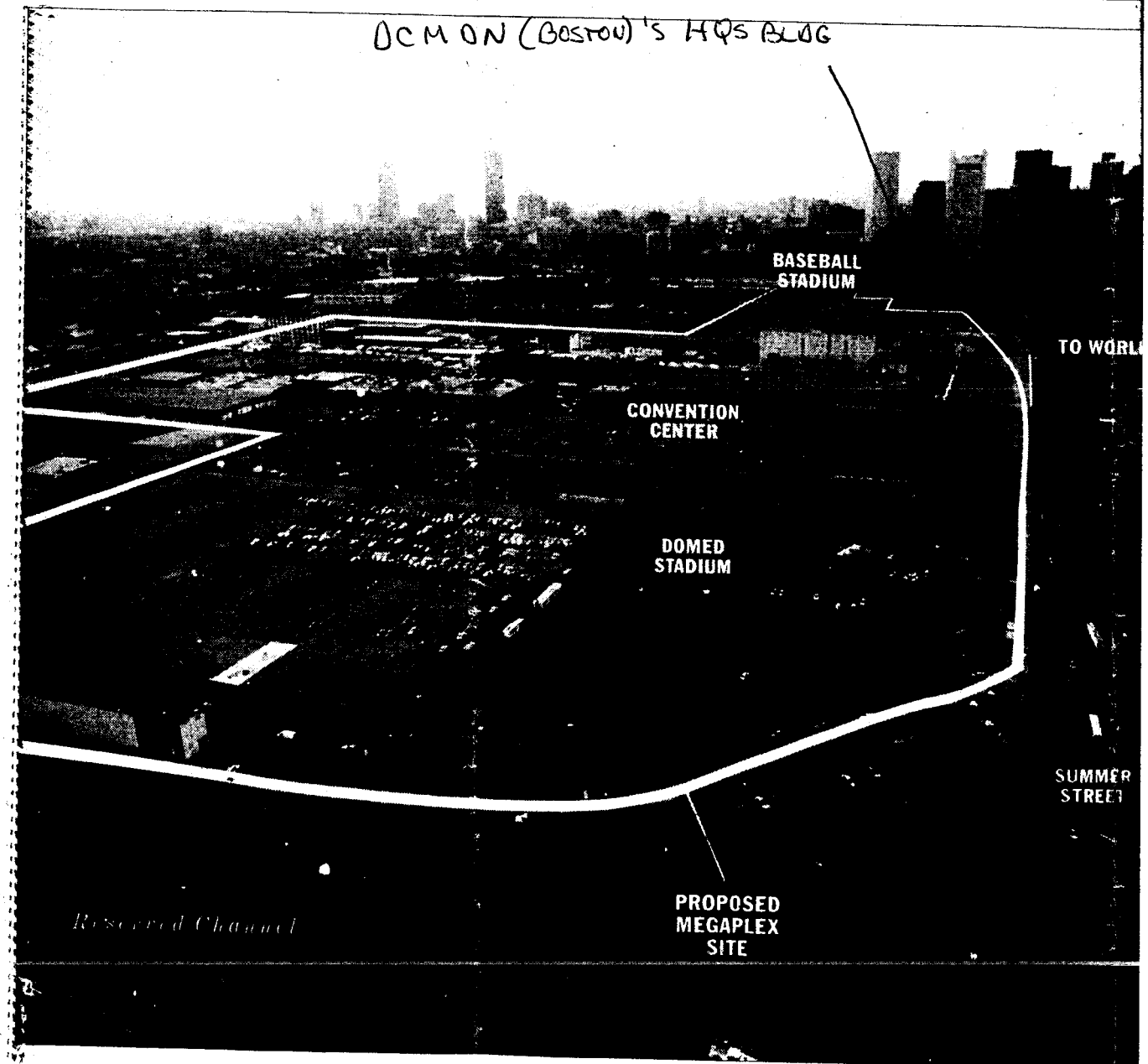
appreciate Senator Nunn forwarding my letter to you and I thank you for giving me a further avenue to express my concerns. Good luck in your deliberations because I know they will not be easy. Most of us here at District South will be watching on C-Span with bated breath and a prayer when you hold the final hearings.

Sincerely yours,

Stephen P. Carl
2110 Northfield Ct.
Marietta, GA. 30066

cc: Senator Sam Nunn
Rep. Newt Gingrich
Senator Paul Coverdell
Rep. William Barr

Megaplex: South Bost



BRA Director Marisa Lago called the Summer Street area a "vibrant waterfront section." This view of the site faces n

MAJOR Stephen R. Hawkins
1760 Round Hill Circle
Kernersville, NC 27284

Rev

June 18, 1995

Rep. Richard Burr
1431 Longworth Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Burr:

I write today to remind you of the critical roles that facilities location and demographics play in the ability of the Reserve components of our Armed Forces to fulfill their missions as key elements of the Total Force and the significant effect the decisions of the Base Closure and Realignment (BRAC) Commission will have upon that ability.

As I am sure you are aware, members of the Reserve Components are civilians who are also part-time soldiers--soldiers whose dedication, professional achievement, and reliability have stood our nation in good stead since its very beginnings, and who most recently served superbly in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm and subsequent contingencies. Unlike the Active components, which assign and move their full-time personnel from one unit and location to another, the Reserve components are constrained by the demographics of the population centers in which their members live and work in their civilian status. Simply put, Reserve units and their facilities must follow their members if they are to be effective.

As a practical matter there are limitations on just how far Reservists might be reasonably asked (and can afford) to commute regularly to train as unit members or as individual citizen-soldiers, sailors and airmen. Thus, the closing of a local Reserve center or other training facility can have the effect of denying the Reserve components access to highly qualified, experienced personnel who would otherwise have served, and obviated the need for substantial training replacement costs.

Many factors are considered in base realignment and closure decisions. Included are military requirements, cost, environmental issues, the economic impact on surrounding communities, and other issues. I am concerned that the calculation of the military value of facilities does not quantify the unique needs and priorities of the Reserve components.

Emphasis is being placed upon the shared use of facilities. Sharing a facility by two or more Reserve components or the use of an Active component facility be a Reserve component can eliminate duplication and thus be cost-effective; however, I caution that there are real limitations to the shared use of facilities. It is not realistic to close a Reserve facility in an area where a large number of Reservists reside and expect those Reservists to travel great distances to train at another site.

There may be a conception that the drawdown of the Active forces will free facilities for use by the Reserve components. The ability to save additional funds in this manner is minimal. The instances of Reserve components being able to take over facilities previously used by Active forces without alteration or renovation have been, and will continue to be, very few. Because of the demographic factor, facilities used by the Active forces often will not meet the needs of the Reserve components. To the extent that Active component facilities can be usefully transferred to the Reserve components, those actions have already been considered in current planning and are reflected in the President's budget request.

I hope you will encourage the Commission to carefully weigh all of these issues when reaching its decisions regarding the future of Reserve component facilities being considered for closure or realignment. Given the proper resources, the Reserve components can continue to be the best bargain in the Department of Defense today. With your help they will have the facilities they need to play their critical role in the Total Force.

Sincerely,

Stephen R. Hawkins, Major, USAFR
Commander, 916 Civil Engineer Squadron
Seymour Johnson AFB, NC

cc: BRAC Commission Chairman - Senator Allen Dixon

CONCERNED TAXPAYERS OF CENTRAL FLORIDA
3239 MIDDLESEX ROAD
ORLANDO, FLORIDA 32803

Mr. Alan J. Dixon
Chairman
BRAC Commission
1700 N. Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Re: #950514-9R1

Dear Chairman Dixon,

Thank you for your response to my letter. I am hopeful (given the courtesy and breeding you displayed on C-Span) that you truly will consider the information I have sent to you.

While it must be very difficult dealing with the requests of friends and colleagues and yet remain objective, this is exactly what must be done in the interest of our military's future.

As Senator Dale Bumpers of Arkansas stated, the two main objectives of base closure are COST SAVINGS and MILITARY READINESS." With this in mind, I have enclosed a copy of a segment which aired on World News Tonight with Peter Jennings. With all the news and events taking place in the world today, (and with all the bases scheduled for closure), this situation must be pretty egregious in order to merit coverage on the nightly news. As Representative Bill McCollum and others have so eloquently pointed out, and as the enclosed piece supports, the request to retain the Nuclear Powers Schools at the Orlando Naval Training Center achieves both objectives while providing a higher quality of life for our active duty service men and women.

We simply cannot continue to cater to powerful chairs or special interests as taxpayer money is wasted. I urge you and your fellow commissioners to strongly consider the facts as presented by the U.S. General Accounting Office and the enclosed news report and maintain the Nuclear Power Schools in Orlando.

Thank you again for your time and consideration Chairman Dixon. We all appreciate your, and your fellow commissioners, dedication to this difficult task. We have every faith that you will make the right decisions.

With very best wishes,

Nancy Mellon

Nancy Mellon

P.S. With all respect to Mr. Nemfakos, information presented by him in the past has proven to be without merit and his comment that he knows what is best for this community is presumptious to say the least. Not only would closing ONTC not be in the best interest of this community, it is not in the best interest of our active duty service men and women.

Mr. Steel,

Congratulations on being a part of the 1995 Commission. As a part of the 1991 staff who assisted in the removal of the Orlando Naval Training Center from the list of bases to be closed, we applaud you and ask that you once again use your good judgment and common sense and retain the Nuclear Power Schools at ONTC.

Taxpayers across the country are counting on you to change "politics as usual". Thank you so much for your time and consideration.

Nancy Mellon

6W

304 Barley Mill Drive
Greer SC 29651-6905
18 Jun 1995

Dear Congressman Inglis:
Dear Senator Thurmond:
Dear Senator Hollings:

I write to you today to remind you of the critical roles that facilities location and demographics play in the ability of the Reserve components of our Armed Forces to fulfill their missions as key elements of the Total Force, and the significant effect that the decisions of the Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC) will have upon that ability.

As I am sure you are aware, members of the Reserve components are civilians who are also part-time soldiers, sailors, and airmen - patriots whose dedication, professional achievement, and reliability have stood our nation in good stead since its very beginnings, and who most recently served superbly in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm and subsequent contingencies. Unlike the Active components, which assign and move their full-time personnel from one unit and location to another, the Reserve components are constrained by the demographics of the population centers in which their members live and work in their civilian status. Simply put, Reserve units and their facilities must follow their members if they are to be effective.

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I hope that you will encourage the Commission to carefully weigh all of these issues when reaching its decisions regarding the future of Reserve component facilities being considered for closure or realignment. Given the proper resources, the Reserve components can continue to be the best bargain in the Department of Defense today. With your help they will have the facilities they need to play their critical role in the Total Force.

Sincerely,

Edward A. Geier

cc: BRAC Commission Chairman, Senator Allen Dixon

ROAAL4

Grand Forks
6-14

March 30, 1995

Senator Sam Nunn
203 Common House Office Building
Washington, DC 20151

Dear Senator Nunn:

I have called your office in the past to speak with you regarding the missile defense system located in the Grand Forks region. We have been baby-sitting these 40 atomic bomb multi-headed laden missiles in Cavalier County for 10 years.

Our legislators are so concerned, they say, about the defense of our country. I say they are more concerned about the economy of one or two cities, Grand Forks and Minot, than they are about the defense of this nation.

The ABM Treaty, with its facilities located in Cavalier and Pembina Counties, is with who? Why is there an ABM Treaty concern at this stage of the game after twenty years plus and twelve billion dollars was spent on a system which operated only four (4) hours and was considered outdated. Twenty three (23) years later we are still spending all kinds of income tax money from hard working citizens and also property tax moneys to maintain a system that hasn't been proven to do anything. Millions of dollars are spent in Cavalier County each year to maintain closed down systems and local property tax has to be used to maintain roads for missile silos. These funds should be used to maintain public county roads to move products to market.

The public hearing in Grand Forks for the Air Foce Base closure and the Missile Wing moving is for only one purpose, "the economy of a community." I do not agree with that principle of benefiting one large community at the expense of all the property tax payers of smaller communities where it costs them personally to support a continued financial venture of a larger, more powerful community.

Sincerely,

Mr. Don Quam
401 15th Avenue
Langdon, ND 58249
(701) 256-2449

This letter was sent to Senator Sam Nunn in March. I am sending a copy to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission for whatever it worth!

Don Quam

BREVARD CITIZEN AIRMAN

of

THE 301ST RESCUE SQUADRON

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon, Chairman
The Defense Base Closure and
Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Chairman Dixon,

My name is James P. Dykens, and I am a Civil Service and Air Force Reserve employee. I have served in the Armed Forces active duty, and now work for the Civil Service and Air Force Reserves for a combined total of 14 years. I have always had a positive attitude and a dedication to duty.

On August 24, 1992, my life was turned upside down. I am going to try to express in writing the magnitude the event "Hurricane Andrew" is having on my life as I now see it and live it, and how the decisions which are taking place by the government are affecting my life.

I am writing to you concerning the return of the 301st Rescue Squadron to Homestead Air Reserve Base. I am a member of the Brevard Citizen Airman, and I would like to let you know that I'm one of the members of the Unit that does not want to return to Homestead. Just to let you know how much I do not want to return to the South Florida area, I used to be employed with the 482nd Fighter Wing. As of March 26, 1994, the 482nd Fighter Wing returned to Homestead ARB where they are functioning with approximately 1/2 to 2/3 of the facilities they had before the hurricane. Fourteen months prior to that, they were functioning very well at MacDill AFB, Tampa, FL. While at MacDill AFB, the 482nd Fighter Wing shared facilities with the active duty's 56th Fighter Wing. In Summer 1993, the active duty unit left MacDill, leaving the 482nd all the facilities they would need to function as a <u>fully operational</u> Fighter Squadron.

Contrary to the belief of most people, the mission of the 482nd is not to protect south Florida. That is the job of the Florida Air National Guard which is currently on alert at Homestead ARB as it was prior to the hurricane. The 482nd's mission is elsewhere. As far as supporting south Dade county, you might want to take a survey. Very few of the full-time employees live in or near Homestead.

One month prior to the 482nd's returning to Homestead (after having been on TDY status at MacDill AFB in Tampa for 13 months), I applied for and received a position with the 301st Air Rescue Squadron. This Squadron's station was permanently changed from Homestead to Patrick AFB until Fiscal Year 97, largely due to the fact that their facilities were <u>completely destroyed</u> by Hurricane Andrew.

Members of the Unit and I cannot see the sense in spending millions of dollars, an estimated 35 million to relocate our Unit to Homestead ARB and build new facilities. It will take another 3.5 million to move Unit members to Homestead.

We have facilities at Patrick AFB and have been supporting NASA's space shuttle missions and Range support missions for the past two years. Both of these missions are in central Florida. Our Squadron has grown from 240 positions before Hurricane Andrew, to over 500 positions to support these missions. The new full-time employees are residents of central Florida and the vast majority of our reservists are also from the region. To move us to Homestead ARB, where we will be doing the same missions, will be costing the Government 1.42 million more annually. This makes no sense in this critical time of Budget Cuts!

We the members of the Brevard Citizen Airman of the 301st Rescue Squadron ask you, the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission to thoroughly investigate all interest in our Unit returning to Homestead ARB (formerly Homestead Air Force Base). Please deliberate on this matter to keep the 301st Rescue Squadron at Patrick AFB. For it is here in Brevard County that we feel in our hearts and minds we can perform and contribute to the vision of being an unrivaled partner within the Department of Defense. I would greatly appreciate your support in this matter.

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS LETTER IS THE TRUTH TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE.

Thank you.

Respectfully,

James P. Dykens

James P. Dykens
Member Brevard Citizen Airman

Vann

Eugene & Glover
836 SE 70th Street
Oklahoma City, Okla 73149

Defense Base Closure and
Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1425 Arlington Va 22209

Dear Sir:

You can look back and see where I have written this office a couple times before. The way this is being run it appears to me that Senator, Congressman and Rep. and people that are working at these Bases are having 100% input into their Bases to be kept open; to this is wrong the Commission should have the final say. These Senators and ect they are pulling for their state because they want their job there in Washington because of the big pay. To me I think the only way it should be keep all 5 open but cut in Base by a flat 25% of civilian personnel. The reason the big cost of closing one shipping every thing they have to another Base and transferring people by the 1000 this is a big expense and look at the time it will take and the expense involved. Look at Tinker the citizen and employees paid for Bryce about a half million dollars to help keep the Base open this was in local newspaper and on local T.V. When I speak of laying off 25% I mean to lay them off within 90 days no longer and cut out all O.T at once we are not in a war so this work is not a rush job in anyway. The Bases say we need to work O.T this is to put money in their pockets. I was out at TAFB several weeks ago for about

le homes things I done are just like they were 20 yrs ago no difference. Gen Burpey told that they could do Kelly AFB work but would have to spend 52 million dollars. The Commission must make their decision I am suggestion to the Commission cut all 5 Base at once by 25% of civilian now not 5 to 7 years from now and dont let the politicians their in Washington say no this well not work because it will. I worked at TAFB for 34 years I know the work better than Sen Nichlas, Jim inhoff and the others like I said they want the votes to stay in the white House for their big pay and thats no bull. I hope you well take my advice the Goverment needs to reduce the payroll on these Bases this is the solutation for done.

Eugene

June 7, 1995

Patrick
6-14

Honorable Alan J. Dixon, Chairman
The Defense Base Closure and
Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

B R A C Committee - Reference #950410-3

Dear Mr. Chairman,

As a U.S. taxpayer/voter, I must inform you that I support the Department of Defense's and the Air Force's recommendation to keep the 301st Rescue Squadron at Patrick Air Force Base, Florida, rather than returning it to Homestead Air Force Station.

It is my understanding, from available information, that the day to day operations of the 301st evolve around the Space Coast area. All training requirements for personnel can be met there completely. They have recently received additional taskings for Space Shuttle and range support. Both of these missions are in Central Florida - not South Florida. **Flying time and perdiem cost to support the space and NASA missions from Homestead will add an additional cost of $1.42 million per year.**

It is also my understanding the majority of the people in the 301st do not want to be uprooted again. How many times must these people, and particularly the children, have their lives disrupted. Hurricane Andrew's upheaval was tragic enough...but beyond your control. This however, is within your control. **And what of this cost.....an estimated $3.5 million to move unit members to Homestead? WHY?**

Reportedly, nearly $100 million will be spent to restore Homestead Air Force Station. The cost of constructing new facilities for the 301st unit alone is estimated at $35 million. **How can rebuilding of Homestead be justified, at such a price, when facilities such as Patrick AFB or even MacDill AFB are already fully functional and could better serve these missions?** It seems a high price to pay for campaign promises. At the time it seemed appropriate to rebuild there. Since then, however, with budget cuts and restructuring, it seems ludicrous to spend U.S. taxpayers money in this way.

These taxpayers' dollars can be saved by leaving the 301st at Patrick AFB. PLEASE! help keep this rescue squadron intact where it can best serve the needs of our country.

Respectfully,

Julie A. Bennett
6919 Wicker Ave
Hammond IN 46323
219/845-8578

June 7, 1995

Honorable Alan J. Dixon, Chairman
The Defense Base Closure and
Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

B R A C Committee - Reference #950410-3

Dear Mr. Chairman,

As a U.S. taxpayer/voter, I must inform you that I support the Department of Defense's and the Air Force's recommendation to keep the 301st Rescue Squadron at Patrick Air Force Base, Florida, rather than returning it to Homestead Air Force Station.

It is my understanding, from available information, that the day to day operations of the 301st evolve around the Space Coast area. All training requirements for personnel can be met there completely. They have recently received additional taskings for Space Shuttle and range support. Both of these missions are in Central Florida - not South Florida. **Flying time and perdiem cost to support the space and NASA missions from Homestead will add an additional cost of $1.42 million per year.**

It is also my understanding the majority of the people in the 301st do not want to be uprooted again. How many times must these people, and particularly the children, have their lives disrupted. Hurricane Andrew's upheaval was tragic enough...but beyond your control. This however, is within your control. **And what of this cost.....an estimated $3.5 million to move unit members to Homestead? WHY?**

Reportedly, nearly $100 million will be spent to restore Homestead Air Force Station. The cost of constructing new facilities for the 301st unit alone is estimated at $35 million. **How can rebuilding of Homestead be justified, at such a price, when facilities such as Patrick AFB or even MacDill AFB are already fully functional and could better serve these missions?** It seems a high price to pay for campaign promises. At the time it seemed appropriate to rebuild there. Since then, however, with budget cuts and restructuring, it seems ludicrous to spend U.S. taxpayers money in this way.

These taxpayers' dollars can be saved by leaving the 301st at Patrick AFB. PLEASE! help keep this rescue squadron intact where it can best serve the needs of our country.

Respectfully,

Vonna J. Pappas

DCMD

RE: 950601-24R1

Stephen P. Carl
2110 Northfield Ct.
Marietta, GA 30066

15 June 1995

Alan J. Dixon, Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon:

Although I have just mailed you a letter regarding the proposed closure of DCMD South in Marietta, GA; I have since had the opportunity to read the DLA Dimensions issue for Spring 1995. It contains a reprint of LT. GEN. Farrell's presentation to you minus the charts to which he refers. Once again, I find myself puzzling over the verbiage and substance of the DLA presentation.

For example, "...cross-walked the DoD selection criteria ...to measures of merit that allowed us to fully address the military value of our activities. We used mission scope, mission suitability, operational efficiencies and expandability as our measures of merit." What does all that mean except to say DLA determined what criteria would support what they wanted to do?

General Farrell's presentation discussed the role of the DoD IG, the GAO and the Navy's Public Works Center in the BRAC process. The first two were for independent evaluation of the criteria results which occurred because of DLA decisions in the first place. The DoD IG and the GAO were in no way responsible for the original selection criteria and therefore really were not a party to the closure decisions made by DLA to start with. As far as the Navy's role is concerned, does anyone realistically believe that a Navy unit would come up with any recommendations that ran counter to what Admiral Straw has made clear between the lines that he wants done?

The last three points I would like to bring to your attention relate to those made by General Farrell. In the first of these, he used rationale regarding Defense Distribution Depot Columbus, Ohio that, while ranking the lowest, if it were closed would not result in the closure of a base since DCSC will remain open regardless and DDCO would therefore remain open under a "realignment." How exactly does this differ from DCMD South which, if closed, will not result in the closure of Dobbins AFB, Air Force Plant 6, or Building B-95? The second point was the concentration of workload in the Northeast and the Los Angeles basin. This workload indicator can be based on many different criteria if it is, in fact, relevant. Furthermore, we continue to see the movement of work South, not to the Northeast. Examples abound including

Grumman-Northrop to Florida, Lockheed-Martin to Florida and the Inter-Mountain Region, and Raytheon to name a few. Finally, the location of what should be primarily support and administrative organizations still has no direct bearing on the best actual physical address for that support. In fact, the opposite is closer to the practical reality than anything. For example, Boston has several field activities located in New England which means very few miles are involved. Time to travel to them from the address on Summer Street is, however, extensive. You can get to some locations within the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic areas now covered by DCMDN faster from Atlanta than you can from Boston. How, then, can any artificial workload indicator used by DLA be a meaningful factor to decide in favor of Boston?

As you can see, I would rather see an honest expression by the powers that be which says plainly and clearly "We do not want South open any longer and we are going to shut it down, using BRAC as the means to do so!" Using all this subterfuge and then insulting people's intelligence that it is strictly objective, impartial, cost-effective and/or of the highest military value is very difficult to swallow. I suspect that if your staff really asks some pointed and pertinent questions regarding much of what DLA has proposed, the answers will not be supportive. For example, how can we buy a building for West and move them to it as cost effectively as when we have a Government-owned facility in Marietta fully staffed and operating efficaciously?

Hopefully, if your Commission were to save District South, we will be able to maintain the best Contract Management organization in DoD for a number of years to come. Such a decision would benefit the taxpayers, the military, and the Agency. Thank you for your time and attention to my concerns in this matter.

Sincerely

STEPHEN P. CARL

SOUTHERN Exposure

February 1995

News about and for the Associates of DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT DISTRICT SOUTH

On the inside

BRAC selection criteria ... 5

BRAC: It's more than just an acronym

The Hub Newsletter

Defense Distribution Depot Ogden, Utah February 1995

Announcement leaves many depot employees wondering about their future

DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER

UPDATE

PUBLISHED BY THE DISC OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL DISC PEOPLE

VOLUME 19, NUMBER 3

MARCH 1995

DISC is on the BRAC list again

On February 28 at 11 a.m., Secretary of Defense William Perry announced the Department's recommendations to close or realign 146 military installations in the United States.

These recommendations will be forwarded to the independent Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

The press conference, carried live on CNN and transmitted out of our CCTV studio, allowed our associates to hear the names of all the base closures.

What CNN didn't report was the list of the realignments, disestablishments and relocations.

Unfortunately, DISC was recommended for disestablishment.

This disestablishment is programmed to be completed by the year 2001. It is a part of a larger plan to realign item management responsibility in DLA so that one weapons system inventory control point (ICP) will be at Richmond, Virginia; one weapons system ICP will be at Columbus, Ohio and a General Supply /Troop Support ICP will be in Philadelphia.

DPSC will continue to move to the compound as recommended by the 1993 BRAC, but a recommendation has been made by DLA in this new BRAC proposal to delay this move until 1999.

The General Supply/Troop Support ICP which will be on the compound, is projected to have approximately 2,600 employees managing 450,000 NSN's and will be comprised of personnel from DISC and DPSC. (Continue on page 3)

BRAC 95

Recommendations go to commission

Four depots, DISC, DCMD-S on the list

On March 7, 1995, DLA Deputy Director Maj. Gen. Farrell made a detailed analysis presentation to the Base Realignment and Closure Commission on the DLA recommendations. The following is his prepared testimony to the commission.

Charts and graphics, referred to by Farrell, could not be used here because of space limitations. However, they are available at local activities.

Good afternoon. My name is Maj. Gen. Lawrence P. Farrell and I am the Principal Deputy Director for the Defense Logistics Agency at Cameron Station in Alexandria, Virginia. I also served as the Chairman for the DLA BRAC Executive Group for the complete duration of this round of the base closure and realignment process.

I would like to first refresh you on DLA's mission, then walk you through DLA's BRAC 95 approach, outline our recommendations, and finally present you with an overall summary of DLA's actions.

DLA is a combat support agency providing worldwide logistics support and related services throughout the Department of Defense in the areas of contract management, distribution management, and inventory management. The Agency's goal is to be the provider of choice, around the clock, around the world, providing logistics readiness at reduced cost thus enabling weapon systems acquisition at reduced cost. To that end, we have implemented many innovative business practices, such as direct vendor delivery, business process engineering, electronic commerce and electronic data interchange which will reduce lead-time and the cost of our services to our customers.

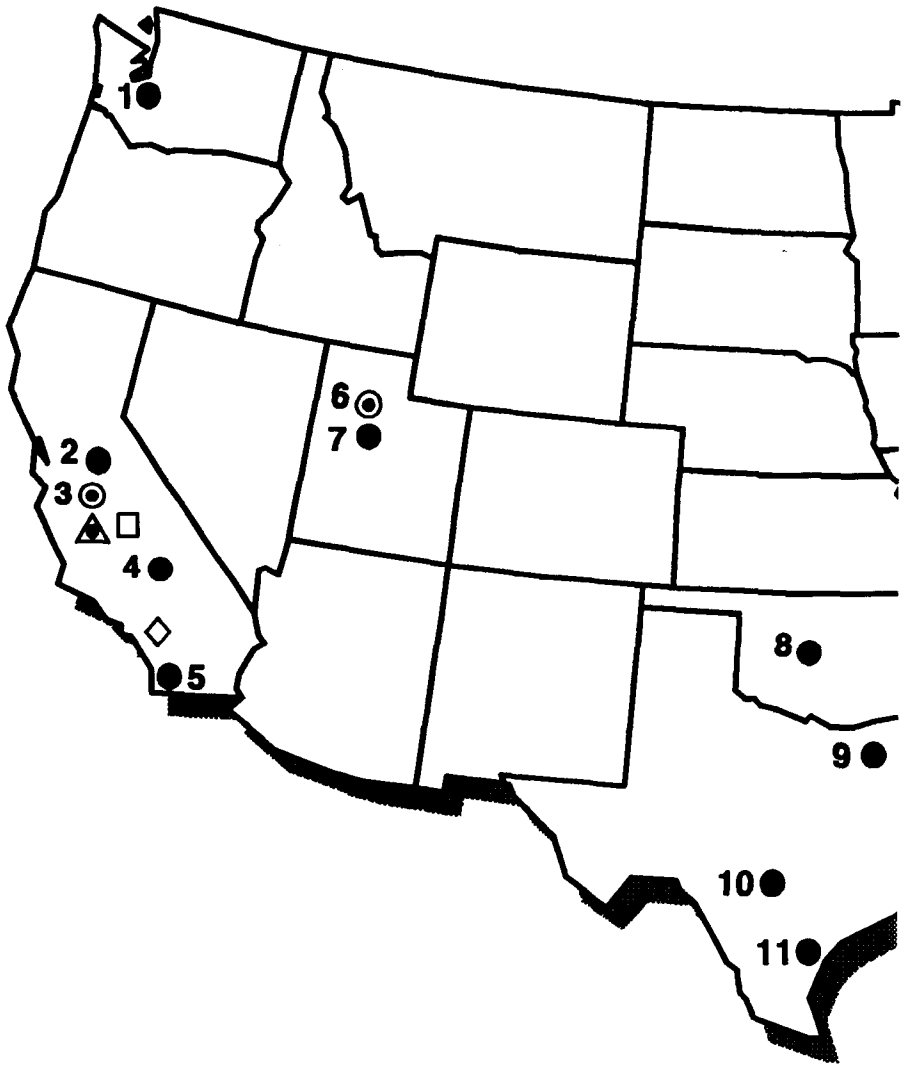
The DLA approach to BRAC 95 was consistent with the public law, the force structure plan, the DoD selection criteria and OSD policy guidance. Our step-by-step process outlined on this chart lead us to make recommendations that are fully consistent with our DLA strategic plan, our concepts of operations for our major business areas, and the force structure plan. Military judgment was exercised at each step in the process.

DLA cross-walked the DoD selection criteria that were developed for the military services to measures of merit that allowed us to fully address the military value of our activities. We used mission scope, mission suitability, operational efficiencies and expandability as our measures of merit. Using a point system, activities within a category were evaluated in each of these areas and point totals were used to determine the relative Military Value. DLA also performed a military value analysis for the six Installations that we manage for BRAC 95. Incidentally, this was an analysis that we did not perform in the BRAC 93 round. It was a valuable tool as we exercised our military judgment.

Using a variety of inputs that included the DoD force structure plan, military value and excess capacity analyses, risk assessments, and internally developed BRAC decision rules, we applied our military judgment to identify feasible closure and realignment alternatives. We costed out these alternatives, came up with recommendations, examined economic, environmental and community impacts, and made our final decisions. The Strategic Analysis of Integrated Logistics Systems model, identified here, is another analysis tool that DLA utilized in BRAC 95 to cost out depot configurations based on transportation and infrastructure costs.

DLA maintained an objective, impartial approach to our analysis process. We contracted with the Navy's Public Works Center Norfolk to conduct an independent assessment of all of our facilities. The DoD Inspector General worked closely with us through every step of our process. They validated our BRAC data as well as our internal analytical processes. They attended all of our executive group and decision meetings. The GAO, in their role as independent oversight, analyzed

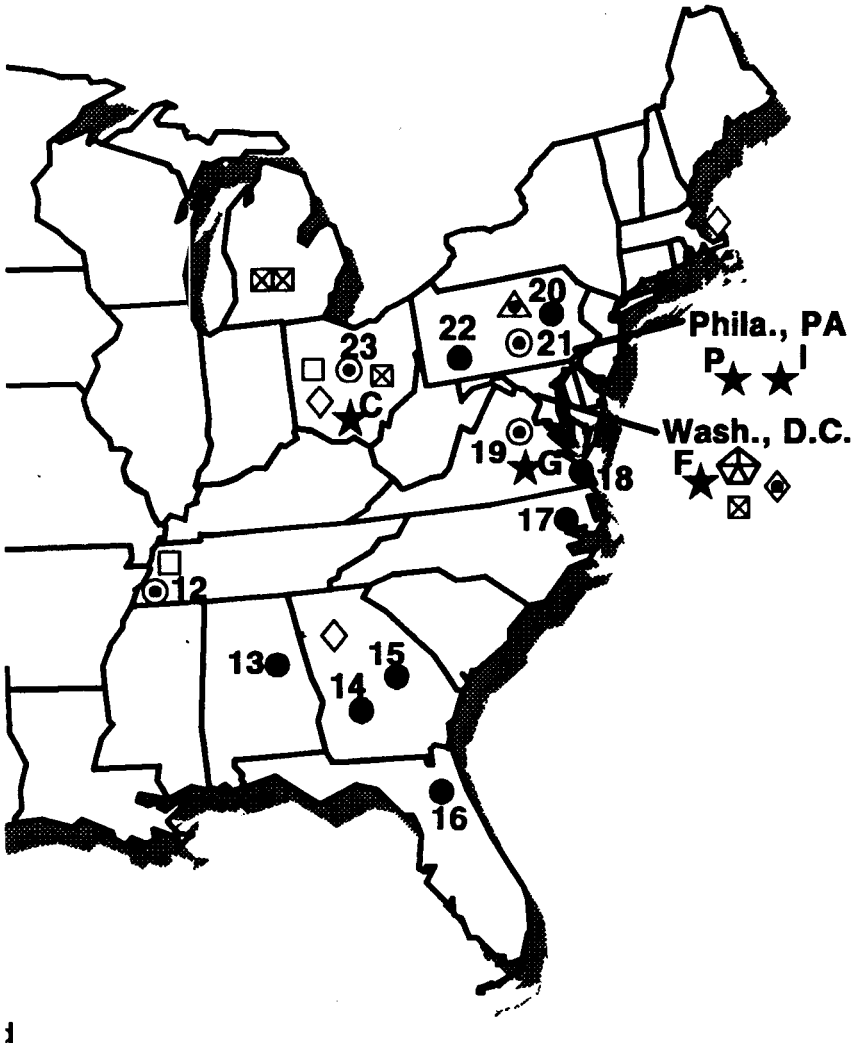
Defense Logi
Major facility location



***Does not include facilities previously designated by BRAC 93 a earlier, which still may be operating.**

- **DLA HQ, Cameron Station, Va.**
- **SERVICE CENTERS**
  - **Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service, Battle Creek, Mich.**
    - **DRMS OPSEAST, Columbus, Ohio**
    - **DRMS OPSWEST, Ogden, Utah**
    - **DRMS National Sales Office, Memphis, Tenn.**
  - **Defense Logistics Services Center, Battle Creek, Mich.**
  - **Defense National Stockpile Center, Arlington, Va.**
  - **DLA Systems Design Center, Columbus, Ohio**
- **DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION REGION HQ (23 depots: 12 East, 11 West)**
  - **Defense Distribution Region East, New Cumberland, Pa.**
  - **Defense Distribution Region West, Stockton, Calif.**

tics Agency
s in Continental U.S.



STAND ALONE DEPOTS

West Region

- 3 DDJC San Joaquin, Calif.
- 6 DDOU Ogden, Utah

East Region

- 12 DDMT Memphis Tenn.
- 19 DDRV Richmond, Va.
- 21 DDSP Susquehanna, Pa.
- 23 DDCO Columbus, Ohio

COLLOCATED DEPOTS

West Region

- 1 DDPW Puget Sound, Wash.
- 2 DDMC McClellan, Calif.
- 4 DDBC Barstow, Calif.
- 5 DDDC San Diego, Calif.
- 7 DDHU Hill, Utah
- 8 DDOO Oklahoma City, Okla.
- 9 DDRT Red River, Texas
- 10 DDST San Antonio, Texas
- 11 DDCT Corpus Christi, Texas

East Region

- 13 DDAA Anniston, Ala.
- 14 DDAG Albany, Ga.
- 15 DDWG Warner Robbins, Ga.
- 16 DDJF Jacksonville, Fla.
- 17 DDCN Cherry Point, N.C.
- 18 DDNV Norfolk, Va.
- 20 DDTP Tobyhanna, Pa.
- 22 DDLP Letterkenny, Pa.

INVENTORY CONTROL POINTS

- I Defense Industrial Supply Center, Philadelphia, Pa.
- G Defense General Supply Center, Richmond, Va.
- C Defense Construction Supply Center, Columbus, Ohio
- P Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia, Pa.
- F Defense Fuel Supply Center, Cameron Station, Va.

DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT COMMAND, Cameron Station, Va.

DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT DISTRICTS

- DCMD-Northeast, Boston, Mass.
- DCMD-South, Atlanta, Ga.
- DCMD-West, El Segundo, Calif.
- DCMC-International, Dayton, Ohio

but isn't it moving South

our decision-making process in great detail. They also participated in our Executive Group and decision meetings.

As previously mentioned, the DLA BRAC Executive Group developed a set of decision rules. These rules guided each of our decisions. Adherence to them was monitored continuously. Our basic objectives were to close installations and optimize costs and shared overhead where we elected to stay.

Contract management, distribution depots, and inventory management categories of activities affected by DLA's recommendations.

There are three Defense Contract Management Districts located in Boston, Mass.; Atlanta, Ga.; and El Segundo, Calif., which are responsible for management oversight of the contract administration workload within their geographic districts. The Defense Contract Management Command International located in Dayton, Ohio, oversees contract administration operations outside the Continental United States. These organizations are responsible for centering contract management oversight within largest contractor concentrations, promoting uniform application of DoD contract administration policy and resource planning.

Our recommendations were based on the workload projections reflected on this chart. Procurement dollars in 1990—$136 billion. The agency projects a reduction to $78 billion by the year 2001. This is a 43 percent reduction since 1990. As the Department continues to downsize, DLA is projecting a 31 percent reduction in active contracts [463,000 in 1990 to 318,000 in 2001], leading to a 51 percent reduction in the number of contract administration offices, and a 42 percent reduction in personnel.

We determined that there was excess capacity within this category. Looking at the risks associated with any changes, we made the decision that we still needed two districts and that realigning the Defense Contract Management Command International was feasible. The concentration of workload is reflected on the map in the lower right corner of this chart. Note the high concentration of workload in the Northeastern United States and California.

The DLA recommendation to close the Defense Contract Management District South in Atlanta was based on the high concentration of workload in the Northeast and the high dollar value of weapon systems contracts that are being managed in the Los Angeles basin. We determined that an east to west split of workload made more sense than a north to south split due to the workload concentration on both the East and West coasts and the time zones.

If DLA's recommendations are accepted, the Department of Defense will realize a $1.3 billion net present value savings over 20 years, and a steady state savings of $120 million each year.

The Defense Contract Management Command International realignment to Fort Belvoir, Va., where it will be merged with the Defense Contract Management Command headquarters, will allow us to take advantage of the location's proximity to the State Department and the international support infrastructure in Washington, D.C. and the surrounding areas.

DLA is also recommending the redirect of the Defense Contract Management District West decision in BRAC 93 to allow us to buy a building in Long Beach, Calif. DLA has explored the feasibility of moving to a military installation in the Los Angeles basin area but we have been unsuccessful. Our analysis indicates that the purchase of a building will result in annual savings of $4.2 million.

Our recommendations will result in a net present value savings of $165.7 million over twenty years and a steady state savings of $13.4 million starting in the year 2000. A total of 348 personnel will be realigned or redirected as a result of these actions and 136 personnel will be eliminated.

These are the 23 Depots we reviewed in our BRAC 95 process. DLA is currently operating four additional Depots located at Charleston, Pensacola, Tooele, and Oakland; however, they were selected for closure in the BRAC 93 process. We did not reconsider these depots during this round of BRAC.

The DLA distribution depots receive, store, and issue wholesale and retail materiel in support of DLA and the military services. DLA has two types of depots. Those we have identified as stand-alone depots that are in the shaded boxes on this chart.

These depots are stand-alone in the sense that they are not located with maintenance or fleet support. They distribute a wide range of material to customers in many locations. The remaining depots are collocated depots. These depots are collocated with a major maintenance or fleet customer who is their primary customer. They also provide normal distribution services to other regional customers and some limited worldwide support for specialized Military Service-managed items.

As a combat support agency, DLA must be ready to respond to mobilization requirements for both wartime and peacetime operations. The distribution system must be able to support two major regional conflicts. Our concept of operations requires that we remain collocated where we have a major maintenance or fleet customer. DLA will store material in proximity to customers where demand patterns dictate. We optimize transportation costs between vendors, depots, and customers. We plan to optimize use of the remaining storage while reducing overall system costs. Hazardous material, subsistence, and other specialized commodities will be stored in the minimum number of depots where specialized storage is available.

As reflected on this chart, DLA's physical storage capacity exceeds our current and projected storage space requirements. BRAC 95 provides DLA with the opportunity, on a large scale, to save taxpayer dollars by downsizing to our requirement. By 2001, DLA projects a requirement of 452 million attainable cubic feet. As I will explain in subsequent charts, any deficit realized through our BRAC 95 recommendations will be eliminated by utilizing excess capacity offered by the Services where we already have distribution depots.

Through the force structure drawdown and DLA's initiatives, including optimizing storage space, shifting workload to the private sector, and provide incentives to the customer to buy smarter, DLA projects that storage capacity requirements will be reduced by 43 percent by the year 2001. A 52 percent reduction in workload due to reduced inventory requirements and a 55 percent reduction in personnel who support that workload is projected.

Storage capacity or cube is the constraint within DLA relative to how much we can close. We must size our distribution system to meet our customers' requirements. At the end of FY 94, DLA had 618 million attainable cubic feet of storage space while our requirement is at 519 million attainable cubic feet. Our storage management plan that identifies increases to storage requirements such as Army stocks currently stored at Senneaca and Sierra depots, which are closing in BRAC 95, European returns and decreases resulting from service and DLA inventory reductions place our requirement for the year 2001. DLA closures in BRAC 95 reduce storage capacity by 114 million attainable cubic feet resulting in capacity of 431 million attainable cubic feet. A shortfall of 21 million attainable cubic feet is projected. As indicated earlier, DLA plans to use cross service transfers, if necessary, at collocated depot locations to make up any deficit in storage capacity.

Throughput capacity is not a constraint. DLA measures its throughput by bin, bulk open storage, and bulk covered storage. Even after implementation of our BRAC 95 recommendations, DLA will still have excess throughput capacity.

The Army recommended closure of two of its maintenance depots at Letterkenny, Pa. and Red River, Texas. Following our concept of operations, DLA made the decision that closure of the maintenance activities at these locations eliminated the need for a DLA presence there. Since the Agency did not need the storage capacity, the Agency recommended the closure of the DLA distribution depots at Letterkenny and Red River.

This decision still left the agency with excess storage capacity. Since our concept states that we will remain at locations where maintenance and fleet customers require dedicated support, no further closures in the collocated category were feasible.

The agency then examined our stand-alone depots, their military value, installation military value, depot throughput and storage capacity, and results of a Strategic Analysis of Integrated Logistics Systems (SAILS) model analysis.

Our concept of operations requires two primary distribution depots, one on the East Coast and one on the West Coast to support both wartime and peacetime contingency operations. The two depots at San Joaquin, Calif. and Susquehanna, Pa., are both large storage depots that are equipped for high throughput capacity. They both ranked over 250 points higher than the other stand-alone depots in our military value analysis. They ranked second and fourth in the installation military value analysis. Both maintain Air Line of Communication and Containerization Consolidation Point capabilities that are essential to support two major regional conflicts. They are located near military water and aerial ports of embarkation for shipping materiel to a war zone—wherever that might be. Both of these depots were removed from further analysis.

After following the service maintenance depot closures, the agency still has an excess of over 60 million attainable cubic feet of storage capacity. Four stand-alone depots remained for review.

The Defense Distribution Depot Columbus, Ohio, ranked lowest in the stand-alone military value analysis. However, the Columbus installation on which the depot is located ranked number one. Closure of this depot on an installation where DLA and many other Defense tenants are housed would not result in a base closure. While the agency does not need the throughput capacity of the depot, the storage capacity could be used to store war reserve and slow-moving stocks. This would allow the agency to dramatically reduce staffing at this location (from approximately 500 down to 50 personnel) while retaining the storage capacity. Therefore, we chose to realign the depot rather than consider it for closure.

The Defense Distribution Depot Richmond, Va., was also removed from further analysis. While it ranked fifth in the stand-alone military value analysis, the Richmond installation on which it is housed ranked third. As with the Columbus depot, a closure of the Richmond depot would not result in a base closure. Additionally, the Richmond depot serves as a backup to our depot

DLA's recommendations to BRAC

The Defense Secretary's recommendations include the disestablishment of one of two ICPs in Philadelphia, Pa. (the Defense Industrial Supply Center); the closing of four of DLA's 27 depots—in Memphis, Tenn., Ogden, Utah, Letterkenny, Pa., and Red River, Texas; and the disestablishment of Defense Contract Management District South in Marietta, Ga. Two realignments and one relocation also were recommended.

These two realignments and one relocation follow: The Defense Contract Command International office located in Dayton, Ohio is to be realigned into DCMC Headquarters at Fort Belvoir, Va. The Defense Distribution Depot in Columbus, Ohio is to be designated as a storage site for slow moving/war reserve material.

Finally, the Defense Contract Management District West office in the Los Angeles area, currently in leased space in El Segundo, is to be relocated to government property within the Los Angeles area.

The recommendations have an anticipated total cost of $471 million in FY96 dollars. From FY96 to FY01, a savings of $577 million is projected, resulting in a cumulative net savings of $106 million. An annual recurring savings of $1 19 million will be achieved beginning in FY0 1.

The first of these BRAC-associated actions should commence in 1996, depending upon availability of funds to DLA. All actions should be completed by 2001. The implementation of these DLA BRAC recommendations will result in the elimination of 2,257 civilian and 3 5 military positions, and the transfer of 2,565 civilian and 28 military positions throughout the DLA organization.

located at Norfolk, Va., which supports the single largest fleet concentration within the United States. The Strategic Analysis of Integrated Logistics Systems (SAILS) model favors Richmond as a storage and throughput site. Based on the results of an independent facilities inspection, this installation is the best maintained in the agency.

Two depots remained in the stand-alone category—the Distribution Depot at Memphis, Tenn. and the Distribution Depot at Ogden, Utah. Both of these depots tied for third place in our military value analysis, but the difference between third and sixth place was only 37 points. Both depots are on installations with tenants with a smaller population and number of significant missions resulting in their ranking lowest in our installation military value analysis. Each depot closure will also result in a base closure.

DLA's final recommendations in our depot category are to close the collocated depots at Letterkenny, Pa. and Red River, Texas, as a follow-on to the Army's maintenance closures at those locations. Close the two stand-alone distribution depots located at Memphis, Tenn. and Ogden, Utah, both of which will result in base closures. Our final recommendation to realign the distribution depot at Columbus, Ohio, will allow us to take advantage of the depot's storage capacity for war reserve and slow-moving stocks while dramatically reducing staffing at this location.

These recommendations will result in a Net Present Value savings of $874.4 million over twenty years and a steady state savings of $87.9 million, starting in the year 2001. As a direct result of these BRAC recommendations, 3,148 positions will be realigned and 1,748 positions will be eliminated.

DLA estimates that $58 million in MILCON will be required to implement these recommendations. Approximately $35 million of this cost is for the construction of hardstand for vehicle storage at our Distribution Depot in Anniston, Ala. Additionally, there are costs included for the renovation of office space and hazardous materiel storage space associated with the closure of our distribution depots in Ogden, Memphis and the realignment of Columbus.

The five DLA Inventory Control Points manage over 80 percent of DoDs consumable items. Consumable items, other than fuel, fall into two broad groups: Troop and general support items and weapon system items. Because of the unique nature of the fuels commodity, the Defense Fuel Supply Center was removed from consideration. Since the Defense Personnel Support Center is the primary troop support item manager, it was considered only as a receiver.

Because of the nature of the commodities within the troop and general support and the weapon system group, each requires a different level and intensity of management. Our concept of operations focuses our efforts accordingly.

What's next . . .

July 1- The commission makes its recommendations to the President.

He has fifteen days to accept or reject all recommendations. The Congress then has 45 legislative days to reject the President's recommendations.

Force structure reductions affect supply management workload. Fewer service members and less service investment in major weapons systems reduce demand for consumable items. The agency is also aggressively pursuing better and smarter ways of doing business, leveraging technology, reducing inventory, and relying more on commercial acquisition practices, particularly for troop and general support items.

We project a 14 percent reduction in sales between 1992 and the year 2001. Inventory value projections reflect a 43 percent reduction. This does not include the projected receipt of $6.5 billion in consumable item transfer between 1992 and 2001. A 32 percent reduction in personnel is projected during this time period.

DLA analyzed a number of options to achieve more concentrated management of troop and general support and weapon system items. As we proceeded with the analysis, several things became obvious. We would not close Columbus, which primarily manages weapon system items. The Defense Personnel Support Center in Philadelphia has unique experience in managing troop support items, and already manages only troop and general support items.

Our analysis of capacity and of the risk inherent in singling-up management of the vast number of Weapon System items led us to conclude that two Weapon System ICPs were necessary and appropriate. Richmond is our best installation, and the Distribution Depot there will remain open. Therefore, we concluded that disestablishing the Defense Industrial Supply Center in Philadelphia was in the best interest of DLA.

Disestablishing DISC and realigning federal supply classes to achieve two weapon system ICPs and one troop and general support ICP support the supply management concept of operations, at an acceptable level of mission risk, and an immediate return on investment.

This recommendation will result in a net present value savings of $236.5 million over twenty years and a steady state savings of $18.4 million starting in the year 2001. As a direct result of this recommendation, 335 positions will be realigned and 408 positions will be eliminated.

Disestablishing DISC and delaying the relocation of DPSC to the Aviation Supply Office installation allows us to realize a cost avoidance by not renovating more warehouse space than necessary.

Assuming no economic recovery, the net impact of our recommendations is a maximum potential loss of 2,296 direct jobs.

DLA's recommendations conform to our concept of operations and reflect DoD force structure drawdowns. Implementing DLA's recommendations will reduce infrastructure costs, appropriately match the agency's capacity with its workload, and posture DLA to best meet our customers' requirements at reduced cost.

If DLA's recommendations are accepted, the Department of Defense will realize a $1.3 billion net present value savings over 20 years, and a steady state savings of $120 million each year. ◆

University of Illinois
at Urbana-Champaign

Department of Community Health

145 Children's Research Center
51 Gerty Drive
Champaign, IL 61820

Motorcycle Rider Program

217 333-7856
217 333-6239 *fax*
800 252-3348 *(Illinois only)*

June 12, 1995

O'Hare
6-14

Alan Dixon, Chairman
Defense Base Closure and
Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore St., Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22208

Dear Mr. Dixon,

It has come to our attention that the O'Hare Air Reserve Station in Chicago, Illinois is targeted for possible closure. Because this military base is routinely used to support civic programs as well as military operations, we would urge you to consider retaining this facility on your list of active military bases indefinitely.

The University of Illinois utilizes this critical facility in Chicago to conduct highway safety courses for motorcyclists through the Illinois Department of Transportation, Division of Traffic Safety. These safety courses are currently offered at only three locations inside the City of Chicago. Because adequate training sites are extremely difficult to acquire, we are concerned that closure of the O'Hare Air Reserve Station and the consequent reduction in training will adversely affect civilian highway traffic accidents and fatalities in Chicago.

All four branches of the military also recognize the benefits of these Motorcycle Safety Foundation certified courses and require all base personnel, world-wide, to satisfactorily complete this training before operating a motorcycle on any military base anywhere. Because the State of Illinois is allowed to conduct training at O'Hare, military personnel and their dependents receive this training at no cost. The military would otherwise have to fund instructor training, certification costs, teaching salaries, course equipment, support materials, and insurance themselves. Therefore, maintaining this base in Illinois for civilian sponsored programs will also reduce military costs.

Again, we petition your committee to maintain the current active status of this base for both military operations and civic programs. If you have any questions about our program or would like more information about our operations at this facility, please do not hesitate to contact me by mail at the address on this letterhead, by phone at (217) 333-7856, or by e-mail at <j-sudlow@uiuc.edu>.

Sincerely,

John Sudlow

John Sudlow
Project Coordinator

O'Hare
6-~~19~~ 20

16 JUN 95

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN,

I AM WRITING THIS LETTER AS A CONCERN CITZEN, REGUARDING THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE RECOMMENDATION TO CLOSE THE AIR RESERVE STATION AT O'HARE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT.

PLEASE DON'T GIVE IN TO MAYOR DALEY AND GIVE THIS AIR RESERVE STATION TO THE CITY OF CHICAGO. THE CITY WANTS THIS STATION FOR EXSPANSION OF O'HARE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, THE AIRPORT IS ~~[illegible]~~ THE WORLD'S BUSIESTS. WHY MAKE IT EVEN WORST?

WILL THE PEOPLE OF CHICAGO BENEFIT FROM THE CLOSURE OF THE AIR RESERVE STATION? NO, I don't think so. THERE WILL BE LOST MONEY FROM THE PAYROLL OF FULL TIME RESERVEISTS AND CIVIL SERVICE WORKERS, INCREASED ~~[illegible]~~ NOISE FROM AIRCRAFT SINCE THE LAND FROM THIS STATION COULD BE USED TO ADD RUNWAYS.

PLEASE DON'T CLOSE THE AIR RESERVE STATION AT O'HARE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT.

Sincerely,

ROBERT KIEFER
7829 S. RUTHERFORD
Burbank, IL 60459

O'Hare Hilton

O'Hare
6-14

KENNETH M. SMITH
General Manager

June 13, 1995

Mr. Alan J. Dixon
Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon:

Thank you for your very nice note referring to the 1995 Chicago Regional Hearing held here at the O'Hare Hilton on May 31.

Guest satisfaction through prompt, courteous service, is our number one priority, and it is encouraging to know that this was reflected to you through the efforts of our staff, particularly Mark Cully, Elysa Gillen and Tim Bailey. We're very proud of our team, and be assured that we will share your kind accolades with them.

Thank you again, Mr. Dixon, for taking the time out of your busy schedule to write. Your comments are very much appreciated, and we're pleased that your meeting was successful. We value your continued business, and we look forward to the opportunity to serve you again in the near future.

Sincerely,

Kenneth M. Smith
General Manager

KMS:af

cc: Tim Bailey
Mark Cully
Ellysa Gillen

Info. cc: Human Resources

O'Hare International Airport, P.O. Box 66414, Chicago, Illinois 60666 Telephone 312-686-8000
Reservations 1-800-HILTONS

O'Hare

8309 N. Western Ave.
Niles, Illinois 60714-2364
June 14, 1995

G-14

Dear Base Closure Commission,

I am writing this letter to you to express my concerns as an ordinary citizen in the closing of military bases in the Chicago area.

As you know Fort Sheridan and Glenview Naval Air Station have already been scheduled to close. Now, the O'Hare Air Reserve Forces Facility is on the list for possible closure.

I know with the budget cuts and the downsizing of the military there is not a great need for many facilities.

I feel that with the actions in Bosnia and Iraq to name a couple there should be facilities in larger populated areas where manpower resources are readily available to fill needs if warranted. I know the City of Chicago wants the land that the Air Force Reserve base now occupies and would like nothing better than to see the base close. I would ask "Is it prudent to put the wants and not the needs of a city ahead of the needs of the country?" I think not!!!!!

If it is decided to close the O'Hare base I would like to make a suggestion. What would be undesirable about not closing the Glenview Naval Air Station but improve and consolidate the units from O'Hare at that base. This base could also be used to move other units from the various services and truly be a consolidated base. This would be still in close proximity to a potential large manpower supply (Chicago) and be in an area where there does not seem to be much opposition to the base being there as the O'Hare base was being objected to by Chicago. Also, by consolidation at that base, there would be a potential for savings while still maintaining some reasonable level of military manpower.

I would hope that future needs of the country would be taken into consideration when these base closure decisions are being made.

In the event you would want my address it is:

Ronald J. Miller
8309 N. Western Ave.
Niles, Illinois 60714-2364

Thank you for your time in listening to my concerns.

Very truly yours,

Ronald J. Miller

AF

16 Jun 95

Honorable Alan Dixon, Chairman BRACC
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon,

Please reference the four attached letters. The letter to General Fogleman contains the explanation and truth of this matter.

We need to put forth our best effort in caring for and protecting our warriors--and stop wasting the taxpayers' money.

Sincerely,

Walter L. Campbell Jr.

WALTER L. CAMPBELL, JR.
P.O. Box 131
Shalimar, FL 32579

8 June 1995

General Ronald R. Fogleman
Office of the Chief of Staff
United States Air Force
Pentagon - 2000
Washington, D.C. 20330-2000

Dear General Fogleman,

It is my earnest hope that you will take a few minutes of your busy schedule to read and digest this letter. The content deals with one of many facets that affects our national defense/offense posture--in this instance, the USAF Electronic Combat (EC) DT&E and OT&E test areas and facilities.

But first, I would like to add other points that I'm sure we can agree on. Number one is that senior leaders such as yourself have insights into facts I do not possess and that you have been entrusted by our country to attend to its national security. I am also sure that we can agree that leaders such as yourself have a responsibility to protect our warriors and their equipment in combat to the utmost of your ability. I sincerely believe you are trying very hard to do that based on the best information provided to you. I hope that we can agree that should some of that information be incorrect, such can place our warriors unnecessarily in harm's way because your well intended decisions would then be based upon disinformation. I believe such is the case with your most recent letters to me. I think you need to be informed and concerned about this because it may endanger our warriors, and also may well border on or even run head on into a case of fraud, waste, and abuse.

I am not contentious with decisions made by you or anyone else in authority relative to our national defense/offense preparedness and the support of our warriors (of any type) so long as fact and truth are adhered to. I have nothing to gain from my efforts but the safety of our nation and its warriors. This country owes me nothing, I owe this country and its warriors beyond measure. You need to understand this because I am trying to tell you that something is wrong in our nation's USAF EC DT&E and OT&E test areas and EC preparedness arena and it is my sincere belief that you have been made a part of it unawares.

Now, let me give you a little insight as to my background and the type of individual that I am. I was born in Birmingham, Alabama, and reared on a farm just east of Columbus, Georgia. I am a Christian, God fearing (Baptist), loyal American who in WWII served with the 132nd Air Control and Warning Squadron of the United States Army (13th and 5th) Air Forces in New Guinea, Biak Island, and the Philippines. I went into Japan at Yokahama on the heels of General McArthur in August 1945. In total I have 3 years of military service and 50.5 years U.S. Civil Service, 40 years of which have been at Eglin Air Force Base, and needless to say, I am proud of my service record. With 50 plus years of service and the retirement opportunity that is mine, I

can retire at any time of my choosing and take home more dollars than I do working full time. So, as I have previously stated, there is no personal gain for me of any type involved in this endeavor--only what is best for this country and its warriors.

To continue with the intent of this letter, I present the following comments/appraisals, and suggestions for your consideration relative to the USAF EC past, present, and future testing capabilities and status.

Eglin Air Force Base has been deeply involved in threat radar systems gun and missile directors (domestic, simulated, and real world) in excess of 40 years. I personally have been involved in the Eglin EC activities since I arrived here in 1954. Testing, exploitation, jamming technologies and data collection/reduction have been on a continuing upgrade during these years in the effort to stay abreast of state-of-the-art in these fields. This also includes associated gun model projectile and missile flyout programs that project the target hit/miss percentages in both clear and jammed environments. Since the western complex is the "new kid on the block" how can Eglin be accused of duplication of effort in the EC test arena?

The Eglin EC Facility for conducting ground mount testing is foremost in the world due to the early-on recognition by the Eglin EC test engineers expertise in EC testing and the value of such a facility to conduct finite controlled measurements, especially in conjunction with the "Silver Bullet" when related to measurement accuracies and usable project/missions test data. Eglin was also first to realize the real value of AFEWES, REDCAP, and the "Silver Bullet" in the world of EC testing. As a matter of fact, I was the first individual at Eglin to arrange for "Silver Bullet" support in the evaluation of a radar gun director at Eglin years ago. The "Silver Bullet" is a state-of-the-art radar system computerized sampling, and measurements system that is being upgraded on a continuing basis in order to cope with all test requirements related to EC.

I do have specific knowledge of what General Cranston actually signed out of Eglin in response to the USAF/TE query relative to my letter of 27 April 1995 to you. It was a good response, but much, much too weak. I am happy to report that I had no input to that response. However, I do know the individual that was assigned the task of preparing the response and I am very familiar with his characteristics, integrity, and backbone. He is an exceptional officer with extensive knowledge in the field of EC, capabilities of the USAF EC test ranges, and the related questions that I have raised. Unfortunately, on many occasions military personnel can't or won't speak their sincere convictions for fear of retributions--especially those in the career category.

I also have knowledge of the USAF/TE rebuttal to General Cranston's response. The rebuttal is so unfactual that it is laughable--except for the waste of unrecoverable test time, effort, and tax dollars. For your information, Eglin does not have a Swedish Flycatcher radar--it is a Dutch Flycatcher, developed and built in the Netherlands.

It has been implied that I am a liar in regards to my efforts to obtain on-hand, USAF west, tax paid parts to accomplish repairs on a radar system at Eglin that should be considered crucial to EC test missions support at Eglin. My requests for the needed parts have been denied since March 1994, even though I am only trying to do the job for my country that I am employed by the taxpayers to do. The implication doesn't upset me--I merely consider the source and continue on my way. I know the truth of this matter--and I also know that truth is unshakable. I have no idea who writes the letters that you sign out, but some of those letters, such as the one attached, certainly presents you in a bad light.

As for the Air Force's EC input into the BRACC, it is seriously flawed. For instance, it ignored the benefits to the taxpayer that were later pointed out by the Air Force's own cross servicing initiatives. That effort showed that there was an achievable cost savings by consolidating both Point Magu's and China Lake's weapons and EC test capabilities at Eglin. In fact, the BOD study also supported keeping EC at Eglin versus China Lake. As hard as it tried, AFMC's directed EC Process Action Team could not come up with a credible cost savings by moving the EC assets from Eglin. This same group later discredited the cost savings in the Air Force's EC BRACC submission. The Air Force has an excellent opportunity to be a good steward for the taxpayer by taking on the Navy over the EC open air range issue.

In your 12 April letter to me, you stated that, "We will retain training quality (emitter-only) capabilities required to support operational units at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field". I challenge you to find the I&M funds that are identified to do that. To the best of my knowledge, they do not exist in any Air Force FY 96 and outyear budget I have seen. Furthermore, the EC Consolidation Process Action Team (PAT) recommendations that were briefed to AFMC in November 1993 considered retaining only the emitter capability required to support munitions development at AFDTC. Those systems needed for munitions testing at Eglin would be totally reimbursed by customer funding. In spite of the EC PAT finding that no credible cost savings for the move of Eglin's EC assets west, key EC PAT members appeared to be under verbal orders from AFMC to move the EMTE assets anyway and recommended to AFMC that this happen regardless of conflicting facts. You should know that the EC PAT did not study or evaluate any factors other than cost to support their recommendation. This implies a possible hidden agenda. As a result, all EMTE I&M funding has been zeroed, and remaining systems will be relocated west or mothballed as per HQ AFMC Programming Plan (P-Plan 94-04). The information I have is our operational customers here want to retain the present EC capability intact while continuing the EC modernization efforts at Eglin. This is not acknowledged in or supported by the current AFMC P-Plan and seems contradictory to your comments of supporting operational units.

General Fogleman, I implore you to bypass AF/TE and HQ AFMC and go straight to the field for answers. Have your immediate staff directly ask Maj Gen Cranston for a copy of the response he signed and sent to AF/TE. Go

to the AFSOC, SMOTEC, AWC, and AFOTEC Det 2 Commanders and ask them if they agree with the response and also ask them for names of testers with EC test experience. Contact DIA (Mr. Douglas Street), Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, and the Night Vision and Electronic Sensors Directorate (Dr. Rudolph Buser) (AMEL-RD-NV-SE), Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. Seek their opinions as to whether they can satisfy all their test schedules and requirements at the other location with the systems you referred to. Ask them how important Eglin's EC test capability and quality is to them. Ask about the consequences to the war fighter if this capability is lost or not supported (especially fly out data). But do this on a non-attribution basis for all and remove AFMC and AF/TE from the process this time. Make it known that you want the truth and not the "party" line.

In closing, as the President considers additional air strikes in the Bosnia/Serbia area, consider that two of the systems we have been prevented from repairing/instrumenting by AF/TE may be primary threats to our aircrews. Had we been permitted to support the AWC and AFSOC as we did in Desert Shield and Desert Storm, our warfighters would have already tested against these instrumented threats to develop their countermeasures and tactics. When we have done our very best to support our warriors, even that is not good enough. When we have the opportunity to do our very best and don't--that's criminal.

Sincerely,

Walter L. Campbell Jr.

WALTER L. CAMPBELL, JR.
P.O. Box 131
Shalimar FL 32579

13 Apr 95

President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pensylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President,

1. As Commander in Chief of our Armed Services, it is my hope that you have a sincere interest in the defense/offense preparedness posture of our country.

2. If so, please reference the attached four letters directly related to a small but highly important portion of our preparedness effort.

a. Secretary of Defense: No response.

b. Secretary of the USAF: No response.

c. Senator Bob Dole: No response.

d. Chief of Staff USAF, General Ronald Fogleman: Responded that he would have his logistics staff investigate. No support to date. Apparently, USAF logistics isn't working too well.

3. It seems to me that someone or some group in Washington needs a big dose of croton oil at the top and a big enema at the bottom.

4. Can you, as Commander in Chief, <u>direct</u> that we get support?

Sincerely,

Walter L. Campbell Jr.

WALTER L. CAMPBELL, JR.
P.O. BOX 131
Shalimar, FL 32579

CHIEF OF STAFF
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON

18 MAY 1995

Dear Mr. Campbell

I have reviewed all the facts and your assertions are not substantiated. The required test systems already exist or are being fielded in time to meet real schedules and validated requirements. I remain convinced nothing has been done to impact the existing EC capabilities at Eglin. The Air Force, however, can not continue to allow duplication of capabilities in these times of reduction and consolidation; that would be a misuse of the tax-payer dollars.

