

**DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT**  
**COMMISSION**  
**FINAL DELIBERATIONS NEWS SUMMARY**

June 25, 1995

TO: SENATOR DIXON, AL CORNELLA, REBECCA G. COX,  
GENERAL J.B. DAVIS, USAF (RET), S. LEE KLING,  
RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET), MG JOE ROBLES, USA (RET),  
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BEN BORDEN, JIM SCHUFREIDER, CHIP WALGREN

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10TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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AP Online

June 22, 1995; Thursday 00:39 Eastern Time

LOCATION: Washington - general news

LENGTH: 734 words

LINE: Panel Mulling Military Bases

LINE: WASHINGTON

An independent panel is embarking on what its chairman calls "a painful and onerous task": approving a new round of base closings that reflect a changing U.S. military.

With no further base closures in sight under current law, the marathon round of deliberations beginning Thursday takes on even greater urgency for the dozens of affected communities.

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission will choose from among 31 bases on President Clinton's original closure list and 31 added later by the commission. Members of Congress and their constituents have lobbied strenuously to have their local facilities spared the ax.

The votes will be fair and impartial and honest. There is no politics involved," commission chairman Alan Dixon said in an interview Wednesday with ABC News. "This is a painful and unpleasant task. Nobody enjoys doing

It is a basic calculus that underlies the need to close dozens more bases after previous rounds. Defense spending has shrunk by 40 percent on an inflation-adjusted basis since the peak years of the 1980s Reagan buildup; troop strength has declined by 30 percent.

And yet if everything on this list is done, at the outside, we'll have only reduced the military and installations in the country by about 21 percent, so we still have a lot of excess capacity," said Dixon, a former Democratic congressman from Illinois.

By alerting his former congressional colleagues and local officials deluging the commission with last-minute calls, Dixon took the unusual step of cutting himself off from contact with interested parties as of midnight Tuesday.

The ostensible reason was to assure the public of fairness in the closure process. But Dixon hinted it may have had as much to do with the difficulty of talking to people whose lives may be adversely affected by commission decisions.

This is the toughest, hardest, most unpleasant job I've ever been involved in," said Dixon, who has served in various public positions for more than 40 years. He said the eight-member commission may require three days of 15-hour sessions to complete its work.

AP Online, June 22, 1995

gh on the list of decisions is what to do with about the five Air Force  
enance depots. The Air Force wants to keep all five open while reducing  
wer at some of them. Commission members have sharply challenged that view,  
ng it would be more cost-effective to close one depot than to keep all open  
reduced manpower.

some cases, closure decisions come down to a contest between two similar  
ities. For example, the commission will be choosing between Long Beach  
Shipyard in California and the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in Maine.

the commission must send its final list to President Clinton by July 1. The  
dent then has 15 days to approve or disapprove the list without change. If  
ved, the list goes to Congress, where it becomes law in 45 days unless both  
s reject it in its entirety.

inton could request a revised list, which would stretch the process into  
ugust. But in each of the three previous closure rounds under current law,  
ommission's original list has been accepted by the president.

PAGE: ENGLISH

DATE: June 22, 1995

11TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 Business Wire, Inc.  
Business Wire

June 22, 1995, Thursday

DISTRIBUTION: Business Editors

LENGTH: 724 words

LINE: Rome Wins! BRAC Panel Agrees with Community, Rome Lab to Stay in  
Oneida County

LINE: ROME, N.Y.

June 22, 1995--In a stunning victory for the people of Central New York, the  
Central Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission today voted to reject the  
Air Force's recommendation to relocate Rome Lab. Rome Lab, the Air Force's  
research lab for technology research and development, was targeted for closure by  
the Air Force, which would have established new research facilities in  
Massachusetts and New Jersey. County Executive Ray Meier, Rome Mayor Joe Griffo  
and other area officials, statewide officials including Governor George Pataki,  
Governor Alfonse D'Amato, Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Representative  
Sherwood Boehlert, Speaker of the Assembly Sheldon Silver and Assemblymember  
John Destito all aided in the effort to retain Rome Lab. Oneida County  
Executive Ray Meier said, "This morning, the people of Oneida County and all of  
New York state won a significant victory. By agreeing with our arguments, the  
BRAC Commission allowed reason to rule over political considerations. They also  
restored for the people of this area the ability to move forward with the  
revitalizing of our economy. Now, the same type of effort that went into saving  
Rome Lab must be directed toward the reuse of Griffiss Air Force Base." Griffiss  
Air Force Base, in Rome, New York, was largely realigned in the base closure  
process two years ago. At that time the Air Force pledged to retain Rome Lab -  
and the Air Force ranked as a "tier one" facility -- as a stand-alone research  
center. The lab is responsible for the creation of technologies used by the Air  
Force for communications, computers, control, command and intelligence purposes.  
The same technologies are then given to the private sector for use in the  
production of commercial products. Products that have been developed using the  
technologies of the lab include compact discs, black boxes, SCUD missile  
guidance systems, and advanced cancer detection equipment. The lab is also the  
central link for NYNET -- New York State's version of the information super  
highway, which is ranked amongst the most sophisticated computer link systems in  
the country. Mayor of Rome Joe Griffo said, "The people of Rome have a reason  
to celebrate today. But this celebration should not distract us from all that  
is left to be done. We must move beyond this BRAC process, seek new ways of  
creating economic opportunity, and work to ensure that we will never again be  
forced to go through such a process." Representative Sherwood Boehlert said,  
"The BRAC Commission's vote is great news for our community, and, finally, a  
long-awaited relief. With Rome Lab as the centerpiece, Griffiss is on its way to  
becoming a premier high-tech research and development park. I said all along  
that if the decision was made on the basis of merit, Rome Lab would stay right  
where it belongs, in Rome. Today's decision is the result of months of hard  
work by the entire community. In Rome, in New York City and in Washington, we  
presented our case, proving that closing Rome would be a great loss, not only to  
the state but to the nation. It's nice to know that sometimes, hard work pays

Business Wire, June 22, 1995

Rome has been given a new lease on life. With today's decision, the Lab will be secure for years to come." Assemblywoman RoAnn Destito said, "The cited support from the people of this area allowed our message to be heard with certainty and clarity. Members of the BRAC Commission are to be congratulated for their wisdom. And I would like to be the first to invite them to Rome in the coming years so they can see for themselves that now that we have given a chance, we will create a successful reuse development that will be the envy of all America." The City of Rome is in Oneida County of central New York state. Rome Lab employs over 3,000 people, two-thirds of whom are in the private sector. The lab generates nearly \$ 300 million in economic activity annually.

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LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

) -DATE: June 23, 1995

13TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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The Columbus Dispatch

June 22, 1995, Thursday

SECTION: NEWS LOCAL & NATIONAL, Pg. 1D

LENGTH: 732 words

TOPLINE: AIR FORCE INSISTS ON CLOSING BASE;  
CONTRACTORS EXPRESS INTEREST IN TAKING OVER HEATH FACILITY

BYLINE: Roger K. Lowe, Dispatch Washington Bureau Chief

LEADLINE: WASHINGTON

The Air Force Secretary Sheila E. Widnall told Ohio members of Congress yesterday will not change her decision to close the Newark Air Force Base and instead push ahead to have a private operator take over the repair depot next year.

An Air Force task force told Widnall at a briefing yesterday they were satisfied that privatization proposals were reasonable and cost effective.

The Air Force wants to reach agreement with a contractor by December to take over the work.

'The Air Force believes that privatization will provide a reasonable cost operationally effective means to close and then privatize Newark AFB in Ohio,' wrote Maj. Gen. Norman G. Lezy, director of the legislative liaison office, in a letter sent later yesterday to several members of the Ohio congressional delegation. 'Accordingly, the Air Force will continue to implement the BRAC 93 recommendation.'

The Base Closure and Realignment Commission today begins considering the fate of dozens of defense installations.

Ohio Sens. John Glenn and Mike DeWine had cited a December 1994 report by the General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress, that showed that it would cost more to have a private company do repair work at the Heath base than to keep it operating as an Air Force facility. The GAO report recommended that the base closure commission reverse its 1993 decision on the Newark depot.

The Newark Air Force Base repairs and calibrates both Air Force and Navy electronic systems. The Air Force Measurement Standards Laboratory also is on the base.

Air Force officials said last month they wanted the most cost-effective option and indicated to the Ohio members of Congress yesterday that they were satisfied with the bids to take over the facility's high-technology maintenance.

Wallace Horton, chairman of the local Base Reuse Commission, said prospects for privatization 'look very good. That's what we have been working for.'

The Columbus Dispatch, June 22, 1995

He said six prime contractors had indicated they would submit proposals for closing the air base: Rockwell International, Boeing Aerospace, UNC Inc., ASIC Inc., Johnson Controls and Lockheed-Martin Marietta.

"To leave Newark the way it is was the ideal solution, but we know that's going to happen," said U.S. Rep. Robert Ney, R-St. Clairsville, whose district includes the base.

The fact that the Air Force was satisfied with the privatization-in-place plan will help resolve the uncertainty that has surrounded the base and sent workers looking for other jobs, he said.

"The longer this lingered, the more people were going to leave," Ney said.

Adding to the difficulty in reversing the 1993 closure decision were complaints by members of the base-closing panel that the Air Force was not doing enough to reduce excess capacity at its repair depots. Thus Glenn and DeWine are pushing for the Newark base to remain a working Air Force repair depot when the Pentagon was under pressure to close such depots, making it even more difficult for the Air Force to switch its position.

Glenn, a Democrat, said yesterday he would closely follow privatization plans for the Heath facility to ensure that the Air Force's plan is the best deal for the Defense Department and for the taxpayers.

Glenn said he was also pleased that, at the very least, the repair work will continue to be performed at the base, rather than have the base's functions divided into smaller parts and distributed to repair depots across the country.

"We're ready for privatization," Heath Mayor J.C. Geller said. "What we're really interested in is saving jobs."

Geller said he believes the Employee Buyout Association has the potential to bring jobs to the old base. The employee association signed an agreement in August 1994 with UNC Inc. of Annapolis, Md., to create a new company called Newark.

UNC supplies aircraft maintenance, overhaul, logistics support and aviation training services to U.S. government agencies.

Martin Toth of Thornville, Ohio, a computer specialist at the Newark Air Base, is one of the 800 members of the Employee Buyout Association who will have the right of first refusal for new jobs with the new company after the base closes.

At this point I'm still optimistic about the future," Toth said yesterday.

Dispatch Staff Reporter Jim Woods contributed to this story.

DATE: June 23, 1995

15TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 The Dayton Daily News  
The Dayton Daily News

June 22, 1995, THURSDAY, CITY EDITION

SECTION: NEWS, Pg. 1A

LENGTH: 737 words

LINE: VOTE SET TODAY ON LAB MOVE;  
DECISIONS KEY TO AREA'S FUTURE

BY: Tom Price; WASHINGTON BUREAU

LINE: WASHINGTON

For boosters of the Miami Valley's military installations, the 1995 closing battle is all over but the waiting.

And the waiting could end today.

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission is to begin voting this morning on Defense Department plans, and the issues most important to the Dayton area are at the top of the agenda.

The proposed move of about 2,500 jobs from Texas to Wright-Patterson Air Base will be considered in the first cluster of decisions about military installations.

Next up are other support installations, such as Air Force maintenance facilities, which are managed by the Air Force Materiel Command, headquartered at Wright-Patterson.

When the commission will turn to other Air Force issues, including the proposed relocation of Air National Guard operations from the Springfield Municipal Airport to Wright-Pat.

"It feels like we tried to do everything we humanly could to support the Air Force recommendation and bring some new jobs (from Brooks) to Wright-Pat," said Tom Price, vice president of the Miami Valley Economic Development Coalition.

"I don't have any idea how it's going to come out."

Commission staffers expect commissioners to complete action on the support installations today, and finish the other Air Force issues today or Friday.

Commissioners are prepared to meet Saturday and next week to complete their recommendations, which must be made to President Clinton by July 1.

The president and Congress have accepted commission recommendations in previous base-closure rounds, and the commission, previously, has ratified most Defense Department proposals.

The Dayton Daily News, June 22, 1995

Springfield advocates fear tradition will continue and the commission will not close their Guard installation.

In their final hearing last week, BRAC commissioners asked Defense Department officials no questions about the Springfield proposal.

Rep. Dave Hobson, R-Springfield, this week expressed frustration about his inability to convince the Air Force to abandon "'drastically flawed'" financial calculations used to justify the move.

The original estimate of \$ 4.2 million in annual savings has been reduced to \$ 3 million, he said. The move, estimated to cost at least \$ 30 million, would take 13 years to produce savings, he said.

Dayton-area leaders, meanwhile, worry that commissioners will buck tradition and oppose the proposed Texas-to-Ohio move and on the depots.

Commissioners last week were skeptical of the proposal to close Brooks Air Force Base in San Antonio and move high-tech functions to Wright-Pat. On several occasions, commissioners have been sharply critical of the Air Force's plan to close its five maintenance depots but not close any of them.

There is a very strong argument that consolidating those (Brooks) functions at Wright-Patterson will benefit the Defense Department in the development of advanced weapons systems," said Michael Gessel, an aide to Rep. Tony Hall, Dayton. "What is disturbing on the financial question is there's a legitimate point of view that does not support us."

The Air Force says the move would save money in the long run, but San Antonio leaders argue the Defense Department would be better off avoiding the up-front costs of the relocation.

Dayton-area leaders also fear the depots and Brooks are linked - to the Miami Valley's detriment.

One prime candidate for depot closure is the San Antonio Air Logistics Center at Kelly Air Force Base, just a few miles from Brooks. Dayton leaders worry that if commissioners recommend closing Kelly, they will spare Brooks because of the economic damage two closings would do to San Antonio.

A Brooks-to-Wright-Pat move would boost efforts to expand Dayton's high-tech economy. Depot closures would have little direct economic impact here, but Materiel Command officers consider keeping them open an important military asset.

A Springfield-to-Wright-Pat move would have little immediate effect on the Dayton area's economy. But long-term, it would have a negative impact by occupying space at Wright-Pat that would be available for other operations that could be done here in the future.

Wright-Pat is likely to receive activities from other installations during the base-closing rounds. It also could be the site of consolidations as Congress and top Pentagon officials press for reduction of duplication among the depots.

1ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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CNN

SHOW: NEWS 8:05 pm ET

June 24, 1995 10:00 Eastern Time

Transcript # 1204-2

TYPE: Package

ON: News; Domestic

CH: 549 words

LINE: Military Base Closures May Affect Presidential Election

RE: CARL ROCHELLE

RIGHT: California was among the states hardest hit by the recently released  
of military base closings, which could have a major negative impact on  
on's reelection chances there.

ANNE MESERVE, Anchor: In July, the president will get a list of military  
recommended for closure. The administration is already saying he may not  
ove it. He's under pressure from states and cities where such installations  
big payrolls. CNN's Carl Rochelle reports it's the beginning of a painful  
ss for many communities.

ROCHELLE, Correspondent: McClelland Air Force Base California - busy,  
ing - but it will be closed if the Base Realignment and Closure  
ssion's recommendations are followed. It was a shock to workers who depend  
e base for a living.

BASE WORKER: Pretty disappointed and didn't really like it all. Didn't  
it was very fair.

BASE WORKER: Disappointed.

BASE WORKER: And I don't really think McClelland was really given a good

ROCHELLE: Alabama felt the axe, it's Army Base at Fort McClelland will be  
d. The chemical defense training facilities and other activities moved to  
er base. The Commission's recommendations to close 90 bases and make  
es to 33 others, may be a cruel blow to local economies but a former  
se official says there are few options.

NCE KORB, Fmr. Defense Official: This is a necessary thing and the sooner  
o through the pain, the better off you'll be. Because the sooner you go  
gh the pain, the better off- the quicker you'll recover. And the best  
to do is forget about the base and see what you can use that land for.

NEWS, June 24, 1995

ROCHELLE: That is little consolation to Long Beach, California, the Naval yard there fell victim this year. California among the hardest hit - stands lose 18,000 or more jobs from this round of cuts. Political leaders say that is enough.

BOB KUYKENDALL, California Assembly: -this morning, and they say, oh by the way here's another 10,000 jobs California. Take that and chew on it. I'm sick of it. I'm absolutely tired of it. We've cut the defense establishment much-

ROCHELLE: The base closings could cause serious political problems for President Clinton, who can only accept or reject the list- not change it. If he rejects the recommendations, he may alienate a state that is key to his reelection efforts.

DAM SCHNEIDER, Political Analyst: This is a big problem for President Clinton. He cannot- cannot get re-elected without carrying California. If they cut all those jobs in California, it could be devastating because California is one of the last states to climb out of the recession. They're just struggling to get on their feet.

ROCHELLE: If the president accepts the recommendations, then it's up to Congress for a straight yes or no vote.

This is the fourth and final effort of the Base Realignment and Closure Commission, which made its first cuts in 1988. Some defense officials say, this is the toughest cut of all, because after the first three rounds of closings, there was very little fat left. Carl Rochelle, CNN, Washington.

The preceding text has been professionally transcribed. However, although the text has been checked against an audio track, in order to meet rigid distribution and transmission deadlines, it may not have been proofread against

PAGE: ENGLISH

DATE: June 25, 1995

5TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 The Bond Buyer, Inc.  
The Bond Buyer

June 26, 1995, Monday

DN: OPINION; Pg. 28

H: 218 words

LINE: THE BULLHORN

e probably shouldn't do it. It's something administrative we have to fix."

Detroit budget director Jay Edward Hannan, referring to the city's practice investing property tax overpayments instead of notifying the taxpayers and sending the money.

ese cities wear two hats. They fight like hell to save the bases, but then it closes they put on their economic development hats."

Robert Durante, a director at Standard & Poor's, which concluded in a report last month that military base closures have little impact on municipalities' credit quality.

they're going to pay a small group of creditors 100 cents on the dollar, and the rest of us waving at the boat as it sails off into the sunset."

Larry Gabriel, an attorney for a creditors group, objecting to Orange County's decision to pay Teeter noteholders on time while other creditors wait.

think this case is going to remain unique for a very long time. People don't do this for sport."

Bruce Bennett, bankruptcy lawyer for Orange County who contends that the Chapter 9 filing was the only solution to the county's financial woes.

like throwing a pork chop through a pack of wolves."

Rep. Michael Oxley, describing the way the Glass-Steagall reform bill passed through the House Commerce Committee

PAGE: ENGLISH

DATE: June 23, 1995

9TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 Chicago Tribune Company  
Chicago Tribune

June 24, 1995 Saturday, NORTH SPORTS FINAL EDITION

ION: NEWS; Pg. 10; ZONE: N

PH: 503 words

LINE: BASE PANEL HITS CALIFORNIA WITH LONG LIST OF CLOSINGS

NE: Associated Press.

LINE: WASHINGTON

California suffered more heavy blows Friday as the Defense Base Closure and Relocation Commission targeted more facilities in the state, handing President Clinton a political hot potato.

In wrapping up action, the panel recommended that 90 military facilities—roughly half the 177 bases nationwide targeted for possible cuts—be closed completely or left with only fragments of their current roles.

"There's nothing but pain," base closure commission Chairman Alan Dixon said.

In one of the last actions before finishing its work late Friday night, the commission voted to close the Fleet Industrial Supply Center in Oakland, after earlier recommending major shutdowns at the Oakland Army Base, the Long Beach Naval Shipyard and McClellan Air Force Base in Sacramento.

Under the recommendations to go to Clinton next week, California—a state already hit hard by defense cuts and considered by the president's political advisers vital to his re-election—would lose another 18,000 jobs.

The commission also recommended closing Ft. McClellan, Ala., the Army's main tactical weapons training center. The training operations would be moved to Fort Benning, Ga.

At the commission said there should be a moratorium on any more base closures until 2001 to give the military and affected communities time to adjust to the results of four closure rounds since 1988.

In spite of the impending presidential campaign, Dixon, a former Democratic congressman from Illinois, predicted Clinton would accept the list.

"I would say, 'Mr. President, we believe we're right. If there are things that cause you a moment's discomfort, there is no intention,' " Dixon said. "I have for him a warm feeling. I'm not out here trying to throw him anything but the truth, and that's difficult."

Clinton can approve the list or return it to the commission for changes.

Congress then must vote up or down on the entire list. In each of the past four rounds, the commission's recommendations stood up to White House and

Chicago Tribune, June 24, 1995

essional review.

e decisions to close California installations came one day after the  
ssion voted to close an air maintenance depot at McClellan Air Force  
costing the Sacramento area about 12,000 jobs. California's two senators,  
rats Dianne Feinstein and Barbara Boxer, said they would urge Clinton to  
t the list.

e commission rejected Army and Defense Department recommendations in voting  
ose the Oakland base. Although the base is underused, the Army said that in  
it would be needed to ship out troops. Closure of the Oakland base will  
more than 700 jobs.

ite House press secretary Mike McCurry declined to comment on specific  
res but said, "The president is concerned about the decisions being reached  
e commission."

xon said the government has little choice but to close major installations  
declining defense budgets.

summed up the commission's dilemma: "Nobody wants to spend more money on  
se. Nobody wants to close their base."

AGE: ENGLISH

DATE: June 24, 1995

14TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 The Chronicle Publishing Co.  
The San Francisco Chronicle

JUNE 24, 1995, SATURDAY, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. A1

LENGTH: 736 words

LEAD LINE: Oakland Army Base to Close  
Beach also added to panel's list

BYLINE: Rick DelVecchio, Chronicle East Bay Bureau

In a surprise move, the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission met yesterday to close the Oakland Army Base.

The commission voted 5 to 3 to add the Oakland base to its list of recommendations for Pentagon closures and realignments. In another blow to California, the commission also voted to shut down Long Beach Naval Shipyard, a loss of 13,000 jobs.

There's nothing but pain," commission chairman Alan Dixon said, noting earlier decisions also fell heavily on California.

Senator Dianne Feinstein, D-Calif., said the Oakland closure -- coupled with other proposed base closures across the state -- "amounts to an unfair hit on California."

"The Oakland Army Base's mission is to support the rapid deployment of heavy equipment and other large cargo in times of peace and war," Feinstein said. "As the only exclusive use, Army-owned facility on the West Coast, the Oakland Army Base is crucial to U.S. security needs."

The Oakland base at the foot of the Bay Bridge has been the Army's major transshipment point for half the world since the United States entered World War II. The Army wants it to stay open. And military logistics experts argued that it was safe from the cost-cutting commission because they saw no substitute for it.

"I'm still just a little in shock," said Retired Navy Admiral Robert Toney, former Army logistics commander who now heads the Oakland Chamber of Commerce. "It's a gross one."

But commissioners have pointed out that other ports could be used to supply a conflict in Korea or elsewhere in the Pacific. They say that moving Army equipment does not require exclusive use of an Army port.

The base has 2,200 military and civilian employees, but its closure would probably not cause permanent economic scars.

Of all the military facilities that have shut down or are slated for closure in the Bay Area, it is considered to have by far the best odds of being shifted to private uses. The Army leases a portion of the base to the

The San Francisco Chronicle, JUNE 24, 1995

of Oakland for maritime operations, and the port wants more land to expand and shipping terminals.

Thursday, the commission targeted McClellan Air Force Base, the largest industrial employer in Northern California with more than 13,000 jobs.

The commission also has recommended eliminating about 1,800 jobs at Onizuka Air Force Base near San Jose and to realign the Sierra Army Depot.

The vote on Long Beach apparently marks the end of the city's rich naval history.

The base closing commission accepted the arguments of Admiral Jeremy Boorda, chief of naval operations, who said the Long Beach yard's functions could be handled by the private sector or by other West Coast Navy bases. Closing the yard would save the government about \$ 1 billion over 20 years.

"We are shocked and saddened," said Long Beach Mayor Beverly O'Neill.

At a news conference yesterday, Senator Barbara Boxer, D-Calif., said she and other members of Congress will urge Clinton to reject the report. "We knew that there had to be checks and balances on a commission that went bonkers, and this commission went bonkers," Boxer said.

Governor Wilson, speaking to reporters in Houston, reiterated his opposition to the closure of McClellan and added that he also strongly objects to any closure of the Long Beach facility.

On a presidential political matter, Wilson went further, saying that if he were president, he would "ask that there be a revision of the BRAC process altogether."

While laying the foundation for a major address he plans to deliver tonight in New Hampshire, Wilson was sharply critical of the White House's role in the base-closing process.

"What is wrong with it is that it is driven by artificially low target numbers (that are) budget-driven," Wilson said. He added that the Defense Department is "having to respond to the direction that they are getting from the White House -- getting it, I'm sure, through the Office of Management and Enterprise" and "being asked to make recommendations to the base closure commission that are really founded upon unrealistic and dangerously low target numbers."

In his strongest attack yet on the Clinton administration, Wilson said: "We are sacrificing our military capabilities and, as a result, we are sacrificing our credibility in terms of foreign policy."

AGE: ENGLISH

DATE: June 25, 1995

17TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 The Atlanta Constitution  
The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

June 24, 1995

ON: NATIONAL NEWS; Section A; Page 1

TH: 268 words

LINE: Base closing deals big blow to Alabama

ME: By Alan Sverdlik STAFF WRITER

battled Fort McClellan, the economic mainstay of Anniston and northeast  
Alabama for more than half a century, fell to the realignment ax Friday.

Workers of the fort, home to the Western world's only live-agent chemical  
training center, withstood several bids to close it down. But this time, the  
Realignment and Closure Commission, meeting in Washington, voted 8-0  
to shut it. The panel decided to recommend that the facility stay there only  
if a similar center is operating at Fort Leonard Wood in Missouri and  
transfer the chemical school and military police school sooner.

In an ongoing review of U.S. bases, the commission decided to spare Naval Air  
Station Atlanta, among other installations.

Residents of Anniston, an industrial city of 30,000, reacted to the closing  
with "shock, a sense of loss and nervousness about the unknown," said Tom  
McDon III, 44, the owner of an investment management firm there.

The shutdown would involve about 11,000 military and civilian employees and  
will cost northeast Alabama an estimated \$ 600 million a year.

Fast-food restaurants, dry cleaners and other businesses will suffer or die,  
McDon said.

"A lot of people are angry, and some are hurt," said Brandt Ayers, 60, editor  
and publisher of The Anniston Star.

"It was always in constant danger" of closing, said Ayers, who described the  
city's penchant for avoiding the ax in past years as "a great high-wire show."

But the show is over, the book is finished and now we have to get on with  
the business of deciding what to do with the opportunities that come out of this  
mess.

TITLE: Map: Fort McClellan Home of chemical training center. / Paige Braddock  
Staff

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

DATE: June 25, 1995

18TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 The Atlanta Constitution  
The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

June 24, 1995

ION: NATIONAL NEWS; Section A; Page 8

TH: 575 words

LINE: Sighs of relief and a barbecue Georgians are ecstatic that state's tary bases were spared closings 'Now we can plan': Escaping the final round losings means a clear future for base workers and local governments.

NE: By Doug Payne STAFF WRITER

:  
You couldn't ask for a better day than today," said Ray Garcia after hearing Naval Air Station Atlanta survived the final round of military base ings.

he Base Realignment and Closure Commission voted Friday to close a naval air ion in Massachusetts, meaning NAS Atlanta would survive. Base commanders the vote portends further growth for the Georgia installation.

ther areas - notably California and Guam - took severe hits. California ds to lose more than 16,000 jobs with the closing of two bases, and Guam may more than 8,000.

he 200 civilian employees at NAS Atlanta, including Garcia, were sweating l Friday's vote was announced. More than most, Garcia knows the pain of a closing. He used to work at the Charleston Naval Shipyard, which was shut in 1994.

arcia found a job at NAS Atlanta's supply depot and moved to Atlanta while wife stayed in Charleston trying to sell their house. Then he discovered NAS Atlanta was on the BRAC list for possible closure.

Since the bad news hit I've been on an emotional, depressive rollercoaster," aid. "I couldn't buy a house or a car - I didn't know how I'd be able to pay it."

ut as of Friday, the future is clear. This is the last scheduled round of closings as U.S. military forces are reduced in the wake of the end of the War. The list of the bases picked for closing must be forwarded to ident Clinton by July 1.

ross the United States, California suffered the most in the latest round. ommission voted to close the Long Beach Naval Shipyard, with 4,000 oyes, and McClellan Air Force Base near Sacramento, costing the area about 00 jobs.

ne commission voted to close three Navy facilities and realign two others on . The actions, involving a naval air station, ship repair facility and fleet strial supply center, would end 2,200 jobs and transfer 6,500 others off the id.

1995 The Atlanta Journal and Constitution, June 24, 1995

but the commission rejected a Clinton administration proposal and voted to open Naval Air Station Meridian, Miss. The move keeps about 1,500 jobs in area.

The commission's 8-0 vote to close the South Weymouth Naval Air Station in Massachusetts cleared the way for NAS Atlanta to remain open. "If you were going to choose between Atlanta and Weymouth, you would certainly pick Atlanta to be the one to remain open," said Commissioner S. Lee Kling after the commission weighed the relative operating costs and strategic value of the two bases.

NAS Atlanta's executive officer, Cmdr. Don Kling, said the base is expected to get two squadrons of F/A-18 Hornet fighter-bombers next year, and a squadron of MC-12C Hawkeye radar planes - smaller versions of the AWACS aircraft - possibly as early as next month.

Robb Commission Chairman Bill Byrne said he is "ecstatic" over the commission's vote. "This facility is obviously going to grow, and that's much more important than the economic impact [of keeping it open]. It means the future of the region is assured and appropriate planning can now accompany those decisions."

Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.) plans to host a barbecue Monday for all the military and public officials who helped defend Georgia bases before the BRAC commission. Nunn has invited Gov. Zell Miller, Sen. Paul Coverdell and Georgia's 11 House members to attend the event at Fort Gillem in Forest Park.

Staff Writer Ken Foskett and The Associated Press contributed to this article.

PHIC: Photo: Victory cheer: Alecia Crawford (center), an official of the Meridian/Lauderdale County Partnership, and other members of the group celebrate learning that the Meridian Naval Air Station got a recommendation to stay open. / Associated Press Photo: Off the block: A federal panel voted Friday to open the historic Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in Kittery, Maine. / Associated Press Map: U.S. military bases Some of the recommendations made Friday by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. TO BE CLOSED 1. Naval Air Station South Weymouth, Mass. 2. Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Fla., near Jacksonville. 3. Navy Nuclear Power Propulsion School, Orlando, Fla. 4. Naval Air Station Long Beach, Calif. 5. Fort McClellan, Ala., Chemical Defense Training Center. TO REMAIN OPEN 6. Naval Air Station Atlanta. 7. Naval Air Station and Technical Training Center, Meridian, Miss. / Associated Press

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

DATE: June 25, 1995

Los Angeles Times, June 24, 1995

he shoe shops, the realtors, the dry cleaners, the restaurants -- I think everybody became aware that their jobs and their businesses were on the line as much as Point Mugu was," she said.

task force formed to save the base estimated that closure would have cost county 18,000 jobs, 19,000 residents, \$600 million in annual income and \$1.3 billion in local sales each year.

the local housing market would have been flooded by an additional 3,600 homes available because of the displacement of about 7,000 base workers outside the county, according to the task force.

With the giant base still in business -- and a stream of federal dollars coming through the local economy -- promoters are instantly in better shape to get the county to high-tech, high-wage firms, Leavens said.

"We have been waiting for this so we can paint a really honest picture of Ventura County," she said. "Now we don't have to say, 'The economy is flat on its back, and it's a good time to buy.' Instead, we can say, 'You're buying into an economy that's up and running and ready to bark back.' "

Analyst Mark Schneipp said Ventura County's business climate has been recovering nicely, even with the threat of Point Mugu's closure. The county has thousands of more jobs than it did a year ago, retail sales are way up, vacancies in industrial and office buildings are down and even a recent collapse in housing sales follows a broad regional trend.

"I don't believe being on the hit list (of base closures) for three months or the threat of being on the hit list for 12 months has had a real discernible effect on behavior in Ventura County," said Schneipp, director of the Economic Development Project at UC Santa Barbara.

In general, Ventura County has outperformed the region, he said. "It is one of the counties leading the economic recovery in Southern California," he said.

Where there was more exuberance about the future Friday than at about 100 defense companies where thousands of workers depend on Point Mugu for their livelihood.

"DIGIC PREVAILS," was the computer message Tom Davidson flashed to Computer Resources Corp. superiors around the country after Point Mugu survived Thursday's

"This means that all 200 jobs stay here," said Davidson, director of the defense contractor's Camarillo office, where 180 employees would have had to pack up and follow their work to a new base.

"Now we can stop worrying about whether we are going to have to relocate and concentrate on doing our jobs," he said.

On a personal level, Davidson, 52, said he is no longer fretting about leaving his home in a rock-bottom market. "Now I can think about staying around Point Mugu here after all."

Los Angeles Times, June 24, 1995

ong with other local defense contractors, Davidson was even talking Friday modest job growth at Point Mugu as duties at bases that will be closed are here.

e're optimistic that we'll see some growth at Mugu," he said, projecting 8% a year for two years. "I think we've bottomed out from a defense point, and now we'll be adding to our population from some of those d bases." In Camarillo, where thousands of residents work at Point Mugu, Manager William Little said he expects a renewed customer confidence to tically help developers who have recently built a string of new movie ers and shopping centers.

t will have a direct effect on retail sales, and real estate sales, and activities that have been put on hold," Little said.

think maybe 50% have been sitting on the sidelines when considering major ases," he said. "If we get those 50% back in the market, we'll be in a good ion."

n Facciano, executive director at the Oxnard chamber of commerce, said he almost feel the collective community relief following the Mugu decision.

people have been waiting for the shoe to drop," he said. "Well, the shoe t drop, so now we can go forward with our lives." Back in his Ventura y district Friday, Rep. Elton Gallegly (R-Simi Valley) said he found ents almost giddy from the base-closure decision.

ruly, this is like the county won the biggest lottery in history, when you der the impact on the economy," Gallegly said. "If it had gone the other it could have been like Black Friday."

AGE: ENGLISH

DATE: June 25, 1995

20TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 The Times Mirror Company  
Los Angeles Times

June 24, 1995, Saturday, Orange County Edition

SECTION: Part A; Page 1; Metro Desk

LENGTH: 914 words

LEAD LINE: CLOSING SEEN AS BLOW TO ALREADY WEAKENED O.C.

BY: By CHRIS WOODYARD and JAMES F. PELTZ, TIMES STAFF WRITERS

Closing the Long Beach Naval Shipyard would deal a major blow to Southern California and to a struggling Orange County economy weakened by the uncertainty of hundreds of layoffs arising from its bankruptcy, economists said Friday.

About 550 of the 3,000 shipyard workers live in Orange County, with combined salaries totaling \$17.5 million. Most of those who would be displaced are highly skilled blue-collar workers who earn high wages in specialized jobs like pipe fitters and machinists.

In addition, dozens of businesses count on the repair facility as a major customer.

The closure "will obviously hurt our business," said Doug Cook, owner of Cook Manufacturing & Supply Co. in San Clemente, which has sold pipe fittings at the shipyard for 40 years.

The decision by the Base Closure Realignment Commission, which voted 6 to 2 to close the Long Beach facility, comes just as Southern California's high-tech care, technology, entertainment and construction industries are emerging from the recession.

But factors such as the closure of the shipyard and layoffs resulting from Orange County bankruptcy are dampening the revival.

"If you start losing here and there, it adds up," said Esmael Adibi, an economist at Chapman University in Orange.

Bert Kleinhenz, an economist for the Institute of Economic and Environmental Studies at Cal State Fullerton, said Orange County reaps 15% of the state's military procurement, so it cannot escape being affected by the shipyard closure.

But Los Angeles County, he said, will be hit far more drastically. That county received 45% of California's defense procurement funds last year -- about \$1 billion, and more than any other county.

"It's a serious loss for Los Angeles County and the Long Beach area," he said.

Some economists feel that the Southern California economy is diverse enough to absorb the loss without a devastating impact.

Los Angeles Times, June 24, 1995

our thousand jobs is nothing in the scheme of the Southern California economy, but it can have a ripple effect," said Rob Valletta, an assistant professor of economics at UC Irvine.

You're looking at some additional harm to the local economy because of these news items. It's additional bad news on top of some hardships we've already experienced," he said.

The bad news in Orange County has been December's bankruptcy filing in the county of losses in the county investment pool totaling \$1.7 billion. County supervisors laid off 700 workers and eliminated 2,000 jobs to try to cope with the losses.

Los Angeles County has its own budget trouble. Supervisors of the much larger county proposed earlier this week to slash 18,000 jobs, or one of five county departments, to repair its deficit-ridden budget.

Some state officials had hoped that the cumulative economic pain caused by the events might prompt the federal base-closing panel to keep the Long Beach Naval Air Station open, "but obviously it didn't," said Ted Gibson, chief economist for the state Department of Finance.

But analysts also noted that the latest base closures come on the tail end of deep cuts in California's aerospace and defense industries, in which more than 100,000 defense-related jobs were lost in the state because of reduced post-Cold War spending by the Pentagon.

"That process is winding down" and the base closures' impact, while significant, "is not as damaging or severe as what the state has already been through," Gibson said.

Analysts said the state's ability to weather the defense cuts up until now, and to start growing again even modestly, bode well for withstanding the next round of cuts.

At least this closure is coming in the Long Beach area at a time when northern California job growth is picking up again," said Cynthia Kroll, senior economist at UC Berkeley's Center for Real Estate and Urban Economics.

The new round of base closures "is not good news," Kroll said, "but the advantage California has is that it has a diverse economy, so it's not as though these places are losing their sole economic base."

Analysts also noted that some bases already scheduled to close are finding alternatives, even if their acreage won't sustain jobs that pay as well as the ones they did. One example: The computer company Packard Bell Electronics Inc. plans to move from Westlake Village to the Sacramento Army Depot that is also due to close.

Bert Paulson, head of the aerospace practice in Los Angeles for the consulting firm McKinsey & Co., argued that closing the bases actually helps California's defense companies because it means the Pentagon will have more cash to spend on weapons and other equipment built by those firms.

Los Angeles Times, June 24, 1995

he military budget is finite. If we do not let the military cut back on its structure, it won't have any money to spend on hardware," he said.

be sure, none of the analysts downplayed the human suffering if President Clinton endorses the closures as recommended by the Defense Base Closing and Management Commission. "If you're a shipyard worker in Long Beach, this is a disaster," Paulson said.

ose jobs might not have paid the same wages, for example, as the satellite engineering jobs that have been lost in California, he said, but "these are blue-collar jobs with unique skills."

d those kinds of shipbuilding jobs still pay more than many basic service jobs available these days that pay little more than minimum wage, economists

#### WORKERS' REACTION

shipyard employees, merchants stunned by news. A38

AGE: ENGLISH

DATE: June 25, 1995

21ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 The Times Mirror Company  
Los Angeles Times

June 24, 1995, Saturday, Home Edition

ION: Part A; Page 1; Metro Desk

TH: 980 words

LINE: TEARS USHER IN END OF AN ERA IN NAVAL TOWN

IE: By EDMUND NEWTON, TIMES STAFF WRITER

It was only 25 years ago that Long Beach was home port for 120 ships and 100 Navy personnel. Sailors used to flood the city's waterfront, ducking into bars like the Cruiser or the Midway and wandering through the Pike, with its roller coaster and tattoo parlors.

But bit by bit, however, the Navy has been disappearing from Long Beach, succumbing to defense belt-tightening and the end of the Cold War. And on Friday it was word that the naval shipyard, the Navy's last hold on Long Beach, would be shut down.

"It's scary how fast it all went," said Lois Johnson, a waitress at Twin Peaks, a dark bar and restaurant a few blocks north of the shipyard, its walls covered with paintings of bulky, half-clad women. "All the Navy housing is gone. We just don't have the business anymore."

Indeed, merchants, shipyard workers and politicians were stunned by the news. At an unusual gathering at a hotel in Long Beach, optimistic after-morning banter suddenly turned to a funereal pall as it became clear that the Long Beach Naval Shipyard was going down.

Some 100 or so shipyard workers, elected officials and supporters clustered around a television, the members of the Base Closure and Realignment Commission casting their votes in Washington, one by one. The hotel lounge turned silent.

A few onlookers burst into tears or hugged one another in commiseration. Some looked at the floor and shook their heads. Long Beach Mayor Beverly Sills clasped her cheeks in disbelief. "I'm bitterly disappointed," she said. "Wrong, wrong, wrong."

Although shipyard supporters held onto slim hopes that President Clinton might overturn the commission's recommendations, Friday's vote appeared to be a death knell for the shipyard and the end of Long Beach's proud history as a naval town.

The Navy town's heyday extended into the 1970s. But after the Vietnam War, the navy began transferring most of the ships to San Diego, leaving the Long Beach Naval Station as a "support facility" with only four ships.

Long Beach got its first up-close look at the pared-down, post-Cold War navy in 1991, when the base closure commission ordered the Long Beach Naval Station eliminated. The base, with its complement of 16,500 sailors and 1,000

Los Angeles Times, June 24, 1995

ians, was closed last year.

With two major naval facilities being extracted from the city like a pair of scissors, Long Beach will take a bigger hit from base closures than all but four cities, city officials say.

Friday's vote was also another blow to Southern California in the long, painful process of paring back the military in the post-Cold War era.

In previous rounds of base closings, the El Toro Marine Corps Air Station in Orange County and March Air Force Base in Riverside County were ordered closed.

The Long Beach shipyard pumps \$757 million a year in business into the economy, according to an independent economic study, but the immediate concern of city officials was for about 3,000 shipyard workers who face layoffs within two years.

"These are not jobs that can walk across the street to another plant," said Tom Gurzi, chairman of the Southern California Save Our Shipyard Committee. "These people work on ships, and there's not a lot of that going on."

Workers spoke apprehensively about moving from federal employment into the private industry.

"They usually like to bring their supervisors up through the ranks," said Armando Tucay, an electronics foreman with 21 years at the shipyard.

City officials said they would work with congressional representatives in an effort to have the commission vote overturned, but they privately held out little hope that President Clinton would intercede.

To intercede for Long Beach, the President would have to reject the entire report of recommendations and send it back to the commission for reconsideration.

The shipyard was targeted for closure twice before, in 1991 and 1993, but surviving easily the first time but eking out a 4-3 vote the second time.

"They're just numbers, that's all," said Louis Rodriguez, president of Local 1000 of the International Federation of Professional and Technical Engineers. "I don't even want to go back to work. I've been getting calls from workers' wives asking me what they were going to do."

The workers' grief and disbelief quickly turned to bitterness, as shipyard workers and city officials wrote the decision off as "politics."

"It's hard to understand," said shipfitter supervisor Billy Morris, citing Long Beach's reputation as the only naval shipyard that does not operate at a profit for the government. "They close the ones that are making a profit and keep the ones that are not making a profit. It's just political."

Some workers cited an intense lobbying effort by the Greater San Diego Chamber of Commerce, which reportedly offered a lobbyist a bounty of \$75,000 if the Long Beach shipyard was closed.

Los Angeles Times, June 24, 1995

thers talked of a pro-San Diego bias by high Navy officials.

"I'm sorry the admirals have to have their tequila sunrises on Coronado  
ge, but we need the shipyard in Long Beach," said Patricia Ray, 45, a welder  
has worked for the shipyard for 24 years.

ough Navy ship commanders still laud the 52-year-old shipyard as a repair  
ity, it is a shadow of what it was during World War II. In 1945, when the  
yard was patching up battle-damaged destroyers, cruisers and transport ships  
and them back to war, it employed 16,000 civilians.

uring the 1980s, there were more than 8,000 workers, as the Reagan  
istration beefed up the Navy. But in recent years, there have been many  
ifs and forced retirements.

ome workers were fatalistic about the shipyard's demise.

"We were really hoping," said the 54-year-old Tucay, who has two children in  
or high school, "but in our hearts we knew it was going to happen."

#### STATEWIDE OUTLOOK

ate economy can survive the latest blows, experts say. A28

AGE: ENGLISH

DATE: June 25, 1995

22ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 The Times Mirror Company  
Los Angeles Times

June 24, 1995, Saturday, Home Edition

ION: Part A; Page 1; Metro Desk

TH: 1595 words

LINE: LONG BEACH LOSES SHIPYARD, 3,000 JOBS IN PANEL VOTE;  
TARY: THE 6-2 DECISION BRINGS STATE'S JOB LOSSES FROM THIS YEAR'S CLOSURES  
3,000. ANGRY OFFICIALS WILL ASK PRESIDENT CLINTON TO REJECT ALL THE  
MMENDATIONS.

NE: By JAMES BORNEMEIER, TIMES STAFF WRITER

LINE: WASHINGTON

ollowing an exhortation by its chairman to "bite the bullet," the federal  
closing commission voted 6 to 2 Friday to shut down the Long Beach Naval  
yard, the last major remnant of the city's rich naval past.

n another blow to the Southern California economy, the decision would throw  
0 employees out of work at the shipyard and bring to 23,000 the number of  
statewide that state officials estimate were lost in this year's  
mmendations completed Friday night.

riday's decision also marked the end of two years of growing anxiety in Long  
h that the venerable Navy installation's days were numbered.

We are shocked and saddened," said Long Beach Mayor Beverly O'Neill  
rward. "We fought a good fight. Now it's time to counsel and aid the workers  
families of the shipyard before we move forward to plan the future of the  
rkable facility."

ep. Steve Horn (R-Long Beach) said he was "extremely disappointed" at the  
ome and lashed out at commission Chairman Alan J. Dixon for goading the  
. to act abruptly.

'm disgusted at the chairman's obvious bias at trying to rush it," said  
"I'm bothered by the way he handled the hearing."

e commission kept up its steady pace and adjourned at 9:41 p.m. EDT, having  
dered 177 bases for possible closure.

xon, reacting to criticism that California suffered unjustly, said, "There  
o intent to hurt California."

ked if "fat" remained in the armed services' base structure, Dixon replied,  
e a bit, quite a bit."

n joined other angry California members of Congress in calling on  
lent Clinton to reject the commission's upcoming full report, containing  
ipyard closure recommendation.

Los Angeles Times, June 24, 1995

We should throw this (set of recommendations) out," Horn said.

ut Dixon expressed confidence about the fate of the commission's months of . "I certainly do expect the President to accept (the report) and the press to approve it."

t a Friday news conference, Sen. Barbara Boxer (D-Calif.) said she and other ers want to set up a meeting with Clinton to urge him to reject the report. knew that there had to be checks and balances on a commission that went ers, and this commission went bonkers," Boxer said.

he commission Friday methodically worked its way through a list of dozens of r bases during its second day of deliberations. Several more in California closed, many of them smaller facilities that have modest impact on their communities. But some involve hundreds of jobs.

he commission's list goes to the President on July 1.

linton can reject the list and return it to the commission for changes. But ach of the past three closure rounds, the commission's recommendations were oved without serious objection.

he midmorning shipyard vote on Friday was the most galvanizing moment of the -- perhaps of the entire proceeding.

ixon said the Long Beach vote exemplified the difficult decisions facing the l. "This is an unpleasant piece of business, and we should bite the bullet do the things we don't want to do. If we're not saving any money, we ldn't be in business," Dixon said in a booming voice.

Nobody wants to spend more money on defense," said Dixon, "but nobody wants lose their base."

ommissioner Benjamin F. Montoya, a retired admiral, suggested a break for a before plunging into the divisive shipyard issue. But Dixon insisted on ng the issue without interruption.

ontoya urged that the yard be spared because of the thousands of jobs ornia has lost in other base closing decisions -- notably Thursday's vote lose McClellan Air Force Base in Sacramento and eliminate nearly 14,000

ie shipyard closing would come on top of an estimated 20,000 local jobs lost ie 1991 closure of the Navy station and the 1993 shutdown of the Navy .tal, both in Long Beach.

one of our criteria (to spare a base) is (adverse) cumulative economic :t," said Montoya. "Clearly, the closure of this shipyard does exactly

t, unlike two years ago, the Navy no longer wants to keep the Long Beach ity open.

Los Angeles Times, June 24, 1995

Then, as now, the Navy faced a problem of excess shipyard capacity, but at the time it wanted to retain the Long Beach yard. Despite the Navy's backing in the 1993 round, the commission nearly killed it -- sparing it by one vote. Since that time, the shipyard's fate was considered extremely grim as it faced the final round of closure hearings.

The Navy argued that by closing shipyards in Guam and Long Beach, the service would reduce its excess capacity from 29% to 19%. Also, the Navy said it no longer needed the yard's dry dock, which allows it to service large-hulled vessels.

By shutting the Long Beach facility, the Navy opted to close a public shipyard in hopes that private yards in San Diego would be able to provide that service. The Navy wants to turn San Diego into its "super port" on the West Coast.

But on the East Coast, the Navy took the opposite tack. It wants to keep the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in Kittery, Me., open and let the private yards compete for business. Montoya found the Navy stance inconsistent.

"What if you have a labor dispute . . . or you're not able to build the home (in San Diego) . . . you have to do the work in Bremerton, Wash. (another shipyard). . . . That's a very inconsistent argument."

Horn accused the Navy of manipulating data to make the shipyard look bad.

There is no question that they jiggered the figures. They stonewalled on the issue of closing the base," said Horn, adding that even the General Accounting Office "had difficulty getting the number from them."

Horn said the true cost of closing the base was \$433 million, but the Navy claimed it would cost only \$74 million.

The commission staff estimated the cost at \$156 million.

But a majority of the commission accepted the arguments of Navy brass, who argued the Long Beach yard's functions could be handled by the private sector or by other West Coast Navy bases.

"We can take this risk," said commissioner S. Lee Kling, who made the motion to close the base.

That it was clearly one of the commission's most agonizing votes.

"This is a tough call," said commissioner Josue Robles Jr., a retired Army general. "The economics are not compelling. But we didn't create this economic problem . . . Congress did, by wanting a down payment on (military savings from the end of) the Cold War. I dare say, that if the Navy had adequate budget priority, (Long Beach) would not be on the list today."

Montoya and commissioner Rebecca Cox, the only California resident on the commission, voted to keep the shipyard open.

Los Angeles Times, June 24, 1995

The Portsmouth shipyard escaped even being voted on. Because it was added to closure list by the commission, no formal action was needed to keep it rating.

Rep. Dana Rohrabacher (R-Huntington Beach) accused the White House of manipulating the base closure process to save the Portsmouth base. "The vote . . . was preordained by the Clinton Administration when it allowed the Navy department over the past two years to actively undermine the most cost-effective yard in the Navy by shifting work to less efficient repair facilities."

Rohrabacher said the White House "meddled" in the Navy decision-making process to keep Portsmouth off the original Pentagon closure list because of the base's proximity to New Hampshire, site of the first presidential primary.

"This politicizing of the baseclosing process has caused great harm to California and I fully expect the voters of California will return the favor to President Clinton in the next election," Rohrabacher said in a written statement.

In other actions, the commission approved a plan to redeploy a number of Marine Corps flying squadrons, which were moved because of the closing of El Toro Marine Corps Air Station and Tustin Marine Corps Air Station in previous months.

The squadrons originally were to go mostly to the Naval Air Station at Alameda and other California bases. Under the Navy's new plan, approved Friday, 75 percent of those squadrons will go to out-of-state bases.

The commission approved a similar plan to redeploy squadrons from the Naval Air Station in Alameda, which was closed two years ago.

Here is a partial list of commission actions affecting other California military facilities:

Naval Training Centers, San Diego: Amends a 1993 closure decision to give Navy flexibility in the location of the command.

Supervisors of Shipbuilding, Conversion and Repair, Long Beach: Closed. A 17-person function attached to Long Beach shipyard moves to San Diego.

Naval Personnel Research and Development Center, San Diego: Closed.

Naval Health Research Center, San Diego: Kept open.

Naval Warfare Assessment Division, Corona: Kept open.

Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center In-Service Engineering Coast Division, San Diego: Closed, some functions move to Navy facilities at Joint Loma, Calif.

Naval Recruiting District, San Diego: Changes a 1993 base closure decision relocating functions to a preferable location in San Diego.

Naval Reserve Center, Pomona: Closed.

Los Angeles Times, June 24, 1995

Naval Reserve Center, Santa Ana: Closed.

Naval Reserve Center, Stockton: Closed.

Engineering Field Activity West, San Bruno: Kept open.

Fort Hunter Liggett, Salinas: Realignment of personnel.

Sierra Army Depot, Herlong: Realignment of personnel.

Oakland Army Base: Closed.

Peter Roberson of States News Service contributed to this story.

PHIC: Photo, COLOR, Long Beach Mayor Beverly O'Neill, right, and other  
workers of the shipyard absorb news of the closure. EDWARD ORNELAS / Los  
Angeles Times; Photo, Shipyard worker Patricia Ray, left, and Brian Finander  
talk to each other after hearing of Long Beach Naval Shipyard's closing. EDWARD  
ORNELAS / Los Angeles Times

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

DATE: June 25, 1995

24TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 The Times Mirror Company  
Los Angeles Times

June 24, 1995, Saturday, Home Edition

ION: Part A; Page 28; Metro Desk

PH: 675 words

LINE: STATE CAN SURVIVE IMPACT OF JOB CUTS, ANALYSTS SAY;  
TIT: PROPOSED COUNTY LAYOFFS AND BASE CLOSURES, ALTHOUGH A MAJOR BLOW, WOULD  
BE ENOUGH TO STALL RECOVERY, ACCORDING TO EXPERTS.

BY: By JAMES F. PELTZ, TIMES STAFF WRITER

Plans to close the Long Beach Naval Shipyard and McClellan Air Force Base in  
Fremont, coming only days after massive job cuts were proposed by Los Angeles  
County, would deliver a major -- though not devastating -- blow to California's  
struggling economy, analysts said Friday.

The shipyard, with 3,000 jobs, would be shut down under a decision by a  
federal commission that has been closing military facilities since 1988. If the  
fastest closures are approved, California will have lost more than 200,000 jobs,  
directly and indirectly, from base closures.

Still, closure of the Long Beach and McClellan facilities should not throw  
the \$850-billion California economy back into recession, even though the state  
is having trouble emerging from its last downturn in the early 1990s, analysts

"The recovery in California is at risk, but this alone won't reverse it,"  
said Cynthia Kroll, regional economist at UC Berkeley's Center for Real Estate  
and Urban Economics.

In addition, Los Angeles County proposed earlier this week to slash 18,000  
jobs or one out of five county positions, to repair its deficit-ridden budget.

Some state officials had hoped that the cumulative economic pain caused by  
any of these events might prompt the federal base-closing panel to keep the Long  
Beach shipyard open, "but obviously it didn't," said Ted Gibson, chief economist  
for the state Department of Finance.

Closing the shipyard is a "serious loss for Los Angeles County and the Long  
Beach area," said Robert Kleinhenz, an economist for the Institute of Economic  
and Environmental Studies at Cal State Fullerton.

But analysts also noted that the latest base closures come on the tail end of  
cuts in California's aerospace and defense industries, in which more than  
100,000 defense-related jobs were lost in the state because of reduced post-Cold  
War Pentagon spending.

"That process is winding down," and the base closures' impact -- while  
significant -- "is not as damaging or severe as what the state has already been  
through," Gibson said.

Los Angeles Times, June 24, 1995

analysts said the state's ability to weather the defense cuts up to now, and till start growing again, even modestly, bodes well for withstanding the closures.

At least this closure is coming in the Long Beach area at a time when northern California job growth is picking up again," Kroll said. The new round base closures "is not good news, but the advantage California has is that it has a diverse economy, so it's not as though any of these places are losing their sole economic base."

They also noted that new uses are being found for some bases already scheduled to close, even if they won't sustain jobs that pay as well as the ones they did. One example: Packard Bell Electronics Inc., a computer company, plans to move from Westlake Village to the Sacramento Army Depot, which is also due to be closed.

Robert Paulson, head of the aerospace practice in Los Angeles for the consulting firm McKinsey & Co., argued that closing the bases actually helps California's defense companies because it means the Pentagon will have more cash to buy weapons and other equipment built by those firms.

The military budget is finite. If we do not let the military cut back on its infrastructure, it won't have any money to spend on hardware," he said.

To be sure, none of the analysts downplayed the human suffering if President Clinton endorses the closures as recommended by the Defense Base Closing and Relocation Commission. "If you're a shipyard worker in Long Beach, this is a disaster," Paulson said.

Those jobs might not have paid the same wages, for example, as the satellite engineering jobs that have been lost in California, he said, but "these are high-paying, blue-collar jobs with unique skills. Some crafts will be lost in California."

And those kinds of shipbuilding jobs still pay more than many basic service jobs available these days that pay little more than minimum wage, economists say.

Times staff writer Chris Woodyard in Orange County contributed to this story.

PAGE: ENGLISH

DATE: June 25, 1995

27TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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The New York Times

June 24, 1995, Saturday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section 1; Page 8; Column 1; National Desk

LENGTH: 848 words

HEADLINE: California Takes New Hit on Base Closings

AUTHOR: By JACQUES STEINBERG

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, June 23

BY:

A day after stripping California of an Air Force maintenance depot that employs more than 10,000 civilians, a Presidential commission voted today to close the naval shipyard in Long Beach, Calif., which employs another 3,500.

By following the Navy's recommendation on Long Beach, the commission was able to save the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard on the Maine-New Hampshire border. Dating from the War of 1812, Portsmouth is one of the nation's most historic bases, and also the only one in the region able to service nuclear-powered submarines.

Last month the panel had added Portsmouth to the list of bases it would consider closing, but today it accepted the Navy's argument that Portsmouth played an irreplaceable role.

"I'm very pleased, to say the least," said Senator Robert C. Smith, a Republican of New Hampshire. "But I didn't get any enjoyment out of the fact that someone else lost a base."

In its vote on the 50-year-old Long Beach shipyard, which the Navy uses to repair nonnuclear ships, the commission decided it was not worth continuing to spend \$115 million a year to keep it open, despite the economic pain the closing would cause California. Already stung by the loss on Thursday of the S. Ellan Air Force Base, a depot outside of Sacramento, the state's lawmakers filed a vigorous appeal to the White House.

"I'm disgusted," said Representative Steve Horn, a Republican whose district includes Long Beach. "The President should throw this out."

The votes came on the second and final day of deliberations by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, which decided whether to shut, shrink or retain 174 military installations. The panel's deliberations, which ended tonight at 9:30, represented the last scheduled round of base closings in the aftermath of the Cold War.

Among its other actions today, the commission dealt two blows to the metropolitan New York region. The commission voted tonight to close the Military Air Terminal in Bayonne, N.J., which employs more than 1,200 civilians and has shipped off untold tanks, trucks and crates of ammunition to battlefields around the world. And the panel supported the Pentagon in voting to move a Naval Air Station training installation in Orlando, Fla. -- which has more than 2,000

The New York Times, June 24, 1995

ilitary personnel -- to Charleston, S.C., instead of New London, Conn., where  
1993 commission had voted to move it.

The eight-member panel voted to keep open the Naval Air Station in Meridian,  
Miss. -- the third time in five years the panel has rebuffed the Pentagon's  
efforts to close the pilot-training installation, which employs about 450  
civilians.

And it also effectively closed Fort McClellan in Alabama, a center for  
chemical defense and military police training that employs about 1,100 civilians  
and 10,000 military personnel. The commission chose to move much of its  
operations to Fort Leonard Wood in Missouri.

But the most significant development today was the decision to close Long  
Beach, which the commissioners debated for half an hour. Like the California  
lawmakers who watched nervously from the gallery, all the commissioners were  
aware that California had already lost 22 bases -- and more than 200,000 jobs --  
in three previous rounds of base closings.

"This is nothing but pain," said the commission chairman, former Senator Alan  
Dixon of Illinois, before joining the 6-to-2 majority. The Navy plans to  
shift many of the shipyard's repair functions to private companies in San Diego.  
Elected officials in California have contended that the private sector is  
well-equipped to handle the amount of work coming its way.

The commission further hurt California tonight by closing an Army cargo port  
at Oakland that employs 670 civilians.

The commission's decisions on California may have political ramifications for  
President Clinton, given California's 54 electoral votes in the 1996  
presidential election. Under the commission's charter, the President must accept  
or reject its decisions as a package, forwarding them to Congress or sending  
them back to the panel by July 15. Because of the pressure to cut the Pentagon  
budget in an era of dwindling troop levels, the commission's decisions have, in  
past rounds, been the final word.

In its deliberations this week, the commission signaled its independent  
decision early on: it voted on Thursday to retain Rome Laboratory, a  
high-technology Air Force installation in upstate New York that the Pentagon  
wanted to close. Then it voted to close the California McClellan depot and  
another huge maintenance depot at Kelly Air Force Base in Texas, both of which  
the Defense Department wanted to keep open. And soon after, it voted to keep  
open Lakehurst Naval Air Station in southern New Jersey, which the military  
wanted to close.

But it also followed the Pentagon's lead on an overwhelming number of  
recommendations, including its votes today to close three small Army bases --  
Fort Pickett in Virginia, Fort Indiantown Gap in Pennsylvania and Fort Chaffee  
in Arkansas -- and the Naval Air Station in Weymouth, Mass.

PHIC: Photo: News of the vote not to close the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in  
Kittery was greeted with cheers in the region. B. J. Bittner, right, and Pat  
Cottle, were among those celebrating at Chugger's Bar and Grille in Kittery.

28TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 The New York Times Company  
The New York Times

June 24, 1995, Saturday, Late Edition - Final

TION: Section 1; Page 24; Column 3; Metropolitan Desk

GTH: 511 words

DLINE: Lakehurst Sleeps Easier After Decision on Base

INE: By NORIMITSU ONISHI

ELINE: LAKEHURST, N.J., June 23

Y:

When Butch Wood was growing up in this small borough in southern New Jersey, there was an expression he heard often enough that he recalled it today at the age of 54: "We had the apple."

"The apple represented total care," he said, sipping a drink at the Airship Tavern. "You put your head down at night and you were secure that in the morning you had a job, benefits, for you and your family."

For the residents here, the Lakehurst Naval Warfare Center was the apple of the eye of this century. It had lost some of its polish in recent years, Mr. Wood said, as layoffs on the base had spun several of his longtime friends off to other parts of the country. And yet Lakehurst was still Lakehurst because of the center.

But for months, this borough of 3,000 had lived under a shadow -- ever since the Pentagon recommended that the base be closed as part of a broad effort to save money. On Thursday, though, Lakehurst won an unexpected reprieve, as a presidential commission rejected the Pentagon's recommendation and ruled that the base should stay in business.

Many residents celebrated the news with the passion of a patient recovering from a long illness.

On Wednesday night, the Airship Tavern, a popular place for many base officers, was thronged with hundreds of revelers after the end of the 4 P.M. shift.

Shortly before 2 P.M., Capt. Leroy A. Farr, the base commander, had received news from Washington, and word spread quickly throughout the base and the neighborhood. From his office, the captain heard horns, including a distinct horn, which was used to signal lunches and breaks, that had been long silent.

"The last six months had brought a lot of stress," the captain said. "It had come out in conversations. You could see they were bothered about their careers, their family."

The base employs 3,000, of whom 500 are military personnel, Captain Farr said. About 2,500 of the jobs would have disappeared under the Pentagon's plan to relocate the center's responsibilities to design and develop aircraft.

The New York Times, June 24, 1995

unching and landing equipment.

The closing of the base and the evaporation of its \$100 million payroll were inconceivable to a town whose economy and identity were tied to the base. A chemical company used to be the largest employer in the county but closed in the late 1980's.

"We were very happy yesterday," said Randy Perez, 28, whose family has owned the Airship Tavern for 43 years. "Happy for them. Happy for the bar.

"I think it would have killed the town," said Mr. Perez, who like other natives refers to himself as a "piney," after the region's ubiquitous pine trees.

It is perhaps a measure of the base's real and psychological importance to the community that Jacqueline Welch's mother, uncertain about the outcome, decided to sell her duplex of 23 years. Miss Welch, 30, grew up in the house on Maple Street. But she said her mother sold the house three months ago, fearing that property values would drop if the base closed and worried about rumors that the base housing might be converted to public housing.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

DATE: June 24, 1995

30TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 National Public Radio  
NPR

SHOW: All Things Considered (NPR 4:30 pm ET)

June 24, 1995

Transcript # 1888-2

: Package

ION: News; Domestic

TH: 1039 words

LINE: Louisiana Town Proves There is Life After Base Closure

TS: JOHN GRAFTON, Executive Director, England Authority;

NE: JACKI LYDEN

LIGHT:

andria, Louisiana, lost its air force base two years ago. Through a program of community effort, they now are nearly fully recovered from the loss, with new jobs and a better economy.

Y:

JACKI LYDEN, Host: When a military base closes, the community built around it often feels it's received a death warrant. Last night, an independent presidential commission, looking at ways to trim the military, wrapped up its latest round of deliberations. It recommended closing 90 bases and realigning the functions of many others.

Military base closings have been a feature of our post-Cold War economy. In 1993, when the England Air Force Base shut down in Alexandria, Louisiana, no one there thought that economic doom would follow. But Alexandrians like John Grafton found that the key to surviving after base closings was to get organized early. Grafton is executive director of the England Authority, the group that oversaw the Air Force base reconversion.

GRAFTON, England Authority: We took a two-step approach. We had a team that fought real hard to save the base and then we had another team which took a different approach of doing some initial planning that if the Base Closure Commission decided to close the base, what would the community do immediately to recover from the action?

JACKI LYDEN: Now, Alexandria is a city of about 60,000. What were the reactions from your local economic people about what the base closure would mean?

GRAFTON: Well, the economists from Louisiana State University and also from the U.S. Air Force, predicted that central Louisiana would lose between 10 to 15 percent of growth and would not recover to pre-1991 levels until approximately the year 2005.

All Things Considered (NPR), June 24, 1995

KI LYDEN: Pretty grim.

GREENBERG: People were worried. In fact, the local joke going around was, would you get a U-Haul dealership, because that was the only way that people thought you were going to make money, is by everybody leaving and renting them trailers.

KI LYDEN: So, how are things now? Have you recovered?

N GRAFTON: Well, I think we are well on our way to recovery. We have been very fortunate here. The sales tax has been up every year. Our property tax situation is up. Housing is being filled. We have, in the general community, experienced two to three years now of consecutive job growth in the general economic markets. So, we're well on our way.

KI LYDEN: So tell us what you did with this huge air base, England Air Force Base, I guess, 2,500 acres. What have you done with it?

N GRAFTON: Well, the first thing we did with it is re-name it. And we now called England Industrial Air Park and Community and we went out and started marketing immediately, even before the military left the base. Our first client was J.B. Hunt, which is a very large trucking company. They moved on the base three months prior to the military actually leaving. And we have approximately 850 other tenants now and almost 850 jobs on a daily basis out at the air park.

KI LYDEN: Is that more civilian jobs than were there when the base was operating?

N GRAFTON: Yes. We passed that milestone in December of '94. There were approximately 771 civilian jobs prior to base closure and now we have about 850. I think it's very reasonable by the end of this year for us to be over the 1,000 mark and in approximately two years to be at approximately 1,500.

KI LYDEN: Now, Mr. Grafton, there are industrial parks sitting all over Louisiana with weeds growing in them and not much business. What do you think you're doing right?

N GRAFTON: Well, I think that central Louisiana needs to be commended and viewed as a model for what happens when the citizens all pull together and go in the same direction. Literally, our community's political, business leaders and civic leaders sat around a table, both black and white, rich and poor, urban and rural, and they all said, 'Look, in the face of this calamity of the base closure, a lot of our differences look petty. How can we all participate together?' And from that beginning came what we call a power-sharing covenant, where, essentially, every political body within a 30-mile radius of England Air Force Base shares in the operational running of the air park. And that foundation allowed the technicians and the plans to come in and the successful marketing strategy we have made this a success.

KI LYDEN: Now, I guess you've been visited by other communities, including people from Russia who have lost military bases. What do you tell these people? What are their biggest obstacles are going to be?

N GRAFTON: The first thing that has to happen is the community has to rally together and have a vision of the future and a vision of what their community

All Things Considered (NPR), June 24, 1995

ld look like. The second thing that they need to do, is they need to get  
n to and create a long range plan to begin the process of actual  
ementation of this base closure. But I can't over-emphasize how important it  
for a community to pull together.

KI LYDEN: Because if you don't, what happens?

N GRAFTON: Well, what happens, unfortunately, is if you have, for example,  
n A and Town B and the county fighting over that asset, which was the former  
e, and they're fighting over who would have control, then the federal  
ernment has its own time schedules and it tends to move through the process  
the local community's needs are not taken into account. Money is not your  
gest problem in base re-use. Time is. The faster you re-use property and  
faster you market it, the better off you are.

KI LYDEN: Well thank you very much for talking with us.

N GRAFTON: Oh, my pleasure, Jacki. And best wishes to all the people that  
on this new list. It's going to be a, certainly a trying time for them for  
next few weeks as getting over the shock of losing their base. But there is  
e after base closure and we here in Alexandria stand ready to help anyway we

KI LYDEN: John Grafton is the executive director of the England Authority in  
xandria, Louisiana.

The preceding text has been professionally transcribed. However, although  
text has been checked against an audio track, in order to meet rigid  
tribution and transmission deadlines, it may not have been proofread against  
e.