RONALD R. FOGLEMAN
General, USAF
Chief of Staff

Mr Walter L. Campbell
P.O. Box 131
Shalimar, FL 32579

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC 20330-1000

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Mr. Walter L. Campbell
P.O. Box 131
Salimar, FL 32579

MAY 25 1995

Dear Mr. Campbell:

On behalf of President Clinton, thank you for your letter regarding the AFDTC Testing Facility at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida. Your letter was provided to the Department of the Air Force for response.

I have reviewed the information that was provided to you by General Fogleman dated May 18, 1995. Unfortunately, there is nothing of substance I can add.

While I can understand the answer you received was not what you had hoped for, the information appears accurate and complete.

Sincerely,

R T Wimple Jr.
ROBERT T. WIMPLE, JR., Major, USAF
Chief, White House Inquiries
Office of Legislative Liaison

16 June 95
Chairman Dixon,
Apparently this individual is just filling a slot — probably got his information from USAF/TE — the same place General Fogleman gets his information. W.C.

Reserve
Recorder
6-13

19322 73rd Place West
Lynnwood WA 98036
June 11, 1995

Senator Allen Dixon
Base Closure and Realignment Commission
Suite 1425
1700 North Moore Street
Arlington VA 22209

Dear Senator Dixon:

I am writing to you about the critical roles that facilities location and demographics play in the ability of the Reserve components of our Armed Forces to fulfill their missions as key elements of the Total Force and the significant effect that the decisions of the Base Closure and Realignment (BRAC) Commission will have upon that ability.

Members of the Reserve components are civilians who are also part-time military. Unlike the Active components, which assign and move their full-time personnel from one unit and location to another, the Reserve components are constrained by the demographics of the population centers in which their members live and work in their civilian status. Reserve units and their facilities must follow their members if they are to be effective

As a practical matter there are limitations on just how far Reservists might reasonably be asked and can afford to commute regularly to train as unit members, or as individuals. The closing of a local Reserve center or other training facility can have the effect of denying the Reserve components access to highly qualified, experienced personnel who would otherwise have served, and obviated the need for substantial training replacement costs.

I am concerned that the calculation of the military value of facilities does not quantify the unique needs and priorities of the Reserve components. Emphasis is being placed upon the shared use of facilities. Sharing a facility by two or more Reserve components or the use of an Active component facility by a Reserve component can eliminate duplication and thus be cost-effective, however, there are real limitations to the shared use of facilities. It is not realistic to close a Reserve facility in an area where a large number of Reservists reside and expect those Reservists to travel great distances to train at another site.

There my be a conception that the drawdown of the Active forces will free facilities for use by the Reserve components. Turning these facilities over to the Reserve forces usually requires alteration or renovation. Because of the demographic factor, facilities used by the Active forces often will not meet the needs of the Reserve components.

I hope that you will encourage the Commission to carefully weigh these issues when reaching its decision regarding the future of Reserve component facilities being considered for closure or realignment. Given the proper resources, the Reserve components can continue to be the best bargain the Department of Defense today. With your help they will have the facilities they need to play their critical role in the Total Force.

Sincerely,

James T. Siscel

James T. Siscel
Colonel, USAFR

Thomas L. Speck
12600 West 76th Street
Lenexa, Kansas 66216

Reserve
h
6-16

June 13, 1995

Dear Senator Dixon,

Enclosed are copies of letters that I sent to my Congressional delegates today. I am forwarding them to you to let you know my concern that the unique needs and priorities of the Reserve Components are considered by the Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

Too often, when these type studies and actions are underway, the senior leadership of the services and their staffs inadvertently overlook the needs of the Reserve Components. I do not seek any favoritism, only fairness and a reasonable consideration of the strengths of the Reserve Components and how those strengths have been derived. There is still much to be said about the "hometown" aspect of the Reserve Components and their contributions to National Security.

Thank you in advance for your consideration of my concerns and I know that you will insure that the demographic considerations of the Reserve Components will be given a fair and reasonable consideration.

Sincerely,

Thomas L. Speck

Thomas L. Speck

Encl
as

Thomas L. Speck
12600 West 76th Street
Lenexa, Kansas 66216

June 13, 1995

Dear Senator Dole,

I write to you today to remind you of the critical roles that facilities location and demographics play in the ability of the Reserve Components of our Armed Forces to fulfill their missions as key elements of the Total Force and the significant effect that the decisions of the Base Closure and Realignment (BRAC) Commission will have upon that ability.

As I know you are aware, members of the Reserve Components are citizen-soldiers whose dedication, professional achievement, and reliability have served our nation admirably since its very beginnings through our most recent contingencies. Unlike the Active Components, which assign and move their full-time personnel as requirements dictate, the Reserve Components are constrained by the demographics of the population centers where Reserve Component personnel live and work. Simply put, Reserve units and their facilities must be reasonably located in the areas where Reservists reside to be effective.

It is not practical to expect these citizen-soldiers to commute long distances regularly to train as unit members or as individual reservists. Thus, the closing of Reserve Component centers and training facilities can have the effect of denying our country and its Reserve Components the service of these highly qualified and dedicated personnel.

Many factors are considered in the base closure and realignment decisions to include military requirements, costs, environmental issues and the economic impact on the surrounding communities. I am concerned that these calculations of military value do not quantify the unique needs and priorities of the Reserve Components.

Emphasis is being placed on the use of shared facilities between the two or more Reserve Components or the use of Active Component facilities by the Reserve Components. This use of shared facilities can be cost-effective but should not override the necessity to maintain Reserve Component centers reasonably close to population centers where Reservists reside.

There may be the conception that the reduction of the Active forces will result in more facilities being available for Reserve Component forces. The instances of this being done in a cost-effective manner is minimal. In addition to the fact that most of these facilities are not within a reasonable commuting distance for Reservists, they also require extensive renovation and alteration to be useable. To that extent, those actions have already been planned by the services and are reflected in current plans and the President's budget.

I hope that you will encourage the Commission to carefully weigh all of these factors when reaching its decisions regarding the future of Reserve Component facilities being considered for closure or realignment. Given the proper resources, the Reserve Components will continue to a cost effective way to help provide for our National defense. With your help and encouragement, the Reservists will continue to have the facilities they need for their critical role in the Total Force.

Sincerely,

Thomas L. Speck

Thomas L. Speck

Thomas L. Speck
12600 West 76th Street
Lenexa, Kansas 66216

June 13, 1995

Dear Senator Kassebaum,

I write to you today to remind you of the critical roles that facilities location and demographics play in the ability of the Reserve Components of our Armed Forces to fulfill their missions as key elements of the Total Force and the significant effect that the decisions of the Base Closure and Realignment (BRAC) Commission will have upon that ability.

As I know you are aware, members of the Reserve Components are citizen-soldiers whose dedication, professional achievement, and reliability have served our nation admirably since its very beginnings through our most recent contingencies. Unlike the Active Components, which assign and move their full-time personnel as requirements dictate, the Reserve Components are constrained by the demographics of the population centers where Reserve Component personnel live and work. Simply put, Reserve units and their facilities must be reasonably located in the areas where Reservists reside to be effective.

It is not practical to expect these citizen-soldiers to commute long distances regularly to train as unit members or as individual reservists. Thus, the closing of Reserve Component centers and training facilities can have the effect of denying our country and its Reserve Components the service of these highly qualified and dedicated personnel.

Many factors are considered in the base closure and realignment decisions to include military requirements, costs, environmental issues and the economic impact on the surrounding communities. I am concerned that these calculations of military value do not quantify the unique needs and priorities of the Reserve Components.

Emphasis is being placed on the use of shared facilities between the two or more Reserve Components or the use of Active Component facilities by the Reserve Components. This use of shared facilities can be cost-effective but should not override the necessity to maintain Reserve Component centers reasonably close to population centers where Reservists reside.

There may be the conception that the reduction of the Active forces will result in more facilities being available for Reserve Component forces. The instances of this being done in a cost-effective manner is minimal. In addition to the fact that most of these facilities are not within a reasonable commuting distance for Reservists, they also require extensive renovation and alteration to be useable. To that extent, those actions have already been planned by the services and are reflected in current plans and the President's budget.

I hope that you will encourage the Commission to carefully weigh all of these factors when reaching its decisions regarding the future of Reserve Component facilities being considered for closure or realignment. Given the proper resources, the Reserve Components will continue to a cost effective way to help provide for our National defense. With your help and encouragement, the Reservists will continue to have the facilities they need for their critical role in the Total Force.

Sincerely,

Thomas L. Speck

Thomas L. Speck

Thomas L. Speck
12600 West 76th Street
Lenexa, Kansas 66216

June 13, 1995

Dear Congresswoman Meyers,

I write to you today to remind you of the critical roles that facilities location and demographics play in the ability of the Reserve Components of our Armed Forces to fulfill their missions as key elements of the Total Force and the significant effect that the decisions of the Base Closure and Realignment (BRAC) Commission will have upon that ability.

As I know you are aware, members of the Reserve Components are citizen-soldiers whose dedication, professional achievement, and reliability have served our nation admirably since its very beginnings through our most recent contingencies. Unlike the Active Components, which assign and move their full-time personnel as requirements dictate, the Reserve Components are constrained by the demographics of the population centers where Reserve Component personnel live and work. Simply put, Reserve units and their facilities must be reasonably located in the areas where Reservists reside to be effective.

It is not practical to expect these citizen-soldiers to commute long distances regularly to train as unit members or as individual reservists. Thus, the closing of Reserve Component centers and training facilities can have the effect of denying our country and its Reserve Components the service of these highly qualified and dedicated personnel.

Many factors are considered in the base closure and realignment decisions to include military requirements, costs, environmental issues and the economic impact on the surrounding communities. I am concerned that these calculations of military value do not quantify the unique needs and priorities of the Reserve Components.

Emphasis is being placed on the use of shared facilities between the two or more Reserve Components or the use of Active Component facilities by the Reserve Components. This use of shared facilities can be cost-effective but should not override the necessity to maintain Reserve Component centers reasonably close to population centers where Reservists reside.

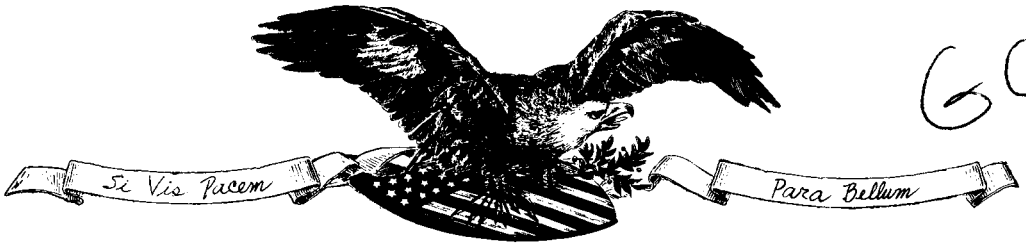
There may be the conception that the reduction of the Active forces will result in more facilities being available for Reserve Component forces. The instances of this being done in a cost-effective manner is minimal. In addition to the fact that most of these facilities are not within a reasonable commuting distance for Reservists, they also require extensive renovation and alteration to be useable. To that extent, those actions have already been planned by the services and are reflected in current plans and the President's budget.

I hope that you will encourage the Commission to carefully weigh all of these factors when reaching its decisions regarding the future of Reserve Component facilities being considered for closure or realignment. Given the proper resources, the Reserve Components will continue to a cost effective way to help provide for our National defense. With your help and encouragement, the Reservists will continue to have the facilities they need for their critical role in the Total Force.

Sincerely,

Thomas L. Speck

Thomas L. Speck



GEN 6.15

June 12, 1995

Hon. Patty Murray
111 Russell Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-4704

Dear Senator:

The Base Closure and Realignment Commission will be meeting within a couple of weeks to conduct its final deliberations. I am sending Chairman Dixon a copy of this letter for his consideration.

I am sure you are aware that reservists are referred to as, "Twice the Citizen." As civilians we pursue our civilian occupations and participate in community activities. When called upon, we go where we are sent to augment and or support the active forces in their various missions. Witness the greatest event of recent years; Desert Shield/Desert Storm where reservists were heavily involved. Witness Haiti, a more recent and peaceful endeavor.

The regular forces and families are moved about the country and overseas as the needs arise, sometimes as units, sometimes as individuals. Other than annual training when the reservist may be sent just about anywhere, not encumbered by family tagging along, training, equipment and facilities need to be within a reasonable commuting distance from home and civilian obligations in order to adequately train to fulfill their missions as key elements of the Total Force.

The citizen soldier must continue to be ready to serve when called upon. Adequate and up-to-date equipment and adequate facilities are needed to fulfill the mission. Closing facilities in population centers where reservists reside and work must be carefully considered if the reserves are to remain viable force. Your help is needed to keep them viable.

Sincerely,

R. W. Duncan
LTC AUS (Ret)

4059 N.E. 55th St.
Seattle, Wa. 98105-2230

Dear Congressman/Senator

I notice a number of Reserve facilities on the list being considered for closure by the Base Closure and Realignment Commission[BRAC] ,and wondered if the facility list matched at all with the list of reserve units to be disbanded You know that reserve members are civilians who are also part-time soldiers and who are assuming more and more of the Defense Mission. There are practical limitations on how far Reservists can be expected to commute to train as part of a Reserve Unit . I am concerned that the DOD calculation of military value of facilities does not quantify the needs and priorities of the Reserve Components who are trying to maintain a cohesive training unit in order to fulfill their increased responsibilities.

I hope that you will encourage the Commission to to fully consider this issue when considering the future of Reserve Component facilities being considered for closure or realignment With the proper resources the Reserve components will continue to be the best bargain in DOD today. With your help they will have the facilities they need to play their critical role in the Total Force

Sincerely,

Donald G Baker

Donald G Baker

cc NM Delegation

Thomas H. Kyle
48 Cote Drive
Epping, NH 03042

Reserve
6-18

12 June 1995

The Honorable Judd Gregg
393 Russell Senate Building
Constitution Ave. and 2nd St., NE
Washington, DC 20815

Dear Senator Gregg:

I write to you today to remind you of the critical roles that facilities location and demographics play in the ability of the Reserve components of our Armed Forces to fulfil their missions as key elements of the Total Force and the significant effect that the decisions of the Base Closure and Realignment (BRAC) Commission will have upon that ability.

As I am sure you are aware, members of the Reserve components are civilians who are also part-time soldiers -- soldiers whose dedication, professional achievement, and reliability have stood our nation in good stead since its very beginnings, and who most recently served superbly in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm and subsequent contingencies. Unlike the Active components, which assign and move their full-time personnel from one unit and location to another, the Reserve components are constrained by the demographics of the population centers in which their members live and work in their civilian status. Simply put, Reserve units and their facilities must follow their members if they are to be effective.

As a practical matter there are limitations on just how far Reservists might reasonably be asked (and can afford) to commute regularly to train as unit members or as individual citizen-soldiers, sailors, and airmen. Thus, the closing of a local Reserve center or other training facility can have the effect of denying the Reserve components access to highly qualified, experienced personnel who would otherwise have served, and obviated the need for substantial training replacement costs.

Many factors are considered in base realignment and closure decisions. Included are military requirements, costs, environmental issues, the economic impact on surrounding communities, and other issues. I am concerned that the calculation of the military value of facilities does not quantify the unique needs and priorities of the Reserve components.

Emphasis is being placed upon the shared use of facilities. Sharing a facility by two or more Reserve components or the use of an Active component facility by a Reserve component can eliminate duplication and thus be cost-effective; however, I caution that there are real limitations to the shared use of facilities. It is not realistic to close a Reserve facility in an area where a large number of Reservists reside and expect those Reservists to travel great distances to train at another site.

There may be a conception that the drawdown of the Active forces will free facilities for use by the Reserve components. The ability to save additional funds in this manner is minimal. The instances of Reserve components being able to take over facilities previously used by Active forces without alteration or renovation have been, and will continue to be, very few. Because of the demographic factor, facilities used by the Active forces often will not meet the needs of the Reserve components. To the extent that Active component facilities can be usefully transferred to the Reserve components, those actions have already been considered in current planning and are reflected in the President's budget request.

I hope that you will encourage the Commission to carefully weigh all of these issues when reaching its decisions regarding the future of Reserve component facilities being considered for closure or realignment. Given the proper resources, the Reserve components can continue to be the best bargain in the Department of Defense today. With your help they will have the facilities they need to play their critical role in the defense of our nation.

Sincerely,

Thomas H. Kyle

Thomas H. Kyle
Lt. Colonel, USAFR , Retired

cc: Base Closure and Realignment Commission

Reserve 6.18

Dear Senator Dixon,

I write to you today to remind you of the critical roles that facilities location and demographics play in the ability of the Reserve components of our Armed Forces to fulfill their missions as key elements of the Total Force and the significant effect that the decisions of the Base Closure and Realignment (BRAC) Commission will have upon that ability.

As I am sure you are aware, members of the Reserve components are civilians who are also part-time soldiers -- soldiers whose dedication, professional achievement, and reliability have stood our nation in good stead since its very beginnings, and who most recently served superbly in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm and subsequent contingencies. Unlike the Active components, which assign and move their full-time personnel from one unit and location to another, the Reserve components are constrained by the demographics of the population centers in which their members live and work in their civilians status. Simply put, Reserve units and their facilities must follow their members if they are to be effective.

As a practical matter there are limitations on just how far Reservists might be reasonably be asked (and can afford) to commute regularly to train as unit members or as individual citizen-soldiers, sailors, and airmen. Thus, the closing of a local Reserve center or other training facility can have the effect of denying the Reserve components access to highly qualified, experienced personnel who would otherwise have served, and obviated the need for substantial training replacement costs.

Many factors are considered in base realignment and closure decisions. Included are military requirements, costs, environmental issues, the economic impact on surrounding communities, and other issues. I am concerned that the calculation of the military value of facilities does not quantify the unique needs and priorities of the Reserve components.

Emphasis is being placed upon the shared use of facilities. Sharing a facility by two or more Reserve components or the use of an Active component facility by a Reserve component can eliminate duplication and thus be cost-effective; however, I caution that there are real limitations to the shared use of facilities. It is not realistic to close a Reserve facility in an area where a large number of Reservists reside and expect those Reservists to travel great distances to train at another site.

There may be a conception that the drawdown of the Active forces will free facilities for use by the Reserve components. The ability to save additional funds in this manner is minimal. The instances of Reserve components being able to take over facilities previously used by Active forces without alteration or renovation have been, and will continue to be, very few. Because of the demographic factor, facilities used by the Active forces often will not meet the needs of the Reserve components. To the extent that Active component facilities can be usefully transferred to the Reserve components, those actions have already been considered in current planning and are reflected in the President's budget request.

I hope that you will encourage the Commission to carefully weigh all of these issues when reaching its decisions regarding the future of Reserve component facilities being considered for closure or realignment. Given the proper resources, the Reserve components can continue to be the best bargain in the Department of Defense today. With your help they will have the facilities they need to play their critical role in the Total Force.

Sincerely,

Mary Teaff
(Mary Teaff)
Delaware ROAL Club

ARCA

Building our future.

CONSUMER COUNCIL

Kirtland 6-18

Tina Shumate
President

Mark Sammann
Vice President

Carleen Blumenthal
Secretary

Felix Madred
Treasurer

MEMBERS
Dee Ann Cravey
Gary Davis
Phillip Longley
Robert Miller

June 12, 1995

Base Realignment and Closure Commission
1700 North Moore Street Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear members of the BRAC:

The members of the ARCA Consumer Council would like to thank you for reconsidering the closure of the Kirtland Air Force Base. All of us on the Council have been elected by the 330 people who receive services from the Association for Retarded Citizens of Albuquerque. We were very concerned about the base closing, because many of us have worked on the base for many years, have made friends with the base employees and feared that we would lose some of our independence if Albuquerque no longer had Kirtland AFB. Continuation of Kirtland means so much to us and we thank you for taking the time to examine all areas that would have been impacted.

Our Council meets every month for the purpose of improving services in our community and our signatures below represent many, many more people with developmental disabilities who want you to know that your decision to keep Kirtland open will ensure our continued success.

Thank you!

Gary L Davis
Lloyd Ciesler
MARK SAUR MANNAN
Gary L Bertholt
Lola Jean Baca
Carleen Blumenthal

1515 4th Street, NW Albuquerque, NM 87102 • (505) 247-0321 • FAX—243-8600

Vance

6-12-95
Enid, okla.

Hi-

I was down at Ft. Worth Texas Sat. 10th

I tell you what you guys are the best looking men I seen in a long time. I am from Arlington Va. Born, raised & graduated from High School there (W.&L. high.)

Please have a Vance & Zinher.

We love you very much you

We love you! ~~nice~~ talk there in Virginia

Margaret Hall
1510 Kiowa Dr.
Enid, okla, 73703
405-234 2450

Vance

Defense Base Closure & Realignment Comm:
1700 N. Moore St. 1425
Arlington, Va. 22209

Greetings!

As citizens of Enid (since 1928) My husband and I are concerned about keeping Vance Air Force Base.

When the "Oil Bust" hit that really hurt this area. Vance has been there, and helped very much to bring this town back to life. If we lost it now, not only the city of Enid, but the whole area would be hurt and survival, questionable.

The base has been here most of our lives, it was closed for a couple of years (those were bad). Everyone was "thankful" when it reopened.

We are retired, not personally involved with Vance - but our town really needs to keep this open & operating.

The young people Vance brings

in are a joy to the community and give us life.

Please don't push the button, that will push us down the tube.

Sincerely,

Gordon & Jerrene Strickler

2117 Camelot
Enid, Ok. 73703

June 7, 1995

Hom Patrick
6.14

Honorable Alan J. Dixon, Chairman
The Defense Base Closure and
Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

B R A C Committee - Reference #950410-3

Dear Mr. Chairman,

As a U.S. taxpayer/voter, I must inform you that I support the Department of Defense's and the Air Force's recommendation to keep the 301st Rescue Squadron at Patrick Air Force Base, Florida, rather than returning it to Homestead Air Force Station.

It is my understanding, from available information, that the day to day operations of the 301st evolve around the Space Coast area. All training requirements for personnel can be met there completely. They have recently received additional taskings for Space Shuttle and range support. Both of these missions are in Central Florida - not South Florida. **Flying time and perdiem cost to support the space and NASA missions from Homestead will add an additional cost of $1.42 million per year.**

It is also my understanding the majority of the people in the 301st do not want to be uprooted again. How many times must these people, and particularly the children, have their lives disrupted. Hurricane Andrew's upheaval was tragic enough...but beyond your control. This however, is within your control. **And what of this cost.....an estimated $3.5 million to move unit members to Homestead? WHY?**

Reportedly, nearly $100 million will be spent to restore Homestead Air Force Station. The cost of constructing new facilities for the 301st unit alone is estimated at $35 million. **How can rebuilding of Homestead be justified, at such a price, when facilities such as Patrick AFB or even MacDill AFB are already fully functional and could better serve these missions?** It seems a high price to pay for campaign promises. At the time it seemed appropriate to rebuild there. Since then, however, with budget cuts and restructuring, it seems ludicrous to spend U.S. taxpayers money in this way.

These taxpayers' dollars can be saved by leaving the 301st at Patrick AFB. PLEASE! help keep this rescue squadron intact where it can best serve the needs of our country.

Respectfully,

Loretta M. McCaig

McCaig
1121 Spring Meadow Dr
Beaumont, TX 77706

DON'T CLOSE THE 928TH AIRLIFT WING

AT O'HARE IAP AIR RESERVE STATION, ILLINOIS!!!

I, Bernice Dempkowski, **OPPOSE THE CLOSURE/MOVING OF THE 928TH AIRLIFT WING AT O'HARE IAP AIR RESERVE STATION, ILLINOIS.**

THE SUGGESTION OF CLOSURE/MOVING OF THE AIR RESERVE STATION WILL AFFECT OVER 3,500 RESERVISTS AND 400 CIVILIANS, AND THEIR FAMILIES!

THE AIRLIFT WING PROVIDES IMPORTANT TRAINING FOR RESERVISTS FOR WORLDWIDE MILITARY SUPPORT IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE C-130 AIRCRAFT ARE AMONG THE MOST RELIABLE AIRCRAFT MADE.

DON'T TAKE JOBS AWAY FROM US!

WE WANT TO STAY!!!

BERNICE DEMPKOWSKI
(NAME)

2125 LEE STREET
(STREET ADDRESS)

DES PLAINES IL 60018-2932
(CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE)

June 9, 1995

Patrick
6-15

Honorable Alan J. Dixon, Chairman
The Defense Base Closure and
Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

B R A C Committee - Referance #950410-3

Dear Mr. Chairman,

As a Brevard County citizen / USAF Reservist / Air Reserve Technician / Taxpayer / Voter, I must let you know that I support the Department of Defense's and the Air Force's Recommendation to keep the 301st Rescue Squadron at Patrick Air Force Base, Florida, rather than returning to Homestead Air Force Station.

The majority of us, in the 301st, have constructed new lives for ourselves and our families in this community and do not want to be uprooted again. I feel it is particularly detrimental to the children of these families. They have been victimized over and over again since Hurricane Andrew upheaved their lives. We, as reservists, have not designed our lives to moving around like our active duty counterparts.

Our day to day operations evolve around the Space Coast area. Training requirements for personnel can be completely met here. We have recently received additional taskings for Space Shuttle and range support. Both of these missions are in Central Florida.

As representatives of our great nation, you are faced with impending defense cuts that have mandated the restructuring of the military as a whole. The defense budget will have shrunk by 25% by fiscal year 1995 and the decisions made impact the Air Force Reserve directly.

Reportedly, nearly $100 million will be spent to restore Homestead AFS. The cost of constructing new facilities for our unit alone is estimated at $35 million. The cost to move unit members to Homestead is estimated at $3.5 million. Flying time and perdiem cost to support the space and NASA missions from Homestead will add an additional cost of $1.42 million per year. **This money of US taxpayers can be saved by leaving the 301st at Patrick AFB.** How can rebuilding of Homestead be justified when facilities elsewhere, such as Patrick AFB or MacDill AFB, are already fully functional?

Please help in keeping the 301st Rescue Spuadron, intact, at Patrick AFB where it can best serve the needs of our country.

Raymond E. McCaig
Raymond E. McCaig

Dover 6-18

165 Railroad Avenue
Post Office Box 168
Houston, Delaware 19954
12 June 1995

Senator Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Biden,

I write to you today of the critical roles that facilities' location and demographics play in the ability of the Reserve components of our Armed Forces to fulfill their missions as key elements of the Total Force and the significant effect that the decisions of the Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC) will have upon that ability.

Members of the reserve components are civilians who are also part-time soldiers, sailors, marines and airmen -- whose dedication, professional achievement and reliability have stood our nation in good stead since its very beginning. Most recently, many of them served superbly in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, and subsequent contingencies. The active components move their personnel from one location to another about every two years. The reserve components are constrained the demographics of the population centers in which the members live and work as civilians. Simply put, Reserve units and their facilities must follow their members if they are to be effective.

There are limitations on how far reservists will travel to train as unit members or as individuals. The closing of a local reserve facility can have the effect of denying the Reserve components' access to highly qualified, experienced personnel and increasing training costs to provide replacements.

I am concerned that the unique needs and priorities of the reserve components are not included in the calculation of military value, nor in the factors considered in the realignment and closure decisions. For example, emphasis is being placed on the shared use of facilities. At Dover Air Force Base, DE, the sharing of facilities and equipment by the active and reserve wings is one of the success stories of the total force. However, I am concerned we may be adopting a "one size fits all" mentality. It is not reasonable to close a Reserve facility where a large number of reservists live and expect those reservists to travel great distances to train at another site.

Use of former Active force facilities by the Reserve component is not as cost-effective as one would imagine. The financial burden of restoring aged and obsolescent infrastructure, establishing environmental stability, facility incompatibilities and location are all issues to be considered before making the decision. The more facilities ceded to the Reserve component, the more expensive to operate the Reserve component becomes.

I hope you will encourage the Commission to carefully weigh all these issues when reaching its decisions. Given the proper resources, the Reserve components can continue to be the best bargain in the department of Defense today. With your help they will have the facilities they need to play their critical role in the Total Force.

Sincerely,

Eugene A. Hebert

EUGENE A. HEBERT, Colonel, USAF (Ret)

cc:
Chairman Allan Dixon

Jo Lynn Duckworth
760 Gateway Drive
Bonaire, GA 31005

Robins 6-14

June 8, 1995

Base Realignment & Closure Commission
Hon. Al Dixon, Chairman
1700 North Moore St., Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Chairman Dixon & Members of the Commission:

This letter is in response to the proposed action of closing Robins Air Force Base. The Middle Georgia area is very dependent upon the jobs provided by Robins Air Force Base and to close it would devastate our community. Most people in this area have a job in some way related to this base, whether it be military, civil service, government contractor or some other job created by the base being located here. Please give the decision to close our base serious consideration. I believe that Warner Robins and other surrounding communities could not survive without Robins Air Force Base.

Sincerely,

Jo Lynn Duckworth

Jo Lynn Duckworth

Warner Robins

6

Dear Sir,

Warner Robins Air Logistics Center is the #1 Air Force Installation in the WORLD!! This is a very impressive accomplishment especially in the very competitive environment that we operate in.

Therefore I feel that Robins ALC should not be included on the base closure or realignment list to be announced on June 22, 1995. Thanks for taking the time and effort to evaluate Robins AFB versus all of the ALCs in the Air Force. With this evaluation you must agree that Robins ALC is #1 in the world

Thanks,

Jimmy Marshall
137 Salem Drive
Bonaire, GA 31005

ERIE COUNTY MEDICAL CENTER

June 9, 1995

Niagara
6-15

Mr. Alan J. Dixon
Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

WESTERN NEW YORK'S
LIFELINE

462 GRIDER ST.
BUFFALO, NY
14215-3098

(716) 898-3000

Dear Mr. Dixon:

I wish to express my opinion regarding the possible closing of the Niagara Falls Air Reserve Base.

As chairman of the board of managers at Erie County Medical Center, I readily recognize the importance of maintaining the operations of a major Western New York institution. As a former U.S. Navy Lieutenant, I have an in-depth understanding of the vital role of the military. As a businessman, I am very much aware of the impact the base closing would have on the Western New York economy. And, as a Western New York resident, I am committed to the growth and vitality of our area.

I feel strongly that the closing of the Niagara Falls Air Reserve Base would have a devastating effect on our local economy and employment base. Furthermore, I believe the closure could also compromise the security of our region.

Therefore, I fully support the effort to sustain the operations of the Niagara Falls Air Reserve Base.

Please call me if I can be of any assistance in keeping the base in Western New York. I can be reached at 716-898-5495.

Thank you for considering my views.

Sincerely,

Joseph Ryan

Joseph E. Ryan
Chairman

DENNIS T. GORSKI
COUNTY EXECUTIVE

JOSEPH E. RYAN
CHAIRMAN, BOARD
OF MANAGERS

PAUL J. CANDINO
CHIEF EXECUTIVE
OFFICER

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY
EMPLOYER

AFFILIATED WITH THE
STATE UNIVERSITY OF
NEW YORK AT BUFFALO

Carswell 6-14
6/10/95

To: Ms Rebecca Cox
Commissioner
Defense Base Closure and Realignment
Commission

The 301st Fighter Wing should be moved out of Ft Worth. The old Carswell Base is surrounded almost entirely by densly populated areas consisting of apartments, single family homes and businesses. These residents are constantly put in danger by the reckless and undisciplined flying by the 301st and other units stationed here and elsewhere. Planes fly too low, fly sideways, and sometimes fly wingtip to wingtip. I'm afraid a Wichita Falls type disaster can very readily happen here.

The base "management" does not seem to care one rota about the safety of the residents around the base. When I try to complain about the reckless and out of bounds (west of 183) flying to the few persons the base switchboard allows you to talk to, they have no clue as to how low, how high or where these planes can fly. The switchboard never lets you talk to the base commander.

Despite the fact that my property values would drop if the 301st were relocated or the Base closed, I would rather my family and neighbors be safe.

I'm sad to say that the Ft Worth "Leaders" and their army of PR people have other motives.

Sincerely

TR Tumma

T.R. TUMMA
6805 KIRKWOOD RD
FT. WORTH, TX 76116

June 14, 1995

O'Hare
6-14

Honorable Alan J. Dixon, Chairman
Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon,

The Air Force Secretary has made a recommendation to you which the military personnel in metropolitan Chicago vehemently oppose. We feel that her recommendation was based on lack of information regarding the O'Hare circumstances. The only explanation the Secretary has offered for her change in recommendation is that she is attempting to reduce the cost for Chicago and make it more affordable. This is certainly not a criteria for closing a military installation or criteria for deactivating a reserve unit. Her change in recommendation is strictly political which BRAC should ignore. We sincerely hope that your Commission will make your BRAC evaluation recommendation based on criteria and avoid political patronage.

We have furnished your commission many good reasons why O'Hare Reserve Station should be retained and here is a summary we would appreciate if your Commission would consider:

1. We feel that the '93 BRAC decision should stand. Chicago testified many times before the '93 BRAC that money to pay the total cost was no problem. I heard it myself. They have had two years to furnish a financial plan. An extension will not produce a fund plan. They will also fail to pay the cost of moving the Air Guard. The military personnel at O'Hare are deserving of a decision on 1 July to continue training at O'Hare.

2. O'Hare is one of the most modern Air Force Reserve stations in the USA. It can serve the Air Force for many years at a minimum cost for facilities, repairs, etc. The base has adequate facilities to host an additional C-130 squadron which will reduce the operating cost per aircraft. Many of the support and services can support the additional squadron.

3. O'Hare is located in one of the largest recruiting areas in the USA. There will never be a manning problem. I have spoken to the Air Guard and they are very concerned that manning will be a problem if re-located as far away as Scott AFB.

4. Your Commission should also consider that O'Hare is the only military reserve training station in northern Illinois. We have recently lost Chanute AFB, Glenview Air Station and Ft. Sheridan. Chicago needs O'Hare. It will provide a staging area to move military troops in case of a national emergency. If we lose O'Hare, where will the President park his aircraft when visiting Chicago?

5. The military personnel in metropolitan Chicago, including the Air National Guard pray that your Commission will retain O'Hare which will be a reserve training station for future reservists coming off active duty and finding civilian employment in Chicago.

6. Please consider the excellent record of O'Hare and the reservists who serve.

Respectfully,

Rolland J. Olson

Rolland J. Olson
Lt Col, USAF (Ret)

P.S. This message is being faxed and eight additional copies mailed this date.

June 8, 1995

Dear Sirs:

Although I'm a "civilian", words can't express how vital Vance AFB in Enid, OK is! I don't have any work affiliation to the base, so this should give you an idea how meaningful Vance is to me! I've been a "visitor" to Vance several times & have been very impressed by their work ethic!!!

To close Vance AFB in Enid, OK would be very unfeasible for Enid & the community! Please keep Vance AFB in Enid, OK opened not just for Enid but for this nation!

Thank you from a concerned resident living in Enid, OK representing Vance AFB in Enid, OK!

Patrick
6-18

June 9, 1995

Honorable Alan J. Dixon, Chairman
The Defense Base Closure and
Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

B R A C Committee - Referance #950410-3

Dear Mr. Chairman,

As a Brevard County citizen / USAF Reservist / Air Reserve Technician / Taxpayer / Voter, I must let you know that I support the Department of Defense's and the Air Force's Recommendation to keep the 301st Rescue Squadron at Patrick Air Force Base, Florida, rather than returning to Homestead Air Force Station.

The majority of us, in the 301st, have constructed new lives for ourselves and our families in this community and do not want to be uprooted again. I feel it is particularly detrimental to the children of these families. They have been victimized over and over again since Hurricane Andrew upheaved their lives. We, as reservists, have not designed our lives to moving around like our active duty counterparts.

Our day to day operations evolve around the Space Coast area. Training requirements for personnel can be completely met here. We have recently received additional taskings for Space Shuttle and range support. Both of these missions are in Central Florida.

As representatives of our great nation, you are faced with impending defense cuts that have mandated the restructuring of the military as a whole. The defense budget will have shrunk by 25% by fiscal year 1995 and the decisions made impact the Air Force Reserve directly.

Reportedly, nearly $100 million will be spent to restore Homestead AFS. The cost of constructing new facilities for our unit alone is estimated at $35 million. The cost to move unit members to Homestead is estimated at $3.5 million. Flying time and perdiem cost to support the space and NASA missions from Homestead will add an additional cost of $1.42 million per year. **This money of US taxpayers can be saved by leaving the 301st at Patrick AFB.** How can rebuilding of Homestead be justified when facilities elsewhere, such as Patrick AFB or MacDill AFB, are already fully functional?

Please help in keeping the 301st Rescue Spuadron, intact, at Patrick AFB where it can best serve the needs of our country.

Tracey Winton
TRACEY WINTON

O'Hare 6.14

Benjamin C Hughes, Ph.D.
9001 Abbey Lane
Des Plaines, IL. 60016

Ms Wendi L. Steele
BRAC Member
1700 N. Moore St.
Suite 1425
Arlington, Va.

Dear Ms Steele,

I am writing to you as a concerned citizen and as a fellow Republican. As you are aware, The Secretary of the Air Force just offered up the Air Force Reserve unit at O'Hare IAP ARS in Chicago as a unit she would inactivate as part of the BRAC process. This does not surprise me considering that she is a Democratic appointee by a President who just happens to owe a Democratic mayor and his brother political favors for democratic votes and the passage of the North American Free Trade Act. I am disturbed that this President is attempting to interject politics into a commission that by charter is supposed to be non-partisan. I hope that you and the other Republican members recognize this as the cheap political land grab attempt of pork barrel politics that it is.

As I understand the charter of the BRAC Commission, your collective function is to make recommendations to the Congress, vis-à-vis the President, relative to the realignment of a unit or the closure of an installation. If this understanding is the case then Force structure and Force sizing should not be of concern or consideration until after the fact, not prior to making the decision. I therefore challenge you and the other members of the commission to force the Air Force to produce the ***data*** that brought about this change of position. I believe the Secretary of the Air Force is stepping out of her boundary by introducing ***force structure*** into this process.

Thank you for your time in this matter.

Sincerely,

Ben Hughes

Reserve Officers Association
of the United States

Department of Illinois

O'Hare
6-14

14 June 1995

Honorable Alan J. Dixon
Chairman, Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon:

On behalf of the Reserve Officers Association of Illinois, I strongly urge you to take a stand for the best interests of National Security and remove O'Hare Air Reserve Station from the 1995 BRAC list.

The decision of Ms. Widnall to substitute O'Hare for Pittsburgh on the BRAC list at this late date was seemingly not based on impartial analysis of the data using the BRAC criteria. We must not lose sight of the fact that O'Hare is a modern installation that is vital to the nation's ability to process troops and material through **the key transportation hub** in the central United States, should contingencies require such mass troop movements. Closing O'Hare denies the military its last point of access to this critical location.

Please put the security of our nation ahead of partisan politics and use your authority to correct this grave error. Thank you for your help in this matter.

Sincerely,

Allen L. Krodel

Allen L. Krodel
President, ROA Department of Illinois
45 W 453 John St.
Big Rock, IL 60511-9454
H: (708)-556-3030
W:(708)-420-3747
F;(708)-420-3698

ERIE COUNTY MEDICAL CENTER

Niagara Falls
6/14

June 9, 1995

Mr. Alan J. Dixon
Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon:

I wish to express my opinion regarding the possible closing of the Niagara Falls Air Reserve Base.

As chairman of the board of managers at Erie County Medical Center, I readily recognize the importance of maintaining the operations of a major Western New York institution. As a former U.S. Navy Lieutenant, I have an in-depth understanding of the vital role of the military. As a businessman, I am very much aware of the impact the base closing would have on the Western New York economy. And, as a Western New York resident, I am committed to the growth and vitality of our area.

I feel strongly that the closing of the Niagara Falls Air Reserve Base would have a devastating effect on our local economy and employment base. Furthermore, I believe the closure could also compromise the security of our region.

Therefore, I fully support the effort to sustain the operations of the Niagara Falls Air Reserve Base.

Please call me if I can be of any assistance in keeping the base in Western New York. I can be reached at 716-898-5495.

Thank you for considering my views.

Sincerely,

Joseph Ryan

Joseph E. Ryan
Chairman

WESTERN NEW YORK'S LIFELINE

462 GRIDER ST.
BUFFALO, NY
14215-3098

(716) 898-3000

DENNIS T. GORSKI
COUNTY EXECUTIVE

JOSEPH E. RYAN
CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF MANAGERS

PAUL J. CANDINO
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

AFFILIATED WITH THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY MEDICAL CENTER

June 9, 1995

Ms. Rebecca G. Cox
Commissioner
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

WESTERN NEW YORK'S LIFELINE

462 GRIDER ST
BUFFALO, NY
14215-3098

(716) 898-3000

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Thank you for considering my views.

Sincerely,

Joseph Ryan

Joseph E. Ryan
Chairman

DENNIS T. GORSKI
COUNTY EXECUTIVE

JOSEPH E. RYAN
CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF MANAGERS

PAUL J. CANDINO
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

AFFILIATED WITH THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY MEDICAL CENTER

June 9, 1995

Ms. Wendi L. Steele
Commissioner
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

WESTERN NEW YORK'S LIFELINE

462 GRIDER ST.
BUFFALO, NY
14215-3098

(716) 898-3000

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Thank you for considering my views.

Sincerely,

Joseph Ryan

Joseph E. Ryan
Chairman

DENNIS T. GORSKI
COUNTY EXECUTIVE

JOSEPH E. RYAN
CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF MANAGERS

PAUL J. CANDINO
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

AFFILIATED WITH THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY MEDICAL CENTER

June 9, 1995

Mr. Josue Robles, Jr.
Commissioner
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

WESTERN NEW YORK'S LIFELINE

462 GRIDER ST.
BUFFALO, NY
14215-3098

(716) 898-3000

Dear Mr. Robles:

I wish to express my opinion regarding the possible closing of the Niagara Falls Air Reserve Base.

As chairman of the board of managers at Erie County Medical Center, I readily recognize the importance of maintaining the operations of a major Western New York institution. As a former U.S. Navy Lieutenant, I have an in-depth understanding of the vital role of the military. As a businessman, I am very much aware of the impact the base closing would have on the Western New York economy. And, as a Western New York resident, I am committed to the growth and vitality of our area.

I feel strongly that the closing of the Niagara Falls Air Reserve Base would have a devastating effect on our local economy and employment base. Furthermore, I believe the closure could also compromise the security of our region.

Therefore, I fully support the effort to sustain the operations of the Niagara Falls Air Reserve Base.

Please call me if I can be of any assistance in keeping the base in Western New York. I can be reached at 716-898-5495.

Thank you for considering my views.

Sincerely,

Joseph Ryan

Joseph E. Ryan
Chairman

DENNIS T. GORSKI
COUNTY EXECUTIVE

JOSEPH E. RYAN
CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF MANAGERS

PAUL J. CANDINO
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

AFFILIATED WITH THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY MEDICAL CENTER

June 9, 1995

Mr. Benjamin F. Montoya
Commissioner
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

WESTERN NEW YORK'S LIFELINE

462 GRIDER ST.
BUFFALO, NY
14215-3098

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Dear Mr. Montoya:

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Thank you for considering my views.

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CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

AFFILIATED WITH THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY MEDICAL CENTER

June 9, 1995

Mr. S. Lee Kling
Commissioner
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Kling:

I wish to express my opinion regarding the possible closing of the Niagara Falls Air Reserve Base.

As chairman of the board of managers at Erie County Medical Center, I readily recognize the importance of maintaining the operations of a major Western New York institution. As a former U.S. Navy Lieutenant, I have an in-depth understanding of the vital role of the military. As a businessman, I am very much aware of the impact the base closing would have on the Western New York economy. And, as a Western New York resident, I am committed to the growth and vitality of our area.

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Thank you for considering my views.

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CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

AFFILIATED WITH THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY MEDICAL CENTER

June 9, 1995

Mr. James B. Davis
Commissioner
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

WESTERN NEW YORK'S LIFELINE

462 GRIDER ST.
BUFFALO, NY
14215-3098

(716) 898-3000

Dear Mr. Davis:

I wish to express my opinion regarding the possible closing of the Niagara Falls Air Reserve Base.

As chairman of the board of managers at Erie County Medical Center, I readily recognize the importance of maintaining the operations of a major Western New York institution. As a former U.S. Navy Lieutenant, I have an in-depth understanding of the vital role of the military. As a businessman, I am very much aware of the impact the base closing would have on the Western New York economy. And, as a Western New York resident, I am committed to the growth and vitality of our area.

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Thank you for considering my views.

Sincerely,

Joseph Ryan

Joseph E. Ryan
Chairman

DENNIS T. GORSKI
COUNTY EXECUTIVE

JOSEPH E. RYAN
CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF MANAGERS

PAUL J. CANDINO
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

AFFILIATED WITH THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY MEDICAL CENTER

June 9, 1995

Mr. Al Cornella
Commissioner
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

WESTERN NEW YORK'S LIFELINE

462 GRIDER ST.
BUFFALO, NY
14215-3098

(716) 898-3000

Dear Mr. Cornella:

I wish to express my opinion regarding the possible closing of the Niagara Falls Air Reserve Base.

As chairman of the board of managers at Erie County Medical Center, I readily recognize the importance of maintaining the operations of a major Western New York institution. As a former U.S. Navy Lieutenant, I have an in-depth understanding of the vital role of the military. As a businessman, I am very much aware of the impact the base closing would have on the Western New York economy. And, as a Western New York resident, I am committed to the growth and vitality of our area.

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Thank you for considering my views.

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CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF MANAGERS

PAUL J. CANDINO
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

AFFILIATED WITH THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO

June 6, 1995
Warner Robins
G-13

The Honorable Alan Dixon Chairman, BRACC

I have lived in Warner Robins for 33 years and worked on Robins AFB for many of those years. I retired in 1988. I saw Robins become the best, most productive logistics center in the Air Force as well as become the best base in the Air Force.

We all have an interest in saving our base. I have a son who is presently employed at Robins. I have many friends who are dependent on the base for their livelihood.

Robins has many mission assignments that are very important to our national defense. Joint Stars, F-15s, C-141s, Special operations, Electronic warfare, C-130s with all the special mission aircraft including Gunships, Combat Talons, Compass Call as well as Radar, Communications and Navigation equipment including Global Positioning System.

We are proud of our base and believe it has a vital role in our national Defense. Please keep it open.

Sincerely
Lawrence G. Wright
416 Alan A. Dale Ct.
Warner Robins, Ga. 31088

Hospital Member
AAHA AMERICAN ANIMAL HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

HOUSTON VETERINARY CLINIC
109 AVALON CIRCLE
WARNER ROBINS, GA 31093

TELEPHONE 912-929-0361

JAMES K. HILLIARD JR., DVM
DANIEL W. GENTRY, DVM

Warner Robins
6-13

June 7, 1995

Hon. Al Dixon
Chairman, B.R.A.C. Committee
1700 N. More St. Ste.1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon,

I would like to take this opportunity to state my support for keeping Robins Air Force Base open. I believe that the mission of R.A.F.B. has already been well presented to your committee by General Hallin and the other speakers at the B.R.A.C. hearings in Atlanta. However, I do not believe enough emphasis has been placed upon the economic impact that R.A.F.B. has on this community, and what would happen if the base were to close.

I own and operate Houston Veterinary Clinic in Warner Robins, Georgia. I opened this practice in 1979, two years after graduating from the University of Georgia College of Veterinary Medicine. I came here to serve the public as a veterinarian. My public consists of predominantly R.A.F.B. employees and other people drawn here to serve the base. The stability of R.A.F.B. was a factor for me and many other small businesses locating here. Keep in mind that this is a city of around 46,600. If you pull 13,380 civilian and 4,547 military jobs away from the community it will devastate our economy. I believe that the small businessmen of the community will be hurt the most. Many small businesses in this area came here to serve to people of R.A.F.B. Keep in mind that Warner Robins did not exist until the base came here in the early 1940's. This town was built to support the government project. People came and set up businesses to serve the base employees. Otherwise, these government personell would have to travel for twenty or more miles to find similar services and products.

Unlike government personnel who may be transferred, or elect to retire with benefits, many small businesses would be forced out of business. Many business owners do not have the retirement plans that come as benefits with larger companies, but instead rely on the sale of their businesses at retirement age for income. Closure of R.A.F.B. would devastate these people, as many of us would lose our businesses and homes if you take away our clientele. It has taken years to establish many of these businesses, but they could be lost over night with the closure of the base. The so called ripple effect would rip through all businesses in town. I have ten employees that depend on this practice for support of their families. If this practice were to be forced to close, these ten jobs would be lost in

Hospital Member
AAHA AMERICAN ANIMAL HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

HOUSTON VETERINARY CLINIC
109 AVALON CIRCLE
WARNER ROBINS, GA 31093

TELEPHONE 912-929-0361

JAMES K. HILLIARD JR., DVM
DANIEL W. GENTRY, DVM

the community as well as thousands of others in small businesses, not to mention the 17,500 jobs lost from the base.

Please consider these points when your make a decision about base closures. We, as small business people came to this community in good faith to serve the United States government's needs. I plead with you to allow us to keep our businesses open by removing Robins Air Force Base form the base closure list.

Sincerely,

James K. Hilliard, Jr., DVM

James K. Hilliard, Jr., DVM

Warner 6-13

Warner Robins Ga
6-6-95

Dear Sir:

I am writing this to you. To ask you to keep Robins airforce base open.

If it closes over 5000 people will be out of work we will have more crime plus the town will become a ghost town. We dont need this to happen - so please sir - do what you can to keep our base open.

Sincerly
Catherine P. Graham

P.S. a resident here for some 16 years we would all be hurt if our base closes so help us please!

OKLAHOMA INVESTMENT CASTING CORPORATION

• Investment Castings • Sand Castings
• Machining • Heat Treat

June 5, 1995

Columbus AFB
6-13

Mr. Alan J. Dixon, Chairman
Base Realignment and Closure Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon:

North American Precision Casting Corporation is seriously considering Columbus, Mississippi as a location for a new plant sight, which will be built during the next twelve months.

One of the prime considerations in locating a new facility in Columbus was the Civilian work force which is drawn to the area by the Columbus Air Force Base. Our surveys showed that not only were people attracted to the area because of the base but that many potential workers were family members of base employees.

Our company is seriously concerned over the prospects of Columbus Air Force Base being closed, not only from a personnel stand point but also the effect a closure would have on the cultural and community aspects which made Columbus our 1st choice for a new facility.

Mr. Dixon, not only could a base closure in Columbus affect our future decisions but those of many other potential new industries which are looking for a well developed smaller community atmosphere that offers major conveniences, which were brought about due to the Columbus base.

Thank you for reviewing our concerns and we are looking forward to a favorable decision.

Sincerely,

William Somerville

William H. Somerville
Vice President & General Manager

WHS/jlm

Highway 11 West & 29th St. • P.O. Box 580 • Blackwell, Oklahoma 74631
Tel. 405/363-1412 • Fax 405/363-5712

DON'T CLOSE THE 928TH AIRLIFT WING

AT O'HARE IAP AIR RESERVE STATION, ILLINOIS!!!

I, RICHARD W. KESSLER, OPPOSE THE

CLOSURE/MOVING OF THE 928TH AIRLIFT WING AT

O'HARE IAP AIR RESERVE STATION, ILLINOIS.

THE SUGGESTION OF CLOSURE/MOVING OF THE AIR RESERVE

STATION WILL AFFECT OVER 3,500 RESERVISTS AND 400 CIVILIANS,

AND THEIR FAMILIES!

THE AIRLIFT WING PROVIDES IMPORTANT TRAINING FOR

RESERVISTS FOR WORLDWIDE MILITARY SUPPORT

IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE C-130 AIRCRAFT ARE AMONG THE MOST RELIABLE AIRCRAFT MADE.

DON'T TAKE JOBS AWAY FROM US!

WE WANT TO STAY!!!

RICHARD W. KESSLER
(NAME)

506 LACY AVE
(STREET ADDRESS)

STREAMWOOD IL 60107
(CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE)

O'Hare
6-13

Dulcy Santana

6 June 1995

Please keep 928th Airlift Wing at O'Hare IAP open. It is of interest of your people to keep this base open. It's important now for jobs. But it is also needed in the open skies so our young men and women can be trained properly for the 21st century. This can be accomplished at O'Hare IAP.

Dulcy Santana
1938 W. Oakdale Ave
Chicago 60657-4126
Phone 312-248-6468.

1938 West Oakdale
Chicago, IL 60657

O'Hare
6.3

DON'T CLOSE THE 928TH AIRLIFT WING

AT O'HARE IAP AIR RESERVE STATION, ILLINOIS!!!

I, Charlotte Dirks, OPPOSE THE CLOSURE/MOVING OF THE 928TH AIRLIFT WING AT O'HARE IAP AIR RESERVE STATION, ILLINOIS.

THE SUGGESTION OF CLOSURE/MOVING OF THE AIR RESERVE STATION WILL AFFECT OVER 3,500 RESERVISTS AND 400 CIVILIANS, AND THEIR FAMILIES!

THE AIRLIFT WING PROVIDES IMPORTANT TRAINING FOR RESERVISTS FOR WORLDWIDE MILITARY SUPPORT IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE C-130 AIRCRAFT ARE AMONG THE MOST RELIABLE AIRCRAFT MADE.

DON'T TAKE JOBS AWAY FROM US!

WE WANT TO STAY!!!

CHARLOTTE DIRKS
(NAME)

7518 W. LAWRENCE
(STREET ADDRESS)

HARWOOD HEIGHTS IL 60656-3437
(CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE)

DON'T CLOSE THE 928TH AIRLIFT WING

AT O'HARE IAP AIR RESERVE STATION, ILLINOIS!!!

I, Susan Haase, OPPOSE THE

CLOSURE/MOVING OF THE 928TH AIRLIFT WING AT

O'HARE IAP AIR RESERVE STATION, ILLINOIS.

THE SUGGESTION OF CLOSURE/MOVING OF THE AIR RESERVE

STATION WILL AFFECT OVER 3,500 RESERVISTS AND 400 CIVILIANS,

AND THEIR FAMILIES!

THE AIRLIFT WING PROVIDES IMPORTANT TRAINING FOR

RESERVISTS FOR WORLDWIDE MILITARY SUPPORT

IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE C-130 AIRCRAFT ARE AMONG THE MOST RELIABLE AIRCRAFT MADE.

DON'T TAKE JOBS AWAY FROM US!

WE WANT TO STAY!!!

SUSAN HAASE
(NAME)

6547 N. CAMPBELL
(STREET ADDRESS)

CHGO IL 60645-5329
(CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE)

DON'T CLOSE THE 928TH AIRLIFT WING

AT O'HARE IAP AIR RESERVE STATION, ILLINOIS!!!

I, Winston Harrell, Sr., OPPOSE THE CLOSURE/MOVING OF THE 928TH AIRLIFT WING AT O'HARE IAP AIR RESERVE STATION, ILLINOIS.

THE SUGGESTION OF CLOSURE/MOVING OF THE AIR RESERVE STATION WILL AFFECT OVER 3,500 RESERVISTS AND 400 CIVILIANS, **AND THEIR FAMILIES!**

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DON'T TAKE JOBS AWAY FROM US!

WE WANT TO STAY!!!

WINSTON HARRELL, SR.
(NAME)

33 NORTH WALLER AVE
(STREET ADDRESS)

CHGO IL 60644-3916
(CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE)

O'Hare

To:

HONORABLE ALLAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN.

FAX: 703/696-0550

THE AIR FORCE SECRETARY'S ... SUGGESTION IN HER 9 JUNE '95 LETTER TO YOU SOLVES NOTHING.

ONLY O'HARE CAN SUPPORT AIR NATIONAL GUARD AIRCRAFT WHEN LOADED.

ALL OTHER ILLINOIS AIRPORTS WOULD REQUIRE EXPENSIVE, EXTENSIVE RAMP AND RUNWAY REBUILDING AND CHICAGO DOESN'T HAVE THE MONEY.

BEST SOLUTION, RETAIN THE MODERN FACILITIES AT O'HARE FOR GUARD AND RESERVE USE.

RESPECTFULLY,

Pallant T. Olson, LT. COL USAF (Ret).

June 3, 1995

Mr. Alan Dixon
Chairman, Base Closure
and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore St. Suite 1425
Arlington, Va. 22208

Sir:

I am appealing to you to please give our community consideration regarding the closing of the Vienna Air Base.

Our area needs this base and the people employed there need the jobs it provides. Our area suffered a blow when our steel mills closed. We were a "Steel Valley" in every sense of the word.

If this base is closed, the people of our area will be devastated.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Dorothy Tierney
585 Poland Ave. Apt. 415
Struthers, Oh. 44471

205 Arcadia St
Hurst, Texas 76053-6134
5 June 95

Carswell
6-6

Chairman Alan Dixon
Base Closure And Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Chairman Dixon:

On 10 May 95 your commission announced that seven Air Force Reserve base/unit locations were added to the two current Air Force Reserve candidates for closure. This puts six Air Force Reserve C-130 units and three Air Force Reserve F-16 units in jeopardy. The closure list includes the 301st Fighter Wing at Carswell ARS, Texas. This action would have grave adverse effects on the most combat ready Reserve component of the Total Force.

Neither the Pentagon nor the commission has used demographics of Reserve members in making its closure determinations. Unlike the Active forces, Reserve members cannot be expected to relocate to another base or installation to participate in Reserve training. Therefore, units must be located where the trained manpower resides. Every Air Force Reserve location on this list is within a major metropolitan area. With 21st century factors such as recruiting and willingness to serve in the military largely unknown at this time, location and demographics may become even more important in the future.

There also has not been a reduction in mission requirements for the Air Force Reserve, and all units are fully engaged. The Pentagon has articulated how important peacetime volunteerism has become for the Reserve components, allowing them to pick up active duty missions and provide "compensating leverage." Therefore, it is not practicable to take down any more Air Force Reserve units for the sake of closing bases. The cost-effectiveness of the Reserve components must be emphasized. The National Defense Authorization Act for 1991 contained a "sense of Congress" resolution, that is still viable today, stating that more missions should be transferred to the Reserve components. With level Defense budgets seen as possibly the best case we may expect in the future, present Reserve base infrastructure may be even more important. Reserve flying units can and do save millions of dollars over Active flying units, but part of the "open the door" cost of Reserve units has to be the location in good demographic locations.

Finally, there are not Air National Guard bases on the list. The Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve are equal partners in the Total Force, therefore any base closure studies should be shared and not totally absorbed by the Air Force Reserve.

Our congressional representatives have been contacted in this matter. We ask you to assert that the Air Force Reserve is a crucial part of the Total Force concept, and that it must maintain its current bases and strength to successfully perform its current and future assignments.

Most sincerely,

Major + Mrs. Stanford

Major & Mrs. Carl Stanford
USAFR

Grand Forks

AF
GFAB

CAVALIER RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.

1111 Ninth Avenue • P.O. Box 749 • Langdon, ND 58249
Phone: 701-256-5511 Fax: 701-256-5513

June 5, 1995

Attn: Alan Dixon, Chairperson
Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission
1700 North Moore St. Suite 1425
Arlington Va 22208

Dear Mr. Dixon

Your commission has the responsibility for down scaling air bases and other defense installations.

This Cooperative has provided three phase electric service to thirty-one minuteman missile sites since their installation in 1964. All sites in Wing VI have been up=graded to Minuteman Three Missiles.

We object to the movement of these missiles from this wing VI to Montana for these reasons:

A. Wing VI Minuteman three sites have been in operation for over thirty years. The sites have proven to be reliable.
B. The soil structure question has not been validated since if there was a problem with soil structure, why has it taken thirty years to discover this?
C. The Montana sites are not capable of accepting Minuteman three missiles without major renovations.
D. Malstrom Air Base in Montana requires major improvements to their runway to be able to handle the tanker planes.
E. Grand Forks Air Force Base facilities including the runway which was improved last year are in very good condition.
F. The movement of the tankers and missiles to Malstrom from Wing VI would require major expenditures by the Air Force to make this change. All added costs at a time when the Federal budget is being reduced with an objective of a balanced budget.
G. The loss of electric power to the thirty-one missile sites which this cooperative serves would result in severe loss of revenues and resulting hardship to this cooperative.

We encourage your commission to approve continued full operation of the Grand Forks Air Force Base and the Wing VI Minuteman Three Missile Sites.

Yours truly

Cavalier Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc.

Duane L. Otto, Manager

"One of the Minnkota Power Systems -- We Put Value on the Line"

Grand Forks

Manvel, N.D. 58256
6-1-95

6.

DeBase realignment
and Closure Comm.

Alan Dixon, Chair

Dear Commission Members,
as a Grand Forks area resident I think the G.F. A.F. Base could just as well be closed as it doesn't seem fair for N. Dak to have two bases and be campaigning to close the only base in Wyoming, S.D. or Montana.
the closing of the base would have a minimal impact on the community despite what the Senators and other leaders claim, I'm sure its the same exaggerated claims in any community where there is threat of closure.

I know some community has to accept the closing of their base but the national debt has to be trimmed and bases can't be kept open for the sake of a few jobs or political reasons.

I am for closing G. F. A. F. Base entirely, not just downsizing it.

Sincerely

Juel Storstad
Manvel, N. Dak.
58254

Young
6-7

June 3, 1995

Honorable James A. Traficant
United States Representative
2446 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington DC 20515

Congressman Traficant,

I am writing you today to tell you that the Youngstown Air Base should be closed. Having been an Air Reserve Technician there I know first hand of the way they do business. While I was there I know of many instances of indiscretions, the most serious of which nearly caused the loss of a hanger and an aircraft. This same incident was caused by someone stealing aircraft fuel for personal use. This had apparently been going on for a long time and even though he was severely burned while taking the fuel he was still allowed to keep his job. This incident caused about $3000 damage to the fuel booser which this fuel was stored in. Another incident involved the ordering of SNAP-ON tools for the phase dock there. Many of the tools which came in the $6000 tool boxes (4 of them) were automobile tools (ie, brake spring tools, alignment tools, etc). It just so happened that the foreman of this dock was a race car flunky. If this sounds suspicious it should be. There are many more times things like this happened. I am sending copy of this letter to the BCAR commission for for whatever use they deem necessary. I was the happiest I had been in years when I finally retired from YMA. After seeing the video of the Chicago hearings I am even upset that you could say your aircraft were loaned out for training purposes even though they were farmed because there was no ramp space available at Youngstown to park them. To have the Commander of USAFR say that they are exemplery is really stretching it. I really think it would be a benefit for DOD and the Air Force Reserve if Youngstown was closed.

Don Pompelia

Don Pompelia, CMSgt, USAFR (RET)
Warren OH

cc: Mr. Alan J. Dixon

Society

Society National Bank
A KeyCorp Bank

50 Federal Plaza East
Youngstown, Ohio 44503
(216) 740-7951

Linda L. Gentile
District President

Young

May 25, 1995

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon
Chairman
Base Realignment and Closure Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22208

Re: 910th Tactical Airlift Wing

Dear Chairman Dixon:

The United States Air Force has decided to expand the size and mission of the 910th Tactical Airlift Wing--which is an important part of our community. The purpose of this letter is to urge the Base Realignment and Closure Commission (BRACC) not to disrupt that decision.

Over the years the 910th has fulfilled it's mission with distinction. This, coupled with the additional capacity available at the Youngstown-Warren Regional Airport, led the Air Force to expand the Group to 16 aircraft and to add aerial spraying to the new Wing's mission.

The 910th contributes both the Airport and the community at-large, by providing fire/crash-rescue services and by hosting numerous tours and special events. Through payroll and purchases the base contributes an estimated $30 million per annum to the local economy.

The community also supports the 910th. The proposed international air cargo complex at the Airport will provide the Air Force with longer runways and improved avionics.

In short, this exceptional unit has been targeted for expansion by the Air Force because of its success at the Youngstown-Warren Regional Airport. I urge the BRACC to allow the 910th to continue its record of success.

Sincerely,

Linda L. Gentile

Linda L. Gentile
District President
Society National Bank

LLG/jap

cc: Youngstown-Warren Regional Chamber of Commerce

ARCHITECTURE
PLANNING
SPACE,
INC.

419 NORTH GRAND AVENUE
WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN 53186
414/544-1600

4C
6

June 5,1995
Mr. Allen J. Dixon
Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Sir:

This letter is of extreme importance to me and I wish to impart this fact to you. We will never meet and I as aprivate citizen in the modest city of Waukesha, Wisconsin am not really a great influencing factor, but my thoughts are clear on the fact of the 440th Airlift Wing and I wish to pass them to you.

The 440th is a branch of the Air Force Reserve that is located to serve the American heartland and the decision to locate in Milwaukee at Mitchell Field was made by some one who knew his planning abilities. The Milwaukee economy is one of low costs and conservative thinking that gives the 440th Wing great value and good return on the investment. Also the Mitchell Field Airport is large enough for the local traffic, the 440th Wing and the 128th Refueling Group. This has been a fact that should be given some consideration.

As a member of the 440th Airlift Wing Community Council, a former Air Force member in 1944 and 1945, a civil pilot and aircraft owner with a degree in Planning please consider the fact that the 440th Airlift Wing is one of the finest units this Country has and it should be retained if at all possible.

Thank you for your considerations.

Sincerely,

George H. Hinkens

George H. Hinkens-Architect

Wright-Patter
6-7

Billy E. Welch, PhD
122 Encino Blanco
San Antonio, TX, 78232

June 4, 1995

Senator Alan J. Dixon, Chairman
The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street Suite 1425
Arlington, VA, 22209

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I reluctantly write this letter regarding the Air Force proposal to close Brooks AFB and move most of the elements to Wright-Patterson AFB . Reluctantly, since I spent 35 years working for the Air Force and regret having to disagree publicly with the decision. Yet I must, since I sincerely believe their argument is not persuasive. The savings will turn out to be miniscule if they indeed re-create the organization and provide adequate facilities at Wright-Patterson. There will be a significant detrimental effect upon the teaching and research programs and the overall impact upon the Air Force will be strongly negative.