GUAGE: ENGLISH

D-DATE: June 24, 1995

31ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 National Public Radio  
NPR

SHOW: Weekend Edition - Saturday (NPR 10:00 am ET)

June 24, 1995

Transcript # 1129-1

E: Package

ATION: News; Domestic

NGTH: 862 words

DLINE: Fourth Round of Military Base Closures Announced

STS: ALLEN DICKSON, Commission Chairman; Sen. DIANE FEINSTEIN (D-CA); CAROL  
CHER, Defense Budget Project;

INE: JOHN GREENBERG

HIGHLIGHT:

Base Closure and Realignment Commission announced its recommendation to  
se 90 more U.S. military bases, pending presidential approval. The commission  
o called for a list of more closures in 2001.

Y:

SCOTT SIMON, Host: I'm Scott Simon. On this day in 1947, businessman Kenneth  
old was flying his private plane at 9,200 feet near Washington State's Mount  
nier when he reported seeing nine shiny, disk-shaped, pulsating objects  
ring over the mountain. The story was the first widely-reported account of  
identified flying objects. Since then, tens of thousands of UFO's have been  
orted, though now their shapes are more likely to be compared to flying  
sbees. Other people have reported alien abductions and alleged air force  
erups, and still the questions persist. Is there intelligent life on earth?

anel of eight men and women last night completed a thankless task. The  
ense Base Closure and Realignment Commission held its final votes on which  
ltary installations shall remain open and which should close. For two days,  
ole from the towns and cities that stand to lose hundreds, even thousands of  
s could only look on as the commission handed down its judgments from a dais  
the Senate Hearing Room.

he end, the commission recommended shuttering 90 bases. There have been  
e such lists since 1988, but no more are planned. At then end of this year,  
Base Closure Commission goes out of business. NPR's John Greenberg has this  
ort.

GREENBERG, Reporter: From the beginning, the Base Closure Commission was  
up to insulate its members from the political process. Congress realized it  
d not muster the will to shut down barracks and air fields fast enough to  
pace with a shrinking military budget.

r the rules written by Congress, the commission would take the

Weekend Edition - Saturday (NPR), June 24, 1995

recommendations of the military, and make the hard choices. In this way, its members may have escaped political pressures, but as commission chairman Allen Benson [sp] made clear yesterday, no one could escape a keen awareness of the consequences of the final decisions.

W DICKSON, Commission Chairman: It's really unpleasant. It's probably the best thing we do. You don't ever have any fun going to these places, seeing the signs that say, you know, 'This is the only job I got and this is my water.' There's no fun in that. There's no fun in that. This is nothing but

GREENBERG: And the commission meted out plenty of pain. It voted to close Fort McClellan in Alabama, 700 jobs, the Kelly Air Force Base in Texas, 1,000 jobs. Pennsylvania lost Fort Indian Town Gap, 350 jobs. And New York lost the Seneca Army Depot, 270 jobs.

There have been three rounds of base closings prior to this one. That only made it harder for the commission members. Most of the obvious targets were gone. Perhaps the most difficult vote yesterday was the one to close the Naval shipyard in Long Beach, California. And when the commission's work was done, California had also lost McClellan Air Force Base in Sacramento, the Oakland Naval Base, and a supply center. The decisions cost the state over 18,000 jobs.

California Democratic Senator Diane Feinstein says the entire California Congressional delegation will make the only appeal it has left.

SEN. FEINSTEIN (D-CA): We have to exercise our next remedy, which is the filibuster. In my own view is that this whole round of base closures should be blown out.

GREENBERG: The president has few options. He can either accept or reject the entire package given to him by the base closure commission, or he can send it back for further consideration. In the past, no president has rejected or attempted to modify the commission's list. From the president, the list goes to Congress for a simple up or down vote. There is no hint of what Mr. Clinton will do, but the political considerations are painfully obvious. His reelection bid hangs on winning in California. Asked if a California lawmaker had mentioned that during a meeting with the president, Feinstein said coyly, 'I don't know.'

That the base closure process is nearly over, it is possible to judge whether it achieved the savings its creators hoped for. Carol Lescher [sp] with the Defense Budget Project, an independent policy group, says the effort has saved billions of dollars, but that isn't enough.

CAROL LESCHER, Defense Budget Project: They had set out as a goal roughly to be in line with the personnel cuts. We've cut personnel over 30 percent since the end of the Cold War, and thus far, even with this round, we're probably cutting our base and structure 20 percent. So it doesn't have to be completely equivalent, but we're obviously far away from the final goal.

GREENBERG: No lawmakers, not the ones who lost bases nor the ones who saw their bases spared, are calling for another round. But one of the commission's recommendations is for a new panel to write a new list in the year 2001. That panel is John Greenberg in Washington.

35TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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The Washington Times

June 24, 1995, Saturday, Final Edition

ION: Part A; METROPOLITAN TIMES; Pg. A9

TH: 559 words

LINE: Panel votes White Oak closed, Navy Yard enlarged

NE: Brian Blomquist; THE WASHINGTON TIMES

A powerful federal commission voted yesterday to send nearly 4,000 Navy jobs to Southeast Washington and to close a Navy center at White Oak in Montgomery County and another Navy center in Annapolis.

The Base Closure and Realignment Commission voted 5-3 to close the Naval Surface Warfare Center at White Oak, which has several sophisticated research and testing facilities - including nuclear-bomb simulators, mega-wind tunnels, and a giant pool for testing missiles as they enter water.

The commission's vote upheld the Pentagon's latest recommendation. The Defense Department needs to close military bases to match a shrinking military force.

But yesterday's decision reversed the recommendation of the 1993 base closure commission to expand the White Oak facility.

Under the previous round of base closings, the commission ordered 2,000 jobs to be moved from White Oak, but transferred 3,800 jobs to White Oak from the Naval Sea Systems Command in Crystal City.

Those 3,800 jobs in Crystal City will now move to the Washington Navy Yard, the nation's oldest Navy base, which sits along the northern bank of the Annapostia River. But first the move must be approved by President Clinton and Congress, both expected to do so before the end of the summer.

The expansion of the shipyard could help revitalize what is now a poor and neglected part of the city.

D.C. Delegate Eleanor Holmes Norton, a Democrat, cheered the decision, saying it "could not be more welcome, timely or rational."

In Montgomery County, the loss of the White Oak base was met with sadness. "I feel we did our best," said Betsy Bretz, former president of the Hillandale Womens Association who worked to save the base and get it ready for the anticipated new jobs.

"It's very disappointing," said county Executive Douglas Duncan, a Democrat. "I thought we made a strong case. We could have used one more commissioner on our side."

38TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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DAILY LABOR REPORT

JUNE 23, 1995

1995 DLR 121 d13

H: 625 words

ON: NEWS.

: Defense: AIR FORCE BASES CLOSED AND REALIGNED, LABS SPARED ON FIRST DAY  
TING.

the first of five days of deliberations, the Defense Base Closure and  
Management Commission voted to close McClellan Air Force Base in Sacramento,  
., and for a massive realignment of Kelly Air Force Base in San Antonio  
will move most of Kelly's operations to Lackland Air Force Base in Texas  
other locations to be determined later.

the two 6-2 votes, which would shut down depot operations at both bases, came  
some debate over how far the eight-member commission should go in cutting  
force depots. While retired Gen. Joe Roble agreed during the deliberations  
there was enough excess capacity to close one depot, he strongly  
opposed closing any more than that, and was one of the two  
commissioners who voted against the Kelly realignment. In its original  
recommendations to the panel, the Department of Defense suggested that five air  
depots be realigned, but none closed.

the three other air force depots that had been named by the Department of  
Defense for realignment, including logistics centers at Hill Air Force Base in  
Utah, Robins Air Force Base in Georgia, and Tinker Air Force Base in  
Oklahoma City, were spared by the commission.

the base closing panel also rejected DOD's recommendations to close three air  
laboratories and product centers, including Rome Laboratory at Griffiss  
Air Force Base in New York, and laboratories at Kirtland Air Force Base in New  
Mexico and Brooks Air Force Base in San Antonio.

other actions, the panel voted on a realignment of the Letterkenny Army  
Depot in Pennsylvania that would preserve only a weapons storage facility, and  
to realign the Red River Army Depot in Texarkana, Texas.

#### Primary Job Loss Figures

It is too early to determine the precise impact of the panel's actions on  
civilian jobs, but preliminary figures released by the commission suggest that  
the closing may lead to the loss of about 14,000 civilian jobs there and  
the realignment of McClellan would result in the loss of about 9,000  
civilian jobs. However, about 5,000 jobs from McClellan would be transferred to  
other depots, according to the commission, and most of the rest of the jobs lost at  
California and Texas bases would be transferred to the remaining three air  
depots.

40TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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ABC NEWS

SHOW: ABC World News Tonight 6:30 pm ET

June 23, 1995

Transcript # 5125-3

Package

TON: News

PH: 475 words

LINE: Military Base Closings

STER JENNINGS: Our second story about the military has an enormous impact on  
ian life. The special commission deciding which military installations to  
or keep open made its final set of recommendations today. Thousands of  
are on the line worth billions of dollars to their individual communities.  
commission's chairman said, 'This is nothing but pain.'

s ABC's Michele Norris.

LE NORRIS, ABC News: [voice-over] Bad news for the workers at the Naval  
ard in Long Beach, California. The recommended closing of the shipyard  
eliminate 4,000 jobs. But the commission says it would save an estimated  
llion over the next 20 years.

DIXON, Chairman, Base Closure Commission: Nobody wants to spend more money  
fense and nobody wants to close their base.

LE NORRIS: [voice-over] There are no easy decisions for the special  
ssion charged with closing or downsizing 177 military bases around the  
ry. The latest round of closings include the Naval air station in  
ath, Massachusetts; Ft. McClellan in Alabama; and the Kelly Air Force  
in San Antonio, Texas. With 13,000 workers, it is the city's single  
st employer.

LAMAR SMITH, (R), Texas: These are real people with real families and real  
rs who work 40 and 60 hours a week, who worry about where the next mortgage  
it is coming from.

LE NORRIS: [voice-over] The workers at McClellan Air Force base in  
mento will share those worries. The base was slated for closure yesterday,  
e strong warnings from the Air Force that the decision would compromise  
ilitary's combat readiness. Almost 12,000 jobs will now disappear.

LAN EMPLOYEE: Since I was 18, since I got out of high school, I've been  
; here and doing a job. And now they're saying, well, you can't come here  
e. And that's tough to take.

ABC World News Tonight, June 23, 1995

LE NORRIS: [voice-over] And what makes it tougher is that California's  
gling economy has already lost more than 200,000 civilian military jobs.

amera] The President ultimately accepts or rejects the commission's  
mendations. But the White House is nervous because California, with all  
electoral votes, has been hardest hit by base closings. The worry is that  
jobs will translate into lost votes.

le Norris, ABC News, Washington.

JENNINGS: When we come back, why people get cancer - the gene that may  
with the answer; and our Person of the Week - the debatable value of  
rity.

ercial break]

e preceding text has been professionally transcribed. However, although  
ext has been checked against an audio track, in order to meet rigid  
tribution and transmission deadlines, it has not yet been proofread against  
tape.

AGE: ENGLISH

DATE: June 24, 1995

41ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 Associated Press  
AP Worldstream

June 23, 1995; Friday 19:02 Eastern Time

ION: Washington - general news

TH: 240 words

LINE: Base Closing Commission Spares Fort Buchanan

LINE: WASHINGTON

Puerto Rico's Fort Buchanan Army Base has been spared.

The commission deciding the fate of U.S. military bases in the face of  
tightening military budgets voted Friday to keep the base in Guaynabo open.

Commissioner Al Cornella voted to close the base, but the rest of the panel  
voted to keep it in Puerto Rico rather than move its operations to Florida. Only  
unused family housing will be disposed of.

Friday's votes came as the commission reached the halfway point in its  
consideration of 177 military facilities across the country. The commission's  
recommendations go to the president on July 1.

President Clinton can reject the list and return it to the commission for  
reconsideration. But in each of the past three closure rounds, the commission  
recommendations stood up to White House and congressional review.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

DATE: June 23, 1995

64TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 Associated Press  
AP Online

June 23, 1995; Friday 13:14 Eastern Time

LOCATION: Washington - general news

LENGTH: 1920 words

TOPLINE: Calif. May Lose Another Base

LOCATION: WASHINGTON

California suffered another blow in the latest round of base closing decisions Friday. The state would lose Long Beach Naval Shipyard and its 4,000 employees under a recommendation to go to the president next week.

"There's nothing but pain," base closure commission Chairman Alan Dixon noted, noting that earlier decisions also had fallen heavily on California.

Dixon said the government has little choice but to close major installations in declining defense budgets. He summed up the commission's dilemma: "Nobody wants to spend more money on defense. Nobody wants to close their base."

The decision came one day after the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission voted to close an air maintenance depot at McClellan Air Force Base, costing the Sacramento, Calif., area about 12,000 jobs.

Commissioner Al Cornella argued unsuccessfully for Long Beach, saying the state should neither "rubber stamp" the Pentagon's proposals nor try to meet an arbitrary level of savings.

In a 6-2 vote, the commission recommended closing the Southern California Naval Air Station. The commissioners then voted unanimously to keep open its East Coast counterpart, the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in Kittery, Maine, one of the nation's oldest military facilities.

The commission accepted the arguments of Adm. Jeremy Boorda, chief of naval operations, who said the Long Beach yard's functions could be handled by the private sector or by other West Coast Navy bases. Closing the yard would save the government about \$1 billion over 20 years.

Friday's votes came as the commission reached the halfway point in its consideration of 177 military facilities across the country. The commission's report goes to the president on July 1.

President Clinton can reject the list and return it to the commission for reconsideration. But in each of the past three closure rounds, the commission's recommendations stood up to White House and congressional review.

The Portsmouth yard on the border of New Hampshire is one of the nation's most historic, dating to before the War of 1812. It is also the only one in the world capable of servicing nuclear-powered submarines.

AP Online, June 23, 1995

Lawmakers from New Hampshire and Maine hailed the decision. "Elation, what I say," said Sen. Bob Smith, R-N.H.

Watching the commissioners vote was like waiting for a jury to come in, said Judd Gregg, R-N.H. California members, bruised by Thursday's decisions, are to stay away Friday.

On a move that will have a dramatic impact on the Pacific island of Guam, the commission voted to close three Navy facilities and realign two others. The proposals, involving a naval air station, ship repair facility and fleet industrial supply center, would claim 2,200 jobs and result in the transfer of 1,000 others off the island.

The commission also voted unanimously to close Naval Air Station South Weymouth in Weymouth, Mass., and move the aircraft to another air station in Brunswick, Maine. That would mean the elimination or transfer of 800 jobs from South Weymouth.

At the same time, the commission spared Naval Air Station Atlanta, which it determined to have greater military value.

Alleviating a shortage of Navy flight training facilities, the commission rejected a Meridian administration proposal and voted to keep open Naval Air Station Meridian, Miss. The move would keep about 1,500 jobs in the area but deprive the Pentagon of about \$27 million in annual savings.

"This little ole base ... just means so much to us," said Rep. Sonny Montgomery, D-Miss., who has maintained a vigil at almost all the commission hearings.

Noting that the Meridian base has survived two previous base closure rounds, Rep. Trent Lott, R-Miss., paraphrased Winston Churchill: "There's nothing more humiliating than being shot at three times without effect."

Revisiting some previous commission decisions, the panel changed the location of a nuclear training center that is being moved out of Orlando, Fla. It will go to the Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, S.C., instead of the Naval Submarine Base New London, Conn. The move was designed partly to offset the impact of major Navy base cuts in Charleston ordered in 1993.

Recommendations by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission Friday afternoon the panel resumed debate on base closings:

## II. NAVY

### Guam Installations

REALIGN Naval Activities Guam. Results in likely transfer of most ships and support personnel to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Limited number of Navy units remain in Guam.

AP Online, June 23, 1995

LOSE Naval Air Station Guam. Shifts remaining units to other Navy sites.

LOSE Ship Repair Facility Guam. A few activities, such as floating dry dock, typhoon anchorage and floating crane remain.

LOSE Fleet Industrial Supply Center Guam. Keep fuel storage and transfer facilities.

REALIGN Public Works Center Guam. Becomes a detachment of Public Works Center Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; housing assets liquidated.

#### Naval Reserve Air Stations

LOSE Naval Air Station South Weymouth, Mass. Shift aircraft to Brunswick, Maine.

KEEP OPEN Naval Air Station, Atlanta.

REALIGN Naval Air Station Detroit. Move changes the receiving site for the Detroit base that had been specified in the 1993 base closure round from Twin Lakes, Minn., to Selfridge, Mich.

#### Naval Training Air Stations

KEEP OPEN Naval Air Station Meridian, Miss.

KEEP OPEN Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, Texas. Commission eliminated a provision that would have required training units to move to air stations in Florida and, instead, gives the Navy flexibility to move the units, or not move.

#### Operational Air Stations

LOSE Marine Corps Air Stations El Toro and Tustin, Calif. Move changes a closure decision to change the receiving sites for units at the air stations. The new receiving sites will include air stations Oceana, Va., North Charleston, S.C., Fallon, Nev., New River, N.C., Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii, Camp Pendleton, Calif., and Miramar, Calif.

LOSE Naval Air Station Alameda, Calif. Action changes a 1993 closure decision by redirecting assets at the air station to the Naval Air Facility at Corpus Christi, Texas, Mine Warfare Center of Excellence, Naval Station Port of Spain, Texas, and other locations.

LOSE Naval Air Station Cecil Field, Fla. Shifts transfer of units ordered in previous closure round to Naval Air Station Oceana, Va., Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, S.C., Naval Air Station Jacksonville, Fla., and Naval Air Station Atlanta.

AP Online, June 23, 1995

LOSE Naval Air Facility, Adak, Alaska.

REALIGN Naval Air Station Key West, Fla., to become a Naval Air Facility in order to maintain access to training ranges; dispose of all property not needed.

REALIGN Naval Air Station Barbers Point, Hawaii. Changes a previous closure decision to keep commissary facilities, public works compound, landfill and recreational beach areas.

Training Centers

LOSE Navy Nuclear Power Propulsion School Orlando, Fla. This decision changes the receiving site for the school from Naval Submarine Base New London, Conn., to Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, S.C.

KEEP OPEN Naval Technical Training Center, Meridian, Miss.

LOSE Naval Training Centers Orlando, Fla., and San Diego, Calif. Amends a closure decision to give the Navy flexibility in the location of the Training Center Command.

Naval Shipyards/Supervisors of Shipbuilding Conversion and Repair

LOSE Naval Shipyard Long Beach, Calif.

KEEP OPEN Naval Shipyard Portsmouth, Maine.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

DATE: June 23, 1995

72ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

The Associated Press

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June 23, 1995, Friday, AM cycle

LOCATION: Washington Dateline

LENGTH: 943 words

LINE: Commission Closes California Yard, Spares Mississippi Station

BY: By JOHN DIAMOND, Associated Press Writer

LINE: WASHINGTON

California suffered another blow in the latest round of base closing decisions Friday. The state would lose Long Beach Naval Shipyard and its 4,000 employees under a recommendation to go to the president next week.

"There's nothing but pain," base closure commission Chairman Alan Dixon said, noting that earlier decisions also had fallen heavily on California.

The commission also recommended closing Fort McClellan, Ala., the Army's main tactical weapons training center. The training operations would be moved to Missouri.

Friday's votes came as the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission moved to complete consideration of 177 bases slated for possible closure or realignment. The commission's list goes to the president on July 1.

President Clinton can approve the list or return it to the commission for reconsideration. Congress then must vote up or down on the entire list. In each of the three rounds, the commission's recommendations stood up to White House and congressional review.

The Long Beach decision came one day after the commission voted to close an aircraft maintenance depot at McClellan Air Force Base, costing the Sacramento, Calif., area about 12,000 jobs. California's two senators, Democrats Dianne Feinstein and Barbara Boxer, said they would urge Clinton to reject the list.

White House Press Secretary Mike McCurry declined to comment on specific recommendations but said, "The president is concerned about the decisions being reached by the commission."

When the commission's list is finished, Clinton will review it in light of the Secretary William Perry's suggestions, McCurry said.

Clinton said the government has little choice but to close major installations as declining defense budgets. He summed up the commission's dilemma: "Nobody wants to spend more money on defense. Nobody wants to close their base."

The Associated Press, June 23, 1995

Commissioner Al Cornella argued unsuccessfully for Long Beach, saying the yard should neither "rubber stamp" the Pentagon's proposals nor try to meet an arbitrary level of savings.

But in a 6-2 vote, the commission recommended closing the Southern California yard. The commissioners then voted unanimously to keep open its East Coast counterpart, the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in Kittery, Maine, one of the nation's oldest military facilities.

The commission accepted the arguments of Adm. Jeremy Boorda, chief of naval operations, who said the Long Beach yard's functions could be handled by the private sector or by other West Coast Navy bases. Closing the yard would save the government about \$ 1 billion over 20 years.

The Portsmouth yard on the border of New Hampshire is one of the nation's most historic, dating to before the War of 1812. It is also the only one in the region capable of servicing nuclear-powered submarines.

Lawmakers from New Hampshire and Maine hailed the decision. "Elation, what I say," said Sen. Bob Smith, R-N.H.

Whether to close Fort McClellan has long been a thorny issue for the Army. The fort, with 11,300 military and civilian personnel, also provides chemical defense training to the other service branches and U.S. allies.

The closure has been complicated by environmental considerations, particularly the question of whether Missouri would issue the necessary permits to move the operation to Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

Under the commission recommendation, McClellan's Chemical Defense Training Facility, a U.S. Chemical School and other missions would shift to Fort Leonard Wood but only when they are fully permitted by the state.

The commission also voted to close three smaller Army bases: Fort Pickett, Fort Indiantown Gap., Pa., and Fort Chafee, Ark.

The unanimous vote on Fort McClellan masked a deep division within the commission. Commissioner Cornella said closing McClellan risked leaving the U.S. military without a chemical defense training facility.

"We are looking at a two- to six-year disruption in a mission at a time when there is a sense of great concern to this country," he said.

But commissioner Josue Robles Jr., a retired Army general, said the military is not ready for chemical warfare at dozens of bases around the country.

The move that will have a dramatic impact on the Pacific island of Guam, the commission voted to close three Navy facilities and realign two others. The changes, involving a naval air station, ship repair facility and fleet support center, would claim 2,200 jobs and result in the transfer of thousands of others off the island.

The commission also voted unanimously to close Naval Air Station South Weymouth in Weymouth, Mass., and move the aircraft to another air station in Bangor, Maine. That would mean the elimination or transfer of 800 jobs from

The Associated Press, June 23, 1995

outh.

At the same time, the commission spared Naval Air Station Atlanta, which it said to have greater military value.

Alleviating a shortage of Navy flight training facilities, the commission rejected the Clinton administration proposal and voted to keep open Naval Air Station Indian, Miss. The move would keep about 1,500 jobs in the area but deprive the Pentagon of about \$ 27 million in annual savings.

"This little ole base ... just means so much to us," said Rep. Sonny Montgomery, D-Miss., who has maintained a vigil at almost all the commission hearings.

Revisiting some previous commission decisions, the panel changed the location of a nuclear training center that is being moved out of Orlando, Fla. It will go to the Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, S.C., instead of the Naval Submarine Base Groton, Conn. The move was designed partly to offset the impact of major Navy base cuts in Charleston ordered in 1993.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

-DATE: June 23, 1995

74TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

The Associated Press

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June 23, 1995, Friday, PM cycle

LOCATION: Washington Dateline

LENGTH: 797 words

SUBJECT LINE: Base Commission Deals Fewer Hits Than Misses

BY LINE: By JOHN DIAMOND, Associated Press Writer

LOCATION LINE: WASHINGTON

KEY:

The base closure commission voted today to close the Naval Shipyard in Long Beach, Calif., taking nearly 4,000 jobs out of the beleaguered Southern California economy.

In a followup vote, the commission accepted the Navy's recommendation to keep open the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in Kittery, Maine. The shipyard on the border of New Hampshire is one of the nation's most historic, dating back to the War of 1812. It is also the only one in the region capable of servicing nuclear-powered submarines.

The 6-2 vote to close the Long Beach facility accepted the hard-pressed recommendation of the Navy that the yard is too costly and that its functions should be handled in the private sector. Closing the yard would save the government about \$ 1 billion over 20 years.

Although virtually every vote against the California yard was cast reluctantly, commission Chairman Alan Dixon called it the most crucial decision of the entire base closing round given the urgency of finding savings for the Defense Department.

There is a purpose for this painful exercise and it is that the Congress is supplying the necessary funding for our armed services," Dixon said. "Nobody wants to spend more money on defense (yet) nobody wants to close their base."

In 10 hours of deliberations Thursday, the independent panel recommended closing fewer than half the bases it considered. Of 56 facilities reviewed, 22 would be shut down completely or nearly completely. Seven others would be partially closed, a process that sometimes means thousands of jobs leaving a community, and 27 would be kept open. That left more than 100 Navy and Army bases for the 11-member commission to consider today.

Once the closure list is completed, the president has 15 days to approve it or reject it and request a revised list. If approved, the list goes to Congress, where it becomes law in 45 days unless both houses reject it in its entirety. Never the president nor Congress has ever rejected the commission's package of recommendations.

The Associated Press, June 23, 1995

Lawmakers from New Hampshire and Maine were elated by today's action; California members, bruised by decisions on Thursday to close other bases in their state, did not attend today's vote.

In sweeping actions that will have a dramatic impact on the Pacific island of Guam, the commission voted to close three Navy facilities and realign two others. The actions, involving a naval air station, ship repair facility and a jet industrial supply center, will claim a combined 2,200 jobs and result in the transfer of 6,500 others off the island.

The commission also voted unanimously to close the Naval Air Station South Weymouth in Weymouth, Mass., and move the aircraft to another air station in Brunswick, Maine. The move will eliminate or transfer of 800 jobs. Commissioners decided that Naval Air Station Atlanta had greater military value and that servicemembers who use the Weymouth facility could easily shift to Maine.

Citing a shortage of Navy flight training facilities, the commission rejected Clinton administration proposal and voted to keep open Naval Air Station Meridian, Miss. The move keeps about 1,500 jobs in the area but deprives the region of about \$ 27 million in annual savings.

Noting that the Meridian base has survived two previous base closure rounds, Rep. Trent Lott, R-Miss., paraphrased Winston Churchill: "'There's nothing more humiliating than being shot at three times without effect.'"

Rep. Sonny Montgomery, D-Miss., who has maintained a vigil at almost all the commission meetings, said, "This little 'ole base ... just means so much to us."

In other actions today, the commission voted to close the remote Naval Air Station in Adak, Alaska.

"This base served us well during the Cold War. It was to be the first line of defense when the Russian 'Bear' came down into our territory but I regret to say it has outlived its usefulness," said Commissioner J.B. Davis.

Revisiting some previous commission decisions, the panel voted to change the training site for a Navy nuclear training center in Orlando, Fla., from the Naval Submarine Base New London, Conn., to the Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, S.C. It was a move designed, in part, to offset the impact of major base cuts in Charleston ordered in 1993.

Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., who lost big in that earlier closure round, criticized today, saying the decision would build "both a more prosperous South Carolina and a stronger America."

California lawmakers complained their state had taken disproportionate hits and said they would urge President Clinton to reject the entire closure list if it is sent to him on July 1.

Another big blow for California was the commission's recommendation Thursday to close McClellan Air Force Base in Sacramento.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

76TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 The Austin American-Statesman  
Austin American-Statesman

June 23, 1995

SECTION: News; Pg. A11

LENGTH: 694 words

HEADLINE: Losing Kelly will be hard on Mexican Americans

BY: BY SUZANNE GAMBOA American-Statesman Capitol Staff

Mexican Americans who have held civilian jobs at Kelly Air Force Base have understood the base's importance to their lives and their standard of living.

They have attributed their children's college educations, their middle-class homes, new cars and health insurance to Kelly. Each time they have taken an economic step forward, they've repeated the familiar refrain, "No te acabas Kelly." The phrase means Kelly workers buying new homes or paying medical bills, the phrase came to be an invocation of gratitude, more like "Thank God Kelly."

But the times of bounty are ending. The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission recommended Thursday that the government virtually close Kelly Air Force Base. If the president and Congress agree, the move will be felt most acutely by the city's Mexican Americans who have relied on Kelly for middle-class living.

"No te acabas Kelly. It's sort of a 'Please don't you ever end because you know what puts food on my table,'" said Leo Gomez, president of the San Antonio Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, which participated in two years of campaigns to keep Kelly open. Kelly also was considered for closure in 1993 but survived that round.

"I know many people who went to school and college and are now professionals who use their parents' money," Gomez said.

Of the 18,000 jobs on the line, about 10,000 are civilian positions. About 61 percent of the civilian jobs, or 6,200, belong to Hispanics, Gomez said.

The Hispanic chamber also said that 25,103 Hispanics are employed directly or indirectly because of Kelly. Those jobs account for more than a third of San Antonio's Hispanic middle class, the chamber said. The loss would mean an increase in Hispanic unemployment in San Antonio from 12.7 percent to 22 percent, chamber officials said.

"The Hispanic middle class is going to be devastated," said Jesse Salcedo, president of the American Federation of Government Employees Local 1617, a labor organization that represents Kelly's workers.

Those (jobs) are in essence the backbone of (San Antonio's) Hispanic middle class," Gomez said.

Austin American-Statesman, June 23, 1995

Despite its majority Hispanic population, the city's Hispanics tend to have higher rates of unemployment and lower earnings than whites. The average salary of a Hispanic worker at Kelly is about \$25,000, which Gomez said is about 25 percent more than what the average Hispanic in San Antonio earns.

Kelly's jobs not only provide higher pay, but also health insurance, sick leave, vacation and other benefits that often elude working-class Hispanics in the private sector.

'For the Mexican American, it was our chance to have a good income and a good chance for our families to have a good life,' said JoAnn Ramon, a San Antonio business owner. Landing a job at Kelly often has been considered 'winning it,' she said.

'When you got your notice that you were going to work at Kelly, my goodness, it was celebrated,' Ramon said.

Rosa Gonzales, 47, is painfully aware of the importance of a Kelly job. Gonzales said the health insurance that comes with her job as a Kelly supply clerk enabled her to pay for good hospital care and rehabilitation when her husband suffered a stroke. She said her husband has had to quit his job as a truck driver because he now experiences epileptic seizures.

'It's really going to change my life and everything because I'm going to have to look for another job,' she said. 'In a way, I'm kind of scared.'

Ramon fears the effect the closure will have on businesses, particularly the Mexican-owned businesses that rely on Kelly workers. Ramon installs and maintains air conditioning units in houses and apartment complexes, many of which are owned or rented by the Mexican Americans who work at Kelly, she said.

Some of the workers could be transferred to other military bases, but for many of them, San Antonio -- which is 56 percent Hispanic -- has been their families' hometown for generations.

'Us Mexicanos or Hispanics tend to stick to family and stick to our roots,' Ramon said.

-DATE: June 23, 1995

77TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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June 23, 1995

ION: News; Pg. A1

ETH: 1075 words

LINE: FEDERAL BASE COMMISSION DEALS TEXAS A PAINFUL BLOW; Panel wipes out  
y; San Antonio loses 13,000 jobs with loss of Air Force base

NE: Mike Kelley and Denise Gamino

like a swiftly moving line of tornadoes, the judgments of a federal base  
ure commission swept across Texas on Thursday, skipping over some military  
allations, devastating others.

ardest hit was Kelly Air Force Base in San Antonio, which will see 13,000  
wiped out and the remaining 5,000 moved to its neighbor base, Lackland.

elly, once the largest flight training school in the world with a history  
ng to 1917, will be practically eliminated as a military site.

lso to close, the independent Defense Base Closure and Realignment  
ission decided, is Reese AFB in Lubbock, with a loss of 1,700 jobs, and the  
strom Air Reserve Base in Austin, with 585 civilian jobs that almost  
ainly sealed Kelly's fate.

t a union hall a few blocks from the base, remnants of a premature  
bration still littered the floor Thursday afternoon. Mickey Frame, a jet  
anic and member of Local 1617, American Federation of Government Employees,  
that when word came of the McClellan vote, some members of the 3,000-strong  
gathered paper from a shredder and began throwing it in celebration. Then  
other shoe dropped.

'For that 10-minute break,' Frame said, 'we had a good time. And then it  
went to hell in a hurry.'

grim-faced Gov. George W. Bush said Thursday afternoon, 'The State of  
s doesn't agree with the decision. I know the commissioners took a long,  
look, but I think they made the wrong decision. ... It means to me that  
don't understand Texas very well and Texas' love affair with the  
ary.'

ush said the state Department of Commerce probably will announce next week  
plans for coordinating federal assistance, including job retraining, to  
aced workers.

S. Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez of San Antonio said he has asked for a meeting  
President Clinton.

Kelly is the lowest-cost, best producer with the best people in the Air  
, he said. 'It's crazy to take the heart out of a place like this. So

Austin American-Statesman, June 23, 1995

m appealing to the president to reverse this decision.'

The president will receive the commission's final recommendations by July 1. Unless he rejects the entire list, it goes to Congress, where it is automatically approved after 45 days unless lawmakers vote down the recommendations in their entirety.

In the stifling heat of Thursday afternoon, thousands of subdued and somber workers gathered in a park near the base's main gate to hear Maj. Gen. Lewis Curtis, commander of the San Antonio Air Logistics Center, Kelly's main opponent. As aircraft thundered overhead, he told them, 'This decision by BRAC does not reflect on you or this great community. The Air Force does not want to close Kelly.'

In the crowd was Robert Sanchez, a C-5 cargo plane mechanic who has worked at Kelly for 20 years. Of his fellow workers, he said, 'Eventually it's going to hurt them and they'll wake up and they'll probably be crying. It hasn't really hurt them yet, but when they start seeing the pink slips, they're going to see it's no joke.'

Sanchez, a Vietnam veteran, continued, 'I would say if somebody doesn't help the president and make him aware that we have to maintain the national security, we're going to be hurting. We're going to be in deep, deep sierra. We can't give up. We're not going to give up. No way we're going to give up. We're going to hold out till the last minute. This nation needs Kelly. All I have to say is, I'm not a quitter.'

Jesse Salcedo, president of the government employees' local, said, 'We're disappointed. We thought we had four BRAC commissioners on our side, and we did as of 3 o'clock Wednesday night. Somebody made some kind of deal.'

Salcedo said that base workers donated almost \$2 million last year to the United Way. Charitable organizations are going to suffer with the expected job losses, he said. 'The poor people are going to be poorer. Whatever work is left is going to be very low wages. There's not going to be a middle-class work force anymore.'

'I'd love to sue (the commission), Frame said. 'I'd like to file a lawsuit for harassment. They've hung this over our heads for five years.'

Frame said though he recently bought some land and a mobile home near San Antonio, he plans to stay in San Antonio.

'I'll go to changing tires or something to make a living. That may be all I can do, but I'm going to make a living.'

Across from the base, the V & A Taco House has thrived for 10 years in a small strip shopping center. Signs in its windows proclaim 'America Needs You' and 'Kelly Pride.' Thursday afternoon, manager Alice Herrera said proudly, 'Our business is Kelly, civilian and military employees. Without them, we couldn't be here.'

Herrera said she was elated when she heard about the commission's vote Thursday to close McClellan AFB. She went out for supplies, she said, and by

Austin American-Statesman, June 23, 1995

time she returned, a radio station was reporting the vote on Kelly.

'It was like a big high and then all of a sudden it made you feel so  
ressed. There's no other word for it.'

This article includes material from the Associated Press.

(from box)

#### DISSAPOINTMENT AT BERGSTROM

The news that the 924th Fighter Wing in Austin will be shut down, while  
ected, wasn't easy to bear for many. The decision will cost 585 full-time  
lian workers their jobs at Bergstrom. For Don Odum, left, that means a job  
7 years.

In its first day, the base closure commission ordered 22 bases closed or  
tually closed and realigned seven others. It kept open 27 others that were  
posed for closure.

The decision to virtually close Kelly Air Force Base will be felt most deeply  
San Antonio's Mexican Americans who have relied on Kelly for middle-class  
urity.

Status of Texas military bases

#### CLOSED

- . Bergstrom Air Reserve Base, AUstin: Loses 585 full time employees and  
0 reservists.
- . Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock: Loses all 1,700 jobs.

#### CALED BACK

- . Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio: Loses Air Logistics Center. Of 18,000  
1 jobs, 13,000 are cut. Other 5,000 shift to Lackland Air Force Base.
- . Red River Army Depot, Texarkana: Loses 375 of 4,000 jobs.

#### REMAINING OPEN

- . Brooks Air Force Base, San ANtonio: All 4,500 jobs remain.
- . Laughlin Air Force Base, Del Rio: All 2,900 jobs remain.
- . Naval Air Station Fort Worth-Joint Reserve Base: All 100 jobs remain.

SOURCE: Associated Press, staff research

WIC: Alice Herrera, manager of V & A Taco House, which is across the street  
the main gate of Kelly Air Force Base, says her business depends on the  
and is one of only a few left in the strip mall where the shop is located.

79TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 The Austin American-Statesman  
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June 23, 1995

TION: News; Pg. A10

GTH: 336 words

DLINE: Base closings reach 22; more likely

Y:

WASHINGTON -- The base closure commission broke for the day late Thursday, giving a long list of Navy and Army bases to be considered today.

In its first day, the eight-member panel ordered 22 bases closed or virtually closed and realigned seven others. It kept open 27 others that were proposed for sure.

The panel, facing a July 1 deadline, is choosing from among 146 bases on President Clinton's original closure list and 31 added later by the panel for consideration.

Commission Chairman Alan Dixon, a former Illinois senator, said the commission must cut deeper than the Clinton administration recommended. The military force and overall defense spending have shrunk far faster in the last decade than the roster of bases, forcing the Pentagon to carry too much overhead.

'I believe it is critical that the commission achieve at the very minimum level of savings proposed in March by the secretary of defense,' Dixon said. 'I would personally prefer to achieve greater savings.'

California lawmakers -- angered by the panel's recommendation to close Wellman Air Force Base, Calif. -- said they will urge Clinton to reject the panel's list.

'For California, it's just a major hit,' said Sen. Dianne Feinstein, Calif. 'This list of base closures has been dramatically unfair to California.'

But one of the winners in Thursday's base closing recommendations, Sen. Don Les, R-Okla. -- whose state's Tinker Air Force Base stands to gain some jobs aid he expected the commission recommendations to stand.

'I think it would be politics' if Clinton reversed the commission recommendation on the California base, Nickles said. California is the largest electoral prize in presidential politics.

Once the closure list is completed, the president has 15 days to approve or disapprove it, or to request a revised list. If approved, the list goes to Congress, where it becomes law in 45 days unless both chambers reject it in its entirety.

80TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 The Austin American-Statesman  
Austin American-Statesman

June 23, 1995

SECTION: News; Pg. A10

LENGTH: 650 words

HEADLINE: Austin's Air Force reserve unit to close; 585 fulltime civilian - jobs  
to be lost as the 924th Fighter Wing shuts down

SUBLINE: DIANA DWORIN

BY:

The big-screen television was on all day at the bar in the Consolidated Club, hangout for reservists at the former Bergstrom Air Force Base, and the afternoon news hushed the room.

The base's 585 fulltime civilian workers, who are a part of the 924th Fighter Wing, will lose their jobs.

That was the word Thursday from the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, which voted to shut down or reduce operations at Bergstrom and at other Air Force bases in Texas after several months of debate.

For the folks who sat in the dimly lighted bar, it wasn't easy news to bear. They didn't want to talk about it.

"We probably had our hopes built up too much," said Master Sgt. Linda Golden, public affairs assistant for the unit, who spoke for the workers. "You can imagine that every one's pretty upset."

The federal commission deadlocked, 4-4, over what to do with Bergstrom, which is being refitted as the city's new Austin-Bergstrom International Airport. Because it was a tie, the Pentagon's recommendation was the deciding factor. The Pentagon recommended shutting down the 924th and moving the 10th Air Force headquarters to Naval Air Station Fort Worth-Joint Reserve Base.

Out at the Bergstrom hangar, where workers repair the unit's F-16 Falcons, the mood was somber. But despite the disappointment, technician Paul Hamm said he also was relieved.

"At least we know something now that it's over and done with," said Hamm, who will try to find another job with the federal government. "But at least you can plan your future."

Golden said she was unsure Thursday how soon the closure could happen or when workers would leave the base. A news conference at Bergstrom is scheduled this morning.

In all, the 924th includes about 1,300 parttime and fulltime employees. Those workers include the 585 fulltime civilian workers, and also reservists, who can be transferred to other reserve units when the shutdown at Bergstrom takes place.

Austin American-Statesman, June 23, 1995

The shock waves of the decision to shut down the 924th weren't confined to base.

U.S. Rep. Lloyd Doggett, from his Washington office, said the decision to t down the 924th was wrong.

'These families who have contributed so much to our national security and community deserve our support,' he said.

At Austin City Council chambers, Mayor Bruce Todd said the closure made him l 'disappointment followed by anger.'

'Most notably, I am angry at the federal government which promised in 1991 reaffirmed in 1993 that we would have the reserves here if we built an port. Well, we are under way,' he said. 'Now to hear the federal government ned a deaf ear to their commitment is extremely disappointing, and I am angry ut it.'

In April, four members of the commission came to Austin to hear city and base ders' arguments for keeping the 924th here. Todd said the split vote shows t local officials 'made our case to those who took the time to listen.'

The Defense Department had said it expects to save about \$291.4 million over years by shutting down the 924th.

The unit's annual payroll is about \$22 million, and its economic impact in tin is \$51 million a year, including payroll and money spent in town.

Airport Director Charles Gates said the shutdown could affect cargo rations at the airport if the reserves leave before the airport opens in 8. The cargo operations are scheduled to open in September 1996.

'We were going to contract with the reserves to provide control tower vices,' Gates said.

He said now the city will have to contract with a private company to direct go air traffic until the Federal Aviation Administration opens its tower when mercial operations begin.

Staff writers Debbie Hiott and Chuck Lindell contributed to this report.

PHIC: Don Odum, an aircraft technician crew chief for 17 years at the reserve e at Bergstrom, is one of hundreds of civilian employees who will lose their s when a reserve unit closes.

-DATE: June 23, 1995

81ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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The Baltimore Sun

June 23, 1995, Friday, FINAL EDITION

ON: TELEGRAPH (NEWS), Pg. 11A

PH: 664 words

LINE: Panel reverses recommendations; wants large bases in Calif., Texas  
ed

TE: From Wire Reports

Reversing Pentagon recommendations, the base closure commission recommended closing two large air maintenance bases in Texas and California yesterday, cutting 25,000 jobs.

The votes started the final phase of what could be the last base closure in years. The commission, facing a July 1 deadline, will choose from 146 bases on President Clinton's original closure list and 31 added later in the panel.

Rejecting an Air Force recommendation, the Defense Base Closure and Management Commission voted to close maintenance depots at Kelly Air Force Base, Texas, and McClellan Air Force Base, Calif. With anxious members of Congress looking on, the commission said closing the two "air logistics centers" would save more money faster than the course recommended by the Air Force, which has kept all five repair depots open.

The two 6-2 votes mean that Kelly, in San Antonio, would lose more than 10,000 jobs and McClellan, in Sacramento, would lose about 12,000.

Most of the jobs lost at the Texas and California bases would be transferred to the three surviving Air Force maintenance depots: Hill Air Force Base, Utah; Robt. Gray Air Force Base, Ga.; and Tinker Air Force Base, Okla. About 5,000 jobs at the Texas bases also would be transferred to other bases in Texas.

The commission also made a few decisions that affected Maryland. The naval aviation station at Patuxent River, which was expected to gain 610 jobs as a result of the reorganization of defense bases, will apparently not get the jobs.

Under a Defense Department plan, the jobs would have been transferred from two naval bases in New Jersey and Indiana to the Navy's aircraft research and development facility in southern Maryland.

But the commission reversed the Defense Department plan, voting 8-0 to keep the New Jersey base open and to privatize the Indiana installation, canceling plans to transfer about 610 engineers and aircraft specialists to Maryland. At the same time, however, the commission approved Navy plans to transfer 250 employees from the closure of Naval Air Warfare Center in Warminster, Pa., to a southern Maryland base.

The Baltimore Sun, June 23, 1995

in response to the Maryland decisions, Democratic Rep. Steny H. Hoyer, whose district includes the Patuxent River base, said he was pleased.

"We still stand to gain about 250 people," said Mr. Hoyer's spokesman, Jesse Jacobs. "We continue to make Patuxent River one of the premier naval facilities in the country."

Mr. Jacobs said the Navy air base, which employs 12,000 people, has gained 100 jobs in the past five years, as Navy bases around the country have been downsized or shut down.

The commission also voted unanimously to close the Naval Medical Research Institute in Bethesda. Most of the biomedical research center's employees will be transferred to Walter Reed Army Institute for Research in Forest Glen.

The only program that would be transferred out of state would be the diving program, which would be moved to Panama City, Florida.

Commission Chairman Alan Dixon, a former Illinois senator, said the commission must cut deeper than the Clinton administration wanted.

The military force and overall defense spending have shrunk far faster in the past decade than the roster of bases, forcing the Pentagon to carry too much overhead.

"I believe it is critical that the commission achieve at the very minimum the level of savings proposed in March by the secretary of defense," Mr. Dixon said. "I would personally prefer to achieve greater savings."

In most cases, the military functions affected by closures will not disappear but will be relocated. That means job losses for communities but not necessarily for individual workers, officers or enlistees.

Once the closure list is completed, the president has 15 days to approve or disapprove it, or to request a revised list.

If approved, the list goes to Congress, where it becomes law in 45 days unless both the House and Senate reject it in its entirety.

DATE: June 24, 1995

85TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 Globe Newspaper Company  
The Boston Globe

June 23, 1995, Friday, City Edition

ON: NATIONAL/FOREIGN; Pg. 3

H: 762 words

LINE: Bases panel votes to keep N.Y. lab;  
mass. facility, no gain in jobs;  
Aloysius Farrell of the Globe Staff contributed to this report.

E: By Chris Black, Globe Staff

LINE: WASHINGTON

The independent base closing commission yesterday rejected an Air Force proposal to shut down the Rome Laboratory in New York, a decision that denies the Air Force Base in Bedford a gain of 585 civilian jobs.

The eight-member commission voted unanimously to keep open the Rome Laboratory at Griffiss Air Force Base as well as Air Force laboratories at the Air Force Base in New Mexico and Brooks Air Force Base in Texas.

The commission also voted to close two of the Air Force's five depots, a rejection of the service's proposal that it be allowed to keep all five provided it reduced the work force at each.

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission could vote on the fate of the South Weymouth Naval Air Station and the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in Portsmouth, Maine, as soon as today. Both facilities are being considered for closure, though the Portsmouth yard is expected to survive.

The South Weymouth facility survived a Navy attempt to close it two years ago but its proponents worry that with the pressure on the military to reduce its budget, the reserve station may fall this time.

The base closing commission, headed by former Sen. Alan Dixon of Illinois, must submit its recommendations to President Clinton by July 1. Clinton must either reject or accept the entire package and then send it to Congress, which must then vote on the entire package up or down.

The Defense Department's cross-servicing team had proposed transferring half of the Rome Laboratory, which works on surveillance, intelligence, communications, and missile software technology, advanced command-and-control concepts and other communications.

The commission staff analysis concluded that it would take 25 years to realize any savings from the cost of a shutdown, instead of the six years estimated by the Defense Department. The staff also said the unusual synergy between the laboratory, local universities and companies would be lost if the facility were closed.

The Boston Globe, June 23, 1995

The staff told commission members that the expertise of the team working at the facility would be degraded if the facility was closed. Many of the researchers were willing to move from New York, the staff reported.

The decision represented a blow to supporters of Hanscom, who had hoped that moving positions and responsibilities from the Rome Laboratory would enhance Hanscom's future. But supporters were heartened by the commission's reasoning, which parallels arguments made for Hanscom, a research facility with close ties to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the high-technology firms along Route 128. Hanscom is the largest military base in Massachusetts.

The Rome people came and stole our playbook and used it to keep Rome open," Peter Meade, president of the New England Council, a business group coordinating the regional lobbying on the 1995 round of military base closures and cutbacks.

"Our goal was to make sure that the most important economic engine stayed in place. At the end of the day that is what is going to happen," Meade said. "I'm disappointed, but, being a realist, it's great that we are keeping the jobs we have there."

The decisions on South Weymouth and Portsmouth are upcoming. The Navy wants to transfer the more than 2,000 reservists who train at South Weymouth to the active duty station in Brunswick, Maine. The Navy concluded that it can afford to maintain one active-duty station north of Norfolk, Va.

The base closing commission put Portsmouth, the last military shipyard in England, on its list for consideration this spring after questions were raised about the need for a submarine repair and refueling facility at a time when the submarine fleet is being cut in half.

Since that time, the Navy has belatedly argued that Portsmouth and its 4,100 skilled workers are assets that may be critically needed in the future if the Navy keeps in service the Los Angeles-class submarines.

The submariners in the Navy still hope to buy a new class of attack submarine, but the high cost of new submarines may make it more cost effective to increase the service life of the Los Angeles-class submarines, which are superior to diesel submarines now in use.

A White House official yesterday said that the outlook for Portsmouth was grim, a view shared by many observers of the base-closing process. Three of the eight commissioners voiced concerns about closing the base when it was on the review list. This month, Portsmouth became the only base on the review list to be visited by all eight commissioners. Typically, one commissioner visits a base.

PHOTO: AP PHOTO / Former Sen. Alan Dixon of Illinois (center) presides over a hearing of the base-closing commission.

AGE: ENGLISH

DATE: June 24, 1995

88TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 The Buffalo News  
The Buffalo News

June 23, 1995, Friday, CITY EDITION

SECTION: NEWS, Pg. 1A

LENGTH: 925 words

LEADLINE: PANEL VOTES TO RETAIN FALLS BASE;  
COMMUNITY EFFORT WINS HIGH PRAISE

BYLINE: JERRY ZREMSKI; News Washington Bureau

LEADLINE: WASHINGTON

The independent panel responsible for streamlining the military voted unanimously Thursday to keep the Niagara Falls Air Reserve Base open.

With next to no discussion, the Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission decided to close a similar Air Reserve facility at Chicago's O'Hare International Airport.

The decision spared not only the Niagara Falls base, but also Air Reserve bases in Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Pittsburgh and Youngstown, Ohio.

The commission also rejected the Pentagon's plan to close Rome Laboratory in Central New York, saying the facility's high-tech military research work was too vital to disrupt.

The commission's action preserves the 914th Airlift Wing at the Falls base, which has flown C-130 transport planes to all major American military conflicts in recent years.

The unit includes 1,200 reservists and employs about 400 people full time.

"I'm obviously elated," said Col. Gerald Black, the 914th's commander. "We were a little bit worried. We couldn't have survived without Western New York's community support."

While the commission members did not mention the Niagara Falls base when discussing the issue, background papers issued by the commission's staff mentioned three factors that weighed heavily in favor of the Niagara Falls base:

That it has the only Air Force Reserve flying unit in the state.

That its economic impact on the area is unusually large.

That its community support is excellent.

Niagara Falls residents held a rally in support of the base, and community leaders hired a lobbying firm to put together a presentation for a hearing before the base closure committee in Boston.

The Buffalo News, June 23, 1995

"Our success is a shining example of what can be achieved when the entire community pulls together to reach a common goal," said Rep. John J. LaFalce, owner of Tonawanda, who led the effort to save the base.

"In the end, however, the 914th really saved itself, through its outstanding record of accomplishment."

While Niagara Falls leaders were touting their base, the City of Chicago was arguing just the opposite.

The city, which owns O'Hare Airport, has wanted the military to leave that facility for years, figuring that the airport could make more money if the military space were used for commercial expansion.

Not surprisingly, the commission staff listed Chicago's desire to close the base as the main reason for doing so.

In addition, the commission staff said the Air Force could save the most money -- \$ 17.3 million a year -- by closing the base at O'Hare.

Niagara Falls proved to be the second-most costly base, but thanks to its community support and economic impact, it was listed as the commission staff's second choice for closure, after the facilities in Chicago and Minneapolis.

The Chicago base had been the leading candidate for closure ever since June when Air Force Secretary Sheila E. Widnall wrote a letter to the commission requesting that it be closed.

The commission's chairman, Alan J. Dixon, said that letter played a big role in the panel's thinking.

Beyond recommending that the Chicago facility be closed, "I believe it is important to everyone that the Air Force is firm in its original request that only one of these bases be closed," Dixon said.

Thursday's decision brought an end to six weeks of agony for those associated with the Niagara Falls base.

It was an agony born of a mistake.

The Air Force originally suggested that the Pittsburgh base be closed.

But that recommendation was based on the wrong set of cost figures for Pittsburgh, which made the operation there look far more expensive than it really is.

After discovering the error, the base closure commission added Niagara Falls and the other C-130 bases to the list in order to do a proper accounting of the cost and other factors that would play a role in determining their future.

All the uncertainty ended, though, when Dixon banged his gavel and said: "The commission declares Niagara Falls open."

The decision prompted joyous reactions among politicians.

The Buffalo News, June 23, 1995

Gov. Pataki compared the effort to save the Falls base with a similarly successful effort to save the Air Force laboratory in Rome.

"I am proud of the way New Yorkers united to save this important asset," he said.

In addition to keeping open the Rome lab, which conducts some of the nation's most advanced work in photonics (sending communications through light pulses), the commission voted to continue labs at Kirtland Air Force Base, N.M., and Brooks Air Force Base, Texas.

Niagara County Planning Director Richard L. Seekins, who was in charge of gathering economic data to present to the commission, said the effort paid off.

"We shaped the way (the commission) looked at these situations," Seekins said. "Now, they know it involves more than planes and personnel. It's now a matter of economics and the impact on the community."

While President Clinton still has to ratify the commission's base-closure decision, which Congress can then veto, the decision Thursday appears to solidify the position of the Niagara Falls base for years to come.

"I'm obviously walking on air," said State Sen. George Maziarz, R-North Tonawanda.

"The short time we had to work is a testament to those who put the presentation together. . . . I just have a feeling that four or five years down the line, we might be going through the same thing again. We're prepared for it." News Niagara County Bureau reporters Len Delmar and Joann Scelsa and the Associated Press contributed to this article.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

DATE: June 25, 1995

89TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 The Buffalo News  
The Buffalo News

June 23, 1995, Friday, CITY EDITION

SECTION: BUSINESS, Pg. 8A-

LENGTH: 527 words

HEADLINE: U.S. ELIMINATING 75 JOBS AT CALSPAN CENTER;  
FLIGHT TRAINING PROGRAM WILL BE MOVED FROM CHEEKTOWAGA TO CALIFORNIA

BYLINE: JERRY ZREMSKI; News Washington Bureau

LOCATION: WASHINGTON --

About 75 jobs at the Calspan Advanced Technology Center in Cheektowaga are likely to be lost in the wake of a federal commission's vote Thursday to move a flight training program to California.

The Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission voted 7-1 to move Calspan's "REDCAP" (Real-Time Digitally Controlled Analyzer Processor) to the Force Flight Test Center at Edwards Air Force Base in Southern California.

The independent panel agreed with the conclusions of the Pentagon, which recommended that the facility be moved, saying that it is underutilized and complicates the operation at Edwards.

Despite the one-sided nature of the vote, the commissioners appeared to have mixed feelings about closing REDCAP, which trains pilots for combat flights by wing them to simulate wartime action.

The commissioners noted that the move of REDCAP and two other similar facilities could be part of a much-needed restructuring of the Air Force's pilot training facilities.

The Air Force has been promising such a plan for years, but commissioners indicated that the Air Force was afraid to fight a political battle over that plan. Instead, the Air Force handed the matter over to the base closure commission.

"There is some concern that if we don't force this issue, it will never be resolved," said Gen. J.B. Davis, an Air Force retiree on the commission.

Only one commissioner, Rebecca Cox, flatly objected to the Air Force's approach. She said that Calspan and similar facilities are not military bases, and thus shouldn't even be considered by the commission.

"I feel like we're being used," she said. "There are no savings here. This is an inappropriate (commission) decision."

The commission's staff concluded that closing REDCAP would cost \$ 4.2 million, and that the closing would pay for itself in five years. Currently, the commission said, the Calspan facility is operating at only 50 to 60 percent of

The Buffalo News, June 23, 1995

acity.

The base closure commission's decision angered Peter Calinski, REDCAP's program director.

"Obviously there's going to be an impact on the local community, but I also believe the country is in worse shape because of this decision," Calinski said. "I just had an F-16 shot down over Bosnia. How much less are we going to be able to do now?"

Calinski said he did not know when any impact would be seen on the 75 Calspan employees who work on REDCAP.

Overall, Calspan has just under 500 employees. The REDCAP contract has brought the Cheektowaga facility about \$ 75 million in revenues over the past ten years.

The commission's decision is not yet final. Its recommendations must be submitted to President Clinton by July 1, and he can either accept or reject them in whole. Congress then will have an opportunity to reject them, too.

Rep. Jack F. Quinn, a Hamburg Republican who fought to save the Calspan facility, said he was disappointed in the decision.

"I do not envy the position of the commissioners, who are faced with tough decisions affecting thousands of Americans," said Quinn, who noted that more than 100 military facilities will be closed in the latest round of base closures.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

-DATE: June 25, 1995

90TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 Madison Newspapers, Inc.  
Capital Times

June 23, 1995, Friday, ALL EDITIONS

ION: Nation/World, Pg. 1C

TH: 263 words

LINE: 440TH AIRLIFT WING TO BE RETAINED

NE: THE CAPITAL TIMES/MEDILL NEWS SERVICE

LINE: WASHINGTON

:  
Members of the Wisconsin congressional delegation were relieved to learn Friday that the Air Force Reserve's 440th Airlift Wing at Milwaukee's Mitchell International Airport was left off the chopping block.

'I'm delighted,' said Sen. Herb Kohl, D-Wis. 'We felt good about it going in.'

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission voted to retain the wing. The decision came on the first of several days of deliberations by the commission on the fate of 180 military installations across the country.

Kohl also said he thought that the 'excellence of the base and the high level of community support' are the reasons the 440th was left untouched.

The vote Thursday ended six weeks of doubt about the fate of the 440th. In early May, the commission placed all six Air Force Reserve C-130 stations on the closure list.

'It was a worthwhile process,' said Sen. Russ Feingold, D-Wis. 'It was an opportunity to brag about the 440th.'

Feingold also said that the base has been 'an active unit in many of the national operations we have undertaken in the past several years, such as in Bosnia, Somalia and the Persian Gulf War.'

The commission has a July 1 deadline to submit its recommendations to President Clinton, who either will approve the list in its entirety or return it to the commission, which then must resubmit its new recommendations by Aug. 15. (The following paragraph was not published.)

Once we presented the commissioners with the facts, their decision was 'I'm delighted,' said Rep. Tom Barrett, D-Milwaukee.

DATE: June 24, 1995

91ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 Chicago Sun-Times, Inc.  
Chicago Sun-Times

June 23, 1995, FRIDAY, Late Sports Final Edition

ION: NEWS; Pg. 1

TH: 688 words

LINE: O'Hare Base Shutdown Approved;  
l's Decision Could Save City \$ 200 Million

NE: BY BASIL TALBOTT

LINE: WASHINGTON

aving Chicago up to \$ 200 million, the defense base closure commission voted sday to shut down the Air Force reserve unit at O'Hare Airport and pick up whole tab.

he panel also said it would transfer a separate Air National Guard unit to t Air Force Base near Downstate Belleville, but only if Chicago comes up the money for that move by next July.

he panel also cleared the way to move other smaller Army reserve and onal Guard units now at O'Hare if the city and the military can agree where will go and if the city will pay.

ayor Daley has sought to clear military units from O'Hare for more than e years because he wants the 356 acres they occupy for development.

aley applauded the "military decision to save money," but Sen. Paul Simon ll.) expressed regret, attributing the decision to "local economic factors" er than "defense considerations."

out 4,000 reservists and guardsmen could be affected by the move from the east corner of O'Hare, said Maj. Gary Strasburg, spokesman for the ves' 928th Airlift Wing.

icago would save between \$ 150 million and \$ 200 million that it would have o pay to move the reserve unit under a directive by the 1993 base closure ssion, said Charles Smith, the panel's executive director. The 1993 order ved the city to move the reservists and guardsmen only if the city would pay oth moves and the Air Force went along with the plan.

rport spokeswoman Lisa Howard estimated the move to Scott would cost \$ 100 on, but a financial plan hasn't been worked out. She said the city would id on general airport revenues for capital development and revenues from mic development of the land to pay for the move.

ie said the city would not dip into taxpayer funds.

ie panel voted 7-0 for the move in five minutes without debate. Commission an and former Sen. Alan J. Dixon (D-Ill.), who hails from Belleville,

Chicago Sun-Times, June 23, 1995

tained on the motion.

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission will give President Clinton its report by July 1. The president has 15 days to reject the list or send it to Congress, which has 45 days to reject it.

Two earlier commission base closure lists went through easily, but Strasburg said a few reservists "are still holding out hopes" they won't be moved. Strasburg said the 329 full-time reserve employees and nearly 1,400 part-timers will have to relocate or quit.

Brig. Gen. Harold E. Keistler, who heads the Air National Guard Unit, said 100 guardsmen are affected, 350 of them full-time employees.

"We are at least glad that there is a final decision," Keistler said, noting that his troops have lived with uncertainty since Daley began pressing for the decision. Keistler said he probably will move and expects many of the full-time employees to relocate.

Three smaller units could be moved if the city and the Air Force agree where they will go and the city has financing to replace their facilities, Keistler said.

A small Army reserve installation at Mannheim and Higgins roads also could be moved if the city pays for it, the panel decided.

It was a defeat for Rep. Henry J. Hyde, a Republican representing area urbanites fearing airport expansion.

"It was a disappointment, but not unexpected," said Hyde spokesman Sam Stratman. "It was a political decision by the Air Force," a reference to the Air Force's flip-flop.

Congress is unlikely to reverse the panel's recommendations because of its desire to reduce the deficit, Stratman predicted.

Reversing Pentagon recommendations, the commission also called for closing maintenance bases in Texas and California but spared three research laboratories the Clinton administration wanted closed. The commission will choose from among 146 bases on Clinton's original closure list and 31 added by the panel.

At its first day of work, the eight-member panel ordered 22 bases closed or partially closed and realigned seven others, often involving substantial job actions. It kept open 27 others that had been proposed for closure.

Contributing: Associated Press

LANGUAGE: English

ACC-NO: HARE23061995

DATE: June 23, 1995

93RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 Chicago Tribune Company  
Chicago Tribune

June 23, 1995 Friday, NORTH SPORTS FINAL EDITION

ION: CHICAGOLAND; Pg. 1; ZONE: N

TH: 646 words

LINE: O'HARE UNIT MAY GET AX

NE: By Ray Quintanilla and Larry Hartstein, Tribune Staff Writers.

:  
he cost of clearing valuable land for additional development at O'Hare  
national Airport was trimmed by about two-thirds Thursday, as members of a  
ral commission recommended disbanding one of the airport's two military  
s and moving the second to Scott Air Force Base near Downstate Belleville.

reliminary costs for moving both the 126th Airlift Wing of the Air National  
d and the 928th Airlift Wing of the Air Force Reserve had been estimated to  
s high as \$300 million, with Chicago agreeing to pick up the tab.

ut the U.S. Base Closure and Realignment Commission, meeting Thursday in  
ington, D.C., recommended shutting down the 928th Airlift Wing and moving  
126th Airlift Wing.

Mayor Richard M. Daley, who has long considered the units an obstacle to  
loping the approximately 356 acres they occupy at O'Hare, said Thursday that  
ng just one unit would have cost an estimated \$100 million.

We know for a fact that the possibilities for this land far exceed the  
ent use as a military base," Daley said in a prepared statement issued after  
commission's decision.

he commission's 7-0 vote on O'Hare came on the first of four days of  
ings, during which the panel was charged with trimming the U.S. military by  
inating units that are no longer needed.

or members of a suburban anti-noise group opposed to additional air traffic  
O'Hare, the federal announcement was sobering.

We're very disappointed," said Charles Zettek, vice chairman of the Suburban  
re Commission.

We are very suspect that the additional land, through skillful manipulation,  
d be used to advance more aircraft capacity," Zettek said.

The recommendations now go to President Clinton, who, from the beginning, has  
a sympathetic ear for Daley on examining the feasibility of moving the  
s.

Clinton now is faced with accepting the base-closing blueprint in its  
rety and sending it on to the Congress, or rejecting the plan and returning  
to the commission for additional consideration.

Chicago Tribune, June 23, 1995

The move of the 126th Airlift Wing could begin as early as July 1996, and could be complete within an estimated three years. Thursday's recommendation also included a one-year extension, to July 1, 1996, for Chicago to develop a financing plan to pay for the move.

Daley said the move would be financed with existing airport funds, and no tax dollars. The airlines, he added, support opening up the airport land to development.

Chicago Department of Aviation Commissioner David Mosenia said Scott Air Force Base in southern Illinois had been an especially attractive option over competing sites in Rockford and Moline, because Scott offered a higher potential for cost savings.

Former Illinois Sen. Alan J. Dixon, base-closure commission chairman, did not participate in the panel's vote, saying he did not want to be involved in any issue involving a base in his home state.

Combined, the units employ 3,000 full- and part-time military and civilian personnel at O'Hare.

If eliminated, the 928th Airlift Wing likely would send its C-130 transport aircraft to bases in Georgia or Colorado. Military officials said its 1,900 servicemembers and civilian employees either would be reassigned to other bases or simply laid off.

Sen. Paul Simon expressed disappointment that he couldn't save that unit by having it remain in Illinois.

"I regret this outcome. This unit should have been relocated, given its outstanding record," he said.

The Pentagon had recommended closing one Air Force Reserve station, in Pittsburgh. But the commission said last month that some of the Air Force budget figures used to select Pittsburgh were in error.

As a result, the commission added the 928th Airlift Group at O'Hare and four other reserve units to a preliminary list of bases considered for closure.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LD-DATE: June 23, 1995

94TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 Chicago Tribune Company  
Chicago Tribune

June 23, 1995 Friday, LAKE SPORTS FINAL EDITION

TION: NEWS; Pg. 1; ZONE: L

NGTH: 881 words

DLINE: NEW FT. SHERIDAN VISION IS UNVEILED;  
EL TENTATIVELY BACKS DEVELOPER

INE: By LeAnn Spencer, Tribune Staff Writer.

Y:

In the six years since Congress ordered the Army to break its century-old camp at historic Ft. Sheridan, a number of grand visions have been floated about the best ways to redevelop the lush North Shore landmark.

But perhaps none approach the ambitious design that Chicago developer Richard Stein unveiled for a model community on roughly 300 acres at the southern end of Ft. Sheridan that are occupied by the Navy and Army Reserves.

The unsightly military barracks and storage buildings would give way to tree-lined streets curving past upscale homes in peaceful residential neighborhoods, a lakefront nature preserve and public parks around restored natural ravines. The existing Highwood commuter train station would be the heart of an inviting town center, Stein forecast.

Stein's vision received an enthusiastic preliminary endorsement Thursday from the Ft. Sheridan Joint Planning Committee, a consortium of county officials and three communities surrounding the base that has been working on a re-use plan for 400 acres of abandoned military property at the north end of the base.

"We are presented with a very unique opportunity tonight," said Highland Park Mayor Ray Geraci. "It's the opportunity of a lifetime and is a very creative approach."

The plan would reunite the disparate north and south sections of Ft. Sheridan that critics say were "balkanized" six years ago when the Department of Defense decided that the Navy and Army Reserves could get part of the former military base, leaving only the historic district and open space available.

The committee's tentative endorsement paves the way for elected officials in Washington to pen legislation to allow the development, a process that is expected to start next week.

Under the Stein proposal, Congress would have to agree to allow the Navy and Army Reserves to negotiate a deal with the Stein company. In exchange for the military-occupied property, Stein would buy the necessary land and build and design replacement housing and facilities elsewhere in the region for the Navy and Army. Stein said North Chicago would not be the site of any such relocation.

"I am pleased with the process tonight," Stein said of the committee's endorsement. "This is the first of 20 different steps. All we ask is the

Chicago Tribune, June 23, 1995

portunity to get rid of the Army and Navy . . . to get them off the front door of Highwood and out of the boundaries of Highland Park."

Both communities are eager to see the military leave because the local schools lose money educating military children.

The Stein plan comes just a day after the U.S. House approved a measure requiring the Army to turn over 290 acres of open space on the north end of the base to the Lake County Forest Preserve District.

The measure, still pending in the Senate, also would allow the local planning committee to buy and renovate the base's 110-acre historic district.

If that measure, plus the Stein proposal, is enacted into law, the two would likely resolve most of the controversies that have plagued Ft. Sheridan since Congress ordered it closed six years ago.

The Stein plan offers a number of advantages to the towns around the base, the least of which is the removal of the military presence on the southern boundary of the fort's historic district. The planning committee will solicit a developer for that district later this summer.

The historic district is considered a redevelopment risk because of the high cost of renovating the 94 landmark structures there. But having an architecturally compatible and tasteful community, such as Stein has proposed, the next door can only make it more attractive, leaders believe.

The plan also offers the City of Highwood the opportunity to expand its boundaries and tax base. The tiny town is landlocked and has only about two undevelopable plots of land, according to Councilwoman Lisa Cervac.

Indeed, the issue of where the boundary lines would be drawn almost jinxed the necessary unanimous consensus of the planning committee. After some debate, Highwood agreed to its tentative support and will meet with Stein officials and neighboring mayors in coming days to resolve any potential boundary conflicts.

The Stein proposal was floated several weeks ago when company officials met individually with officials in Highland Park, Highwood, Lake Forest and Lake County, all members of the planning committee.