You have received from the Air Force a great deal of data purporting to show how cost effective their proposal to move really is. Unfortunately, these data seem to be changing with regularity and raise the question of what the numbers really are. On the other hand, **we know** what the facilities at Brooks are, **we know** one can develop more efficient ways of operating the installation, and **we know** that the proposal submitted by the City of San Antonio will produce savings about twice as large as the Air Force proposal. This alternative proposal can be implemented without abandoning quality facilities, without spending some $211M **up front** for new construction/rehab, moving and re-location, and without disruption of the on-going programs. In short, the alternative proposal, which was **not** originally studied by the Air Force, **can** achieve the goal of saving resources without a large up-front investment. Basically, the proposal would close Brooks AFB and make the resulting cantonment a tenant of either Lackland AFB or Kelly AFB. While this is not the norm, it certainly is not unique.

As the past Director of the Armstrong Laboratory, I admit to some bias. I hasten to add, however, that my experience with the people and the programs provide me a unique opportunity to comment from a perspective of knowing the programs and the value they provide to the Air Force. If I felt the move were positive, that the programs would have a real chance to compete for future resources, that proper facilities would indeed be provided, and that the Air Force would really benefit from such a move, I believe I could be objective and support such a decision. However, for the reasons noted in this letter, I do not feel that closure and move is the best and most cost-effective solution. I strongly endorse the cantonment proposal as one that is better for the Air Force and this nation.

Thank you for your consideration. You have a difficult, but important task.

Sincerely,

Billy E. Welch

Attch: Comments

COMMENTS ON THE CLOSURE OF BROOKS AFB

Moving the operations from Brooks to Wright-Patterson carries a great risk for the future of human systems research, training, and education. The Human Systems Center at Brooks manages the only **integrated** human systems research effort in the DoD. The Center has successfully developed a strong interdisciplinary group of physicians, social, biological, and physical scientists and engineers all focused on the human in the weapon system and how to extend human capabilities and enhance performance. This approach as the **independent advocate** for the human assures at least one voice for those who must operate the weapons and upon whom we rely for much of our national security. In my opinion, this move will spell the demise of this independence. This will not occur immediately, but within the next 5 years, I predict a management decision to "save overhead" by eliminating the Human Systems Center entirely, combining the Armstrong Laboratory with the Wright Laboratory, and merging the School of Aerospace Medicine with either AFIT or the Wright State University Medical School. This would be a tremendous setback for the Air Force and would cost us dearly in terms of efficiency of operations, cost of training, and crew performance enhancements in new weapon systems.

The Human Systems Center carries out its programs through three organizations: 1) the Armstrong Laboratory; 2) the Human Systems Program Office; and 3) the USAF School of Aerospace Medicine. All three are outstanding in their respective fields. The **Armstrong Laboratory** is internationally recognized as one of the four Air Force "Super Labs". The relevance of its efforts regularly rates in the top half of all the laboratories as judged by Air Force users. The Air Force major commands regularly refer to the laboratory as a partner or as "my lab". The dollar impact to the Air Force is substantial in such areas as reducing the cost of training, enhancing the capability of aircraft maintainers, medically qualifying grounded pilots to return to the cockpit, and providing physiological standards and protection from a broad spectrum of Air Force environments. The quality of the work as assessed by the Air Force's Scientific Advisory Board is tops among the laboratories. The DoD Joint Laboratory Cross-Service Working Group judged it to be a place for the other services to co-locate. Indeed, both the Army and the Navy have already co-located portions of their human systems R&D efforts with those of the Armstrong Laboratory. About half of the labs staff are scientists or engineers, with some 33% of these holding doctorate degrees and 65% holding advanced degrees in their field. This percentage with doctorates is the highest of the four Air Force Laboratories. Additionally, frequent visitors from the academic community regularly comment most favorably on the scientific programs at the Armstrong Laboratory. A notable example occurred this spring when a distinguished member of the Defense Science Board and a Nobel Laureate, concluded after his second visit to the Laboratory that "disruption of these programs by moving would be a folly".

The **Human Systems Program Office** provides the HSC with the means to transition technology and science into systems. This was the first program office to be certified in the Integrated Weapon System Management concept, which is the benchmark for Air Force acquisition. It has twice been selected by the Air Force Materiel Command as the outstanding small program office of the year, the most recent being 1993. The Human Systems Program Office was also selected as the winner of the Department of Defense Superior Management Award in 1994. The common theme of all the engineering development programs is protection and enhancement of human capabilities--the reason for the Human Systems Center.

The **USAF School of Aerospace Medicine** (SAM) has been, and is today, noted internationally as the premier center of aerospace medical training. Approximately 5,000 people/year are trained at SAM. All entry level aeromedical specialities receive their training here. Additionally, specialized training (usually at the graduate level) is provided for environmental health officers, bioenvironmental engineers, aerospace physiologists, flight nurses, and flight surgeons. In this latter course, leading to certification by the American Board of Preventive Medicine, all of the Air Force flight surgeons and many of those in the Army receive their training. This residency is the largest in the world and is the cornerstone of this specialty so critical to Air Force operations. The SAM also conducts an extended flight surgeon program for physicians from our allies. These physicians typically are the best from these foreign nations and normally find their way into leadership roles in their respective armed forces. This has a positive, enduring impact on our ability to operate in the international arena and contributes significantly to international standardization of aeromedical criteria.

The Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence (AFCEE) was not accidently located at Brooks Air Force Base and in close proximity to the Human Systems Center and it's organizations. Indeed, a significant part of the AFCEE's initial cadre of bioenvironmental engineers came from the Human Systems Center. This was a result of an orderly hand-off of a program that had reached a level of maturity that required the full-time attention of a separate organization. The Human Systems Center has and does support the AFCEE with research, acquisition, and training. The continued close location of these entities will greatly facilitate the successful completion of the important endeavors in the AFCEE.

This internal synergy between the organizations at Brooks AFB is significantly enhanced by the proximity to other military installations (customers) in the area and by the presence in San Antonio of a large, vibrant research community coupled with growing academic institutions. This has and will continue to provide interactions and joint ventures that have been and will be of significant benefit to the Air Force.

0 5 JUN 1995

Gary Turner
10245 Collins Avenue, # 7-A
Bal Harbour, Florida 33154
(305) 861-1137

Homestead

June 1st, 1995

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Va. 22209

Attn.: Alan J. Dixon, Chairman

Dear Mr. Dixon,

It's almost unbelievable to think the United States Government will consider closing Homestead Air Force Base in light of the recent immigration of people escaping third world countries to come to democracy.

It's even scarier that we in South Florida wouldn't have the protection that is demonstrated by the presence of the Military at the Homestead Air Force Base and the southern most in the United States.

I'm writing you this letter because I am getting scared living in South Dade knowing that there's nobody protecting the entrance to the United States from the Atlantic and the Gulf at the Southern most tip of Florida.

I hope you will support keeping Homestead open to defend the South Florida borders of the United States of America.

Sincerely,

Gary Turner

GT:WW:LETTERS/H.SABER

05 JUN 1995

June 2, 1995

Alan J. Dixon, Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Va. 22209

Homestead Air Force Base is the only Military installation the United States has in the Southern tip of Florida.

There are so many problems the United States encounters with this southern perimeter of Florida.
Other countries are constantly trafficking drugs through Miami. Haitian's are endangering their lives by trying to enter this country illegally. It is very important to keep this Southern tip protected with military forces.

I'm writing to you in hope's that something can be done to convince BRAC that Homestead Air Force Base needs to remain open and fully operational for effective strategic and military protection.

Sincerely,

Jim Mounger

Jim Mounger,

June 2, 1995

Alan J. Dixon, Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Va. 22209

It's Hard to conceive the closing of Homestead Air Force Base.

Homestead Air Force Base is the only Military installation the United States has in the Southern exterminates of Florida.

Due to all of the problems the United States has with, illegal aliens, drug trafficking, and communist countries less than 100 miles off of Florida's southern tip.
I would think that it would be extremely important to keep this area protected with military forces. I find it hard to believe that the Department of Defense officials can't see this.

Than there is the issue of the cost to the tax payer, for rebuilding and installation that was practicality destroyed in hurricane Andrew, just to close it down. This is not cost effective.

I hope you can convey these concerns to BRAC. For the safety of our borders, and cost to the American people. Please keep Homestead Air Force Base open.

Sincerely,

Louis Williamson,
Project Manager

Carswell

June 2, 1995

The Honorable
Dick Armey
9901 Valley Ranch Parkway, East #3050
Irving, Texas 75063

Dear Congressman Armey:

On May 10, 1995, the Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC) announced that seven Air Force Reserve base/unit locations were added to the two current Air Force Reserve candidates for closure. This puts six Air Force Reserve C-130 units and three Air Force Reserve F-16 units in jeopardy. The closure list includes Carswell ARS in Fort Worth, Texas, and Bergstrom ARS in Austin, Texas.

I urge you to contact commission chairman Alan Dixon, other commissioners, and congressmen who may be testifying before the commission on June 10, 1995, to inform them of the gravely adverse effect of this action will have on the most combat ready Reserve component of the Total Force.

Neither the Pentagon nor the commission has used demographics of Reserve numbers in making its closure determinations. Unlike the Active forces, Reserve members cannot be expected to relocate to another base or installation to participate in Reserve training. Therefore, units must be located where the trained manpower resides. Every Air Force Reserve location on this list is within a major metropolitan area. With 21st century factors such as recruiting and willingness to serve in the military largely unknown at this time, location demographics may become even more important in the future.

There also has not been a reduction in mission requirements for the Air Force Reserve, and all units are fully engaged. The Pentagon has articulated how important peacetime volunteerism has become for the Reserve components, allowing them to pick up active duty missions and provide "compensating leverage." Therefore, it is not practicable to take down any more Air Force Reserve units for the sake of closing bases.

The cost-effectiveness of the Reserve components must be emphasized. The National Defense Authorization Act for 1991 contained a "sense of Congress" resolution, that is still viable today, stating that more missions should be transferred to the Reserve components. With level Defense budgets seen as possibly the best case we may expect in the future, present Reserve base infrastructure may be even more important. Reserve flying units can and do save millions of dollars over Active flying units, but part of the "open the door" cost of Reserve units has to be the location in

05 JUN 1995

good demographic locations.

Finally there are no Air National Guard bases on the list. The Air National Guard and the Air Force Reserve are equal partners in the Total Force, therefore any base closure studies should be shared and not totally absorbed by the Air Force Reserve.

Please contact the BRAC Commission prior to June 10th and urge it to retain the current Air Force Reserve base/unit locations.

Sincerely,

Thelma McGee

Thelma McGee
10702 Stone Canyon, #202
Dallas, Texas 75230

cc: BRAC Commission Chairman

Wheatfield Business Association Inc.

Established 1967
2800 Church Road
Town of Wheatfield
P.O. North Tonawanda, New York 14120

06 JUN 1995

N. alpor

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DR. MICHAEL TORRES - Two Years

June 1, 1995

The Base Realignment & Closing Commission
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Gentlemen:

The Wheatfield Business Association would like to express its opposition to the proposed closing of the Niagara Falls Air Force Base.

The Niagara Falls International Airport, which is partially located in the Town of Wheatfield, is an essential part of the economy in Niagara County. There are significant ancillary economic benefits to the Western New York economy from both the full time military personnel and reservists who utilize this facility. A number of businesses in the Wheatfield Business Association receive both direct and indirect business from the base and its staff.

It is also important to note the central location of this base when targeting bases for closing. The Niagara Falls Air Force Base is the only such facility in New York State and its closure would have a serious negative impact upon the reservists who now train there.

For these reasons, it is respectfully requested that the Niagara Falls Air Force Base should not be closed and should remain open.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT J. O'TOOLE
President, Wheatfield Business Association

RJO/flb

Warner

JUN 1995

June 1, 1995

110 Shady Grove Lane
Kathleen, GA 31047

The Honorable Alan Dixon
Chairman, Defense Base Realignment
and Closure Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon and Committee Members:

My reason for writing is to reiterate what you have heard many times---that the Warner Robins Air Logistics Center is a most vital link in the national defense network and should not be closed.

Team Robins, with its state-of-the-art communications systems, its proven outstanding aircraft maintenance track record (during war and peace) and its young, educated, trained, dedicated work force recently earned the coveted "Best Air Force Base in the World" honor. Robins has never been known to "rest on its laurels." So this same performance can be expected into the 21st Century. The notion to close Robins shouldn't even be an option.

Not only would the national security be endangered, but the closure of this base would virtually devastate the state of Georgia economically. Robins is this state's largest industry.

You have some tough decisions ahead of you and we realize that. We do ask that you keep these sentiments in mind while making your determination. May God bless you, especially during this crucial time, and know that we are praying for you continuously.

Sincerely,

Helen Manning
Gene Manning

Helen & Gene Manning

16 JUN 1995

June 1, 1995

5420 Houston Road
Lot 18
Macon, Georgia 31206

The Honorable Alan Dixon
Chairman, Defense Base Realignment
and Closure Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon and Committee Members:

My reason for writing is to reiterate what you have heard many times---that the Warner Robins Air Logistics Center is a most vital link in the national defense network and should not be closed.

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Sincerely,

Connie Rowell

Connie Rowell

15 JUN 1995

June 1, 1995

205 Ward Street
Warner Robins, GA 31093

The Honorable Alan Dixon
Chairman, Defense Base Realignment
and Closure Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon and Committee Members:

My reason for writing is to reiterate what you have heard many times---that the Warner Robins Air Logistics Center is a most vital link in the national defense network and should not be closed.

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Sincerely,

M. C. Rowell
Margie Rowell

M. C. and Margie Rowell

June 1, 1995

219 Empire Trail
Warner Robins, Georgia 31088

The Honorable Alan Dixon
Chairman, Defense Base Realignment
and Closure Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon and Committee Members:

My reason for writing is to reiterate what you have heard many times---that the Warner Robins Air Logistics Center is a most vital link in the national defense network and should not be closed.

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You have some tough decisions ahead of you and we realize that. We do ask that you keep these sentiments in mind while making your determination. May God bless you, especially during this crucial time, and know that we are praying for you continuously.

Sincerely,

Joyce and Fred Gaultney

May 29, 1995

Mr. Alan Wilson
1700 N. Moore St.
Arlington, Va

Dear Mr. Wilson:

As a very active member of the "Community Council" of the 440th Airlift Wing, I would like to relate several reasons why the 440th should remain the efficient and cost-effective air-base in the state of Wisconsin.

1. Mitchell Air Reserve Station is the ONLY Federal Air Force installation in the state.

2. Has a strategic military location.

3. Milwaukee is a strategic location for shipping personnel, equipment + supplies during

major contingencies.
4. Facilities at Mitchell Airport - are superb + uncrowded, allowing for unimpeded air traffic flow.
5. The size + types of business and industry throughout Wis are extremely compatible with Air Force Reserve participation and work specialties.

Please be assured that this decision is of major importance to the city of Milwaukee.
It is essential that this superior recruiting base remain open to serve the Air Force and Air Force Reserve.

Thank you for your concern in this important matter. Marilyn Hartman

AFA
Air Force Association

H: (912) 929-1485

DR. DAN CALLAHAN
NATIONAL VICE PRESIDENT

SOUTHEAST REGION

140 WOODCREST CIRCLE
WARNER ROBINS, GEORGIA 31093

CALLAHAN, M.D. (RET.)
140 Woodcrest Circle
r Robins, Georgia 31093-3034

Warner

5-31-95

05 JUN 1995

Chm. Dixon —

Everyone knows you on the Commission have a very difficult task to perform.

For 40 yrs I have lived adjacent to and have supported the Air Force and its work at Robins AFB, Ga. Every day is AF appreciation day as the slogan says. We didn't just dream that up. I coined the slogan 1968 - we've lived by it since. We don't talk out of both sides of our mouths. Robins is the best Base in the U.S. Air Force — in the world!

We do it best at Robins. Closure is unthinkable!

Sincerely —

"Everyday in Middle Georgia is Air Force Appreciation Day"

LARRY A. FIELDS
DIRECTOR

FRANK KEATING
GOVERNOR

Vance
6-5

STATE OF OKLAHOMA
OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
PROBATION AND PAROLE DISTRICT V

June 1, 1995

Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Commissioners:

The employees of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections, Probation and Parole for District Five, Enid, Oklahoma ask that you please consider the following points as you make decisions about which of the four remaining Air Force undergraduate pilot training bases to close:

Vance Air Force Base in Enid, Oklahoma, is a base with airspace and facilities second to none.

Vance is the most cost-effective training base in the Air Education and Training Command, saving the country more than $81,000 per student trained here.

None of the data analysis by any group - including studies by the Department of Defense and the base Closure and Realignment Commission's own staff - has supported closure of Vance.

Placement on the "add list" would be a stressful and draining experience for any community. I encourage you to end this now and cease operations at the base the data clearly shows should be closed.

As a resident of Northwest Oklahoma, believe me when I say we truly love Vance - the base and its people. We hope the strong partnership that has been built here will continue for many decades to come. We urge you to do the right thing - keep Vance Air Force base open.

Sincerely,

Mike Mahony A.D.S.

Vance Air Force Base Supporters

808 WEST MAINE STREET • ENID, OKLAHOMA 73701-5498 • (405) 237-3396 • FAX (405) 233-1043

recycled paper

Tom Berndt
2706 Thornton Avenue
Tampa, FL 33611

May 30, 1995

The Honorable Senator Alan Dixon
Defense Base Closure and Re-alignment Commission
1700 N. Moore Street
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon,

I write to you once again to voice my opposition to stationing any/additional KC-135 tankers at MacDill AFB in Tampa. More planes simply mean more landings and take-offs, more noise and greater chance of catastrophic accident in case of a crash.

Under the most used flight path into MacDill is a growing residential area and stationing any tankers at all in such an environment simply defies common sense. If the Air Force goes through with this plan (with the commission's approval) no doubt in a short period of time they will hear demands from the neighborhoods for restricted take-offs and landings over the water only. Surely the Air Force has a better more isolated place to station these planes.

I urge you to do the right thing. Station these tankers somewhere else.

Sincerely,

Tom Berndt

Tom Berndt

BERNARDO SOTO, JR.
9042 S.W. 142 PATH
MIAMI, FLORIDA 33186
(305) 383-0648

Homestead

June 2nd, 1995

To Whom It May Concern,

I am writing as a citizen of the United States, living in Miami, in concern and reference to the Homestead Air Force Base. It has been brought to my attention, by reading the newspaper and watching the news that the government is planning to close down the Homestead Air Force Base. I honestly cannot believe that that has been an issue for our congress. The issue should be give the funds to be able to rebuild it again.

As a Cuban-American I can say that right around the corner from us there's a communist country which in any day, any hour and any time if he decides to invade the United States of America he can do it. The reason it might not happen fact that we have Guantanamo Naval Base. Nonetheless, in the past we had incidents were a pilot working for the government of Cuba, decided to hijack and escaped from the government and landed here in Miami, not saying that no one was able to detect it. I believe that if we had Homestead Air Force we won't run into this type of problem.

Please understand I would like to have your help and support in passing the word to our government and congress to convince them to rebuild the Homestead Air Force Base. Please know it's not only for our protection and peace of mind, but it will also benefit a lot of our people.

Sincerely,

Bernardo Soto, Jr.

MacDill

May 23, 1995

Kurt Kramer
2909 W. Trilby Ave.
Tampa Fl. 33611

Defense Base Closure and Re-alignment Commission
c/o The Honorable Senator Alan Dixon
1700 N. Moore Street
Arlington, Va. 22209

Subject: MacDill AFB. Tampa.

Sirs and/or Madams;

Is it true that KC-135 Air Force tankers may be stationed at Macdill AFB?

With all the Bases in and around Florida are there any more encroached upon than MacDill?

The spectre of 101.5 tons of jet fuel flying only hundreds of feet from my house gives pause for consideration!

I understand that the taxpayers have invested a lot of money in those concrete runways at MacDill.

But most of the fifteen thousand people living next to the base would object to this level of endangerment if given the opportunity.

The political forces in our community have supported moving the tankers to MacDill. None of these people live near the base, and I can only imagine their interests are tax based.

Military operations are a very necessary part of a free democratic society; they are not unlike a guard dog. A guard dog is a great thing to have around, but can be dangerous and should be kept at a distance.

Do what you must!

But, knowing the facts, and the available options, I would have to consider any decision to base tanker aircraft at MacDill AFB to be criminally negligent!

Thanks for your time.

W, AA

Mr. J
2195

#3

Getzville, N.Y. 14068
May 31, 1995

Base Realignment + Closing Commission
1700 N. Moore St.
Suite 1425
Arlington Virginia 22209

Dear Sirs:

I am writing this letter asking you to reconsider to keep the Niagara Falls Air Reserve/Guard Base open. Without the base, the economy in Niagara Falls and the immediate area could be an overall be devastated. We have lost way to many jobs in our area over the last decade to sustain another hit of this magnitude. During the blizzard of 77 all heavy equipment that was sent to Dig Western New York out came in thru this base. They are the only one that can accomodate C-141 Starlifters and C-5 A's.

I thank you for listening to my plea.

Very truly yours
Mr. Joseph S. Rizzo

May 29, 1995

05 JUN 1995

Closure Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1420
Arlington, Va. 22209

Dear Sirs:

I am writing this in support of closure of Columbus Air Force Base in Mississippi. I was employed at CAFB with Civil Service from 1958-1987, worked in Base Supply. On some of my return visits, I still see that Columbus seems to get the "best of the crop" of personnel, as they report for their new duty assignments. The personnel have always been of the highest caliber within their respective profession's. They always seems to show that extra "devotion" to duty and country.

Columbus Air Force Base has produced some of the best pilots, within the Air Training Command. Just looking at their flying record at this installation, shows again the quality of the caliber of the personnel(not just the student pilots, but the instructors.) In my opinion, Columbus Air Force Base is located where there is the good weather, getting more flying hours, than some of the other ATC bases. Columbus is also located , in the event of an attack, to be located to attack back at those that may endanger our country.

Our long runways should be a plus for us, to accommodate any size aircraft, including the Space Shuttle, which has landed here over 6 times. The lenght of the runway is longer than the ones at Reese and Vance.

The harmony and relations between Columbus Air Force Base personnel(military and civilians) and the Golden Triangle community people(Columbus, West Point, and Starkville) as you proberly already know, is outstanding.

I believe that if records were compared with any command in the U. S. Air Force, Columbus would rate at the top. Columbus Air Force Base "shines," the base overall appearence is "Tops," with all the newly (brick and metal) structures.

I know Columbus Air Force Base is being supported by all its personnel and the "friendly" caring people here in Columbus and the bordering cities and states. After the completion of your inspections, talking with the Department heads, and observing the overall appearance of the base, you will find that Columbus Air Force Base will be a "must" to remain open, and not to remain on the Closure List.

Thanking you,

Charles E. Shelton

Charles E. Shelton
(Retired)

05 JUN 1995 May 31, 1995

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon
Chairman, Defense Base Closure and
Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1245
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Chairman Dixon:

Regarding the closure of the ALC Depots. It's been brought to my attention that under Federal guidelines that only the Department of Defense, Closure Committees and the President are the only ones entitled to close U.S. military Installations. I was stationed at Carswell AFB, Tx during closure. My question to you Honorable Dixon, where does ethnic group becomes part of the closure process? The only base concerning this adjenda is Kelly AFB, Tx. Every base closure mention on the list did not involved ethnic group. I do not think politics should be involved. As an enlisted in the Armed Forces, we were told once base closure was mandated we pack our bags and belongings

and sent to our next destination. It seems that City Commissioners, AFL-CIO unions and other individuals trying to save their bases become part of the process which is totally uncalled for. Let the Department of Defense do it's work and leave politics out of the picture. Remember Sir, other people, bases which were closed had to sacrifice their jobs to meet DOD standards.

As a retiree from the U.S. Air Force I also applied for jobs at Kelly AFB Tx thus thinking a military retiree had preference at first. But to no avale I was advise that people looking for jobs at Kelly without any military background was hire first than me. Where is the logic to this and why shouldn't a military retiree get first preference. That kinda hurts me because my Country hesitates to hire retirees. I received an Honorable Discharged from the Air Force and yet people/personnel at Kelly AFB hires others than retirees. I think and know

under Webster's Dictionary defines <u>Civil Service</u> as a person who has dedicated his life to his country and has served faithfully and honorably with 20 years of military service.

If Kelly is spared from closure based on ethnic group then, there is discrimination among the Closure Committee, Congress and other political groups. Remember, when the Nuclear Submarine Base in Connecticutt close where was ethnic mentioned? 20,000 population vs 10,000 population?

Sincerely

J. Hernandez, SSgt (RET)

Warner

JUN 1995

June 1, 1995

108 Heather Place
Centerville, GA 31028-1255

The Honorable Alan Dixon
Chairman, Defense Base Realignment
and Closure Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon and Committee Members:

My reason for writing is to reiterate what you have heard many times---that the Warner Robins Air Logistics Center is a most vital link in the national defense network and should not be closed.

Team Robins, with its state-of-the-art communications systems, its proven outstanding aircraft maintenance track record (during war and peace) and its young, educated, trained, dedicated work force recently earned the coveted "Best Air Force Base in the World" honor. Robins has never been known to "rest on its laurels." So this same performance can be expected into the 21st Century. The notion to close Robins shouldn't even be an option.

Not only would the national security be endangered, but the closure of this base would virtually devastate the state of Georgia economically. Robins is this state's largest industry.

You have some tough decisions ahead of you and we realize that. We do ask that you keep these sentiments in mind while making your determination. May God bless you, especially during this crucial time, and know that we are praying for you continuously.

Sincerely,

Betty A. Bostic

Betty A. Bostic

June 1 1995-

Dear Sir

I do not want Columbus AFB to close. Please keep it open

your Truly
Essie Richardson
124 Maple St
Columbus, Ms 39702

1

5-31-95

Closure Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore St.
Suite 1420
Arlington VA. 22209

Dear Sirs:
I would like to express my concern in the closure of the Columbus Air Force Base
Columbus need the base and the base need Columbus.
It is the very best base. My husband worked there twenty one years.

Thanking you
Lucille Frye

TIMOTHY R. ERLANDER
Attorney at Law
SUITE 210
1518 EAST LAKE STREET
MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55407

934th Airlift

AREA CODE 612
825-6857
FAX: 722-3152
HOME: 869-5866

June 1, 1995

BRAC Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

As a veteran and civic activist in Richfield, Minnesota, I would like to support the retention of the Air Reserve Station at the Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport, the 934th Airlift Wing. Enclosed please find a copy of a resolution passed by the City Council of Bloomington, Minnesota, which outlines the excellent reasons for keeping this Air Reserve Station.

I am a member of the Richfield Optimists and the Minneapolis Southtown Exchange Club. I have had the privilege of escorting groups from both clubs on the station, and we have had the privilege of flying with them and watching a training flight. We got to see their equipment, and we met the reservists themselves. In addition, speakers from the station have addressed both organizations.

Many of our members are veterans who know the C-130s used by the 934th. They were impressed with the maintenance. The reservists had excellent morale and showed a lot of pride in their unit and their work. They have had, as the Bloomington City Council resolution shows, a wide variety of recent experiences in military actions in the last several years, from Panama to Bosnia, Desert Storm to Somalia. We understand this is valuable.

The 934th presents an excellent image to this area (not known, as you may know, for being especially pro military) of our armed forces. They present themselves as capable, patriotic, courageous and humane. Those of us who know them are proud of them and their service to our country and to the world. As a veteran who served during the Vietnam War, I have to appreciate the high morale and deduction of the men and women of the 934th.

I would hope that BRAC would consider the retention of the 934th Airlift Wing as a reserve unit of the U. S. Air Force.

Yours very truly,

Tim Erlander

RESOLUTION NO. 95-_65_

'05 JUN 1995

A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF THE 934TH AIRLIFT WING,
AIR FORCE RESERVE STATION
AT MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Bloomington is the official governing body of the City of Bloomington; and

WHEREAS, the 934th Airlift Wing is a combat-ready Air Force Reserve flying unit located at the Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport, flying nine C-130 cargo aircraft, air dropping and air landing cargo and personnel, and providing aeromedical evacuation of patients, and supporting the mission of the United States Air Force on a daily basis in the United States and around the world; and

WHEREAS, the 934th Airlift Wing plays an integral part in the Twin Cities community, as well as the nation's defense. Personnel and aircraft have served the Twin Cities area since 1949, participating in Operation Just Cause in Panama in 1989, Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm in 1990-91, Operation Provide Promise in Bosnia between 1992-1994, Operation Restore Hope in Somalia in 1993, and Operation Safe Haven in Cuba in 1994; and

WHEREAS, the 934th Airlift Wing contributes, in part, the following services to the Twin Cities area, and the City of Bloomington:

- The 934th has an operation & maintenance budget of $31 million, with a $70 million metro area economic impact in 1994;
- The 934th employs over 500 full-time Department of Defense personnel, along with 1,224 drilling reservists (40 of which are Bloomington residents);
- The 934th conducts business with over 670 companies in the Twin Cities area, of which 80 of those are Bloomington businesses;
- The 934th has 21 joint-use facilities located at the base, spread among 10 military customers, totaling over 5,000 personnel;
- The 934th has an excellent working relationship with the Metropolitan Airports Commission, sharing fire fighting capabilities, runway access, the FAA control tower, and does not conflict with any future expansion plans of the airport;
- The nearest Air Force Reserve base is in Milwaukee, located 337 miles away.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BLOOMINGTON IN REGULAR MEETING ASSEMBLED, that

The City of Bloomington wholeheartedly supports continued location of the Air Reserve Station at the Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport, and recognizes the consistent contribution made by the 934th AirLift Wing to the community and region.

Passed and adopted this 30th day of May, 1995

Coral S. Houle

Coral S. Houle, Mayor

Attest:

Laura Lawrence

Secretary to the Council

RESOLUTION NO. 95-65

The attached resolution was adopted by the City Council of the City of Bloomington on May 30, 1995.

The question was on the adoption of the resolution, and there were 4 YEAS NAYS as follows:

CITY OF BLOOMINGTON COUNCILMEMBERS:	YEA	NAY	OTHER
Coral S. Houle	X		
Joyce A. Henry			X
Alisa R. Heintzeman	X		
Ann Lenczewski	X		
Peggy Ramthun			X
Vern Wilcox			X
Gene Winstead	X		

RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

ATTEST:

Secretary to the Council

Texas

Copy for BRAC 31 May 95

Dear Congressman Fields/Senator_____

On May 10, 1995, the Base Closure and Realignment (BRAC) Commission announced that seven Air Force Reserve base/unit locations were added to the two current Air Force Reserve candidates for closure. This puts six Air Force Reserve C-130 units and three Air Force Reserve F-16 units in jeopardy. The closure list includes Bergstrom ARS, TX/924 FW
Carswell ARS, TX/301 FW

I urge you to contact commission Chairman Alan Dixon, other commissioners, and fellow congressmen who may be testifying before the commission on June 10, 1995, to inform them of the gravely adverse effect of this action will have on the most combat ready Reserve component of the Total Force.

Neither the Pentagon nor the commission has used demographics of Reserve members in making its closure determinations. Unlike the Active forces, Reserve members cannot be expected to relocate to another base or installation to participate in Reserve training. Therefore, units must be located where the trained manpower resides. Every Air Force Reserve location on this list is within a major metropolitan area. With 21st century factors such as recruiting and willingness to serve in the military largely unknown at this time, location demographics may become even more important in the future.

There also has not been a reduction in mission requirements for the Air Force Reserve, and all units are fully engaged. The Pentagon has articulated how important peacetime volunteerism has become for the Reserve components, allowing them to pick up active duty missions and provide "compensating leverage." Therefore, it is not practicable to take down any more Air Force Reserve units for the sake of closing bases.

The cost-effectiveness of the Reserve components must be emphasized. The National Defense Authorization Act for 1991 contained a "sense of Congress" resolution, that is still viable today, stating that more missions should be transferred to the Reserve components. With level Defense budgets seen as possibly the best case we may expect in the future, present Reserve base infrastructure may be even more important. Reserve flying units can and do save millions of dollars over Active flying units, but part of the "open the door" cost of Reserve units has to be the location in good demographic locations.

Finally, there are no Air National Guard bases on the list. The Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve are equal partners in the Total Force, therefore any base closure studies should be shared and not totally absorbed by the Air Force Reserve.

Please contact the BRAC Commission prior to June 10th and urge it to retain the current Air Force Reserve base/unit locations.

P.S. Our defenses are being "stripped out".

Sincerely,

James Lehmann
Rt 1, Box 121
Brenham, TX 77833

Texas

Copy for BRAC

31 May 95

Dear Congressman_____/Senator Gramm

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Sincerely,

P.S. Our defenses are being "stripped out".

James Lehmann
Route 1, Box 121
Brenham, Tx 77833

Texas

Copy for BRAC

31 May 95

Dear Congressman_____/Senator Hutchison

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P.S. Our defenses are being "stripped out."

Sincerely,

James Lehmann
Route 1, Box 121
Brenham, TX 77833

Robin
6-2

Date: May 28, 1995

To: The Honorable Alan Dixon, Chairman
Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission

From: James B. Culpepper

Re: Robins Air Logistics Center

I would like to express my concern about Robins Air Logistics Center being placed on the potential closure list. Robins AFB, selected as the 1995 Best Air Force Base in the World, serves a vital role to the national defense and to the local community. My family and I moved to Warner Robins, GA in Sept. of 1994. The sterling reputation of the AFB and the accompanying community support was refreshing to witness and has been exciting to become a part of. The AFB is such an integral part of Warner Robins. The base has proven its efficiency and quality work record as reflected in the Base Excellence Award. It is my belief that Robins AFB should remain open to support the United States Air Force in its goals and objectives.

Jim Culpepper

Document Separator

Christopher T. W. Ross
ATTORNEY AT LAW
330 STATLER TOWERS
BUFFALO, NEW YORK 14202
716-852-8850

FACSIMILE
716-852-0450

N. Niagara
6-2

May 30, 1995

BRAC Commission
1700 N. Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

RE: Potential closing of Niagara Falls Air Base

Gentlemen:

Enclosed herewith are Petitions signed the 26th day of May, 1995 by members of the Lorenzo Burrows Post #78 of the American Legion held at the Saturn Club, Buffalo, New York strongly urging the Commission to continue full operation of the Niagara Falls Air Force Base for the reasons stated.

Very truly yours,

CHRISTOPHER T.W. ROSS

CTWR/jp
Enc.

May 26, 1995

PETITION
TO
BRAC COMMISSION

We the undersigned members of the Lorenzo Burrows American Legion Post #78 of Buffalo, New York, hereby strongly urge the Base Realignment and Closure Commission to continue in full operation the Niagara Falls Air Force Base for the following reasons:

1. The only remaining Air Force installation in New York State.
2. Base operations reflect a $150 million annual impact on the Western New York economy.
3. The Base supports 2,500 Air Force personnel, 1,500 Army personnel and 800 full-time civilian employees for a total of 4,800.
4. The Base payroll is $56 million per year and has pending construction contracts of $30 million in addition to recent investments of $25 million of completed contracts.
5. Base operations create 1,000 civilian jobs in the community.
6. The Base provided the only Air Force unit to deploy to the Persian Gulf Theater with 100% mission completion.

NAME	ADDRESS
John T. Barton	95 Clarendon Buffalo NY. LT Col
Raymond Hettrick	
A Kleschinsky	54 Lafayette, Bflo 14223
Lou McCauley	105 Morris Ave
John Putman	332 Middlesex Rd Buffalo NY 14216
James H. Carlo	803 Admirals Walk Buffalo NY. 14202
George Patterson	779 Parker Ave Buffalo. NY 14223
David R. Roll	1201 N. Davis Road E. Aurora, NY. 14052
George T. Moseley	17 Cleveland Avenue Buffalo, NY. 14222
Roy Wheeler	60 Billington Hgts East Aurora 14052
Vincent Schultz	54 Highland Ave Buffalo, NY 14222

May 26, 1995

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NAME	ADDRESS
[illegible]	1278 Mill Rd West Falls NY 14170
[illegible]	3/2 [illegible]
Richard E. Hull	22 Green Drive Williamsville NY 14172
[illegible]	2 Woodbury Dr Lockport
[illegible]	246 Doncaster Rd. Kenmore NY

May 26, 1995

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NAME	ADDRESS
CHRIS. ROSS	330 STATLER TOWERS BFLO NY
Arnold Soeder	800 Cathedral Park Tow. Bflo, NY
John E. Oehler	229 Viscount Dr. Williamsville N.Y. 14221
[illegible]	15 Colonial Circle Buffalo NY 14222
[illegible]	15 LAKE LEDGE DR., BUFFALO 14221
[illegible]	333 Patrice Terr. Williamsville 14221
[illegible]	8359 Black Walnut E. Amherst 14051
[illegible]	54 Brookedge Dr. Williamsville 14221
[illegible]	249 S Cayuga Rd Williamsville 14221

May 26, 1995

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NAME	ADDRESS
26 May 95	George G. Brady 497 Lafayette Buffalo NY 222
26 MAY 95	C. Johnston 55 Fox Chapel Rd Williamsville NY 14221
26 May 95	J.R. Johnston 55 Fox Chapel Rd. Wmsvl. 14221
26 May	Francis M Kendell 139 Woodview Dr Orchard
26 May 95	Clarence W. Parks 480 Ashland Ave, Bfl, 14222
26 May 95	Gerald F. [illegible] PO Box 377 Buffalo NY 14213
26 MAY 95	Donald McMillan MD 1896 Walton Dr Snyder NY 14226
26 May 95	Robert Moerschel Jr 29 Beard Ave - Bflo 14214
26 May 95	O. Robert Kohly 177 Penrose Dr. Amherst 14228

May 26, 1995

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NAME	ADDRESS
Thomas M Lewis Jr.	72 [illegible] Kenmore 14217
[illegible]	[illegible] Decatur Rd [illegible] 14217
[illegible]	[illegible] Niagara St. Buffalo 14202
[illegible]	[illegible]
Dave Tiffuckson	55 Berkley Pl. Buffalo 14209
Henry J. Lapp	35 Berwin Dr Amherst NY 14226
[illegible]	[illegible] Dudley Dr Amherst NY 14226
David [illegible]	65 Colony Ct. Amherst NY 14226

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NAME	ADDRESS		
William SHEMPP	45 LEICESTER RD	KENMORE N.Y.	14217-2111
ALAN KROLL	9 HALWILL DR	SNYDER, N.Y.	14226
[illegible]	187 Kosten Row	Amherst N.Y.	14286
[illegible]	6 Saybrook Pl.	Buffalo NY	14209
[illegible]	7 CHAPEL WOODS	WILLIAMSVILLE NY	14221
[illegible]	166 [illegible]	[illegible]	14226
John H. Mansfield	349 Roycroft Blvd	Snyder NY	14226

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BILL DEVONSHIRE	275 DELAWARE RD BFLO 14217
Bob Wenkle	80 Presidents Walk Williamsville N.Y. 14221
Henry Pentney	16 South Sanct Lana N.Y. 14108
C Langston	103 Lake Ledge Dr. Williamsville N.Y. 14221
[illegible]	102 Starin Ave Bflo. N.Y. 14214
Tom Stapleton	221 Curtis Pkwy Bflo 14223
[illegible]	9500 E. EDWARD EDEN N.Y. 14057
Lowell T Putman	227 Middlebury Rd Bflo N.Y. 14216
R. J. Smith Jr	130 WINDSOR AV BFLO 14209

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NAME	ADDRESS
William J O'Neil	77 William St Bflo 14203
[illegible]	64 Little Robin Rd 14228
[illegible]	50 Creel Rd Wnsvl 14221
[illegible]	East Aurora NY
[illegible]	1717 Delaware Bflo NY
[illegible]	35 Somersby Ct Wnsvl
59 Hoffman	138 Devonshire Rd - Kenmore 14223
[illegible]	160 Smallwood Dr. Snyder 14226
[illegible]	49 Harwood Dr Amherst NY 14226
E. M. Tava	37 Woodlea Wilm. NY 14221
Richard A. Pepe	101 Wedgewood Dr. Wilm N.Y 14221
Gregory Stelmo	298 Darwin Dr. Snyder NY 14226
D. M. Aker	58 Tamarack Dr. Snyder NY 14226
T. C O'Brien	52 Greenbriar Rd N " "
James J White	45 Rosemary Bflo, NY 14223
Francis E. [illegible]	102 Bethany Dr Tonawanda NY 14150
Peter F. Coit	443 Forest Ave, Bflo, N.Y. 14213
Charles [illegible]	52 Cliffmont Dr Williamsville, NY 14221
William J. Coppins	Box 406 Buffalo, N.Y. 14213
L. B. Fraser	Box 235 Buffalo, N.Y. 14213-0235

Document Separator

01 JUN 1995

22 May 95

Warner

MEMORANDUM FOR WR-ALC/LU

May 20, 95

FROM: Defense Base Closure Commission, Consuel Chairman Alan Dixon, Pentagon, Wash. D.C.

01 JUN 1995

SUBJECT: Carswell Air Force base should NOT be a joint reserve base - 301st Air Force Reserve wing should be closed - F22 nexth generation fighter should be moved to Republicans.

The military should be more aware of Communish Russia dangers -

Fort Worth has Billions in unecessary medical arts and Vacant medical land, doctors WEALthy, use ih for pro choice for jails, welfare, drugs, alcohol -

Two in my family died for American flag -

1. Colo
my immed
I knew t
reply wa
be partn
not a bu
I asked,
her, an
manageme
have be
mentione
Level Te
give it
recruit.

2. Colo
my most
briefed
Benson's
the situ
wonder i
to a new
systems
was a lo
you don'

3. Colo
Martin,
work com
My respo
after I
because
(ALLTV)
why was
position

Miss Clara Goodspeed
1101 Hurley Ave
Fort Worth, TX
76104

Should we not be giving the newly promoted employee, complex work? And if it is not complex work, then why would we promote a lady over me to give her less complex work, work that I could continue doing. This is double standards, and General William P. Hallin stated in his letter, dated 31 May 94 the following:

> Robins Air Force Base continues to provide equal opportunity and treatment for all our people; Both civilian and military personnel have the responsibility to ensure equity and fairness by adhering to equal opportunity and treatment and sexual harassment policies; My policies on equal opportunity and treatment are clear and unequivocal. Every person regardless of race, color, sex, religion, disabling condition, age, or national origin will be provided equitable treatment in all facets of their employment and/or Air Force life.....Maintaining a fair, and equitable, and discrimination-free work environment is everyone's responsibility.....(see attachment two).

4. Colonel Bishop, Mr. Martin stated in his letter (undated) to me that the selection of this lady was a difficult choice (see attachment three). Did LU bring this lady in to do the less complex work I do, or the more complex work I do? If it is the latter, then why could I have not promoted and continued to do the work?

5. Please respond in writing to this letter on or before 9 Jun 95.

Eugene Leverson
EUGENE LEVERSON
Logistics Management Specialist

ATTACHMENT (3)
1. Benson's message to me, dated 19 May 95
2. General Hallin's letter, dated 31 May 94
3. Mr. Martin's letter to me, undated

cc: WR-ALC/CC/General William P. Hallin
Chairman Alan Dixon, BRAC
EEOC/OFO/Director
Attorney General Janet Reno, U.S. Department of Justice
Senator Sam Nunn
Representative Sanford D. Bishop
President Bill Clinton
CBS 60 Minutes/Ed Bradley and Mike Wallace

From kamair.lu.robins.af.mil!rbenson Fri May 19 19:08:37 1995
Received: from kamair.lu.robins.af.mil by gailen.lu.robins.af.mil id aa27824;
19 May 95 19:08 EDT
From: rbenson@lu.robins.af.mil
Reply-To: rbenson@lu.robins.af.mil
Subject: WORKLOAD REASSIGNMENT - ALLTV AND LLLTV
To: LEVERSON@lu.robins.af.mil, MSMITH@lu.robins.af.mil
cc: MRAMBO@lu.robins.af.mil, PRICHARD@lu.robins.af.mil,
HSTRICK@lu.robins.af.mil, EWHITE@lu.robins.af.mil,
MALEXAND@lu.robins.af.mil
Date: Fri, 19 May 95 19:08:30 EDT
Sender: rbenson@kamair.lu.robins.af.mil
Message-ID: <9505191908.aa15697@kamair.lu.robins.af.mil>

Leverson
22 May 95

LEVERSON/SMITH

AS YOU WERE PREVIOUSLY TOLD, EFFECTIVE MONDAY 22 MAY, KATIE KENDRIC IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL ALLTV AND LLLTV PROGRAMS YOU TWO WERE ASSIGNED.

PLEASE PROVIDE HER WITH ALL THE FILES AND AN UPDATE OF THE CURRENT STATUS.

THANKS,

CRB

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

HQ WARNER ROBINS AIR LOGISTICS CENTER (AFMC)
ROBINS AIR FORCE BASE GEORGIA

Lorenzo
3 Jun 94

31 May 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR All Personnel

FROM: WR-ALC/CC

SUBJECT: Equal Opportunity and Treatment and Sexual Harassment Policy Statement - INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

1. Robins Air Force Base continues to provide equal opportunity and treatment for all our people. To maintain a positive human relations climate, continual emphasis and efforts are needed by everyone. Both civilian and military personnel have the responsibility to ensure equity and fairness by adhering to equal opportunity and treatment and sexual harassment policies.

2. My policies on equal opportunity and treatment are clear and unequivocal. Every person regardless of race, color, sex, religion, disabling condition, age, or national origin will be provided equitable treatment in all facets of their employment and/or Air Force life. These policies also include providing a work environment free from sexual harassment, which under federal law is prohibited. Sexual harassment is a form of sex discrimination that undermines the integrity of the employment relationship. It affects morale and interferes with the productivity of both victims and coworkers.

3. Maintaining a fair, equitable, and discrimination-free work environment is everyone's responsibility. Discrimination and sexual harassment of any kind will not be tolerated on Robins Air Force Base. All allegations of discrimination and/or sexual harassment will be promptly investigated and adjudicated under appropriate procedures. Management, in addition to the special emphasis program managers, civilian personnel officers, and staff, will be held accountable for enforcement of these policies.

WILLIAM P. HALLIN
Major General, USAF
Commander

Attachments:
1. AF Policy on Sexual Harassment
2. Definition of Sexual Harassment

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

HEADQUARTERS WARNER ROBINS AIR LOGISTICS CENTER (AFMC)
ROBINS AIR FORCE BASE GEORGIA

Leverson
10 May 95

Mr. Eugene Leverson, Jr.
WR-ALC/LUA
Robins AFB GA 31088-1622

Dear Mr. Leverson,

Thank you for the recent opportunity to consider you as a candidate for the position of Logistics Management Specialist. Your interest in the position is appreciated and I was pleased to interview you.

My selection of Ms. Kattie Kendrick was a difficult choice. All of the candidates referred to me possessed good credentials for the job. Everyone can be proud of their experience record as it reflects many fine qualities about each candidate. These qualities can only serve to enhance your consideration for similar positions and possible selection in the future.

The Logistics Civilian Career Enhancement Program (LCCEP) offers many fine opportunities for advancement and broadening one's Air Force career. I hope you will remain a registrant and continue to improve your competitive record. I wish you the very best in your personal plans to further your career.

Thank you again for giving me the opportunity to consider you for this position.

Sincerely,

JAMES G. MARTIN
Deputy Director
SOF System Program Office

Document Separator

May 28, 1995

Warner

Dear Honorable Alan Dixon,

Sir, I am writing to express to you and your fellow committee members my hope that you will look upon Warner Robins-Air Logistics Center favorably during your evaluation for closure of one or more of the five Air Force depots. Warner Robins-Air Logistics Center has served the Air Force well since its early days, when it was established in response to the World War II war fighting effort. This year alone the base has won The Commander in Chiefs Best Base in the World award and a major award for the Environmental Clean-up of the base. The base is also preparing to compete for the prestigious Malcom Baldrigde award for quality.

My family has been involved with the base since we moved to Warner Robins in 1971. My father, then active duty Air Force, decided to retire and make it our home. He continued his government career at Robins AFB as a civilian employee working in the Electronics Directorate. My father has since past away, but my oldest sister and myself are now employed on the base. I also have a brother-in-law employed on the base. We all work in different organizations, but we know the mission is **CUSTOMER SUPPORT** oriented and we are prepared to provide that support.

I have other family members that are employed in the private sector that are just as concerned about this situation. There is a real economic impact to this area if a negative decision is made after your evaluation. You see, much of the central Georgia economy relies on the base employees. I realize that the impact to the economy is not your primary concern, but the cost of human suffering is real.

I hope that you will see Warner Robins-Air Logistics Center as the best hope for the future for Air Force in terms of readiness. The people at Robins AFB are ready and willing to take the Air Force into the next century maintaining the war fighting capability of the Air Force.

Yours truly,

Donna Hartnett

Vance

May 5, 1995

Defense Base Closure and
Realignment Commission
1700 N Moore St Ste 1425
Arlington VA 22209

Dear Commissioners:

While making decisions about which of the four remaining Air Force undergraduate pilot training bases to close, here are a few points to consider:

1. Vance Air Force Base in Enid, Oklahoma is a base with superior airspace and facilities.

2. Vance is the most cost-effective training base in the Air Education and Training Command, saving the country more than $81,000 per student trained here.

3. None of the data analyses by any group - including studies by the Department of Defense and the Base Closure and Realignment Commission's own staff - has supported closure of Vance.

Placement on an "add list" would be a stressful and draining experience for any community. I encourage you to end this now and cease operations at the base the data clearly shows should be closed.

I, as a resident of Northwest Oklahoma, truly love Vance - the base and its people. We hope the strong partnership that has been built here will continue for many decades to come.

Sincerely,

Stephanie Dream

A Vance Air Force Base Supporter

A.C. Cornella, Vance 5/24

I would like to make a Big last Request, since South Dakota and Okla. are so close together, to Please do all that you can to help us with our Vance A.F.B. here in Enid Okla. to keep it Open.

We here in Enid have been through so much with Champlin Oil Refinery Closing which was a major Employer and then the Oil Bust, not to say all the other business closings. A person wonders how much more a community can stand. Just in the last few months Enid is starting to have building activity going on, it seems so, so good. So Please don't take our Base away from us.

Thank You for all you can do.

Pat Bledsoe
2513 Larkspur
Enid Okla. 73703

Document Separator

Alan Dixon

Vance 5-7-

Please, I would like to make one last Plea to you. We need our Vance A.F.B. here in Enid, Okla.

Enid has been through so much with Champlin Oil Refinery Closing, the Oil Bust & yet Enid remains Hopeful that Vance will remain here with us. Enid has given Land for expanding, Schooling available for Vance people, we do all we can to help. Just the last few months, Enid is starting to have Building activity gaing on, after 10 to 12 years of being down.

So Please don't take our Vance A.F.B. away from us.

Thank You for your help

Pat Bledsoe
2513 Larkspur
Enid Okla. 73703

Commissioner Kendi Steele,

Please, I would like to make one last Plea, to you, We need our Vance A.F.B. here in Enid, Okla.

This is very stressful to Employees and citizens of Enid. We here in Enid have been through so much, in the past years, and just the last few months starting to rebound.

We are very proud of Vance and what it brings to Enid, It is the most cost effective training base in the country & has land available for expanding.

So Please consider Vance as a good Base to remain open.

Thank You

Pat Bledsoe
2513 Larkspur
Enid, Okla. 73703

Commissioner Rebecca Cox,

Please, I would like to make one last plea, to you, the need our Vance A.F.B. here in Enid, Okla.

This is a very stressful experience to employees and citizens of Enid. The people of this town have been through so much the past years, and just starting to rebound.

We are very proud of Vance and what it brings to Enid.

It is the most cost effective training base in the country, and has land available for expending.

Please consider Vance as a good Base to remain open.

Thank You,

Pat Bledsoe
2513 Larkspur
Enid, Okla 73703

Document Separator

Columbus

23 May 95.

Dear Base Realignment and Closure Commission:

We, the citizens of Monroe County, Aberdeen Mississippi, are writing on behalf of the Columbus Air Force Base, in Columbus, Ms..
This Base is a vital part of our economy and military greatness. We need this Air Force Base to remain open.

Yours Truly,

Mrs. J. N. Tackett (Sarah)
Janet C. Carter
Eugenia M. Kendrick
Ann Smothers
Darlene H. Steckton
Anne Taylor
Mary Scott
Tula Hollingsworth
Jo Loggains
Lillian B. White

Delores E. Williams
Hannah Moore
L. Gilbert

4911 8 W. 114th Way
Ft. Lauderdale, Fl
33330-2829
May 16, 1995

Homestead
5-16

Honorable Michael Stone
The Base Realignment and Closure Commission
1700 North Moore St. Suite 1425
Arlington, Va. 22205

Honorable Michael Stone:

Homestead Air Reserve Base, Florida should be closed or moved to MacDill Air Force Base.

The following reasons are why it should be closed or moved.

Homestead Air Reserve Base does not have very good facilities. It doesn't have a paint hanger capable of painting a whole aircraft or facillities to wash aircraft.

It does not have a permanent tower for aircraft control.

It does not have a hot pit refueling capability for fighter aircraft.

The majority of aircraft parts are shipped from MacDill Air Force Base to Homestead Air

Reserve Base, Florida, an added expense.

Homestead Air Reserve Base (HARB) does not have a hospital. Anytime someone is seriously injured they have to be taken to a local hospital. MacDill Air Force Base, Florida has all these facilities, they don't have to be rebuilt.

The 482nd Tactical Fighter Wing (Air Force Reserve) has the oldest F-16's in the Air Force, (18, 17 F-16A's - 1 F-16B) These aircraft are requiring more and more maintenance. The Air Force does not plan to fund these aircraft after this fiscal year.

Homestead Air Reserve Base is located in a high crime area. Several members of the 482nd Tactical Fighter Wing are victims of crime, including me. Would you like to live here?

When the 482 Tactical Fighter Wing moved from MacDill Air Force Base in April 1994, we did not have one operational hanger. There was no one from the Department of Defense, Congress, or Headquarters Air Force Reserve to greet us. Perhaps the members of Congress and Defense were afraid they would be mugged or robbed.

The argument that Homestead Air Reserve Base is needed for defense against Cuba is an invalid one. There is a naval base in Cuba,

one in Key West, Florida and naval warships patrolling (ie. aircraft carriers, submarines) all the time. There are also air National Units in Puerto Rico and a navy base.

Why is Homestead Air Reserve Base needed?

The community surrounding the base and Dade County have done little to bring industry into the area since the storm. They have depended on Federal Dollars to waste.

A large percentage of the people who work on Homestead Air Reserve Base, don't live in the area. They live in Key West, Miami or Ft. Lauderdale, Florida.

What does the Federal Government plan to do? Pump millions upon millions of dollars into an unneeded air base until it costs Billions of Dollars, then close it because it costs to much?

It is time to close this taxpayer rathole and either disband the unit or move it to MacDill Air Force Base where it will be cheaper to operate.

The National Taxpayers Union has already cited Homestead Air Reserve Base as a waste of Taxpayer money,

Sincerely,

William J. Almond Jr.

Hanscom AFB
B 3-11

JOHN STELLA
P.O. BOX 543
BEDFORD, MA. 01730

ALAN DIXON
CHAIRMAN
BASE CLOURSE AND REALINGMENT COMMISSION

MAY 10, 1995

DEAR MR. DIXON :

AS A STRONG SUPPORTER OF U.S. MILITARY, NATIONAL SECURITY ISSUES, AND ALSO SUPPORTER OF HANSCOM AFB IN BEDFORD, MA. I AM ALSO A LONGTIME BEDFORD RESIDENT NEAR THE BASE.

I WOULD LIKE YO TO RECCOMEND YOU AND OTHER MEMBERS ON THE COMMISSION NOT TO BEDFORD HANSCOM AFB/E.S.C. TO THE CLOURSE LIST. I AM SUPPORTED THE DEFENSE DEPT., AND AIR FORCE DEPT., TO RELOCAT 500 JOBS FROM ROME, NY. GRIFFITHS AFB TO HANSCOM AFB. THE ROME LABS AT ARE BASED AT GIFFITHS AFB. I ALSO SUPPORT TO EXPAND THE BASE FACLITY AT HANSCOM AFB.

HANSCOM AFB IS THE HOME OF ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS CENTER THE FINEST BEST AFB FACILITY IN THE NATION. HANSCOM AFB IS A 41 YEAR OLD BASE AND [redacted] EMPLOYS 30,000 PEOPLE, AND HAS A $3.2 BILLION IMPACT ON THE NEW ENGLAND ECOMONY. ABOUT 28,000 JOBS ARE RIGHT HERE, IN MASS., ON THE BASE ITSELF, ABOUT [redacted] 2,200 MILITARY PERSONNEL WORK ALONGSII 3,000 AF CIVILAN [redacted] EMPLOYEES, AND 6,800 CONTRACT WORKERS. THE REMAINNIN 19,000 PLUS EMPLOYEES WORK FOR EDUCATIONAL AND BUSINESS PARTNERS SUPPORTING HANSCOM'S MISSION. HANSCOM AFB AND IT PARTNERS IN BUSINESS AND EDUCATION HAVE BEEN DEVELOPING NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PURPOSE FOR 40 YEARS. YOU MAY BE FAMILAR WITH SOME EVOLVED INT

* MEDICAL LASERS FOR HEART BYPASS AND BLOOD CLOT REMOVAL PROCEDURES ;
* MAMMOGRAPHY FOR DETECTING TUMORS ;
* TODAY'S AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEMS ;
* INFRARRED SENORS THAT ALLOW AIRCRAFT TO SEE RUNWAYS THRU CLOUD COVER ;
* HIGH-TECH SECURITY SYSTEMS USED TO PROTECT PROPERTY AS WELL HEADS OF STATE ; AND
* COMPACT DISCS

RADAR SYSTEMS AND OTHER TECHNOLOGIES ARE DEVELOPED BY ELECTRONICS SYSTEMS CENTER (ESC) AT HANSCOM AFB. AT HANSCOM AFB, IMPROVING THEIR ACCURACY, ABILITY, AND PROVIDE [redacted] SAFETY OF OUR TROOPS. THE SUCCESS OF OPERATION DESERT STORM, WAS IN DUE IN LARGE PART TO " RADAR " AND " NIGHT VISION " TECHNOLOGIES. KEEPING AND EXPANDING HANSCOM AFB TO CONTINUE OPEN THERE IS VERY IMPORTANT OUR FUTURE NATIONAL SECURITY [redacted] NEEDS. HANSCOM AFB IS VERY LARGE PART CONTRIBUTION TO OUR NATIONAL DEFENSE AND SECURITY NEEDS.

I AM VERY STRONGLY OPPOSED TO CLOSE OR ADD THIS BASE CLOURSE LISTS. IT IS TOO EXPENSIVE TO MOVING OUT OF HANSCOM IS NOSENSE. YOUR SUPPORT TO EXPAND AT HANSCOM AFB WILL BE APPRECIATED.

VERY TRULY YOURS,

John

JOHN M. STELLA

Truth a relative term during BRAC

It appears that nothing will stop the juggernaut of the 1995 round of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. But a little misinformation can go a long way toward letting the air out of the tires — and money from the economy — of a community striving to protect its assets.

So it is with the recent South Texas assault on Northwest Florida facilities that may be at risk in the process — Navy, Marine and Coast Guard helicopter training at Whiting Field Naval Air Station, in fact, Whiting Field altogether.

If you read the report prepared by the South Texas Military Facilities Task Force (whose mission is to protect South Texas Navy and Air Force bases), you would think the transfer and closure is a done deal. That Northwest Florida should drop its tents and go home.

But read further, between the lines and check out some of the assumptions, and you get an entirely different feeling — the information's wrong! Well, not completely wrong, but certainly skewed in favor of South Texas.

For example, according to the report, it's too dangerous to conduct primary air training over the Panhandle. Forty percent of near midair collisions from 1986 to 1990 occurred at Whiting Field and Pensacola Naval Air Station, the report states.

MILITARY

It's unfortunate the BRAC process has slipped to name-calling, but it's a political fact of life.

But what it doesn't state is that 80 percent of all flight training is conducted at the two sites, or the numbers of takeoffs and landings that occur at Whiting or Pensacola NAS. Or that if training were moved to Texas, or wherever, that the statistics would not change, just their location.

Near-accidents are unavoidable when you consider the traffic the bases generate (just as they are at civilian airports like Hartsfield in Atlanta or O'Hare in Chicago). But the Navy has taken steps to minimize risks, including the installation of collision avoidance devices to warn pilots away from each other.

But you won't read about these things in the Texas report, only the "negatives."

It's unfortunate the BRAC process has slipped to the name-calling level, but it's a political fact of life. Desperate times breed desperate action. And the loss of a military installation can be a desperate action.

We're glad the Northwest Florida delegation is keeping to the high road, trying to keep the playing field level with facts, figures and truthful presentations, but we urge caution. Snipers from South Texas, South Carolina, California, etc., are out there bending the truth to make their cases.

And a little bent truth can be as deadly as any bullet.

WHITING FIELD

JAC 12/27 (5)

TO THE B.R.A.C. COMM.

HERE IS SOME MORE CRYING FROM WHITING& PENSACOLA N.A.S. ABOUT MOVING THE FIX WING TRAINING TO TEXAS . WITH THE ALL THE ACCIDENTS THEY ADMIT TO,IT MAKES GOOD REASONING TO MOVE OPERATION TO TEXAS! SAVING AT LEAST 79 $ PLUS THE ACCIDENT PROBLEM ADD UP TO A SMART MOVE. 50 YEAR OLD WHITING & N.A.S. HAS BEEN THE NAVY'S SCARED COW & IT IS ABOUT TIME SOMETHING IS DONE. WHITING HAS BEEN BAD MOUTHING B.R.A.C TO SAVE THEIR BUTS, WITH $500,000 TO LOBBY WITH LOOK OUT. THEY KEEP SAYING HOW THEIR GETTING SKEWED BY B.R.A.C., HOW ABOUT THE TAXPAYER THAT'S BEEN SKEWED FOR ALL THESE YEARS WITH THIS WASTE!

STOP THE WASTE

Document Separator

TO THE B.R.A.C. COMM.,

WHITING FLD.HAS A 79 MILLION $ SAVINGS WHEN CLOSED & IT DOES'NT MATTER IF THEY GO TO TEXAS OR FT. RUCKER! THE FIX WING TRIANING COULD BE DONE WITH A 79MILLION $ SAVINGS TO THE TAXPAPERS. THE ACCIDENT POTENTIAL & CONGESTED AIR SPACE IS ANOTHER GOOD EXAMPLE WHY WHITING SHOULD BE CLOSED.

STOP THE WASTE!

Texas bases threaten Whiting Field survival

FROM 1A

will fare very well in a perfect environment." The problem, he said, is that the supposedly non-political environment of BRAC is far from perfect. Whiting's biggest threat right now is South Texas.

A report by the South Texas Military Facilities Task Force touts the advantages of its state, including proximity to Mexico with the passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement.

"South Texas is especially suited to joint pilot training because of the large volume of uncrowded airspace and excellent flying weather. These features are unique to south Texas and cannot be matched by any Navy or Air Force pilot training bases in any other area...," the report states.

Texas officials insist they aren't making their bases look good by making Florida look bad. "Absolutely not," said Jerry Vernon, a consultant to the South Texas task force.

"I don't think Texas is trying to attack anybody," he said, adding that the report supports the retention of Pensacola and Texas bases.

"Some people are supposing we could do all of the primary training at Whiting and we're saying that's not wise to do because of the accident potential. The air is just too congested. We're saying Corpus can't do it all. We think it requires two bases," he said.

But Salter thinks Texas is skewing the information to prove its point. For example, the report shows that 40 percent of near mid-air collisions from 1986 to 1990 occurred at Whiting Field and Pensacola Naval Air Station.

cument S

llenge to Whiting Field

with like facilities would be in competition," said task force Chairman Don Salter. "We knew Whiting would be in direct competition with Corpus Christi, Texas, because they both do fixed-wing training, and with Meridian, Miss., because they both do aviation training."

The task force retained Hirsch to conduct research and be a liaison in the Capitol. Hirsch said Tuesday the budget-cutting mood in Washington has the delegation worried.

"We're very worried because the requirement to train pilots is going down, the number of people being put through the pipeline is going down, but infrastructure hasn't changed. The Department of Defense recognizes that they have to cut," Hirsch said.

"I THINK the effort that we've made so far is to look at early analysis and what our vulnerabilities are. We feel confident that if it's a level playing field, our bases

See TEXAS, back of section

ses in Texas pose king-size chal

MILITARY

By Angie Basiouny
News Journal

Military training facilities in South Texas are the biggest threat to Whiting Field in the next round of base closures and realignment, according to a Washington consultant.

SEVEN BASES, five of which are in Texas, offer fixed-wing training. In the age of budget cuts, the Department of Defense won't need seven bases that duplicate service, consultant Paul Hirsch said. For that reason, three members of a task force fighting to keep Whiting Field will head to Washington next week to meet with military leaders, consultants and Congressman-elect Joe Scarborough.

Worries that Whiting's role might diminish because of consolidation isn't new, but Texas hasn't always been a threat. A Pentagon study two years ago said the military would save $79 million if primary helicopter training at Whiting and Fort Rucker, Ala.'s Army base was consolidated. That consolidation never took place.

ALTHOUGH THE Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission doesn't convene until March 1, the Greater Pensacola BRAC '95 Task Force hopes its efforts now will boost the image of Whiting.

"We knew early on that all locations

Pensacola group lobbies to keep Whiting Field

ator

By Ellyn Ferguson
News Journal Washington correspondent

MILITARY

WASHINGTON — Members of a Pensacola task force met with Pentagon officials and senior base closing commission staff on Tuesday making familiar arguments for saving Whiting Field.

They got a fair hearing from the people to whom they spoke, but got no hint as to whether they swayed anyone, said retired Rear Adm. Jimmie Taylor, vice president of the Pensacola Area Chamber of Commerce.

Taylor

"What we tried to hit were not only the parameters and requirements the Base Closure and Realignment Commission will use, but the OSD (Office of the Secretary of Defense)," said Paul Hirsch, a Washington-area consultant working with the Greater Pensacola BRAC '95 Task Force.

"We just wanted to make sure we understood that OSD and the Navy were playing from the same deck," Hirsch said.

Hirsch, Taylor, task force chairman Don Salter and John Griffing of the Pensacola Area Chamber of Commerce and Rep.-elect Joe Scarborough met with Navy officials at the Pentagon and base closure commission staff.

The Base Closure and Realignment Commission, which makes recommendations to the president about shutting down or consolidating military installations, doesn't convene until March 1.