The committee's re-use plan for the north end of the base calls for a 100-acre nature preserve with an 18-hole golf course and renovation of the 110-acre historic district.

Stein said he got the idea to ask Congress to endorse acquisition of the north end of the base two years ago when legislators were considering another development proposal for the historic base.

That one was created at the instigation of the Army by the John Buck Co., another powerful Chicago development firm, in partnership with Equitable Real Estate Investment Management Inc.

The Equitable-Buck proposal was defeated when Congress refused to approve a controversial land swap proposed by the Army. The Army wanted to exchange land at Ft. Sheridan for cash and 8.5 acres of Equitable-owned land in Virginia

Chicago Tribune, June 23, 1995

would have been used for a museum.

UAGE: ENGLISH

-DATE: June 23, 1995

96TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 Chicago Tribune Company  
Chicago Tribune

June 23, 1995 Friday, EVENING UPDATE EDITION

ION: NEWS; Pg. 1; ZONE: C

TH: 747 words

LINE: BASE-CLOSING COMMISSION ADDS TARGETS;  
NEARLY 4,000 JOBS AT STAKE, NAVAL SHIPYARD IN LONG BEACH, CALIF., IS THE  
ONE

NE: Associated Press.

LINE: WASHINGTON

The base closure commission voted Friday to close the Naval Shipyard in Long Beach, Calif., taking nearly 4,000 jobs out of the beleaguered Southern California economy.

In a follow-up vote, the commission accepted the Navy's recommendation to keep open the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, in Kittery, Maine. The shipyard on the coast of New Hampshire is one of the nation's most historic, dating to the War of 1812. It is also the only one in the region capable of servicing nuclear-powered submarines.

The 6-2 vote to close the Long Beach facility accepted the hard-pressed recommendation of the Navy that the yard is too costly and that its functions should be handled in the private sector. Closing the yard would save the government about \$1 billion over 20 years.

Although virtually every vote against the California yard was cast resolutely, commission Chairman Alan Dixon, former Democratic senator from Illinois, called it the most crucial decision of the entire base-closing round, citing the urgency of finding savings for the Defense Department.

"There is a purpose for this painful exercise, and it is that the Congress is supplying the necessary funding for our armed services," Dixon said. "Nobody wants to spend more money on defense (yet) nobody wants to close their bases."

In 10 hours of deliberations Thursday, the independent panel recommended closing fewer than half the bases it considered. Of 56 facilities reviewed, 22 would be shut down completely or nearly completely. Seven others would be partially closed, a process that sometimes means thousands of jobs leaving a community, and 27 would be kept open.

Once the closure list is completed, the president has 15 days to approve it or reject it and request a revised list. If approved, the list goes to Congress, where it becomes law in 45 days unless both houses reject it in its entirety. Whether the president nor Congress has ever rejected the commission's package of recommendations.

Chicago Tribune, June 23, 1995

Lawmakers from New Hampshire and Maine were elated by Friday's action; California members, bruised by decisions on Thursday to close other bases in their state, did not attend Friday's vote.

In sweeping actions that will have a dramatic impact on the Pacific island of Guam, the commission voted to close three Navy facilities and realign two others. The actions, involving a naval air station, ship repair facility and a fleet industrial supply center, will claim a combined 2,200 jobs and result in the transfer of 6,500 others off the island.

The commission also voted unanimously to close the Naval Air Station South Weymouth, in Weymouth, Mass., and move the aircraft to another air station in Brunswick, Maine. The move will eliminate or transfer 800 jobs. Commissioners decided that Naval Air Station Atlanta had greater military value and that servicemembers who use the Weymouth facility could easily shift to Maine.

Citing a shortage of Navy flight-training facilities, the commission rejected Clinton administration proposal and voted to keep open the Naval Air Station Meridian, Miss. The move keeps 1,500 jobs in the area but deprives the Pentagon of \$27 million in annual savings.

Noting that the Meridian base has survived two previous base-closure rounds, Rep. Trent Lott (R-Miss.) paraphrased Winston Churchill: " 'There's nothing more humiliating than being shot at three times without effect.' "

Rep. Sonny Montgomery (D-Miss.), who has maintained a vigil at almost all the commission meetings, said, "This little 'ole base . . . just means so much to me."

In other actions Friday, the commission voted to close the remote Naval Air Station, in Adak, Alaska.

"This base served us well during the Cold War," said Commissioner J.B. Williams. "It was to be the first line of defense when the Russian 'Bear' came down on our territory, but I regret to say it has outlived its usefulness."

Revisiting some previous commission decisions, the panel voted to close the Navy Nuclear Power Propulsion School in Orlando, which changes the receiving location for the school from the Naval Submarine Base, in New London, Conn., to the Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, S.C. It was a move designed, in part, to offset the impact of major base cuts in Charleston ordered in 1993.

Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.), who lost big in that earlier closure round, opposed, saying the decision would build "both a more prosperous South Carolina and a stronger America."

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

DATE: June 24, 1995

98TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 The Columbus Dispatch  
The Columbus Dispatch

June 23, 1995, Friday

ACTION: NEWS LOCAL & NATIONAL, Pg. 1B

LENGTH: 379 words

HEADLINE: SPRINGFIELD GUARD NOT FLYING AWAY;  
PLAN TO MOVE 2 UNITS TO WRIGHT-PATTERSON KILLED BY COMMISSION

SOURCE: From staff and wire reports

LOCATION: WASHINGTON

BY:

The Base Closure and Realignment Commission yesterday unanimously rejected a Pentagon proposal to move Air National Guard operations from Springfield Municipal Airport to the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base near Dayton.

About 300 full-time and 1,000 part-time Guard members are assigned to the 8th Tactical Fighter Group and 162nd Tactical Fighter Squadron in Springfield, Mo.

The commission also rejected a Pentagon recommendation to transfer 2,500 research jobs from Brooks Air Force Base in San Antonio to Wright-Patterson.

The panel said consolidating aviation and medical research work at Dayton would cost more than the Pentagon estimated.

Wright-Patterson, with 26,000 workers, is the state's largest single-site employer.

"I'd be lying to you if I said I wasn't a little disappointed," said Ron Nease, vice president of the Miami Valley Economic Development Coalition. "But it was an honor to have the Air Force and DOD recommend consolidating operations here. I think . . . we have a very bright future at the base."

The commission's decision to recommend closing the Naval Biodynamics Laboratory in New Orleans will send some functions to Wright-Patterson.

U.S. Rep. David L. Hobson, R-Springfield, last week had argued to save the Springfield Air National Guard Base.

Hobson told the commission that the savings from the merged operations would be small and that it would take 13 years to recover the estimated \$ 30 million it would cost to move the base to Dayton.

He also said the Air Force erred in such costs as phone service, noting that a telephone bill is \$ 13,000 at the Springfield base but may leap to \$ 82,000 at Wright-Patterson.

Hobson also persuaded the commission to overturn the proposed closing of the Springfield base in 1993.

The Columbus Dispatch, June 23, 1995

"It's a big day for a little town like Springfield to beat the whole Air Force," Hobson said. "It was a bipartisan effort. We all worked together. The real hero is Homer Smith, who used to be the base engineer at Springfield and who knew the numbers and was very credible."

The commission must send its final list to President Clinton by July 1. If he approves the plans, the list goes to Congress, where it becomes law in 45 days unless both houses reject it in full.

AD-DATE: June 24, 1995

99TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995, The Commercial Appeal  
The Commercial Appeal (Memphis)

June 23, 1995, Friday, First Edition

CTION: METRO, Pg. 1B

NGTH: 753 words

ADLINE: Depot may sink, swim on panel's 2 moves

LINE: James W. Brosnan, The Commercial Appeal  
shington Bureau

TELINE: WASHINGTON

DY:

The commission weighing the fate of Defense Distribution Depot Memphis Thursday made two decisions - one that boosts hopes of saving the depot and other that could derail the rescue effort.

Just as depot supporters had hoped, the eight-member Defense Base Alignment and Closure Commission voted to close two massive Air Force Logistics centers and their adjacent supply depots in California and Texas.

Those shutdowns could mean new life for the Memphis depot, if commissioners decide to use the Memphis operation to make up any shortfall in overall Defense Department storage space.

But in a move Memphis depot supporters did not anticipate, the commission also decided to keep open the Red River Army Depot and its supply depot in Texarkana, Texas. That decision could offset any ground Memphis depot lost by the recommended shutdown of the logistic centers.

The Defense Department's Defense Logistics Agency earlier recommended closing the Memphis depot as part of move to identify \$ 1.5 billion a year in savings. The recommendation put the jobs of 1,367 Memphis depot employees in jeopardy. The commissioners aren't expected to vote on the Memphis depot until late today or Saturday.

The commission must submit its recommendations to President Clinton by July 1. He can send the list back but can't change it. If the President's decision turns down the list, no base is closed. Neither the President nor Congress overturned the recommendations of the three previous commissions.

The commission did provide some good news for Mississippi Thursday. As expected, the commissioners supported the Defense Department's decision to keep Columbus Air Force Base open and instead close another pilot training base, Reese Air Force Base in Texas. A vote on the Meridian Naval Air Station is expected today.

Rep. G. V. 'Sonny' Montgomery (D-Miss.) was relieved when the independent-minded commissioners went along with decision to keep Columbus open. "If they had closed Columbus, I would have left town," he said.

The Commercial Appeal, June 23, 1995

The commissioners showed right away Thursday that they were willing to challenge Defense Department recommendations, voting to keep open Air Force laboratories in New York, New Mexico and Texas.

But their boldest move was to close the two logistics centers, Kelly Air Force Base in San Antonio, Texas, and McClellan Air Force Base in Sacramento, Calif. Kelly has about 17,660 employees, although about 5,000 are with tenants that move to nearby Lackland Air Force Base. McClellan's closure would cost California another 11,500 defense jobs.

The logistics centers repair and service airplanes. When the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) proposed to close the Memphis depot, the Air Force volunteered to make up for any shortfall in storage capacity by using excess space at their five logistics centers and related depots. Now the commission's recommendation would mean that the three remaining centers will operate at 85 percent of capacity.

DLA officials said they would not change their recommendation to close Memphis if just one logistics center was closed, but waffled when asked about two.

So going into Thursday's commission meeting, Memphis supporters felt losing two logistics centers would secure the depot's survival. That was before the Red River decision.

But Rep. Harold Ford of Memphis noted that the Red River depot primarily serves the tracked-wheel vehicle repair center at Texarkana and - unlike Memphis - is not a general supply depot.

Ford said the action on the two Air Force logistics centers "'puts us in a very comfortable position to remove Memphis from the list.'"

Commissioner Josue Robles Jr. said the commission's actions on Memphis will now depend largely on its staff's analysis of whether the storage could be at Red River, Memphis, a DLA depot in Ogden, Utah "'or another place.'"

Robles, an appointee of Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole (R-Kan.), urged Thursday as the strongest voice on the commission. He also was the commissioner Tennessee congressmen felt was most receptive to their case going into the meeting.

Twice the commission voted with Robles 7-1, with chairman Alan Dixon, a former Democratic senator from Illinois, the dissenter. One of those votes was to keep Red River Army Depot open by shifting only part of its work to Anniston, Ala.

FES:  
Printer Version, Final B1

AD-DATE: June 24, 1995

100TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 The Courier-Journal  
The Courier-Journal

June 23, 1995, Friday - METRO Edition

TION: NEWS; Pg. 1A

NGTH: 440 words

DLINE: BASE PANEL VOTES TO CLOSE, PRIVATIZE NAVAL ORDNANCE ECONOMICS-M;  
ITARY-M; EMPLOYMENT-M EMPLOYMENT

INE: MIKE BROWN

ELINE: WASHINGTON

Y:

The base-closure commission voted yesterday to shut down Louisville's Naval Ordnance Station as a government facility but urged the Navy to maintain work there under private contractors.

Local officials hailed the decision as an endorsement of their plan to privatize the station and keep at least half of the approximately 1,800 jobs, including 300 to 400 Navy engineers, there.

Chairman Alan Dixon said the panel doesn't have the authority to order the Navy to maintain private work in Louisville. But its decision, approved 8-0, means the panel considers privatization the "appropriate thing to do," he said.

Frank Jemley, a Chamber of Commerce official, said he believes the motion's meaning is the same as a directive to privatize.

The commission's recommendations on closing bases nationwide must go to President Clinton by July 1. He has until July 15 to reject the package or send it to Congress.

The commission set no schedule for closing Naval Ordnance, but by law closures must begin within two years and be done within six.

Its specific recommendation was to close the facility and have the Navy either "transfer workload, equipment and facilities to the private sector . . . if the private sector can accommodate the workload onsite" or "relocate necessary functions along with necessary personnel, equipment and support" to other Navy facilities.

Rep. Mike Ward of Louisville, who called the decision "a victory," indicated he expects arrangements to privatize the facility to be made within the next year.

Republican Sen. Mitch McConnell said he was upset by the panel's closure decision but heartened by its endorsement of privatization.

Democratic Sen. Wendell Ford acknowledged that the plan may not please everyone, but "we have to realize the only other option was closure."

The Courier-Journal, June 23, 1995

Naval Ordnance workers aren't happy with decision, B1; other bases that  
ld close, B3(asterisk)

PHIC: COLOR PHOTO BY GANNETT NEWS SERVICE GANNETT NEWS SERVICE

Rep. Mike Ward, left, and former Rep. Romano Mazzoli watched yesterday's  
ting of the base-closure commission.

GUAGE: English

D-DATE: June 24, 1995

The Courier-Journal, June 23, 1995

his has the potential to become the gun maintenance center for the entire  
se system," Abramson said.

ank Jemley, the Louisville Area Chamber of Commerce official who has helped  
nate the effort to privatize Naval Ordnance, said there was no way the  
was going to keep the plant open.

ne Cold War is over," he said. "The work was simply not there to maintain a  
force of 1,800."

ry Craig, president of Machinists Local 830, which represents about  
birds of the employees, called it a sad day for Naval Ordnance workers.  
will have their lives disrupted in their "golden years," while others face  
certain future, he said.

t Craig said privatization is better than closing, and it will be good for  
workers, including some who will be able to retire with federal pensions  
men go to work for the private contractors.

said the union will work to get the contractors to agree to provide more  
up front.

aying off up to half our work force is not acceptable," he said.

raig also said he believes any worker willing to relocate can get another  
al job "if they're not too picky about where they go."

IC: PHOTOS (2) BY JAMES H. WALLACE; MAP "I would have been better off" if  
had closed the plant, employee Dan Mattingly said. ; Naval Ordnance  
on workers discussed yesterday's decision in the plant cafeteria. Left to  
are Daniel Noe (29 years' service), Ralph Jackson and Dave Baumer (both 25  
) and Bill Meers (20 years a federal employee, 10 years at Naval Ordnance).  
feared loss of retirement pay.

AGE: English

DATE: June 24, 1995

103RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc.  
Daily Report For Executives

June 23, 1995, Friday

1995 DER 121 d22

ON: REGULATION, ECONOMICS AND LAW, Section A; 121.

H: 626 words

LINE: Government Operations, AIR FORCE BASES CLOSED AND REALIGNED, LABS  
D ON FIRST DAY OF VOTING

the first of five days of deliberations, the Defense Base Closure and  
ment Commission voted to close McClellan Air Force Base in Sacramento,  
, and for a massive realignment of Kelly Air Force Base in San Antonio  
will move most of Kelly's operations to Lackland Air Force Base in Texas  
ther locations to be determined later.

two 6-2 votes, which would shut down depot operations at both bases, came  
some debate over how far the eight-member commission should go in cutting  
orce depots. While retired Gen. Joe Roble agreed during the deliberations  
there was enough excess capacity to close one depot, he strongly  
ended against closing any more than that, and was one of the two  
ssioners who voted against the Kelly realignment. In its original  
mendations to the panel, the Department of Defense suggested that five air  
depots be realigned, but none closed.

three other air force depots that had been named by the Department of  
e for realignment, including logistics centers at Hill Air Force Base in  
Utah, Robins Air Force Base in Georgia, and Tinker Air Force Base in  
oma City, were spared by the commission.

base closing panel also rejected DOD's recommendations to close three air  
laboratories and product centers, including Rome Laboratory at Griffiss  
orce Base in New York and laboratories at Kirtland Air Force Base in New  
and Brooks Air Force Base in San Antonio, Texas.

other actions, the panel voted on a realignment of the Letterkenny Army  
in Pennsylvania that would preserve only a weapons storage facility and  
o realign the Red River Army Depot in Texarkana, Texas.

#### inary Job Loss Figures

is too early to determine the precise impact of the panel's actions on  
an jobs, but preliminary figures released by the commission suggest that  
s closing may lead to the loss of about 14,000 civilian jobs there and  
he realignment of McClellan would result in the loss of about 9,000  
an jobs. However, about 5,000 jobs from McClellan would be transferred to  
nd, according to the commission, and most of the rest of the jobs lost at  
lifornia and Texas bases would be transferred to the remaining three air  
depots.

Daily Report For Executives, June 23, 1995

though the commission has until July 1 to present its base closing recommendations to President Clinton, the commission's chairman, Alan J. Dixon, former U.S. senator from Illinois, said before the votes began that all of the commission's votes in the deliberations would be final. In the days ahead, the commission will vote on a total of 177 military installations, he said.

the commission's recommendations in the fourth round of base closings in 1988 are not rejected or returned for further consideration by Clinton, the president must forward them to Congress by July 15. The recommendations then become law within 45 days unless disapproved by resolution of both houses of Congress.

D's original recommendations, which were released Feb. 28, called for 33 domestic military bases to be closed, 26 major bases to be realigned, and 10 smaller bases to be closed or realigned. Under those recommendations, roughly 10,000 civilian DOD jobs would be lost over six years.

May 10, the commission added 32 major and smaller domestic military installations to the list of facilities under consideration to be closed or realigned. In addition, the commission voted to evaluate for further realignment and closure three bases that already were on the DOD realignment list. "Further realignment" means an action would result in greater job loss at the installation than originally contemplated by the DOD list.

PAGE: ENGLISH

107TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 The Dayton Daily News  
The Dayton Daily News

June 23, 1995, FRIDAY, CITY EDITION

ON: EDITORIAL PAGE, Pg. 14A

CH: 369 words

LINE: HOPES FOR BROOKS JOBS:

The decision of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission not to close Air Force laboratories represents no insult to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. It reflects a respectable rationale: that, in some cases, change can do more harm than good. But the rationale is small comfort to the Miami Valley, which won't be getting the operations from Brooks Air Force Base, after all.

The possibility - the probability - that the Brooks people (and money) would stay here was the best economic news to come along in a long time for a community that needs good economic news.

At least the Miami Valley is not flat-out desperate for such news. Unemployment rates are low; business is decent; economic life is not bad.

The region's grip on prosperity always seems tenuous, in part because two major players are so important: General Motors and the U.S. Air Force. However, what jobs are available do not seem to be doing much for the economic well-being of the neighborhoods that need them most.

Still, economic life will go on.

After all, life was going on before the Brooks issue even arose. At that time, the great concern of this community was that the BRAC process might disrupt operations being taken from Wright-Pat. Indeed, any military community that is not suffering major losses in this time of base closings should consider itself, on balance, lucky. Not relying totally on that luck, local business and political delegations worked hard to see that Wright-Pat's strengths were not overlooked, and they had the Air Force's analyses on their side.

Before the Brooks possibility arose, many voices in this community were arguing that the local economy should be made less dependent on the Air Force and that, apparently, was true.

Now recriminations will presumably arise. There will be some charges of political favoritism and of incompetence at the Pentagon. But the base-closing process was painstakingly designed to minimize the role of politics in these difficult decisions. And the last time around, those who looked at the process and it was over concluded that the anti-politics effort had been largely successful.

Let's just now to concentrate on the future.

DATE: June 24, 1995

108TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 The Dayton Daily News  
The Dayton Daily News

June 23, 1995, FRIDAY, CITY EDITION

ON: NEWS, Pg. 1A

TH: 977 words

LINE: BASE CLOSURE COMMISSION;  
PAT WON'T GET TRANSFERS;  
FORCE PLAN REJECTED

BY: Tom Price; WASHINGTON BUREAU

LINE: WASHINGTON

In a major repudiation of Air Force Materiel Command plans, the Defense Closure and Realignment Commission rejected proposals to shut Air Force laboratories, but recommended closing two Air Force maintenance depots.

The commission Thursday also turned down the proposed closing of the Springfield Air National Guard installation, after Air Force officials admitted they should not have put the facility on the closure list in the first place.

As a result, if the commission's recommendations are ultimately accepted:

Dayton will not get 2,500 jobs from Brooks Air Force Base in San Antonio,

The Materiel Command will not continue to operate five depots as it had planned, and it could see its headquarters staff shrink at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base.

Springfield's three National Guard units won't have to move to Wright-Pat.

The commission voted 8-0 against closing Brooks and the Rome Laboratory in New York, both of which were contained in the Defense Department's 1995 round of closure recommendations.

By a 6-2 vote, the Commission decided to close Air Force depots in Sacramento and San Antonio - closings which were not in the Defense Department plans.

Commissioners also voted unanimously to keep the Springfield facility open.

The actions contained two pieces of good news for the Dayton area:

The laboratory votes may set a precedent for protecting the labs at Wright-Patterson in the future.

With the guard units staying in Springfield, space is left at Wright-Pat for moving operations from outside the Miami Valley during later military consolidation moves.

The Dayton Daily News, June 23, 1995

'Very clearly the commission had major concerns - beyond Brooks and Wright-Patterson - to preserve the integrity of Defense Department labs,' said Daniel Gessel, an aide to Rep. Tony Hall, D-Dayton.

Speaking of the Springfield Guard, Rep. Dave Hobson, R-Springfield, said the Air Force now should be convinced to 'leave this little, efficient base alone.'

Defense Department officials proposed the same Springfield-to-Wright-Pat move years ago, then admitted they had grossly underestimated the cost and drew the plan.

This year, they again admitted they originally overestimated the move's effectiveness.

During Thursday's hearing, commission analyst Craig Hall reported that Air Force officials said they would not have put Springfield on the closure list in January if they had had more accurate figures at the time.

Dallas Valley leaders feared the commission would link its decisions about the San Antonio facilities - keeping Brooks open if the depot were closed, to cushion the economic blow to the Texas community.

The commissioners did not discuss economic impact during their deliberations Tuesday, however.

Instead, they focused on concerns that closing the laboratories and moving other functions would damage weapons development. And they said the Air Force wants to shut depots to reduce enormous excess capacity in the maintenance facilities.

'We know how to move a tank battalion or a brigade or move a tactical fighter wing,' Commissioner Josue Robles Jr. said. 'I worry a lot when we start to move labs around. I worry a lot when we start to move very highly sophisticated test centers.'

'You will incur an enormous cost to reconstruct these facilities at other bases.'

Commissioner S. Lee Kling said Brooks is 'a very special place that does great work - something you hate to break up.'

The Air Force wanted to close Brooks and move the School of Aerospace Medicine, Armstrong Laboratory and Human Systems Program Office to Wright-Pat. The San Antonio community responded with a proposal to formally close the base and preserve most of its operations in an enclave there.

Commission staff analysis showed the community proposal would cost at least \$100 million less than the Air Force plan in up-front expenses and would save \$200 million more than the Air Force plan over 20 years.

The staff said the move to Dayton would disrupt research currently going on at Brooks, and at least half of Brooks' professional staff would not relocate.

The Dayton Daily News, June 23, 1995

he move would require renovation and new construction at Wright-Pat, while world-class'' facilities would be abandoned at Brooks, the staff said.

ecause of the Air Force's strong opposition to the enclave proposal, the mission voted to keep the entire base in operation.

n voting to shut two depots, the commissioners rejected an Air Force mention that it would be more cost-effective to shrink all five depots, but keep them in open. They accepted the staff analysis that the Air Force estimated one-time closing costs and underestimated long-term savings.

losing the California and Texas depots still will leave the Air Force with percent excess capacity with just one shift working at the depots in Georgia, and Oklahoma, the commission staff said.

f an emergency required a maintenance surge, several commissioners and staff, it could be met by adding shifts or turning to the private sector or other facilities' depots.

pending on unneeded facilities reduces funds available for readiness and modernization, closing advocates said.

'For us to maintain excess infrastructure at the expense of our fighting men and women in the military is inexcusable,' Commissioner Al Cornella said.

ommissioners must submit their recommendations to President Clinton by July 15. The president must accept or reject them as a package by July 15.

f approved, the list goes to Congress, where it becomes law in 45 days unless both houses reject it in its entirety. The commission's recommendations have been accepted in previous rounds.

inside

California's outrage/ 6A

Reaction from San Antonio/ 6A

Complete list of panel's recommendations/ 6A

PHIC: GRAPHICS: (Illustrated with an airplane, technical laboratory people at a terminal) What the BRAC commission did Thursday The commission unanimously rejected Pentagon recommendations to close Brooks Air Force Base in San Antonio, Texas, and transfer its laboratory to Wright-Pat. BRAC also voted to close Air Force depots in San Antonio and Sacramento and to keep the Air National Guard depot at Springfield. The commissioners were reluctant to move large, complex Air Force laboratories. They closed depots to reduce excess capacity of maintenance facilities and agreed it was not cost-effective to move the Springfield unit. What's next? July 1: Deadline for the commission to report recommendations to President Clinton. July 15: Clinton must either accept or reject the recommendations as a whole. If Clinton accepts: The

The Dayton Daily News, June 23, 1995

recommendations go to Congress, which has 45 legislative days to reject them as law or allow them to become law. If Clinton rejects: The recommendations go to the commission, which has 30 days to resubmit them. If Clinton rejects again: The process ends with no action. LOSSES Wright-Pat doesn't get jobs in aerospace medicine and human resources from Brooks. Closing depots result in a smaller headquarters staff at Wright-Pat. GAINS The decision to move laboratories bodes well for the future of Wright-Pat's lab facilities. Moving jobs from Springfield to Wright-Pat would not have created jobs for the region. Springfield not gets to keep 1,200 jobs and space at Wright-Pat for future consolidations from outside the region.

ICS CREDIT: BILL BECERRA, MB HOPKINS/DAYTON DAILY NEWS

DATE: June 24, 1995

114TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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The San Francisco Chronicle

JUNE 23, 1995, FRIDAY, FINAL EDITION

ON: NEWS; Pg. A1

PH: 1245 words

LINE: Defense Panel Votes To Close Sacramento Base  
Onizuka to be scaled back -- moves anger Boxer, Fei

BY: Louis Freedberg, Chronicle Washington Bureau

LINE: Washington

After numerous reprieves during the five years since the nation began  
scaling its military infrastructure, a federal commission voted yesterday to  
scale down McClellan Air Force Base in Sacramento and to trim back or reorganize  
Onizuka Air Station in Sunnyvale.

The news came as a shock to the nearly 15,000 civilian and military employees  
at the two facilities, many of whom watched the eight-member Defense Base  
Closure and Commission on cable television, knowing that its votes  
would be decisive to their futures.

Disappointed legislators predicted incalculable losses to Northern California's  
economy and called on President Clinton to reject the commission's  
recommendations.

Sen. Barbara Boxer wrote in a strongly worded letter to Clinton penned immedi-  
ately after the commission's 6-to-2 vote on McClellan. "I urge you in the  
strongest possible terms to reject this ill-advised recommendation at the  
earliest opportunity."

But such an outcome is highly unlikely. The only way to keep the base open  
would be for Clinton or Congress to reject the commission's entire list of  
recommended base closures and not just those in California.

Under the base-closing legislation, the president and Congress must accept or  
reject the commission's recommendations in their entirety. During the three  
previous rounds of base closures, the commission's recommendations were  
accepted.

If Clinton to reject the commission's list just to keep McClellan or any  
other California base open, he could be accused of playing politics with the  
charged issue of base closures to curry favor with California voters.

Clinton also would open up a political mine field by inviting legislators from  
other states to demand that their bases be kept open as well.

The decision to scale down the 750th Space Group at Onizuka is expected to  
inject at least \$ 106 million to the South Bay economy, based on earlier Defense

The San Francisco Chronicle, JUNE 23, 1995

ment estimates. The proposal to 'realign' the base called for transferring or eliminating about 1,800 civilian and air force jobs, amounting to about half of the total employment at the base.

izuka spokesman Art Haubel said all the military operations at the facility contribute about \$ 200 million to the local economy.

an Dixon, the former Illinois senator who chairs the commission, said all bases recommended for closure had proved their value by making it through three earlier rounds.

NO BAD BASES LEFT'

There are no bad bases left,' he said in the packed hearing room before the commission began making its final votes.

He said that the latest cuts were essential -- and that even more will be needed in the future. 'Even after this round is completed, there will be significant excessive infrastructure in the Department of Defense,' Dixon said.

In spite of attempts even by the Pentagon to keep McClellan, the commission recommended 'realigning' 8,000 employees -- meaning transferring them to other facilities -- and eliminating 2,000 other jobs. The base's centerpiece, a tech repair center, would be split up among the Air Force's remaining

In Sacramento, officials vowed to appeal to Clinton to keep McClellan open.

This completely eliminates every military base that was in Sacramento as of 1990. 'I think that's a bit of a hit to one city,' said Roger Nielo, president of the Sacramento Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce. Nielo said that 30,000 jobs in surrounding communities would lose their jobs if McClellan closes.

OUTRAGEOUS DECISION'

Assemblywoman Barbara Alby, whose district includes the base, called the decision 'outrageous.'

'Ask that young man Scott O'Grady, the pilot who crashed in Bosnia, what he would do if he was at McClellan,' she said. 'The transmitter he used, that device was repaired and maintained at McClellan. The signal went to an AWACS aircraft. The transmitter is repaired and maintained at the air base. The president heard about the crash of the pilot over his red switch phone. That line is maintained and secured by McClellan.'

Senator Dianne Feinstein joined the fray, saying closing McClellan would be a 'big mistake' that would result in the loss of \$ 1.5 billion in economic activity to the state. 'It is simply beyond me how this commission could recommend closing McClellan given the cumulative economic impact California has already absorbed,' she said.

Feinstein charged that it would cost more than \$ 500 million to close the base and up to \$ 2 billion more to clean up more than 250 contaminated acres at the site. 'Any purported savings generated by McClellan's closure would be wiped out by the high closure and cleanup costs,' she said.

The San Francisco Chronicle, JUNE 23, 1995

the reaction from Governor Wilson's office was equally vehement. "Except reunified Germany, no place west of the former Iron Curtain has been as affected by the end of the Cold War as California," said Lee Grissom, director of the state's Office of Planning and Research.

On the campaign trail in Texas, Wilson said McClellan played a key role in developing the high-tech "smart bombs" that proved decisive in winning the Persian Gulf War. "It is incumbent on the president to step into this mess," the governor said. "Enough is enough."

In recent weeks, Representative Anna Eshoo, D-Palo Alto, and Representative Dan Mineta, D-San Jose, have been waging a tactical media war to keep open Onizuka Air Station, which monitors classified material.

#### OSTLY CLOSURE

They released secret Air Force reports that appeared to show that it would take more than 27 years for taxpayers to recoup the costs of closing Onizuka and other bases could not meet all the nation's classified intelligence needs without it.

"The bottom line is that two members of Congress, and the more than one million people they represent, were deceived so that the Air Force's own numbers could not be used against them," Mineta said.

In one small piece of good news for Northern California, the commission voted to keep the 129th Rescue Group at Moffett Field in Mountain View.

"In this instance the system has worked as advertised, and produced the correct decision," said Eshoo.

The 129th Rescue Group has about 800 members, Haubel said.

The congressionally appointed commission will meet for the next three days to make further recommendations on 177 bases that could result in the loss of 100,000 civilian jobs. It is believed that the Oakland Army Base, next to the city of Oakland, will fall under the commission's ax, ignoring a Pentagon recommendation to keep it open.

By July 1, the commission's recommendations go to Clinton, who has 15 days to decide whether to accept or reject them. Congress then has 45 more days to decide what it will do.

#### McCLELLAN AIR FORCE BASE

Location: Nine miles northeast of Sacramento.

Classification: Maintenance depot.

Major units: Sacramento Air Logistics Center (Air Force Materiel Command); Rescue Service; Technical Operations division; 4th Air Force Reserve.

The San Francisco Chronicle, JUNE 23, 1995

Jobs: 3,400 military, approximately 12,000 civilian.

History: Commissioned 1937 as Sacramento Air Depot; renamed McClellan Field 39; renamed McClellan Air Force Base in 1947. Second Sacramento-area base closed in two years (Mather Air Force Base closed in September 1993).

IC: MAP, CHRONICLE GRAPHIC

AGE: ENGLISH

DATE: June 23, 1995

116TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 McClatchy Newspapers, Inc.  
The Fresno Bee

June 23, 1995 Friday, HOME EDITION

ION: TELEGRAPH, Pg. A4

TH: 370 words

LINE: Legislators to seek reversal of order closing McClellan;  
ission's plan would cost Northern California 15,000 jobs.

NE: Nicholas K. Geranios, Associated Press

LINE: SACRAMENTO

:  
he federal base closure panel Thursday ordered the closure of McClellan Air  
e Base, the largest single industrial employer in Northern California.

California politicians reacted angrily and vowed to press President Clinton  
to overturn the commission's decision. The estimated 15,000 people who will lose  
their jobs contemplated their future.

"I'm hurting, I'm just scared to death," said McClellan worker Carol Jackson.  
"I've just never felt so insecure in my whole life."

John Mahoney, one of many employees who gathered in a hangar after the vote to  
support each other, said he was shocked the government would take away so many  
jobs in one area.

The closure, ordered by the Base Closure and Realignment Commission, will  
cost 15,000 civilian and military jobs, said Sen. Dianne Feinstein, D-Calif.,  
and Rep. Vic Fazio, D-West Sacramento. Those job losses are on top of the 7,000  
jobs already lost by the earlier closure of two other bases in Sacramento.

"We think for California this is more piling on," said Fazio, pledging to  
continue to keep the base open. "It isn't over. We're going to carry our campaign  
to the White House and ask the president to do something that he's legally  
empowered to do."

The previous commission decision has been overturned by a president.

Northern California has already lost nearly two dozen bases in previous closures and  
is expected to lose several more in this last round.

3.5 billion in savings

In a 6-2 vote, commission members recommended closing both McClellan and  
Wright Air Force Base, Texas, to save \$ 3.5 billion in the next 20 years. The two  
logistics centers maintain and repair aircraft.

Gov. Wilson said McClellan's closure will hurt more than its workers. "We are  
concerned as a matter of national security this base should remain open," he said.

The Fresno Bee, June 23, 1995

Despite the closures, California remained the No. 1 beneficiary of Pentagon money. In 1994, California received \$ 22.5 billion in defense payrolls and contracting. Texas was second at \$ 8.1 billion.

McClellan was assigned primary maintenance responsibility for the F-111 fighter-bomber and the A-10 attack jet. The Air Force decided to retire the F-111 next year and the A-10 has a questionable future.

PHIC: Associated Press

Concerning the future. Helen Steuben, an employee at McClellan Air Force Base and an Air Force widow, could be among 15,000 people to lose their jobs. Associated Press reports that McClellan employees gather Thursday to discuss news of the base's possible closing.

D-DATE: June 24, 1995

117TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 McClatchy Newspapers, Inc.  
The Fresno Bee

June 23, 1995 Friday, HOME EDITION

ION: METRO, Pg. B4, EDITORIALS

TH: 470 words

LINE: Wrong verdict on McClellan;  
government should be looking to boost the largest state's economy, not  
rmine it with another base closure.

Thursday's decision by the Base Closing and Realignment Commission to  
commend closure of McClellan Air Force Base was bad for Sacramento, for  
California and for the nation's security. The best thing President Clinton could  
do is to reject the commission's list and ask for a better one.

In axing McClellan, the commission showed a hasty desire to cut while it  
still had the chance. This is the last round of base closures authorized under  
the commission process. None of the Air Force's air logistics centers had been  
closed in the early rounds. So the commission disregarded the Air Force's  
recommendations to keep all five logistics bases open but downsize them to fit  
current missions.

But that logic ignores important national security factors. By slashing  
McClellan and Kelly Air Force Base in San Antonio, Texas, the commission would  
deprive the Air Force of surge capacity it would need to service aircraft and  
equipment in a future war. Cutting McClellan, a high-productivity center known  
for its unique high-technology skills and innovation, also requires the Air  
Force to duplicate at another base the essential capabilities that have been  
developed here.

So private firm looking at downsizing would take the risk of closing its best  
plant in the hope that it could recreate its special characteristics at plants  
it hadn't previously performed as well. Why would the commission force the Air  
Force to try?

The commission also failed to adequately consider the cumulative impact of  
base closures, both statewide and in Sacramento. It rejected on economic impact  
grounds the Pentagon's wish to close Red River Army Depot in rural Texas but  
proceeded to close a base the Pentagon wishes to keep in a state,  
California, that has already taken too large a share of base closures. With its  
economy already ailing from such outside impacts as defense cutbacks, the  
national financial crisis and unfunded burdens of rapid immigration, California  
can't need to lose another 55,000 jobs, the toll if all the California bases  
in the ax are hit.

A federal government concerned about the welfare of its largest state should  
be looking to bolster the California economy, not further undermine it.

The base closure process was set up to help buffer base closure decisions  
from raw politics. But it shouldn't be so insulated as to preclude executive  
review of factors that didn't get adequate weight in the original law. No one

The Fresno Bee, June 23, 1995

have anticipated in setting up the base closure process back in the Reagan administration that California's economy could be so weakened or that a few communities would have been hit with such a cumulative burden in the initial years.

inton can't ignore those facts. He should tell the commission to stick by the original list and spare McClellan.

DATE: June 24, 1995

119TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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THE HARTFORD COURANT

June 23, 1995 Friday, STATEWIDE

ION: MAIN; Pg. A1

TH: 1086 words

LINE: NEW LONDON SUBMARINE LAB LOSES KEY VOTE;  
-CLOSING COMMISSION BACKS TRANSFERRING NAVY JOBS

NE: MICHAEL REMEZ and BARBARA A. NAGY; Courant Staff Writers

LINE: WASHINGTON --

:  
With no debate and no dissent, the federal base-closing commission voted Thursday to shut the nation's leading submarine research laboratory, located in London, and move its work to a sister laboratory in Newport, R.I.

The decision could mean the loss of about 3,000 jobs in southeastern Connecticut, including 1,000 at the Naval Undersea Warfare Center laboratory and about 2,000 among local contractors.

The vote was the first of three affecting Connecticut scheduled to come before the federal Base Closure and Realignment Commission, which is meeting to review Pentagon recommendations. It must submit its decisions to President Clinton by July 1.

"I hope we're not on a roll here," said a disappointed Sen. Christopher J. Dodd, D-Conn., after watching the quick vote.

Sen. Dodd and Sen. Joseph I. Lieberman, also D-Conn., said they were disappointed with the apparent short shrift given to local arguments to keep the base center in the New London area, home to both a major submarine base and a leading builder of submarines, General Dynamics Corp.'s Electric Boat Division.

A lengthy debate, questioning and discussion preceded several votes Thursday evening. The New London laboratory consideration -- including the recommendations by commission staff members -- took just three minutes.

"I think it deserved more than it got," Lieberman said, adding that a community group had made a compelling case for the economic and military value of keeping the laboratory in Connecticut.

Just as they had two years ago, when the Groton submarine base appeared on the Navy's closure list, community leaders had organized quickly to fight recommendations to close the laboratory and to send two nuclear training schools located near Groton to Charleston, S.C., instead.

In 1993, the community arguments helped persuade that year's commission to keep open the submarine base, which provides 11,000 military and civilian jobs. Closing the base would have had a devastating impact on southeastern

THE HARTFORD COURANT, June 23, 1995

ecticut, much more than losing the laboratory or the two training schools at e in this year's process.

hough disappointed by the commission's vote, William D. Moore, chairman of Southeastern Connecticut Chamber of Commerce and head of the coalition of unity leaders, said the group had succeeded in its ultimate goal.

The primary objective was to save the base. We did that," Moore said. "We've absolutely nothing to feel sorry about."

he recommendation on the laboratory amounts to a continuation of the consolidation ordered by the 1991 commission, a move the community group argues been much more costly than anticipated.

It's the logical conclusion to a mistake that was made in 1991," said Moore. coalition believes the Navy will have to spend nearly \$100 million on the consolidation, not the \$53 million that was budgeted.

I'm afraid that moving to Newport will end up costing more than it will," said Lieberman, adding that would defeat the purpose of the closing.

odd praised the work of the community group and said he would urge President ton to reject the recommendation.

I don't expect any great success with that request, but at least we'll try," state's senior senator said. "From the beginning, we've known that this was uphill climb and the odds were working against us."

In a prepared statement, Rep. Sam Gejdenson, D-2nd District, said the move d not save money and "risks jeopardizing our national security."

The eight commissioners are reviewing 146 bases on the Pentagon's original t and another 31 they added last month. The vote on the New London laboratory 7-0, with J.B. Davis, a retired Air Force general, abstaining, apparently ause of work done for a consultant now working with the community group.

The New London laboratory, which grew out of submarine research done during d War II, already has lost about 400 jobs as a result of the 1991 decision. oyment had been expected to drop from the current 1,100 to about 500 by the of next year.

The Navy estimates it will cost \$23.4 million to complete the move and dicts an annual savings of \$8.1 million from the consolidated laboratory.

The citizens' coalition argued that the laboratory -- which specializes in marine acoustics -- belongs near both the submarine base and Electric Boat.

But the arguments apparently had little effect.

In paperwork provided to the commissioners, staff members did not find fault n the Navy's approach, its arguments or its cost estimates. On one chart, y listed the pros on one side and the cons on the other.

The "pro" side said the move would reduce excess capacity, consolidate earch and development work and reduce cost. The "con" side was blank.

THE HARTFORD COURANT, June 23, 1995

he shutdown represents a difficult development for the region, especially New London. The city has already been hit hard by steep cuts in defense spending and is too far from Mystic to benefit much from a surge in tourism.

New London City Manager Richard Brown said the city will try to acquire the area center property from the Navy, and will form a committee to look for alternate uses for the site. The 25-acre parcel at the south end of the city includes 46 buildings with nearly 700,000 square feet of space.

Brown said officials are talking informally about converting the property on the Thames River into a conference center, prime office space or headquarters for the Coast Guard Research and Development Center, which is now located in Groton.

The city's redevelopment efforts, however, might be hampered by the Navy, which plans to retain a good share of the site's waterfront and piers. The Coast Guard, which already has a small station at the site, also plans to stay.

John G. Payne, a spokesman for the warfare center, said the Navy will offer whatever property it does not keep first to other federal agencies, then to the state of Connecticut and then to the city.

He said the laboratory has formed a 10-member team to coordinate moving the equipment and the disposal of the property. The Navy plans to vacate the site by September 1997.

Spokeswomen for the laboratory's two largest subcontractors in the region -- Stonington-based Analysis & Technology Inc. and Sonalysts Inc. of Groton -- said they will do whatever is necessary to meet the needs of the center.

"We're adaptable," said Jane Goldsmith, a spokeswoman for Sonalysts, which has about 400 employees. "We're prepared."

PHIC: GRAPHIC: map, The Hartford Courant

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

DATE: June 23, 1995

123RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 The Atlanta Constitution  
The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

June 23, 1995

SECTION: NATIONAL NEWS; Section A; Page 1

LENGTH: 545 words

HEADLINE: Atlanta air station spared Panel votes to close Navy reserve base in Massachusetts

SUBLINE: By Mike Christensen WASHINGTON BUREAU

BY:

Washington - An independent commission recommended today that a naval air station in Massachusetts be closed, ensuring that Naval Air Station Atlanta will remain open.

The decision means Georgia will end up gaining military strength from the latest and final round of Pentagon base closures.

The commission today decided to spare the NAS Atlanta, voting unanimously to reject a Navy recommendation and close a reserve base in the Weymouth Naval Air Station near Boston instead.

Though both cities are home to thousands of airline employees, making them prime recruiting sites, the Atlanta air station is cheaper to run because it shares space with Air Force and Army flight units.

"This is a great victory for Georgia," said Sen. Paul Coverdell (R- Ga.).

Indeed, it is almost miraculous. Through four rounds of base closings over the past eight years, Georgia has not lost a single major installation, though many have been considered at different times.

The commission agreed last month to add NAS Atlanta to its list of bases under consideration for closure. But after a month of study, the panel decided today to stick with the original Navy plan.

"Those of us who visited these bases would be comfortable with the fact that if you were going to choose between Atlanta and Weymouth, you would certainly pick Atlanta to be the one to remain open," said Commissioner S. Lee Kling.

Officials at the Cobb County base were elated.

"It supports the Department of Defense position," said Capt. Hank Frazier, the base's commander. "It was a great decision by the commission."

Frazier said the Navy had recommended to the Department of Defense, and DOD has agreed, that two squadrons of F/A-18 Hornet aircraft be moved to NAS Atlanta from other bases, together with a reserve carrier air wing staff - a total of about 600 people, he said.

1995 The Atlanta Journal and Constitution, June 23, 1995

"There's nothing on paper yet," he said, "but my guess is it will start to open in fiscal year 1996."

Also part of the plan to beef up NAS Atlanta will be the addition of two E-2C Hawkeye radar planes, said Petty Officer 2nd Class David Rae of the naval station's public affairs office.

"Their mission would be to work in conjunction with the Coast Guard on drug interdiction," he said.

Thursday's decision by a special federal commission to close Air Force repair shops in Texas and California rather than Georgia's Robins Air Force Base would boost the workload and payroll at the sprawling installation south of Macon.

Over the past decades, Georgia congressional leaders from Sen. Richard Stennis to Sen. Sam Nunn have worked to beef up and modernize the state's military bases. Several, including Robins, have won Pentagon efficiency awards.

Nunn (D-Ga.) on Thursday said he was confident that Robins "will remain a key part of the Air Force's future because of clear evidence in support of its excellent work and its cost effectiveness."

Once the commission finishes its recommendations this weekend, the list will go to President Clinton, then to Congress for approval. Neither has turned down such recommendations in the past. The commission, in fact, was established to shield Congress from the politically dangerous decision to close military bases.

Staff writer Doug Payne contributed to this article.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

PROD-DATE: June 24, 1995

124TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 The Atlanta Constitution  
The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

June 23, 1995

ION: NATIONAL NEWS; Section A; Page 1

ETH: 217 words

OLINE: Base closing ax could fall on Atlanta facility today

NE: By Mike Christensen WASHINGTON BUREAU

?:  
Washington - The latest round of Pentagon base closures hovers over the Atlanta metro area today as a special federal commission could decide the fate of the Atlanta Naval Air Station.

Nearly 1,400 military and civilian personnel work at the air station, which includes Dobbins Air Reserve Base at Marietta.

If the Atlanta facility is spared, Georgia will end up gaining military strength from the latest and final round of Pentagon base closures.

Thursday's vote to close Air Force repair depots in Texas and California will ease the workload and work force at sprawling Robins Air Force Base in Middle Georgia. "This is a great victory for Georgia," said Republican Sen. Paul Perdell.

Indeed, it is almost miraculous. Through four rounds of base closings over the past eight years, Georgia hasn't lost a single major installation, although several have been considered at different times.

Once the commission finishes its recommendations this weekend, the list will go to President Clinton and then to Congress for approval or rejection. In the past, neither has turned down such recommendations.

The Defense Department did not recommend closing either Georgia base this month. Both were added to the target list last month by the eight-member Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

PHIC: Color Photo: In San Antonio, Rosie Padilla receives the news that Kelly Air Force Base, where she works, is targeted for closing. / Associated Press

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

DATE: June 24, 1995

126TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 The Atlanta Constitution  
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June 23, 1995

SECTION: STATE NEWS; Section A; Page 3

LENGTH: 627 words

LEADLINE: BASE CLOSINGS Middle Georgians 'elated' Robins is spared Future  
Sight: New jobs could shift to the area from less lucky military facilities.

BYLINE: By Hollis R. Towns STAFF WRITER

BY:

Warner Robins - Houston County Commission Chairman Sherrell Stafford was  
watching the vote on proposed base closings on C-SPAN on Thursday when the  
work suddenly cut away to deliberations on the surgeon general nominee.

His community's fate hanging in the balance and his only link to the  
Washington process severed, Stafford felt helpless.

Then his heart dropped.

"I got a call from 8th District Rep. Saxby Chambliss, and the first words he  
said were, 'I've got some surprising news,' " Stafford recalled.

"I thought, 'Oh, my goodness. What's happening here?' But it turned out to be  
good news. Now everyone can breathe easier."

Indeed, life in this Middle Georgia city of 40,000 all but stopped as many  
debated word on whether the Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC) would  
close down Robins Air Force Base.

Robert "Buck" Hail, who spearheaded the city's effort to save the base  
through a booster committee called the 21st Century Partnership, said the  
community stands to gain at least 500 to 1,000 new jobs with the closing of  
McClellan Air Force Base in California and Kelly Air Force Base in Texas over  
the next several years.

As for the partnership, it will eventually disband, he said.

No parades or victory celebrations are planned. Instead, residents are just  
waiting for the process to be over.

"I'm just elated for the people of Middle Georgia," Hail said. "A lot of hard  
work went into this. This base is an oasis in this area. Nobody could imagine  
what it would be like without it."

Hours before the vote, the two local malls were virtually empty and traffic  
on normally busy Watson Boulevard was a breeze.

But as the good news spread, residents said a great burden was lifted from  
the community, which worried for three years that BRAC would send word to  
evacuate the base and fire its 18,000 civilian and military employees.

1995 The Atlanta Journal and Constitution, June 23, 1995

"People stopped buying things," said Gerald Bradley, who runs a shoe store in Ston Mall. "A lot of folks were worried. Business declined significantly after the first closure announcement in '93."

Business and community leaders are hoping that a spark will return to the area's steadily growing economy now that Robins' future appears secure.

"There'll probably be announcements of many new stores now that this is over," said an overjoyed Gene Bowden, who manages Radio Shack in the new and all half-empty Galleria Mall in nearby Centerville.

"I'm sure a lot of merchants took a wait-and-see attitude," Bowden said. "We were certainly worried."

The base is one of five air logistics centers that the panel has been reviewing for the past month.

The eight-member commission began voting Thursday on the bases it will recommend closing in its July 1 report to President Clinton, who may suggest changes. If approved, the list goes to Congress, where it becomes law in 45 days unless both houses reject it in its entirety.

"This is a victory all Georgians can be proud of and many deserve credit for," said Gov. Zell Miller, who testified at a number of base closure hearings. "We have worked hard to make Americans aware that Georgia's bases are not worthless relics of the Cold War."

Miller said the commission's decision to close two other air logistics bases should protect Robins Air Force Base from future rounds of reductions.

"The Air Force has no excess capacity within its air logistics system, which means Robins should be safe from any future efforts to close additional military bases," Miller said.

Robins maintains the Air Force's fleet of F-15 fighters and C-130 and C-141 transport planes. Next year, the B-1B bomber and the J-STAR surveillance aircraft will be based at Robins.

Staff writer Ken Foskett and The Associated Press contributed to this article.

PHIC: Photo: Surrounded by history in Warner Robins' Air Museum is , Robert "Black" Hail. / MARLENE KARAS / Staff Chart: Winning, losing facilities on proposed list Recommendations by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission: Air Force laboratories and product centers KEEP OPEN: Rome Laboratory, Griffiss Air Force Base, N.Y. KEEP OPEN: Kirtland Air Force Base Laboratory, N.M. KEEP OPEN: Brooks Air Force Base laboratory, Texas. Air Force depots CLOSE: Maintenance depot at Kelly Air Force Base, Texas. Airfield and support activities as well as Air Intelligence Agency, 433rd Airlift Wing, 149th Fighter Wing-Air National Guard, and the 1827th Engineering Installation Squadron go to Lackland Air Force Base, Texas. CLOSE: McClellan Air Force Base, Calif. A ground communications group moves to Tobyhanna Army Depot, Pa. KEEP OPEN: Hill Air Force Base, Utah. KEEP OPEN: Robins Air Force Base, Ga. KEEP OPEN: Tinker Air Force Base, Okla. Army depots CLOSE: Most of Letterkenny Army Depot, Pa., leaving behind a tactical missile disassembly and storage unit and

1995 The Atlanta Journal and Constitution, June 23, 1995

ventional ammunition storage unit. Two weapons units would be transferred  
Anniston Army Depot, Ala. REALIGN: Red River Army Depot, Texas, by sending  
of its maintenance work to other depots but keeping its Bradley Fighting  
cle line intact, thus retaining about 70 percent of the work force. A  
nse Logistics Agency operation - essentially a military supply depot - would  
in and possibly gain work from other bases. Red River was to have been  
ed entirely. KEEP OPEN: Tobyhanna Army Depot, Pa. Navy depots/warfare  
ers CLOSE: Naval Surface Warfare Center, Louisville, Ky. Functions at the  
e could be privatized on site or moved to other locations, including the  
al Shipyard, Norfolk, Va.; Naval Surface Warfare Center, Port Hueneme,  
f.; and the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Crane, Ind. CLOSE: Naval Air  
are Center, Aircraft Division, Indianapolis, Ind. Functions at the base  
d be privatized on site or moved to other locations, including: Naval  
ace Warfare Center, Crane, Ind.; Naval Air Warfare Center, Aircraft  
sion, Patuxent River, Md.; and Naval Air Warfare Center, Weapons Division,  
a Lake, Calif. KEEP OPEN: Naval Air Warfare Center, Lakehurst, N.J. Air  
e installations CLOSE: Analyzer processor activity, Buffalo, N.Y. CLOSE:  
Air Force Base, Utah, test and training range. REALIGN: Eglin Air Force  
e, Fla., by relocating electronic combat threat simulator to Nellis Air Force  
e, Nev. Other functions remain. KEEP OPEN: Air Force Electronic Warfare  
uation System, Fort Worth, Texas. KEEP OPEN: Williams Air Force Base, Mesa,  
z., Armstrong Laboratory Aircrew Training Research Facility. Navy technical  
ers CLOSE: Naval Air Warfare Center, Warminster, Pa. CLOSE: Naval Command  
Control Ocean Surveillance Center, Warminster, Pa. Most functions move to  
al center at San Diego, Calif., and Naval Oceanographic Office, Bay St.  
is, Miss. CLOSE: Naval Air Warfare Center, Oreland, Pa. CLOSE: Naval Undersea  
fare Center, New London, Conn. Most functions move to Naval Undersea Warfare  
er, Newport, R.I. CLOSE: Naval Biodynamics Laboratory, New Orleans. Some  
ctions move to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, and Naval  
omedical Research Laboratory, Pensacola, Fla. CLOSE: Naval Medical Research  
itute, Bethesda, Md. Some functions move to Walter Reed Army Institute for  
earch, Forest Glen, Md. CLOSE: Naval Research Lab, Underwater Sound  
erence, Orlando, Fla. Some functions move to the Naval Undersea Warfare  
er, Newport, R.I. CLOSE: Naval Command and Ocean Surveillance Center,  
folk, Va. KEEP OPEN: Naval Air Warfare Center, Point Mugu, Calif.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

D-DATE: June 24, 1995

127TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 The Times Mirror Company  
Los Angeles Times

June 23, 1995, Friday, Ventura West Edition

TION: Metro; Part B; Page 1

NGTH: 729 words

DLINE: POINT MUGU NAVAL BASE CELEBRATES SURVIVAL;  
ITARY: WORD THAT A FEDERAL COMMISSION FORMALLY REMOVED IT FROM A CLOSURE LIST  
EPS ACROSS THE FACILITY.

LINE: By JEFF McDONALD, SPECIAL TO THE TIMES

Y:  
Huddled in the back of an electronics truck, one ear cocked to a nearby  
io, technician Terry Bruno pounded his fist in triumph as each commissioner  
t a vote.

"Two, three, four," he counted as members of the federal base-closing panel  
e voting to remove Point Mugu from a final closure list.

"That's eight for Mugu!" he shouted a moment later, as the last commissioner  
ed to keep the base open. "It shouldn't have happened in the first place.  
y did the right thing."

As a federal panel in Washington was determining the immediate fate of the  
nt Mugu Navy base, hundreds of civilian employees and their families gathered  
the soccer field to celebrate American Heritage Day.

And when Capt. Sel Laughter announced to the crowd that the Base Closure and  
lignment Commission had reversed its May recommendation and removed the  
e -- formally known as the Naval Air Warfare Center, Weapons Division at  
nt Mugu -- from a closure list, the audience erupted in applause.

"That's some good news," electronic technician James Skiffington said,  
fing much less nervously on a cigarette. "It couldn't be any better.

"We've been sweating this out for a long time," said Skiffington, who added  
t he remembers Point Mugu being considered for closure when he first arrived  
the late 1960s.

"People care about this place," he said. "They've got their homes here, their  
es. It's a good place to be."

Word of the decision swept across the base within minutes.

From the soccer field to restaurants around the base, officers, enlisted  
lors and civilian employees smiled and breathed easier, once again sheltered  
m the latest round of military downsizing.

"All of you should feel important about your job at Point Mugu," Laughter  
d the audience at the American Heritage Day party, which featured booths  
ebrating various ethnicities.

Los Angeles Times, June 23, 1995

base "was under intense scrutiny for months and it held up," he said. "It's our mission and our geographic position here, but I think it was all of you."

Navy civilian Michael Dunn had popped the question to his sweetheart 16 months ago.

But fear over losing his job as an inventory manager at Point Mugu kept him from setting a date with Arleen Shephard, an accounting technician who also works at the base.

"I can get married now that the commission came through," he said, hugging his fiancée. "I'll invite everyone from the commission to my wedding."

Public works Supt. Rudy Alcantar, who has worked at the base for more than 27 years, joked that the decision means that he will have to postpone his retirement.

"I was hoping for an early out," said Alcantar, who lives in Oxnard. "But I know I'll have to work for the next six years."

Firefighter Gregg Oconor said the possibility of losing his job had hung over him for months.

"I was so worried because I have a family," said Oconor, who has fought fires at Point Mugu for six years. "Now I can sleep at night without thinking about it."

At Mugu's Pizza & More, at the front gate of the Navy base, civilian workers and sailors ate lunch and reveled in their newfound job security.

"I was very concerned because my wife works here too," said Dave Tersigni, an engineer of nine years who owns a home in Camarillo. "That would have meant all our income would have gone away."

Nonetheless, Tersigni and others said they were confident that the May recommendation to close Point Mugu would be overturned.

"We didn't think there was much logic in the decision (to recommend that the base be closed)," Tersigni said. "It was political, not logical."

"We have some capabilities here that no one else has," he said. "Some of our programs and facilities are nowhere else in the world."

Charlie Harris was sitting at his computer terminal when the base-closing commission's vote popped up on his screen in an electronic mail message.

"We would have had to scale back," said Harris, an engineer with Northrup Grumman, which contracts with the Navy. "I might have been transferred to China."

Harris said he suspected all along that Point Mugu would be removed from the list of bases recommended for closure.

Los Angeles Times, June 23, 1995

The numbers they came up with for what it would cost to move were "tremendous," said Harris, finishing lunch at The Point restaurant near the main building. "The move didn't make any sense."

MAIN STORY: A1

PHOTO: Photo, COLOR, Michael Dunn and fiancée Arleen Shephard hug after election vote. Below, from left, civil servants Terry Bruno, Bob Keelind and James Skiffington listen to news on radio in back of truck. ; Photo, COLOR, auto mechanic Silas Adams, left, is all smiles after announcement. Capt. Selma Hunter addresses crowd at American Heritage Day. ANNE CUSACK / Los Angeles Times

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

DATE: June 24, 1995

129TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 The Times Mirror Company  
Los Angeles Times

June 23, 1995, Friday, Ventura West Edition

SECTION: Part A; Page 1

LENGTH: 1856 words

LEADLINE: U.S. PANEL DROPS POINT MUGU BASE FROM CLOSURE LIST;  
MILITARY: ADMITTING IT ERRED IN TARGETING NAVY INSTALLATION, THE COMMISSION  
CLOSES OPERATIONS THERE. A SACRAMENTO SITE IS AMONG THE FACILITIES SET TO SHUT.

BYLINE: By MARC LACEY and KENNETH R. WEISS, TIMES STAFF WRITERS

LEADLINE: WASHINGTON

LEAD:  
After weeks of scrutinizing the nation's military installations for shutdown, a panel of base-closure commissioners on Thursday spared the Point Mugu naval air station and even admitted "we goofed" in targeting the Ventura County installation for closure.

But McClellan Air Force Base in Sacramento and more than two dozen other bases were not as fortunate, as the commissioners began several days of deliberations on the fate of 181 bases that may no longer be affordable in the post-Cold War era.

In a best-case scenario for Point Mugu supporters, the Base Closure and Realignment Commission singled out the base for praise as it voted 8 to 0 to keep the facility from the list of endangered installations. Commissioners who strongly criticized the Pentagon inspector general's report that inspired the move to put Point Mugu on the hit list of military bases in the first place.

"We goofed," commission Chairman Alan Dixon said. "It's off."

The commissioners determined that the reduction in overhead costs and personnel would be minimal if most of Point Mugu's operations were moved to its primary base at China Lake, 160 miles away in the Mojave Desert.

Just before the critical vote, the two commissioners who visited Point Mugu last month heaped praise on the facility, which has a 9,000-member work force that mostly tests weapons fired by naval aircraft.

"We went there because it was under a cloud," said Commissioner Benjamin F. Loya, who toured the Point Mugu Naval Air Warfare Center on May 30 with fellow Commissioner Rebecca Cox. "We found military value, an outstanding facility . . . truly a national asset."

News of the unanimous support swept across the base a few miles down Pacific Coast Highway from Oxnard. Commanding officer Adm. Dana B. McKinney dispatched a e-mail message to "All Hands" at the high-tech weapons test center.

In the immortal words of 'The Great One' (Jackie Gleason for all you non-ration-x folks), 'How Sweet it is!!!!' "McKinney's message began.

128TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 The Times Mirror Company  
Los Angeles Times

June 23, 1995, Friday, Home Edition

ON: Metro; Part B; Page 5; Metro Desk

H: 233 words

LINE: SOUTHEAST/ LONG BEACH ;  
ARTERS MAKE CASE FOR SAVING NAVAL YARD

if the Long Beach Naval Shipyard is so expendable, how come the Navy wants to produce it in San Diego at a cost of \$113 million?

What was the kind of question supporters were asking this week in a last-gasp attempt to save the proud 52-year-old shipyard, which once repaired the big destroyers and cruisers damaged in fighting the Japanese in World War II.

The Base Realignment and Closure Commission is expected to vote today on the fate of the shipyard, one of 178 facilities being considered for closure or downsizing.

Leaders of the Southern California Save Our Shipyard Committee took potshots this week at a plan by the Navy to spend millions of dollars in San Diego for facilities that now exist 80 nautical miles away at the Long Beach shipyard.

The Navy has written off Long Beach as "excess capacity."

"It's hundreds of millions in avoidable expenses," said SOS Chairman Bill [unclear].

Navy spokesman replied that the Long Beach shipyard -- which has the only dry dock within 1,600 miles large enough to handle aircraft carriers -- had been closed only because the Navy has too many shipyards to serve its pared-down fleet.

Closing Long Beach would save \$2 billion over the next 20 years, the spokesman said.

The shipyard has 3,100 workers and reportedly brings \$757 million in business to the area. The city lost the Long Beach Naval Station last year. . . .

PHIC: Photo, Vote on the fate of the 52-year-old Long Beach Naval Shipyard is expected today. CASSY COHEN / Los Angeles Times

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

-DATE: June 24, 1995

Los Angeles Times, June 23, 1995

Point Mugu's good fortune came during an otherwise tough day for California, a state that has absorbed 70% of the jobs eliminated in the three previous rounds of base closings.

Earlier Thursday, the commission decided to shut down McClellan Air Force Base, wiping out 14,000 civilian and military jobs. The vote prompted a beleaguered Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-Calif.) to leave the room, vowing to challenge the commission's decisions with President Clinton.

Sen. Barbara Boxer (D-Calif.) and a congressman from Sacramento immediately confronted Feinstein, calling on President Clinton to reject the commission's recommendations, as he is allowed under the base closing law.

"Mr. President, you now hold the power to correct this gross mistake," Boxer wrote in a letter to the White House.

The commission must send its recommendations to Clinton by July 1. He has two weeks to approve them and forward them to Congress unchanged -- or return to the commission with his reasons for disapproval.

Once the recommendations land on Capitol Hill, Congress must vote the entire package up or down, without adding or removing bases. If Congress does not vote in 45 days, the recommendations automatically go into effect.

White House spokesman Mike McCurry said Clinton will consider stepping in if the Defense Department makes a potent case against closing the Air Force repair shops at McClellan and Kelley Air Force Base in San Antonio, another installation ordered closed by the commissioners.

"President Clinton is concerned about some of the decisions of the base closing commission," McCurry said. "He is going to study the action taken by the commission very closely with (Defense) Secretary (William J.) Perry. He will be particularly interested in what Secretary Perry says about how those decisions affect national security, our force posture and our readiness."

McCurry said Clinton will make no decision while the commission is still meeting. He will ask for Perry's recommendation after the panel is done. "There will be a serious review," he said.

Some Pentagon officials were also angry and surprised.

"Certainly, there is disappointment," a senior Pentagon official said Thursday. "But I believe that the secretary feels he wants to wait until the package is on his desk in toto. It would be premature to say anything until everything is in place."

In previous rounds, the commission's recommendations have quickly been accepted by the White House and Congress.

Even if Clinton were to intervene, the comments of the commissioners and Pentagon officials indicate there would be little or no interest in reconsidering Point Mugu.

The fate of Point Mugu, the county's largest employer, has been a roller-coaster ride for the task force of elected officials, business leaders

Los Angeles Times, June 23, 1995

thers fighting to keep the base alive. The base pumps an estimated \$1 million into the local economy and the closure would have been a brutal blow to the county.

After initial concern about Point Mugu's fate last fall, both Navy and Air Force officials recommended that the base be spared because of its high military value. Relief set in.

Months later, the commission itself voted to reconsider the base, adding it to the endangered list and raising concerns anew.

In the end, the decision on Point Mugu boiled down to dollars and cents, with the commission acknowledging the facility's unique geography to operate a wide testing range over the Pacific Ocean and its symbiotic relationship with China Lake.

"I think the people out there ought to be commended for what they're doing and the efficiency and capability that they have developed," Commissioner Cox said during the brief discussion.

It was Commissioner Montoya who insisted Thursday that Point Mugu be removed from the recommended list of closures, six weeks after he made the motion to add it to the list.

A retired admiral who spent the early 1960s stationed at the nearby Port Hueneme naval base, Montoya called for a special vote to clear Point Mugu's name, although the panel could have accomplished the same thing by skipping over Point Mugu and going on to the next base.

"We put it on for a good reason. We were able to nail down that IG's report," Montoya said. "I put it on to begin with and I'm delighted to take it off."

The commission staff recommended maintaining Point Mugu after rejecting the controversial inspector general's report, which said the Navy could eliminate mapping programs and save \$1.7 billion over the next 20 years by moving most of Point Mugu's functions to China Lake.

"It was a case of an obsolete report," said commission staff member Jim Hensley. "Many of the things they observed were true at one point in time but were overtaken by events such as the consolidation. . . . I think we were looking at something that was out of date."

Hensley said the staff's own analysis showed that the high cost of moving Point Mugu negated any significant savings.

"We basically made a mistake," said Commissioner J.B. Davis, a retired Air Force general. "Point Mugu is such a national resource that there's no way we should tear it down."

Those arguments were the same ones community leaders have been making for months during an intense lobbying campaign that involved local governments, business leaders, a Washington lobbyist and Reps. Elton Gallegly (R-Simi Valley) and Anthony C. Beilenson (D-Woodland Hills).

Los Angeles Times, June 23, 1995

"If we had written the script, this is how we would have written it," said a  
ant Cal Carrera, co-chairman of the county's BRAC '95 Task Force, outside  
apitol Hill hearing room.

The panel's public rejection of the Pentagon report could be critical if  
Mugu ever finds itself threatened during a future base-closure round.  
The commission will ultimately decide if the military infrastructure needs to be  
expanded further, although the Pentagon and the base closure commission are both  
contemplating one more round in coming years.

Feinstein, although angered by the decision against McClellan, issued a  
statement saying she was pleased with the commission's vote on Point Mugu.

"I am particularly happy about today's vote because it reaffirms my belief  
that the Pentagon Inspector General report -- which the commission originally  
intended to put Point Mugu on the list -- was flawed," Feinstein said. "Point Mugu  
is a national asset, truly a unique, one-of-a-kind installation. The vote was  
unanimous, as it should have been."

In addition to sparing Point Mugu, the commission voted to close the Naval Surface  
Warfare Center in Louisville, Ky., which could eventually bring jobs to its  
parent organization at the naval base in Port Hueneme. The exact number of jobs  
is not certain because the commission supported a proposal by Louisville  
officials to privatize some of the base's functions. But if that does not  
materialize, Port Hueneme could benefit.

Other threatened base that the commission has not yet taken up, the Naval  
Surface Warfare Assessment Division at Corona, could also bring jobs to Port Hueneme.

With the county's bases now secure, local officials were already gearing up  
for the next step: Trying to secure jobs from bases that were not as lucky.

"We will be aggressively looking at bringing facilities to Mugu to expand,"  
Feinstein said. "We will be promoting Mugu for military work that can no longer  
be performed at other bases."