However, Taylor said commission staffers told him 100 communities have already made the trek to Washington to talk with them.

The Pensacola area has several installations that serve as economic engines for the region, he said.

"You're talking about $3 billion in revenue, 40,000 active duty personnel and 50,000 military retirees," Taylor said.

Task force members say they believe their early efforts to point out Whiting Field's strengths and its military necessity will pay off.

The biggest threat to the Pensacola installation's future are five training facilities in South Texas that offer fixed-wing training, as does Whiting Field.

The Pensacola delegation plans today to brief the staffs of Scarborough and Florida Sens. Bob Graham and Connie Mack on their meetings.

TO THE B.R.A.C. COMM.,

PENSACOLA LOBBIES FOR WHITING ,,,,HOW ABOUT PENSACOLA LOBBIES FOR PENSACOLA & WHITING &THE REST OF IT'S 13 OUT-LYING FLDS. NOW WE ARE LOOKING AT $3 BILLION & 40,000 ACTIVE PERSONNEL & 50,000 MILITARY RETIREES ON THE PAY-ROLL. SURE THEY GOING TO LOBBY, BUT IT'S ABOUT TIME THIS WASTE COMES TO A HALT! WHAT IS 50,000 MILITARY RETIREES DOING ON THE PAYROLL BESIDES DOUBLE DIPPING ARE TAX-PAPYERS $!!! THIS WHOLE OPERATION IS FULL OF PORK!

STOP THE WASTE

Document Separator

12/5/94

Alabama training mission crash kills pilot

By Mark Bradley
News Journal

MILITARY

An investigation is under way to determine what caused a plane from Pensacola Naval Air Station to crash Monday afternoon, killing the pilot.

The plane, a T-34C "Turbo Mentor" from Training Squadron 10, crashed around 4:30 p.m. during a routine training mission near Robertsdale, Ala.

The Navy did not release the name of the pilot, the only person in the plane, pending notification of next of kin. The crash took place south of the Navy's outlying Silverhill training field.

The training squadron was scheduled to return to base at about 5 p.m., said Michele Harrison, an NAS public affairs officer. She did not have details about what might have happened to cause the plane to go down.

Other squadron planes were flying in the area at the time. Squadron members will give statements to the accident board that is investigating the crash.

"At this time all I do have is that it was out at Silverhill and was returning from Silverhill," Harrison said. "It seems like the accident happened right after takeoff."

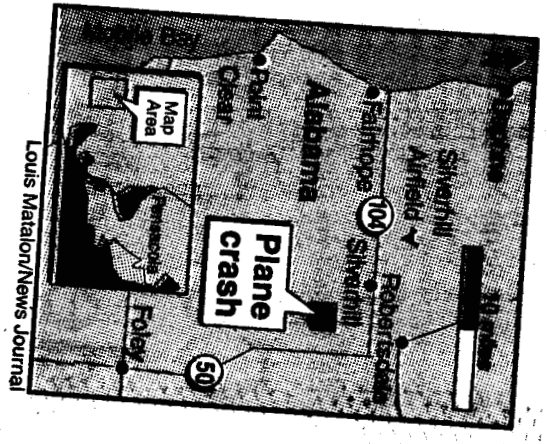
Monday's accident is the first fatal crash involving a plane from NAS since June 4, 1991. A student pilot died when his plane went down near Spencer Field in Pace, Harrison said.

Training Squadron 10 consists of naval flight officers — also known as "rearseaters" — who are trained to operate the plane's instruments. A T-34C is a single-engine turbo prop training aircraft.

When squadron members practice at Silverhill, they usually are working on "touch and gos," which simulate landings and takeoffs from the deck of an aircraft carrier. Harrison could not confirm if that is what the squadron was doing Monday.

Harrison did not know what information, if any, other members of the squadron will be able to provide about the crash.

"Any of that information will be given to the investigative board," she said. "They are convened immediately. Anybody who could give them any information, they would talk to them."



Louis Matalon/News Journal

Document Separator

TO THE B.R.A.C. COMM.,

THE NAVY'S ADMITS TO THE HIGH TRAFFIC OF THE T-34 TRAINIG WHICH CAUSES THIER HIGH RATE OF ACCIDENTS! THE 13 OUT-LYING FLDS. THAT WHITING & N.A.S PENSACOLA USE IS OUT-DATED & A WASTE OF TAXPAPERS $. 80% ACCIDENTS IS A POOR RECORD OF THE NAVY'S TRIANING OF THE T-34 & SHOULD BE CLOSED DOWN & START SAVING LIFES& AT LEAST 79 MILLION $. FACTS ARE FACTS , THIS ACCIDENT 12/5/94 IS ENOUGH PROOF THAT THE NAVY'S OUTDATED TRAINING IS READY FOR A CHANGE

FACTS ARE FACTS

Document Separator

Scarborough gets wish: Chance to whi

By Ginny Graybiel
News Journal

GOVERNMENT

Rep.-elect Joe Scarborough will serve on a House committee that will play a key role in the newly elected Republican majority's effort to make government smaller.

Scarborough, appointed last week to the National Security Committee, said Monday that he also will be on the Government Reform and Oversight Committee.

"It's going to be one of the most active and visible committees on (Capitol) Hill in the coming session because it's going to be the agency responsible for making recommendations on what parts of the government to downsize and do away with," he said.

Scarborough, the first Republican to represent District 1 in more than a century, said he sought the appointment.

"It fits in with our pledge to try and downsize the federal government," he said.

Meanwhile, Scarborough said his appointment to the House Security Committee, formerly named the Armed Services Committee, puts Northwest Florida in a strong position as military cutbacks loom.

The U.S. Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission is scheduled to present its list of bases to be closed or consolidated on July 1.

The Department of Defense will offer up its own list on March 1. BRAC will present an additional list for comparative purposes on May 17.

Scarborough said his National Security membership may give him "a peek behind the curtain about what is coming," even though the BRAC process is billed as nonpolitical.

"I think the most important thing is access to information," he said. ". . . Just moving around in that community, you know what's going on, what the buzz is."

Whiting Field, the base that trains Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard fixed-wing and helicopter pilots, is considered the most vulnerable base in Escambia and Santa Rosa counties.

Scarborough said he has attended numerous Navy recep-

ttle away at bureaucracy

HOW TO CONTACT

Rep.-elect Joe Scarborough can be contacted in Pensacola at 478-1123 between now and his swearing-in on Jan. 4. He will not have a telephone number in Washington, D.C., until Jan. 4.

tions since his election, meeting the various secretaries of the military services as well as other military decision-makers and their staffs.

"After a while, I'd come in and people would recognize me," he said. "Everybody's talking about BRAC '95. After talking to the same small tight-knit community over time, you get a feel for what is happening in the BRAC process."

Scarborough said his impression so far is that Whiting's only major threat comes from Fort Rucker, Ala., where Army helicopter training takes place.

The military has repeatedly considered and rejected proposals to move Navy helicopter training from Whiting to Fort Rucker. But the proposal could be reconsidered.

Scarborough disputed recent reports that Whiting could be at risk of losing fixed-wing training to one of five Texas bases.

"I have not heard a single scenario that would suggest that Whiting Field would be consolidated with any bases in Texas," he said. "The discussion is all centered around Fort Rucker."

TO THE B.R.A.C. COMM.,

LOOK OUT HERE COMES SCARBOROUGH. IT'S NOT ENOUGH TO HAVE A MILLION $ TO LOBBY WITH, THE NAVY"S SENDING REP. SCARBOROUGH TO SPY ON B.R.A.C. WHITING KNOWS IT'S IN TROUBLE TO BE MOVED TO FT. RUCKER OR TEXAS! THIS WASTE HAS TO STOP! THE T-34 IS OUTDATED & SO IS THE TRAINING .

STOP THE WASTE!

Columbus AFB 5-19
16 May 1995.

Dear Members of the Base Realignment and Closure Commission:

I want to begin by saying the United States Military has been cut too much already. We need as many Bases open as possible, especially Training Bases.

I am writing to you in regards to the review of Columbus Air Force Base in Columbus, Mississippi.

Columbus Air Force Base is not only great in value to the Columbus community and surrounding areas, but also to the State of Mississippi.

Columbus Air Force Base has proven its military greatness over the years and it continues to do so. To close this Base would be a great loss to the military. Not only would you be closing a great Base, but you would be putting a lot of military and civilian personnel out of work.

Would you please allow this Base to remain open... for us all.

Sincerely,
Donna Shireath

Columbus

5/18/95

To Whom It May Concern:

I'm writing to you in regard to the review of Columbus Air Force Base in Columbus, Mississippi.

This Air Force Base has a great number of retirees in and around the Columbus area, that need the support of this Base.

Columbus Air Force Base is a great asset to Columbus and the surrounding area.

This Base has proven its Military greatness of the years and the Base is continuing to do so. To see this Base closed would be a great loss to the Military. Not only would you be closing the Base, but you would be putting a lot of Military and Civilian personnel out of work.

Please consider these factors as you review the Columbus Air Force Base.

Sincerely,

Rodger + Patsy Collins

Aberdeen, Ms.

Niagara Falls
5/22

MESCH ENGINEERING, P.C.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

285 Market St., Lockport, NY 14094 - 3021
Phone: - 716-434-6276 Fax: - 716-434-0464

CHEMICAL STRUCTURAL
CIVIL ARCHITECTURAL
ELECTRICAL ENVIRONMENTAL
MECHANICAL CADD

May 18, 1995

Base Realignment and Closing Commission
1700 N. Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Re: Proposed Closing of Niagara Falls
Air Reserve Base

Dear Commission,

Mesch Engineering, P.C. wishes to express our concern regarding the proposed Department of Defense plans to close the Niagara Falls Air Reserve Station at Niagara Falls, New York.

The base has provided the Department of Defense with a flexible facility at reasonable operating costs and is strategically located. The proposed closing would weaken our defense posture.

Mesch Engineering P.C. is a local consulting engineering firm, employing forty-one (41) people, located in Lockport, New York since 1963. We have recently provided consulting professional services for rehabilitation projects located on the Air Base and this work load has tended to stabilize our work force.

The proposed base closing would also impact our current contract to supply consulting engineering services to the Air Base and would have a negative effect on our current staffing levels.

We support your current endeavors to persuade the Department of Defense Base closure committee to change their decision to close the Air Reserve Base. The proposed closing would be a great security loss to the nation and an economic loss to the local residents and businesses that rely on the base remaining open.

Please consider our support of your efforts in this matter, and we look forward to a favorable decision.

Very truly yours,

Richard P. Kuchta

Richard P. Kuchta, R.A.
Staff Architect

Edward S. Falsetti, P.E.
Executive Vice President

P & R SUPPLY CO. INC.

P.O.BOX 690094, TULSA, OK 74169.
PHONE 918-438-6270 FAX 918 438 9993

MAY 22, 1995

Base Closure and Realignment Commission
Chairman Alan Dixon
Fax 703-696-0550

Dear Chairman:

We urge your strong support for the retention of the Tinker AFB when while making decisions about which bases to close.

Tinker Air Force has been consistently rated by the Air Force and Tinker is one of the largest purchaser from minority businesses in Oklahoma - P & R supply Co. strongly supports the retention of Tinker Air Force Base.

Your valuable support at a time like this will be most appreciated.

Sincerely,

Hari Musapeta, MBA ATM
President,
P & R Supply Co.

To whom it may Concern:

We are very much opposed to the closing of the Niagara Falls International airport and military base. a great deal of our economy in Western New York and The Falls, both in Canada and The United States depends on this decision, Please add our voices to this disturbing situation

Maude + Jack Marks

6744 Rose Court
Niagara Falls, New York 14304-4508
May 19, 1995

Niagara
5.23

Base Realignment and Closing Commission
1700 N. Moore Street
Arlington, Va. 22209

Re: Potential Closure--Niagara Falls Air Reserve Base

Dear Sir/Madam:

The purpose of the correspondence is to solicit your support for the retention of the Niagara Falls Air Reserve Base based upon economical and military considerations.

This Base supports two of the most efficient and most activated Air Force Reserve & Air National Guard units in the Country. Their combined histories show involvement in the Korean, Pueblo and Cuban crisis, the Dominican Airlift, Vietnam and Desert Storm service in addition to others. This does not include the Air Force missions flown by reservists and guardsmen with the support of their employers. Our community is rightfully proud of our reserve units. Upon careful review you will find this base to be one of the most cost effective facilities in the Country. In addition to their operations this facility lends support to other units to effectively utilize the scarce defense dollar.

The employment situation in the Western New York area is of great concern because of the exodus of major companies and organizations. We are loosing our younger and well educated people because of the lack of employment opportunities. High paying positions are giving way to minimum paying jobs.

The economic development of the Western New York area depends upon the availability of the Niagara Falls International Airport. Without the support of the Air Reserve Base the future of the airport is very doubtful. With the failure of the airport comes the potential of relegating this area to a "rust belt" future - more dismal than ever in the history of the Niagara Frontier. The demise of international capability at the Airport will discourage many prospective Canadian industries from relocating to this area. The Niagara Frontier is endowed with many institutions of higher learning, cultural opportunities and a technically competent work force. Examination will reveal that this area is one of the lowest cost areas in the United States.

I am fortunate to have had years of experience with both the Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard units at Niagara. I now serve on the Town of Wheatfield Economic Development Committee and Chair the Town's Planning and Zoning Board and can speak from experience the need for preserving and promoting the retention of the Niagara Falls Air Reserve Base.

I am concerned that the Base officials have been placed at a disadvantage by finding out of the possibility of closure long after other locations. This means they have less time to prepare a comprehensive and fact filled presentation. I trust you will be tolerant of this situation.

Letter R. W. Muscatello, Dated May 19, 1995, Subj: Potential Closure--Niagara Falls Air Reserve Base, continued

The decision your Committee makes will have a profound effect on all the citizens of this area. Jobs, opportunities, taxes, devaluation of properties to name a few. The loss of jobs increases the number of citizens seeking welfare and unemployment monies which, you well know, increases the federal expenditures.

Trusting your careful and diligent efforts, I remain,

Sincerely,

Richard W. Muscatello

Arizona State University East

Building 314
6001 South Power Road
Mesa, Arizona 85206-0903
602/965-EAST

FAX: 602/965-0876

May 23, 1995

Alan J. Dixon, Chairman
Base Realignment and Closure Commission
1700 North Moore Street - Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon:

Since the closure of Williams Air Force Base as a result of the 1991 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) recommendation, Arizona State University (ASU) has participated in developing the community reuse plan. A major component of that plan is an education, research and training campus which features a consortium of educational institutions lead by ASU and the Maricopa County Community College District.

The educational consortium strongly supports retaining the Aircrew Training Research Division (ATRD) of the Armstrong Laboratory at the Williams Campus. The laboratory is an integral part of the community's reuse plan. The consortium's institutions have already established higher education programs at the Williams Campus. A number of them, including ASU, have a long history of working with ATRD. The consortium's focus on aviation training and research is directly related to the ATRD's primary mission of aircrew training and will create a strong synergy that will benefit both military and non-military aviation.

Retaining the ATRD at the Williams Campus is important to the successful implementation of the community's reuse plan. The educational consortium requests your support of that position for the 1995 BRAC.

Sincerely,

Charles E. Backus
Director
Academic Planning

CEB:mlr

22 MAY 1995

El Segundo 5.22

Retired Space Div Commander

Wednesday, May 17, 1995

The Hon. Alan J. Dixon
Chairman
Defense Base Closure Commission
1700 N. Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Sir:

As a former Commander of the Air Force Space and Missile Center (Then Space Division) I would like to offer comment on the potential relocation of this function to another location in the U. S.

There is no doubt that the center of space research, development and production is in the greater Los Angeles area. Although there are many locations around the country where excellent work is done such as Denver, Huntsville, Albuquerque, Houston and others; the vehicles to place satellites in orbit and the spacecraft themselves are generally designed and developed in southern California. While we have seen many products moved to other locations in order to access lower cost labor such as the McDonnell Douglas Delta II assembly in Pueblo, CO; or the Rockwell GPS receivers to remote production sites the core design teams remain intact in the L A Basin.

There is simply no better place for the Space and Missile Center to be located than El Segundo where the young officers and the seasoned Aerospace engineers can work directly with the design and research teams that are innovating the revolutionary space assets for 2000+.

When I reported there in 1986 we were in dire need of more military housing to help our young officers live in a very high cost housing area. Two major factors have changed since then, we got the housing built at Whites Point, and the military force size has been greatly reduced and is still going down. With that problem virtually solved this is not the time to uproot the Center with it necessary Aerospace and other contractor support to another location.

As an example, I am convinced that we would not have had the revolution in space navigation that GPS (Global Positioning System) provided to military forces engaged as they were in the Gulf had the bright young Captains and Majors of the 1970s not been assigned to Los Angeles. I can attest there were enormous problems associated with placing a clock with the required accuracy and 10 year service life on orbit at 12000 miles. The process that linked these young officers into the technology, and then their

tenacious ability to convince crusty old generals to support a multi-year program was the key. These generals preferred investing billions in aircraft or weapons work, but incisive knowledge and imagination won out. Today, those original ideas not only serve our military but support a 1.5 billion dollar receiver production industry in the U. S. and soon will replace ground radio/radar aids as the international ICAO standard for aircraft navigation. The United States leadership in this area is hard evidence that this location sensitive process really works.

In sum, it would be very expensive to move Space and Missile Center and the nation would not be as well served.

Sincerely,

Aloysius G. Casey
Lt/General USAF (Ret)
630 Palo Alto Drive
Redalnds, CA 92373

Tel: 909-792-1636

Columbus 5/23

10336 Bassinger Rd.
Aberdeen, Ms. 39730

Dear Sir,

I am really disappointed and concerned about the Columbus Air Force being put on the closure list. It is so important to the economy of several nearby towns, many jobs would be lost. Also there are many retirees that use the doctors and hospital.

The shuttle has landed there because of the weather at their regular landing. We need pilot training. Our U.S.A. must stop base closing, doing away with guns, tanks, ships, airplanes and discharging so many of our men. We will surely need them again. Could be sooner than we think. Please give this more consideration.

Sincerely

Ruby M. Candless

Niagara
5 23

The Jefferson apt 710
250 Rainbow Blvd.
Niagara Falls, N.Y.
14303

Gentlemen;

Please do not close The Niagara Falls air Base. We need it for so many reasons. Niagara Falls, N.Y. is a tourist city and we sure need the tourists, if you close the air Base it is like shutting the door on tourists.

Think of the many that will be put out of work and we don't need this.

The Niagara Falls air base currently provides the mandatory rescue and fire-fighting services, as well as plowing snow.

Remember we are on the Canadian boarder and we wish to attract Canadians.

It is also an International Air Port.

Please give it a chance.

Cordially,

(Mrs.) Winifred Pinder

Buffalo

May 23, 1995
1224 - 96th St.
Niagara Falls, N.Y. 1430

Sirs:

Placing the Niagara Falls Air Reserve Station on the list of bases to be considered for closing is unfair to Niagara County and the state of New York.

Niagara Falls, already an economically depressed area, and New York as a whole, compared to other regions in the country, are presently suffering from a deficit of billions of dollars in tax money sent to Washington as opposed to total federal spending returned to the state. In 1993 this deficit amounted to $27.7 billion.

I strongly oppose the closing of Niagara Falls Air Reserve Station.

Sincerely,
Samuel Certo

Homestead 5-22

May 19, 1995

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon
Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Chairman:

The South Florida community was deeply shaken last week by the news that Homestead Air Reserve Base will be considered for closure by the 1995 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

We believe nothing has changed which justifies modifying the 1993 decision to retain Homestead, the 482nd Fighter Wing and the 301st Rescue Squadron. To the contrary, only Homestead Air Reserve Base is able to meet the unique challenges of the Caribbean Basin, as demonstrated so dramatically by the Haitian buildup, and the continued uncertainty of America's relations with Cuba. Homestead ably satisfies the strategic and operational requirements of the Air Force and Department of Defense, the demands of a tightening defense budget, and the economic recovery and development needs of the South Dade County area. In fact, its value is such that we recommend the Commission give full consideration to increasing the extent of the realignment at Homestead to maximize its strategic and economic value.

Homestead has been placed in an unenviable "double jeopardy" position. Community representatives worked closely with the Air Force, the Department of Defense and the Commission's staff during the intense process that led to 1993's Commission decision to keep the two Reserve units at Homestead. Now the community faces the prospect of again defending the base's value.

We believe it is neither necessary nor in the country's best interests to revisit closing Homestead. However, we stand ready to provide you, your fellow Commissioners, and your staff with the facts you will need to decide. We wholeheartedly support:

- The continued presence of the 482nd Fighter Wing
- The return of the 301st Rescue Squadron
- The economically feasible transfer of base facilities to local authorities

Accomplishing these goals would only partially correct the major economic dislocation the community experienced because of the hurricane and subsequent base realignment. The community continues to diligently evaluate and implement all other reasonable, long term, non-military, public and private uses for the remainder of the property. However, losing the "anchor tenant" reserve units from Homestead Air Reserve Base would exponentially increase the difficulty and complexity of the redevelopment effort.

ONE WORLD TRADE PLAZA • SUITE 2400 • 80 SOUTHWEST EIGHTH STREET • MIAMI, FLORIDA 33130
PHONE: (305) 536-8000 • FAX: (305) 375-0271 • TELEX • 6974115-BEAINTIL

TEAM MIAMI
DADE COUNTY FLORIDA

We look forward to working with you to preserve a winning solution - one that will continue to produce a positive result for Dade County, the State of Florida, and for America.

Sincerely,

Hon. Lawton Chiles
Governor
State of Florida

Hon. Buddy MacKay
Lt. Governor
State of Florida

Hon. Bob Graham
US Senate

Hon. Connie Mack
US Senate

Hon. Lincoln Diaz-Balart
US Congress

Hon. Peter Deutsch
US Congress

Hon. Alcee Hastings
US Congress

Hon. Carrie Meek
US Congress

Hon. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen
US Congress

Hon. Clay Shaw
US Congress

Hon. Dante Fascell
Former Congressman

Hon. William Lehman
Former Congressman

Hon. Mario Diaz-Balart
The Florida Senate

Hon. Alberto Gutman
The Florida Senate

Hon. Daryl Jones
The Florida Senate

Hon. Larcenia J. Bullard
Florida House of Reps.

Hon. John Cosgrove
Florida House of Reps.

Chairman Arthur E. Teele
Metro-Dade County Board
of County Commissioners

Comm. Dennis Moss
Metro-Dade County Board
of County Commissioners

Comm. Katy Sorenson
Metro-Dade County Board
of County Commissioners

Mayor Stephen P. Clark
City of Miami

Mayor Tad DeMilly
City of Homestead

Mayor Seymour Gelber
City of Miami Beach

Mayor Otis Wallace
Florida City

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TEAM MIAMI
DADE COUNTY FLORIDA

Jerry Case
Chamber South MAC

William O. Cullom
President
The Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce

John Gentile
Chair
Greater South Dade/South Miami Chamber of Commerce

Robert Jensen
Florida City/Homestead Chamber of Commerce
Chamer of Commerce

Charles Johnson
Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce

Hon. Alzo Reddick
Florida Defense of Conversion & Transition Commission

Evan Reese
Chair
Greater Homestead/Florida City Chamber of Commerce

Bob Epling
Bob Epling
We Will Rebuild Foundation

John C. Anderson
President & CEO
The Beacon Council

Steven Cranman
Executive Director
Perrine/Cutler Ridge Council

David Weaver
Convening Chair
Team Miami HARB

Donald Slesnick
Co-Chair
Team Miami HARB

Roger Shurtleff
President
Retired Officers Assn.
Gold Coast Chapter

Michael Richardson
President
Air Force Association
Demilly Chapter

Frank Kovacs
President
Marine Corps Reserve Officer Association

Major Boon Carey, Jr.
Department Commander
Military Order of World Wars

Don Manson
President
Navy League Miami Council

Roy E.Levi
Commandant
Marine Corps League

Nicholas Valeriani
President
First Marine Division
South Florida Chapter

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Document Separator

O'Hare

25 May 1995

Dear Sir,

I find it disheartning that is what is supposed to be a Non-Political decision when it comes to deciding on which bases to close has become just the opposite. Reading these articles forces one to believe that the Mayor of Chicago and the Air Force have already decided that the Reserve Base at O'Hare will be closed and that the Base Closure Commission will rubber stamp this decision. If true, I find it astounding that the Air Force would rather shut down a highly desirable base than force the city of Chicago to move the facility at NO cost to the government.

If saving Mayor Daley from expending the $'s is priority one, then I don't see the point of having the Commission go through the arduous task of compiling data on these bases prior to decision making.

Thank You,

PATRICK F. HORGAN
672 WAINSFORD DRIVE
HOFFMAN ESTATES, IL. 60194-4546
(312) 825-6126 (708) 884-7419

VIENNA, Ohio YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio

Clinton, Air Force back local base, Traficant says

■ A Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission member is scheduled to visit the region.

By MARK NIQUETTE
VINDICATOR POLITICS WRITER

Traficant

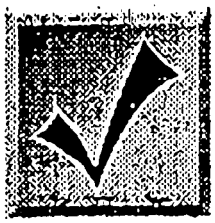
VIENNA — The Air Force and the Clinton administration support keeping Youngstown Air Reserve Station open and will push to have another base closed instead, if necessary, U.S. Rep. James A. Traficant Jr. says he was told Wednesday.

Traficant said he spoke with a "high-ranking Air Force official" who told him the Pentagon would stand behind the commitment it made last year to expand the local air base.

Even if the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission recommends the Vienna facility be closed or downsized, the Air Force will push to have a base in Chicago closed instead, Traficant said he was told by the official, whom he declined to identify.

"That's the worst-case scenario, but we have that commitment," Traficant spokes-

BASE CLOSURE COMMISSION



Procedure the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission will follow in reviewing military installations; plus a profile of commission member James B. Davis, who will visit the local base:

PROCEDURE

■ **THE COMMISSION** has until July 1 to submit its final list of recommendations to the president. He can either approve it or send it back for modifications.

■ **ONCE CLINTON** approves the list, it is sent to Congress — which cannot make changes and can only approve or reject the list within 45 days.

■ **IF CONGRESS** does not act, the closures go forward.

JAMES B. DAVIS

■ **MEMBER** of the eight-person Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

■ **RETIRED** from Air Force as a general in August 1993 after 35-year career as a combat fighter pilot, commander and strategic planner and programmer.

■ **HAS SERVED** as a commander of a combat fighter

IN CONCERT

week it has added the Youngstown air base to a list of military facilities it is studying for possible closure or realignment.

Coming up: Commission member James B. Davis, a retired Air Force general, will visit the local base May 30 to review the facility and meet with community and base officials.

Traficant will lead a small delegation to Chicago May 31, where five of the eight commission members will hear testimony from communities that would be affected.

The delegation will have 25 minutes to lobby the commission during that hearing, Marcone said.

Traficant, air base leaders and the Western Reserve Port Authority, which runs Youngstown-Warren Regional Airport, are preparing data about the air base's value.

Two port authority members, Mahoning County Democratic Party Chairman Michael Morley and Clarence Smith Jr., are seeking support from Gov. George Voinovich and other state political leaders.

The base is the home of the 910th Airlift Wing and 1,521 military and civilian personnel with an annual payroll of more than $75 million.

Cautious: Traficant has been cautiously optimistic that the commission won't close the base, given the order last year by former Deputy Defense Secretary John Deutch to expand it into a regional wing headquarters.

Clinton's 1996 budget request also includes funds for further expansion of the base, where hangar and runway construction already is under way, and the commission has yet to close a base the Pentagon wants open, Traficant said.

The Pentagon submitted a list of 146 military facilities to the commission in February for closure and realignment, including the 911th Air Reserve Base near Pittsburgh, which, like the Vienna facility, maintains huge C-130 Hercules aircraft.

After a commission member visited Pittsburgh in April, the commission decided to place five other bases that have C-130s — including Youngstown — on a list of 38 additional bases it would review.

If the commission recommends keeping the Pittsburgh base open, but wants to close a C-130 facility, that's when the Air Force would recommend Chicago O'Hare IAP Air Reserve Station be closed, Marcone said.

Forces and United States Forces Japan.

■ **SERVED** his last two years on active duty as chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (NATO).

■ **DURING HIS CAREER,** he had experience in operations, intelligence, human resource management, and political/military and international affairs. He has commanded a nuclear-capable organization of about 6,000 personnel and a joint-service organization of about 60,000 personnel.

Source: Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission

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THE BON: YOUR FASHION

NIAGARA FALLS New York

DENNIS C. ENSER/Buffalo News

the pipes on Mal Boud- ric Penoyer tune up Sat- les for the Marine Corps exhibit at the Buffalo and Erie County Naval and Servicemen's Park. They are members of the Caledonian Pipe Band.

Falls base may get life from Chicago

Windy City officials seek closing of site at O'Hare

By JERRY ZREMSKI
News Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Just as Niagara Falls geared up to try to save its air reserve base, Chicago officials continued their effort to get their base shut down.

Strange as it may seem to anyone who lives far from O'Hare International Airport, the City of Chicago has offered to pay to move the Chicago O'Hare Air Reserve Station to another part of the state. City officials want to take back the Air Force property to make room for airport development.

Independent military experts say that makes O'Hare the favorite to be closed among six bases — including the one in Niagara Falls — that were recently added to the Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission's hit list.

Only one or two of those bases will be closed. And while it's impossible to know exactly how the commission will decide, commission observers say that closing the Chicago facility would be the easiest alternative.

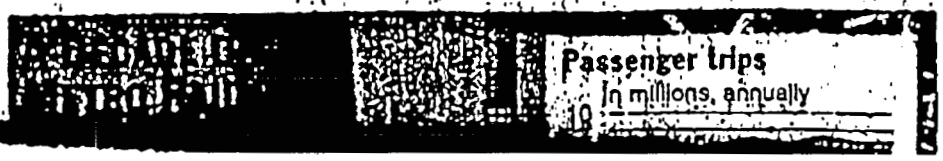
"That's what I think they would do," said Richard Bitzinger, a defense industry analyst at the Defense Budget Project, a Washington think tank. "Obviously, O'Hare is a very busy airport, so closing an Air Force facility there would probably not be as painful."

At first glance, the six bases appear to be nearly identical. Each is host to an Air Force reserve unit with about 1,200 reservists and 400 full-time employees. Each unit is home to eight C-

See Base Page C3

wn the line, Metro Rail brings ers but few spinoffs for Buffalo

what



BERT L. SMITH/Buffalo News

s Great Strides march
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respiratory disease.

s family

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ves Cradle Beach," said
, James Havernick, 44,
towaga. Havernick, an
of Buffalo Crushed
ys his daughter suffers
ovement of her neck.

ikes being with others
to help other smaller
problems of their own.
she'd like to become a
at the camp. She has to
to camp when she's 16,
not looking forward to
said Havernick.

Continued from Page C1

130 transport planes that drop humanitarian supplies and military payloads in the world's hot spots.

But in looking at the six facilities and judging each on the basis of its eight-point final selection criteria, the commission will look for differences among the bases. It will consider military value first, return on investment second, and the local impact of a closure third.

By those standards, experts say, Niagara Falls might be able to overcome its one big disadvantage: it is the most expensive of the six bases to operate.

According to Air Force figures, the Niagara Falls base's operating budget is $7.2 million a year — compared to as little as $1.9 million for the similar facility in Youngstown, Ohio.

Paul R. Cournyea, the Falls base's comptroller, faults these figures as comparing apples and oranges. All other base-operating budgets do not include the cost of civilian employees that maintain the bases. Niagara Falls' does. That's because the Falls base, in a cost-saving move, hired a private contractor to provide basic services at the base.

If you take that contractor's $2.6 million in annual labor costs out of the budget, Cournyea notes, Niagara Falls' operating budget would total $4.6 million. That would make it the second-most expensive base, after the one in Minneapolis.

Told of those figures, Charles Pizer, a spokesman for the base-closure commission, said: "This is the sort of thing that, if they were to bring it up, we would absolutely take a look at."

"It sounds to me like Niagara Falls is the wave of the future in contracting out some of its costs," said Loren Thompson, a defense analyst at the Alexis de Toqueville Institution in Washington. He suggested the commission would not punish the base for the faulty Air Force accounting efforts.

Since the six bases appear largely identical, economic factors might also play a larger-than-usual role in the commission's decision process, said Thompson, who also teaches national security courses at Georgetown University.

By that score, Niagara Falls does very well. The base closure commission said 0.6 percent of the Niagara Falls area's jobs depend on the base — more than for any of the other five bases.

In addition, the federal government has spent nearly $25 million on improvements to the base in recent years. Interviews with officials at the other similar bases show that no other base has received anywhere near that much money. Only Youngstown, with about $10 million in federal spending, reported any out-of-the-ordinary expenditures.

Most important of all, analysts say, the Niagara Falls base and the one in Minneapolis are the only two that are relatively isolated. They said it would be easier to close the Chicago base because a nearly identical facility is located only 90 miles away in Milwaukee. Similarly, the Air Reserve bases in Youngstown and Pittsburgh are a mere 90 miles apart.

"With reserve bases, proximity sounds like overlap of missions and services," Thompson said. In contrast, isolated bases can make the argument that they are needed to serve reservists who will have nowhere else nearby to go for training.

Milwaukee's proximity isn't the Chicago facility's only disadvantage.

Chicago Mayor Richard Daley has offered to pay the Air Force to move that base to another part of Illinois, to free 356 acres of land for development that could spawn 6,000 airport-related jobs.

The trouble is, the base-closure commission might think it's easier to close the base than to move it, Thompson said.

Chicago might, however, have one saving grace: the chairman of the base-closure commission, former Illinois Senator Alan J. Dixon, is a hometown boy.

"That could have some impact," Bitzinger said. "It's amazing how things like that can matter."

Niagara Falls' $50,000 decision to hire a consultant might matter, too, though.

In normal base-closure situations, where the commission adds one base to the list and targets it for definite closure, a consultant might not matter, Bitzinger said.

But this is an unusual situation. The panel added five bases to the closure list after discovering that its decision to close the Pittsburgh facility was based on faulty Air Force data. Bitzinger said that means cities have an unusual opportunity to influence the process.

The commission will hold hearings on the matter next month, and make its final closure recommendations to the president by July 1.

If the president disapproves the recommendations, the commission has six weeks to change them. If he approves, the base-closure plan goes to Congress, which has 45 days to disapprove them. If Congress takes no action, the commission's recommendations become law.

BASE COMPARISONS

How Niagara Falls Air Reserve Base compares to the five other bases recently added to the Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission's list of 16

BASE	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
General Mitchell Air Reserve Station *Milwaukee*	Important part of the Milwaukee economy, accounting for 0.1 percent of its jobs.	Comparatively high operating costs (third of six); proximity to Chicago.
Minneapolis-St. Paul Air Reserve Station	Relatively low operating costs (fourth of six); isolated location.	Negligible role in the area's economy; uses busy commercial runway.
Niagara Falls Air Reserve Base	$25 million in recent investment; isolated location; underutilized runway; greatest economic impact (accounts for 0.6 percent of area's jobs).	Highest operating cost, according to figures disputed by base officials
O'Hare Air Reserve Station *Chicago*	Base closure commission chairman is from Chicago.	Second-highest operating costs; city wants base closed for airport expansion; proximity to Milwaukee.
Pittsburgh Air Reserve Station	Second-lowest operating costs.	Uses busy commercial runway; targeted for closure originally by the Pentagon; proximity to Youngstown.
Youngstown Air Reserve Station	Lowest operating costs, underutilized runway, nearly $10 million in recent investments; second-greatest economic impact.	Proximity to Pittsburgh.

Buffalo News

Document Separator

Scan A-16 3, 30

May 23, 1995

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon
Chairman, Defense Base Closure and
Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1245
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Chairman Dixon,

My name is Mrs. Diana J. Cazares. I am writing in reference to the newspaper article which appeared in the San Antonio Express News on Sunday, May 21, 1995, in my city of San Antonio, Texas featuring a "copy" of a letter from a Don Fugua dated April 10, 1995 whereby you invited "his" organization views regarding the base closure and realignment recommendations.

What is wrong with these individuals running these organizations wanting to close 2 of our ALC's? I can not see closing any more bases at all. Look at these names of these companies on this partial list. Are they feeling threatened by the hard working

people at these 2 endangered bases so that these large corporations can just take over these jobs? At what price? In the long run you and these organizations are destroying peoples lives and it is not just the people working on the bases, but entire communities and the small businessman. These large companies are not hurting for money. It takes money to make money. Your X number of dollars that you are trying to "save" will never be saved because these companies are going to turnaround and charge you X number of dollars <u>more</u> for the same work or product that your already trained personel can do for you.

And another very important fact is that you are very wrong in closing any bases because you are assuming that there will be no need for its "Cold War" infrastructure cost. I personally feel that you are leaving the backdoor wide open. Just because there is no "War" going on right now doesn't mean we won't be involved, somewhere, sometime. Kelly AFB of San Antonio Texas has always been there to support its troops

worldwide. If a disaster occurs anywhere here in our great United States you can always count on Kelly AFB for support. You are wanting to put all your eggs into 3 baskets when the 5 are in the best interest of the country as a whole.

We live in a very dangerous and vulnerable world.

To consolidate and privatize the work done at these depots would be wrong. Why does government have to contract out work to these companies and then these companies turnaround and sub contract the work themselves to other middlemen. (That's the X number of dollars you supposedly saved.)

Do not give in to the "tremendous clout" that these organizations have. I know you have heard the saying... "Money talks.", but can they (the organizations) "Walk the Walk" that these proud American workers do?

Millions, rather billions of our US dollars leave our country every year to support other governments and nations. US jobs are leaving

the United States to foreign countries for the sole purpose of "saving" money for these big corporations? What happened to made in the U.S.A.? I'm concerned with all the money we send to foreign governments and then they use our own US money to buy arms for themselves which eventually will be used against the United States. Our nation is the most giving and supports so many. This money is used by the foreign governments to facilitate their own "War" infrastructure cost. The people of these foreign countries are not benefiting from our money because you can see for yourself on TV or read about it in newspapers that their lifestyles are no better and in some instances even worse.

We owe it to our American citizens and especially our American veterans that are employed at these bases that they will continue to have their jobs and security. The pride is already there. Do not steal it from them. Do not force them to worry about their car payments, medical bills, house payments and all the

other problems that will arise from this decision.

Maybe you will read my letter or then again it might just get trashed. but I just had to "say" something. I can not just let someone else "speak" for me or assume that they spoke in my best interest.

Now I will mention that my husband, David T. Cazares, is employed at Kelly AFB. But also many other families husbands, wives, mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters, cousins, grandparents and in-laws. all individuals and all Kelly Proud.

Respectfully

Mrs. Diana J. Cazares

Enclosure - copy of letter appearing in the newspaper.

An argument to close two ALCs

Letter from the president of the Aerospace Industries Association to the base closure commission:

April 10, 1995

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon
Chairman, Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1245
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Chairman Dixon:

Thank you for your letter of March 23, 1995, welcoming our organization's views regarding the Secretary of Defense's base closure and realignment recommendations. The aerospace industry's major concern about those recommendations is that they do not go far enough to reduce the nation's Cold War support infrastructure. This DOD infrastructure will consume an ever increasing share of future defense dollars, thereby depriving the warfighter of needed training and modernized equipment and accelerating the decline of the U.S. defense industrial base.

I would like to recommend one specific action that you and the commission might take to ensure that this decline in the military's 'tooth-to-tail' ratio is not worsened by BRAC actions. As you know, the Air Force has not closed a single one of its five Air Logistics Centers (ALCs) during the BRAC process over the past eight years. In the most recent DOD BRAC submission, the Air Force *claims* that it wanted to close two of these five maintenance depots but that the short-term costs of closing them made this impossible. Accordingly, the Air Force has developed an alternative plan to 'downsize in place' all five ALCs and allegedly save more over 20 years for the taxpayers ($2.87 billion) than would have resulted had they actually *closed* two ALCs ($0.70 billion).

The burden of proof for such a claim is clearly on the Air Force. We would suggest that the commissioners scrutinize these claims very carefully. If the numbers do not hold up under rigorous analysis, then it seems that the commission should revert to the original plan - the BRAC closure of two ALCs. **The Department of Defense simply must reduce its Cold War infrastructure fixed costs; and if the savings in the Air Force plan are not real, then real savings should be enforced by BRAC.**

I look forward to the possibility of testifying before the commission in the months ahead as you schedule hearings.

Sincerely,
Don Fuqua

■ More than 50 defense industry companies belong to the Aerospace Industries Association.

■ Among them:

Boeing Co.
Chrysler Technologies Corp.
DuPont Co.
E-Systems, Inc.
General Dynamics Corp.
Hercules Inc.
Honeywell Inc.
Kaman Aerospace Corp.
McDonnell Douglas Corp.
Northrop Grumman Corp.
Rockwell International
Texas Instruments Inc.
Thiokol Corp.
United Technologies Corp.
Westinghouse Electric

Source: Aerospace Industries Association

EXPRESS-NEWS GRAPHIC

Document Separator

Bergstrom 5/15

9 MAY 95

In regards to the Response to Austin Comment Paper on Bergstrom Air Reserve Base letter, dated 28 Apr 95, I would like to voice my opinion on this matter.

This letter is based on square yardage and money. It should be based on national defense and individuals careers and the promise of the United States Government.

When Bergstrom AFB was slated to be closed as an active air force base, the US Government stated that if the city of Austin use the base as a new airport, the reserve unit would remain at Bergstrom. When the BRAC committee hearings voted in 1993, the result was to keep the 924 Fighter Group at Bergstrom, because the city of Austin had held up their end of the bargain to build an airport on this location. Now we are on the hit list again. Does the US Government ever keep its word, or is it just that, a bunch of words.

I am a civil service employee for the DOD here at Bergstrom ARS. I see the work that is being done to build this area as an airport, and I know a lot of money has been shelled out by the city to design an airport around our reserve unit, and I remember the descision of the BRAC in 1993.

I guess all I am trying to say is for the government to "KEEP YOUR WORD".

"FOR ONCE"

THANK YOU,

DENNIS WHEELER, WG-9
FUELS WORK INSPECTOR

Bergstrom 5/15

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I guess all I am trying to say is for the government to "KEEP YOUR WORD".

"FOR ONCE"

THANK YOU,

DENNIS WHEELER, WG-9
FUELS WORK INSPECTOR

501 Riley Road Austin, Texas 78746 (512) 327-0435

Bergstrom S-8

May 4, 1995

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore St., Ste 1425
Arlington, VA 2209

Dear Commissioners

I am writing to express opposition to the closing of Bergstrom ARS.

Air Force promised at both 1991 and 1993 BRACs that the reserve unit would stay if Austin built an airport at Bergstrom. Seeing Bergstrom ARS on the Secretary of Defense's list of bases to be closed, it appears that Air Force officials have gone back on their word. This contributes to the general distrust of the country's leadership and the Air Force in particular.

I earnestly request your support in this matter.

Sincerely,

Joe E. Howard

Joe E. Howard
Lt. Col. USAF (Ret.)

Bergstrom
4/21

7 April, 1995
Hiram J. Clement
2912 Dow Circle
Deer Park, Tx. 77536

Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Va. 22209

I am writing to express my concern over the recent recommendations made to the Base Closure and Realignment Commission. My concern is for the 924Fighter Wing, based at Bergstrom Air Reserve Station, Austin, Tx. I am a member of the 924FW and have been for 9 years. I currently drive 175 miles, one way, to drill. If Bergstrom ARS is disbanded, the closest alternative is Kelly AFB, which will be 270 miles, one way. This assumes that I will be able to find a slot. If I am unable to find another slot I will caught in transition where I have 16 years of combined Active and Reserve Duty time. I feel that the Reserves provide an excellent return based on the experience level of the personnel.

There have been claims made on the reasoning for the closure and the disbanding of the entire wing, however, several items need to be identified and at least discussed:

1. The previous BRAC assured the 924FW and the city of Austin that the Reserve unit would remain at Bergstrom at least til 1997, if the City of Austin moved the new airport to Bergstrom. The City of Austin has lived up to its portion of the deal and spent alot of money to accommodate the presence of the Reserves.

2. The reason that supposedly justifies the closure of Bergstrom are costs savings of $290 million dollars over 20 years.
The costs savings are based on "current" costs, which include the upkeep and maintenance of the runway. Once the City of Austin takes over maintenance of the runway, the costs to run the Reserve portion will drop significantly. If cost savings is driving the BRAC, then why is Homestead ARS not being considered for closure? The cost to re-build Homestead will be over $100 million dollars. Why spend money on a base when Bergstrom is intact and requires none of the re-build costs associated with Homestead ARS? My point is that if it is clearly a cost or money saving proposal, then lets put Homestead ARS on the table and then judge which one will be the most cost effective.

3. Why isn't one of the ALC's(Air Logistic Center's) on the list such as Kelly, Hill, McClellan? There have been many studies that reveal (5) Logistic Centers are not needed. (4) Logistic Centers

could easily handle the requirements. Could it be that Kelly is not on the list because of the political fallout that will occur because it is the largest Hispanic employer in the city with the largest Hispanic population in the United States?

4. The Reserves are a proven cost efficient force! They currently have some the newest hardware and the most experienced personnel. They continue to provide the most bang for the buck compared with the Active Duty Force. Cut Active Duty units and keep Reserve units.

5. A new Reserve unit is being activated at McConnell AFB, Ks. Why is a new Reserve unit being created while another unit is being deactivated? Isn't this counter productive and poor planning? Why didn't the Air Force Reserve send this mission to Bergstrom?

6. The City of Chicago and Mayor Richard Daly, are currently trying to push the Reserve and Air Nation Guard unit out of O'Hare. Why is it that we keep a unit where it is obviously not wanted, but close down a unit where the local support is clearly in favor of supporting the Reserves? If you want to look at costs of operations, look at O'Hare and the cost savings that could be generated by moving the unit out of O'Hare. The costs to keep a unit in Chicago are staggering compared to costs in a temperate climate area such as Austin, Tx. The utility costs alone for the units at O'Hare are twice that for Bergstrom.

7. The 926FW, NAS New Orleans, was spared from the BRAC. The 926FW was going to lose it planes 1 October, 1995 and its funding. The 924FW is funded through 1997. Why was the 926FW not placed on the BRAC? Could it be that Congressman Livingston, Republican - Louisiana, promised to keep the 926FW alive?

8. Secretary Widnall was surprised that Bergstrom and the 924FW were back on the List. She thought the issue of the 924FW was settled at least until 1997. Why, all of a sudden, have things changed for the 924FW?

9. Bergstrom Air Reserve Station is perfectly matched to handle either a fighter, tanker or airlift mission. There are few bases that can provide this versatility for future missions.

10. Last year the 301FW, Carswell ARS, was scheduled to receive tankers and they would lose their F-16's. This would have removed (15) aircraft from the total and save the 924FW. Why did this change?

11. The City of Austin made the committment to move their new airport, to Bergstrom, and to work the 924FW into the design of the new facilities. This required alot of time and money, on their part, and a willingness to work with the military community. The disbanding of the 924FW would be a total disregard for the committment made by the previous BRAC.

If the decision is made on an economical and practical basis, then Bergstrom will compare favorably. Look at ALL of the AFRES Air Reserve Stations and compare costs of operations and Bergstrom will be on of the most cost effective base. Keeping a Reserve presence at Bergstrom Air Reserve Station makes sense.

Sincerely,

Hiram J. Clement

Bergstrom
4.24

14 April 1995

Dear Commission Members;

My husband has been a proud member of the 704th Fighter Squadron and 924th Fighter Wing at Bergstrom AFB since the early 1980s when the squadron first converted to F-4s. Obviously, over the years he has witnessed a number of changes. But base closure and unit deactivation are by far the most disturbing primarily because our unit continues to reappear on the closure list for political rather than practical reasons.

The Austin community has demonstrated support for the unit by moving the municipal airport to the base, which, as you are aware, was a 1991 and 1993 BRACC condition for the 924th's continued operation at Bergstrom. As a matter of fact, more than a few members of the unit postponed home purchases awaiting the outcome of the 1993 commission. Those families now face the unfortunate possibility of trying to sell homes with little equity.

The community and the unit are hopeful that this commssion will do the right thing by honoring earlier commission findings and permit the 924th to continue its mission as a part of the United States military.

Sincerely yours,

Kathy Collins

LaWana R. Underwood
4009 Balcones Woods Drive
Austin, Texas 78759
512/345-3644

B Bergstrom
4-14

April 10, 1995

Base Closure & Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore St., Ste. 1425
Arlington, VA 2209

Re: Proposed Base Closure of Bergstrom Reservists

Dear Sirs:

The Purpose of this letter is to request your support in keeping the Bergstrom Reservists at Bergstrom ARS. The City of Austin and the Bergstrom Reservists have been let down by the Air Force. When, as appears to be the case, Air Force officials go back on their word, it contributes to the general mistrust of the country's leadership and of the military in particular. Air Force promised at both the 1991 and 1993 BRAC that, if Austin built an airport at Bergstrom, the reserve unit would stay. It is important to keep the 924th Fighter Wing here based upon that promise. It is also important for the local retirees.

Your support is requested in this important matter.

Sincerely,

LaWana R. Underwood

LaWana R. Underwood

Bergstrom
L1-13

April 6, 1995

Russell A. Friemel
11401 Birchover Lane
Austin, Texas 78754

Base Realignment And Closure Commission
1700 N. Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Commission Members:

As you know, the 924th Fighter Wing, the Air Force Reserve unit at Bergstrom Air Reserve Station, has been proposed for deactivation to the Base Realignment And Closure Commission. I would ask that you oppose deactivation of the 924 FW.

I have been assigned to the 924 FW as a Category A reservist since 1988 and have been the Staff Judge Advocate for the unit since 1990. Although deactivation of the 924 FW would force me to transfer to another reserve category and cause me to do reserve duty in San Antonio rather than in Austin, there are other more important reasons that, as a taxpayer and 17 year veteran of the Air Force (active duty and reserve), I believe the 924 FW should not be deactivated.

The greatest efficiencies and the highest levels of readiness are achieved through retention of experienced military members in the armed forces (active duty and reserve). It is fairly common that reserve unit members have greater experience in individual jobs than their active duty counterparts. It is my understanding that our unit has F-16 crew chiefs who have 15 years or more reserve and active duty experience, whereas active duty crew chiefs often have substantially less. Most of the pilots in the 924 FW are lieutenant colonels and senior captains and majors. The experience and maturity of judgment of these people is difficult to replace. Many of the members of the 924 FW have worked together for 10 or more years.

The 924th just returned in March from a 30 day deployment to Aviano AB, Italy in support of the UN-sponsored Deny Flight operations over the former Yugoslavia. Personnel included approximately 20 pilots and 350 additional unit members, including primarily aircraft maintenance and munitions personnel. Our pilots flew 198 missions, involving 756 hours of flying time. Most of these missions were flown at night. Weather conditions for ground crews were bad most of the time. I deployed with the unit and personally witnessed the professionalism,

dedication and enthusiasm of the pilots and ground crews. This was an outstanding example of the concept of citizen soldiers.

After the last BRAC round of closures in 1993, many of the people in the 924th made long term career, financial and personal plans on the belief that since the City of Austin had agreed to build the new municipal airport at Bergstrom and had actually started construction, the Air Force would not again propose deactivation or relocation of the 924th in less than 2 years. We understood that the BRACC had decided to leave the 924 FW at Bergstrom on the condition that the City of Austin would build the new airport at Bergstrom and DOD agreed. The current projected date for opening of the new municipal airport for commercial traffic is 1998.

As a taxpayer, I cannot understand the logic of maintaining active duty forces where reserve and guard units can do the same tasks at the same level of efficiency and readiness but at less cost. It would seemingly make more sense to gradually draw down active duty forces through attrition and reduction of new enlistments. Relocation of the 924th to Carswell or some other distant location is probably not a solution. A very large number of the unit members would cease participation in view of the fact that they live in Austin, San Antonio, Houston or smaller communities in the Central Texas area and could not afford the additional time necessary to commute even further if the unit is relocated.

I know you have analyzed the arguments and data on both sides of the deactivation/relocation issues. I would respectfully ask you to oppose deactivation or relocation of the 924th Fighter Wing. As an alternative to deactivation, if maintaining the status quo is not possible, please consider proposal of a new mission for the 924th, including converting to different aircraft. The facilities at Bergstrom are in excellent condition and adequate space is available in the reserve contonement area to locate other DOD and federal agency activities at Bergstrom. I understand that Navy Reserve, Army Guard and the FBI have inquired about locating various operations at Bergstrom. Thank you for your time and efforts in this matter.

Sincerely,

Russ Friemel

Russ Friemel

Bergstrom ① JAC . 4/10

March 6, 1995

BRAC BOARD
1700 N. Moore St.
Suite 1425
Arlington VA 22209

Dear Sir,

This letter is being written as a plea to keep the 924th Fighter Wing, Bergstrom Air Reserve Station, Texas to remain open in Austin, Texas. I am currently a civilian stationed at Bergstrom and feel that we have an important mission in the defense of our country. We have deployed to many places and have played a vital role in both Desert Storm and Deny Flight in the security of our country. The 924th Fighter Wing provides a viable service to the Austin Community through such programs as Habitat for Humanity, Texas Special Olympics, Blood Drives, Operation Phantom Friend (assistance to the needy families of Austin) and many more.

I proudly serve the United States as a civilian as well as a registered voter. I proudly display my patriotism for this country and the importance of its freedom. Our unit plays an active part in helping maintain this cherished freedom for all Americans.

I am proud to be an American and a member of the 924th Fighter Wing, therefore I solicit your assistance in keeping our Reserve Unit in Austin, Texas, at Bergstrom Air Reserve Station.

I would like to thank you in advance for all of your assistance on this matter.

A concerned United States Citizen,

Q. R. Hanzy

Document Separator

Bergstrom
4-7

AIR FORCE ASSOCIATION
1803 W. 35th Street - Austin, TX 78703
April 5, 1995

Base Closure and Realignment Commission
Attention: Mr. Al Cornella
1700 N. Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Cornella:

I am writing on behalf of the 1,400 members of Chapter 276, Air Force Association, as well as the 800 plus members of Chapter 10, National Association for Uniformed Services. We support the local Military Service Coalition and the Military Affairs Council of the Greater Austin Chamber of Commerce in the effort to retain the 924th Fighter Group as an active Reserve unit at Bergstrom AFB.

We believe that much of the data leading to the decision to deactivate this unit was flawed. I also served on the Austin City Council (1990-1993) when the plans for a new airport were designed to accommodate a military facility.

We thank you for the attention you are giving to this matter and trust you will agree with our justifications.

Sincerely,

Bob Larson

Bob Larson
President, AFA Chapter 276
President, NAUS Chapter 10

AIR FORCE ASSOCIATION
AUSTIN CHAPTER - 276

BOB LARSON, MSG, USAF, Ret.
President

1803-B W. 35th St.
Austin, TX 78703
512-451-5016
FAX 512-451-1528

AIR FORCE ASSOCIATION
1803 W. 35th Street - Austin, TX 78703
April 5, 1995

Base Closure and Realignment Commission
Attention: Chairman Alan Dixon
1700 N. Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Chairman Dixon:

I am writing on behalf of the 1,400 members of Chapter 276, Air Force Association, as well as the 800 plus members of Chapter 10, National Association for Uniformed Services. We support the local Military Service Coalition and the Military Affairs Council of the Greater Austin Chamber of Commerce in the effort to retain the 924th Fighter Group as an active Reserve unit at Bergstrom AFB.

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Sincerely,

Bob Larson

Bob Larson
President, AFA Chapter 276
President, NAUS Chapter 10

AIR FORCE ASSOCIATION
1803 W. 35th Street - Austin, TX 78703
April 5, 1995

Base Closure and Realignment Commission
Attention: Mr. S. Lee Kling
1700 N. Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Kling:

I am writing on behalf of the 1,400 members of Chapter 276, Air Force Association, as well as the 800 plus members of Chapter 10, National Association for Uniformed Services. We support the local Military Service Coalition and the Military Affairs Council of the Greater Austin Chamber of Commerce in the effort to retain the 924th Fighter Group as an active Reserve unit at Bergstrom AFB.

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Sincerely,

Bob Larson

Bob Larson
President, AFA Chapter 276
President, NAUS Chapter 10

AIR FORCE ASSOCIATION
1803 W. 35th Street - Austin, TX 78703
April 5, 1995

Base Closure and Realignment Commission
Attention: General James B. Davis
1700 N. Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear General Davis:

I am writing on behalf of the 1,400 members of Chapter 276, Air Force Association, as well as the 800 plus members of Chapter 10, National Association for Uniformed Services. We support the local Military Service Coalition and the Military Affairs Council of the Greater Austin Chamber of Commerce in the effort to retain the 924th Fighter Group as an active Reserve unit at Bergstrom AFB.

We believe that much of the data leading to the decision to deactivate this unit was flawed. I also served on the Austin City Council (1990-1993) when the plans for a new airport were designed to accommodate a military facility.

We thank you for the attention you are giving to this matter and trust you will agree with our justifications.

Sincerely,

Bob Larson

Bob Larson
President, AFA Chapter 276
President, NAUS Chapter 10

Document Separator

Berg 4-1

To The Members of The BRAC Commission, March 31, 1995

I am writing to you in regards to Bergstrom Air Reserve Station (BARS) being on the Base Realignment And Closure (BRAC) list. I am writing this letter hoping to change the recommendation of Bergstrom ARS and the 924th Fighter Wing. I have been at Bergstrom for 12 years, since February 23, 1983 to present. I came here right after 4 years of active duty with the Air Force. I have a total of 16 years federal service. This is a good area to live in, for work, and recreation and the weather is great. I live in Round Rock, just north of Austin, which I feel has the best school system.

I have two children, Samantha who is 11 years old and Matthew who is 7 years old. I was divorced in April 1991 and have custody of my children. I was a single parent until I remarried on April 23, 1994. The lady I married has two girls, Kari who is 13 years old and Cori who is 10 years old. We are like the "Brady Bunch" now. Our children get along really good. We all get along really good. My son was diagnosed as having Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder (ADHD) in December 1993. With the help of doctors, and teachers, we were able to get him on track and do well in school. With my new family, we had to get a new (bigger) home. We are also having to deal with the "teen-age years" with Kari, my step daughter. We are doing really good for two families coming together as one family.

I feel that if Bergstrom ARS and the 924th Fighter Wing, is closed or disbanded and we have to move, that it will cause many hardships. Samantha and Matthew would be leaving their real mother. Kari and Cori would be leaving their real father. The children would also be leaving the friends they've been going to school with since the start of their education. We also have our moms, dads, and other family members tha

live in this area. We also been involved in the area with our children in sports, scouts, and music lessons. We have been involved as parents and as coaches and scout leader.

Going through this process again has a person worrying about what's going to happen to his job? Where will he go? And what kind of future will he have? And then there is the family, getting the children out of school and then back in a new school. Trying to sell the house and finding another house in a nice area with a good school. And after that's all over, you hope that this doesn't happen again.

So as I close this letter, I am asking you to reconsider and keep Bergstrom open. Even if it means to change our mission for tomorrows Air Force Reserves.

Sincerely,

Alfred Kozuchy Jr.

Bergstrom AR 4/3

Rebecca Cox
1700 N. Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

27 March 1995

Dear Ms. Cox,

I would like to personally thank you for speaking to the BRACC on behalf of those at Bergstrom Air Reserve.

My husband has been one of the F-16 pilots since 1991. Bergstrom Air Force Base is such a wonderful location, I don't understand why it was ever closed during the last realignment. With so many retirees in Texas, and Austin, and with the 12 Air Force stationed there, it didn't make sense.

I know there was no contract with the city of Austin to relocate the airport, but it would be honorable if the USAFR would keep their "word" to the city of Austin and maintain the Reserve unit at Bergstrom.

This would affect many people. At this time people are scrambling to seek out other options, with their future being uncertain. With so many other small stations, we wonder why they have to look at us.

Since our guys' recent deployment to Aviano, Italy, ensuring the "no-fly zone", obviously, our unit is important to the total Reserves. I hope you can make that point known.

We trust your judgement and thank you for speaking on our behalf. We do so hope that we can remain in this area, where our lives are established and our children attend great schools.

Thank you for the time and effort you are putting forth to persuade the Commission to keep us off the list. Your help is greatly appreciated by all of us.

Sincerely,

Tamela S Templin

TAMELA SMITH TEMPLIN

Document Separator

Bergstrom 4/3

Dear Members of the BRAC Committee 27 Mar 95

I am writing on behalf of the 924 FW at Bergstrom ARS ,Austin Texas. During the up coming hearings I would urge you to not only consider us as we are, but as we could be and should be. On the 23rd of August 1993 I wrote Senator Sam Nunn concerning the decision not to convert our unit to KC-135 tankers. I have enclosed a copy of his response along with my letter to him and the site survey done on the 21 to 23 July 1993.

I believe the site survey and Col. Fox's response to Senator Nunn's inquires on my behalf show that conversion is not only economical but would work well with the civilian airport.I am not a budget expert so I am not certain if the funds set out by the the previous BRAC Committee are to be considered by your committe as funds already obligated or as part of the total for current cost of the unit to remain. Either way I feel certain we have a strong case to be made for realignment.

I am sure that many other units and communities are apealing their cases to your committee citing any number of local economical impacts or how deserving their units are. You will no doubt be hearing our case as well,but I believe we should be realigned for purely economical reasons. I would challenge you to find a stand alone facility more suited for the KC-135 (or any large aircraft that can use the same hangers as a KC-135) that could be opened or converted for less than we can.

The 924 FW and the city of Austin have worked hard to make the partner -ship between them work. Every effort has been made to maximize use of facilities and keep cost down. Realignment to a new mission could save tax dollars as well as save our unit and the future patnership with the city of Austin. If I can be of any help please let me know.

John D.Gulley
1438 Thousand Oaks Loop
San Marcos,Texas 78666
(512) 353-1729

The Honorable Sam Nunn
United States Senate
Washington,DC 20515

August 27,1993

Dear Senator Nunn:

I am writing my first letter to any elected official because at this point I feel I can no longer sit idly by and not say anything. I am an Air Reserve Technician with the 924th Air Force Reserve Fighter Group at Bergstrom AFB, Austin, Texas. The recent BRAC 93 Committee decision to let us remain in Austin was greatly appreciated, but has now presented a problem that could have a negative impact on the future of the unit.

On the 21st and 22nd of July of this year, the Air Force conducted a site survey to define the contonment area and evaluate conversion from F16 Fighter aircraft to KC135R tanker aircraft. The site survey presented no problems, but the possible conversion to KC135R aircraft did. Our pilots, which includes our Group Commander and the majority of the group's officers, are fighting the aircraft conversion because as pilots they would much rather fly fighters than the less glamorous tankers.

I, and I believe the majority of the enlisted force of the unit, would normally keep our mouths shut and do whatever was required to support the mission and our commander, but in this situation I believe there are many factors being ignored of which some are:

1. The KC135 tanker mission would be more compatible with a civilian airport operation than fighter operations:
   a. No munitions (live or inert)
   b. More environmentally compatible
   c. Less air traffic to interfere with airport operations and less noise to surrounding neighbors.

2. Our contonment area is ideal for KC135 aircraft - a fact that the survey pointed out. The cost for facilities could actually be less by converting to the KC135 aircraft.

3. The KC135 mission is more likely to survive the next round of defense cuts, especially in the Air Force Reserves, than the F16 mission which is expected to be reduced. The KC135 mission could mean more job security for 350 to 500 full time employees and approximately 1100 to 1500 reservists. If the F16 mission is phased out in two to three years, our unit may not be offered a new mission and we will be out of work and Texas will lose those jobs for good.

4. If we do not convert to KC135 aircraft, another Air Force Reserve unit will most likely be required to. I do not know the figures on how much it would cost other AFRES units to convert to KC135s, but I seriously doubt it would be as low as ours and could easily be in the tens of millions of dollars.

I appreciate any time you can afford on this matter. I realize there are more important issues you have to deal with, but I feel this situation should be looked at realistically and impartially.

John D. Gulley
1438 Thousand Oaks Loop
San Marcos, TX 78666
(512) 353-1729

SAM NUNN, GEORGIA, CHAIRMAN

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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6050

September 22, 1993

Mr. John D. Gulley
1438 Thousand Oaks Loop
San Marcos, Texas 78666

Dear Mr. Gulley:

Thank you for your recent letter regarding aircraft conversion at Bergstrom Air Force Base.

I appreciate your bringing this matter to my attention. In an effort to be of assistance to you, I have notified the appropriate authorities within the U.S. Air Force of my interest in your behalf. I will let you know when I have received a response to my inquiry.

In the meantime, please let me know if I may be of service to you in any other matter of concern.

Sincerely,

Sam Nunn

SN/lkj

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

SAM NUNN, GEORGIA, CHAIRMAN
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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6050

December 22, 1993

Mr. John D. Gulley
1438 Thousand Oaks Loop
San Marcos, Texas 78666

Dear Mr. Gulley:

Attached is a copy of the report I have obtained from the Department of the Air Force about your case.

I hope this report fully addresses your concerns. Let me know if you feel you need further assistance in obtaining a full explanation of the disposition of your case.

Sincerely,

Sam Nunn

Sam Nunn

Enclosure

SN/lkj

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC 20330-1000

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

DEC 10 1993

The Honorable Sam Nunn
United States Senator
75 Spring Street, S.W.
Suite 1700
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Senator Nunn:

This is in response to your letter of September 22, 1993, in behalf of Mr. John D. Gulley concerning the decision not to convert the 924th Fighter Group (Air Force Reserve) from F-16s to KC-135s.

Air Force Reserve site survey teams were sent to Bergstrom Air Force Base (AFB), Texas, and two other Air Force bases in order to determine the best location to beddown tanker aircraft in Fiscal Year (FY) 1994. Because of existing tanker facilities and the aircraft's compatibility with civil airfield operations, Bergstrom AFB seemed the ideal place to convert. However, the 1993 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (DBCRC) recommendation has the Bergstrom F-16 unit remaining in place through 1996.

All the issues Mr. Gulley addresses in his letter have merit and bear our attention. In their site survey, the Air Force Reserve reached conclusions similar to those of Mr. Gulley. Because the DBCRC recommendation became law in September 1993, the Air Force Reserve will delay any proposals to convert the 924th Fighter Group until 1996.

We appreciate Mr. Gulley's concern about the 924th. The ongoing military drawdown creates turmoil for the Air Force, our Active and Reserve personnel, and the communities that host them. Decisions associated with these reductions are extremely difficult to make. The Air Force's challenge is to make these decisions with the utmost objectivity and cost effectiveness.

We trust this information is useful.

Sincerely,

Signed

CHARLES L. FOX
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Programs and Legislation
Division
Office of Legislative Liaison

Attachment

LGR

27 JUL 1993

FROM: XPXP

SUBJ: Bergstrom AFB Site Survey

TO: XP

1. On 21-23 Jul 93, a site survey was conducted at Bergstrom AFB TX. The areas evaluated were to change the cantonment area and introduction of KC-135 aircraft to the reserve unit there.

2. The attachments to this letter are the report and supporting documents for that survey.

Johnny R Weaver

JOHNNY R. WEAVER, Maj, USAF
Chief, Fighter Programs

3 Atch
1. Executive Summary
2. Facilities
3. Map of Bergstrom Airport

cc: HQ USAF/XOOR/XOOB/RE
10 AF/CC
924 FG/CC/OG/LG
HQ AFBDA/DR
City of Austin

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Bergstrom AFB TX
Site Survey, 21-23 Jul 93

On 21-23 Jul 93, HQ AFRES and the 924 FG hosted a site survey at Bergstrom AFB TX. Representatives from the following organizations were represented: Air Staff, HQ AFRES, 924 FG, 10 AF, AFBDA, and City of Austin. The purpose of the site survey was three fold; first, to re-evaluate the cantonment area at Bergstrom with regards to the city's proposed reuse plan; second, to revalidate the cost associated with the stand up of the cantonment area as well as any changes derived from a change in boundaries; and third, evaluate Bergstrom AFB for a mission change from F-16 to KC-135 aircraft.

The reevaluation resulted in a new proposed cantonment area with boundaries as shown in attachment 3. This proposed change will allow the development of the airport per the City of Austin's reuse plan and accommodate the reserve activities needed to conduct operations in conjunction with the city's activities.

All Reserve activities to remain at Bergstrom were addressed and space allotted for them. The facilities identified for use will accommodate the Reserves and the cost will be approximately the same as identified previously for occupation of the currently approved cantonment area. Costs which were previously identified were modified to reflect the proposed new cantonment area and cost associated with movement of functions to accommodate the city were identified. The split cantonment area should present no problems for efficient operations.

The BRAC 91 approved projects amounted to $12.46M. To set up the proposed cantonment area, the cost will be $14.19M. This figure includes savings in some areas and additional cost in others. The cost associated with relocation of Reserve facilities due to redesign of the cantonment area for alignment with city reuse plans is $5.12M. All above discussed costs are addressed in attachment 2.

The major concerns about the proposed cantonment area and the movement into it are timing coinciding with the city's construction schedule, preparing the facilities for Reserve needs, use of interim facilities, and the short time available for execution of the required contracts.

The question of mission change to KC-135Rs was examined. The results are that if current projects are redesigned, and with a few facility alterations the cost to convert the unit should be $13.8M (Atch 3). Bergstrom has adequate space in the proposed cantonment area to house the proposed new aircraft.

In conclusion, the proposed cantonment change is workable and will enhance the city's reuse plans. The timing of moves and facility usage needs close attention by both the city and the reserve units. The proposed mission change should present no problem in execution.

Johnny R. Weaver

JOHNNY R. WEAVER, Major, USAF
Chief, Fighter Programs

Atch 1

Facilities

1. Purpose: The survey was to extablish the cantonment area and facilities necessary to support the 924 FG with an assigned 18 PAA F-16 mission. During the BRAC-91 exersice, this cantonment was surveyed and the following projects were identified:

Project	Cost($000)
Alter Munitions	560
Pol OPs/Refueler	1,230
Alter Nine Facilities	2,800
Fire Station	1,220
Refueler Maint	450
Alter Veh Maint/BCE	1,800
Base Supply	2,900
Fencing/Gate	1,500
Total	12,460

The above projects and costs are no longer valid since the City of Austin has now developed the plans to construct the new Municipal Airport. The City plans totally revise the cantonment concept and require a total resurvey. Therefore, this survey was necessary in order to provide the projects that needed to provide another cantonment concept. An additional cantonment was identified to provide facilities for the 10 AF, some tenant units, and base support functions.

2. Recommended Programmed Projects: In order to support the facilities necessary for this mission, the following projects are needed:

a. Alter Facilities for Cantonement; LS; $650,000. Project will include the following building upgrade/modifications:

(1). Alter building 4531 to provide command post; project includes new walls and security upgrades.

(2). Alter building 2202 to provide Base Operating Support(BOS), 10AF headquarter space and clinic. Requires minor relocation of walls and space upgrades.

(3). Alter building 4920 for Support Squadron/924 CES.

(4). Upgrade building 2003 for MWR. Includes painting of walls and new floor coverings.

(5). Alter building 4555 for base operations; alter existing Group Headquarters Building to provide necessary facilities.

(6). Alter building 2104 to provide billetting office.

b. Alter existing Commissary building; LS; $2,250,000. Project will convert building to be used as a supply warehouse, contracting office, dining and physical fitness centers.

c. Alter building 4582 for Non-distruct Inspection(NDI); LS; $400,000.

d. Construct Munitions Complex; LS; $2,665,000. Project provides facilities for storage of necessary training devices to support the F-16 mission and provides a facility to store training munitions in support of the Ground Combat Readiness Center.

e. POL Facilities; LS; $1,700,000. Project will alter bldg. 4532 for use as POL Ops and construct necessary storage and support.

f. Vehicle Maintenance Facilities; LS; $2,500,000. Project provides for the Add to/Alteration of bldg. 4577.

g. Aircraft Paint Facility/LOX Facility; LS; $550,000. Provides for the relocation of existing facility.

h. Base Civil Engineering Facilities; LS; $1,300,000. Projects provides for the Add to/Alteration of bldg. 4580.

i. Fencing, gate, utilities; LS; $1,000,000.

The total of these projects will be $13,015,000 and design costs will be $1,170,000 for a total cost of $14,185,000.

3. Comments: The scope of the facilities offered up in the additional cantonment area exceed the authorization of either AFM 86-2 or AFRESR 86-2. However by utilizing these facilities, significant savings can be realized as opposed to constructing new facilities. For example, the cost of alterations to both buildings 2202 and the existing commissary will total approximately $2,450,000; if, however the functions that will relocate into these two buildings were supported with new construction, the cost would be approximately $14,000,000. In addition, the newly developed airport plan limits the available construction sites and it would be extremely difficult to acomplish the continued beddown of the 924 FG without the additional cantonment area.

Addendum to Bergstrom Facility Survey:

If the 924 FG is converted to a 10PAA KC-135 mission, the following projects would need to be accomplished:

Project	Cost($000)
Fuel Maint Hgr Upgrade	1,500
Alter Fac For Cantonment	650
NDI Shop	400
POL/Hydrants	2,000
Vehicle Maint	2,500
LOX	150
Base Civil Engr	1,300
Alter Commissary For BOS	2,250
Munitions(GCRC)	250
Fencing, Gates, Utilities	1,000
Subtotal	12,000
Design	1,800
Total	13,800

It should be pointed out that this estimate assumes that the 924 will occupy the additional cantonment identified in the survey.

Document Separator

Barbara Cox
c/o BRACC
1700 N. Moore St., Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

24 March 1995

Bergstrom
3-28

RE: Possible closure of Bergstrom ARS, Austin, TX

Dear Ms. Cox:

I am writing this letter to express my dismay at the news that Bergstrom ARS may be closed. I understand that you have been an advocate of keeping Bergstrom open since the City of Austin has cooperated fully with the Department of Defense demand of moving the municipal airport to the site. As the wife of an Air Reserve Technician (F-16 pilot), my life is directly impacted by this decision.

My husband, along with most Reservists here, chose Austin as a good location to establish "roots" for our family while still serving our country as a member of the Air Force Reserves. As you are aware, the news of possible closure was given to the 924th Fighter Group while they were in Italy participating in Deny Flight over Bosnia. Even after this disappointing news, the Unit still performed their Bosnian mission in a professional manner. In fact, I feel that all the people working at Bergstrom from the support personnel to the fighter pilots are true professionals that should make our country proud.

I hope that the BRACC will allow Bergstrom ARS to remain open. I personally know that the personnel at Bergstrom are extremely dedicated and devoted to serving the United States. It would be a great loss to the Air Force Reserves to destroy this Unit. The 924th personnel has proved many times over the years that they are a real asset to the Air Force Reserves. I hope that they can continue to be an asset in the future.

Sincerely,

Anne C. Pottinger

Anne Pottinger
9804 Knotty Pine Cove
Austin, TX 78759

Bergstrom

March 1995 3-27

Rebecca Cox
c/o BRACC
1700 N. Moore St., 5
Arlington, VA 2220

RE: Possible closi

Dear Ms. Cox,

I am writing this letter to express my dismay at the news that Bergstrom ARS may be closed. I understand that you have been an advocate of keeping Bergstrom open since the City of Austin has cooperated fully with the Department of Defense demand of moving the municipal airport to the site. As the wife of an Air Reserve Technician (F-16 pilot), my life is directly impacted by this decision.

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Sincerely,

Anne C Poltinger

Anne Poltinger
9804 Knotty Pine Cove
Austin, TX 78759

Reception
3.28

25 Mar 95

MEMORANDUM FOR THE BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE COMMISSION

FROM: GS7/TSgt Emily C. Samfield
7301 Twin Crest Drive, #119
Austin, TX 78752-2536

SUBJECT: Closure of Bergstrom ARS, TX

1. I heard on the radio recently that four Navy bases in California were taken off the BRACC list in order to save a total of 1700 jobs. They must have been four very small installations. Bergstrom ARS is not very large, but there are 600 full-time positions and 1200 part-time positions at stake here. All of us here have our own personal reasons why this base should stay open and this letter will state my very personal views on the subject.

2. To begin with, I moved to Austin in 1974 and joined the Air Force in 1975. The Air Force really did save my life and I am devoted to it for that. I was a street person in Austin (now known as homeless), with no place to live and no job. By joining the military, I got several great careers, a chance to see the world and a college education. (I graduated from Texas A & M University in 1988 thanks to the G. I. Bill.) I was on active duty for four years and seven months. I got out because I was sent from Clark AB, Philippines to K. I. Sawyer AFB in the upper peninsula of Michigan in January. When I got out, I missed my connection with the military, so three months following my discharge from active duty, I joined the Air National Guard at Kelly AFB, TX, but I had moved back to Austin. After one year, Bergstrom got F-4's and I transferred to the 924th Fighter Group in 1981. My career field at the time was Electronic Warfare. Even though I have moved to various cities in Texas for a variety of reasons, I always knew that I would end up settling down in Austin, my favorite city in the United States, and my intention has always been to retire with 33 years from Bergstrom.

3. In the last three years, I have changed careers in the military twice. When the 924th got F-16's, I lost my TSgt slot, so I looked for another career field. The 924th Medical Squadron crosstrained me into the medical laboratory field. I returned to my unit in June 1993, shortly after the birth of my son. I worked on mandays until I was hired as an Air Reserve Technician (ART) in another field, Medical Administration, in October 1993. I crosstrained again and I love my job.

4. So, I finally got a stable (or so I thought) career I love, in the city I love, where I had always intended to rear my children. I even love my boss. She (CMSgt Rosario Sanchez) is the best boss I have ever had, and the other people I work with, and for, are great, also. I have never been happier and I hate that this BRACC list is destroying the happiness I have fought so hard to obtain. To me, my life would be perfect if I only knew that my job will be here next year. This is my home now and I think it is a wonderful place to rear a child. I registered my son for a private school when he was three months old and he is supposed to start next year. I am a single parent of a two year old

and we have a great support system here among our friends, not to mention that I am in love with a wonderful man, and this has really thrown a wrench in our plans, as well. I finally have money in the bank, I am on my way to being debt free with the intention of buying a home in two years.

5. The Reserve is much different than active duty. Active duty personnel know they can be moved at any time and live with that understanding. Those of us in the Reserve choose to be here and generally select units where we live, or close by. Moving is much more of a hardship. I will do whatever it takes to save this base, but I do not know what that is except to write letters and have others write letters in support of keeping us open. We really thought after we were taken off the list last time that we were saved. We were taken off that last list for a reason, of which I am not exactly sure what that reason was, but I think the reasons have not changed and we should be taken off again.

6. If I have to leave now, I will have nothing. It will deplete my savings. If I do not get another ART position, I doubt that a Reserve unit will take me because I will have twenty years in by the time this base closes. (I reach twenty next February.) At 40 years old, I have no desire to start over in the private sector. I will lose too much retirement since my active duty years count towards retirement in civil service. I do not believe that I can survive on a GS7 salary without supplementing it with my Reserve pay, (but know that I am not in the Reserve just for the money, I really, really enjoy the military and am not ready to separate from it). I will lose about $6,000.00 a year. Please do whatever is necessary to fight for keeping Bergstrom ARS open and if you can respond back, I would like to know what else I can do to help.

Emily C. Samfield

EMILY C. SAMFIELD, TSgt, USAFR
Medical Administrative Assistant

Bergstrom 3-27

To: Base Realignment and Closure Committee.

Subject: Proposed closure and Deactivation of 924th Fighter Wing and Bergstrom Air Reserve Station.

Dear B.R.A.C.

I am writing to express my concern over the proposed closure of Bergstrom Air Reserve Station here in Austin, Tx. I have been assigned here since April of '94 and have also moved my family to the Austin area because of the promise that the U.S. Government made to the city of Austin that the 924th Fighter Wing would remain here intact. I feel, as a taxpayer and registered voter that my country has betrayed me and all the other reservist assigned here. My wife, also a registered voter, like the Austin area and would like to make it our permanent place of residence. However, if this closure and deactivation is allowed to pass and conclude as it is now we will have no choice but to relocate to another area.

I am a native Austinite and have always supported the idea of a military, Air Force, presence here in Austin. So far in the last (5) five years the U.S. Government has betrayed the people of central Texas at least twice, once with the closure of Bergstrom Air Force Base, and now with the proposed closure of Bergstrom Air Reserve Station which, both the Air Force Base and Reserve Station are an intergral part of Austin history. Not only does this action upset me, it makes me feel that our Government, which is supposed to be " of the people, for the people, and by the people", does not care about its people.

Since being assigned here, I have assisted in functions given for the local Austin Civic Leaders, Public Affairs for our Fighter Wing, and recently we, the 924th, were deployed to Aviano Air Base in Italy for " Operation Deny Flight". It is my understanding that the people over there want us to return next January because of the professionalism displayed by the 924th Fighter Wing since being deployed there.

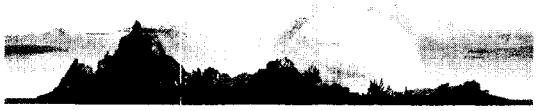
In conclusion, if this action is allowed to proceed the U.S. Army at Fort Hood will be left without adequate air cover and defense in the remote chance of an attack by a hostile government or terrorist. With Fort Hood being one of, if not the largest military installation in the western hemisphere it needs a considerable amount of defense, which cannot be accomplished by just one unit. It would take a combined effort by both the Wing at the former Carswell Air Force Base and the 924th to accomplish this task. Therefore, I feel that deactivating and closing Bergstrom Air Reserve Station is not only a mistake, but not in the best interest of the United States.

I have been associated with the military for almost (16) sixteen years, and it is my opinion that this is one of the biggest mistakes, and betrayals our government has ever thought of.

Sincerely

Henry A. Sherrill

Henry A. Sherrill
Concrened Citizen and Reservist



Ms Yvonne Altenderfer
Rt 1, Box 203B Thorndale, TX 76577

Bergstrom

20 March 1995

BRACC
1700 N. Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Sir:

I am stationed as a Reservist with the 924th Fighter Wing at Bergstrom AFB. When I was twelve years old I wanted to follow in my father's footsteps and serve my country. That was in 1960. When I graduated from high school in 1967, I joined the miltary. Being a full-time career soldier was not compatible with being female and possibly a mother, so I was honorable discharged from the Army in 1970. Over the years I continued to long to return to service as a soldier so I joined the Air Force Reserves in 1977. This way I could be a wife, a mother and also serve my country.

Now with cost cuts and the closing of military bases throughout the country, you are about to take away from me the one thing I am mody proud of, being a member of the 924th Fighter Wing Air Force Reserve Unit.

As I'm sure you know, the Reserves are more cost effective than active duty units. We do the same amount of work for thirty percent of the money and people. In a recent deployment to Aviano, Italy, we found that we were better equiped than the active duty unit and better trained. The active duty unit there had eighty-three three-levels (about fifty percent) on the flight line maintaining the F-16's, whereas our unit has three three levels which is about one percent. We are world-wide deployable and ready and able to fight at a minute's notice. The 924th Fighter Wing has contributed to the defense of our country in Desert Storm. Until recently the majority of our pilots had combat experience in Viet Nam. Our unit has deployed to many places throughout the world proving that we can be ready on a minute's notice to defend our country.

I am the sole support of my family. I purchased land and a house depending on the income from my Reserve check and will lose my land and house if I lose my job at Bergstrom as a Reservist. Many of my friends in the Reserves are also in the same situation.

If you close down the 924th Fighter Wing Reserve Unit at Bergstrom, you will be breaking a promise that was made by the federal government to let the Reserves stay if the City of Austin built their airport at Bergstrom. The City of Austin has already invested a great deal of money having plans drawn by architects that include the 924th FW Reserve unit. They also have let out contracts for construction of facilities--some of which will be used by the Reserve unit.

In conclusion, I hope you will do everything in your power to reinstall confidence in the federal government by persuading the powers that be not to close Bergstrom Air Reserve Station. Thank you for your help in this matter.

Sincerely,

Yvonne

Bergstrom ARS
3.23
PC

Commissioner, 13 Mar 95

As an individual with great interest in the future of Bergstrom Air Reserve Station, Austin, Tx., I would like to express my concerns and feelings to your commission.

I have been here at Bergstrom since October of 1989, when it was a thriving active duty base. I was deployed from Bergstrom AFB on 30 December 1990, my twenty-fifth birthday, to support Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm. We returned to Bergstrom only to watch it slowly dwindle away and finally close in October of 1993. We Reservist survived the BRAC of that year and were told by elected officials on all levels of government that the future at Bergstrom Air Reserve Station, as it was fittingly renamed, was going to be long and prosperous. Many of us who are Reservists and employed here in Civil service have invested for the long haul, as we were advised to do. Was the advise they gave us double-talk or was there a unforeseen barrier that we all didn't know about. Many of us stand to lose more than a job if the "politicians" play their little games at the expense of their "little constituents". Many of us will lose friendships that were bonded by war and strengthened by time. I don't know if you have ever been in the military or been involved in a conflict, but, if you have you will know what I'm talking about.

What becomes confusing to us is **WHY** they want to close Bergstrom ARS. In an article taken from the Air Force News Service written by MSgt Gary Pomeroy entitled, "FOLGEMAN TO EXAMINE TOTAL FORCE," the General himself states; **For example, in 1994, he said, the average active-duty F-16 was TDY less than 40 days. "Maybe we have too many F-16's in the active force and not enough in the Guard and Reserve."** If the "Man" himself is stating this, **WHO** put our name on the list or **HOW** did Bergstrom get on there? As far as we understand, the BRAC commission is supposed to save the government money yet, not put the military below a certain functional level. Doesn't the General's statement go completely against the force structure policy set by our government?

All I ask when the final list is established, is that Bergstrom ARS **NOT** be on the list. I hope that the Commission and its' personnel listen to the rebuttals of the officials and personnel who **WILL** be affected by base closure.

SINCERELY,
PAUL G. SANCHEZ

Marilyn M. Goff
8730 Timber Plain
San Antonio, Texas 78250-4151

8 March
1995

Brooks AFB

Dear Sen James Davis,

I am writing to you because I am a 42 year old librarian with 14 years Federal Civil Service, now the Human Resources Directorate librarian at Brooks Air Force Base at San Antonio, Texas. Our base was placed on the Base Closure list and it should be removed from the list. At Brooks, we do important work on curing space sickness, we have a mirror in with some of the world's first detection of the high incidence of cervical cancer in radiation-rich environments, and we do research on Desert Fever and Agent Orange. In my Directorate, we develop virtual reality trainers that are used for school children to pilots. The pilots learn to fly jets at a low

7 March
1995

Marilyn M. Goff
8730 Timber Plain
San Antonio, Texas 78250-4151

Dear Mr. Al Cornella,

I am writing to you as the Human Resources Directorate Technical Librarian at the Armstrong Laboratory at Brooks Air Force Base at San Antonio Texas. Brooks has been placed on the Base Closure list. I believe this is a mistake. The research + development in clinical medicine, virtual reality, training, laser use and other areas as done at Brooks is essential. No university, private research center, or other entity will ever do the needed research the Air Force agrees to do. We do cost effective research at half the price of contractors.

The Air Force does not work to make a profit - the Air Force works to make a better country. The Army, Navy, Marines + Coast Guard also work to make a better country.

Document Separator

Bergstrom
WMS
3.21

March 15, 1995

Chairman Alan Dixon
Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore Street, Ste 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Chairman Dixon:

I am writing you to express my disagreement with the proposal to deactivate the 924th Air Force Reserves at Bergstrom Air Reserve Station in Austin, Texas. As a community volunteer, manager in a Fortune 400 company, and a member of the Air Force Reserves, I believe this proposed action would <u>not</u> be in the best interests of our local communities, military readiness, nor the United States. Please consider the following:

Local community leaders in and around Austin believe that an approval of the proposed deactivation of the 924th would be a clear breach of faith and agreement that was previously established during planning by local and national authorities for future community use of Bergstrom.

The Air Force Reserve system provides a comparatively high return on investment. Typically, an Air Force Reserve unit provides very experienced and stable mission forces at a reduced cost relative to current active forces. If the BRAC process seeks to reduce DOD operating costs while retaining as much operational capability as possible, then an Air Force Reserve unit such as the 924th should not only be retained but also considered for enlargement.

The 924th has been based at Bergstrom for 19 years and has performed and supported many important missions, exercises, and deployments, while fulfilling the primary missions of flying C-130, F-4, and F-16 aircraft through these years. Historically, the 924th has provided an exceptionally experienced, highly motivated, extremely stable, well trained, and mission-oriented team that has been responsive to local, national, and international needs. Bergstrom's 924th is presently deployed to Aviano Air Base in Italy while flying day and night missions in support of Operation Deny Flight.

The Bergstrom reservist is a citizen soldier derived from the high technology Austin area. Bergstrom reservists can and often do include employees of Motorola, IBM, Texas Instruments, Radian, EDS, AMD, Applied Materials, Lockheed Martin, and other recognized advanced technology companies. As our knowledge/information driven economy evolves, it is even more critical to maintain this infusion of civilian technical skills and experience into our armed services. The Bergstrom reservist provides a very economical, timely, and results-oriented means of

ensuring that real time technology applications and management techniques are continuously incorporated into military operations.

Clearly, the good faith action that is also economically responsible and intuitively proactive is to retain the 924th Air Force Reserve team in activated status at Bergstrom in Austin, Texas.

I am grateful for your time and consideration.

Concerned Citizen,

David R. B. Meldrum

David R. B. Meldrum
12508 Eagle Nest Dr.
Buda, Texas 78610-2444

DRBM/vm

cc: Senator Phil Gramm
Senator Kay Hutchison
Representative Lloyd Doggett
Representative Greg Laughlin
Commissioner Rebecca Cox

March 15, 1995

Commissioner Rebecca Cox
Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore Street, Ste 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Commissioner Cox:

I am writing you to express my disagreement with the proposal to deactivate the 924th Air Force Reserves at Bergstrom Air Reserve Station in Austin, Texas. As a community volunteer, manager in a Fortune 400 company, and a member of the Air Force Reserves, I believe this proposed action would not be in the best interests of our local communities, military readiness, nor the United States. Please consider the following:

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Clearly, the good faith action that is also economically responsible and intuitively proactive is to retain the 924th Air Force Reserve team in activated status at Bergstrom in Austin, Texas.

I am grateful for your time and consideration.

Concerned Citizen,

David R. B. Meldrum
12508 Eagle Nest Dr.
Buda, Texas 78610-2444

DRBM/vm

cc: Senator Phil Gramm
Senator Kay Hutchison
Representative Lloyd Doggett
Representative Greg Laughlin
Chairman Alan Dixon

Document Separator

Berstom

7527 Wilmerdean
Houston, TX 77061
March 5, 1995

Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore St., Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

BRAC Committee Members:

This letter is being written as a plea to keep the 924 FW , Berstrom ARS, TX open. I am a Reservist stationed at Bergstrom and feel that we have an important mission in the defense of our country. We have deployed to many places rendering aid and support. Our Unit provided security in Desert Storm and just recently returned from providing military assistance in Bosnia through Operation DenyFlight. In addition we have made many humanitarian deployments to different parts of the world.

I live in Houston and have been a Reservist since 1978. As a civilian, I am an 8th grade teacher as well as an active registered voter. I try to instill in my students patriotism for their country and the importance of freedom. Our Unit plays an active part in helping maintain that cherishable freedom for all Americans.

I am proud to be an American and a member of the 924th Fighter Wing at Bergstrom ARS, therefore I solicit your help in keeping our Reserve Unit at Bergstrom.

I thank you kindly for your positive action in keeping Bergstrom ARS from closing.

A U. S. Citizen,

Kendra S Franklin

Kendra S. Franklin

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

March 10, 1995

Ms. Kendra S. Franklin
7527 Wilmerdean
Houston, TX 77061

Dear Ms. Franklin:

Thank you for providing the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission with information pertinent to the present round of base closure and realignment recommendations. I appreciate your interest in the future of Bergstrom Air Reserve Base.

You may be certain that the Commission will thoroughly review the information used by the Defense Department in making its recommendations. I can assure you that the information you have provided will also be used in the Commission's review and analysis process.

I appreciate your interest in the work of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

Document Separator

Bergstrom
3-21
WMS

March 6, 1995

BRAC BOARD
1700 N. Moore St.
Suite 1425
Arlington VA 22209

Dear Sir,

This letter is being written as a plea to keep the 924th Fighter Wing, Bergstrom Air Reserve Station, Texas to remain open in Austin, Texas. I am currently a civilian stationed at Bergstrom and feel that we have an important mission in the defense of our country. We have deployed to many places and have played a vital role in both Desert Storm and Deny Flight in the security of our country. The 924th Fighter Wing provides a viable service to the Austin Community through such programs as Habitat for Humanity, Texas Special Olympics, Blood Drives, Operation Phantom Friend (assistance to the needy families of Austin) and many more.

I proudly serve the United States as a civilian as well as a registered voter. I proudly display my patriotism for this country and the importance of its freedom. Our unit plays an active part in helping maintain this cherished freedom for all Americans.

I am proud to be an American and a member of the 924th Fighter Wing, therefore I solicit your assistance in keeping our Reserve Unit in Austin, Texas, at Bergstrom Air Reserve Station.

I would like to thank you in advance for all of your assistance on this matter.

C.B. Crittenden

A concerned United States Citizen,

C.B. CRITTENDEN
3006 PEPPER GRASS TRL.
CEDAR PARK, TEX
78613

Bergstrom B-13

March 9, 1995

Chairman Alan Dixon
Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore St., Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Sir:

I am an Air Force reservist serving with the 924th Fighter Wing at Bergstrom Air Reserve Base, TX requesting that you remove this base from closure consideration.

An agreement was made between the Department of Defense and the City of Austin during the 1992 BRAC concerning the fate of Bergstrom AFB, TX. That agreement perpetuated the site as an Air Reserve Base performing continuing important missions to this country.

The citizen-soldiers at Bergstrom Air Reserve Base have over time proudly served in Operation Desert Storm, participated in humanitarian missions to Costa Rica, Honduras and Panama, recently spent months providing medical care for the Cuban/ Haitian migrant camp in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba and as I write this letter our pilots are flying safe cover missions over Bosnia.

Many wing personnel drive six to eight hours each way to participate with this Air Force Reserve unit. Many moved their families to the Austin area based on the promise made that this Air Force Reserve unit would continue to be an integral part of the community.

The commitment made by these true Americans should be matched by previously stated promises of government officials. A true faith promise is a contractural commitment made by government employees empowered to negotiate or speak for the President or the Congress of the United States of America.

We the people expect our civil servants to honor all agreements made. I feel we will not be disappointed.

Sincerely,

Gary Rundle, O.D.
Col, USAFR, BSC
3515 Huntwick Lane
San Antonio, TX 78230

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

March 13, 1995

Col. Gary Rundle, USAFR
3515 Huntwick Lane
San Antonio, TX 78230

Dear Col. Rundle:

Thank you for providing the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission with information pertinent to the present round of base closure and realignment recommendations. I appreciate your interest in the future of Bergstrom Air Reserve Base.

You may be certain that the Commission will thoroughly review the information used by the Defense Department in making its recommendations. I can assure you that the information you have provided will also be used in the Commission's review and analysis process.

I appreciate your interest in the work of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

Document Separator

LETTER TO CONGRESS
PERSONAL

3-B
Bergstrom

07 MAR 95

MEMORANDUM FOR Chairman Alan Jackson

FROM: Michaelene F. Scott
5211 Kings Hwy.
Austin, TX 78745

Mr. Jackson;

I am deeply, deeply disappointed in the BRAC's decision to select the Bergstrom Air Reserve Station for closure. You have no idea the amount of effort I have put into getting assigned to that unit and further more; I have readjusted my life to prepare for my Air Force Reserve Career at the 924th Fighter Wing.

I selected the Reserve base I wanted to serve at while I was still on active duty and specifically moved to Austin upon my discharge, so I could work at the reserve unit I wanted. I found a dependable job which I like and my family bought a house in the southwest part of Austin, so I would have easy access to the Reserve Unit.

My experience during the recruitment process to Bergstrom was so convincing, I even saw the Mayor of Austin on television say that it wouldn't be closed down if the Austin Airport moved out there, so of course I voted to move the Airport out there. Now after a few years the whole thing seems to have backfired in everyone's face and the credibility of upper leadership is seriously being questioned. I am sorry, but I also cannot see how a verbal contract by politicians can be so blatantly disregarded. Now I am placed in the situation of wondering whether the decisions made by upper level leadership can be trusted, if they are so trivial in their commitment they flip-flop at every turn.

I appeal to you to request a reconsideration of the BRAC's decision. Nobody in Austin thinks this is a good idea, including many strong politicians, and I personally will suffer great loss by the Reserve Unit being taken away. Thank you for your attention in this matter.

MICHAELENE F. SCOTT
Michaelene F. Scott

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

March 13, 1995

Ms. Michaelene F. Scott
5211 Kings Highway
Austin, TX 78745

Dear Ms. Scott:

Thank you for providing the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission with information pertinent to the present round of base closure and realignment recommendations. I appreciate your interest in the future of Bergstrom Air Reserve Base.

You may be certain that the Commission will thoroughly review the information used by the Defense Department in making its recommendations. I can assure you that the information you have provided will also be used in the Commission's review and analysis process.

I appreciate your interest in the work of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

Document Separator

3.15 Bergstrom

7 March, 1995
Hiram J. Clement
2912 Dow Circle
Deer Park, Tx. 77536

Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Va. 22209

I am writing to express my concern over the recent recommendations made to the Base Closure and Realignment Commission. My concern is for the 924Fighter Wing, based at Bergstrom Air Reserve Station, Austin, Tx. I am a member of the 924FW and have been for 9 years. I currently drive 175 miles, one way, to drill. If Bergstrom ARS is disbanded, the closest alternative is Kelly AFB, which will be 270 miles, one way. This assumes that I will be able to find a slot. If I am unable to find another slot I will caught in transition where I have 16 years of combined Active and Reserve Duty time. I feel that the Reserves provide an excellent return based on the experience level of the personnel.

There have been claims made on the reasoning for the closure and the disbanding of the entire wing, however, several items need to be identified and at least discussed:

1. The previous Base Closure and Realignment Commission assured the city of Austin that the Reserve unit would remain at Bergstrom at least til 1997, if the City of Austin moved the new airport to Bergstrom. The City of Austin has lived up to its portion of the agreement and committed a significant amount of money to accommodate the presence of the Reserves.

2. The reason that supposedly justifies the closure of Bergstrom are costs savings of $290 million dollars over 20 years. If cost savings were the issue, why is Homestead ARS not being considered for closure? The cost to re-build Homestead will be over $100 million dollars. Why spend money on a base when Bergstrom is intact and requires none of the re-build costs associated with Homestead ARS? My point is that if it is clearly a cost or money saving proposal, then lets put Homestead ARS on the table and then judge which one will be the most cost effective.

3. Why isn't one of the ALC's(Air Logistic Center's) on the list such as Kelly, Hill, McClellan? There have been many studies that reveal (5) Logistic Centers are not needed. (4) Logistic Centers could easily handle the requirements. Could it be that Kelly is not on the list because of the political fallout that will occur because it is the largest Hispanic employer in the city with the largest Hispanic population in the United States?

4. The Reserves are a proven cost efficient force! They currently have some the newest hardware and the most experienced personnel.

They continue to provide the most bang for the buck compared with the Active Duty Force. Cut Active Duty units and keep Reserve units.

5. A new Reserve unit is being activated at McConnell AFB, Ks. Why is a new Reserve unit being created while another unit is being deactivated? Isn't this counter productive and poor planning? Why didn't the Air Force Reserve send this mission to Bergstrom?

6. The City of Chicago and Mayor Richard Daly, are currently trying to push the Reserve unit out of O'Hare. Why is it that we keep a unit where it is obviously not wanted, but close down a unit where the local support is clearly in favor of supporting the Reserves? If you want to look at costs of operations, look at O'Hare and the cost savings that could be generated by moving the unit out of O'Hare. The costs to keep a unit in Chicago are staggering compared to costs in a temperate climate area such as Austin, Tx. The utility costs alone for the unit at O'Hare are twice that for Bergstrom.

7. Bergstrom is also the closest base to the largest U.S. Army complex, Fort Hood. Loss of this airlift capability will degrade the response time for deployment of Fort Hood personnel.

If you want to look at costs and savings that can be attained, then keeping a Reserve presence at Bergstrom Air Reserve Station makes sense.

Sincerely,

Hiram J. Clement

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

March 15, 1995

Mr. Hiram J. Clement
2912 Dow Circle
Deer Park, TX 77536

Dear Mr. Clement:

Thank you for providing the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission with information pertinent to the present round of base closure and realignment recommendations. I appreciate your interest in the future of Bergstrom Air Reserve Base.

You may be certain that the Commission will thoroughly review the information used by the Defense Department in making its recommendations. I can assure you that the information you have provided will also be used in the Commission's review and analysis process.

I appreciate your interest in the work of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

Mar. 8, 1995
4207 Iriona Bend
Austin Tx. 78749

Bergstrom
WRS
3,14

BRAC Commission
1700 N. Moore St.
Suite 1425
Arlington Va. 22209

This letter is to urge you to take action to prevent the deactivation of the Air Force Reserve unit (924TH TFG) and closure of the Bergstrom Air Reserve Station at Austin, Texas. As a member of the 924TH reserve unit and a Travis county resident I believe the decision to close Bergstrom is a totally unfair and unpopular course of action. Being a reservist is <u>not</u> a part time job! It is a way of life and I proudly serve to preserve our American way of life! As a citizen soldier of 12½ years (3 years U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, 9½ years U.S. Air Force Reserve), I have made sacrifices, both work and family related, to participate. As a father of 2 small children I was activated for Desert Storm. I did not hestitate and am prepared to do my duty should I ever be called up again. As a registered voter who votes in every election I urge you to check on these other points and claims:

- The Dept. of Defense <u>promised</u> Austin city officials that the 924TH Reserve unit would remain at Bergstrom if the city converted the former base to a new International airport.

- Austin Mayor Bruce Todd and other elected officials are very supportive of the Reserves and committed to keeping them at Bergstrom.
- Chicago Mayor Daley is <u>not</u> supportive of the Reserve unit at the Chicago O'hare Airport and is eager to have them leave (although the BRAC list has not recommended closing the Chicago O'hare unit).
- The Air Force Reserve is recommending the creation of unit with a refueler/tanker mission in another state. This would necessitate hiring/training new people and investing heavily in resources and physical facilities. If nothing else, why not transfer this new mission to a unit already in place with people and physical facilities, namely the 924TH Reserve unit at Bergstrom.

Please do not allow the 924TH Air Force Reserve unit at Bergstrom, Austin, Texas to disappear. As a constituent, I am watching you on this issue and holding you personally accountable.

Sincerely,

George Blackmore

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

March 14, 1995

Mr. George Blackmore
4207 Iriona Bend
Austin, TX 78749

Dear Mr. Blackmore:

Thank you for providing the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission with information pertinent to the present round of base closure and realignment recommendations. I appreciate your interest in the future of Bergstrom Air Reserve Base and the 924th Fighter Wing.

You may be certain that the Commission will thoroughly review the information used by the Defense Department in making its recommendations. I can assure you that the information you have provided will also be used in the Commission's review and analysis process.

I appreciate your interest in the work of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

Document Separator

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

March 10, 1995

Ms. Marilyn M. Goff
8730 Timber Plain
San Antonio, TX 78250-4151

Dear Ms. Goff:

Thank you for providing the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission with information pertinent to the present round of base closure and realignment recommendations. I a

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6 March 1995

Marilyn M. Goff
8730 Timber Plain
San Antonio, Texas 78250-4151

Dear Mr. Dixon,

I am writing to you as the Human Resources Directorate Librarian at Brooks Air Force Base. Our Base should not be closed and should be removed from the Base Closure list. It is ridiculous to say it is cheaper to do business in Ohio than in Texas. People here do not believe that. People here also do not believe it saves money to move people to Ohio. People here also know it makes no sense to abandon ten million dollars of new buildings. We know there is radon, radiated monkeys, Agent Orange and who knows what else possibly buried all over Base. We know it makes no sense to turn over such possibly polluted land over to some agency that might put up low-cost housing. Years later, children could

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

AIR FORCE RESERVE

March 5, 1995

BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 N. MOORE ST.
SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA. 22209

To Whom It May Concern,

I am writing to you today in regards to the recent selection of "Base Closures".

I highly disagree with the decision to close Bergstrom Air Reserve Station. The Reserves is a vital part of my life and to close this site would create a tremendous hardship for myself and all the Reservists stationed here. I depend on this job to help make ends meet in these difficult times. Even though my bring home pay is around $200.00 a month, this money helps put food on the table for myself and my family.

I have spent 18 1/2 years training to be the best and "Aiming High" at everything I do! Without Bergstrom Air Reserve Station and my job, I am lost!

Not only would closing Bergstrom cause great difficulty for myself and my fellow reservists, I truely believe that it will have an extreme negative impact on the economy. Austin will lose revenue created by the Reserves, the new Austin Airport will lose, and the Military will lose. In the end, we all lose!

How can one justify that over the next 20 years, $291.4 million will be saved by closing this base? In order for people to survive in the future, they need their jobs now!

I cannot stress enough how important it is for you to save this Base! Please reconsider your decision and keep the Ready Reserves here at Bergstrom! Our lives depend upon it!

Glenna J. Luna

GLENNA J. LUNA, TSGT., USAFR
Contract Administrator
Bergstrom Air Reserve Base, Austin, Texas

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

March 9, 1995

TSGT. Glenna J. Luna, USAFR
1619 Wentwood
Pasadena, TX 77504

Dear TSGT. Luna:

Thank you for providing the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission with information pertinent to the present round of base closure and realignment recommendations. I appreciate your interest in the future of Bergstrom Air Reserve Station.

You may be certain that the Commission will thoroughly review the information used by the Defense Department in making its recommendations. I can assure you that the information you have provided will also be used in the Commission's review and analysis process.

I appreciate your interest in the work of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

Document Separator

3601 Bergstrom Drive (Bldg 709)
924 SPTG/CEV
Bergstrom Air Reserve Station
Austin, Texas 78719-2557

Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Commission:

I write this letter to express my concern that Bergstrom has been targetted for closure approximately one month after I started my job in their environmental section. I took this job under the promise that Bergstrom was to remain open on a permanent basis after promises had been made to the City of Austin concerning their new airport. In addition, my supervisor took his position the day before this target closure was announced and relocated from a position in Maryland. Furthermore, numerous other employees bought homes in this area on the supposition that Bergstrom was going to remain open permanently.

Concerning mission, it has been stated that Bergstrom was to be closed, because it did not have a mission. According to my understanding, Bergstrom was to have the C130s and sensitive reconnaissance missions. This all seems perplexing to me.

If you have any further questions, please feel free to contact me at (512) 369-2147. Thank you very much for your attention and assistance in this matter. It is all of our hope that Bergstrom Air Reserve Station will remain active.

Sincerely,

David K. Goldblum

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

March 9, 1995

Mr. David K. Goldblum
3601 Bergstrom Drive
Bldg 709, 924 SPTG/CEV
Austin, TX 78719-2557

Dear Mr. Goldblum:

Thank you for providing the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission with information pertinent to the present round of base closure and realignment recommendations. I appreciate your interest in the future of Bergstrom Air Reserve Station.

You may be certain that the Commission will thoroughly review the information used by the Defense Department in making its recommendations. I can assure you that the information you have provided will also be used in the Commission's review and analysis process.

I appreciate your interest in the work of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

Document Separator

HERBERT KLEIN * 334 BLUFFCREST * SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78216
(210)545-3646 fax(210)545-3664

Brooks
6-14

June 15, 1995

Senator Alan J. Dixon, Chairman
The Defence Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore St., Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22203

Dear Mr. Chairman,

I am writing you this letter to urge you to remove Brooks Air Force Base from the base closure list.

The Human Systems Center, located at Brooks, is the only independent advocate of the Human within the Department of Defense. This independence has allowed uncompromising views, focused on the human, to be presented in the acquisition of weapon systems. The Air Force proposal to move this organization to Wright-Patterson will erode this independence and over time it will totally disappear.

The base was a last minute add-on by the Air Force, and it should never have been considered for closure. Brooks was added because the Air Force chose not to close one of it's five Air Logistics Centers. Their proposal has over a $100 million cost for the construction of duplicate facilities at Wright-Patterson AFB and the total up-front cost for their proposal is $211 million. These costs can be avoided by leaving Brooks AFB open.

After twenty-nine years of service, it is difficult for me to speak out against an Air Force decision. I served as the Base Commander of Brooks AFB for four years and later served as the Vice Commander of the Human Systems Center (HSC) until my retirement from active duty in June 1992. I am very familiar with the Brooks mission and the move to Wright-Patterson will jeopardize the future of this important work. Therefore, I urge you to remove Brooks AFB from the base closure list.

I want to thank you for allowing me to express my opinion.

Sincerely,

Herbert Klein

HERBERT KLEIN
Colonel, USAF, Retired

Brooks 6-B

12111 Durness
San Antonio, TX. 78231
9 June 1995

Mr. Alan Dixon
BRAC
1700 N. Moore St. Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon:

I am writing this letter to support Brooks AFB. The purpose of establishing the Human Systems Center 34 years ago at Brooks was to consolidate human centered technology at one location that would respond quickly to user needs. It is doing that very well.

Why move it to another location at a cost of hundreds of millions of dollars if the mission is still essential? Is the move necessary just to say we closed an AFB? Taxpayers would be outraged if that is true.

The closing of Brooks seems purely political and antithetical to the needs of the AF and its 35 year history of consolidation of human systems technology.

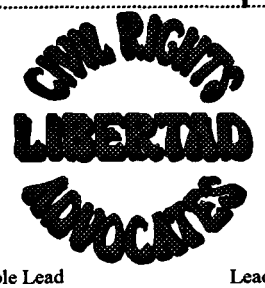
I believe in downsizing the military but we must be levelheaded. Close those organizations that are redundant not the Human Systems Center that is one of a kind.

Sincerely,

Edward Alcott

Edward B. Alcott, Ph.D.
OBLATE Graduate School

Brooks 6-13



Where People Lead Leaders Follow

Base Realignment and Closure Commission
1700 North Moore St, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

20 May 95

Commission Members:

Did you know that it is reported that over $400,000 have been collected from State and City taxpayer funds and from special interest groups to put on the lobbying effort that was designed to prevent the closing of Kirtland AFB? As taxpayers, we would like to find out how that money was spent. We watched the presentation to your group in Albuquerque. Surely, it could not have been expended on that presentation. I hope you were presented with a copy of the video that was shown. Look at it again, and talk to the people who actually did the work on Kirtland. From my own perspective, I have to say that most of the video bears very little resemblance to the Kirtland I know--the rest is misrepresentation and common, ordinary bullshit.

I worked as an Air Force officer in what was then the Air Force Weapons Laboratory for 10 years and for an additional 2 years at other organizations on the base. I won numerous awards for scientific achievement for my work on what is commonly called the Star Wars program--including the Edward B. Giller award for "The most outstanding achievement in science and engineering for the years of 1978 and 1979." You may remember M/Gen Giller from you visit; he was on the task force. He and the Chief of Staff, General Lew Allen, came to Albuquerque to present me with the award. I also hold 5 patents for high energy laser mirror design. The part of the video presentation which discussed the missile busting accomplishments of the Laboratory ended in 1983. The laboratory, now called the Phillips Laboratory, hasn't done much that is noteworthy since. In fact, in 1989, I located about $47 million worth of the laser optics, which were produced after that period, in a local junk yard. I bought a $14,7 million center axicon for $80 and turned it over to the FBI. They purchased the remainder of the 5 mirrors for under $200. As far as I know, the mirrors were never used. Not only that the technology was classified; and not only that, there was a contractual clause which prohibited the Air Force from ever disposing of the mirrors because of the proprietary technology contained in the mirror's structure--technology which was not paid for by the Air Force. The companies could have billed the government for hundreds of millions of dollars for breach of contract. The gross waste, the breach of contract, and breach of national security hardly displays competence, nor does it show proper care and consideration for the taxpayer's hard earned dollars. Anyway, I don't know why long past Laboratory glory was part of the task force argument to the Commission, no one is recommending closure of the Phillips Lab--but maybe they should be. If you don't believe this story, call SA Kurk Klossner at the Albuquerque office of the FBI.

I began acting as the employ representative to civilian employees at Kirtland AFB in 1985. Though Air Force regulations provide for such a role, it did not set well with the commander, who was then Charles Thomas. You may also remember him from your visit; he was a presenter on the task force. Though I followed the representational rules diligently, I was threaten with loss of my career and numerous efforts were made intimidate me away from helping civilian and military persons obtain their rights under Title VII. When intimidation failed, Thomas, through his attorneys pressed false charges against me. They claimed that my

off-duty business, which was set up in preparation for my scheduled retirement, was a conflict of interest, even though I had proceeded exactly in accordance with the regulations and with their own approval. The FBI immediately opened an obstruction of justice investigation against the Air Force. The Air Force dropped the charges, apologized, and reinstated my retirement date. The process seriously damaged my private business, and I sued the Air Force. I am not interested in any assistance from the Commission. I tell this story to provide you with a first hand experience which illustrates the lack of character in the Kirtland command structure. Since 1988 there have been 6 commander, if you include one acting commander. All of the commanders have left their jobs prematurely. Two days ago the current commander, B/Gen Perez, announced his departure after 1.5 years on station. This is another decapitation which will again leave a malignant body in place. Commander replacement will not fix the problem. I have witnessed, through dozens of complainants, the same pattern of reprisals which I experienced, in each case where we have provided representation. The attached letter shows what Senator Bingaman thought about discrimination on Kirtland AFB in Oct 94. He probably didn't communicate this to you when he was trying to persuade you to not cut the Base.

The organization represented on the letterhead is comprised of volunteers who have freely contributed tens of thousand of hours of public service to stop discrimination, harassment, and reprisal on Kirtland AFB. The EEOC has conducted 2 on-site evaluations of Kirtland since 1991. Both visits reports described serious problems. Their findings are public record. Read the findings and not the sloppily altered conclusions. The EEOC has characterized Kirtland AFB as having the worst record in the handling and resolution of EEO complaints in the entire Federal Government. The number of complaints is growing and the number of lawsuits in Federal Court is also increasing. Claims are now being filed under the Civil Rights Act of 1991, and will result in minimum damages of $300,000 per violation. Perhaps, you should include that cost in your evaluation of operational costs for Kirtland. Maybe you should also read the Federal District Court decision, CIV 92-0036 JB. I think that you will conclude that the Court's findings of fact reinforce and amplify what I am telling you. I did not see any of this in the presentation which was given to your group during your visit.

Secretary Widnall has got the message, as have Secretary Perry and President Clinton. President Clinton wrote us to say that he was grateful for our involvement. I think that Kirtland's problems are a major reason for the 48 point plan announced by the DoD on 12 May 95, which is directed at holding commanders accountable for poor performance in their EEO programs. Maybe Perez is suffering from an unexpected case of accountability right now.

LIBERTAD would like to see Kirtland restructured to remove those persons in key jobs--who have been the architects of Kirtland's institutionalized discrimination. This is the very least that the Air Force owes its employees. Many offenses which we have witnessed during the 10 years of our involvement appear to be punishable under military and civilian law. To the best of our knowledge nothing has ever been done to really punish any person supported by management. Forcing officers to retire is not the punishment they deserve nor is it deterrence to other potential offenders. In our representational role, we have worked with employees in virtually every Kirtland organization and tenant. Almost without exception, there have been employee complaints of fraud, waste and abuse along with the discrimination complaints. The penalty for the Whistleblowing is always reprisals--usually many more than one reprisal. Discrimination and related abuse is always detrimental to mission performance. If you don't fix these problems, the entire base is going to be dysfunctional; though many would argue that it has been dysfunctional for a very long time. Maybe that is the real reason the Air Force thought it wasn't worth keeping.

If Kirtland can be made into a base which will contribute to national defense, then keep it open. If it is going to remain as an R&R center for active and retired generals and colonels, then close it. Right now it is a

national disgrace which dishonors the memories of great men and women who have served the Air Force in the past. Don't ignore these problems and let it sit here rotting in the sun.

Sincerely,

John G. Gowan

cc: President Clinton

atch: Bingaman letter, dated 20 Oct 94

MEXICO

WASHINGTON, DC 20510
(202) 224-5521
IN NEW MEXICO—1-800-443-8
TDD (202) 224-1792

United States Senate

October 20, 1994

Brigadier General Charles H. Perez
Commander
377th Air Base Wing (AFMC)
2000 Wyoming Blvd. SE
Kirtland AFB, NM 87117-5606

Dear General Perez:

I am writing to express my concern over the continuing equal opportunity problems at Kirtland. I know you have briefed my staff about your efforts since your arrival at Kirtland. The recent decision by the U.S. District Court shows that, despite efforts at improvement, much work remains to be done.

Much of the decision deals with poor promotion opportunities for Hispanic employees. While that is cause enough for corrective procedures, the most troubling aspect of the EEO picture at Kirtland for me is the apparent wide-spread fear of retaliation among those who consider filing complaints. Such an atmosphere poisons good labor/management relations and erodes defense preparedness, at a time when we can ill afford anything less that excellence.

You have a tremendous resource in the local advocacy groups, such as MANA, LULAC, NAACP, Image, and the GI Forum, which have also expressed interest and concern about EEOC practices on the base. I urge you to actively work with them to resolve these challenges.

I know you will act expeditiously to take effective short term measures to comply with Judge Burciaga's court order. More important, though, I urge you take a thorough look at the entire EEO process and climate at Kirtland and make changes which will improve labor relations in the long-term. Only then, will all Kirtland's minority employees feel that fear of reprisal is a thing of the past and advancement is theirs to strive for.

I stand by you in those efforts and will assist you any way I can. Please keep me apprised of your actions and feel free to contact me about EEO or other matters, at any time.

Sincerely,

Jeff Bingaman
United States Senator

JB/cmh

PLEASE REPLY TO:

☐ 625 SILVER AVE., SW, SUITE 130
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87102
(505) 766-3636

☐ 148 LORETTO TOWNE CENTRE
505 SOUTH MAIN
LAS CRUCES, NM 88001
(505) 523-6561

☐ 114 EAST FOURTH, SUITE 103
ROSWELL, NM 88201
(505) 622-7113

☐ 119 E. MARCY, SUITE 101
SANTA FE, NM 87501
(505) 988-6647

Billy E. Welch, PhD
122 Encino Blanco
San Antonio, TX, 78232

Brooks
6-13

June 4, 1995

Major General Josue Robles, Jr., Commissioner
The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street Suite 1425
Arlington, VA, 22209

Dear General Robles:

I reluctantly write this letter regarding the Air Force proposal to close Brooks AFB and move most of the elements to Wright-Patterson AFB . Reluctantly, since I spent 35 years working for the Air Force and regret having to disagree publicly with the decision. Yet I must, since I sincerely believe their argument is not persuasive. The savings will turn out to be miniscule if they indeed re-create the organization and provide adequate facilities at Wright-Patterson. There will be a significant detrimental effect upon the teaching and research programs and the overall impact upon the Air Force will be strongly negative.

You have received from the Air Force a great deal of data purporting to show how cost effective their proposal to move really is. Unfortunately, these data seem to be changing with regularity and raise the question of what the numbers really are. On the other hand, **we know** what the facilities at Brooks are, **we know** one can develop more efficient ways of operating the installation, and **we know** that the proposal submitted by the City of San Antonio will produce savings about twice as large as the Air Force proposal. This alternative proposal can be implemented without abandoning quality facilities, without spending some $211M **up front** for new construction/rehab, moving and re-location, and without disruption of the on-going programs. In short, the alternative proposal, which was **not** originally studied by the Air Force, **can** achieve the goal of saving resources without a large up-front investment. Basically, the proposal would close Brooks AFB and make the resulting cantonment a tenant of either Lackland AFB or Kelly AFB. While this is not the norm, it certainly is not unique.

As the past Director of the Armstrong Laboratory, I admit to some bias. I hasten to add, however, that my experience with the people and the programs provide me a unique opportunity to comment from a perspective of knowing the programs and the value they provide to the Air Force. If I felt the move were positive, that the programs would have a real chance to compete for future resources, that proper facilities would indeed be provided, and that the Air Force would really benefit from such a move, I believe I could be objective and support such a decision. However, for the reasons noted in this letter, I do not feel that closure and move is the best and most cost-effective solution. I strongly endorse the cantonment proposal as one that is better for the Air Force and this nation.

Thank you for your consideration. You have a difficult, but important task.

Sincerely,

Billy E. Welch

Attch: Comments

COMMENTS ON THE CLOSURE OF BROOKS AFB

Moving the operations from Brooks to Wright-Patterson carries a great risk for the future of human systems research, training, and education. The Human Systems Center at Brooks manages the only **integrated** human systems research effort in the DoD. The Center has successfully developed a strong interdisciplinary group of physicians, social, biological, and physical scientists and engineers all focused on the human in the weapon system and how to extend human capabilities and enhance performance. This approach as the **independent advocate** for the human assures at least one voice for those who must operate the weapons and upon whom we rely for much of our national security. In my opinion, this move will spell the demise of this independence. This will not occur immediately, but within the next 5 years, I predict a management decision to "save overhead" by eliminating the Human Systems Center entirely, combining the Armstrong Laboratory with the Wright Laboratory, and merging the School of Aerospace Medicine with either AFIT or the Wright State University Medical School. This would be a tremendous setback for the Air Force and would cost us dearly in terms of efficiency of operations, cost of training, and crew performance enhancements in new weapon systems.

The Human Systems Center carries out its programs through three organizations: 1) the Armstrong Laboratory; 2) the Human Systems Program Office; and 3) the USAF School of Aerospace Medicine. All three are outstanding in their respective fields. The **Armstrong Laboratory** is internationally recognized as one of the four Air Force "Super Labs". The relevance of its efforts regularly rates in the top half of all the laboratories as judged by Air Force users. The Air Force major commands regularly refer to the laboratory as a partner or as "my lab". The dollar impact to the Air Force is substantial in such areas as reducing the cost of training, enhancing the capability of aircraft maintainers, medically qualifying grounded pilots to return to the cockpit, and providing physiological standards and protection from a broad spectrum of Air Force environments. The quality of the work as assessed by the Air Force's Scientific Advisory Board is tops among the laboratories. The DoD Joint Laboratory Cross-Service Working Group judged it to be a place for the other services to co-locate. Indeed, both the Army and the Navy have already co-located portions of their human systems R&D efforts with those of the Armstrong Laboratory. About half of the labs staff are scientists or engineers, with some 33% of these holding doctorate degrees and 65% holding advanced degrees in their field. This percentage with doctorates is the highest of the four Air Force Laboratories. Additionally, frequent visitors from the academic community regularly comment most favorably on the scientific programs at the Armstrong Laboratory. A notable example occurred this spring when a distinguished member of the Defense Science Board and a Nobel Laureate, concluded after his second visit to the Laboratory that "disruption of these programs by moving would be a folly".

The **Human Systems Program Office** provides the HSC with the means to transition technology and science into systems. This was the first program office to be certified in the Integrated Weapon System Management concept, which is the benchmark for Air Force acquisition. It has twice been selected by the Air Force Materiel Command as the outstanding small program office of the year, the most recent being 1993. The Human Systems Program Office was also selected as the winner of the Department of Defense Superior Management Award in 1994. The common theme of all the engineering development programs is protection and enhancement of human capabilities--the reason for the Human Systems Center.

The **USAF School of Aerospace Medicine** (SAM) has been, and is today, noted internationally as the premier center of aerospace medical training. Approximately 5,000 people/year are trained at SAM. All entry level aeromedical specialities receive their training here. Additionally, specialized training (usually at the graduate level) is provided for environmental health officers, bioenvironmental engineers, aerospace physiologists, flight nurses, and flight surgeons. In this latter course, leading to certification by the American Board of Preventive Medicine, all of the Air Force flight surgeons and many of those in the Army receive their training. This residency is the largest in the world and is the cornerstone of this specialty so critical to Air Force operations. The SAM also conducts an extended flight surgeon program for physicians from our allies. These physicians typically are the best from these foreign nations and normally find their way into leadership roles in their respective armed forces. This has a positive, enduring impact on our ability to operate in the international arena and contributes significantly to international standardization of aeromedical criteria.

The **Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence** (AFCEE) was not accidently located at Brooks Air Force Base and in close proximity to the Human Systems Center and it's organizations. Indeed, a significant part of the AFCEE's initial cadre of bioenvironmental engineers came from the Human Systems Center. This was a result of an orderly hand-off of a program that had reached a level of maturity that required the full-time attention of a separate organization. The Human Systems Center has and does support the AFCEE with research, acquisition, and training. The continued close location of these entities will greatly facilitate the successful completion of the important endeavors in the AFCEE.

This internal synergy between the organizations at Brooks AFB is significantly enhanced by the proximity to other military installations (customers) in the area and by the presence in San Antonio of a large, vibrant research community coupled with growing academic institutions. This has and will continue to provide interactions and joint ventures that have been and will be of significant benefit to the Air Force.

The University of Texas
Health Science Center at San Antonio
7703 Floyd Curl Drive
San Antonio, Texas 78284-7800

Center for Environmental
Radiation Toxicology

(210) 567-5560
(210) 567-3446 (FAX #)

Brooks

05 JUN 1995

June 1, 1995

Mr. Allen Dixon
Chairman
Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission (BRAC)
1700 North Moore Street - Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon:

I am writing to you as both a biomedical research scientist and a community-active individual in support of the recently proposed "San Antonio Plan"; i.e., to close Brooks AFB as an Air Force Base, but maintain its current Air Force, Army and Navy missions in a cantonment configuration at Brooks Field.

In addition to my duties as Director of the Center for Environmental Radiation Toxicology at the University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio (UTHSCSA), I have also undertaken research in the area of microwave radiation bioeffects, often in collaboration with the research staff in the Radiofrequency Radiation Division at Armstrong Laboratory I feel I am very conversant (as a non-Air Force employee) with the resources and skills of at least some of the individuals (both military and civilian) working at Armstrong Laboratory.

My disagreement with the reasoning behind the latest official Air Force position for closing the base, i.e. that Brooks AFB received a low rating and that the Air Force needs to reduce excess laboratory capacity, is based on the following:

A. Inappropriate Criteria

I have reviewed the Air Force criteria for evaluating (and comparing) its research laboratories (including Brooks AFB). I found the criteria, in terms of their usefulness for properly evaluating and comparing unique resources and skills, to be totally lacking. The criteria as designed could only result in a low rating for Brooks AFB; one could easily design different and more appropriate criteria which would result in Brooks AFB receiving a much higher rating.

For example, if one knows anything about the biological sciences, one knows that the focus on patents in the performance of biological research has been relatively minor until very recent times, i.e., until biotechnology properties became the darlings of Wall Street. This is in sharp contrast to the long history of disclosure and patent processing in the very broad fields of chemistry, engineering and electronics.

In addition, if a base has a strong contingent of servicemen (as does Brooks AFB), the number of patents per person will calculate to be artificially low, since these serviceman would not have been expected to participate in patent development. I saw no numbers indicating patents per individual active in a patent producing discipline at each base.

Further, I believe that the number of years of education per person at Armstrong Laboratory would receive a considerably higher score, compared to other laboratories, if the education age limit used in the criteria was set at a greater number of years of education (e.g. 20), reflecting on the numbers of Ph.D.s, veterinarians, and physicians on site, in contrast to the lower number of years used (17), which would give greater weight to those laboratories with a large number of persons with Masters degrees.

Obviously, these criteria are so generic as to be meaningless, if one is concerned about comparing unique functional and important scientific skills at the different bases.

B. Increased efficiency at lower cost

More importantly, with respect to the BRAC's need to opt for increased efficiency at lower cost, I do hope that the BRAC Commissioner's recognize the "politeness" with which the San Antonio Community has addressed the problem; i.e., the Community did not openly criticize the initial Air Force cost estimate.

As the recent GAO report points out, a much more accurate audit of the cost of the base closure was underway by the Air Force after the initial Air Force estimate was used to argue for Brooks closure, and at the time that the GAO report was being drafted/printed; anyone examining the facilities at Brooks AFB would be highly critical of the original base closure cost estimate used, which was not based on an accurate audit.

Admittedly not having access to recently generated hard data, I expect that the base closure cost would be $250-$300 million dollars, as compared to the initial estimate of $187 million dollars used by the Air Force (and the GAO, Table 4-5).

I hope that the BRAC will closely examine the latest Air Force estimate (appearing in the Wednesday, May 31st Express-News newspaper in San Antonio) of $211.7 million for the base closure cost, giving some attention to deletion of mission activities or facilities from the earlier proposal.

C. Service Interruption and Loss of Corporate Memory

I am not certain as to how much emphasis (if any) the Air Force has placed on actual scientific service interruption which would occur upon base closure. I have not seen any indication that any weighting factor or cost has been assigned to this, but I truly believe that it will be significant. Any major move of missions such as proposed will required a

long recovery time. In addition, it is fairly clear that many Brooks staff persons will choose not to make the move. This will result in a loss of corporate memory within the Department of Defense, especially in the field of Directed Energy, which could be a severe hindrance to our national defense. I have not seen any weighting factor or cost assigned to this either.

D. How to create a Win-Win situation out of a bad situation

On the other hand, the "San Antonio plan" provides a Win-Win situation for everyone concerned. It will save the Air Force a considerable amount of money (I believe more than the most recent numbers indicate, but your Commission will have to determine this); it avoids all service disruption; and it allows for already established and currently expanding interactions between the Community and Armstrong Laboratory personnel to flourish. These interactions are in many academic and research areas, and have been enumerated to you by others.

E. Proposed Cantonment Plan

I have also enclosed for your review and use a draft cantonment plan, which was prepared and distributed to a limited number of people prior to the formalization of a more simplified plan by the San Antonio Leadership. This plan may never have been seen by the City Council of San Antonio, and also was not (to my knowledge) shared with any Air Force official. It stands in contrast to the cantonment plan used by the Air Force to estimate cost (the newspaper yesterday morning indicated that the Air Force Plan retains the golf course, base exchange, and other support facilities, all of which would not have been included in the attached plan). In your deliberations, I hope that you will seriously consider the attached plan, even if it has not been officially put forth by any public body.

F. The Likelihood of Community Action if Cantonment is Approved

The article in yesterday's San Antonio Express News suggests that the Air Force has no faith in how the community would participate in making the cantonment plan successful. They should have asked.

The Executive leadership of every one of the major academic and biomedical/technology organizations in San Antonio is ready to be called upon and to assist in Community planning and action if the cantonment plan is put in place; I personally have spoken with the leaders of many of these institutions, and therefore know this to be the case. The readiness of our business community to play a major role should be obvious from the activity they already have underway, and some of our political leaders have already floated suggestions about this concept. The approach which would be undertaken can best be described as co-development, with the Community working with and alongside the staff of the cantoned Department of Defense facilities at Brooks Field.

A draft list of potentially interested and impacted groups, which could be invited to participate in co-development planning, is in the hands of one City Councilman; this has not been publicized. A copy of the legislation passed by the State of South Carolina, to

allow for the establishment of a regional development authority to acquire land for economic development from the Department of Defense, is also in local hands; this again has not been publicized. We are also aware of the services made available by the Department of Defense to those communities in which a base is closed. Public action in any of these areas would have been both premature and inappropriate; however, lack of public display should not be taken as a sign that the citizens of San Antonio are not prepared to act.

G. **A NEW CONCEPT** - Make San Antonio a Center of Excellence in Environmental and Occupational Health

The sudden appearance of Brooks AFB on the Base closure list short-circuited development of a concept which I believe would have been excellent for the Department of Defense. With all of the biomedical and business community of San Antonio standing ready to assist, the BRAC might consider recommending that the Armstrong Laboratory Environmental Unit at Tyndall AFB be moved to San Antonio, and also that the Armstrong Laboratory Toxicology Unit at Wright-Patterson AFB be moved to San Antonio. The result will be the making "whole" of Armstrong Laboratory, and the creation of a world-class Department of Defense Environmental and Occupational Health Center, with access to state of the art biological and medical expertise in private, state, and federal facilities and hospitals in San Antonio. This cannot be matched in the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base area. I don't believe that this has been a BRAC agenda item, but it is something you might consider.