County Supervisor John K. Flynn, who flew to Washington to attend the  
commission meeting, said Thursday's decision alone will help Ventura County's  
economy.

"Our confidence was down," Flynn said. "Home sales were down. I think that's  
going to change."

Defense contractors were relieved that Point Mugu will remain open for the  
foreseeable future.

"We've got 50 people who work at Point Mugu, either directly on the base or  
indirectly on base," said Bob Conroy, an executive in charge of SRS  
Technologies' operations in Camarillo. "Those people are very appreciative of  
the positions they hold."

John Barrineau, an executive with VSE Corp., said the base's closure could have  
impacted his Alexandria, Va.-based company about 150 employees. "It would have been  
equivalent to a lot of smaller companies that do not have the cushion of other  
" "

Los Angeles Times, June 23, 1995

Both Conroy and Barrineau joined dozens of other members of the local fighting task force in volunteering time and expertise to mount a defense for Point Mugu. The task force raised nearly \$300,000 that allowed them to set up an office and hire two part-time staff members and a top-flight lobbyist in Washington.

"We ought to give credit all the way around on this one," Conroy said, mentioning Supervisors Flynn and Maggie Kildee and an assortment of business leaders. "A lot of people came through for us and the cities and county gave us help so we could hire (lobbyist) Lynn Jacquez, who was our team leader and carry her weight in gold."

In his message to base employees, Adm. McKinney said he too was pleased to work with Ventura County supporters and political representatives.

Times staff writer James Bornemeier contributed to this story.

BASE CELEBRATES: Point Mugu personnel are overjoyed by the good news. B1

PHOTO: Photo, COLOR, Cheers abound at Point Mugu base's American Heritage Day as announcement is made that the Navy installation will not be closed. "We've been sweating this out for a long time," said one worker. ANNE CUSACK / Los Angeles Times; Photo, McClellan Air Force workers gather after closure announcement. Associated Press

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

DATE: June 24, 1995

130TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 The Times Mirror Company  
Los Angeles Times

June 23, 1995, Friday, Home Edition

ION: Part A; Page 1; Metro Desk

TH: 1693 words

LINE: PANEL OKS CLOSING SACRAMENTO BASE, TAKING 14,000 JOBS;  
TARY: SENS. FEINSTEIN AND BOXER CALL ON PRESIDENT CLINTON TO REJECT  
MMENDATION TO SHUTTER MCCLELLAN AFB. REGION HAS BEEN HARD HIT BY PREVIOUS  
URES.

NE: By JAMES BORNEMEIER, TIMES STAFF WRITER

LINE: WASHINGTON

:  
gnoring the wishes of the Pentagon, a federal commission Thursday voted to  
e McClellan Air Force Base in Sacramento, wiping out 14,000 civilian and  
tary jobs in a region already decimated by previous rounds of  
-closings.

he commissioners on a 6-2 vote recommended that the base's centerpiece, an  
logistics center, be dismantled and its high-tech repair functions split up  
g the Air Force's remaining maintenance depots.

For California, it's just a major hit," said Sen. Dianne Feinstein  
(Calif.). The decision, though feared by state and local officials, stunned  
ers of Congress who witnessed the debate leading up to the decisive vote.

Sacramento has been wiped out," said Rep. Vic Fazio (D-West Sacramento),  
e district includes McClellan, Northern California's largest industrial  
oyer. "I'm angry . . . outraged," a visibly upset Fazio said after he  
ptly left the packed Senate hearing room.

oments later, the commission voted to close the air logistics center at  
y Air Force Base in San Antonio, which employs about 14,000 workers. The  
ellan and Kelly closures -- flying in the face of fierce opposition from the  
Force, the Pentagon and local officials in both states -- were the most  
atic actions in the commission's opening day.

fter closing 22 bases and realigning five, the commission still faces a list  
about 100 bases to ponder in the next two -- possibly three -- days of  
berations. It also spared 25 bases, including Point Mugu Naval Base in  
ura County.

The commission will meet again today, when it is expected to decide the fate  
the Long Beach Naval Shipyard.

Fazio, along with Sens. Barbara Boxer (D-Calif.) and Feinstein, called upon  
sident Clinton to reject the commission's findings, as he is allowed to do  
er the base-closing law.

Los Angeles Times, June 23, 1995

"The commission went way overboard (but) it can be reversed if the President has the guts to step in and do something he's legally empowered to do," said Clinton.

Boxer, in a letter to the White House, said, "Mr. President, you now hold the power to correct this gross mistake."

White House spokesman Mike McCurry said Clinton will consider rejecting the commission's decision if the Defense Department makes a potent case against closing the aircraft depots.

"President Clinton is concerned about some of the decisions of the base closing commission," he said. "He is going to study the action taken by the commission very closely with Secretary (William J.) Perry. He will be very interested in what Secretary Perry says about how those decisions affect our national security, our force posture and our readiness."

Clinton said he will make no decision while the commission is still meeting and will ask for Perry's recommendation after the panel is done. "There will be a serious review," he said.

High Pentagon officials were angry and surprised as well.

"Certainly, there is disappointment," a senior Pentagon official said Wednesday. "But I believe that the Secretary feels he wants to wait until the package is on his desk in toto," the official said. "It would be premature to do anything until everything is in place."

The vote to close McClellan means that state and local officials' worst nightmare has come true. The base is a high-technology industrial center -- specializing in microelectronics, optics and hydraulics -- as well as a repair facility for aircraft. The base was not on the original Pentagon closure list but was added by the commission May 10. It represents 42% of the possible California job losses in this round, while the Long Beach Naval Shipyard -- the second-largest base in jeopardy -- represents 12%.

Because it barely made it through the 1993 round of base closings, the shipyard's chances are considered very bleak.

In a bit of good news, Point Mugu Naval Base, Ventura County's largest employer, was spared by the commission, which apologetically noted that the base never should have been added to the closure list in the first place. In a symbolic gesture, the commission voted 8-0 to remove Point Mugu from consideration.

"We goofed," said commission Chairman Alan J. Dixon, a former U.S. senator from Illinois.

Later in the day, the commission voted 5-3 to realign Onizuka Air Station in Sunnyvale, which will eliminate more than 1,800 military and civilian jobs.

The commission is scheduled to work through Saturday on its list of 177 closure or realignment recommendations. It will reconvene on Monday, if

Los Angeles Times, June 23, 1995

essary.

The battle over McClellan has spanned years. It was added to the closure list years ago for the same reason it was added this year: The Air Force has excess capacity in its maintenance depot system but has lagged behind the other services in eliminating duplicate functions.

The Army and Navy have closed or proposed to close 15 repair depots. But the Air Force has resisted closing any of its five logistics centers, which are much larger than the other service depots. The Air Force also said that high costs to close the depots would rob money it needs for operational costs.

Since May -- and again Thursday -- the commission staff poked holes in the Air Force rationale to keep all five air logistics centers open.

The staff argued that the workload of two closed air logistics centers could be absorbed by the remaining three. They also estimated lower closing costs, quicker return on investments and high annual savings.

The Air Force estimated that it would cost \$575 million to close McClellan, but the commission staff said it could be done for \$410 million. Likewise, the Air Force said it would take seven years to start saving money from the closure, but the commission staff said savings would accrue after one year.

These discrepancies led six of the commissioners to vote to close McClellan. The commission was sharply divided on closing two of the air logistics centers.

Also fueling the commission's decision were three earlier votes

on closing three Air Force research laboratories the Pentagon had slated for closure. The money not spent on closing the labs could go toward closing the maintenance depots, the commission reasoned.

But retired Army Gen. Josue Robles Jr., who offered the motion to close McClellan, had earlier emphasized to the other commissioners that closing two Air Force depots was ill-advised.

"I believe we have a responsibility to close one depot, but we must be very careful not to go a bridge too far. We should not be mesmerized by numbers (and cost) like a deer caught in the headlights."

Former Air Force Gen. J.B. Davis also warned against cutting too deeply into the Air Force depot system.

"We shouldn't be fascinated by (the argument over) excess capacity. The non-counters love to talk about excess capacity. But capability is what we should keep our eye on," he said.

Both Robles and Davis voted to close McClellan but cast the only two votes to keep Kelly.

In light of the decision to close McClellan, the commission rejected Pentagon recommendations to close two smaller Northern California installations -- Moffett Air Guard Station in Sunnyvale and North Highlands Air Guard Station

Los Angeles Times, June 23, 1995

the McClellan base. The moves save about 300 jobs.

For Ventura County officials fretting over the fate of Point Mugu naval base, they need not have bothered.

The commission singled out Point Mugu for praise and removed the facility from the list of endangered installations. Commissioners also strongly criticized the Pentagon inspector general's report that triggered the Point Mugu review.

The decision on Point Mugu boiled down to dollars and cents, with the facility's unique geography and cooperative relationship with its sister base at China Lake in the Mojave Desert a critical plus. The commission discounted the controversial Pentagon report that said the Navy could consolidate overlapping programs and save \$1.7 billion over the next 20 years by moving most of Point Mugu's functions to China Lake.

"We basically made a mistake," said Commissioner Davis. "Point Mugu is such a national resource that there's no way we could tear it down."

Throughout this third and final round of base closing (authorized by a 1990 law), California officials have argued that the state has suffered disproportionately.

Since 1988, 22 major bases have been shuttered -- more than double the number in any other state. But economic impact is the sixth of eight criteria the commission uses to make its decisions. Four criteria relating to military value carry the most weight.

"We have done everything we can," said Feinstein. "One thing is clear, the process is skewed against California. It is entirely appropriate for President Clinton to reject the entire round -- and I think he should. The state is still absorbing the effects of the '88 and '91 rounds. Let this round go for the time being."

In previous rounds the commission's recommendations have quickly been accepted by the White House and Congress. But Fazio said that California, hit hard by a combination of base closings and fewer Defense Department contracts, is unique.

"I'm asking the President to be treated differently because we have a special case and the President should recognize that. He has his prestige on the line as well."

The commission must send its recommendations to Clinton by July 1. He has two weeks to approve them and forward them to Congress unchanged -- or return to the commission with his reasons for disapproval.

In its first action Thursday, the commission doled out good news in voting to keep three major Air Force laboratories in its recommendations to the President. In unanimous votes, the commission rejected Pentagon recommendations to close. It voted to keep open laboratories at Griffiss Air Force Base, N.Y., Kirtland Air Force Base, N.M., and Brooks Air Force Base, Texas. Those recommendations save 800 jobs at the New York and New Mexico bases, stave off the possible transfer of 5,000 jobs from Kirtland, and spare nearly 4,000 jobs at Brooks,

Los Angeles Times, June 23, 1995

ording to commission documents.

Times staff writers Marc Lacey, Doyle McManus and Art Pine contributed to  
s article.

PHIC: Photo, (A2) BASE CLOSURES -- A federal panel voted to close McClellan  
Force Base in Sacramento and the air logistics center at Kelly Air Force  
e in San Antonio. Above, Rosie Padilla, a worker at Kelly, cries at the news.  
Associated Press; Photo, McClellan Air Force Base workers gather after  
sure announcement. Associated Press

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

DATE: June 24, 1995

131ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 The Times Mirror Company  
Los Angeles Times

June 23, 1995, Friday, Home Edition

TION: Part A; Page 38; Metro Desk

GTH: 861 words

DLINE: DISMAY GREET'S BASE CLOSURE VOTE;  
CTION: SACRAMENTO FEARS EFFECT ON ECONOMY OF LOSING SO MANY JOBS. WILSON,  
MAKERS AND COMMUNITY LEADERS VOW TO TRY TO OVERTURN THE DECISION.

LINE: By JERRY GILLAM, TIMES STAFF WRITER

ELINE: SACRAMENTO

Y:

After 26 years working at McClellan Air Force Base, Ronald Wilkinson was  
ply not prepared for the bad news that a federal commission has recommended  
base for closing.

"I was flabbergasted," said the 46-year-old chief of fleet vehicle  
rations. "I figured we would get some realignment and some changes, but I  
n't think they would close the base."

From the base to the nearby Golden Egg Cafe to the state Capitol, there was  
ck and dismay Thursday at news about McClellan, Northern California's largest  
ustrial employer.

The Sacramento region was hit in the 1988 round of base closings with the  
tdown of Mather Air Force Base. Then, in 1991, the Sacramento Army Depot was  
sed. In all, it cost the area an estimated 7,000 jobs.

"Sacramento has already taken two hits" in recent years, Wilkinson said.  
at drastically affects the whole community and businesses in the Sacramento  
a."

Indeed, there was concern from nearby merchants and their employees. "This is  
t awful news," said Theresa Matthews, 30, a waitress at the Golden Egg Cafe,  
ch is known for its specialty omelets. "A lot of people are going to be  
mployed, and we will lose a lot of business."

Price Club security guard Doug Young, 29, said, "It is going to mean a  
able decline in our business. It's pretty slow now, but it's going to get a  
slower."

Young added that he believed President Clinton would overturn the  
ommendation to close the base, "but I'm an optimist by nature."

And, in fact, the campaign is on to influence Clinton.

Gov. Pete Wilson, members of Congress and community leaders vowed Thursday to  
allenge the commission's decision to close the base, which would mean the loss  
about 14,000 military and civilian jobs and \$1.5 billion in economic

Los Angeles Times, June 23, 1995

ivity.

"The fight is not over yet," said Keith Dumas, executive director of operations at the base, pledging to fight on to try to save McClellan.

"We intend to continue making a very strong case that McClellan should remain open," the governor said, "and we will sign legislation shortly that will provide (funding) for taking that fight to the Congress and the President. We think they should reverse this decision."

Wilson called McClellan "an essential part of national security and our ability to project force, especially with respect to the Pacific Rim, but really worldwide as the Persian Gulf conflict indicates."

The governor added that he would remind the President that two months ago Clinton visited McClellan and remarked "what a fine parking spot it was for Air Force I."

Sacramento Mayor Joe Serna Jr. said, "We fought hard, and there shouldn't be second-guessing, but it didn't go our way."

The mayor added that he will call a joint city-county hearing within the next two to five weeks to talk about the steps that need to be taken for a joint effort to save McClellan.

"I think the base closure commission made a mistake," said Tom Eres of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, who is head of a task force that was set up to try to save the base from closure.

Opened in 1938 as the Sacramento Air Depot, McClellan AFB has long enjoyed a reputation of being in the forefront of maintaining and repairing state-of-the-art technology military aircraft systems.

It was renamed McClellan Field in 1939 in honor of Maj. Hezekiah McClellan, a pioneer in charting Alaskan air routes who died in an aircraft accident.

A beehive of activity during World War II, the base was a site for repairing and servicing fighters and bombers such as P-38s, P-51s, B-29s and B-25s.

The base continued to perform maintenance work on military aircraft during the Korean War, Vietnam War and Operation Desert Storm, employing a maximum of 10,000 personnel in 1967.

More recently, supporters say, it was McClellan technology and workers that helped rescue Capt. Scott F. O'Grady, the Air Force pilot whose F-16 was shot down by Serbs over northwestern Bosnia.

Assemblywoman Barbara Alby (R-Fair Oaks) reported that the radio beacon and transmitter, and other aircraft equipment used by O'Grady and his rescuers, had been repaired and serviced at McClellan.

From ejection to the helicopter picking him up, McClellan cradled this man," the governor told base supporters at a rally.

Los Angeles Times, June 23, 1995

A public affairs specialist who has worked at McClellan for five years, Jamie Peron-Harley, 30, said, "I hope it won't close. I hope it won't happen. And I have a lot of faith that it won't.

"If the base does close, I will assess my skills and look elsewhere for another position here.

"But I don't want to leave the community. I was born here, grew up here, and my husband has his own business here."

(BEGIN TEXT OF INFOBOX / INFOGRAPHIC)

### California Score Card

Here is a list of the actions taken Thursday by the base-closing commission that affect California:

Military Base	City	No. of Jobs
McClellan Air Force Base	Sacramento	14,000
Edwards Air Station	Sunnyvale	1,875
Marine Corps Air Station	Oxnard	6,500
McClellan Field Air Guard Station	Sunnyvale	318
Richwood Air Guard Station	Sacramento	40

PHIC: Table, California Score Card

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ISSUE-DATE: June 24, 1995

133RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 The Morning Call, Inc.  
The Morning Call (Allentown)

June 23, 1995, Friday, FIFTH EDITION

SECTION: NATIONAL, Pg. A1

LENGTH: 1061 words

LEADLINE: DEPOT'S BEST DEFENSE WAS AREA'S OFFENSE

BYLINE: MIKE FRASSINELLI; The Morning Call

BY:

Seeing the throng of people outside the car, the Defense Base Realignment and Closure commissioner remarked that the motorcade must have been nearing Tobyhanna Army Depot.

No, the astonished commissioner was told, the depot was still 20 miles east.

The remainder of the trip on June 1 was no different, as thousands of residents, from schoolchildren to senior citizens, from ambulance workers to firefighters, from truck drivers to attorneys, lined the roads from Scranton to the depot parking lot in Monroe County to let commissioners know what they thought about northeastern Pennsylvania's largest employer.

Depot officials and employees yesterday said the unprecedented show of community support, coupled with the depot's high rankings from the Department of Defense and Army, likely saved the employment-starved region some 3,600 jobs.

"It had a significant effect," depot spokesman Kevin Toolan said yesterday after base workers learned that not only would Tobyhanna be spared, but also it could add up to 1,250 jobs from military bases in Franklin County and Sacramento, Calif.

"They (commissioners) were very impressed with the turnout. They said they'd never seen anything like it."

At 11:15 a.m. yesterday, the announcement came over the depot intercom: McClellan Air Force Base in Sacramento would move its ground communications and electronics work and possibly 800 jobs to Tobyhanna.

From the cafeteria to the radio repair stations, the cheers echoed.

"It's the best day for Tobyhanna ever," said George Bellas, a 29-year depot employee who oversees the voice communications division.

It was the first time the Base Realignment and Closure Commission had voted to shut down an air logistics center.

An already good day for Tobyhanna workers got better at 2:30 p.m., when they learned that missile maintenance work and between 225 and 450 jobs might be transferred from Letterkenny Army Depot in Chambersburg, Franklin County, to Tobyhanna.

The Morning Call (Allentown), June 23, 1995

"I think it's a very, very positive indicator that not only will Tobyhanna stay open, we'll actually grow over the next few years," Toolan said. "The sale has never been higher."

Within little more than three hours, Tobyhanna had gone from a military base in danger of shutting down to one that could gain 1,250 jobs.

The base closure commission is scheduled to make its final recommendations to President Clinton by July 1.

Bellas, a father of two from Luzerne County, said the predominant feeling at the depot yesterday was relief.

Closing the base, he said, "would be traumatic not only for this area but for me personally."

The Coolbaugh Township military facility pumps an estimated \$ 445 million into the regional economy. Closing the base, some business leaders said, would have caused an effect similar to the closing of Pennsylvania's coal mines years earlier.

"I love my job," Bellas said amid the din of whirring computers and beeping from hand-held radios. "I could retire, but I don't want to. I like this work, and I like the people. The work force is fantastic here."

Cathy Strawbridge, an electronics worker from Pocono Township, was doubly glad. Not only would she keep her job, so would her husband, Carl, another depot employee.

"It's a real problem for anybody to lose their job. And then seeing that both of us are working here, I don't know what we would have done," said Mrs. Strawbridge, 36, a 17-year employee who planned to retire from the depot.

"We're more secure about our jobs now. We can go out and make major purchases we want."

The mother of two was saddened, however, that her family's good fortune came at the expense of families in Chambersburg and Sacramento.

"I feel bad for the other people who are losing their jobs," she said. "Hopefully things will work out for the best for them."

She likened working at the depot to riding a roller coaster.

"It's very nerve-racking, because it's up and down, up and down," she said. "You never know what's going to happen, and it's hell to live like that. Professionally we've been living like this for five years; that's how long the SAC Commission has been in existence."

"But you just take it day by day."

John Fischer, an 11-year employee who repairs Army radio control panels, said it was only fair that Tobyhanna -- ranked highest in military value by the Department of Defense and Army -- remain open.

The Morning Call (Allentown), June 23, 1995

"We knew that the Department of Defense wanted us and the Department of Army wanted us," said Fischer, 41, of Tobyhanna Township. "The only ones that were in our way was the BRAC Commission, and it's nice to know that, in the end, right prevailed."

Coupled with the recent announcement that 600 Consolidated Freightways jobs would be transferred from Monroe County, the closing of the depot "would have been a disaster for everybody," Fischer said.

"This is my home area," he said. "It would be very tough to find a job in the area that pays the same."

James Moran, 47, a 17-year employee who does mechanical installation and repairing, said he and fellow employees are relieved.

"There are a lot of people who had responsibilities financially, and it's going to take a lot off their minds," said Moran, a father of one from Scranton. "Some, for one, have a lot of bills."

Employees attributed the BRAC Commission's decision to one thing.

"All the support we had," said 23-year electronics worker Al Holly of Drums, Berks County.

In addition to the thousands of people who lined the streets for the BRAC Commission's visit 22 days ago, 150,000 petition and letter signatures were mailed to commission members, and residents throughout northeastern Pennsylvania wore blue ribbons and buttons proclaiming, "Keep The Best."

"I was amazed," said Moran, still visibly moved more than three weeks later. "We knew we had community support. But, wow, I never really expected that much!"

But while employees are thrilled for the moment, they know, as depot workers, there is always the possibility they will again be fighting for their jobs in a few years.

The BRAC Commission is expected to recommend another round of base closures three to six years.

"Yes, we'll probably be back here doing this again," Toolan conceded.

See also "Tobyhanna Depot to add 1,100 jobs; Vote snatches base from closure list," by PETE LEFFLER, The Morning Call

PHOTO: PHOTO by DON FISHER, The Morning Call CAPTION: U.S. Sen. Rick Santorum (left), R-Pa., clutches a cellular telephone, anxiously awaiting a decision on these closings. 'Tobyhanna hit the jackpot today,' he announced later.

AD-DATE: June 24, 1995

134TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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The Morning Call (Allentown)

June 23, 1995, Friday, FIFTH EDITION

SECTION: NATIONAL, Pg. A1

LENGTH: 854 words

LEADLINE: TOBYHANNA DEPOT TO ADD 1,100 JOBS;  
CLOSURE SNATCHES BASE FROM CLOSURE LIST

BYLINE: PETE LEFFLER; The Morning Call; Morning Call writers Megan O'Matz in  
Scranton and Mike Frassinelli at; Tobyhanna contributed to this report.

LEADLINE: WASHINGTON

1:

The Tobyhanna Army Depot rocketed from oblivion to boom times yesterday on a  
decision that promises to swell its work force 30 percent by adding 1,100  
electronics jobs.

"Tobyhanna hit the jackpot today," U.S. Sen. Rick Santorum, R-Pa., declared  
yesterday after the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission's long-awaited  
decision. "This is a dramatic expansion."

Just six weeks ago, the commission added Tobyhanna to a Pentagon list of  
bases to close. Yesterday the panel voted 5-3 for another option likely to boost  
Monroe County base's employment beyond its mid-1980s high of 4,600.

No one reason was cited for the change. But a commission staff report noted  
that Tobyhanna is the Army's lowest-cost depot. And it already does extensive  
electronics work.

"The rippling effect will be enormous," said Howard J. Grossman, executive  
director of the Economic Development Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania.  
"These are the kind of jobs that we are seeking."

Wages at Tobyhanna average \$ 30,000 per worker annually, exceeding the norm  
for the region, Grossman said. He expects the new jobs to be similar but had few  
immediate details.

The commission voted to shift the work to Tobyhanna in decisions that would  
automatically shrink operations at south central Pennsylvania's Letterkenny Army  
Depot and would virtually shutter the massive McClellan Air Force Base, which  
employs 13,500 people in Sacramento, Calif.

California and Texas each suffered big hits at the start of the painful,  
year-day process designed to prune unnecessary military installations.  
Relocations will continue through the weekend.

Rejecting Air Force recommendations, the commission voted to close  
maintenance depots at McClellan and Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, costing  
1,000 jobs total. Most of those positions would be transferred to depots in  
Alabama, Georgia and Oklahoma.

The Morning Call (Allentown), June 23, 1995

Congress and President Clinton can accept without change or reject the commission's recommendations, which are due July 1. Acceptance is expected.

Tobyhanna supporters rejoiced at the commission's votes.

"It's been a roller-coaster ride," said Tobyhanna spokesman Kevin Toolan, "and we certainly finished on an upbeat today."

Grossman thanked extraordinary public support. The community sent hundreds of workers to a commission meeting in Boston and lined 22 miles of highway when the panel visited the Lackawanna Valley.

But Pennsylvania's statewide leaders mourned the losses at Letterkenny, where at least 2,250 jobs will vanish over six years, according to U.S. Rep. Bud Shuster, R-Altoona.

"I'm too big to cry," Shuster said after the not-unexpected vote, "but it's too much to smile."

U.S. Sen. Arlen Specter, R-Pa., met with Labor Secretary Robert Reich yesterday about assistance for the Letterkenny region. Gov. Tom Ridge will visit a depot in Chambersburg, Franklin County, this morning to hear concerns.

"We're one for two," said Steve Miskin, a Ridge spokesman. "It's not too bad."

As expected, the panel also voted to shut the Naval Air Warfare Center, Minster Township. An earlier commission shuttered so much of the high-tech testing facility that local officials this time did not contest the closure.

Instead, they are researching private uses for the scientific equipment being left behind, including a centrifuge used in the early days of U.S. astronaut training.

A planned Army pullout of Fort Indiantown Gap, Lebanon County, could be decided today.

In testimony earlier this year, Ridge and others complained that Pennsylvania suffered disproportionately in base closures. More than 10,000 jobs have been lost since the closures began in 1988.

Officials yesterday estimated that 1,000 to 2,000 jobs would flow to Tobyhanna as a result of the commission vote. No one knew how many workers might follow their jobs into the Pocono region.

Conservative estimates from U.S. Rep. Joe McDade, R-10th District, who represents Tobyhanna, show that at least 300 new jobs will come from Letterkenny and involve work on missile guidance systems.

At least 800 more will come from McClellan and involve work on walkie-talkies and other common communications gear, a McDade aide said.

Many variables are at play in determining the number of new positions, including the outcome of negotiations between the Army and Air Force over the communications gear work.

The Morning Call (Allentown), June 23, 1995

Another factor centers on a push within the Pentagon to contract the missile work to private companies. Two of the three commissioners who voted against Byhanna objected to spending taxpayer money on the move until that question is settled.

"I don't think that makes sense," Commissioner Rebecca Cox said. "If we're going to privatize, we ought to give (the Pentagon) the option of not spending the money" now to transfer equipment and perhaps people.

Commissioner Josue Robles Jr., who made the motion, said his intention was to persuade the Pentagon to contract out the missile work without formally ordering it to do so.

See also "Depot's best defense was area's offense," by MIKE FRASSINELLI, The Morning Call

PHOTOGRAPHIC: 2 PHOTOS by MIKE FRASSINELLI And DON FISHER, The Morning Call CAPTION: A relieved worker leaving the depot, left, and U.S. Rep. Joe McDade give the thumbs-up sign yesterday. MAP by The Morning Call CAPTION: Base Closings: Winners and losers

AD-DATE: June 24, 1995

135TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 National Journal Inc.  
National Journal's CongressDaily

June 23, 1995 3:21 pm Eastern Time

TION: DEFENSE

GTH: 294 words

DLINE: Miss. Wins, Calif. Loses In Latest Base Closing Action

Y:

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission today rewarded the persistent lobbying by Rep. G.V. (Sonny) Montgomery, D-Miss., by refusing for a second time to close Naval Air Station Meridian in Mississippi. The 1993 commission also had rejected the Navy's request to close the jet training center. The current commission was less kind to California legislators, rejecting the Navy's proposal to close the Long Beach Naval Shipyard. That will mean additional thousands of defense jobs from a state that has absorbed harsh economic impact from Pentagon cutbacks. After voting to close the Long Beach Shipyard, the commission dropped its own consideration of closing the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard at Kittery, Maine.

The commission also rejected a separate Navy request to close the technical training center located at Meridian. The two actions saved about 1,500 jobs and millions of dollars in defense spending for the largely rural Mississippi area. When he did in 1993, Montgomery sat through nearly every minute of the BRAC's deliberations involving Meridian. In other action today, the commission voted to reject Navy proposals to close or reduce most of its activities on the island of Vieques and closed the Naval Reserve Air Station at South Weymouth, Mass. That decision ensures that Naval Air Station Atlanta -- of which House Speaker Newt Gingrich has been a vocal supporter -- will stay open.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

PUBLISHED-DATE: June 23, 1995

137TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 The New York Times Company  
The New York Times

June 23, 1995, Friday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section A; Page 16; Column 1; National Desk

LENGTH: 999 words

HEADLINE: Base-Closings Panel Spares New York Laboratory but Cuts 2 Huge Air Force Depots

BYLINE: By JACQUES STEINBERG

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, June 22

LEAD:

In a strong rebuke to the Air Force, a Presidential commission voted today to keep open a high-tech military laboratory in upstate New York that the Air Force had wanted to close, and to shutter two huge maintenance depots in California and Texas that it had wanted to keep open.

The commissioners decided to save Rome Laboratory in Oneida County, N.Y., which employs more than 1,000 civilians. They also set aside Air Force commendations on the two maintenance depots, effectively closing McClellan Air Force Base near Sacramento, Calif., and Kelly Air Force Base in San Antonio, each of which stands to lose more than 10,000 civilian jobs.

As members of Congress looked on, the commissioners said closing the two maintenance depots -- political sacred cows because of the number of civilians they employ -- would save more money faster than the course recommended by the Air Force, which would have kept open Kelly, McClellan and three other depots but shrunk all of them slightly.

"For California, it is just a major hit," said one of the state's senators, Anne Feinstein, a Democrat. She vowed to lobby President Clinton to reject the commendation.

The decisions came as the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission began deliberations on the fourth and final round of base closings since the Cold War ended in the late 1980's. By Saturday, when it is expected to complete its work, the eight-member commission will have shut down, scaled back or spared more than 150 military installations, many of them the linchpins of their local economies.

The commission, headed by former Senator Alan Dixon of Illinois, served notice today that it did not feel completely constrained by the recommendations the Pentagon had presented last winter. They voted unanimously to reject the plan to close Rome Lab, which develops sophisticated communications equipment. The Air Force had wanted to relocate to bases in Massachusetts and New Jersey.

Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato, a Republican, and other New York elected officials had raised serious doubts about how long it would take the Pentagon to recoup the costs of relocating the laboratory's functions, protesting to the commission that the Air Force had given three different estimates over the

The New York Times, June 23, 1995

st seven months. In October, the Air Force estimated the payback period at more than 100 years; in February, it reduced that forecast to 4 years, and last month, it was changed again, to 6 years. Today, the commission disclosed its own estimate, 13 years, which it decided was too long to justify closing the lab.

After the vote, Mr. D'Amato accepted congratulatory bear hugs from Representative Sherwood Boehlert, a Republican in whose district the laboratory is located, and Mayor Joseph A. Griffo of Rome.

"I don't mean to be critical of those who are in the Air Force, but I think those at the top were manipulating the situation unfairly," Mr. D'Amato said. "It was a terrific victory. It reaffirms my faith in the system."

The President must approve or reject the commission's actions as an entire package, forwarding his decision to Congress by July 15. If Congress does not approve of the recommendations within 45 days, they become law. Given the immense pressure on the Government to scale back the Pentagon's operations, the commission's decisions are effectively the last word in the process.

Throughout the day today, the commission periodically edited the Pentagon's original list. Saying its role as a Navy trouble-shooter was too valuable, the commissioners voted to save Lakehurst Naval Warfare Center in southern New Jersey, whose 1,400 civilian employees would have lost their jobs under the Pentagon plan. The commission also softened the blow it dealt to Texas by moving from the list of Pentagon closings Brooks Air Force Base in San Antonio and much of the Red River Army Depot in Texarkana -- retaining a total of about 500 jobs.

But as in the past, the commission accepted the lion's share of the Defense Department's recommendations. It supported the Pentagon's request to close Bergstrom Air Reserve Base in Texas, a loss of 585 civilian jobs, and the Naval Undersea Warfare Center in New London, Conn., a reduction of 622 civilian jobs.

The commission made its way through about 40 percent of the Pentagon's recommendations today. Among the major recommended closings to be reviewed on Monday are Long Beach Naval Shipyard in California and the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in Kittery, Me.

Secretary of Defense William J. Perry said he had tried in this year's round of closings to choose installations that offered relatively low closing costs and could yield fast paybacks. The Pentagon estimates that after it has paid to close and clean up the bases in this round -- as well as those targeted in prior rounds in 1988, 1991 and 1993 -- it will save \$6 billion a year.

Unlike previous rounds in which established, high-profile bases like the Naval shipyard in Charleston, S.C. were placed on the chopping block, this year's round featured an array of installations that, for the most part, provide less-noticeable support functions like maintenance, supplies and technological expertise.

But several are important economic engines in their communities, particularly the two Air Force depots in California and Texas that were effectively closed, and those in Utah, Georgia and Oklahoma that were spared and will inherit many of their functions. Although the commission virtually gutted Kelly Air Force Base, it did move several thousand of Kelly's jobs to an adjacent site in San

The New York Times, June 23, 1995

Antonio, Lackland Air Force Base.

The Air Force had contended that it would take too long to recoup the costs of closing Kelly (nine years) and McClellan in California (seven years), and even longer to achieve savings if the other three depots were closed. The commission staff did its own calculations, however, and found that the payback period was no more than a year for Kelly and McClellan.

GRAPHIC: Photos: The recommendations by the Federal base-closing commission brought grief and joy yesterday. Rosie Padilla, left, sobbed after hearing that the logistics center at Kelly Air Force Base in San Antonio, where she works would be closed. But in Tobyhanna, Pa., all was happiness, right, when workers learned that their Army depot had been spared. Denise Lynott, left, and Marty Stanzcak embraced. The base-closing commission held a hearing on Capitol Hill, center, in which it discussed its recommendations. (Photographs by The Associated Press)

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: June 23, 1995

140TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 The New York Times Company  
The New York Times

June 23, 1995, Friday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section A; Page 16; Column 5; National Desk

LENGTH: 404 words

HEADLINE: One Small City Is Jubilant After Lab Gets Reprieve

BYLINE: By LAWRENCE VAN GELDER

BODY:

Residents of Rome, N.Y., celebrated yesterday after the eight-member Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission in Washington unanimously rejected an Air Force recommendation to close the high-technology Rome Laboratory on the grounds of Griffiss Air Force Base.

"A lot of hugging and tears" was the way Francis Crumb, the chief of public affairs for the laboratory, described the reaction among the more than 50 people who gathered to watch the vote on C-Span yesterday morning in a conference room in Building 3, an information technology center in a converted World War II supply depot.

"When they got the fifth vote, no one heard the last three," he said. "I heard one lady say that besides her wedding and the birth of her child, it was the greatest day of her life."