I know that this is a fairly long document; I hope that my views serve to reinforce those of our community leaders, and that the BRAC will adopt the "San Antonio Plan" and allow everyone to "WIN".

Sincerely yours,

Martin L. Meltz, Ph.D.
Director
Center of Environmental Radiation Toxicology

MLM/pr

cc: Mayor William Thornton
City Councilwoman Lynda Billa Burke
City Councilman Howard Peek
Congressman Frank Tejeda
Congressman Henry B. Gonzalez
Mr. Paul Roberson, Chair, Save the Bases Commission
Dr. John Howe, III, President, UTHSCSA

P.S. I would appreciate your distribution of this letter and cantonment plan to the other BRAC Commissioners.

ARMSTRONG CO-DEVELOPMENT PLAN (Draft 2)

This plan is designed for consideration as a phase-oriented approach not only to retaining Armstrong Laboratory in San Antonio, but to expanding its resources and to furthering its integration into the biomedical/biotechnology community in San Antonio.

The appropriate elements of the phase-packages would be decided upon by existing Community leadership, based on a commitment of the designated "sponsor" (or alternative entity) to fulfill the obligation(s) associated with that element. The phases would be presented to the BRAC for consideration as deemed appropriate by the Community leadership.

Umbrella Concept

That the City of San Antonio, Bexar County, and the State of Texas, all of which will be negatively impacted by the loss of a major research facility of the size and world-recognition of Armstrong Laboratory, along with appropriate entities in the private sector, aggressively pursue planning to generate a proposal which will result in a win-win outcome if Armstrong Laboratory is operationally retained at its current location in San Antonio, Texas.

<u>Suggested Elements for Inclusion into Different Phases</u>

That the City of San Antonio:

A. initially acquire title (through an appropriate mechanism and at a minimal cost) to the property of Brooks Air Force Base;

B. lease back to the Air Force, at a modest rate per square foot, all physical facilities required for operational use and storage; (unless, under A., the USAF retains specific facilites and the associated property as federal property)

C. allow the Air Force to maintain an option to purchase/re-acquire certain designated tracts of land for future development (with the option of trading out for other areas);

D. take over the Base Police and Fire (Department) facilities, and use those facilities to provide San Antonio Police and Fire protection;

E. take over the golf course, and convert this into a City Municipal Golf course;

F. take over the Base Museum (and other designated historical properties), and convert this into a City sponsored museum; or alternatively, arrange for sponsorship of the Museum (and other designated historical properties) by another entity;

That the City of San Antonio (continued):

G. turn the base housing area over to a commercial operation (receiving bids for this opportunity from the private sector).

H. identify existing private enterprise activities on Base, and determine if the Companies involved wish to buy or lease the facilities in which they are operating.

I. immediately initiate planning for the development of a Southside industrial complex, identifying appropriate base land areas for technologically and service oriented development with special attention to retained Armstrong Laboratory capabilities.

J. working with the State of Texas, finance or assist in arranging for community (non-federal) financing of the construction of an Environmental Toxicology complex on the current Brooks Air Force Base. This complex would be offered as an inducement to move currently-off campus and out-of-state Army, Navy and Air Force Toxicology operations from one or more other locations to San Antonio, centralizing their operation, and providing greater linkage opportunities to the existing biomedical/biotechnology community in San Antonio. The off-campus Air Force Toxicology program is currently part of Armstrong Laboratory (and located at Wright-Patterson AFB); an environmental unit of Armstrong Laboratory is located at Tyndall AFB.

K. designate at lease part of the CPS pass-through charge, or an equivalent amount from the City's general fund, for a defined number of years, as a financial resource to help defray the cost of complex(building) construction or site relocation of existing off campus personnel and resources to San Antonio. This could be considered as a form of Tax abatement. [It should be kept in mind that closure of the Base would result in a long-term loss of the CPS pass-through charge.]

L. examine possible advantages of designating the Base property as a free-enterprise zone

M. arrange for occupancy and participation of various Texas Academic institutions, especially UTHSCSA, UTSA, and Texas A & M, in the Co-Development of the site.

06 JUN 1995

28 May 95

Homestead

Robert E. Haston
421 Nautilus Dr.
Satellite Beach, FL 32937
(407) 777-5959

Senator Alan Dixon, Chairman
The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Chairman,

This is in reference to #950517-10 regarding the 301st Rescue Squadron, Patrick AFB, and Homestead ARB. To refresh your memory, I wrote a report to you about the many false statements in the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce's presentation at Birmingham.

Since that time, the Brevard Citizen Airmen (BCA), an organization of the 90% of 301st members who wish to stay at Patrick wrote Mr. Donald Slesnik of Miami's C of C. They did not implicate him in making any false statements under oath knowingly, since he got his information second-hand. They requested that he either prove his statements to the BRAC, or retract any that he can't prove. They told him that if he didn't comply, they would have to take further action to correct the situation.

He first called the Commander of the 301st and requested the names of the individuals in the BCA, threatening to sue them. Then he sent a letter to you which addressed each of the points in their report. Although he included plenty of counter-accusations (which I will herein disprove) and rhetorical smoke-screens, he presented no proof of any of his statements which were questioned. Please reference the attached report.

He has now knowingly stood by his sworn statements that the burden of evidence now show as false. None of us are concerned with any possible legal action against Mr. Slesnik or his organization. But we do respectfully request; that in order for your commission to make an honest decision, all past and any future information from him or his organization should be stricken from the record until he provides real proof or retractions of all questioned assertions. All commission members should be informed of this situation. Besides, I am sure you are as tired of reading my letters disproving his statements as I am of writing them.

I am again proud to say, that this is the greatest task I have ever done for my country. The goal is well worth the continued threats I receive. Your staff has helped greatly and renewed my faith. It is an honor and a privilege to serve you in your efforts.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Haston

Faxed 31 May 1995
to BRAC

- COMPOSITE WING EFFICIENCY: *No Response/Smoke screen* The opening statement of his presentation was: "The proper (and most useful) bed-down of the (301st) require the collocation of a fighter wing as a fundamental concept of USAF Composite Wing Philosophy." If this is required by USAF philosophy, then why are no rescue units part of any composite fighter wing? Whether the C of C believes that their premises are sound is irrelevant. Plenty of people believe they are Jesus. But I bet you would have a hard time finding one who could prove it. Furthermore, it is most efficient to have Reserve tenants on active duty bases. Homestead and 6 other Reserve bases out of 12 being recently added to the BRAC list are ample proof of this.

- MILITARY VALUE: *No Response/Smoke screen* None of the specific points were addressed. He must prove that there is room for the 301st's 16 aircraft, civil, and military aircraft during a large, long contingency. Also, it must be shown that this capacity can't be provided by other facilities in Florida. The statement that "Prospective civilian tenants must forfeit infrastructure in times of national emergency" is meaningless. In a national emergency, the government may take over any facilities it needs. And pay their owners.

- MINIMAL OFFSETTING COSTS: *No Response/Smoke screen* Mr. Slesnik first makes a lengthy statement which in a round about way all but admits that it is cheaper for the 301st to be at Patrick. Then he goes on about how the plan to return the 301st at Homestead was *developed* and *accepted,* not whether its cost was *minimal* in comparison. I may *accept* the plans *developed* to build my house, but that doesn't make it cheaper.

- EFFECTIVE ANNUAL OPERATIONS: *No Response/Counter Accusation* None of the challenged points were answered. Nor was why they manipulated figures to turn a mission that from Homestead would take 25% of the H-60 flying time, into one being represented as only 5.4% of the 301st's total flying time at Patrick.

  The counter accusation that the BCA needs to factor in burn hour and per diem costs into their data is strange considering that the C of C didn't. But anyway, the taxpayer's cost of an H-60 and crew is around $5,000 per hour. Per diem is about $30 per day, plus room. Each H-60 needs 5-6 personnel, depending on the mission. Range clearing takes 2 aircraft and there are roughly 50 attempts per year, depending on how many attempts per successful launch. Shuttle rescue takes 4-5 aircraft and there are roughly 20-30 takeoffs and landings attempts per year. Estimates of the added direct cost run from $1.5-3.0 million per year. This doesn't cover impacts on the 301st's other missions or increased costs associated with being further away from other mission sites. These costs are roughly equivalent to the above.

- REDUCED MAINTENANCE COSTS: *No Response/Smoke screen* No defense of many statements questioned. Including one about Homestead "where corrosion is not of significance", despite substantial contrary proof. His points about further evidence of corrosion, are welcomed in the general debate, but irrelevant here where the issue is that he prove or retract the above statements.

- BETTER RECRUITMENT CAPABILITIES: *No Response/Counter Accusation* No response to: If Post-Hurricane Homestead is such a great location to recruit from, then why aren't the 482nd's current manning statistics referenced instead of pre-hurricane 301st numbers? If the 301st is having such a rough time, then why were only Pararescue shortages referenced? These were not answered because the answers would have been: Even though the 482nd is still in its original location, and has shrunk in size, all signs (including Mr. Slesnik's lack of response) say that it is heading towards a terminal manning deficiency, only to be remedied (if possible) by major expensive efforts. The 301st has moved to Patrick, roughly doubled in size, and the only short-term manning problem they have is for Pararescuemen, who take years to get through school and are in short supply Air Force wide. The very real manning deficiencies of the 482nd have everything to do with the potential manning of all 301st personnel. This subject must be researched in detail, for the survival of both units may depend on it. Yes, verification of residences sheds light on location preference: 90% of all, and 95% of the 301st's full time employees live nearer Patrick. Of the few Southerners most are very near retirement.

- GREATER POSITIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT: *No Response/Counter Accusation* The points he refused to address dealt with how high operating costs and poor recruitment will make it very expensive, if not impossible for the 301st and 482nd to operate at Homestead. I am sure that I don't have to tell a BRAC member that joint civil/Reserve airfields are proving to be problematic and too expensive, despite joint use savings. Fighters, Transports, Helicopters, and numerous private aircraft all fighting for ramp and airspace is expensive and risky.

Reese 05 JUN 1995

Base Realignment and Closure Commission
Attn: Benjamin Montoya, Al Corrella & Wendi Steele
1700 North Moore St Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

2 Jun 95

Dear Commissioners:

This will be my third and last letter to you. First, let me say we appreciate your sense of fair-play and objectivity with the base closure process. I work at Reese AFB, which you visited in April. We're proud of our base and our community (Lubbock). Naturally, I and thousands of other people at Reese and in Lubbock hope you'll remove us from the closure list. I'm sure many other people are telling you similar things at other locations around the country. I certainly don't envy your task.

I don't know if you're aware of it or not, but we here at Reese think our own command, Air Education and Training, and HQ AF nominated Reese for closure not only with flawed data, but with some "hidden agenda" in mind. I say hidden, because no one in those headquarters seems willing to recognize that Reese truly is a vital base and deserves to not only stay open, but continue to set the pace in flying training. Even General Vicellio, the AETC Commander, openly told the people at Vance AFB, Ok (where he made a "hurried" trip) that they had nothing to worry about and that the Pentagon was right in nominating Reese for closure. I find that a totally unacceptable action by someone in his position. He hasn't visited any other bases that I'm aware of, certainly not Reese since we've been on the closure list. Seems to me he ought to say nothing or at least that he hopes none of the command's bases will close. The point here is that even within the military, the nomination of bases for closure is very political. It shouldn't be, since we all work for DOD, but, that's how it is.

So, again, it's refreshing to see that you've discovered that all isn't what it seemed a few short months ago. The Reese/Lubbock partnership brought many inconsistencies in the data gathering and analysis of the base closure process to light. No matter what happens, we'll all at least take pride in knowing we had something to do with making this distasteful process more equitable and less political.

I was also heartened to see Meridian NAS placed on the closure nomination list, along with the other AF undergraduate pilot training bases. Of course, as a 25 year Air Force employee, I'd like to see Vance, Columbus, Laughlin **and** Reese stay open. I think we've shown that joint flying training is the way of the future in DOD, just as many other service missions are moving toward "jointness". It's the only thing that makes sense in a down-sized military environment. And, since we **are** the **Air Force,** it's only logical that we be the lead service in joint flying training. Reese is clearly the leader in that regard, so it makes little sense to shut us down.

Again, thank you for your hard work and objectivity. Hopefully, all of us at Reese and in Lubbock will be celebrating this time next month!

Sincerely,

Frank D. Mizaya

JOHN E. COLEMAN
191 Folsom Drive, Dayton, Ohio 45405-1109 513/274-3372

June 1, 1995

The Honorable John Glenn
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Glenn:

The Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission has announced that seven Air Force Reserve bases or units have been added to the two Air Force Reserve candidates for closure. This puts six Air Force Reserve C-130 units and three Air Force Reserve F-16 units in jeopardy. The closure list includes the Youngstown-Warren (Ohio) and its 910th AW.

In deciding upon closures neither the Pentagon nor the Commission has considered the demographics of Reserve members. Unlike the Active Forces, Reserve members can not be expected to relocate to another installation to participate in Reserve training. Rather, units must be located where trained manpower resides. Every Air Force Reserve location on the closure list is within a major metropolitan area, but still the availability of that manpower received no consideration.

At the same time there has been no reduction in mission requirements for the Air Force Reserve. All units are fully engaged. The Pentagon has expressed gratitude for their picking up active duty missions and thereby providing "compensating leverage" - at a bargain cost.

I ask that you contact Chairman Alan Dixon and other members of the Commission, and your fellow Senators who may be testifying before the Commission on June 10th, to inform them of the gravely adverse effect that the proposed action will have on the most combat-ready Reserve component of the Total Force.

Finally, it is notable that no Air National Guard units are on the list. The Air National Guard and the Air Force Reserve are supposed to be equal partners in the Total Force, therefore any base closures should be shared, not wholly absorbed by the Air Force Reserve.

Please, before June 10th contact the BRAC Commission and urge it to retain the current Air Force Reserve locations of bases and units.

Sincerely yours,

John E. Coleman

JOHN E. COLEMAN
191 Folsom Drive, Dayton, Ohio 45405-1109 513/274-3372

June 1, 1995

The Honorable Mike DeWine
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator DeWine:

The Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission has announced that seven Air Force Reserve bases or units have been added to the two Air Force Reserve candidates for closure. This puts six Air Force Reserve C-130 units and three Air Force Reserve F-16 units in jeopardy. The closure list includes the Youngstown-Warren (Ohio) and its 910th AW.

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Please, before June 10th contact the BRAC Commission and urge it to retain the current Air Force Reserve locations of bases and units.

Sincerely yours,

John E Coleman

Document Separator

5707 Sun Ridge
San Antonio, TX 78247
May 24, 1995

Brooks
5-30

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

MEMORANDUM FOR COMMISSIONERS

I'm writing this letter to ask that you take a hard look at the decision to close Brooks AFB in San Antonio, Texas.

Most of the civilian scientists, engineers, acquisition professionals, and other key staff personnel will not relocate to Dayton, OH. I estimate less than 10-15 percent will transfer with function. One of the primary reasons is that civilian employees will automatically receive a 10-12 percent pay-cut (7% for state tax, 1.5-2.0% for city tax, and a 1.5-2.0% difference in cost of living as based on civil service locality pay scales). Once most figure this out, they will opt for standard retirement or early retirement. Texas residents do not pay state tax, nor is there a city tax on gross salary as is the case in Dayton and surrounding suburbs.

In reality, Wright-Patt personnel are hoping that Brooks personnel take early retirement and not transfer with function. They have a rather large "surplus list" and would welcome the unencumbered billets for their own internal placement of employees. Of course, the only thing wrong with this is that the Air Force will lose Human Factors expertise that has taken decades to develop. I cannot emphasize how important it is to the future of the Air Force and our country to do everything possible to keep the major components of the Brooks AFB work force in place and working. Losing just one world-class scientist could result in immeasurable damage to the nation.

One major thing you really need to consider: Most of these folks work at Brooks because they love San Antonio. The city itself has been, and will hopefully continue to be, one of the primary reasons why we attract quality scientists engineers and other professionals.

To conclude, closing Brooks AFB will have MORE IMPACT THAN CLOSING ANY OTHER AIR FORCE BASE. Given the type of threats that we face today, and the research being performed at Brooks, the mission and personnel assigned to it should be immediately expanded.....not disregarded. We are doing important work that will be lost if Brooks missions are transferred to Wright-Patterson without the accompanying experts.

More time and study needs to be devoted to making a decision about the future of Brooks. As we understand it, Brooks was added to the list on January 28, 1995 after General Yates was not "allowed" to place an Air Logistics Center (ALC) on the closure list. If this really is the case, it logically follows that the decision to place Brooks on the original list should be reviewed.

If I can provide any additional information or clarify what I have provided you, please contact me at 210-536-3654 (office) or 210-536-8592 (residence)

Sincerely

Elton M Hudgins, Jr

Brooks 5/27

Atascosa County Economic Development Corporation

711 Oak
Jourdanton, Texas 78026

(210) 769-2880 *1-800-259-3880* *Fax: (210) 769-3546*

May 19, 1995

James B. Davis
Base Closure & Realignment Commission
1700 N Moore St.
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA. 22209

Dear Mr. Davis

I am writing on behalf of my Board of Directors to express our concerns regarding the possible closures of Brooks AFB and the re-alignment/downsizing of the Air Logistics Center at Kelly AFB.

Ours is a small non-profit community service organization chartered to promote jobs and opportunity for Atascosa County Texas. We have a 35 member Board representing all walks of life. As can be expected these are rural Texans proud of America and its preeminent role in world affairs.

I myself am a ten year veteran of the U.S. Army, having served as an Armor Officer in Korea and West Germany. I know how critical logistics and a solid logistical base are to the success of any operation be it Army, Navy or Air Force.

A glance at the headlines tells us the new world order has not created worldwide peace and harmony. America's leadership role draws us into global hot spots if for no other reason than our renown humanitarianism.

Key to this role is airlift capability. Without it our response time to troublespots or the scenes of natural disasters is greatly increased. Kelly is a linchpin in our Nation's capacity to sustain its airlift capability.

Brooks too plays an essential role in the readiness of our Armed Forces. That role is an investment in future readiness and cost-effectiveness based on hi-tech research conducted today.

I and my Board of Directors applaud past efforts to trim "fat" out of the Defense budget, but let us not cut muscle or amputate limbs from a military whose force structure is pared dangerously thin.

Yes, we are also concerned about the economic impact on our county and the entire region. Though we only have a population of 33,000 in Atascosa County, almost 400 of our residents work at the Brooks-Kelly bases. They bring in over $11 million annually to our tax-base. Certainly we want to retain this but chiefly we do not want to see the readiness of our Armed Forces further sacrificed on the alter of short-term budget cuts and base closures.

Thank you for your hard work and the open minded manner in which you are receiving public comments on these matters.

Sincerely,

Stephen J. Filipowicz

Stephen J. Filipowicz
Executive Director

Document Separator

Brooks AFB
4-26

TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY אוניברסיטת תל-אביב

SACKLER FACULTY OF MEDICINE
CHAIM SHEBA MEDICAL CENTER, ISRAEL
MAURICE AND GABRIELA GOLDSCHLEGER EYE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

הפקולטה לרפואה ע"ש סאקלר
המרכז הרפואי ע"ש חיים שיבא
המכון לחקר העין ע"ש מוריס וגבריאלה גולדשלגר

TEL. 03-6358829 טל'

April 19th, 1995

Chairman Alan Dixon,
BRAC,
1700 N. Moore Street, Suite 1425,
Arlington,
VA 22209,
U.S.A.

Dear Sir,

It is with great consternation that I recently heard that the U.S. Army Laser Laboratory currently in Brooks AFB in San Antonio is liable to be relocated again as part of the ongoing BRAC efforts.

I have been closely associated with this laboratory for nearly twenty years and, knowing the scientific and personnel situation there, I must register a strong protest and warning against moving it again.

The reasons for my strong misgivings regarding this ominous possibility are as follows:

1. The military problems engendered by the use of laser as very effective long-range weapons aimed at blinding soldiers has become common knowledge. The threat is so dire that the Red Cross is attempting to pass a resolution forbidding the use of such weapons, on par with nuclear, chemical and biological warfare. This ban is highly unlikely to be effective since laser technology is driven by civilian industry for civilian purposes and all the potential weapon user has to do is to buy it off-the-shelf. If you are interested in the subject, it is detailed in a recently published book entitled "Laser Weapons" by Wolbarsht and Anderberg. The bottom line is that laser weapons are a serious present-day threat for the U.S. Military. It will also be a civilian threat when terrorists purchase lasers for their purposes.

2. The U.S. Army Laser Laboratory (U.S. Army Medical Research and Development Detachment located in Building 176 at Brooks Air Force Base) is the only laboratory in the world researching the treatment of laser-induced eye injuries. There is no present-day treatment for those potentially blinding wounds.The laboratory's scientists are on the verge of developing practical treatment for such injury and thus will save not only eyesight of soldiers which will be impaired in future military conflicts, but also that people who are often nowadays injured in industrial and laboratory accidents.

3. This laboratory is also the only one in the world that specializes in the evaluation of such casualities.

המכון לחקר העין ע"ש מוריס וגבריאלה גולדשלגר, המרכז הרפואי ע"ש שיבא, תל השומר 52621. פקסימיליה: 03-5351577.

4. This laboratory is also the source of the basic data required for the establishment of safety criteria for laser use. The data accumulated and published by its staff is used worldwide for the formulation of regulations for safe employment of laser instruments in all walks of life, civilian and military.

5. The work of the laboratory was interrupted and stopped for about two years when they moved from San Francisco to San Antonio. Even if one disregards the human costs and expenses incurred by moving such a laboratory, the impact of the idleness which will be forced again upon the laboratory by another move will unacceptably retard the state of readiness of the U.S. military forces. Please bear in mind that they have just begun to research again after the last move.

6. Furthermore, I doubt that most of the personnel in this laboratory (or their families) will agree to another translocation. Thus the U.S. military (and the world) will lose the best research team in this field. This loss, which will be unremediable, will set back the research efforts in this field for very many years.

In view of all the above, I suggest and hope that you will object to and oppose moving the U.S. Army Medical Research Detachment from their present location.

Sincerely yours,

Michael Belkin, M.A., M.D.
Professor of Ophthalmology

Regione Piemonte [redacted] Azienda USL 9

4-211

SERVIZIO DI FISICA SANITARIA

Attività Fisica Medica Ospedale di Ivrea
Attività di Fisica di competenza della Sezione Fisica-Impiantistica del L.S.P. U.S.S.L. 40 Ivrea
Centro Riferimento Regionale Protezione Sanitaria dall'esposizione a Radiazioni non ionizzanti
C.R.R. - Centro Riferimento Regionale controllo Radioattività Alimentare ed Ambientale
Centro SIT (Servizio Italiano di Taratura) per misure elettromagnetiche

Ivrea, April 3, 1995
Ns. rif. 755.ES10
Prot. n. 9324.ac

Chairman Alan Dixon
BRAC
1700 N. More Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Mr. Paul Robertson, Chairman
BRAC - San Antonio
Chamber of Commerce, Greater San Antonio
P.O. Box 1628
San Antonio, TX 78292

Dear Sirs,

I recently had the privilege of participating to the International Meeting on "RF Radiation an Ultrawide Band Measurement Symposium" that was held inside the Armstrong Laboratory at Brooks Air Force Base, having so the opportunity of visiting the Armstrong Laboratory facilities that represent a *Leading Institution* on Bioelectromagnetics.

The activities carried out in the last decades inside the Armstrong Laboratory have given fundamental contributions in understanding problems related to electromagnetic field and human health.

I was really surprised hearing that the Brooks Air Force Base is in the list of military bases scheduled for closing.

The scientific community involved in Bioelectromagnetics still urge the valuable contribution of expertise housed in the Armstrong Laboratory to answer to the many critical questions that still have to be answered.

I hope that the Federal Base Realignment Commission will consider this very important needs and propose not to move the Armstrong Laboratory.

Sincerely yours.

Prof. Santi Tofani
Director
Public Health Laboratory - Physics Branch
Ivrea, ITALY

PROT_ES\BASE

Cod. 83445970 - Giglio Tos - Ivrea

Sede: Via Lago San Michele, 11 - 10015 IVREA - Tel. 0125/414640-3 - Fax +39 (0) 125/414660

Brooks AFB ① JAC 4/20

Ketan Bhakta
Ashish Patel
3760 Roosevelt
San Antonio, TX
78214
(210) 923-2361

April 11, 1995

Chairman Alan Dixon
BRAC
1700 N. Moore St.
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209
(703) 696-0504

Dear Mr. Dixon

We are writing to you about a serious issue that has deeply affected many high school students along with many others in our community, the closure of Brooks Air Force Base. Many doctors in the research field have gained ideas and have been supported by Brooks Air Force Base laboratories. Brooks is a great contributor to the study of science. Brooks provided many judges for our Regional Science Fair in which 800 students participated. It presented many awards at the Alamo Regional Science and Engineering Fair. The closure of Brooks would also mean that many people would lose jobs and there would be a shortage of science opportunities. Many scientists have been funded by Brooks Air Force Base for research projects that have an impact on our environment and well-being. With the closure of Brooks Air Force Base, they would be forced to take their skills and knowledge somewhere else. The closure of Brooks would put a dent in the pool of scientific resources for many students who have an inspiration of pursuing a scientific field.

We students ask you to reconsider the value of Brooks as a place to learn the scientific process by the use of its technology, laboratories, and dedicated mentors.

Sincerely,
Ketan Bhakta

Ketan Bhakta
Ashish Patel

Brooks
A 4-21

HARVARD UNIVERSITY-MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
DIVISION OF HEALTH SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY

BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING CENTER

April 13, 1995

Reply to:
M.I.T.
Room: 20A-128
Cambridge, Mass. 02139
(617)-253-4194

Chairman Alan Dixon
BRAC
1700 N. Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA. 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon:

The important and controversial issue of the effects of EMF (electromagnetic fields) on human health is simply not going to go away. For this reason it is very important that the research groups at the Armstrong Laboratory located at Brooks Air Force Base be maintained to continue its important work.

Sincerely yours,

James C. Weaver, Ph.D.
Associate Director
Biomedical Engineering Center

JCW:tsp

Brooks

4-17

April 12, 1995

Mr. Allan J. Dixon
Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment
Commission
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA

SUBJECT: Closure and Realignment of Brooks AFB

Dear Commission Member:

1. I am James R. Hickman, Jr., M.D., Col. USAF MC (Ret.). Since my retirement in 1993 from the Armstrong Laboratory at Brooks AFB Texas, I have been a consultant in the Department of Internal Medicine at the Mayo Clinic with joint appointments in the Divisions of Preventive Medicine and Cardiovascular Disease. I am also a consultant in Aerospace Medicine. At the time of my retirement, I was completing a six-year tenure as the Chief of the Clinical Sciences Division, Aerospace Medical Directorate, Armstrong Laboratory. I am quite familiar with the USAF Biomedical Research Programs.

2. I implore you to postpone your decision to move the resources of the USAF School of Aerospace Medicine and the Armstrong Laboratory from Brooks AFB until you have received the advice and counsel of a panel of select scientists who can evaluate the impact of such a decision on the long-range health and productivity of this critical segment of our country's scientific capability.

3. Having carefully weighed the pending decision, I am convinced that the contemplated course of action will set back the USAF's sole aerospace medicine R&D capability by at least a decade, if not irrevocably. The ease with which a flying organization or a clerical unit can be relocated does not translate to the fragile environment of world class research organizations.

4. This letter does not afford the opportunity to do more than briefly outline concerns which are widely shared among scientists knowledgeable of this arena. Please consider the following:

    1. The Brooks complex is unarguably the closest aerospace medical counterpart to a Harvard or an MIT which the USAF has ever had. It takes decades to create a top quality scientific program, nurture long-term projects, create highly skilled successors, and mold the unit into a world class center. Regrettably, it is an established fact that the biomedical R&D organizations in the USAF have been in a state of continued turmoil and waning vigor for the past decade, largely due to declining funding, manning instability, and massive reorganizations produced by macro changes at the strategic level. Small, pristine scientific gems got caught up in major weapons system development restructuring at the highest levels, much to the detriment of highly productive and unique life sciences programs. The Brooks campus has been especially hard hit by almost continuous exposure to these forces.

This analysis is not intended as a criticism of anyone--it is simply how things have turned out. Ten years ago, if one had wished to formulate a plan to fatally cripple the USAF's aerospace medicine capability, one would have instigated a decade of continual reorganization, entangling the scientific personnel and their leaders in continual retrenchment, crippling productivity with bottom line oriented personnel decisions ("take the vacancies"), recurrent funding cuts, and leaving every scientific organization anemic and weakened rather than choosing a few vigorous survivors. At the end of this decade, one would then physically move the aerospace medicine organizations out of their facilities which were organically designed for the mission, fragment the teams, and then shoehorn the remnants into facilities designed for a different type of research. At the end of this decade, one would then also combine the inevitable disruptions and inefficiencies of geographic dislocation with the debilitating separation of the USAF aerospace medicine facilities from the San Antonio biomedical community. To obtain mandated savings, we have fostered expensive survival of weakened units--units which could be vigorous and productive for a small margin. But, we have spread around the cuts in a fashion which leaves many weak and few strong. Now, we are preparing to do it again. Where is your analysis of level field competition among R&D facilities, in order to identify the survivors? Under Item 4(3) in this letter, you will learn that this competition has already been held, and apparently ignored. We are unwittingly following a disastrous blueprint. The Aerospace Medicine Programs at Brooks are viable, but will <u>not</u> survive the contemplated move in a state remotely similar to the international status which they have previously enjoyed. In many facets of life, timing is everything. In your current plan, a bad plan has been elevated to devastating proportions by deadly timing. This is not simply a pessimistic view--it is the realistic view of every seasoned scientist that I have queried. It is almost inconceivable that an institution synonymous with world class excellence, upon whom our allies and the aviation world have depended so heavily, could have been handled in such a capricious manner, while organizations of less stature and accomplishment have been spared. It seems inconceivable that the USAF's aerospace medical capability could be virtually destroyed to save $6 million a year for 20 years. Quite the contrary, the USAF and the DOD should be deeply concerned about the current state of operational medical research, given the challenges which the Gulf War, Grenada, and Panama demonstrated. If one wished to devise a plan <u>today</u> to strengthen and foster this critical mission, the <u>last</u> thing one would do would be to uproot the vital core elements. Your commission is preparing to make a decision which will have more impact on life sciences research in the USAF than any single decision in the history of this endeavor. The value of all facilities, materiel, and personnel must be translated into the total cost of producing the end product. Only the end product has intrinsic value. It is my belief that the projected savings will be dwarfed by the degradation of the scientific end product.

2. The combined expertise of the Brooks campus, Southwest Research, Wilford Hall Medical Center, Brook Army Medical Center, the University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, Johnson Space Center, and the Texas Medical Center at Houston represents the greatest concentration of aerospace medical talent and allied disciplines in the world. Wright-Patterson Air Force Base Medical Center is a good hospital. The Armstrong Laboratory at Wright-Patterson is an excellent human factors laboratory. Wright State University is a growing institu-

tion, but regrettably is not an institution of great distinction. At the risk of fraying sensibilities in the process, it must be pointed out that the Dayton and San Antonio complexes, in terms of the totality of aerospace medicine resources and distinction, are in completely different leagues. The co-location of the Brooks campus and the Wilford Hall Medical Center were not accidental. I urge you to review the careful thought which went into the creation of the former Aerospace Medical Division, and all of its implications for teaching, research, and care of the aircrew member. The critical adjacencies of the San Antonio complex are, and have been too valuable to sacrifice for the current projected savings. There is a history of great wisdom in the development of the San Antonio complex--it must not be sacrificed for fiduciary gains which are massively overshadowed by the long-term negatives of the proposed plan. San Antonio, Texas is the center of specialty training in Aerospace Medicine. The education of the Army and the Air Force residents in Aerospace Medicine, including some from Canada and other countries, revolves around the vibrant nature of the San Antonio medical complex. The first year of the Aerospace Medical Residency is a Masters in Public Health. The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio has been very accommodating in offering the first year Masters program, as an extension of the University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston. This allows many of the residents to complete all three years of training in one geographic location. The USAF Third Year Residency and the US Army Third Year Residency are heavily built around Kelly/WHMC and BAMC, respectively. Moving USAFSAM and the Aerospace Medical Consultation Service, which is pivotal to the education of the residents, out of San Antonio is a colossal mistake. But if it is moved, the residency must follow. You cannot move the faculty to Dayton, and leave the residency in San Antonio. At least six years of intensive effort and great expense have gone into a revised residency program which meets the needs of both the U.S. Air Force and the U.S .Army. Wright State University does offer a residency in Aerospace Medicine, but it is a civilian oriented program, not designed to turn out military flight surgeons. Further, the breadth and depth of facilities and talent available in the Dayton area simply do not compare to the San Antonio complex. The current plan for Brooks will have a huge regressive effect on the training of specialists in Aerospace Medicine. Further, I can envision hundreds of thousands of dollars annually in excess PCS moves and TDYs which will result from abandoning the cost effective adjacencies of San Antonio. Every facility at Brooks has been built with the referred aircrew member in mind. I have spent enough time at Wright-Patterson to tell you that such streamlining currently does not exist, and will represent a huge dollar cost to recreate. Travel in and out of San Antonio has become progressively easier for the 1000 or so aircrew members who come to the consultation from world-wide referrals. Dayton, Ohio, represents a significant step backwards in this regard.

3. The Aeromedical Consultation Service at Brooks evaluates aircrew referred world-wide with complex and obscure medical problems. Medical grounding of a USAF aircrew member is an instantaneous loss of somewhere between $6 and $13 million in training costs for the taxpayers. The Consultation Service was specifically designed for rapid and indepth evaluation of aircrew by medical specialists also trained in Aerospace Medicine. It has taken over 30 years to create this center in its present form, and to mold this service into its inextricable relationships with Wilford Hall and Brooke Army. The epidemiological approach to aircrew standards, using long-term studies, has netted savings of over $750 million in the

last 20 years. I urge you to have a formal briefing on this activity. It is housed in organic facilities--built for the purpose, and well integrated into all of the other Brooks' laboratories. In 1990-91, Air Force Systems Command commissioned independent scientific reviewers to examine every single USAF R&D activity. The final goal of the review was to report and identify for the Secretary of the Air Force the top two research and development programs in the entire USAF. The long-term epidemiological approach to aircrew standards in the Clinical Sciences Division at the Armstrong Laboratory was chosen as one of the Air Force's two top R&D technologies. The Clinical Sciences Division is internationally renowned for this activity. Virtually every aviation service in the world has relied upon Brooks for aircrew standards. This activity competed with programs costing several hundredfold, and won out on a level field, in the areas which really counted--mission relevance and technical excellence. I urge you to take a careful look at the operational cost of this unit and the return on investment. The data are available and well-documented. This research organization, like others at Brooks, has also been battered by the previously mentioned upheavals in Air Force R&D in recent years. I spent the majority of my professional career in this organization. This activity simply will not survive, much less retain its world class stature, if moved from Brooks and separated from the San Antonio arena. The proposed plan is a recipe for mediocrity. Long-term studies of 25-30 years' duration, in which millions have been invested, are coming to fruition. The potential dollar savings involved in selection and retention research are huge. I am completely convinced that the reversals and damage to this program will dwarf the envisioned savings when this activity is removed from San Antonio. The timing is simply devastating. I am mystified as to why we would gamble with the future, and the return on investment of the USAF's top R&D program. This program is one of the few money making propositions which the taxpayers actually have. Surely, the USAF's top R&D program, which is operated at very low expense, deserves more consideration than the purely materiel and personnel costs in the Brooks closing equation.

The belief that you will not create huge unrecognized cost in recreating these specialized laboratories, for the Clinical Sciences Division alone, suggests an unfamiliarity with the mission requirements and facilities. There may also be a belief that you can simply move the medical facilities to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base Medical Center. There is a long history which must be factored into such a decision, for there is a lengthy history to show that the USAF Medical Centers, because of their sick patient mission, have not been able to do the intensive immediate aircrew evaluations, or to maintain the long-term epidemiological research projects. I urge you to receive some briefings on painful lessons learned in this regard, before the mistakes are repeated. The crush of an ever increasing demand for sick patient treatment has never allowed the Air Force Medical Centers to primarily conduct these aerospace medical activities, and yet the San Antonio medical centers has been an invaluable partner in subspecialty evaluations such as neurosurgery, orthopedics, and multiple other areas. The medical center at Wright-Patterson actually <u>sends</u> complex cases to WHMC, not vice versa. In which locale would you place the Air Force Consultation Service for aircrew members?

4. The greatest future savings in aircrew research will come from <u>selection</u> research--medical outcome studies done on selectees who have undergone specialized exami-

nations in a stratified selection process. Such research and development has previously never been feasible, because UPT candidates could be examined at over 200 locations, except for the Air Force Academy cadets who are all examined in one locale. It was virtually impossible to equip even a handful of specialized examination centers, much less 200. Further, TDY costs to specialized centers for applicants was prohibitive. After 15 years of active evolution, the aircrew selection mission is now possible, because all non-academy UPT candidates now come through San Antonio for reasons independent of medical selection. Specialized stratified selection started at Brooks in 1994. On the very threshold of an R&D effort which can realistically save $25-50 million annually in training costs, the activity will be moved to Dayton, and this unparalleled opportunity will be lost. Again, the timing is simply devastating. I would not sacrifice this selection program for $25 million a year, much less $6 million. Will we recreate a third R&D unit in San Antonio, or send the aircrew applicants to Wright-Patterson, or simply write off this initiative which has been 15 years in the planning? I urge you to hear briefings on this subject. The destruction of this program alone will offset any realignment savings.

5. I am deeply concerned that the damages to USAF Aerospace Medical R&D will be profound, totally outweighing any proposed savings. I urge you to delay a decision regarding Brooks until you can receive a thoughtful and indepth review of the scientific impact of the proposed plan. Senior aerospace medical scientists throughout NATO are simply stunned that the USAF would close Brooks, a name synonymous with international excellence. The scientific community is shocked at what we are risking for ephemeral savings.

Lastly, the Department of Defense must demonstrate that excellence will not be gambled for short-term paper savings. There is great sadness in offering up a world leader in the name of projected savings which are not only debatable, but are quite minimal in the overall picture within the Department of Defense. If any facility has ever earned the right to exist, Brooks has. When we have killed the international leader in the Aeromedical Sciences, we will have killed a portion of the USAF's prestige, world standing, and greatness. Every great organization needs to preserve its finest.

Thank you for reading my letter.

Sincerely,

James R. Hickman, Jr.

James R. Hickman, Jr., M.D., M.P.H.

JRH:cal

THE INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS, INC.

ENGINEERING IN MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY SOCIETY

EMB

COMMITTEE ON MAN AND RADIATION
Chair: Eleanor R. Adair, Ph.D.

Brooks

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members of COMAR
FROM: Eleanor R. Adair, Chairman
RE: Proposed closing of Brooks Air Force Base
DATE: March 15, 1995

During the last week of February, a new listing of military bases scheduled for closing was released by the Department of Defense. Included on that list was Brooks Air Force Base in San Antonio, TX. As I am sure you know, Brooks AFB houses the Armstrong Laboratory, site of the tri-service research effort into human biological effects from exposure to nonionizing electromagnetic fields (EMFs). Closing Brooks eliminates a major portion of Federal research, both intramural and extramural, into the potential hazards of EMFs at radio frequencies, a topic currently of great public concern (e.g., wireless communications, radar, medical diagnostic tools, electronic security systems, directed energy weapons, etc.). The kind of research conducted at the Armstrong Laboratory is still critically needed so that the public health will be protected while advances in technology are not unduly constrained.

Federal funding of basic research into the bioeffects of exposure to EMFs is currently targeted to specific applications such as powerline frequencies (NIEHS under the EMF RAPID Program, EPRI, Battelle NW), wireless technology involving radio frequencies (SAG, Motorola), plus some small intramural agency efforts (NIOSH, EPA). Historically, basic research on the biological effects of exposure to AM, FM and television broadcast signals, microwave ovens, diathermy, MRI, radar systems, remote power transmission systems, and an assortment of strategic military devices has been carried out by several Federal agencies including the DoE, NIH, EPA, NIOSH and DoD. This effort, gradually downsized and collapsed over the past 10 years, has become concentrated within the Armstrong Laboratory under the congressionally mandated Project Reliance program. Here, Army, Navy and Air Force equipment and personnel have been collocated so as to maximize the efficiency and minimize the cost of this vital health and safety research.

Currently, the Armstrong Laboratory radio frequency research effort involves 80 scientists while an additional 53 scientists are involved in a complimentary research effort on the health and safety of lasers. Professionals with degrees in physics, medicine, biology, mathematics, psychology, physiology and engineering collaborate in teams on a multitude of highly specialized research projects. In addition, these scientists interact with other scientists in the San Antonio research community, to fund local research and engage in collaborative projects. Recognizing the great resource housed in the Armstrong Laboratory,

Reply To: John B. Pierce Laboratory Inc., 290 Congress Avenue, New Haven, CT 06519
Tel: (203) 562-9901, ext. 218 E-Mail: e.adair@ieee.org Fax: (203) 624-4950

the University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio formed the Center for Environmental Radiation Toxicology last year. Indeed, the contributions of Armstrong Laboratory scientists to the activities of COMAR, IEEE and NATO standards-setting efforts, the founding of the Michaelson Research Conferences, and specialized workshops held at Brooks are reason enough to preserve this active resource.

There can be no doubt that many critical questions relating to human health effects of exposure to EMFs at radio frequencies remain to be answered. The expertise housed in the Armstrong Laboratory is vital to the scientific research that must be conducted to obtain these answers. Proposals to move the Laboratory, at an estimated $40 million or more, will also cost nearly a decade of research output and result in the dismemberment of a talented tri-service research team. There should be no problem in preserving the Armstrong Laboratory in its present location, with its present function and personnel, even though the remainder of Brooks Air Force Base may be eliminated. Laboratory personnel could easily report to a Directorate in another local Air Force Base such as Lackland or Kelly.

The Federal Base Realignment Commission (BRAC), under the Chairmanship of Alan Dixon, was activated on 3 March and is currently holding hearings on the proposed base closures. This Commission will visit Brooks Air Force Base on 5 April and must file its report by 17 May, so there is little time in which to influence their decision on Brooks AFB and/or the Armstrong Laboratory. If you agree that the Armstrong Laboratory is essential to the continuation of vital research into the health effects of EMF exposure at radio frequencies, you are urged to write letters to your senators and representative in the Congress as soon as possible. Please send copies of your letters and other materials to:

Chairman Alan Dixon
BRAC
1700 N. Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

and also to:

Mr. Paul Robertson, Chairman
BRAC - San Antonio
Chamber of Commerce, Greater San Antonio
P.O. Box 1628
San Antonio, TX 78296

Thank you for your serious consideration of this request.

Document Separator

Book
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UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98195

School of Medicine and College of Engineering
Center for Bioengineering
Bioelectromagnetics Research Laboratory, RJ-30

The Honorable Slade Gorton
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

March 30, 1995

Dear Senator Gorton:

I was shocked in learning from the attached letter that Brooks Air Force Base in San Antonio, TX is on the list of military bases scheduled for closing by the Department of Defense. My concern stems from the fact that the base houses the Armstrong Laboratory, site of the tri-service research effort into human biological effects from exposure to nonionizing electromagnetic fields (EMFs). This laboratory has been highly instrumental in intramural and extramural research that has provided the basis for safe human exposure standards in this country. The University of Washington was funded for a number of important dosimetry and biological research projects in collaboration with the laboratory scientific personnel. The work included the first life time radio frequency exposure study on a large population of laboratory animals and the first two-dimensional measurements of radio frequency energy absorption in an exposed replica of the human body. This type of research is a continuing process necessary for keeping human exposure standards up to date at a time when a myriad of new electromagnetic sources are being introduced into our environment. The public has become increasingly aware of the potential health threats from sources of EMF and has lately been very active in opposing and litigating against new systems or installations capable of emitting EMFs no matter how low the emissions may be. It has been my conclusion in being involved in some of these public hearings that there is a popular belief that the exposure standards are inadequate as a result of insufficient research to answer a number of new questions regarding low level biological effects. Any disruption of ongoing research work in keeping exposure standards up to date will further aggravate public confidence in them.

With the elimination or downsizing of a number of key radio frequency EMF research laboratories in the country, the Armstrong Laboratory is now the only large facility available for carrying out multidisciplinary radio frequency bioeffects studies on a large scale. Recently the Army and Navy laboratories have been downsized and collocated with the Armstrong Laboratory so as to maximize the efficiency and minimize the cost of this vital health and safety research. The tri-service personnel at the laboratory site also interact with other scientists in the San Antonio research community including those at the University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio.

Even if Brooks AFB is closed down, it would make good scientific as well fiscal sense for the Department of Defense to maintain the operation of the tri-service radiation research facilities at the Armstrong Laboratory site. Already the Army and Navy facilities have been moved from their original locations to the San Antonio location at great cost and with considerable disruption of research. Another move by all three of the tri-services groups would result in not only a great fiscal cost to the public but also a serious disruption of research and breakup of many collaborative scientific relationships among the San Antonio scientists.

BB805 University Hospital / Telephone; (206) 543-1071

I hope you will carefully study this matter and act in the best interests of the public in dealing with it. Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

Arthur W. Guy

Arthur W. Guy
Emeritus Professor

Enclosure

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98195

School of Medicine and College of Engineering
Center for Bioengineering
Bioelectromagnetics Research Laboratory, RJ-30

The Honorable Jack Metcalf
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20510

March 30, 1995

Dear Congressman Metcalf:

I was shocked in learning from the attached letter that Brooks Air Force Base in San Antonio, TX is on the list of military bases scheduled for closing by the Department of Defense. My concern stems from the fact that the base houses the Armstrong Laboratory, site of the tri-service research effort into human biological effects from exposure to nonionizing electromagnetic fields (EMFs). This laboratory has been highly instrumental in intramural and extramural research that has provided the basis for safe human exposure standards in this country. The University of Washington was funded for a number of important dosimetry and biological research projects in collaboration with the laboratory scientific personnel. The work included the first life time radio frequency exposure study on a large population of laboratory animals and the first two-dimensional measurements of radio frequency energy absorption in an exposed replica of the human body. This type of research is a continuing process necessary for keeping human exposure standards up to date at a time when a myriad of new electromagnetic sources are being introduced into our environment. The public has become increasingly aware of the potential health threats from sources of EMF and has lately been very active in opposing and litigating against new systems or installations capable of emitting EMFs no matter how low the emissions may be. It has been my conclusion in being involved in some of these public hearings that there is a popular belief that the exposure standards are inadequate as a result of insufficient research to answer a number of new questions regarding low level biological effects. Any disruption of ongoing research work in keeping exposure standards up to date will further aggravate public confidence in them.

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UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98195

School of Medicine and College of Engineering
Center for Bioengineering
Bioelectromagnetics Research Laboratory, RJ-30

March 30, 1995

The Honorable Patty Murray
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Murray:

I was shocked in learning from the attached letter that Brooks Air Force Base in San Antonio, TX is on the list of military bases scheduled for closing by the Department of Defense. My concern stems from the fact that the base houses the Armstrong Laboratory, site of the tri-service research effort into human biological effects from exposure to nonionizing electromagnetic fields (EMFs). This laboratory has been highly instrumental in intramural and extramural research that has provided the basis for safe human exposure standards in this country. The University of Washington was funded for a number of important dosimetry and biological research projects in collaboration with the laboratory scientific personnel. The work included the first life time radio frequency exposure study on a large population of laboratory animals and the first two-dimensional measurements of radio frequency energy absorption in an exposed replica of the human body. This type of research is a continuing process necessary for keeping human exposure standards up to date at a time when a myriad of new electromagnetic sources are being introduced into our environment. The public has become increasingly aware of the potential health threats from sources of EMF and has lately been very active in opposing and litigating against ne systems or installations capable of emitting EMFs no matter how low the emissions may be. has been my conclusion in being involved in some of these public hearings that there is a por belief that the exposure standards are inadequate as a result of insufficient research to an number of new questions regarding low level biological effects. Any disruption of c research work in keeping exposure standards up to date will further aggravate public con them.

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Enclosure

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98195

School of Medicine and College of Engineering
Center for Bioengineering
Bioelectromagnetics Research Laboratory, RJ-30

The Honorable Rick White
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20510

March 30, 1995

Dear Congressman White:

I was shocked in learning from the attached letter that Brooks Air Force Base in San Antonio, TX is on the list of military bases scheduled for closing by the Department of Defense. My concern stems from the fact that the base houses the Armstrong Laboratory, site of the tri-service research effort into human biological effects from exposure to nonionizing electromagnetic fields (EMFs). This laboratory has been highly instrumental in intramural and extramural research that has provided the basis for safe human exposure standards in this country. The University of Washington was funded for a number of important dosimetry and biological research projects in collaboration with the laboratory scientific personnel. The work included the first life time radio frequency exposure study on a large population of laboratory animals and the first two-dimensional measurements of radio frequency energy absorption in an exposed replica of the human body. This type of research is a continuing process necessary for keeping human exposure standards up to date at a time when a myriad of new electromagnetic sources are being introduced into our environment. The public has become increasingly aware of the potential health threats from sources of EMF and has lately been very active in opposing and litigating against new systems or installations capable of emitting EMFs no matter how low the emissions may be. It has been my conclusion in being involved in some of these public hearings that there is a popular belief that the exposure standards are inadequate as a result of insufficient research to answer a number of new questions regarding low level biological effects. Any disruption of ongoing research work in keeping exposure standards up to date will further aggravate public confidence in them.

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SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98195

School of Medicine and College of Engineering
Center for Bioengineering
Bioelectromagnetics Research Laboratory, RJ-30

The Honorable Linda Smith
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20510

March 30, 1995

Dear Congresswoman Smith:

I was shocked in learning from the attached letter that Brooks Air Force Base in San Antonio, TX is on the list of military bases scheduled for closing by the Department of Defense. My concern stems from the fact that the base houses the Armstrong Laboratory, site of the tri-service research effort into human biological effects from exposure to nonionizing electromagnetic fields (EMFs). This laboratory has been highly instrumental in intramural and extramural research that has provided the basis for safe human exposure standards in this country. The University of Washington was funded for a number of important dosimetry and biological research projects in collaboration with the laboratory scientific personnel. The work included the first life time radio frequency exposure study on a large population of laboratory animals and the first two-dimensional measurements of radio frequency energy absorption in an exposed replica of the human body. This type of research is a continuing process necessary for keeping human exposure standards up to date at a time when a myriad of new electromagnetic sources are being introduced into our environment. The public has become increasingly aware of the potential health threats from sources of EMF and has lately been very active in opposing and litigating against new systems or installations capable of emitting EMFs no matter how low the emissions may be. It has been my conclusion in being involved in some of these public hearings that there is a popular belief that the exposure standards are inadequate as a result of insufficient research to answer a number of new questions regarding low level biological effects. Any disruption of ongoing research work in keeping exposure standards up to date will further aggravate public confidence in them.

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Enclosure

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98195

School of Medicine and College of Engineering
Center for Bioengineering
Bioelectromagnetics Research Laboratory, RJ-30

The Honorable Jennifer Dunn
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20510

March 30, 1995

Dear Congresswoman Dunn:

I was shocked in learning from the attached letter that Brooks Air Force Base in San Antonio, TX is on the list of military bases scheduled for closing by the Department of Defense. My concern stems from the fact that the base houses the Armstrong Laboratory, site of the tri-service research effort into human biological effects from exposure to nonionizing electromagnetic fields (EMFs). This laboratory has been highly instrumental in intramural and extramural research that has provided the basis for safe human exposure standards in this country. The University of Washington was funded for a number of important dosimetry and biological research projects in collaboration with the laboratory scientific personnel. The work included the first life time radio frequency exposure study on a large population of laboratory animals and the first two-dimensional measurements of radio frequency energy absorption in an exposed replica of the human body. This type of research is a continuing process necessary for keeping human exposure standards up to date at a time when a myriad of new electromagnetic sources are being introduced into our environment. The public has become increasingly aware of the potential health threats from sources of EMF and has lately been very active in opposing and litigating against new systems or installations capable of emitting EMFs no matter how low the emissions may be. It has been my conclusion in being involved in some of these public hearings that there is a popular belief that the exposure standards are inadequate as a result of insufficient research to answer a number of new questions regarding low level biological effects. Any disruption of ongoing research work in keeping exposure standards up to date will further aggravate public confidence in them.

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SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98195

School of Medicine and College of Engineering
Center for Bioengineering
Bioelectromagnetics Research Laboratory, RJ-30

The Honorable Richard "Doc" Hastings
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20510

March 30, 1995

Dear Congressman Hastings:

I was shocked in learning from the attached letter that Brooks Air Force Base in San Antonio, TX is on the list of military bases scheduled for closing by the Department of Defense. My concern stems from the fact that the base houses the Armstrong Laboratory, site of the tri-service research effort into human biological effects from exposure to nonionizing electromagnetic fields (EMFs). This laboratory has been highly instrumental in intramural and extramural research that has provided the basis for safe human exposure standards in this country. The University of Washington was funded for a number of important dosimetry and biological research projects in collaboration with the laboratory scientific personnel. The work included the first life time radio frequency exposure study on a large population of laboratory animals and the first two-dimensional measurements of radio frequency energy absorption in an exposed replica of the human body. This type of research is a continuing process necessary for keeping human exposure standards up to date at a time when a myriad of new electromagnetic sources are being introduced into our environment. The public has become increasingly aware of the potential health threats from sources of EMF and has lately been very active in opposing and litigating against new systems or installations capable of emitting EMFs no matter how low the emissions may be. It has been my conclusion in being involved in some of these public hearings that there is a popular belief that the exposure standards are inadequate as a result of insufficient research to answer a number of new questions regarding low level biological effects. Any disruption of ongoing research work in keeping exposure standards up to date will further aggravate public confidence in them.

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Even if Brooks AFB is closed down, it would make good scientific as well fiscal sense for the Department of Defense to maintain the operation of the tri-service radiation research facilities at the Armstrong Laboratory site. Already the Army and Navy facilities have been moved from their original locations to the San Antonio location at great cost and with considerable disruption of research. Another move by all three of the tri-services groups would result in not only a great fiscal cost to the public but also a serious disruption of research and breakup of many collaborative scientific relationships among the San Antonio scientists.

BB805 University Hospital / Telephone; (206) 543-1071

I hope you will carefully study this matter and act in the best interests of the public in dealing with it. Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

Arthur W. Guy

Arthur W. Guy
Emeritus Professor

Enclosure

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98195

School of Medicine and College of Engineering
Center for Bioengineering
Bioelectromagnetics Research Laboratory, RJ-30

The Honorable George Nethercutt
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20510

March 30, 1995

Dear Congressman Nethercutt:

I was shocked in learning from the attached letter that Brooks Air Force Base in San Antonio, TX is on the list of military bases scheduled for closing by the Department of Defense. My concern stems from the fact that the base houses the Armstrong Laboratory, site of the tri-service research effort into human biological effects from exposure to nonionizing electromagnetic fields (EMFs). This laboratory has been highly instrumental in intramural and extramural research that has provided the basis for safe human exposure standards in this country. The University of Washington was funded for a number of important dosimetry and biological research projects in collaboration with the laboratory scientific personnel. The work included the first life time radio frequency exposure study on a large population of laboratory animals and the first two-dimensional measurements of radio frequency energy absorption in an exposed replica of the human body. This type of research is a continuing process necessary for keeping human exposure standards up to date at a time when a myriad of new electromagnetic sources are being introduced into our environment. The public has become increasingly aware of the potential health threats from sources of EMF and has lately been very active in opposing and litigating against new systems or installations capable of emitting EMFs no matter how low the emissions may be. It has been my conclusion in being involved in some of these public hearings that there is a popular belief that the exposure standards are inadequate as a result of insufficient research to answer a number of new questions regarding low level biological effects. Any disruption of ongoing research work in keeping exposure standards up to date will further aggravate public confidence in them.

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Arthur W. Guy
Emeritus Professor

Enclosure

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98195

School of Medicine and College of Engineering
Center for Bioengineering
Bioelectromagnetics Research Laboratory, RJ-30

The Honorable Norman D. Dicks
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20510

March 30, 1995

Dear Congressman Dicks:

I was shocked in learning from the attached letter that Brooks Air Force Base in San Antonio, TX is on the list of military bases scheduled for closing by the Department of Defense. My concern stems from the fact that the base houses the Armstrong Laboratory, site of the tri-service research effort into human biological effects from exposure to nonionizing electromagnetic fields (EMFs). This laboratory has been highly instrumental in intramural and extramural research that has provided the basis for safe human exposure standards in this country. The University of Washington was funded for a number of important dosimetry and biological research projects in collaboration with the laboratory scientific personnel. The work included the first life time radio frequency exposure study on a large population of laboratory animals and the first two-dimensional measurements of radio frequency energy absorption in an exposed replica of the human body. This type of research is a continuing process necessary for keeping human exposure standards up to date at a time when a myriad of new electromagnetic sources are being introduced into our environment. The public has become increasingly aware of the potential health threats from sources of EMF and has lately been very active in opposing and litigating against new systems or installations capable of emitting EMFs no matter how low the emissions may be. It has been my conclusion in being involved in some of these public hearings that there is a popular belief that the exposure standards are inadequate as a result of insufficient research to answer a number of new questions regarding low level biological effects. Any disruption of ongoing research work in keeping exposure standards up to date will further aggravate public confidence in them.

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Arthur W. Guy

Arthur W. Guy
Emeritus Professor

Enclosure

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98195

School of Medicine and College of Engineering
Center for Bioengineering
Bioelectromagnetics Research Laboratory, RJ-30

The Honorable Jim McDermott
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20510

March 30, 1995

Dear Congressman McDermott:

I was shocked in learning from the attached letter that Brooks Air Force Base in San Antonio, TX is on the list of military bases scheduled for closing by the Department of Defense. My concern stems from the fact that the base houses the Armstrong Laboratory, site of the tri-service research effort into human biological effects from exposure to nonionizing electromagnetic fields (EMFs). This laboratory has been highly instrumental in intramural and extramural research that has provided the basis for safe human exposure standards in this country. The University of Washington was funded for a number of important dosimetry and biological research projects in collaboration with the laboratory scientific personnel. The work included the first life time radio frequency exposure study on a large population of laboratory animals and the first two-dimensional measurements of radio frequency energy absorption in an exposed replica of the human body. This type of research is a continuing process necessary for keeping human exposure standards up to date at a time when a myriad of new electromagnetic sources are being introduced into our environment. The public has become increasingly aware of the potential health threats from sources of EMF and has lately been very active in opposing and litigating against new systems or installations capable of emitting EMFs no matter how low the emissions may be. It has been my conclusion in being involved in some of these public hearings that there is a popular belief that the exposure standards are inadequate as a result of insufficient research to answer a number of new questions regarding low level biological effects. Any disruption of ongoing research work in keeping exposure standards up to date will further aggravate public confidence in them.

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Sincerely,

Arthur W. Guy

Arthur W. Guy
Emeritus Professor

Enclosure

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98195

School of Medicine and College of Engineering
Center for Bioengineering
Bioelectromagnetics Research Laboratory, RJ-30

The Honorable Randy Tate
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20510

March 30, 1995

Dear Congressman Tate:

I was shocked in learning from the attached letter that Brooks Air Force Base in San Antonio, TX is on the list of military bases scheduled for closing by the Department of Defense. My concern stems from the fact that the base houses the Armstrong Laboratory, site of the tri-service research effort into human biological effects from exposure to nonionizing electromagnetic fields (EMFs). This laboratory has been highly instrumental in intramural and extramural research that has provided the basis for safe human exposure standards in this country. The University of Washington was funded for a number of important dosimetry and biological research projects in collaboration with the laboratory scientific personnel. The work included the first life time radio frequency exposure study on a large population of laboratory animals and the first two-dimensional measurements of radio frequency energy absorption in an exposed replica of the human body. This type of research is a continuing process necessary for keeping human exposure standards up to date at a time when a myriad of new electromagnetic sources are being introduced into our environment. The public has become increasingly aware of the potential health threats from sources of EMF and has lately been very active in opposing and litigating against new systems or installations capable of emitting EMFs no matter how low the emissions may be. It has been my conclusion in being involved in some of these public hearings that there is a popular belief that the exposure standards are inadequate as a result of insufficient research to answer a number of new questions regarding low level biological effects. Any disruption of ongoing research work in keeping exposure standards up to date will further aggravate public confidence in them.

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Sincerely,

Arthur W. Guy

Arthur W. Guy
Emeritus Professor

Enclosure

Document Separator

Brooks
4-7

KEYSTONE SCHOOL

119 E. CRAIG • SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78212 • 512/735-4022

April 3, 1995

Mr. Alan Dixon, Chairman
BRAC
1700 N. Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon,

I am not in favor of moving the Laboratory of the USAF Human Systems Center from Brooks Air Force Base, Texas because, over the past thirty-five (35) years we, as a community, have come to depend on the staff of this Laboratory for its support of student activities having National impact, in Science Education, Grades 6 - 12, Regional Science Fair for 21 Texas Counties.

I entered the Regional Science Fair of San Antonio (called 'Alamo Regional Science Fair') directorate in 1960, to find several fellow Scientists from Brooks School of Aerospace Medicine also involved. By the end of the decade, I was personally supervising, during the Annual Fair, some 100 judges, 50 of whom were USAF/School of Aerospace Medicine Scientists. By that time I had incorporated the voluntary help of the Biometrics Branch of the school into the statistical wing of the Fair Judging. All I had to do to enlist help from these people was to mention 'Science Education' and they responded.

To this day, Brooks Scientists are involved in the Science Fair. They constitute at least 100 of the judging personnel and continue to manage and improve the scoring system. Needless to say, they have made me very proud of their continuing volunteer work in the area of Science Education. I am privileged to be numbered among them on 'Judging Day' at the Fair. We could not replace these volunteers.

Sincerely,

John E. Prince

John E. Prince, M.S., Ph.D
Science Teacher
Basic Science Grades 5 & 6
Civ. Ret. USAF

cc: Mr. Alan Roberson
BRAC - San Antonio

George Irving, Col., USAF
Vice Commander, Human Systems Center
Brooks AFB, Texas

Brooks

Emily B. Skitek
Trinity University
715 Stadium Dr., #1581
San Antonio, TX 78212

Chairman Alan Dixon
BRAC
1700 N. Moore St.
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon:

I am writing to you to express my concern about the possibility of Brooks Air Force Base closing. Through a cooperative agreement between Trinity University and Brooks Air Force base, I and other Trinity students have been able to actively participate in research projects at the Base. As a student research assistant in the radio frequency radiation lab, I have gained valuable experience which has strengthened my interest in both biology and scientific research. The program which Trinity has with Brooks Air Force Base is an invaluable opportunity for college students interested in exploring research as a future career. Since so few of these opportunities are available to college students, I would hate to see the one at Brooks Air Force Base abolished.

Sincerely

Emily B. Skitek

Emily B. Skitek

31 March 95

Chairman Alan Dixon
BRAC
1700 N. Moore St.
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Brooks
L.6

Dear Mr. Dixon,

I am writing to you in regards to the closing of Brooks Air Force Base in San Antonio, Texas. I am currently a research associate in the Radiofrequency Radiation Division of Armstrong Laboratory, but my association with Brooks started while I was still a student at Trinity University.

While I was attending Trinity, I had the unique opportunity to participate in ongoing research projects being conducted by department faculty members. Most university undergraduate programs never offer their students this type of exposure to the world of scientific research, but instead concentrate only on their graduate programs. This is an unfortunate fact because the experience and knowledge that I gained from my years of research at Trinity have made me very marketable both in the job market and in graduate school admissions. My research experience has helped me to think critically, improved my reasoning skills and has enabled me to contribute more to my job than others with a similar degree background. I have only a Bachelors degree, yet I am given the responsibilities of someone with at least a Masters. I write papers, run projects and manage several Trinity students. I am able to accomplish these things because of the valuable time I spent in a laboratory as a student. Many of my Trinity colleagues who have gone on to medical school relate similar stories. They are excelling ahead of the rest of their classmates because of the experiences and knowledge they gained as a result of Trinity's research program.

Brooks Air Force Base and Trinity have had a longstanding relationship. A great deal of the valuable undergraduate research I have talked about takes place at Armstrong Laboratory and would not be possible if this laboratory were to close. Since 1982 Dr. Mel Frei, professor of physiology at Trinity, has been conducting leading edge research at Armstrong Lab and has involved students every step of the way. His laboratory is a very dynamic environment in which students are encouraged to participate in all aspects of the scientific method. It would be a real step backward for our students if this lab were closed and they no longer had these types of opportunities. We should continue to give our students the tools they need to succeed and to compete in today's scientific community. Closing Armstrong Lab would deal a real blow to the unique qualities of Trinity's education. Please consider the consequences of this closure and the impact it would have on future Trinity students, as well students from other universities here in San Antonio who also benefit from their relationship with Brooks.

Thank you for your time and kind consideration.

Sincerely,

Julie D. Lovelace

Julie D. Lovelace

Chairman Alan Dixson
BRAC
1700 N. Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Brooks
4-6

Dear Mr. Dixson,

My name is Jennifer Orbegoso and am currently as a senior at Trinity University of Texas. I am writing to express my concern over the BRAC's recent decision to close operations at Brook Air Force Base.

Over the past two years I have had the unique opportunity to participant in student research at Brooks AFB under the advisory of Dr. Melvin Frei. This opportunity was offered to me at a pivotal point in my undergraduate career, when I was uncertain of what I wanted to with my life. I had recently returned from a summer of research at Tulane Medical School and was excited about the prospect of research as a career. Noting my enthusiasm for the field, Dr. Frei offered me a position working as an assistant to a project underway at Brooks AFB. This year, I have continued my work at the base, working on yet another research project.

The significance of my research at Brook AFB over the past two years is the overwhelmingly positive impact this opportunity has had on my life. In my two years at Brooks AFB I have been able to work among distinguished scientists, using high caliber technology, carrying out revolutionary research studies. Such a high tech environment could not have conceivably available at the undergraduate college level laboratory. My affiliation with Brooks has made possible my first scientific publication which I will present along with my advisors at the FASEB conference in Atlanta next week. To have experienced such educating privileges at my level of schooling not only benefits me in the present but will continue to benefit me in the future.

In addition to advancing my abilities and experience as a scientist, my two years at Brooks have influenced me in my decision for a future profession. The decision to continue my education

within the sciences was due largely in part to the support and encouragement I received from my colleagues at Brooks AFB. I also strongly feel that the experience of having worked at such a renowned science center helped in securing me a position at a secondary school.

In retrospect, I remember my time at Brooks AFB as one of the most exciting and rewarding experiences of my undergraduate career. From this experience I carry away skills, knowledge, friendships, connections within the scientific community, a scientific publication, and very pleasant memories. However, if Brooks was to close, that would end this opportunity for all future Trinity students. It greatly disheartens me to think that if Brooks AFB closes, generations of Trinity students will be robbed of the rich experience of which I partook when I was at their same crucial stage in life. I use the word generations because this tradition initiated by Dr. Frei has been in practice since before I was alive. In fact, the one researcher who has most supported me in my two years at the base was once a Brooks AFB student researcher from Trinity herself.

Thank for your time in considering my concerns about the BRAC decision to close Brooks AFB. I hope that you take my experience into consideration as you make your final decision on this movement for closure.

Respectfully,

Jennifer Orbegoso

Jennifer Orbegoso

Brooks
4-6

Chairman Alan Dixon
BRAC
1700 N. Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

28 Mar 95

Dear Chairman Dixon:

The decision to close Brooks Air Force Base is an unfortunate one that has many far reaching impacts. The expected effects on the San Antonio area have been expressed in terms of economic losses and the losses to science and education from dismantling of unique research programs with strong ties to the university community.

Another, more human, impact will be the loss of many talented professionals whose personal influences on the community have been felt at many levels. Vibrant community outreach and community leadership has been a hallmark of the Brooks Air Force Base partnership with San Antonio. Brooks Air Force Base personnel have lent of their time to serve on school boards and advisory councils, church organizations, sports coaching staffs, and as adult leaders in the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts of America. The actual list of community groups that benefit from Brooks Air Force Base outreach is undoubtedly much longer.

In particular, our Boy Scout Troop 515 has benefited from numerous leaders from Brooks Air Force Base. At present at least three of our current leaders are employed at Brooks Air Force Base. In fact, adult leadership for our annual two week treks to the National Boy Scout Ranch at Philmont for three of the last four years has included a member from Brooks Air Force Base.

Community leadership is an intangible but very real part of the loss that will occur should the resource of Brooks Air Force Base be closed.

Please reconsider this action.

Sincerely,

William Gremillion Jr., Committee Chairman
Boy Scout Troop 515
St Thomas Episcopal Church
1416 N Loop 1604 East

B Jon Klauenberg
Assistant Scoutmaster, Woodbadge SR-53
2542 Crow Valley
San Antonio, TX 78232

Brooks 4.6

Trinity
University

Department of Biology

715 Stadium Drive
San Antonio, Texas 78212-7200
210/736-7231
Fax 210/736-7229

31 March 1995

Chairman Alan Dixon
BRAC
1700 N. Moore St.
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon:

I am writing to express my concern over the proposed closing of the Air Force's Knowledge Base, Brooks Air Force Base. As a member of the academic community in San Antonio, I foresee that the closure of Brooks will produce irreparable damage to other academic institutions in the area. As a private citizen, I am concerned that the closure of Brooks will drain intellectual resources from the area just when they are needed most to fulfill the city's aspirations as a biotechnology center.

My professional career is a perfect example of the interconnections between the resources at Brooks and other academic institutions in the area. Several years ago, Trinity University and Brooks AFB entered into a cooperative agreement. As part of this agreement, scientific investigation is performed by Trinity personnel under Air Force contract at Brooks AFB. This cooperative agreement has been hailed as a model of military/government interaction. I, therefore, was hired by Trinity to perform research in the Radiofrequency Radiation (RFR) Division at Brooks AFB. In the past 2½ years since my arrival, I am proud to say that we have completed approximately 10 projects and presented our results in 6 international scientific meetings. Additionally, we have trained a number of Trinity undergraduate students in scientific research techniques and practices; these students work in our laboratory and present their results at scientific meetings before their subsequent matriculation at graduate institutions. Indeed, I myself worked at the base when I was an undergraduate student at Trinity, and this work confirmed my desire to pursue a career in science. All of this work benefits the Air Force and the scientific community at large, and all of this will be lost if Armstrong Laboratory is closed.

In addition to my ties at both Trinity and Brooks AFB, I also serve on committees at both St. Mary's University and the University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio. Indeed, the abovementioned academic institutions and others (the University of Texas at San Antonio, Southwest Research Institute, Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research) are involved together in the Center for Environmental Radiation Toxicology (CERT). This center is, to my knowledge, the only one of its kind in that it binds military (Air Force, Army, Navy) and academic institutions together to study the bioeffects of RFR. The establishment of CERT was accompanied by the establishment of a Graduate Program in Radiological Sciences at the UT Health Science Center at San Antonio to train future scientists in the field

of RFR research, which is engendering more and more interest from both the scientific and the lay communities. The military's lead in this type of research was, to a great extent, one of the motivating factors in the establishment of CERT. Again, if Armstrong Laboratory is closed, the continuance of this center and this necessary research may very well be lost.

As an investigator in the Radiofrequency Radiation Division of Armstrong Laboratory, I believe that the possible closure of the laboratory and its subsequent move to Wright-Patterson AFB would be disastrous to the field of RFR. Over the past several years, the Air Force has put together a working group of investigators and equipment in RFR research that is unparalleled by any other institution, either military or academic. Because of this, the Armstrong Laboratory is considered to be a world authority on bioeffects of RFR. Additionally, both the Army and the Navy have, within the last 2 years, moved their RFR research efforts to Brooks AFB. This tri-service approach to RFR research yields opportunities for progress in this field that are just now being explored. The future for military research in RFR has exciting potential, just at a time when RFR bioeffects are receiving more and more media and public attention. From discussions with my colleagues, it is apparent that this unique working group of military and civilian investigators will be demolished if Armstrong Laboratory is closed and the field of RFR research for both military and civilian use will be irreparably damaged. Hypothetically, even if all of the investigators were to move to Wright-Patterson AFB (which they won't), we estimate that there will be an approximate period of 5 years before, during and after the move in which research will not be performed due to equipment setup, moving, etc. Additionally, it remains to be seen whether much of the sensitive scientific equipment which is used on a daily basis will weather the move.

I would urge you to consider the ramifications of your committee's action on the international scientific community as well as the San Antonio academic community before making your decision. I would suggest that the most logical and fiscally responsible action for your committee to take would be to close Brooks AFB as a working military base but to leave the Air Force research mission at Armstrong Laboratory intact and in San Antonio. This proposal has a number of potential benefits, which include but are not limited to:

1) leaving the academic and scientific community in San Antonio intact. This would allow the maintenance of military ties with the academic institutions in San Antonio.

2) being much more cost-effective to the Department of Defense. The savings which would result from the closure of the military aspects of the base are real and will be realized immediately. Additionally, DoD will not have to outlay money for the transport/replacement of the costly equipment needed to perform research. Furthermore, DoD would not have to outlay additional monies for new buildings at Wright-Patterson.

3) the uninterrupted continuance of the excellent research which emanates from this laboratory.

I urge you to carefully consider the proposal for the retention of Armstrong Laboratory tendered to your committee by the city of San Antonio. If you do, I am sure that you will find it the most logical and prudent plan of action to close Brooks AFB but maintain Armstrong Laboratory in its present location.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Kathy L. Ryan, Ph.D.
Research Physiologist

Document Separator

Brooks
4.6

Defense base closure
and realignment commission.

Dear commission,

My name is samantha and I'm 11 years old and I'm in 6th grade. My school's name is called Rogers Middle school. My mentor's name is Judy, and she work in Brook air forcse ~~sp~~ Base. She helped me alot. However, I don't think you should close it, Do it for Rogers M. school.

Sincerly,
Samantha P

Dear Base Closure & Realignment Commission
Attention: Base Commissioners
1700 Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington VA 22209

Dear Commissioner,

I am a 7th grader at Rogers middle school. I am writing to ask that you ~~not~~ close Brooks Air Force Base. I have a mentor that work there. He help's me keep my grades up so I can play sports. His name is Louis Steptoe. He in a 16. He has a wife and kids. Without his job he can't take good care of his wife and kids. Without Brooks in our area, I would not have a mentor and some parents won't have a job.

Sincerely, Matthew Lovings

Defense base closure & Realignment Commission.
Attention: Brac commisioners
1700 Moore Sout, Suite 1425
Arlington VA 22209

Dear Brac Commisioners

My name is [illegible] R[illegible], and I am an old grad. of Rogers Middle School. [illegible] the fact that you are going my mother is driving down the road. [illegible] you that one is consoled. [illegible] captain Matt Beard of am [illegible] Mr. [illegible] time to catch up on [illegible] in [illegible]. Mr. Beard [illegible] me if [illegible] in a [illegible] to [illegible] in life, [illegible] all just me a [illegible] 30 year [illegible] dangers [illegible] with M[illegible] [illegible] I [illegible] am [illegible] now.

your friend

[illegible]

Defence [illegible]
Attention: Base Commis[illegible]
1700 Moore Street, Suite 1125
Arlington VA 22209

Dear Base [illegible]

[illegible] they have
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[illegible] base [illegible]
[illegible] included
[illegible]
[illegible]
Please.

Sincerely
Brenda [illegible]

Deftense Base Closure & Realignment Commission
Attention: Brac commissioners
1700 Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Va. 22209

Dear Commissioners,

I am writing to change your decision on closing Brooks Air Force Base. One of the reasons is because my mentor is working there. We've been meeting every Thursday for quite some time. Her name is Frankie Thomson. She talks to me about anything I want to talk about. I am doing alot better than what I used to. I think that if they are still here when I leave they can help others people that need someone to talk to.

Sincerly,
7th Kendra Marshall

Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commissioner
Attention: Brac Commissioners
1700 Moore STREET, Suite 1425
Arlington VA 22209

Dear, Base Commissioner

I am a 7th grader at Rogers Middle School. Michael G. Butel is my mentor. He works at Brooks Air Force Base. He has helped me do good in my classes. I get A's and B's in all my classes. I wouldn't have a friend like him if it wasn't for Brooks A. Force Bases.

Sincerly, Jonathon Lozano

Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission
Attention: Base Commissioners
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington VA 22209

3-31-95

Dear Commissoners, My name is Linda Salazar I am writting to you to explain why Brook air force base is so important to me. It is because I have a mentor. Her name is Mard Ware, and she is 25 years old. Even though this is my first year that I have a mento if you decide to close the base I would miss her very much. (But I hope you don close it) I also know other students who have mentors by now they must have mentors (the same ones) for 2 or 3 years know. I also have friends who live on the base and we have became very good friends. So please we would appreciate if you would try your hardest to keep the base open. Rogers M.S. and Brooks have became very close to us and we have grown close to them. If you deciede to close the base we would all miss them very much,

Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission

Defense Base Closure – Realignment Commission
Attention: Brac Commissioners
1700 moore street, Suite 1425
Arlington Va 22209

Dear, Brac Commissioners

I am a 7th grade student at Rogers Middle School. Jerry Stoermer is my mentor. He work at Brooks Air Force Base. He has help me learn why I should do my work. Why I should behave in class. So he is a good mentor and a friend. When Brooks Air Force Base is closing I will not have a friend. So I will be one friend short. But if Brooks Air Force Base stays open I want lose a friend. And Jerry Stoermer is a great man and I nice friend. And most kids that have mentors they would not want to lose their mentor or agood friend like Jerry. So I wish you will change you mind, cause Brooks has many people that care about this wonderful place.

Sincerely,
Mark Peña

Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission
attention: Brac Commissioners
1700 Moore Street Suite 1425
Arlington VA 22209

Dear Commissioners

[illegible] a 6th graded student at [illegible] High School, my Mentor name is Jesse [illegible]. He is a Sgt. He work at Brooks Air Force Base in Armstrong Lab. He has helped me in many ways as [illegible] many failing grades know I have passing grades. He has helped [illegible]. Against [illegible] Brooks A.F.B [illegible] have did [illegible] know of [illegible] be closed I would not have a mentor [illegible] can change your [illegible] would be thankful will that [illegible].

Sincerely
George Castillo

Defense Base closure and Realignment Commission
1700 Moore Street suite 1425
Arlington VA 22209

Dear Brac Commissioners

This letter is to inform you of my opinion of your choices of Option in closing Down Brooks Air force Base

For my first positive position is My mentor is allways there for me, when I need a positive attitude around me and Made all of My troubles upside down so I can Be just as Happy and exited about my life as he is about his own and sometime he is the second father for me and he also is always there for lunch or when ever we are planning to get to gether.

For my first negative position if you close down Brooks I will never see my mentor again and I will Be heart Broken see when he visit he try to act cool you know But when he is here I trying Hardest to Be happy and like

would we have left we wouldn't
go to our parents Becausn most
of what we say is per for our life
and intact some of it show our
parents treat us sometimes it is good
and some times it is Bad But either
way we do need some one to
tell it to like for example our
parents Beat us with Brushes
not like this has happened to me
Before But would you go to
your parents or to a nice friendly
guy who dosn't even know what
your parents look like so Before
you close down Brooks air force
Base think about all the kids
you will Be hurting and
to you closing down Brooks is
just a couple of dollers But
to us it is friend family fun and
people who sometime care about us
more than our parents Becausn
we do have our rights and opinions to
on I know that you think you are
the United states But you only a few
guys and we are all of your

Defense Base Closure + Realignment Commission
attention: Brac Commissoners
1700 Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Va 22209

Dear Commissioners,

I am an 8th grader at Rogers Middle school. My mentors name is Beth Wann. She works at Brooks air Force Base. My mentor has helped me in many ways. She has given me advice in staying out of troubles. She helps me in dealing with family problems. She is considerate and buys me things. My mentor has also helped me bring my grades up and helps me do my work. Before I had a mentor I was always getting in trouble at school and my grades were very low. When I got my mentor. She helped me understand that I need to straigten out my life. So I did now I'm doing better. Thank you for you time in reading this letter.

Sincerely,
Monica Ochoa

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
Attention: Brac Commissioners
1700 Moore Street. Suite 1425
Arlington VA 22209

Dear. Base Commissioner
I am a 7 garde at Rogars Middle School. Richard Jenkins is my Menton. He works at Brooks Air Force Base. He has helped me Cet A's and B's And He Ceets me up on my school work And We just have a Coood Time. I would not have a friend like Richard if it was not for Brooks Air Force Base And please Don't Closed it Do it for people with Mentors

Sincerely
Simon Ramirez

Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission
ATTENTION: BRAC Commissioners
1700 Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Base Commissioners,

I am a 7th grade at [illegible] Middle School. I am currently with a mentor. My mentor, Master Sergeant [illegible], is from Brooks AFB. He is a Computer Specialist. If you close Brooks it will only take away a facility that San Antonio need. It will take the training area away, the D ensaway from [illegible] Brooks [illegible] this area will not be [illegible] close Brooks I would not have such a caring mentor. My mentor is a nice helping person. He has helped me bring all of my grades up. If you close Brooks I'll miss all of my friends. Some of my friends live on Brooks I will not be able to play football or baseball at Brooks. This is only some of my ideas and thinking about Brooks being closed.

this letter to [illegible] I am a personal
fan of this [illegible] football [illegible].
If I can't the game while I am
a kid I guess I would die

Sincerely,
[illegible]

P.S. Please don't
close the page
I may well be bugging
you but to Pleasantville
with a positive response

3-31-95

Defense Base closure & Reliament Commission.
Attention: Brac commissioners.
1700 moore street, Suite 1425
Arlington VA 22209

Dear Commissioners,

I'm writing to you to tell you that Brooks air force Base is a great place. They volenteer to metor us and they help us alot. If you all closed Brooks we would have no metors. Brook is a really great place the people that mentored me ~~and~~ have helped me through alot. I hope you all decide to keep Brooks open. Thank you for reading my letter.

Sincerely,
Melissa R. Cisneros

Defense Base Closure & Realigment Commision
Attention: Brac Commisioners
1700 moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington VA 22209

Dear Commisioners,

I am writing this letter to say that I am a 6th grader at Rogers Middle school & I have a good mentor, his name is Capt. John Horsfall. If it wasent for Brooks Air Force Base Bieng close, He would not Be my mentor. I appreciate him Because he helps me with my homework, classwork. Please do not close it down.

Sincerely,
John Ramirez

Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission.
Attention: Brac Commissioners
700 Moore street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Va 22209

Dear Brac Commisoners,

I am a 8th grader at Rogers Middle School. Emma Chapa is my mentor. She works at Brooks Air Force Base. She has helped me with my work to bring up my grades. Also She is a real good person to meet. I would not have a friend like Emma if it was not for Brooks Air Force Base

Sincerely.
Lupe Cervantes Jr.

Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission
Attention: Brac Commissioners
1700 Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington VA. 22209

3-31-95

Dear Commissioners,

In my opinion I don't think you should close Brooks. Let me introduce myself my name is Eileena I. Vasquez I am an 8th grader at Rogers M. School. I have a mentor at Brooks. My mentor is really important to me, her name is Ms. Chaplin and to me she is a good mentor. Honestly I have know idea what she does. But she helps me with my problems and grades, both at home and school. I'm writing to tell you to please not close Brooks the reason is because Brooks's mentors are very important to Rogers M. School. Well what I had to say is done my point is don't close it! Thank you for your time and patents.

Sincerly,
Eileena I. Vasquez

[illegible] I longer want.

[illegible] to [illegible] all [illegible]
[illegible] losing a [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
another [illegible] one

Yours, [illegible]
[illegible] Volume

Defense base Closure & Realignment Commision
Attention: Base commisioners
1700 Moore St. Suite 1425
Arlington VA. 22209

Dear Base Commisioners
I am a student from Rogers Middle School, My mentors name is John Martinez. I do not think you should close Brooks because my mentor has helped me alot. If Brooks closes, my mentor will not be able to help other kids who need it. Also Brooks is much better than alot of other bases. If you should close a base make it Lackland.

Sincerily
Justin Markham

Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission
ATTENTION: Brac Commissioners
1700 Moore Street, Suite 1425
ARLINTON VA 22209

Dear Brac Commissioners,

I am writing this letter to ask you not to close Brooks Air Force Base. Without Brooks we won't be able to win wars. If you close Brooks then you are saying or you mean that San Antonio Texas ain't a penny. I love Brooks because they are all nice also they help alot. Without Brooks in our area I wouldn't have a mentor. I appreciate ~~her~~ my mentor because she helps me alot in, my grades, in family problems etc. I am trying to say Please Don't Close Brooks.

Sincerely, Brooks Fan!
Alejandra Zuniga

Defense Base Closure + Realignment Commission
Attention: Brac Commissioners
1700 Moore Street, Suite 1425
Artington V.A 22209

Dear Commissioners,

I am writing this letter to tell you not close Brooks air force Base. I am a 6 grader at Roger Middle School. I have a mentor. Her name is Ms. Jackson. She works at the Air forece Base in a office. I appreciate her because she helps us do are work. So don't close down Brooks. I would have a ~~Met~~ mentor. Please don't ~~no~~ close the Base

Sincerely,
Priscilla Regalado

Defense Base closure & Realignment commission
attion: Brac commissoners
1700 moor street, suite 1425
arlingon Va 22209

Dear commissioners,

I am a 6th grader at rogers middle school lt eric green is my mentor He works at Brooks airforce base. He has helped me through some tough times in this year. I appreat him cause she is nice. if brooks closes I will not have a mentor plese do not close brooks.

sincerely,
Kenny

Defense Base Closure & Realigment commission
Attention: Brac commissioners
1700 Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington VA 22209

Dear Brac Commissions,

I am a 7th grader at Rogers Middle School. Ray Heisman is my mentor. He works at Brooks Air Force Base. He has helped me on my work. Every time he helps me I get A's or B's. He is a good teacher at helping me. They sure do have good Mentors at Brooks Air Force. I would not have a friend like him if it was not for Brooks A.F. Base.

Sincerely,
Santana Mendoza

Defense Base Closure & Realignment commissioners
Attention: Brac Commissioners
1700 Moore Street, Suite
Arlington VA 22209

Dear Commissioners,

I am writing this letter to tell you don't close the Brooks air force base. Mentors come to Rogers to help us to get better grades and to stay away from drugs My mentor Peter Santa Ana he help me with my low grade and now I have good grades. Mentors from Brook can help use learn more about stuff and help us with are work

Sincerely
Jason Urritia

Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission
Attention: Brac. Commissioner
1700 Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

March 31, 95

Dear Commissioners,

Well! just writing to you to tell that! Why do ya want to close down Brooks Air Force Base? Don't ya know that if ya close it down ya are messing us and them in everyway. The help us by mentoring us. That's not fair cause our mentors help us in everyway, their friends, and care for us. At least they care. It looks like ya don't care about anything about no one or anything. Lock Brooks Air Force Base is important to us and to our community.

Thank you
Gladys E. Garcia

From: Rogers M. School.

Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission
Attention: Brac Commissioners
1700 Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington VA 22209

Dear Brac Commissioners.
I am an 8th grader at Rogers Middle School. My mentor is Tia Tyrrell. She works at the 68 Intelligence Squadron. She works at Brooks Air Force Base. Tia has helped me improve in my reading and a little in math. She has also helped me with my family problems and help me with my problems at school. If it wasn't for Tia I don't think I would have passed all my classes. If it wasn't for Brooks Air Force Base I don't think I would have my very good friend Tia Tyrrell.

Sincerely
Angel Benites

Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission
Attention: BRAC Commissions.
1700 Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington VA 22209

Dear Base comissioners,
I am a 6th grader at Rogers Middle School. Mr Dattilo is my Mentor. He works at Brooks air force Base. He has helped me make sling shots, and learn time tables. I would not have a friend like my mentor if it was not for Brooks AF Base

Sincerely
Calvin Isaacks

3-31-95

Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission
Attention: Brac Commissioners
1700 Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington VA 22209

Dear Brac Commissioner,
I am writing to you to ask you not to close Brooks Air Force Base. I am a student at Rogers Middle School. I have a Mentor Named Bube. He is a Civilian at Brooks. If you were to close Brooks, I would not have a Mentor. He has helped me with a lot of my problems. I hope you do not close Brooks.

Sincerely
Vince Cardenas

Defense Base Closure + Realignment Commission
Attention: BRAC Commissioners
1700 Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington VA 22204

3-31-95

Dear Commissioner,
I am writing you to ask you not to close BROOKS AFB. The reason is because I am an 8th grader at Rogers Middle School and I have a mentor from Brooks. Her name

3-31-95

Deffense Base Closure + Realigment Commission
Attention: Brac commissioners
1700 moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington VA 22209

Dear Commissioneers,

I'm writing to you to tell you that Brooks Air force Base Is very spiceal to me Because we have a metor! They help use with our problem! and they will lose there JOBS! and the people will not Support

Defense Base closure & Realignment
commission Attention: Brac commissioners
1700 Moore street, Suite 1425
Arlington Va 22209

Dear Brac Commissioners

I am a 6th grader at Rogers Middle School. John Chojnacki is my Mentor. He works a Brooks air force Base. He has help me with my work and to stay out of treble. I would not have a friend like John if it was not for Brooks a. F. Base.

Sincerely
Cecilio Camacho

Defense Base Closure & Realignment commision
Attention: Brac comissioners
1700 Moore street, suite 1425
Arlington VA 22209

Dear. Brac comissioners

I am an 8th grader at Rogers Middle school. Captain Warner is my Mentor. He works at Brooks Air Force Base. He has helped me bring up my grades in my low classes I was failing. He helped me gain more self confidence. I would not have a friend like my mentor if it was not for Brooks Air Force Base.

Sincerely
Albert Lozano

Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission
Attention: Brac Commissioners
1700 North St., Suite 1425
Arlington VA 22209

Dear Commission,

I am in 9th grade at Roger's Middle School here in South San Antonio. I am writing to tell about the closure of Brooks. I have a uncle by the name of Lt. Col. Michael [illegible], who is the head of the C.E. department at Brooks. He just moved here from Tucson. (I think) Well anyway he made a long story short again and about 2 days found the house here which could have a lot of people, or even families out of a job. My mother helped me talk about the things that were wrong which that a year ago was everything. I had to deal with my mom who I felt didn't care and also a few shortings in my family. We have gotten far as to help my cousin with some problems he had. We spent a lot of time together, almost to the point where he was like a stepdad. (My father is a truck driver so he's never home) and also helped me with my

Document Separator

Brook
3.31

13 March 1995 (re-mailed March 28)

Alan Dixon, Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore Street, # 200
~~Washington, DC 20005~~ Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr Dixon:

The Department of Defense (DoD) has recommended moving the Air Force's Armstrong Laboratory (AL) (of the Human Systems Center, under Air Force Materiel Command) from its current location on Brooks Air Force Base in Texas to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Ohio. This would simply shift jobs from Texas to Ohio at federal taxpayer's expense, with no cost savings (even long-term) and with a decrease in mission effectiveness. My reasoning for this opinion is as follows.

Closing Brooks AFB would certainly save money. The functions of AL, however, could be performed on its current site, without Brooks remaining as a base. In fact, this could save money by closing down functions of the base that may not be critical for operation of the lab, without moving the lab. As an example, Kirtland AFB in New Mexico has been recommended for closure as a base, but the Air Force's Phillips Lab is to remain on its current site there. A similar arrangement for AL would seem to make sense. (And, as another example, a small part of AL remained at the site of the former Williams AFB.)

In recommending the relocation of AL, the DoD did not seem to seriously consider the cost of constructing new specialized facilities in Ohio. Any idea that "Brooks is just a bunch of offices" that could be leased or built anywhere for little cost is bogus. The true cost does not appear to have been considered rationally.

The arguments that I've heard from the DoD for picking up the majority of AL and moving it to Ohio seem to be without strong foundation. Gen. Thomas Moorman (Air Force Vice Chief of Staff) was reported as saying (San Antonio Express-News, 7 Mar 95) that the decision to move AL to Ohio was made on the basis of "space available at the larger installation, where many research missions are located." The space at the base in Ohio supposedly provided "such a good match that it looked like the best place to move it." The justifications for moving AL to Ohio seem to be that: (1) the headquarters of the AF Materiel Command are in Ohio; (2) since part of AL is already in Ohio, then increased efficiency could be realized by moving the rest of it there; and (3) since another lab is already there (Wright Lab), relocation of all of AL will facilitate collaboration between the labs. I believe that none of these points are strong enough to warrant acceptance by the BRAC Commission of the proposed move of AL.

I would address these points in the following way:

(1) While having AL physically located at the command headquarters site may be of some importance to some people, it seems that this would be a minor point in the grand scheme of the base closure process.

(2) It is only a minor part of AL that is physically located in Ohio. The commission should look carefully at any suggestions to the contrary. Of course, having the majority of the lab in one location could make some of its operations more efficient. But if that's the case, then why not move the smaller part of the lab (currently in Ohio) to the main location of AL? (I'm not saying that this would be necessary for greater efficiency of the lab and I'm not recommending it; this would also cost more money than savings that would be realized, even long-term. But relative to moving everything to Ohio, it would make more sense!)

(3) If collaboration between DoD labs is important (and I believe that it is), it seems that a large number of scenarios should be considered. Although some projects involving Wright Lab and AL could be facilitated by having both located at one site, there are other projects at other labs that could benefit from different relocations. There are collaborative efforts between AL and Phillips Lab that should also be considered. If nothing of AL can remain in Texas (even though that decision would not appear to be reasonable), then perhaps some sections of AL could be moved to Ohio. But other sections could be moved to other locations with mission effectiveness in mind, rather than moved arbitrarily.

I would question the Air Force's idea that increased efficiency (by having all of AL at one location) would offset the added cost to move the majority of the lab (if, in fact, that is what they think!). I believe that a cost-benefit analysis would not show this to be the case. In fact, there could be LESS efficiency. Damage to mission effectiveness could actually result if AL is moved. This would be in addition to the extra cost of moving. AL has a unique synergistic relationship with the local medical and scientific community. All of these institutions interact with each other. Breaking up this relationship would not be wise for any number of reasons, including economics, efficiency, and mission effectiveness.

If the goal of DoD is to shift federal jobs from Texas to Ohio, even if: (1) the cost is high, (2) no savings would ever result, even in the long run, and (3) mission effectiveness would be damaged, then I can understand moving AL to Ohio.

With only a few exceptions, locating parts of AL anywhere other than Ohio does not seem to have been considered. A few of these exceptions are: (1) Davis Hyperbaric Center would relocate to Wilford Hall USAF Medical Center at Lackland AFB; and (2) the Drug Testing Lab may stay somewhere in San Antonio. If the commission agrees with DoD that nothing from AL can remain on its

current site (and I see no logical reasons for this), other sections of the lab should be looked at closely to determine the best sites for relocation. For example, since the Army's Fort Sam Houston (with medical-related operations) is nearby, why would arrangements not be considered for some of the Tri-Service groups (now located at Brooks, which include Army components) to be attached to it? This would seem to be both more cost-efficient and mission-efficient.

As a taxpayer and citizen of this country, I would be outraged if the DoD's decisions on moving AL are not seriously questioned and overturned by the commission. I appreciate the opportunity to express my views to the commission. Thank you.

Sincerely,

James R. Jauchem

James R. Jauchem
30 Longsford
San Antonio, TX 78209-1815

Howard T. Ashley
2155 Pecan Orcahrd Rd.
League City, TX 77573
March 29,1995

Hon. Kay Bailey Hutchison
283 Russell Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C. 20510

Subject: Closing of Brooks Air Force Base and capitql gains

Dear Senator Hutchison:

Brooks Air Force Base in San Antonio was is the list of bases subject to closing. As a Texan !'m sure that you are against the closing of this facility.

Armstrong Laboratory is located there and is the site of intensive research done in studying the effects on health of radio frequency (RF) radiation. This is the same issue as the radiation from electrical power lines and other power consuming devices. The research at Armstrong Laboratory has a good scientific and statistical basis.

Brooks Air Force Base is also a premier medical facility for the services. Remember the veterans treated there after the Iraq war. Treating our fighting men is a vital link in our defense system .

The tax reform of 1986 treats capital gains as ordinary income. For property held for investment for a length of time, much of the gain attributed to the asset really is the result of inflation. Maybe ownership length of 6 months was too short for this to be the case, but over a period of years it is surely the case.

We kept our previous residence rather than defaulting on the mortgage during the Texas real estate crisis. If we were to sell now, we would be faced with a huge tax liability for our failure to sell the house in the two years set by IRS rules.

Please give these issues your attention.

Sincerely,

Howard T. Ashley

Howard T. Ashley
2155 Pecan Orcahrd Rd.
League City, TX 77573
March 29,1995

Hon. Phil Gramm
Russell Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C. 20510

Subject: Closing of Brooks Air Force Base and capitol gains.

Dear Senator Gramm:

Brooks Air Force Base in San Antonio was is the list of bases subject to closing. As a Texan I'm sure that you are against the closing of this facility.

Armstrong Laboratory is located there and is the site of intensive research done in studying the effects on health of radio frequency (RF) radiation. This is the same issue as the radiation from electrical power lines and other power consuming devices. The research at Armstrong Laboratory has a good scientific and statistical basis.

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Please give these issues your attention.

Sincerely,

Howard T. Ashley

Howard T. Ashley
2155 Pecan Orcahrd Rd.
League City, TX 77573
March 29,1995

Hon. Steve Stockman
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Subject: Closing of Brooks Air Force Base and capitol gains.

Dear Representative Stockman:

Brooks Air Force Base in San Antonio was is the list of bases subject to closing. As a Texan I'm sure that you are against the closing of this facility.

Armstrong Laboratory is located there and is the site of intensive research done in studying the effects on health of radio frequency (RF) radiation. This is the same issue as the radiation from electrical power lines and other power consuming devices. The research at Armstrong Laboratory has a good scientific and statistical basis.

Brooks Air Force Base is also a premier medical facility for the services. Remember the veterans treated there after the Iraq war. Treating our fighting men is a vital link in our defense system .

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We kept our previous residence rather than defaulting on the mortgage during the Texas real estate crisis. If we were to sell now, we would be faced with a huge tax liability for our failure to sell the house in the two years set by IRS rules.

Please give these issues your attention.

Sincerely,

Howard T. Ashley

Howard T. Ashley
2155 Pecan Orcahrd Rd.
League City, TX 77573
March 29,1995

Hon. George W. Bush
Govenror of Texas
P. O. Box 12428
Austin, TX 78711

Subject: Closing of Brooks Air Force Base.

Dear Governor Bush:

Brooks Air Force Base in San Antonio was is the list of bases subject to closing. As a Texan I'm sure that you are against the closing of this facility.

Armstrong Laboratory is located there and is the site of intensive research done in studying the effects on health of radio frequency (RF) radiation. This is the same issue as the radiation from electrical power lines and other power consuming devices. The research at Armstrong Laboratory has a good scientific and statistical basis.

Brooks Air Force Base is also a premier medical facility for the services. Remember the veterans treated there after the Iraq war. Treating our fighting men is a vital link in our defense system .

Please use your influence as Governor of Texas to keep this vital facility and its activities here in Texas.

Sincerely,

Howard T. Ashley

Kathleen Ercoline
315 Madrid Drive
Universal City, Texas 78148
512-658-2137

Brooks 4/3

March 29, 1995

Dear Defense Base Closure and Realignment Committee :

The announcement in February to close Brooks Air Force Base frustrates and confuses many who are associated with the base. The recommended plan to move most of Brooks's research to Wright Patterson Air Force Base appears logical and cost effective, however, consideration must be given to the research time lost in moving people and equipment, and the inevitable loss of scientific expertise due to persons refusing to relocate. Is this cost effective?

Much of the scientific research at Brooks deals with improving the safety and flying mission of US Air Force pilots. The proximity of Randolph AFB allows the Brooks scientists ready access to pilots who volunteer to be subjects for the studies. Moving the research to Wright Patterson eliminates the accessibility of pilots. Is this cost effective?

Construction at Brooks continues with a cost at more than twenty-one million dollars! New buildings yet to be completed will be finished in time to serve a deserted base. With all the protest about government spending is it cost effective to close the base after pouring money into it?

Many military people feel the rationale behind closing Brooks is that San Antonio must lose a base since there are several here. Does the committee who makes these decisions know what goes on at Brooks? The Air Force must look to the future. Research and development is the future. Why close a base that has the technology and expertise unique to the military? If anything Brooks should be expanded not closed.

Understandably the mission for many of the US Air Force Bases is no longer needed with our changing military status in the world. These bases should be closed. This is not the case with Brooks. The work that goes on there is vital to today's and tomorrow's pilots. Consolidating the research is not the answer since independent studies show that closing Brooks and moving the research is much more expensive than first reported. The question must be asked, "What are we (the United States government) gaining by closing Brooks?" KEEP BROOKS AIR FORCE BASE OPEN !

I would appreciate a response to this letter. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Kathleen A. Ercoline
Kathleen A. Ercoline

- Attached is a listing of just some of the research and technology studies going on at Brooks AFB. This is by no means a complete list.

BROOKS AIR FORCE BASE

A. Brooks Air Force Base houses:

1. **The Armstrong Laboratory**
2. **Human Resources Laboratory**
3. **The Center for Environmental Excellence**
4. **The School of Aerospace Medicine**

B. Some of the research studies include :

1. Advanced Spatial Disorientation Demonstration and Study
2. Hypobaric/Hyperbaric Medicine Research; (Hyperbaric - only research in the United States is done at Brooks)
3. Centrifuge Acceleration Research
4. Sustained Operation Fatigue Research
5. Laser Eye Protection Research
6. Drug Testing Laboratory; (Drug testing for the entire US Air Force)
7. Test writing for Selection and Classification for the US Air Force
8. Consultation Services; (for medically grounded pilots to return to flying status)
9. Residency for Air Force Flight Surgeons and Nurses

Brooks Air Force Base houses HANGAR NINE Museum; (The only existing World War I Hangar in the United States)

Brooke AFB 4/3

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
BROOKE ARMY MEDICAL CENTER
FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS 78234-6200

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

29 March 1995

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

Commissioners:

I am writing you to express my opinion, and concerns, over the proposed closure of Brooks School of Aerospace Medicine, which is a direct result of the closure of Brooke Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tx.

As a residency program director for over 8 years, a clinical research scientist and an educator, I feel that eliminating the connection between the scientists at Brooks and those at Brooke Army Medical Center will have a very negative effect on education, training, and research. The accreditation of our military residents is very dependent upon participation in basic and clinical research. In my experience of over 12 years at Brooke Army Medical Center, I have found the scientific alienation between these institutions valuable and rewarding.

Recognizing the political pressures that exist, I can only voice my opinion that disrupting the clinical research facility at Brooke Air Force Base will have rapid and enduring negative effects on clinical care and resident education.

Allan L. Bucknell

ALLAN L. BUCKNELL M.D.
COLONEL, MEDICAL CORPS
Chief, Orthopaedic Surgery Service
Consultant, Orthopaedic Surgery, O.T.S.G.

Document Separator

THE INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS, INC.

ENGINEERING IN MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY SOCIETY

COMMITTEE ON MAN AND RADIATION
Chair: Eleanor R. Adair, Ph.D.

MEMORANDUM

Please refer to this number when responding 950328-12

TO: Members of COMAR
FROM: Eleanor R. Adair, Chairman
RE: Proposed closing of Brooks Air Force Base
DATE: March 15, 1995

During the last week of February, a new listing of military bases scheduled for closing was released by the Department of Defense. Included on that list was Brooks Air Force Base in San Antonio, TX. As I am sure you know, Brooks AFB houses the Armstrong Laboratory, site of the tri-service research effort into human biological effects from exposure to nonionizing electromagnetic fields (EMFs). Closing Brooks eliminates a major portion of Federal research, both intramural and extramural, into the potential hazards of EMFs at radio frequencies, a topic currently of great public concern (e.g., wireless communications, radar, medical diagnostic tools, electronic security systems, directed energy weapons, etc.). The kind of research conducted at the Armstrong Laboratory is still critically needed so that the public health will be protected while advances in technology are not unduly constrained.

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To: John B. Pierce Laboratory Inc., 290 Congress Avenue, New ...
...2001, ext. 218 E-Mail: e.adair@ieee.org Fax: (203,

IEEE

STANDARDS COORDINATING COMMITTEE 28
NON-IONIZING RADIATION

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Dr. Thomas F. Budinger
University of California,
at Berkeley
(415) 486-5435

Vice Chair
Dr. A. William Guy
University of Washington
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Richard Tell Assoc., Inc.
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SC-3
Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure, 0-3 kHz
Dr. John A. Bergeron
G. E. Corp. R & D
(518) 387-6350

Mr. William Feero
Electric Research and Management, Inc.
(814) 466-3031

SC-4
Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure, 3kHz-300GHz
Dr. Eleanor R. Adair
J.B. Pierce Foundation Labs
(203) 562-9901 Ext. 218

Dr. Om P. Gandhi
University of Utah
(801) 581-7743

SC-5
Safety Levels with Respect to Electro-Explosive Devices

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members of IEEE SCC28 Subcommittee 4
FROM: Eleanor R. Adair
RE: Proposed closing of Brooks Air Force Base
DATE: March 15, 1995

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Currently, the Armstrong Laboratory radio frequency research effort involves 80 scientists while an additional 53 scientists are involved in a complimentary research effort on the health and safety of lasers. Professionals with degrees in physics, medicine, biology, mathematics, psychology, physiology and engineering collaborate in teams on a

multitude of highly specialized research projects. In addition, these scientists interact with other scientists in the San Antonio research community, to fund local research and engage in collaborative projects. Recognizing the great resource housed in the Armstrong Laboratory, the University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio formed the Center for Environmental Radiation Toxicology last year. Indeed, the contributions of Armstrong Laboratory scientists to the activities of COMAR, IEEE and NATO standards-setting efforts, the founding of the Michaelson Research Conferences, and specialized workshops held at Brooks are reason enough to preserve this active resource.

There can be no doubt that many critical questions relating to human health effects of exposure to EMFs at radio frequencies remain to be answered. The expertise housed in the Armstrong Laboratory is vital to the scientific research that must be conducted to obtain these answers. Proposals to move the Laboratory, at an estimated $40 million or more, will also cost nearly a decade of research output and result in the dismemberment of a talented tri-service research team. There should be no problem in preserving the Armstrong Laboratory in its present location, with its present function and personnel, even though the remainder of Brooks Air Force Base may be eliminated. Laboratory personnel could easily report to a Directorate in another local Air Force Base such as Lackland or Kelly.

The Federal Base Realignment Commission (BRAC), under the Chairmanship of Alan Dixon, was activated on 3 March and is currently holding hearings on the proposed base closures. This Commission will visit Brooks Air Force Base on 5 April and must file its report by 17 May, so there is little time in which to influence their decision on Brooks AFB and/or the Armstrong Laboratory. If you agree that the Armstrong Laboratory is essential to the continuation of vital research into the health effects of EMF exposure at radio frequencies, you are urged to write letters to your senators and representative in the Congress as soon as possible. Please send copies of your letters and other materials to:

Chairman Alan Dixon
BRAC
1700 N. Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

and also to:

Mr. Paul Robertson, Chairman
BRAC - San Antonio
Chamber of Commerce, Greater San Antonio
P.O. Box 1628
San Antonio, TX 78296

Thank you for your serious consideration of this request.

Copies of this memorandum were sent to more than 50 members of Subcommittee 4.

THE INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS, INC.

ENGINEERING IN MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY SOCIETY

EMB

COMMITTEE ON MAN AND RADIATION
Chair: Eleanor R. Adair, Ph.D.

March 7, 1995

The Honorable Christopher J. Dodd
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Dodd:

The inclusion of Brooks Air Force Base, Texas in the Department of Defense base closure listings has ramifications far beyond the simple closure of a military base. Brooks Air Force Base houses the Armstrong Laboratory, site of the tri-service research effort into human biological effects from exposure to nonionizing electromagnetic fields (EMFs). Closing Brooks eliminates all Federal research, both intramural and extramural, into the potential hazards of EMFs at radio frequencies, a topic currently of great public concern (e.g., cellular telephones and radar). This must not be allowed to happen!

Federal funding of basic research into the bioeffects of exposure to EMFs is currently application oriented: NIEHS within the PHS is mandated to fund only research related to powerline frequencies; the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) also funds work in this area. Research to determine the safety of cellular telephones, cellular base stations and other remote transmissions is currently funded by Motorola and the Cellular Telephone Institute of America (CTIA). Historically, basic research on the biological effects of exposure to AM, FM and television broadcast signals, microwave ovens, diathermy, MRI, airport radar, handheld police radar, and an assortment of strategic military devices has been carried out by several Federal agencies including the DoE, NIH, EPA, NIOSH and DoD. This effort, gradually downsized and collapsed over the past 10 years, has become concentrated within the Armstrong Laboratory at Brooks AFB, where Army, Navy and Air Force equipment and personnel have been moved so as to maximize the efficiency and minimize the cost of this vital research.

I have conducted basic research into the biological effects of animal and human exposure to radio frequency EMFs for 20 years. My studies have been funded by NIH (7 years), EPA (4 years), ONR (2 years), AFOSR (5 years) and the Air Force extramural RF program at Brooks AFB (14 years). My work is nearly finished -- I will retire in the Fall -- but there are still many critical questions relating to human health effects that must be answered. To do this, the work of the Armstrong Laboratory must continue -- to close it is to eliminate the only resource in this country that can provide the answers demanded by a fearful public. Proposals to move the Laboratory, at an estimated $40 million or more, will also cost nearly a decade of research output and the dismemberment of a talented tri-service research team. There should be no problem in preserving the

Reply To: John B. Pierce Laboratory Inc., 290 Congress Avenue, New Haven, CT 06519
Tel: (203) 562-9901, ext. 218 E-Mail: e.adair@ieee.org Fax: (203) 624-4950

Armstrong Laboratory as a detachment in its present location, with its present function and personnel, even though the remainder of Brooks Air Force Base may be eliminated. Laboratory personnel could easily report to other local Air Force bases such as Lackland or Kelly.

This closure order is a real case of throwing the baby out with the bath water. The Armstrong Laboratory must be saved even though the rest of Brooks Air Force Base may be demobilized and military personnel reassigned elsewhere. I urgently request your effort to preserve this vital national resource.

Sincerely,

Eleanor R. Adair

Eleanor R. Adair, Ph.D.
Fellow, John B. Pierce Laboratory, Inc.
Senior Research Scientist, Yale University
Chairman, IEEE Committee on Man and Radiation

THE INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS, INC.

ENGINEERING IN MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY SOCIETY

EMB

COMMITTEE ON MAN AND RADIATION
Chair: Eleanor R. Adair, Ph.D.

March 7, 1995

The Honorable Joseph I. Lieberman
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Lieberman:

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Original signed

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Senior Research Scientist, Yale University
Chairman, IEEE Committee on Man and Radiation

THE INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS, INC.

ENGINEERING IN MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY SOCIETY

EMB

COMMITTEE ON MAN AND RADIATION
Chair: Eleanor R. Adair, Ph.D.

March 7, 1995

The Honorable Rosa DeLauro
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Representative DeLauro:

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THE JOHN B. PIERCE LABORATORY
290 CONGRESS AVENUE
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT 06519

AFFILIATED WITH
YALE UNIVERSITY

TEL: (203) 562 - 9901
FAX: (203) 624 - 4950

MEMORANDUM

TO: Michaelson Research Conference Invitees
FROM: Eleanor R. Adair
RE: Proposed closing of Brooks Air Force Base
DATE: March 15, 1995

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Chairman Alan Dixon
BRAC
1700 N. Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

and also to:

Mr. Paul Robertson, Chairman
BRAC - San Antonio
Chamber of Commerce, Greater San Antonio
P.O. Box 1628
San Antonio, TX 78296

Thank you for your serious consideration of this request.

This memorandum was mailed to 74 scientists and engineers.

Document Separator

Brooks

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Physics Department
Cambridge, MA 02138

Tel: 617 495 3387 (o)
Tel: 617 332 4823 (h)
Fax: 617 495 0416
wilson@physics.harvard.edu

March 22, 1995

Chairman Alan Dixon
Federal Base Realignment Commission (BRAC)
1700 N. Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon,

I note that it has been proposed that Brooks Air Force Base, Texas be closed. I have no comment on that.

Brooks Air Force Base houses a government laboratory (Armstrong Laboratory) with many fine scientists doing important work on effects on health of exposure to electromagnetic fields. Moreover, both the government and private sector are increasing funding on this field.

It is vital to keep this team together and alive. Therefore, whatever happens to Brooks Air Force Base itself, the Armstrong Laboratory should be kept intact, both physically and psychologically.

This should NOT be done by moving the lab, but by keeping it in place and perhaps changing the reporting structure.

Yours sincerely,

Richard Wilson

Richard Wilson
Mallinckrodt Professor of Physics

cc: Mr. Paul Robertson, Chairman
BRAC, San Antonio

letters\1995\dixon.wpd

This letter has been sent to all the members of the House of Representatives and also both the Senators of the State of California.

Brooks 3.24

March

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Dear S

Recent ie
reason n
conducting research on the biological effects of electromagnetic fields since 1971. Over the years, I had numerous contacts with the research staff at the Armstrong Laboratory. They have built up a tremendous facility there conducting microwave and radio frequency bioeffect research. The recent consolidation of Army and Navy Laboratories at Brooks Base makes this site a prime research site on electromagnetic radiation safety. In this time of electrophobia people are afraid of power lines, radars, cellular telephones etc. It will be a disaster to close this excellent facility.

As the Vice Chairman of Committee on Man and Radiation, Chairman of Engineering Evaluation Group on RF Safety Standard of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, I can testify the importance of the Armstrong Laboratory's radiofrequency research efforts. It is a unique facility in the world. I request your support to keep this research facility open. Thank you very much for your consideration.

Sincerely,

C. K. Chou, Ph.D.
Director

c.c. Chairman Alan Dixon
BRAC
Arlington, VA 22209

Mr. Paul Robertson, Chairman
BRAC - San Antonio
San Antonio, TX 78296

1500 EAST DUARTE ROAD, DUARTE, CALIFORNIA 91010-0269 (818) 359-8111
A National Cancer Institute Designated Clinical Cancer Research Center

.op
March 20, 1995

Brooks
3-24

Chairman Alan Dixon
BRAC
1700 N. Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington VA 22209

Dear Alan,

Forgive the familiarity, but this is a true voice of the past. I trust you remember 16th Street in Bellevile, and our days together in first and second grade. Much time has elapsed, and I write to you now to apprise you of some facts concerning Brooks AFB, San Antonio, Texas.

I was stationed there from February, 1972 until July, 1975 as an Air Force officer in the Veterinary Corps, in the Radiation Sciences Division, School of Aerospace Medicine. In addition to my veterinary degree, I had received a Masters in Radiation Biology prior to arriving at Brooks. Before that, I spent 12 year in medical/surgical research, U. of Colorado School of Medicine, and the U. of Louisville School of Medicine. I mention all of this by way of background.

Following discharge from the Air Force in 1975, I returned to Brooks as a civilian research scientist, in the Radiation Physics Branch, Radiation Sciences Division. During this period, I was engaged in research involving non-ionizing radiation bioeffects. The eventual product supported Air Force standards for exposure to this kind of radiation.

In recent years, all DoD research in this field has been consolidated at Brooks, and large amounts of one-of-kind research devices have been built and employed. This combination of equipment and expertise does not exist anywhere else in the world. Also, a unique facility has been designed and is under construction to evaluate various applications of directed energy. Once again, years of research and effort have gone into the development of this facility, and to abandon it now seems almost criminal.

There are many other areas of specialization I could mention, as well as the many laboratories certified to perform various analyses, calibrate measuring devices and evaluate environmental hazards.

One handicap which affects Brooks is the uniqueness of mission, ramifications and significance of which tend to escape those whose background is focused entirely on the flying mission.

If your commission travels bring you to San Antonio, I would very much like to renew our acquaintance if only for few minutes as I realize you will terribly rushed. I have offered these comments only with the view to presenting some facts with which you may not be familiar. I am totally retired, and have no personal involvement with the proposed closure.

Best wishes,

Jerry Krupp

Jerome "Jerry" Krupp
9429 Teakwood Lane
Garden Ridge, Texas 78266-2350

Document Separator

17 March 1995

Al Cornella, Commissioner
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore St, Suite 1425
Arlington VA 22209

Dear Commissioner Cornella,

This letter is being written to support removing Brooks AFB from the proposed list of military facilities to be closed. An attached detailed letter addresses specific issues identifying reasons and giving examples supporting the premise that it is neither cost effective nor in the nation's best interest to close Brooks AFB. This is addressed in an attachment from the editor of the Aerospace and Environment Medicine Journal.

Also attached is a copy of the justification for closing Brooks AFB, with specific amounts of savings cited. Although I cannot speak for the authenticity and accuracy of those numbers, it clearly becomes inconceivable, using these numbers, to close Brooks and lose its unique capabilities over $7,000,000 per year! None of these numbers factor in the financial impact from the loss of the personnel resources and its impact on the community, because none of this can be put into tangible financial dollars. Not only that, but it is questionable whether these general figures truly reflect the actual costs involved with closing such a facility, how this relates to what has been defined as workload requirements, exactly at what dollar figure it is not prudent to close a facility, or individual project cancellation or movement issues. Some research initiatives simply cannot be dismembered without considerable cost or worse, abandoning the science. Not only that, but in many cases, both civilian and military experts will choose not to move and be lost to our system permanently, opting premature retirement or alternate career paths.

I am sure that careful analysis of all the issues, especially if done realistically at the bench level rather than in vague, undefined generalities, will clearly point to inconsequential costs in keeping Brooks open versus what we would lose. In fact, I would be greatly surprised if there wasn't a negative savings appreciated. Beyond all this dollar and "nonsense" is what the community and the nation stands to lose in terms of an irreplaceable and internationally renowned facility that closely woven into the community if it were closed or moved out of San Antonio.

We hope that you will support the process of removing Brooks AFB from the proposed closure list as an unjustified and economically unwise event, not only to San Antonio, but to the people of Texas and the entire country. Because let's not fool ourselves--a facility of this quality is built on the technical expertise of both its civilian and military employees which has taken years, if not decades, to create and cannot be reassembled elsewhere without tremendous cost and loss of its personnel in the process.

17 March 1995

Al Cornella, Commissioner
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore St, Suite 1425
Arlington VA 22209

Dear Commissioner Cornella,

It is unimaginable that the U.S. Air Force has proposed closing Brooks AFB. It appears that political prejudices, popular agendas and a lack of true appreciation regarding what goes on here have distorted operational realities, because if they did not, Brooks would be clearly identified as the undisputed and indispensable resource that it is, in this or any air force. Brooks AFB is a deceptively quiet place, rich in traditional aerospace history and presently at the cutting edge of technology and capability. It quietly pursues its excellence in an unassuming, often underestimated manner, and has been doing so distinctively for over 30 years. It lacks the glitz of an active flightline, the political impact of a large civilian work force, and does not have the same economic impact on the local community as does a Kelly AFB. What it is, however, is a unique, preeminent concentration of leading academic and professional experts that is recognized internationally as the center of the aerospace medicine universe. Dissecting Brooks into individual elements, as used in the BRAC process, unfairly gores this facility of the additive spirit, chemistry and experience that have enabled its civilian and military employees to build it into the preeminent facility that has never been, nor could it ever be, duplicated anywhere else in the world. Brooks AFB is the home of many unique, singular USAF and DoD elements that exist nowhere else in the country, nor could they. Each of these elements gains disproportional strength from the presence of the others. Brooks concentrates a preeminent work force of recognized experts in their fields for the purpose of integrating and protecting human beings in the aerospace environment and advancing aeromedical knowledge through research and education.

Brooks AFB is the home of the one and only USAF School of Aerospace Medicine (SAM), which has the world's best and most comprehensive aerospace medicine residency training program, the USAF's only flight surgeons and flight nurses school, and 56 other courses that are sought out by operational military flight surgeons of all branches and civilians from around the world. U.S. Army specialists in aerospace medicine are trained at SAM. The Allied Officers Advanced Medical Course is highly regarded by our military allies and provides a unique and significant opportunity for academic exchange and the advancement of our ideals through the pursuit and international exchange of academic excellence. The aeromedical world looks to Brooks for direction and guidance.

The Armstrong Laboratory's comprehensive aeromedical research projects (many having strong local community collaboration) are exclusive to this facility and this lab represents the only center, military or civilian, where the discipline of protecting, enhancing and interfacing the human element in our weapon systems is pursued. Unique capabilities at Brooks include the USAF Drug Testing Laboratory, comprehensive altitude and dive chambers, the most active state-of-the-art human centrifuge, the USAF's only operational supporting Optical Fabrication Laboratory, the USAF Epidemiology Center, the U.S. Army Medical Research Detachment (USAMRD) of the Walter Reed Institute of Research (specializing in laser weapon bioeffects), the DoD's only Visual Electrodiagnostic Laboratory, the USAF's only Vision Protection Program for Aircrew, the USAF's most comprehensive human laser protection laboratory (Directed Energy Laboratory), and the unique Aircrew Aeromedical Consultation Service. The new Enhanced Flight Screening (EFS) Program concentrates preselection medical and flying screening at only two USAF facilities--the USAF Academy (USAFA) and Brooks AFB. This program relies on the aeromedical expertise of its staff to completely evaluate prospective aviation candidates. Even those candidates disqualified at the USAFA are referred to Brooks for evaluation. The decision to center this effort at Brooks was based on its ability, experience, and location. How can this program be performed if Brooks closes and its expertise is disseminated elsewhere? It should also be anticipated that as many as 30% of the civilian and military experts will opt not to move with the lab, choosing retirement or other career paths that will further erode the USAF research base, perhaps irreversibly.

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site. This expertise does not get cheaper by changing its venue; in fact, it becomes more costly to disassemble then assemble elsewhere and still will not reconcentrate all the ingredients that have made it such an international success.

The ACS is closely allied with the extensive, highly specialized capabilities of Wilford Hall Medical Center and Brooke Army Medical Center (BAMC). There is simply no other place on the planet where a military aviator can be as comprehensively evaluated for fitness to fly by experienced aeromedical experts with unparalleled experience in the aviation environment and with access, if needed, to the USAF's premier specialty hospital staff and who use this knowledge to advance the aeromedical discipline through SAM. Wright-Patterson AFB is not a substitute for Wilford Hall Medical Center.

One of the many examples of synergistic advantages of keeping Brooks AFB in San Antonio is the Visual Electrodiagnostic Laboratory (VEL). The VEL is a comprehensive, advanced, state-of-the-art vision assessment facility unique to the DoD. It is a critical element in research and clinical efforts at the AL. However, it is a mandatory national accreditation requirement that the physician residency (ophthalmology) programs at Wilford Hall and BAMC have access to and utilize to enhance their diagnostic and training programs. The only other similar laboratory is aligned with the civilian medical school and is already overwhelmed with work. Moving the USAF VEL will undermine not only USAF research efforts, but jeopardize the quality and accreditation status of the local military training programs, invoke considerable additional expense and introduce unacceptable delays in service. The recently updated VEL saves the DoD about $1.0million per year in just clinical services alone, which does not include services related to research projects that rely on its capability. I am sure that this is only one example of financial savings occurring at Brooks AFB that was not considered in the broader BRAC process and was neither fully represented in the cost analysis and at any rate is greatly underappreciated. Moving the VEL's sensitive and expensive equipment will invoke considerable delays in reestablishing services, may destroy some of the equipment, and will cost $500,000 anyway. Building a new shielded laboratory elsewhere is a $1.2million proposition. How many additional scenarios exist that need to be factored into the decision process?

Such synergism cannot be captured if Brooks is dissected into parts, nor is it a simple sum total of its parts, because the benefit of this relationship comes from the unexpected multipliers that grow out of the proximity and chemistry of its components, which provides the very strength of its existence. It cannot be duplicated anywhere else in the country if it is broken into parts and moved elsewhere. It cannot be recaptured at all anywhere in the country if it is broken up in parts and not put back together, or its key experts are casualties of the process. The mission of Brooks AFB is unique and indispensable and can only be done at a facility where all the critical elements are focused. This can only occur at its present location. There are no civilian components or substitutes for its capabilities. NASA relies on Brooks' expertise in this occupational arena, not on the Mayo clinic.

Brooks Air Force Base, Texas

Recommendation: Close Brooks AFB. The Human Systems Center, including the School of Aerospace Medicine and Armstrong Laboratory, will relocate to Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, however, some portion of the Manpower and Personnel function, and the Air Force Drug Test laboratory, may relocate to other locations. The 68th Intelligence Squadron will relocate to Kelly AFB, Texas. The Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence will relocate to Tyndall AFB, Florida. The 710th Intelligence Flight (AFRES) will relocate to Lackland AFB, Texas. The hyperbaric chamber operation, including associated personnel, will relocate to Lackland AFB, Texas. All activities and facilities at the base including family housing and the medical facility will close.

Justification: The Air Force has more laboratory capacity than necessary to support current and projected Air Force research requirements. When compared to the attributes desirable in laboratory activities, the Armstrong Lab and Human Systems Center operations at Brooks AFB contributed less to Air Force needs as measured by such areas as workload requirements, facilities, and personnel. As an installation, Brooks AFB ranked lower than the other bases in the Laboratory and Product Center subcategory.

Return on Investment: The total estimated one-time cost to implement this recommendation is $185.5 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of $138.7 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are $27.4 million with a return on investment expected in seven years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of $142.1 million.

7 million / yr.

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 7,879 jobs (3,759 direct jobs and 4,120 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the San Antonio, Texas Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 1.1 percent of the economic area's employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations, including the relocation of some Air Force activities into the San Antonio area, and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 0.9 percent of employment in the economic area. Environmental impact from this action is minimal and ongoing restoration of Brooks AFB will continue.

President's Page

The subject of this month's President's Page is short but not sweet. Military down-sizing poses a serious threat to clinical aerospace medicine and biotechnology and particularly to Brooks Air Force Base (AFB) in San Antonio, TX.

Brooks AFB has a unique place in the history of U.S. air power. From 1918, when it was established, to 1947 it has been the home of both primary and advanced flying schools, as well as part of the development of the Gasport Method of flight training, a teaching philosophy still used today. In 1926, the School of Aviation Medicine was transferred to Brooks Field from Mitchell Field. Hanger 9, presently the Edward H. White II Memorial Museum focusing on the history of Aerospace Medicine, is the oldest military hanger in the U.S., and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as well as designated a National Historic Landmark. Building 1102, one of four metal hangers completed in 1918, is now eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

In 1947, the U.S. Air Force became an independent military branch and established its own medical service in 1949. With the rapid advances in aeronautical technology occurring, man was becoming the limiting factor in the use of such technology. A new aeromedical center was needed to combine research, education, training, and clinical care in the rapidly advancing aeromedical environment. Brooks was chosen as the site of such a center, and Lyndon B. Johnson dedicated the new Aerospace Medical Center (AMC) in 1959.

It was transferred from Air University to Air Training Command and, in addition to its military mission, was charged with providing medical advice and assistance to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). The School of Aviation Medicine, which had previously been moved to Randolph AFB, TX, was relocated to Brooks. Additionally the Aeromedical Laboratory at Wright-Patterson AFB, OH, the Medical Service School at Gunter AFB, AL, and the Air Force Epidemiology Laboratory at Lackland AFB, TX, were made part of the AMC.

During the early years of the space program the AMC was heavily involved with NASA conducting research in such areas as exposure to zero gravity, life support in space craft, high altitude parachute jumps, long period exposures to 100% oxygen and 30-day space cabin simulator tests.

In the 1960's it became apparent that man was an integral part of all weapons systems. Therefore, the mission of the AMC was expanded to encompass research, teaching, health care, training, selection, and medical support for crew effectiveness. The recognition that aerospace medical training and practice were a necessary function of operational systems led to the transfer of the AMC to the Air Force Systems Command (AFSC), and it was renamed the Aerospace Medical Division (AMD) in 1961. In 1963, President John F. Kennedy arrived at Brooks Air Force Base to dedicate new buildings which had been added to the existing facility and to express his administrations support for the manned space program. This was to prove to be President Kennedy's last official act, as he was assassinated the following day in Dallas.

AMD consolidated research and development resources of the previous AMC with the hospital at Lackland AFB, the Aeromedical Research Laboratory at Holloman AFB, NM, the Personnel Research Laboratory at Lackland, and the Arctic Aeromedical Laboratory in Alaska. All studies of human involvement in aeronautical and space activities would be undertaken at Brooks by AMD. Over the years, as requirements varied, the structure of AMD changed. With increasing emphasis on humans and weapons systems support the Division's name was changed to the Human Systems Division (HSD) in 1987.

Richard D. Heimbach, M.D., Ph.D.

In 1990, the Air Force consolidated its 12 laboratories in 4 "super-labs." Brooks Air Force Base's super-lab, the Armstrong Laboratory, was charged to focus on protecting the human in space. In July 1992, AFSC was merged with the Air Force Logistics Command (AFLC) and the new organization was named the Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC). HSD became the Human Systems Center (HSC), its present designation.

The programs of the HSC are contained within the United States Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine, the oldest of the HSC components; the Crew Systems and Human Factors Directorate which evolved from the Physiological Research Unit established at Wright Field in 1935; the Directorate of Human Resources of the Armstrong Laboratory which transitioned from the Human Resources Laboratory in 1990; the Directorate of Occupational Medicine and Environmental Health of the Armstrong Laboratory which formerly was the Occupational and Environmental Health Laboratory; and the Drug Testing Division of the Directorate of Aerospace Medicine.

The technological advances spear-headed by work done at Brooks are much too extensive to list here. They include work with NASA in all its manned programs as well as the development and testing of equipment and procedures to protect aviators and enhance their performance in subatmosperic environments.

It is apparent from the above history that Brooks has been and continues to be the home of organizations responsive to the needs of the military and of NASA. Restructuring of these organizations has occurred as necessary to integrate and coordinate efforts in a timely manner. Thus, at one location the nation has focused capabilities to address research and development needs quickly in an era of rapid changes in biotechnology. Further, the base is located in a city dedicated to biotechnology. San Antonio has on-going, progressive programs in areas which fit hand-in-glove with efforts at Brooks. If Brooks were to be closed the loss of this focus through elimination of these efforts or "farming them out" would strike a devastating blow to the nation's advancement in biotechnology both in military applications and civilian spin-offs. Such a degradation would be very dangerous even in a time of lessened world tensions.

The closure of Brooks Air Force Base would be a tragedy from another point of view as well. There is rich heritage and tradition centered at Brooks. This is reflected in our American culture and makes up a living part of our history. A nation's history is truly its identity, its source of being. If a nation loses its sense of history, it is in danger of losing its essence and identity.

I would hope the Base Closure Commission and the administration well take this into consideration when deciding upon the future of Brooks Air Force Base.

17 March 1995

Rebecca G. Cox, Commissioner
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore St, Suite 1425
Arlington VA 22209

Dear Commissioner Cox,

This letter is being written to support removing Brooks AFB from the proposed list of military facilities to be closed. An attached detailed letter addresses specific issues identifying reasons and giving examples supporting the premise that it is neither cost effective nor in the nation's best interest to close Brooks AFB. This is addressed in an attachment from the editor of the Aerospace and Environment Medicine Journal.

Also attached is a copy of the justification for closing Brooks AFB, with specific amounts of savings cited. Although I cannot speak for the authenticity and accuracy of those numbers, it clearly becomes inconceivable, using these numbers, to close Brooks and lose its unique capabilities over $7,000,000 per year! None of these numbers factor in the financial impact from the loss of the personnel resources and its impact on the community, because none of this can be put into tangible financial dollars. Not only that, but it is questionable whether these general figures truly reflect the actual costs involved with closing such a facility, how this relates to what has been defined as workload requirements, exactly at what dollar figure it is not prudent to close a facility, or individual project cancellation or movement issues. Some research initiatives simply cannot be dismembered without considerable cost or worse, abandoning the science. Not only that, but in many cases, both civilian and military experts will choose not to move and be lost to our system permanently, opting premature retirement or alternate career paths.

I am sure that careful analysis of all the issues, especially if done realistically at the bench level rather than in vague, undefined generalities, will clearly point to inconsequential costs in keeping Brooks open versus what we would lose. In fact, I would be greatly surprised if there wasn't a negative savings appreciated. Beyond all this dollar and "nonsense" is what the community and the nation stands to lose in terms of an irreplaceable and internationally renowned facility that closely woven into the community if it were closed or moved out of San Antonio.

We hope that you will support the process of removing Brooks AFB from the proposed closure list as an unjustified and economically unwise event, not only to San Antonio, but to the people of Texas and the entire country. Because let's not fool ourselves--a facility of this quality is built on the technical expertise of both its civilian and military employees which has taken years, if not decades, to create and cannot be reassembled elsewhere without tremendous cost and loss of its personnel in the process.

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It is unimaginable that the U.S. Air Force has proposed closing Brooks AFB. It appears that political prejudices, popular agendas and a lack of true appreciation regarding what goes on here have distorted operational realities, because if they did not, Brooks would be clearly identified as the undisputed and indispensable resource that it is, in this or any air force. Brooks AFB is a deceptively quiet place, rich in traditional aerospace history and presently at the cutting edge of technology and capability. It quietly pursues its excellence in an unassuming, often underestimated manner, and has been doing so distinctively for over 30 years. It lacks the glitz of an active flightline, the political impact of a large civilian work force, and does not have the same economic impact on the local community as does a Kelly AFB. What it is, however, is a unique, preeminent concentration of leading academic and professional experts that is recognized internationally as the center of the aerospace medicine universe. Dissecting Brooks into individual elements, as used in the BRAC process, unfairly gores this facility of the additive spirit, chemistry and experience that have enabled its civilian and military employees to build it into the preeminent facility that has never been, nor could it ever be, duplicated anywhere else in the world. Brooks AFB is the home of many unique, singular USAF and DoD elements that exist nowhere else in the country, nor could they. Each of these elements gains disproportional strength from the presence of the others. Brooks concentrates a preeminent work force of recognized experts in their fields for the purpose of integrating and protecting human beings in the aerospace environment and advancing aeromedical knowledge through research and education.

Brooks AFB is the home of the one and only USAF School of Aerospace Medicine (SAM), which has the world's best and most comprehensive aerospace medicine residency training program, the USAF's only flight surgeons and flight nurses school, and 56 other courses that are sought out by operational military flight surgeons of all branches and civilians from around the world. U.S. Army specialists in aerospace medicine are trained at SAM. The Allied Officers Advanced Medical Course is highly regarded by our military allies and provides a unique and significant opportunity for academic exchange and the advancement of our ideals through the pursuit and international exchange of academic excellence. The aeromedical world looks to Brooks for direction and guidance.

The Armstrong Laboratory's comprehensive aeromedical research projects (many having strong local community collaboration) are exclusive to this facility and this lab represents the only center, military or civilian, where the discipline of protecting, enhancing and interfacing the human element in our weapon systems is pursued. Unique capabilities at Brooks include the USAF Drug Testing Laboratory, comprehensive altitude and dive chambers, the most active state-of-the-art human centrifuge, the USAF's only operational supporting Optical Fabrication Laboratory, the USAF Epidemiology Center, the U.S. Army Medical Research Detachment (USAMRD) of the Walter Reed Institute of Research (specializing in laser weapon bioeffects), the DoD's only Visual Electrodiagnostic Laboratory, the USAF's only Vision Protection Program for Aircrew, the USAF's most comprehensive human laser protection laboratory (Directed Energy Laboratory), and the unique Aircrew Aeromedical Consultation Service. The new Enhanced Flight Screening (EFS) Program concentrates preselection medical and flying screening at only two USAF facilities--the USAF Academy (USAFA) and Brooks AFB. This program relies on the aeromedical expertise of its staff to completely evaluate prospective aviation candidates. Even those candidates disqualified at the USAFA are referred to Brooks for evaluation. The decision to center this effort at Brooks was based on its ability, experience, and location. How can this program be performed if Brooks closes and its expertise is disseminated elsewhere? It should also be anticipated that as many as 30% of the civilian and military experts will opt not to move with the lab, choosing retirement or other career paths that will further erode the USAF research base, perhaps irreversibly.

The Aeromedical Consultation Service (ACS) was established at the very core of the aerospace medicine principle and remains unique in the world as the most complete and comprehensive center for the evaluation of aircrew with medical, physical, or psychological limitations. It is used by all branches of the service, NASA, and foreign military organizations. Nowhere else in our or any military has such a concentration of academic and operational experience and data been accumulated that allows for the optimal decision with respect to aircrew performance and the flying safety arena. The ACS earned the Scientific Advisory Board's award in 1992 as one of the top two research facilities in the entire USAF! These efforts have continued undiminished, so how or why should it now be suddenly considered for closure? It did not appear on the previous BRAC list. The professional staff of the ACS provides over 30% of the instructor faculty for SAM's teaching programs. This expertise is provided without charge, in the spirit of the pursuit of academic excellence, with state-of-the-art science delivered by internationally recognized experts in their fields, and is done without any travel costs as the vast majority of the staff is only a short walk away for consultation and increased flexibility. Of course, such a professional staff is expensive, but the many interactions of the staff reap unlimited additional benefits because they are concentrated together at one

site. This expertise does not get cheaper by changing its venue; in fact, it becomes more costly to disassemble then assemble elsewhere and still will not reconcentrate all the ingredients that have made it such an international success.

The ACS is closely allied with the extensive, highly specialized capabilities of Wilford Hall Medical Center and Brooke Army Medical Center (BAMC). There is simply no other place on the planet where a military aviator can be as comprehensively evaluated for fitness to fly by experienced aeromedical experts with unparalleled experience in the aviation environment and with access, if needed, to the USAF's premier specialty hospital staff and who use this knowledge to advance the aeromedical discipline through SAM. Wright-Patterson AFB is not a substitute for Wilford Hall Medical Center.

One of the many examples of synergistic advantages of keeping Brooks AFB in San Antonio is the Visual Electrodiagnostic Laboratory (VEL). The VEL is a comprehensive, advanced, state-of-the-art vision assessment facility unique to the DoD. It is a critical element in research and clinical efforts at the AL. However, it is a mandatory national accreditation requirement that the physician residency (ophthalmology) programs at Wilford Hall and BAMC have access to and utilize to enhance their diagnostic and training programs. The only other similar laboratory is aligned with the civilian medical school and is already overwhelmed with work. Moving the USAF VEL will undermine not only USAF research efforts, but jeopardize the quality and accreditation status of the local military training programs, invoke considerable additional expense and introduce unacceptable delays in service. The recently updated VEL saves the DoD about $1.0million per year in just clinical services alone, which does not include services related to research projects that rely on its capability. I am sure that this is only one example of financial savings occurring at Brooks AFB that was not considered in the broader BRAC process and was neither fully represented in the cost analysis and at any rate is greatly underappreciated. Moving the VEL's sensitive and expensive equipment will invoke considerable delays in reestablishing services, may destroy some of the equipment, and will cost $500,000 anyway. Building a new shielded laboratory elsewhere is a $1.2million proposition. How many additional scenarios exist that need to be factored into the decision process?

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Brooks is "small potatoes" in the BRAC process from a financial perspective, but from a scientific and aeromedical viewpoint, it is a gigantic resource whose mission cannot be ignored and whose value is priceless. Moving Brooks destroys its synergy and ignores the importance of the human being in the weapon system, mission completeness, and flying safety. Closing Brooks AFB will irrecoverably destroy this capability and further degrade the USAF into a third-rate organization. I am sure that such a demise is not what President Kennedy envisioned when he dedicated the School of Aerospace Medicine as the preeminent aerospace medical research facility in 1963 and declared this hallowed ground! It is to that commitment that the personnel of Brooks AFB have dedicated their professional lives and their pursuit of aeromedical excellence. The people of San Antonio and our country deserve nothing less. We have earned our position of excellence. USAF aircrew deserve nothing less! We urge you to pursue everything in your power to ensure that the tragedy of closing Brooks AFB is averted before it is too late and we relearn lessons the hard way.

Sincerely,

Thomas J. Tredici

Brooks Air Force Base, Texas

Recommendation: Close Brooks AFB. The Human Systems Center, including the School of Aerospace Medicine and Armstrong Laboratory, will relocate to Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, however, some portion of the Manpower and Personnel function, and the Air Force Drug Test laboratory, may relocate to other locations. The 68th Intelligence Squadron will relocate to Kelly AFB, Texas. The Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence will relocate to Tyndall AFB, Florida. The 710th Intelligence Flight (AFRES) will relocate to Lackland AFB, Texas. The hyperbaric chamber operation, including associated personnel, will relocate to Lackland AFB, Texas. All activities and facilities at the base including family housing and the medical facility will close.

Justification: The Air Force has more laboratory capacity than necessary to support current and projected Air Force research requirements. When compared to the attributes desirable in laboratory activities, the Armstrong Lab and Human Systems Center operations at Brooks AFB contributed less to Air Force needs as measured by such areas as workload requirements, facilities, and personnel. As an installation, Brooks AFB ranked lower than the other bases in the Laboratory and Product Center subcategory.

Return on Investment: The total estimated one-time cost to implement this recommendation is $185.5 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of $138.7 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are $27.4 million with a return on investment expected in seven years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of $142.1 million.

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Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 7,879 jobs (3,759 direct jobs and 4,120 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the San Antonio, Texas Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 1.1 percent of the economic area's employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations, including the relocation of some Air Force activities into the San Antonio area, and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 0.9 percent of employment in the economic area. Environmental impact from this action is minimal and ongoing restoration of Brooks AFB will continue.

President's Page

The subject of this month's President's Page is short but not sweet. Military down-sizing poses a serious threat to clinical aerospace medicine and biotechnology and particularly to Brooks Air Force Base (AFB) in San Antonio, TX.

Brooks AFB has a unique place in the history of U.S. air power. From 1918, when it was established, to 1947 it has been the home of both primary and advanced flying schools, as well as part of the development of the Gasport Method of flight training, a teaching philosophy still used today. In 1926, the School of Aviation Medicine was transferred to Brooks Field from Mitchell Field. Hanger 9, presently the Edward H. White II Memorial Museum focusing on the history of Aerospace Medicine, is the oldest military hanger in the U.S., and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as well as designated a National Historic Landmark. Building 1102, one of four metal hangers completed in 1918, is now eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

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It was transferred from Air University to Air Training Command and, in addition to its military mission, was charged with providing medical advice and assistance to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). The School of Aviation Medicine, which had previously been moved to Randolph AFB, TX, was relocated to Brooks. Additionally the Aeromedical Laboratory at Wright-Patterson AFB, OH, the Medical Service School at Gunter AFB, AL, and the Air Force Epidemiology Laboratory at Lackland AFB, TX, were made part of the AMC.

During the early years of the space program the AMC was heavily involved with NASA conducting research in such areas as exposure to zero gravity, life support in space craft, high altitude parachute jumps, long period exposures to 100% oxygen and 30-day space cabin simulator tests.

In the 1960's it became apparent that man was an integral part of all weapons systems. Therefore, the mission of the AMC was expanded to encompass research, teaching, health care, training, selection, and medical support for crew effectiveness. The recognition that aerospace medical training and practice were a necessary function of operational systems led to the transfer of the AMC to the Air Force Systems Command (AFSC), and it was renamed the Aerospace Medical Division (AMD) in 1961. In 1963, President John F. Kennedy arrived at Brooks Air Force Base to dedicate new buildings which had been added to the existing facility and to express his administrations support for the manned space program. This was to prove to be President Kennedy's last official act, as he was assassinated the following day in Dallas.

AMD consolidated research and development resources of the previous AMC with the hospital at Lackland AFB, the Aeromedical Research Laboratory at Holloman AFB, NM, the Personnel Research Laboratory at Lackland, and the Arctic Aeromedical Laboratory in Alaska. All studies of human involvement in aeronautical and space activities would be undertaken at Brooks by AMD. Over the years, as requirements varied, the structure of AMD changed. With increasing emphasis on humans and weapons systems support the Division's name was changed to the Human Systems Division (HSD) in 1987.

Richard D. Heimbach, M.D., Ph.D.

In 1990, the Air Force consolidated its 12 laboratories in 4 "super-labs." Brooks Air Force Base's super-lab, the Armstrong Laboratory, was charged to focus on protecting the human in space. In July 1992, AFSC was merged with the Air Force Logistics Command (AFLC) and the new organization was named the Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC). HSD became the Human Systems Center (HSC), its present designation.

The programs of the HSC are contained within the United States Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine, the oldest of the HSC components; the Crew Systems and Human Factors Directorate which evolved from the Physiological Research Unit established at Wright Field in 1935; the Directorate of Human Resources of the Armstrong Laboratory which transitioned from the Human Resources Laboratory in 1990; the Directorate of Occupational Medicine and Environmental Health of the Armstrong Laboratory which formerly was the Occupational and Environmental Health Laboratory; and the Drug Testing Division of the Directorate of Aerospace Medicine.

The technological advances spear-headed by work done at Brooks are much too extensive to list here. They include work with NASA in all its manned programs as well as the development and testing of equipment and procedures to protect aviators and enhance their performance in subatmosperic environments.

It is apparent from the above history that Brooks has been and continues to be the home of organizations responsive to the needs of the military and of NASA. Restructuring of these organizations has occurred as necessary to integrate and coordinate efforts in a timely manner. Thus, at one location the nation has focused capabilities to address research and development needs quickly in an era of rapid changes in biotechnology. Further, the base is located in a city dedicated to biotechnology. San Antonio has on-going, progressive programs in areas which fit hand-in-glove with efforts at Brooks. If Brooks were to be closed the loss of this focus through elimination of these efforts or "farming them out" would strike a devastating blow to the nation's advancement in biotechnology both in military applications and civilian spin-offs. Such a degradation would be very dangerous even in a time of lessened world tensions.

The closure of Brooks Air Force Base would be a tragedy from another point of view as well. There is rich heritage and tradition centered at Brooks. This is reflected in our American culture and makes up a living part of our history. A nation's history is truly its identity, its source of being. If a nation loses its sense of history, it is in danger of losing its essence and identity.

I would hope the Base Closure Commission and the administration well take this into consideration when deciding upon the future of Brooks Air Force Base.

17 March 1995

Josue Robles, Jr., Commissioner
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore St, Suite 1425
Arlington VA 22209

Dear Commissioner Robles,

This letter is being written to support removing Brooks AFB from the proposed list of military facilities to be closed. An attached detailed letter addresses specific issues identifying reasons and giving examples supporting the premise that it is neither cost effective nor in the nation's best interest to close Brooks AFB. This is addressed in an attachment from the editor of the Aerospace and Environment Medicine Journal.

Also attached is a copy of the justification for closing Brooks AFB, with specific amounts of savings cited. Although I cannot speak for the authenticity and accuracy of those numbers, it clearly becomes inconceivable, using these numbers, to close Brooks and lose its unique capabilities over $7,000,000 per year! None of these numbers factor in the financial impact from the loss of the personnel resources and its impact on the community, because none of this can be put into tangible financial dollars. Not only that, but it is questionable whether these general figures truly reflect the actual costs involved with closing such a facility, how this relates to what has been defined as workload requirements, exactly at what dollar figure it is not prudent to close a facility, or individual project cancellation or movement issues. Some research initiatives simply cannot be dismembered without considerable cost or worse, abandoning the science. Not only that, but in many cases, both civilian and military experts will choose not to move and be lost to our system permanently, opting premature retirement or alternate career paths.

I am sure that careful analysis of all the issues, especially if done realistically at the bench level rather than in vague, undefined generalities, will clearly point to inconsequential costs in keeping Brooks open versus what we would lose. In fact, I would be greatly surprised if there wasn't a negative savings appreciated. Beyond all this dollar and "nonsense" is what the community and the nation stands to lose in terms of an irreplaceable and internationally renowned facility that closely woven into the community if it were closed or moved out of San Antonio.

We hope that you will support the process of removing Brooks AFB from the proposed closure list as an unjustified and economically unwise event, not only to San Antonio, but to the people of Texas and the entire country. Because let's not fool ourselves--a facility of this quality is built on the technical expertise of both its civilian and military employees which has taken years, if not decades, to create and cannot be reassembled elsewhere without tremendous cost and loss of its personnel in the process.

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Sincerely

Thomas J. Fredrick

Brooks Air Force Base, Texas

Recommendation: Close Brooks AFB. The Human Systems Center, including the School of Aerospace Medicine and Armstrong Laboratory, will relocate to Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, however, some portion of the Manpower and Personnel function, and the Air Force Drug Test laboratory, may relocate to other locations. The 68th Intelligence Squadron will relocate to Kelly AFB, Texas. The Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence will relocate to Tyndall AFB, Florida. The 710th Intelligence Flight (AFRES) will relocate to Lackland AFB, Texas. The hyperbaric chamber operation, including associated personnel, will relocate to Lackland AFB, Texas. All activities and facilities at the base including family housing and the medical facility will close.

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Return on Investment: The total estimated one-time cost to implement this recommendation is $185.5 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of $138.7 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are $27.4 million with a return on investment expected in seven years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of $142.1 million.

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Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 7,879 jobs (3,759 direct jobs and 4,120 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the San Antonio, Texas Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 1.1 percent of the economic area's employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations, including the relocation of some Air Force activities into the San Antonio area, and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 0.9 percent of employment in the economic area. Environmental impact from this action is minimal and ongoing restoration of Brooks AFB will continue.

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It is apparent from the above history that Brooks has been and continues to be the home of organizations responsive to the needs of the military and of NASA. Restructuring of these organizations has occurred as necessary to integrate and coordinate efforts in a timely manner. Thus, at one location the nation has focused capabilities to address research and development needs quickly in an era of rapid changes in biotechnology. Further, the base is located in a city dedicated to biotechnology. San Antonio has on-going, progressive programs in areas which fit hand-in-glove with efforts at Brooks. If Brooks were to be closed the loss of this focus through elimination of these efforts or "farming them out" would strike a devastating blow to the nation's advancement in biotechnology both in military applications and civilian spin-offs. Such a degradation would be very dangerous even in a time of lessened world tensions.

The closure of Brooks Air Force Base would be a tragedy from another point of view as well. There is rich heritage and tradition centered at Brooks. This is reflected in our American culture and makes up a living part of our history. A nation's history is truly its identity, its source of being. If a nation loses its sense of history, it is in danger of losing its essence and identity.

I would hope the Base Closure Commission and the administration well take this into consideration when deciding upon the future of Brooks Air Force Base.

17 March 1995

James B. Davis, Commissioner
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore St, Suite 1425
Arlington VA 22209

Dear Commissioner Davis,

This letter is being written to support removing Brooks AFB from the proposed list of military facilities to be closed. An attached detailed letter addresses specific issues identifying reasons and giving examples supporting the premise that it is neither cost effective nor in the nation's best interest to close Brooks AFB. This is addressed in an attachment from the editor of the Aerospace and Environment Medicine Journal.

Also attached is a copy of the justification for closing Brooks AFB, with specific amounts of savings cited. Although I cannot speak for the authenticity and accuracy of those numbers, it clearly becomes inconceivable, using these numbers, to close Brooks and lose its unique capabilities over $7,000,000 per year! None of these numbers factor in the financial impact from the loss of the personnel resources and its impact on the community, because none of this can be put into tangible financial dollars. Not only that, but it is questionable whether these general figures truly reflect the actual costs involved with closing such a facility, how this relates to what has been defined as workload requirements, exactly at what dollar figure it is not prudent to close a facility, or individual project cancellation or movement issues. Some research initiatives simply cannot be dismembered without considerable cost or worse, abandoning the science. Not only that, but in many cases, both civilian and military experts will choose not to move and be lost to our system permanently, opting premature retirement or alternate career paths.

I am sure that careful analysis of all the issues, especially if done realistically at the bench level rather than in vague, undefined generalities, will clearly point to inconsequential costs in keeping Brooks open versus what we would lose. In fact, I would be greatly surprised if there wasn't a negative savings appreciated. Beyond all this dollar and "nonsense" is what the community and the nation stands to lose in terms of an irreplaceable and internationally renowned facility that closely woven into the community if it were closed or moved out of San Antonio.

We hope that you will support the process of removing Brooks AFB from the proposed closure list as an unjustified and economically unwise event, not only to San Antonio, but to the people of Texas and the entire country. Because let's not fool ourselves--a facility of this quality is built on the technical expertise of both its civilian and military employees which has taken years, if not decades, to create and cannot be reassembled elsewhere without tremendous cost and loss of its personnel in the process.

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Brooks AFB is the home of the one and only USAF School of Aerospace Medicine (SAM), which has the world's best and most comprehensive aerospace medicine residency training program, the USAF's only flight surgeons and flight nurses school, and 56 other courses that are sought out by operational military flight surgeons of all branches and civilians from around the world. U.S. Army specialists in aerospace medicine are trained at SAM. The Allied Officers Advanced Medical Course is highly regarded by our military allies and provides a unique and significant opportunity for academic exchange and the advancement of our ideals through the pursuit and international exchange of academic excellence. The aeromedical world looks to Brooks for direction and guidance.

The Armstrong Laboratory's comprehensive aeromedical research projects (many having strong local community collaboration) are exclusive to this facility and this lab represents the only center, military or civilian, where the discipline of protecting, enhancing and interfacing the human element in our weapon systems is pursued. Unique capabilities at Brooks include the USAF Drug Testing Laboratory, comprehensive altitude and dive chambers, the most active state-of-the-art human centrifuge, the USAF's only operational supporting Optical Fabrication Laboratory, the USAF Epidemiology Center, the U.S. Army Medical Research Detachment (USAMRD) of the Walter Reed Institute of Research (specializing in laser weapon bioeffects), the DoD's only Visual Electrodiagnostic Laboratory, the USAF's only Vision Protection Program for Aircrew, the USAF's most comprehensive human laser protection laboratory (Directed Energy Laboratory), and the unique Aircrew Aeromedical Consultation Service. The new Enhanced Flight Screening (EFS) Program concentrates preselection medical and flying screening at only two USAF facilities--the USAF Academy (USAFA) and Brooks AFB. This program relies on the aeromedical expertise of its staff to completely evaluate prospective aviation candidates. Even those candidates disqualified at the USAFA are referred to Brooks for evaluation. The decision to center this effort at Brooks was based on its ability, experience, and location. How can this program be performed if Brooks closes and its expertise is disseminated elsewhere? It should also be anticipated that as many as 30% of the civilian and military experts will opt not to move with the lab, choosing retirement or other career paths that will further erode the USAF research base, perhaps irreversibly.

The Aeromedical Consultation Service (ACS) was established at the very core of the aerospace medicine principle and remains unique in the world as the most complete and comprehensive center for the evaluation of aircrew with medical, physical, or psychological limitations. It is used by all branches of the service, NASA, and foreign military organizations. Nowhere else in our or any military has such a concentration of academic and operational experience and data been accumulated that allows for the optimal decision with respect to aircrew performance and the flying safety arena. The ACS earned the Scientific Advisory Board's award in 1992 as one of the top two research facilities in the entire USAF! These efforts have continued undiminished, so how or why should it now be suddenly considered for closure? It did not appear on the previous BRAC list. The professional staff of the ACS provides over 30% of the instructor faculty for SAM's teaching programs. This expertise is provided without charge, in the spirit of the pursuit of academic excellence, with state-of-the-art science delivered by internationally recognized experts in their fields, and is done without any travel costs as the vast majority of the staff is only a short walk away for consultation and increased flexibility. Of course, such a professional staff is expensive, but the many interactions of the staff reap unlimited additional benefits because they are concentrated together at one

Brooks is "small potatoes" in the BRAC process from a financial perspective, but from a scientific and aeromedical viewpoint, it is a gigantic resource whose mission cannot be ignored and whose value is priceless. Moving Brooks destroys its synergy and ignores the importance of the human being in the weapon system, mission completeness, and flying safety. Closing Brooks AFB will irrecoverably destroy this capability and further degrade the USAF into a third-rate organization. I am sure that such a demise is not what President Kennedy envisioned when he dedicated the School of Aerospace Medicine as the preeminent aerospace medical research facility in 1963 and declared this hallowed ground! It is to that commitment that the personnel of Brooks AFB have dedicated their professional lives and their pursuit of aeromedical excellence. The people of San Antonio and our country deserve nothing less. We have earned our position of excellence. USAF aircrew deserve nothing less! We urge you to pursue everything in your power to ensure that the tragedy of closing Brooks AFB is averted before it is too late and we relearn lessons the hard way.

Sincerely,

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Brooks Air Force Base, Texas

Recommendation: Close Brooks AFB. The Human Systems Center, including the School of Aerospace Medicine and Armstrong Laboratory, will relocate to Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, however, some portion of the Manpower and Personnel function, and the Air Force Drug Test laboratory, may relocate to other locations. The 68th Intelligence Squadron will relocate to Kelly AFB, Texas. The Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence will relocate to Tyndall AFB, Florida. The 710th Intelligence Flight (AFRES) will relocate to Lackland AFB, Texas. The hyperbaric chamber operation, including associated personnel, will relocate to Lackland AFB, Texas. All activities and facilities at the base including family housing and the medical facility will close.

Justification: The Air Force has more laboratory capacity than necessary to support current and projected Air Force research requirements. When compared to the attributes desirable in laboratory activities, the Armstrong Lab and Human Systems Center operations at Brooks AFB contributed less to Air Force needs as measured by such areas as workload requirements, facilities, and personnel. As an installation, Brooks AFB ranked lower than the other bases in the Laboratory and Product Center subcategory.

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Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 7,879 jobs (3,759 direct jobs and 4,120 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the San Antonio, Texas Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 1.1 percent of the economic area's employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations, including the relocation of some Air Force activities into the San Antonio area, and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 0.9 percent of employment in the economic area. Environmental impact from this action is minimal and ongoing restoration of Brooks AFB will continue.

President's Page

The subject of this month's President's Page is short but not sweet. Military down-sizing poses a serious threat to clinical aerospace medicine and biotechnology and particularly to Brooks Air Force Base (AFB) in San Antonio, TX.

Brooks AFB has a unique place in the history of U.S. air power. From 1918, when it was established, to 1947 it has been the home of both primary and advanced flying schools, as well as part of the development of the Gasport Method of flight training, a teaching philosophy still used today. In 1926, the School of Aviation Medicine was transferred to Brooks Field from Mitchell Field. Hanger 9, presently the Edward H. White II Memorial Museum focusing on the history of Aerospace Medicine, is the oldest military hanger in the U.S., and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as well as designated a National Historic Landmark. Building 1102, one of four metal hangers completed in 1918, is now eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

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It was transferred from Air University to Air Training Command and, in addition to its military mission, was charged with providing medical advice and assistance to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). The School of Aviation Medicine, which had previously been moved to Randolph AFB, TX, was relocated to Brooks. Additionally the Aeromedical Laboratory at Wright-Patterson AFB, OH, the Medical Service School at Gunter AFB, AL, and the Air Force Epidemiology Laboratory at Lackland AFB, TX, were made part of the AMC.

During the early years of the space program the AMC was heavily involved with NASA conducting research in such areas as exposure to zero gravity, life support in space craft, high altitude parachute jumps, long period exposures to 100% oxygen and 30-day space cabin simulator tests.

In the 1960's it became apparent that man was an integral part of all weapons systems. Therefore, the mission of the AMC was expanded to encompass research, teaching, health care, training, selection, and medical support for crew effectiveness. The recognition that aerospace medical training and practice were a necessary function of operational systems led to the transfer of the AMC to the Air Force Systems Command (AFSC), and it was renamed the Aerospace Medical Division (AMD) in 1961. In 1963, President John F. Kennedy arrived at Brooks Air Force Base to dedicate new buildings which had been added to the existing facility and to express his administrations support for the manned space program. This was to prove to be President Kennedy's last official act, as he was assassinated the following day in Dallas.

AMD consolidated research and development resources of the previous AMC with the hospital at Lackland AFB, the Aeromedical Research Laboratory at Holloman AFB, NM, the Personnel Research Laboratory at Lackland, and the Arctic Aeromedical Laboratory in Alaska. All studies of human involvement in aeronautical and space activities would be undertaken at Brooks by AMD. Over the years, as requirements varied, the structure of AMD changed. With increasing emphasis on humans and weapons systems support the Division's name was changed to the Human Systems Division (HSD) in 1987.

Richard D. Heimbach, M.D., Ph.D.

In 1990, the Air Force consolidated its 12 laboratories in 4 "super-labs." Brooks Air Force Base's super-lab, the Armstrong Laboratory, was charged to focus on protecting the human in space. In July 1992, AFSC was merged with the Air Force Logistics Command (AFLC) and the new organization was named the Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC). HSD became the Human Systems Center (HSC), its present designation.

The programs of the HSC are contained within the United States Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine, the oldest of the HSC components; the Crew Systems and Human Factors Directorate which evolved from the Physiological Research Unit established at Wright Field in 1935; the Directorate of Human Resources of the Armstrong Laboratory which transitioned from the Human Resources Laboratory in 1990; the Directorate of Occupational Medicine and Environmental Health of the Armstrong Laboratory which formerly was the Occupational and Environmental Health Laboratory; and the Drug Testing Division of the Directorate of Aerospace Medicine.

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The closure of Brooks Air Force Base would be a tragedy from another point of view as well. There is rich heritage and tradition centered at Brooks. This is reflected in our American culture and makes up a living part of our history. A nation's history is truly its identity, its source of being. If a nation loses its sense of history, it is in danger of losing its essence and identity.

I would hope the Base Closure Commission and the administration well take this into consideration when deciding upon the future of Brooks Air Force Base.

17 March 1995

Benjamin F. Montoya, Commissioner
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore St, Suite 1425
Arlington VA 22209

Dear Commissioner Montoya,

This letter is being written to support removing Brooks AFB from the proposed list of military facilities to be closed. An attached detailed letter addresses specific issues identifying reasons and giving examples supporting the premise that it is neither cost effective nor in the nation's best interest to close Brooks AFB. This is addressed in an attachment from the editor of the Aerospace and Environment Medicine Journal.

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site. This expertise does not get cheaper by changing its venue; in fact, it becomes more costly to disassemble than assemble elsewhere and still will not reconcentrate all the ingredients that have made it such an international success.

The ACS is closely allied with the extensive, highly specialized capabilities of Wilford Hall Medical Center and Brooke Army Medical Center (BAMC). There is simply no other place on the planet where a military aviator can be as comprehensively evaluated for fitness to fly by experienced aeromedical experts with unparalleled experience in the aviation environment and with access, if needed, to the USAF's premier specialty hospital staff and who use this knowledge to advance the aeromedical discipline through SAM. Wright-Patterson AFB is not a substitute for Wilford Hall Medical Center.

One of the many examples of synergistic advantages of keeping Brooks AFB in San Antonio is the Visual Electrodiagnostic Laboratory (VEL). The VEL is a comprehensive, advanced, state-of-the-art vision assessment facility unique to the DoD. It is a critical element in research and clinical efforts at the AL. However, it is a mandatory national accreditation requirement that the physician residency (ophthalmology) programs at Wilford Hall and BAMC have access to and utilize to enhance their diagnostic and training programs. The only other similar laboratory is aligned with the civilian medical school and is already overwhelmed with work. Moving the USAF VEL will undermine not only USAF research efforts, but jeopardize the quality and accreditation status of the local military training programs, invoke considerable additional expense and introduce unacceptable delays in service. The recently updated VEL saves the DoD about $1.0million per year in just clinical services alone, which does not include services related to research projects that rely on its capability. I am sure that this is only one example of financial savings occurring at Brooks AFB that was not considered in the broader BRAC process and was neither fully represented in the cost analysis and at any rate is greatly underappreciated. Moving the VEL's sensitive and expensive equipment will invoke considerable delays in reestablishing services, may destroy some of the equipment, and will cost $500,000 anyway. Building a new shielded laboratory elsewhere is a $1.2million proposition. How many additional scenarios exist that need to be factored into the decision process?

Such synergism cannot be captured if Brooks is dissected into parts, nor is it a simple sum total of its parts, because the benefit of this relationship comes from the unexpected multipliers that grow out of the proximity and chemistry of its components, which provides the very strength of its existence. It cannot be duplicated anywhere else in the country if it is broken into parts and moved elsewhere. It cannot be recaptured at all anywhere in the country if it is broken up in parts and not put back together, or its key experts are casualties of the process. The mission of Brooks AFB is unique and indispensable and can only be done at a facility where all the critical elements are focused. This can only occur at its present location. There are no civilian components or substitutes for its capabilities. NASA relies on Brooks' expertise in this occupational arena, not on the Mayo clinic.

Brooks is "small potatoes" in the BRAC process from a financial perspective, but from a scientific and aeromedical viewpoint, it is a gigantic resource whose mission cannot be ignored and whose value is priceless. Moving Brooks destroys its synergy and ignores the importance of the human being in the weapon system, mission completeness, and flying safety. Closing Brooks AFB will irrecoverably destroy this capability and further degrade the USAF into a third-rate organization. I am sure that such a demise is not what President Kennedy envisioned when he dedicated the School of Aerospace Medicine as the preeminent aerospace medical research facility in 1963 and declared this hallowed ground! It is to that commitment that the personnel of Brooks AFB have dedicated their professional lives and their pursuit of aeromedical excellence. The people of San Antonio and our country deserve nothing less. We have earned our position of excellence. USAF aircrew deserve nothing less! We urge you to pursue everything in your power to ensure that the tragedy of closing Brooks AFB is averted before it is too late and we relearn lessons the hard way.

Sincerely

Thomas J. Tredici

Brooks Air Force Base, Texas

Recommendation: Close Brooks AFB. The Human Systems Center, including the School of Aerospace Medicine and Armstrong Laboratory, will relocate to Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, however, some portion of the Manpower and Personnel function, and the Air Force Drug Test laboratory, may relocate to other locations. The 68th Intelligence Squadron will relocate to Kelly AFB, Texas. The Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence will relocate to Tyndall AFB, Florida. The 710th Intelligence Flight (AFRES) will relocate to Lackland AFB, Texas. The hyperbaric chamber operation, including associated personnel, will relocate to Lackland AFB, Texas. All activities and facilities at the base including family housing and the medical facility will close.

Justification: The Air Force has more laboratory capacity than necessary to support current and projected Air Force research requirements. When compared to the attributes desirable in laboratory activities, the Armstrong Lab and Human Systems Center operations at Brooks AFB contributed less to Air Force needs as measured by such areas as workload requirements, facilities, and personnel. As an installation, Brooks AFB ranked lower than the other bases in the Laboratory and Product Center subcategory.

Return on Investment: The total estimated one-time cost to implement this recommendation is $185.5 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of $138.7 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are $27.4 million with a return on investment expected in seven years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of $142.1 million.

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Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 7,879 jobs (3,759 direct jobs and 4,120 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the San Antonio, Texas Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 1.1 percent of the economic area's employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations, including the relocation of some Air Force activities into the San Antonio area, and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 0.9 percent of employment in the economic area. Environmental impact from this action is minimal and ongoing restoration of Brooks AFB will continue.

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I would hope the Base Closure Commission and the administration well take this into consideration when deciding upon the future of Brooks Air Force Base.

17 March 1995

S. Lee Kling, Commissioner
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore St, Suite 1425
Arlington VA 22209

Dear Commissioner Kling,

This letter is being written to support removing Brooks AFB from the proposed list of military facilities to be closed. An attached detailed letter addresses specific issues identifying reasons and giving examples supporting the premise that it is neither cost effective nor in the nation's best interest to close Brooks AFB. This is addressed in an attachment from the editor of the Aerospace and Environment Medicine Journal.

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We hope that you will support the process of removing Brooks AFB from the proposed closure list as an unjustified and economically unwise event, not only to San Antonio, but to the people of Texas and the entire country. Because let's not fool ourselves--a facility of this quality is built on the technical expertise of both its civilian and military employees which has taken years, if not decades, to create and cannot be reassembled elsewhere without tremendous cost and loss of its personnel in the process.

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Brooks Air Force Base, Texas

Recommendation: Close Brooks AFB. The Human Systems Center, including the School of Aerospace Medicine and Armstrong Laboratory, will relocate to Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, however, some portion of the Manpower and Personnel function, and the Air Force Drug Test laboratory, may relocate to other locations. The 68th Intelligence Squadron will relocate to Kelly AFB, Texas. The Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence will relocate to Tyndall AFB, Florida. The 710th Intelligence Flight (AFRES) will relocate to Lackland AFB, Texas. The hyperbaric chamber operation, including associated personnel, will relocate to Lackland AFB, Texas. All activities and facilities at the base including family housing and the medical facility will close.

Justification: The Air Force has more laboratory capacity than necessary to support current and projected Air Force research requirements. When compared to the attributes desirable in laboratory activities, the Armstrong Lab and Human Systems Center operations at Brooks AFB contributed less to Air Force needs as measured by such areas as workload requirements, facilities, and personnel. As an installation, Brooks AFB ranked lower than the other bases in the Laboratory and Product Center subcategory.

Return on Investment: The total estimated one-time cost to implement this recommendation is $185.5 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of $138.7 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are $27.4 million with a return on investment expected in seven years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of $142.1 million.

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Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 7,879 jobs (3,759 direct jobs and 4,120 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the San Antonio, Texas Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 1.1 percent of the economic area's employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations, including the relocation of some Air Force activities into the San Antonio area, and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 0.9 percent of employment in the economic area. Environmental impact from this action is minimal and ongoing restoration of Brooks AFB will continue.

President's Page

The subject of this month's President's Page is short but not sweet. Military down-sizing poses a serious threat to clinical aerospace medicine and biotechnology and particularly to Brooks Air Force Base (AFB) in San Antonio, TX.

Brooks AFB has a unique place in the history of U.S. air power. From 1918, when it was established, to 1947 it has been the home of both primary and advanced flying schools, as well as part of the development of the Gasport Method of flight training, a teaching philosophy still used today. In 1926, the School of Aviation Medicine was transferred to Brooks Field from Mitchell Field. Hanger 9, presently the Edward H. White II Memorial Museum focusing on the history of Aerospace Medicine, is the oldest military hanger in the U.S., and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as well as designated a National Historic Landmark. Building 1102, one of four metal hangers completed in 1918, is now eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

In 1947, the U.S. Air Force became an independent military branch and established its own medical service in 1949. With the rapid advances in aeronautical technology occurring, man was becoming the limiting factor in the use of such technology. A new aeromedical center was needed to combine research, education, training, and clinical care in the rapidly advancing aeromedical environment. Brooks was chosen as the site of such a center, and Lyndon B. Johnson dedicated the new Aerospace Medical Center (AMC) in 1959.

It was transferred from Air University to Air Training Command and, in addition to its military mission, was charged with providing medical advice and assistance to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). The School of Aviation Medicine, which had previously been moved to Randolph AFB, TX, was relocated to Brooks. Additionally the Aeromedical Laboratory at Wright-Patterson AFB, OH, the Medical Service School at Gunter AFB, AL, and the Air Force Epidemiology Laboratory at Lackland AFB, TX, were made part of the AMC.

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3 March 1995

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
Mr. James Gallagher
Office of the Secretary of Defense
1700 N Moore St, Suite 1425
Washington DC 22209

Dear Mr. Gallagher,

It is unimaginable that the U.S. Air Force has proposed closing Brooks AFB. It appears that political prejudices, popular agendas and a lack of true appreciation regarding what goes on here have distorted operational realities, because if they did not, Brooks would be clearly identified as the undisputed and indispensable resource that it is, in this or any air force. Brooks AFB is a deceptively quiet place, rich in traditional aerospace history and presently at the cutting edge of technology and capability. It quietly pursues its excellence in an unassuming, often underestimated manner, and has been doing so distinctively for over 30 years. It lacks the glitz of an active flightline, the political impact of a large civilian work force, and does not have the same economic impact on the local community as does a Kelly AFB. What it is, however, is a unique, preeminent concentration of leading academic and professional experts that is recognized internationally as the center of the aerospace medicine universe. Dissecting Brooks into individual elements, as used in the BRAC process, unfairly gores this facility of the additive spirit, chemistry and experience that have enabled its civilian and military employees to build it into the preeminent facility that has never been, nor could it ever be, duplicated anywhere else in the world. Brooks AFB is the home of many unique, singular USAF and DoD elements that exist nowhere else in the country, nor could they. Each of these elements gains disproportional strength from the presence of the others. Brooks concentrates a preeminent work force of recognized experts in their fields for the purpose of integrating and protecting human beings in the aerospace environment and advancing aeromedical knowledge through research and education.

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The Armstrong Laboratory's comprehensive aeromedical research projects (many having strong local community collaboration) are exclusive to this facility and this lab represents the only center, military or civilian, where the discipline of protecting, enhancing and interfacing the human element in our weapon systems is pursued. Unique capabilities at Brooks include the USAF Drug Testing Laboratory, comprehensive altitude and dive chambers, the most active state-of-the-art human centrifuge, the USAF's only operational supporting Optical Fabrication Laboratory, the USAF Epidemiology Center, the U.S. Army Medical Research Detachment (USAMRD) of the Walter Reed Institute of Research (specializing in laser weapon bioeffects), the DoD's only Visual Electrodiagnostic Laboratory, the USAF's only Vision Protection Program for Aircrew, the USAF's most comprehensive human laser protection laboratory (Directed Energy Laboratory), and the unique Aircrew Aeromedical Consultation Service. The new Enhanced Flight Screening (EFS) Program concentrates preselection medical and flying screening at only two USAF facilities--the USAF Academy (USAFA) and Brooks AFB. This program relies on the aeromedical expertise of its staff to completely evaluate prospective aviation candidates. Even those candidates disqualified at the USAFA are referred to Brooks for evaluation. The decision to center this effort at Brooks was based on its ability, experience, and location. How can this program be performed if Brooks closes and its expertise is disseminated elsewhere? It should also be anticipated that as many as 30% of the civilian and military experts will opt not to move with the lab, choosing retirement or other career paths that will further erode the USAF research base, perhaps irreversibly.

The Aeromedical Consultation Service (ACS) was established at the very core of the aerospace medicine principle and remains unique in the world as the most complete and comprehensive center for the evaluation of aircrew with medical, physical, or psychological limitations. It is used by all branches of the service, NASA, and foreign military organizations. Nowhere else in our or any military has such a concentration of academic and operational experience and data been accumulated that allows for the optimal decision with respect to aircrew performance and the flying safety arena. The ACS earned the Scientific Advisory Board's award in 1992 as one of the top two research facilities in the entire USAF! These efforts have continued undiminished, so how or why should it now be suddenly considered for closure? It did not appear on the previous BRAC list. The professional staff of the ACS provides over 30% of the instructor faculty for SAM's teaching programs. This expertise is provided without charge, in the spirit of the pursuit of academic excellence, with state-of-the-art science delivered by internationally recognized experts in their fields, and is done without any travel costs as the vast majority of the staff is only a short walk away for consultation and increased flexibility. Of course, such a professional staff is expensive, but the many interactions of the staff reap unlimited additional benefits because they are concentrated together at one

site. This expertise does not get cheaper by changing its venue; in fact, it becomes more costly to disassemble than assemble elsewhere and still will not reconcentrate all the ingredients that have made it such an international success.

The ACS is closely allied with the extensive, highly specialized capabilities of Wilford Hall Medical Center and Brooke Army Medical Center (BAMC). There is simply no other place on the planet where a military aviator can be as comprehensively evaluated for fitness to fly by experienced aeromedical experts with unparalleled experience in the aviation environment and with access, if needed, to the USAF's premier specialty hospital staff and who use this knowledge to advance the aeromedical discipline through SAM. Wright-Patterson AFB is not a substitute for Wilford Hall Medical Center.

One of the many examples of synergistic advantages of keeping Brooks AFB in San Antonio is the Visual Electrodiagnostic Laboratory (VEL). The VEL is a comprehensive, advanced, state-of-the-art vision assessment facility unique to the DoD. It is a critical element in research and clinical efforts at the AL. However, it is a mandatory national accreditation requirement that the physician residency (ophthalmology) programs at Wilford Hall and BAMC have access to and utilize to enhance their diagnostic and training programs. The only other similar laboratory is aligned with the civilian medical school and is already overwhelmed with work. Moving the USAF VEL will undermine not only USAF research efforts, but jeopardize the quality and accreditation status of the local military training programs, invoke considerable additional expense and introduce unacceptable delays in service. The recently updated VEL saves the DoD about $1.0million per year in just clinical services alone, which does not include services related to research projects that rely on its capability. I am sure that this is only one example of financial savings occurring at Brooks AFB that was not considered in the broader BRAC process and was neither fully represented in the cost analysis and at any rate is greatly underappreciated. Moving the VEL's sensitive and expensive equipment will invoke considerable delays in reestablishing services, may destroy some of the equipment, and will cost $500,000 anyway. Building a new shielded laboratory elsewhere is a $1.2million proposition. How many additional scenarios exist that need to be factored into the decision process?

Such synergism cannot be captured if Brooks is dissected into parts, nor is it a simple sum total of its parts, because the benefit of this relationship comes from the unexpected multipliers that grow out of the proximity and chemistry of its components, which provides the very strength of its existence. It cannot be duplicated anywhere else in the country if it is broken into parts and moved elsewhere. It cannot be recaptured at all anywhere in the country if it is broken up in parts and not put back together, or its key experts are casualties of the process. The mission of Brooks AFB is unique and indispensable and can only be done at a facility where all the critical elements are focused. This can only occur at its present location. There are no civilian components or substitutes for its capabilities. NASA relies on Brooks' expertise in this occupational arena, not on the Mayo clinic.

Brooks is "small potatoes" in the BRAC process from a financial perspective, but from a scientific and aeromedical viewpoint, it is a gigantic resource whose mission cannot be ignored and whose value is priceless. Moving Brooks destroys its synergy and ignores the importance of the human being in the weapon system, mission completeness, and flying safety. Closing Brooks AFB will irrecoverably destroy this capability and further degrade the USAF into a third-rate organization. I am sure that such a demise is not what President Kennedy envisioned when he dedicated the School of Aerospace Medicine as the preeminent aerospace medical research facility in 1963 and declared this hallowed ground! It is to that commitment that the personnel of Brooks AFB have dedicated their professional lives and their pursuit of aeromedical excellence. The people of San Antonio and our country deserve nothing less. We have earned our position of excellence. USAF aircrew deserve nothing less! We urge you to pursue everything in your power to ensure that the tragedy of closing Brooks AFB is averted before it is too late and we relearn lessons the hard way.

Sincerely,

Thomas J. Tredici

President's Page

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17 March 1995

Alan J. Dixon, Commissioner
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore St, Suite 1425
Arlington VA 22209

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Recommendation: Close Brooks AFB. The Human Systems Center, including the School of Aerospace Medicine and Armstrong Laboratory, will relocate to Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, however, some portion of the Manpower and Personnel function, and the Air Force Drug Test laboratory, may relocate to other locations. The 68th Intelligence Squadron will relocate to Kelly AFB, Texas. The Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence will relocate to Tyndall AFB, Florida. The 710th Intelligence Flight (AFRES) will relocate to Lackland AFB, Texas. The hyperbaric chamber operation, including associated personnel, will relocate to Lackland AFB, Texas. All activities and facilities at the base including family housing and the medical facility will close.

Justification: The Air Force has more laboratory capacity than necessary to support current and projected Air Force research requirements. When compared to the attributes desirable in laboratory activities, the Armstrong Lab and Human Systems Center operations at Brooks AFB contributed less to Air Force needs as measured by such areas as workload requirements, facilities, and personnel. As an installation, Brooks AFB ranked lower than the other bases in the Laboratory and Product Center subcategory.

Return on Investment: The total estimated one-time cost to implement this recommendation is $185.5 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of $138.7 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are $27.4 million with a return on investment expected in seven years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of $142.1 million.

7 million / yr

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 7,879 jobs (3,759 direct jobs and 4,120 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the San Antonio, Texas Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 1.1 percent of the economic area's employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations, including the relocation of some Air Force activities into the San Antonio area, and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 0.9 percent of employment in the economic area. Environmental impact from this action is minimal and ongoing restoration of Brooks AFB will continue.

President's Page

The subject of this month's President's Page is short but not sweet. Military down-sizing poses a serious threat to clinical aerospace medicine and biotechnology and particularly to Brooks Air Force Base (AFB) in San Antonio, TX.

Brooks AFB has a unique place in the history of U.S. air power. From 1918, when it was established, to 1947 it has been the home of both primary and advanced flying schools, as well as part of the development of the Gasport Method of flight training, a teaching philosophy still used today. In 1926, the School of Aviation Medicine was transferred to Brooks Field from Mitchell Field. Hanger 9, presently the Edward H. White II Memorial Museum focusing on the history of Aerospace Medicine, is the oldest military hanger in the U.S., and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as well as designated a National Historic Landmark. Building 1102, one of four metal hangers completed in 1918, is now eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

In 1947, the U.S. Air Force became an independent military branch and established its own medical service in 1949. With the rapid advances in aeronautical technology occurring, man was becoming the limiting factor in the use of such technology. A new aeromedical center was needed to combine research, education, training, and clinical care in the rapidly advancing aeromedical environment. Brooks was chosen as the site of such a center, and Lyndon B. Johnson dedicated the new Aerospace Medical Center (AMC) in 1959.

It was transferred from Air University to Air Training Command and, in addition to its military mission, was charged with providing medical advice and assistance to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). The School of Aviation Medicine, which had previously been moved to Randolph AFB, TX, was relocated to Brooks. Additionally the Aeromedical Laboratory at Wright-Patterson AFB, OH, the Medical Service School at Gunter AFB, AL, and the Air Force Epidemiology Laboratory at Lackland AFB, TX, were made part of the AMC.

During the early years of the space program the AMC was heavily involved with NASA conducting research in such areas as exposure to zero gravity, life support in space craft, high altitude parachute jumps, long period exposures to 100% oxygen and 30-day space cabin simulator tests.

In the 1960's it became apparent that man was an integral part of all weapons systems. Therefore, the mission of the AMC was expanded to encompass research, teaching, health care, training, selection, and medical support for crew effectiveness. The recognition that aerospace medical training and practice were a necessary function of operational systems led to the transfer of the AMC to the Air Force Systems Command (AFSC), and it was renamed the Aerospace Medical Division (AMD) in 1961. In 1963, President John F. Kennedy arrived at Brooks Air Force Base to dedicate new buildings which had been added to the existing facility and to express his administrations support for the manned space program. This was to prove to be President Kennedy's last official act, as he was assassinated the following day in Dallas.

AMD consolidated research and development resources of the previous AMC with the hospital at Lackland AFB, the Aeromedical Research Laboratory at Holloman AFB, NM, the Personnel Research Laboratory at Lackland, and the Arctic Aeromedical Laboratory in Alaska. All studies of human involvement in aeronautical and space activities would be undertaken at Brooks by AMD. Over the years, as requirements varied, the structure of AMD changed. With increasing emphasis on humans and weapons systems support the Division's name was changed to the Human Systems Division (HSD) in 1987.

Richard D. Heimbach, M.D., Ph.D.

In 1990, the Air Force consolidated its 12 laboratories in 4 "super-labs." Brooks Air Force Base's super-lab, the Armstrong Laboratory, was charged to focus on protecting the human in space. In July 1992, AFSC was merged with the Air Force Logistics Command (AFLC) and the new organization was named the Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC). HSD became the Human Systems Center (HSC), its present designation.

The programs of the HSC are contained within the United States Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine, the oldest of the HSC components; the Crew Systems and Human Factors Directorate which evolved from the Physiological Research Unit established at Wright Field in 1935; the Directorate of Human Resources of the Armstrong Laboratory which transitioned from the Human Resources Laboratory in 1990; the Directorate of Occupational Medicine and Environmental Health of the Armstrong Laboratory which formerly was the Occupational and Environmental Health Laboratory; and the Drug Testing Division of the Directorate of Aerospace Medicine.

The technological advances spear-headed by work done at Brooks are much too extensive to list here. They include work with NASA in all its manned programs as well as the development and testing of equipment and procedures to protect aviators and enhance their performance in subatmosperic environments.

It is apparent from the above history that Brooks has been and continues to be the home of organizations responsive to the needs of the military and of NASA. Restructuring of these organizations has occurred as necessary to integrate and coordinate efforts in a timely manner. Thus, at one location the nation has focused capabilities to address research and development needs quickly in an era of rapid changes in biotechnology. Further, the base is located in a city dedicated to biotechnology. San Antonio has on-going, progressive programs in areas which fit hand-in-glove with efforts at Brooks. If Brooks were to be closed the loss of this focus through elimination of these efforts or "farming them out" would strike a devastating blow to the nation's advancement in biotechnology both in military applications and civilian spin-offs. Such a degradation would be very dangerous even in a time of lessened world tensions.

The closure of Brooks Air Force Base would be a tragedy from another point of view as well. There is rich heritage and tradition centered at Brooks. This is reflected in our American culture and makes up a living part of our history. A nation's history is truly its identity, its source of being. If a nation loses its sense of history, it is in danger of losing its essence and identity.

I would hope the Base Closure Commission and the administration well take this into consideration when deciding upon the future of Brooks Air Force Base.

Document Separator

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Brooks AFB
PC

March 5, 1995

Mr. Alan Dixon
BRAC
1200 N. Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon;

I am writing to express my deep concern over the consequences of the closing of the Air Force *Armstrong Laboratory* along with the proposed closing of the Brooks Air Force Base at San Antonio, Texas to which the laboratory is attached.

The Armstrong Laboratory is the world's leading center of research into the biological effects of high frequency electromagnetic fields; the fields generated by radar, and microwave and radio wave communications. With the increasing public concern over possible health effects of this kind of radiation, the disruption of the excellent, and unique, Defense Department research programs in this area through the termination of the laboratory is unwise, and I believe unnecessary.

With the key role played in modern defense technology by radar and microwave communications, research that is relevant to the effects of high frequency electromagnetic fields on service personnel has been properly supported by the Department of Defense for a long time. Until recently, that research has been conducted by the Armstrong Laboratory, by a Naval Laboratory at Pensacola, Florida, and by an Army program at Walter Reed Hospital. Recently, in an effort to work more economically within the constraints of the reduced Defense Budget, the Army and Navy efforts were transferred to the Armstrong Laboratory so that Laboratory is now the sole Defense Laboratory engaged in this research.

While a laboratory can be set up elsewhere (perhaps at Dayton, Ohio), charged with the responsibilities of the Armstrong Laboratory and personnel and equipment can be transferred, a laboratory is more than the sum of its parts, and with the erosion of key personnel that must follow such a relocation, this excellent and unique Armstrong Laboratory research program must be set back at least half a decade.

Though the base be closed, the laboratory need not be terminated but could be continued as it is -- perhaps attached administratively to another San Antonio Air Force base, such as Kelly or Lackland -- with a considerable savings in immediate transfer and reorganization costs and seemingly, with no long range impact on budgetary costs. If you can help move matters in that direction, I believe that the Country will be well served.

For completeness, while I know many of the Armstrong laboratory scientists as a consequence of our mutual scientific interests, I have never had any formal connection with the laboratory nor have I ever had any research funding from any area of the Department of Defense.

Sincerely

Robert K Adair

Robert K. Adair
Sterling Professor of Physics, Emeritus
Past Chairman of the Division of Physical Sciences, National Academy of Sciences

Aerospace Medical Association

Brooks

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Association Home Office

March 8, 1995

Mr. Alan J. Dixon
Defense Base Closure &
Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon:

I am writing to you as Executive Director of the Aerospace Medical Association (AsMA), an organization of approximately 4,000 aerospace medicine practitioners and scientists engaged in related research.

We strongly urge that you do not recommend the closure of Brooks AFB, Texas. For over five decades, it has been USAFs only installation where all aerospace medicine education, entry and advanced, has been done. Every flight surgeon, flight nurse, aerospace physiologist, public health officer, and support technician -- the aerospace medicine team -- has been trained there. In addition to this education role, flight surgeons and their scientist colleagues conduct a large research program on aircrew life support equipment such as oxygen masks, chemical ensembles, anti-G suits, and pressure suits.

Within the USAF Medical Service, it is the aerospace medicine team which most closely supports flying operations in peacetime as well as wartime. No matter how far the Air Force draws down, there will always be a commensurate need for aerospace medicine support. Its underpinning is the dual mission of education and research conducted at Brooks AFB. Brooks has the facilities, the staff, and a 50-year reputation of excellence. Please exert your efforts to keep this vital base open. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Russell B. Rayman MD.

Russell B. Rayman, M.D.
Executive Director

RBR:jc

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

March 9, 1995

Dr. Russell B. Rayman
Executive Director
Aerospace Medical Association
320 South Henry Street
Alexandria, VA 22314-3579

Dear Dr. Rayman:

Thank you for providing the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission with information pertinent to the present round of base closure and realignment recommendations. I appreciate your interest in the future of Brooks AFB.

You may be certain that the Commission will thoroughly review the information used by the Defense Department in making its recommendations. I can assure you that the information you have provided will also be used in the Commission's review and analysis process.

I appreciate your interest in the work of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

Document Separator

Brooks AFB
3.7

Dear James Gallagher,

My name is Darrin Miller and I am a Computer Specialists at Brooks AFB. I entered government service three years ago through the Palace Acquire (PAQ) program. The PAQ program is a three year internship in which the intern rotates through a variety of offices related to his chosen field (in my case communications and computers) at a given installation and then obtains a permanent assignment with the government. Due to the nature of this program, I was assigned to a variety of offices at Brooks AFB and learned the "nature of the communications/computer beast" of the Air Force. From hardware and software acquisition, to software development and maintenance, to computer and telephone networking and implementations, I was exposed to it all. Moreover, I had the privilege of being exposed to a variety of people at Brooks AFB and I was able to formulate a good perspective of people who make up the Brooks family. One day before the announcement of the "base hit list", a good friend of mine called me and said that his wife had heard that Brooks was going to be on the list and wanted to know if this was true. The following are the words and feelings that were sparked by that question:

Dear James,

Yes, Stephanie is right, it looks like Brooks AFB will be on the BRAC list. And I'm not going to lie to you. No one here is working today. We are all watching the clock tick down to the 1000 hour with our televisions and radios on and our e-mail routers open to hear the dismal news. The media has been doing a wonderful job of letting us know our proposed fate. Some people are a little disappointed in our upper management and union though. Unlike Kelly, we have not engaged in any kind of rallies or protests. In their defense however, I honestly believe that management and our small union is as surprised as we are. After all, who would have ever thought that the BRAC would target Brooks AFB. Who would have ever thought that the 5th oldest base in the Air Force would be on the list -- the base that was the first to train pilots, the base that prepared the monkey for its space flight, the base that surrounds the only remaining WWI hanger, the base where John F. Kennedy performed his last official function as President of the United States by dedicating the Aerospace Medical Center (now the Human Systems Center) one day before his assassination.

The irony of it all is that although the blanket of closure falls down on the base, new buildings are still going up -- the new Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence (AFCEE) building at 8.4 million dollars and the new United States School of Aerospace Medicine (USAFSAM) teaching facility at millions of dollars have both broken ground in fiscal year 1995 and will not be finished until fiscal year 1996 or 1997. In total, according to a local newspaper, more than 20 million dollars in on-going or scheduled improvements. Furthermore, over the last four months I can think of at least 4 buildings on base which have been re-roofed, and let's not forget the new main gate and marquee that proudly display the now questionable name of Brooks AFB.

Many feel that our base was singled out for a number of reasons -- sacrifice Brooks for the preservation of Kelly -- its about time San Antonio lost a base - its time to consolidate the labs. Although I do agree that closing Kelly would devastate the San Antonio economy more than closing Brooks, I am tired of the argument that it is less expensive to close Brooks. Let's not forget that costs should not only be measured in dollars but also in the social impacts to communities, which are many times intangible. Brooks AFB engages in many programs which interact with variety of colleges and universities. Furthermore, Brooks AFB sponsors programs such as the mentor program which couples Brooks AFB employees with students at Inez Foster Elementary, St Clare Elementary, and Rogers Middle School, aiding students in their studies and development. Also, the annual "Space Day" event sponsored by USAFSAM at Brooks AFB is a perfect example of Brooks and the community being one. Space Day is an event open to the public which provides a tour of the base's aerospace laboratory facilities, lessons about man's path to the air and stars, and the spark that ignites the next generation of pilots, scientists, and visionaries. The loss to the

world of academia and community, should Brooks AFB close, would truly hurt those currently pursuing higher education and those just beginning to learn.

Another argument that we have heard is that the personnel at Brooks are better educated and more "well-rounded" than the work force at many of the other bases, and can therefore obtain new employment more easily if separated from the government. I can proudly say that I believe that the people at Brooks AFB are the "cream of the crop". Brooks AFB is the "Knowledge Base"! Unfortunately, what many people do not realize is that many qualified, educated, talented, people came to work for the "R&D side" of good old Uncle Sam because the government is the only place where their unique skills, talents and abilities can be fully utilized. After all, much of the research performed by the Armstrong Laboratory would probably not be performed by any entity other than the Air Force. Hence, the transition from the "military" world to the private sector would not be that smooth for many people.

As far as what will happen if Brooks comes out on the final list, no one is certain, but the rumors run rampant. Some people say that Brooks will become an annex of Kelly. Some say that the lab will move to Wright-Patterson AFB or Orlando. Some say that the Human Systems Institute -- a "purple suit" organization that will perform all "human systems" functions for all of DoD will be born. Some people say that we will simply close. Whatever a person's personal belief, we are constantly reminded that the term "realignment" does exist in "base realignment and closure committee." But does to make any sense to derail or even re-route a train that has been on such a progressive, well engineered track? Brooks AFB has constantly aimed for the future. From its fiber optic base network, to its modern facilities, to its well trained personnel, Brooks AFB has structured itself to be a leading edge for research and development for the Air Force. Furthermore, with the expansion of existing entities such as USAFSAM and recent gains of such organizations as AFCEE, Brooks AFB will continue to enhance the missions it pursues as well as contribute to a variety of other vital Air Force missions.

All in all, many of us (civil servants and military close to retiring) are concerned and, primarily, angry. Angry at the belief that what the lab does is not important, that the lab is a "relic of the cold war days", that it would be more economical to turn the lab over to the private sector. First of all, what the lab does is important. Our success in desert storm is evidence of that. Much of the technology utilized in this undertaking originated in the lab. And let's not forget that the equipment being used and technology being implemented is only as good as the technological expertise and personal attributes of those who are using it. The psychological screening and testing, as well as training, of Air Force pilots originates right here at Brooks AFB. Brooks AFB melds man and machine and strives "to make the human the heart of aerospace systems and operations." Relic of the cold war huh? What do people think? That just because the "cold war" is over that our enemies have vanished? I believe that our country is at more of a threat today than ever. The USSR is now a conglomeration of groups fighting among themselves -- many with "their finger on the button". Furthermore, if you look back over the last ten years, governments/countries have done a very good job of deploying our military forces in many places at the same time. Common sense and basic statistics will indicate that there is a positive (not negative) correlation between the number of personnel serving the armed forces and the number of places we have been/incidents that have occurred over the last few years. But, I guess that people just do not realize that our military readiness is at stake and we could end up "under someone else's boot". As far as turning the lab over to the private sector in order to incur a savings, I ask "what will be saved?" As far as dollars, the lab certainly would not save any of those. Traditionally, services performed by people other than "blue suiters" or civil servants are more expensive. Furthermore, the mere loss of the "span of control" of the government over outside service providers as opposed to government employees is expensive, many times resulting in speedy travel down a path in the wrong direction.

Perhaps its my background that leads me to think the way I do. Although my first priority is to put food on the table, I will fight to stay with the government, and by that I mean right here at Brooks AFB. The government has its share of problems as an entity and an employer; but on mornings like today -- when the fog is slowly lifting from the marshes of Brooks AFB and the red brick buildings come into view, I drive on the base knowing that my base, my office, and I, do contribute to the overall good of the Air

Force and the community. Even though my base does not have a runway, I know that each time a plane takes to the sky, the pilot in that plane has been touched by Brooks AFB and vicariously by the people at Brooks AFB. The general public does not know many times what a base or a civil servant does, just as I as a child did not know what my father did; but I knew he left every morning at 6 o'clock wearing his "smokey the bear" T.I. hat to go "mold the troops at Lackland", just as I help maintain the systems which help train our personnel or provide base support, just as Brooks AFB develops technology and people today that will allow us Americans to sleep securely at night for many tomorrows.

Whatever the outcome, I will be fine. Whether I stay with the government at the "Knowledge base" or have to make it in the private sector, I will prevail. For I have a few Things going for me. First of all, I am who I am. Secondly, I am an American -- proud and inventive, and third, and perhaps the most influential, I was raised a Texan -- a fighter to the end! So, after the dust settles, like the Alamo I will be standing; a little more tattered, a little more worn, and a little more shaken; but I will be standing! I just hope that the gates to Brooks AFB will still be standing and open; open to accept, nurture, and mold the new faces and technologies of the 21st century.

Your friend,
Darrin

Darrin Miller

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

March 7, 1995

Mr. Derrin A. Miller
10419 Canyon Village
San Antonio, TX 78245

Dear Mr. Miller:

Thank you for providing the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission with information pertinent to the present round of base closure and realignment recommendations. I appreciate your interest in the future of Brooks AFB.

You may be certain that the Commission will thoroughly review the information used by the Defense Department in making its recommendations. I can assure you that the information you have provided will also be used in the Commission's review and analysis process.

I appreciate your interest in the work of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

Dear Commander

I am asking for your support to help save Jerry Beach Memorial Shipyard

Thank you

Charles Williams

Vance Air Force Base - Enid Oklahoma, is needed by all of the Americas - it is needed by the United States, by the Air Force; needed by Oklahoma and by Enid. The professionalism - and the generosity of all Vance personnel and students is appreciated by Enid - Hopefully, we of Enid, are treating Vance as well as Vance is treating the world.

Respectfully -

Ellen F. Kunzman
Raymond Kunzman
2705 London Lane
Enid, OK 73703

Enid truly loves Vance AFB
I own a TV and Appliance store in Enid Oklahoma and we really try to help out our Vance guys in sales and service.

A lot of guys come in here that are stationed here away from their families and they seem to enjoy a family owned business because we treat them as though they are part of our family.

To the Committee:

This brief note is to ask you to take the recommendation of the Department of Defense and close Reese AFB rather than Vance AFB. Do a community of 40,000 +, a busy closing would be devastating. As an educator in the community, I can tell you our schools would suffer greatly in loss of revenues. Please make your consideration based on DOD studies. - Alma Hart