At stake were roughly 100 military and 1,000 civilian jobs at the laboratory, which anticipates a budget of about \$400 million in the coming year. The laboratory carries out advanced work in communications, computers and intelligence, among other activities. In addition, the laboratory is said to support 3,000 other jobs and generate about \$300 million in economic activity in and around Rome, a city of about 45,000 in Oneida County in the central part of the state.

Hanging in the balance, too, was the city's vision of the Rome Laboratory as the hub of a technological park comprising new high-technology businesses that the community hopes to attract after the Air Force Base, a casualty of an earlier round of base closings, shuts down on Sept. 30.

Local officials lobbied aggressively. They hired a public relations firm that brought in former Defense Department employees to challenge the Air Force's figures on the potential savings from closing the laboratory.

When the vote came in today, champagne started flowing and telephones began ringing in the office of Mayor Joseph A. Griffo, who was in Washington.

"People were going crazy, yelling out the windows and down the halls," said Gregory Mattacola, 23, the Mayor's administrative intern. "You could hear the screams for a few miles, I think."

A lot of the noise was coming from Bucky's Bar and Restaurant, about 200 yards from the main gate of the Air Force base and a popular gathering place

The New York Times, June 23, 1995

r employees of the laboratory. By 11:30 A.M., Bucky's was filled with people, excitement and joy. "Yes, sir, it's quite a celebration," said Dave Wedlock, the manager.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

AD-DATE: June 23, 1995

144TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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NPR

SHOW: All Things Considered (NPR 4:30 pm ET)

June 23, 1995

Transcript # 1887-2

PE: Package

CTION: News; Domestic

NGTH: 825 words

ADLINE: California Hard Hit by Base Closures

ESTS: Sen. BARBARA BOXER (D-CA); STEVEN LEVY, Center for Continuing Study of the California Economy;

LINE: CHRIS ARNOLD

HLIGHT:

Federal commission recommended two military base closures in California this week. The down-sizing would cost about 17,000 jobs in two cities. State officials claim the plan's not fair.

BY:

ROBERT SIEGEL, Host: Over the past two days, a federal commission in Washington has been selecting military bases around the country for down-sizing closure. Two of the largest bases slated to be shut down in this cost-cutting effort are in California- the McClellan Air Force Base in Sacramento and the Naval Shipyard in Long Beach. About 17,000 jobs at these bases could be lost. California politicians say their state is paying a disproportionately high share compared to other states, especially at a time when the local economy is in trouble. Chris Arnold of member station KQED in San Francisco, has this report.

CHRIS ARNOLD, Reporter: The Federal Base Closure and Realignment Commission today voted to close a naval shipyard in Long Beach which employs about 4,000 people. Also, the commission went against the Pentagon's official recommendation when it voted yesterday to close McClellan Air Force Base in Sacramento, which employs as many as 14,000 military and civilian workers.

In the wake of the base closure decisions, California congressional representatives are scrambling back to their districts this afternoon. Speaking from a plane on her way to meet with local officials and military personnel in Long Beach, California Senator Barbara Boxer called the decisions irresponsible.

SEN. BARBARA BOXER (D-CA): It's outrageous. It's absolutely an outrage. This is a very heavy hit for our state. The commission did not consider the relative economic impact on our state. They are supposed to do that. They are derelict in their duty to do that and I'm going to take this straight to the president. We have thousands of jobs on the line here.

All Things Considered (NPR), June 23, 1995

IS ARNOLD: Senator Boxer said with unemployment in the state running 2 cent above the national average, California just can't afford to lay off usands of people around the state. But some argue that base closures really uldn't be that big an issue for the state economy. Steven Levy [sp] is the ector of the Center for Continuing Study of the California Economy, which ks on base closure and realignment studies for the state and local ernments.

VEN LEVY, Center for Continuing Study of the California Economy: Economists t work in California are pretty united on the fact that what's important for ifornia is to get their eye on the future. What will make or break the ing standards for Californians is not how we handle the military bases, but we handle preparing ourselves for the 21st century economy.

IS ARNOLD: And, Levy says, that to maintain or delay a transition that's vitable, could end up hurting the economy.

VEN LEVY: If you spend a lot of time getting diverted about the military es, then you are reducing the effort that goes into the investment in nning for the technology industries, foreign trade, tourism, those industries t will create jobs and wealth for Californians and we do desperately need to p our focus on the industries that will be producing the growth in the future that is certainly not, at this time, the military sector.

IS ARNOLD: Levy says on-going military base closures have not meant economic aster for the state. He says after the down-sizing following the Vietnam , when a full quarter of the California economy was linked to the military, state still out performed the national economy.

Senator Boxer says the military will always be a major part of the ernment and even a streamlined California, ready to move into the economic ure will still have room for military bases. The problem, she says, is that federal government is taking too many jobs out of California, while it keeps s elsewhere.

.. BARBARA BOXER: I'm not suggesting that we oppose every single base sure. I'm willing to take our fair share. We have taken- if you include se hits, that the commission laid on us now- about 50 percent of the sonnel cut and at the highest point, we had about 24 percent of the defense lar. So, yes, I absolutely agree that we have to move away from the itary-based economy and we're doing that in California. They have just given far more than our fair share and that is the issue here.

IS ARNOLD: Boxer says she and other members of the California delegation will President Clinton to intercede on their behalf. The closure committee has il July 1st to send its recommendations to the White House. Clinton then has weeks to either approve the closures or return them to the commission with reasons for disapproval. For National Public Radio, I'm Chris Arnold in San ncisco.

The preceding text has been professionally transcribed. However, although text has been checked against an audio track, in order to meet rigid tribution and transmission deadlines, it may not have been proofread against e.



147TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 P.G. Publishing Co.  
Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

June 23, 1995, Friday, SOONER EDITION

SECTION: LOCAL, Pg. A1

LENGTH: 907 words

LEADLINE: 911th wing's future is safe;  
Commission votes to spare airport unit; decision on 130 jobs at Kelly due today

BYLINE: David L. Michelmore, Post-Gazette Staff Writer

BY:

The independent Base Realignment and Closure Commission voted 7-0 yesterday to save the Air Force Reserve's 911th Airlift Wing and its 350 full-time jobs at Pittsburgh International Airport.

The vote reversed a recommendation first made by the Pentagon in March.

The commission later voted to close a similar reserve base at O'Hare International Airport in Chicago instead.

'We're ecstatic,' said freshman Rep. Frank Mascara, D-Charleroi, after the vote.

A decision by the commission on the fate of 130 jobs at the Army's Kelly Support Center in Oakdale, also scheduled for a reduction, should come today.

The 911th decision means that the unit's eight C-130 transports, which fly emergency military and humanitarian aid to trouble spots around the world, and the 1,500 reservists who fly and maintain them will continue to call Pittsburgh home.

The commission also voted 6-2 to scale down the Letterkenny Army Depot in Chambersburg at a cost of about 2,500 jobs. Republican Sen. Rick Santorum called the decision 'a kick in the head.'

In its most controversial decision, the commission rejected a last-minute Air Force recommendation and voted to close the maintenance depots at Kelly Air Force Base, Texas, with 13,000 jobs, and at McClellan Air Force Base, Calif., with 12,000 jobs.

In a letter Wednesday to the commission, Air Force Secretary Sheila Widnall and Chief of Staff Gen. Ronald Fogleman said the commission proposal would disrupt military readiness and have a 'devastating impact on as many as 25,000 Defense Department workers in Texas and California.'

The commission's votes started the final phase of what could be the last round of base closings for years. The commission, facing a July 1 deadline, will choose from among 146 bases on President Clinton's original closure list and 31 added later by the panel.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, June 23, 1995

Clinton will have 15 days to accept or reject the whole list.

The commission vote on the Pittsburgh's 911th took only a few minutes. It capped a six-month effort by a coalition of volunteers headed by senior Superior Court Judge John Brosky; by Washington-based consultants paid by the county; and the region's Congressional delegation.

Together they applied constant pressure on the commission in a process that was designed to be free of politics.

Santorum said he had called nearly all the members of the commission over the past few weeks to make his plea for the 911th and other Pennsylvania bases.

He said it had become clear that the 911th was safe.

"I'd launch into my scenarios and their response was, 'Don't waste your breath,'" he said.

The 911th had been put on the chopping block as a result of Air Force calculations showing it to be the most expensive of the six Reserve airlift wings based at civilian airports.

When the commission was shown evidence in May that the calculations were in error, it added the other five bases as alternatives -- Youngstown, Buffalo, Milwaukee, Chicago and Minneapolis.

What cemented the 911th's future was a letter sent from Widnall to former Sen. Alan Dixon, the commission chairman, two weeks ago. It said that closing the base at O'Hare was a "reasonable alternative" because the city of Chicago wanted to take over the base for business development.

That letter, along with evidence of the miscalculation, was put before the commissioners yesterday. The commission staff said that Pittsburgh was one of the cheapest Airlift Reserve wings to operate and that the Air Force used erroneous data in its first proposal to close it down.

California lawmakers said they would urge President Clinton to reject the commission closure list, something that has not happened in the three previous base closure rounds.

"For California, it's just a major hit," said Sen. Dianne Feinstein, Calif. "This list of base closures has been dramatically unfair to California."

Sen. Barbara Boxer, D-Calif., said, "I'm going to take this right to the president."

The commission estimated the move would save the government \$ 3.5 billion over the next 20 years. An analysis by the commission staff found that Kelly Air Force Base had a poor rate of turnover on its repair work on huge C-5 transport aircraft. McClellan scored low in overall military value, according to commission staff documents.

In an earlier action yesterday, the commission voted to spare three major Air Force laboratories in its recommendations to the president.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, June 23, 1995

In unanimous votes, the commission rejected Pentagon recommendations and decided to keep open Rome Laboratories at Griffiss Air Force Base in Rome, N.Y., as well as labs at Kirtland Air Force, N.M., and Brooks Air Force Base, Texas. Those recommendations save some 800 jobs at the New York and New Mexico bases, and avert the possible transfer of 5,000 jobs from Kirtland, and spare nearly 1,000 jobs at Brooks, according to commission documents.

In several other instances, the commission overruled Pentagon recommendations and decided to keep bases open, including the Naval Air Warfare Center in Monmouth, N.J., which provides support to the Navy's carrier force; and the Naval Air Warfare Center in Point Mugu, Calif., which has one of the Navy's few weapons ranges and might cost more to relocate.

The commission also voted to keep open MacDill Air Force Base, Fla., home of the U.S. Central Command, the headquarters that led the Persian Gulf war effort.

AD-DATE: June 23, 1995

149TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 PR Newswire Association, Inc.  
PR Newswire

June 23, 1995, Friday

SECTION: Financial News

DISTRIBUTION: TO BUSINESS EDITOR

LENGTH: 428 words

HEADLINE: L.A. AREA CHAMBER REACTS TO DECISION TO CLOSE LONG BEACH NAVAL SHIPYARD

BODY:

The Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce disagrees with the recent decision of the Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC) to close the Long Beach Naval Shipyard. The decision, if approved by President Clinton, could result in the loss of over 7,000 workers in the Los Angeles area and \$747 million annually in wages and contracts.

"We are disappointed with the BRAC's decision," said Ray Remy, president of the Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce. "We believe that the BRAC is making a mistake which will not only have serious negative economic consequences for our region, but will also impair the Navy's ability to operate effectively in the Pacific arena."

LOS ANGELES, June 23

In a letter to former Senator Alan J. Dixon, the Chairman of the BRAC, Remy urged the Commission to consider the cumulative negative impact that the state of California will suffer if they choose to close both McClellan Air Force Base in Sacramento and the Long Beach Naval Shipyard. "California cannot afford the loss of yet another military facility."

California has suffered disproportionately in the base closure process. Since 1988, 22 major bases in California have been closed or realigned -- more than twice that of any other state. Approximately 200,000 jobs have been lost and the state's economy has suffered an annual decline of \$7 billion through 1994.

"The Chamber has worked very hard over the past four years to prevent devastating losses of base closures to our region. Although we are disappointed with the BRAC's latest action, we are very pleased the Commission concurred in keeping the Los Angeles Air Force Base in El Segundo and the Point Mugu Naval Base in Ventura County open," commented Remy.

The Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce led the effort to retain Los Angeles Air Force Base, a facility which is responsible for acquiring satellites, launch vehicles, missiles and other products from the aerospace and defense industry and is the principle acquisition facility for the United States Air Force and Department of Defense space program. The base generates over \$4 billion in contracts for the Southern California economy each year and directly employs over 7,000 jobs.

PR Newswire, June 23, 1995

"The Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce hopes the President takes a long and detailed look at the BRAC's recommendations before approving the closure of additional bases in California," said Remy. CONTACT: Kim Isbister, 213-580-7546, or Diane Wiggins, 213-580-7566, of Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

AD-DATE: June 24, 1995

150TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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PR Newswire

June 23, 1995, Friday

SECTION: State and Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: TO CITY EDITOR

LENGTH: 224 words

HEADLINE: SENATOR SPECTER RESPONDS TO BRAC DECISION TO CLOSE  
PHILADELPHIA DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER

BODY:

U.S. Senator Arlen Specter (R-PA) today made the following statement in response to the decision by the Base Closure Commission (BRAC) to close the Defense Industrial Supply Center:

"It is very disheartening that the Base Closure Commission has voted to close the Defense Industrial Supply Center in Philadelphia. The city has already paid its dues in the base closure process.

WASHINGTON, June 23

"In my view, the Commission's decisions fail to take into account their past actions and the economic burden that has been repeatedly placed on Philadelphia.

"It is patently unfair that in the first three rounds of BRAC, Pennsylvania -- with only 2.6 percent of the nation's Defense personnel -- was asked to absorb nearly 11 percent of the personnel cuts.

"I intend to make sure that the Department of Labor and other government agencies move quickly to provide job training and other assistance to the unemployed workers as soon as possible.

"The Defense Logistics Agency has said that a portion of the DISC workers will be offered new jobs, and I intend to make sure that the Department of Defense lives up to that promise."

//

CONTACT: Margaret Camp, 202-224-9020, or Lynnette Moten, 202-224-9031, Chief of the Office of U.S. Senator Arlen Specter

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

HEAD-DATE: June 24, 1995

151ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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June 23, 1995, Friday

CTION: State and Regional News

STRIBUTION: TO STATE EDITOR

NGTH: 422 words

ADLINE: PENNSYLVANIA GOV. RIDGE SUPPORTS LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT

DY:

Gov. Tom Ridge today offered support to the workers, families and community Letterkenny Army Depot in Franklin County while visiting the facility. Ridge wed to work just as hard to help the community respond to the challenge of the se closing as he did in fighting to keep the base off the BRAC list.

To assist communities affected by the base closure list, Ridge formed the AC Pennsylvania Action Committee, or BRAC PAC, to support, advise and help cal advocacy groups that were formed to protect military bases in their mmunities.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 23

"It's time to talk about new opportunities that have opened up at Letterkenny light of the Commission's decision to include the base on the closure and alignment list," Ridge said. "Together, as community in concert, we will rket and sell the quality workforce and facilities at Letterkenny."

Ridge said that while the next step in the BRAC process is to lobby President inton to remove the base from the commission's list, now is also the time to gin the conversation of conversion. Ridge noted that today's meeting at tterkenny will begin to lay the foundation for the transition process from a litary to private-sector economy.

"The Governor's Action Team will work with you in the recruitment of industry d job-creators into this area. I will fight just as hard to help you convert much of Letterkenny as possible into private-sector industry as I did in ying to save the base," Ridge added.

Ridge today stressed that he and the Legislature are working to change the onomic climate in Pennsylvania. The Legislature recently passed Ridge's first ate budget which contains nearly a quarter-billion dollars in tax cuts to omote job-creation and retention in the Commonwealth. The 1995-96 budget also reamlines several economic development programs to make it easier for job eators to receive industrial reuse loans, redevelopment loans, and pital loans, as well as technological assistance through the expanded a Franklin Partnership and Industrial Resource Centers.

"The challenge at Letterkenny is in the transition -- the transition from rketing to the Pentagon to marketing your innovations into the mainstream -- e world economy," Ridge said.

PR Newswire, June 23, 1995

Also attending the press conference at Letterkenny were Congressman Bud  
ster and State Senate President Pro Tempore Robert Jubelirer. CONTACT:  
phen Miskin of the Commonwealth News Bureau, 717-783-1116

GUAGE: ENGLISH

D-DATE: June 24, 1995

152ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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June 23, 1995, Friday

TION: State and Regional News

TRIBUTION: TO STATE EDITOR

GTH: 151 words

DLINE: U.S. SEN. SPECTER RESPONDS TO BRAC DECISION TO CLOSE FORT INDIANTOWN

Y:

U.S. Sen. Arlen Specter (R-Pa.) today made the following statement in response to the decision by the Base Closure Commission (BRAC) to close the Fort Indiantown Gap training facility:

"The Base Closure Commission's decision to close Fort Indiantown Gap is very, very disappointing.

WASHINGTON, June 23 This modern facility trained 177,000 soldiers last year. If the BRAC decision goes through, I believe it may seriously harm the readiness of our nation's armed forces, and the Leesburg area could lose some 800 well-paying jobs.

"I am taking steps today to assure that the Department of Labor and other government agencies prepare to provide job training and other assistance to the unemployed workers as soon as possible."

//

CONTACT: Margaret Camp, 202-224-9020, or Lynnette Moten, 202-224-9031, both of Sen. Arlen Specter's office

GUAGE: ENGLISH

D-DATE: June 24, 1995

153RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 PR Newswire Association, Inc.  
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June 23, 1995, Friday

SECTION: State and Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: TO STATE EDITOR

LENGTH: 318 words

HEADLINE: PENNSYLVANIA GOV. RIDGE RESPONDS TO BRAC DECISION ON FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

BODY:

Pennsylvania Gov. Tom Ridge today expressed disappointment with the decision by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission's decision to close Fort Indiantown Gap, but preserve an enclave for reserve component training.

"I am saddened that the commission chose to withdraw the active Army garrison from this great facility at Indiantown Gap," Ridge said.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 23 "The Gap is a bare bones, no frills base that trains soldiers, airmen and marines as well and as efficiently as any base in the country. I am sorry that the unique partnership between the Commonwealth and the United States Army, that serves the country and the state so well, may come to an end."

Fort Indiantown Gap is unique among military bases because the land supporting the base is owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It is leased to the federal government for \$1 in a partnership beneficial to the state and the federal government. Fort Indiantown Gap serves as a year-round Pennsylvania National Guard training ground for the 28th Division and the 213th Area Support Group and other reserve units throughout the region. The Gap is also used by various federal, state and local law enforcement agencies.

Ridge commended the community for all their hard work defending the base during the BRAC process.

"While the next step in the BRAC process is to lobby President Clinton to remove the base from the commission's list, now is also the time to move forward and use the same energy that we used to fight the BRAC decision to create an opportunity for the future," Ridge added. "I have asked the state Adjutant General James Mac Vay to study all possibilities for the use of Fort Indiantown Gap. Pennsylvania will move forward, regardless of the BRAC decision."

CONTACT: Steve Miskin, Deputy Press Secretary of the Commonwealth News Bureau, 717-783-1116

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: June 24, 1995

154TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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The Providence Journal-Bulletin

June 23, 1995, Friday, ALL EDITIONS

SECTION: NEWS, Pg. 3A

LENGTH: 1655 words

HEADLINE: Newport wins panel recommendation;  
The commission would move military jobs from New London, Conn., to Newport.

DATELINE: WASHINGTON (AP)

BODY:

The Naval Underseas Warfare Center appears headed to Newport from New London, Conn., bringing more than 500 jobs with it.

The Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission voted 7 to 0 yesterday to back the move, which was recommended earlier this year by the Pentagon. It also endorsed moving a naval research's lab's underwater sound reference detachment to Newport from Orlando, Fla.

Altogether, Newport is slated to gain 562 jobs at its underseas warfare center. More than 500 civilian and contractor positions are expected to come from Connecticut; another 55 would come from the Orlando laboratory.

Another commission vote on moving a Naval Technical Training Center from Meridian, Miss., is expected today. That would bring another 532 jobs to Newport's Naval Education and Training Center.

The commission's final recommendations are subject to approval by Congress and President Clinton. But they are expected to back its decisions.

Yesterday, the commission opened the first of four scheduled days of deliberations and votes on 177 possible base closures and reductions. About 146 were recommended by the Pentagon; the commission later added another 31 to the list for consideration.

The vote on moving the underseas warfare center, among the smaller installations on the list, came without much fanfare or discussion.

The commission has had months to study the Pentagon's recommendations, and has had input from hundreds, if not thousands, of citizens and lawmakers trying to save military bases in their particular communities.

The recommendation to move the underseas warfare center was strongly opposed by members of Connecticut's congressional delegation, who argued that the Pentagon, backed by the commission, already made one mistake by deciding in 1991 to move part of the center to Newport.

Connecticut's lawmakers argued the move was already costing much more than expected, and completing it would destroy the relationship between that state's submarine builders, Navy facilities and scientists.

Providence Journal-Bulletin, June 23, 1995

Members of Rhode Island's congressional delegation cast doubt on those figures, arguing that consolidating the center in Newport would save \$ 91.2 million over 20 years.

"These savings will ultimately allow the Navy to invest more resources into our irreplaceable submarine technical base, rather than needlessly squander them on overhead and excess capacity," Republican Sen. John Chafee, a former Navy secretary, told the commission last week.

Moreover, a new, \$ 12 million building at Newport's center opened in January, and two more worth \$ 11.2 million and \$ 21.7 million are now under construction and scheduled to open next year, Chafee said.

Reversing Pentagon recommendations, the commission also recommended closing two air maintenance bases: Kelly Air Force Base, Texas, and McClellan Air Force Base, Calif. It spared three research laboratories the Clinton administration slated for closure.

The votes started the final phase of what could be the last base closure round for years. The commission, facing a July 1 deadline, will choose from among 146 bases on President Clinton's original closure list and 31 added later by the panel for consideration.

Commissioners broke for the day late yesterday, leaving a long list of Navy and Army bases to be considered today. In its first day, the eight-member panel ordered 22 bases closed or virtually closed and realigned 7 others, often involving substantial reductions in employment. It kept open 27 others that had been proposed for closure.

#### REACTION

What members of the Rhode Island congressional delegation had to say about the recommendations of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, which would mean relocation of two Navy research facilities to Newport:

SEN. JOHN CHAFEE: "This is great news for the state of Rhode Island. . . . The Navy clearly recognized the quality of (facilities) in Newport when recommending these consolidations . . ."

SEN. CLAIBORNE PELL: "Along with the (commission) decisions in 1991 and 1993 . . . today's decision solidifies Newport's role as the premier Navy underwater research facility. . . . By comparison to other states, Rhode Island has fared quite well not only in this round but over the entire course of the base closure process."

REP. PATRICK J. KENNEDY: "This is a big win for Newport County, which now gains more than 500 high-paying and well-skilled jobs, and for the Navy, which is able to reduce its infrastructure and operating costs by taking advantage of the outstanding laboratory facilities already in place at Newport."

REP. JACK REED: "Although Newport has lost Navy men and women in uniform over the last few years, it has gained well-paying Naval research and development jobs that will be a real shot in the arm to Rhode Island's economy."

155TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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The Record

June 23, 1995; FRIDAY; ALL EDITIONS

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. A08

LENGTH: 384 words

HEADLINE: HIGH-TECH MILITARY RESEARCH LAB SPARED

SOURCE: Wire services

BYLINE: RONALD POWERS, The Associated Press

CITYLINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

The defense base closing commission on Thursday unanimously rejected the Pentagon's plan to close Rome Laboratory in central New York, saying the facility's high-tech military research work was too vital to disrupt.

The decision came on the first day of deliberations on a long list of military bases which the Defense Department has suggested closing.

The commissioners said they feared shutting labs would scatter established research teams and jeopardize decades of work.

"I am very nervous to start breaking apart labs that have taken years to put in place," said Commissioner Josue Robles Jr., a retired army general.

The 8-0 vote, the first item on the commission's agenda on Thursday, would appear to secure the future of Rome Lab. The authority of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission expires after the current round of closings and it's unclear whether Congress would authorize another round.

Before the vote, aides to the commissioners said Rome Lab's work had been "highly rated" by the Air Force and other government branches, especially intelligence agencies.

Rome Lab was the only important military function to remain at Griffiss Air Force Base after the Defense Department decided two years ago to end the base's flying mission and send its fleet of aircraft elsewhere.

The lab, on a campus just outside Rome, N.Y., conducts some of the nation's most advanced work in photonics, which involves sending communications through light pulses.

The facility conducts much of its top-secret research in conjunction with several nearby universities and is also a center for computer and military command research.

The Record, June 23, 1995

The lab employs about 850 people, many of them highly skilled, all-paid civilians. The commission staff said many of the lab's top scientists and technicians have lived and worked in the Rome area for years and would be unlikely to follow the work elsewhere.

The Defense Department, under pressure to reduce staff, cut costs, and shutter unneeded bases, said earlier this year it planned to close Rome Lab and divide its work between New Jersey's Fort Monmouth and Hanscom Air Force Base in Massachusetts.

Elected officials from New York lobbied hard to keep Rome Lab running.

LANGUAGE: English

OAD-DATE: June 24, 1995

156TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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The Record

June 23, 1995; FRIDAY; ALL EDITIONS

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. A08

LENGTH: 517 words

HEADLINE: LAKEHURST BASE IS SPARED THREAT OF PENTAGON CUTS  
HERE'S DANCING IN THE STREET

SOURCE: Wire services

BYLINE: MELANIE BURNEY, The Associated Press

LEADLINE: LAKEHURST

BODY:

The celebration began Thursday at the Lakehurst Naval Air Station as soon as word came that the Ocean County base and thousands of jobs had been spared from the Pentagon hit list.

The announcement quickly spread at the 7,412-acre installation that the Base Closing and Realignment Commission had rejected a recommendation to split the base. About 2,700 jobs were in jeopardy.

"I was kind of shocked," said Pennie Sloan, 34, of Lakehurst, a program analyst who started working at the base as a teenager.

The commission's 7-1 decision capped an aggressive campaign by New Jersey lawmakers and base supporters to convince the panel that the Pentagon's recommendation to take apart Lakehurst were flawed.

"It's just overwhelming," said a welder, Paul Avenoso, 27, of Lanoka Harbor, who has worked at the base for nearly eight years. "It's just such a relief."

Two commissioners on the eight-member panel visited Lakehurst in May, and they said it made little sense to separate the base's functions. The Pentagon estimated that it would cost \$ 97 million to move equipment and personnel from Lakehurst to bases in Patuxent River, Md., and Jacksonville and Pensacola, Fla.

Workers who would have been affected agreed.

"It made no sense whatsoever," said Joe Nimas, 32, of Bayville, a mechanical engineer at the base for nine years. "I'm thankful that logic prevails."

The commission will present its final list by July 1 to President Clinton. If Congress does not pass a resolution of disapproval within 45 days, the recommendations become law.

The Record, June 23, 1995

Lakehurst is responsible for developing and testing gear that propels and catches jets on aircraft carriers. Lakehurst is perhaps best known among civilians as the site of a 1937 accident, the explosion of the German airship Hindenburg, which killed 36 people.

"It's a good thing historically," said Paytra Skelly, 35, of Hitting. "I'm glad to hear that it's going to stay open."

Telephones at the base were ringing off the hook, and the mood turned dramatically upbeat, said spokeswoman Carole Ancelin. Some workers were allowed to leave early to celebrate.

"There's dancing in the street," said Ancelin.

At the Ridgeway Liquor Store about a half-mile from the base, Barbara Farr rushed inside to buy a bottle of champagne to celebrate.

Her husband, Leroy, is the commanding officer at Lakehurst.

"We're thrilled beyond words," she said.

About 100 employees at the Air Ship Tavern down the road from the base blew noisemakers, hugged, and tossed confetti.

"We were prepared to come here and drown our sorrows," said Melodie Streetman, 28, of Manchester, an office automation assistant at the base. "Now we're here to party."

Blue-collar and white-collar civilians and military personnel joined the revelry at the tavern. Only civilian jobs were at stake, but the announcement was cheered by everyone.

"I'm really happy it went the way it did," said Lt. Daniel J. Helebucki, who supervises about 80 civilian workers in the supply department.

GRAPHIC: ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTO - Melodie Streetman, left, and Nancy Otten celebrating at the Air Ship Tavern after learning that the Base Closing and Realignment Commission had rejected a partial closing of Lakehurst Naval Air Station.

LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE: June 24, 1995

157TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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June 23, 1995, Friday, BC cycle

LENGTH: 590 words

HEADLINE: More than 130 bases voted closed

SUBLINE: By Jim Adams

LOCATION: WASHINGTON

LEAD:

A special commission completed proposals late Friday to close or cut more than 130 U.S. military bases including the Long Beach Naval Shipyard and McClellan Air Force Base in California.

The closings and cuts are almost assured because although President Clinton and Congress could reverse them no president or congress has ever overturned such commission actions.

The commission, approving the recommendation of Defense Secretary William Perry, voted 6-2 to close the Long Beach Naval Shipyard at a possible cost of more than 13,000 jobs after an emotional debate over the pain caused.

The commission had considered 177 proposed base closings and cuts which Perry estimated would save more than \$ 18 billion over 20 years.

The commission voted to close eight major Army bases, three major Air Force bases, eight major Navy installations and two major defense logistics agency installations.

It voted to realign, which in almost every case means reduce, six major Army bases, eight major Air Force bases and three major Navy installations.

The commission, which has never been overruled, voted to close the Naval Air Station at South Weymouth, Massachusetts and move its operations to the Brunswick, Maine, Naval Air Station, and to close the Naval Air Facility at Fairbanks, Alaska.

The commission also voted to cut naval facilities at Guam, close several small naval support operations and eliminate at least nine naval reserve centers.

In arguing against closing the Long Beach shipyard, Commissioner Benjamin Montoya, a former admiral and a Californian, said the state had suffered enough with earlier decisions to close McClellan Air Force Base near Sacramento and other major California bases.

Sen. Dianne Feinstein, D-California, said the decision to close Long Beach was a mistake and would have a terrible economic impact on her state. "The commission should not be asking California to absorb more hits," she said.

But commission chairman Alan Dixon said the vote was critical because major installations must be closed to save money as part of an overall post-Cold War

Reuters North American Wire, June 23, 1995

U.S. military reduction, despite the pain to workers and local communities.

"There is no fun in that," Dixon said. "This is nothing but pain."

The Pentagon said closing the Long Beach shipyard would cost up to 4,029 direct jobs and 9,232 indirect jobs for a total 13,261 but would save nearly \$ 2 billion over 20 years.

The commission also voted to close the Army's Fort McClellan in Alabama, and move its Chemical Defense Training Facility to Fort Leonardwood, Mo.

The commission voted to allow relocation of military transport ships away from Guam and to close the Afloat Training Center, the Naval Pacific Meteorology and Oceanographics Center and the Naval Ship Repair Facility and to move the Joint Typhoon Warning Center to Hawaii.

It also voted to close the following:

Fleet and Industrial Supply Center, Charleston, South Carolina;

Naval Surface Warfare Center, White Oak, Maryland;

Naval Management Systems Support Office, Chesapeake, Virginia;

Army's Fort Pickett, Virginia; Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania, and Fort Chaffee, Arkansas, except in all three cases for their essential training areas.

Naval reserve centers at Huntsville, Alabama; Pamona, Santa Ana and Stockton, California; Cadillac, Michigan; Staten Island, New York; Laredo, Texas; Sheboygan, Wisconsin, and Olathe, Kansas.

Region Seven Naval Reserve Readiness Command, Charleston, South Carolina, and Region Ten Naval Reserve Readiness Command, New Orleans.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: June 24, 1995

158TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 Reuters, Limited

June 23, 1995, Friday, BC cycle

LENGTH: 570 words

HEADLINE: Commission votes to close naval facilities

BYLINE: By Jim Adams

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

A special commission voted Friday to close several U.S. naval facilities including the Long Beach, California, shipyard, with a potential loss of 13,000 jobs.

Despite an emotional appeal by Californians, the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission voted 6-2 to accept Defense Secretary William Perry's recommendation to close the large West Coast shipyard.

The commission, which has never been overruled, also voted to close the Naval Air Station at South Weymouth, Massachusetts and move its operations to the Brunswick, Maine, Naval Air Station, and to close the Naval Air Facility at Adak, Alaska.

The commission also voted to cut naval facilities at Guam, close several small naval support operations and eliminate at least nine naval reserve centers.

The decisions came on the second day of meetings by the commission responsible for acting on proposals to cut or close 177 U.S. military installations. Its actions could be reversed by President Clinton and Congress, but no president or Congress has ever overturned such commission actions.

In arguing against closing the Long Beach shipyard, Commissioner Benjamin Montoya, a former admiral and a Californian, said the state had suffered enough with earlier decisions to close McClellan Air Force Base near Sacramento and other major California bases.

Sen. Dianne Feinstein, D-California, said the decision to close Long Beach was a mistake and would have a terrible economic impact on her state. "The commission should not be asking California to absorb more hits," she said.

But commission chairman Alan Dixon said the vote was critical because major installations must be closed to save money as part of an overall post-Cold War U.S. military reduction, despite the pain to workers and local communities.

"There is no fun in that," Dixon said. "This is nothing but pain."

The Pentagon said closing the Long Beach shipyard would cost up to 4,029 direct jobs and 9,232 indirect jobs for a total 13,261 but would save nearly \$ 2 billion over 20 years.

Reuters North American Wire, June 23, 1995

The commission also voted to close the Army's Fort McClellan in Alabama, and move its Chemical Defense Training Facility to Fort Leonardwood, Mo.

Rep. Glen Browder, D-Ala., said "this is a mistake" because he said it would delay chemical warfare defense training not only for U.S. troops, but for allies who train there.

He said he wrote to President Clinton to urge him to overturn the commission action.

The commission voted to allow relocation of military transport ships away from Guam and to close the Afloat Training Center, the Naval Pacific Meteorology and Oceanographics Center and the Naval Ship Repair Facility and to move the Joint Typhoon Warning Center to Hawaii.

It also voted to close the following:

Fleet and Industrial Supply Center, Charleston, South Carolina;

Naval Surface Warfare Center, White Oak, Maryland;

Naval Management Systems Support Office, Chesapeake, Virginia;

Army's Fort Pickett, Virginia; Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania, and Fort Chaffee, Arkansas, except in all three cases for their essential training areas.

Naval reserve centers at Huntsville, Alabama; Pamona, Santa Ana and Stockton, California; Cadillac, Michigan; Staten Island, New York; Laredo, Texas; Sheboygan, Wisconsin, and Olathe, Kansas.

Region Seven Naval Reserve Readiness Command, Charleston, South Carolina, and Region Ten Naval Reserve Readiness Command, New Orleans.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: June 24, 1995

160TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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June 23, 1995, Friday, BC cycle

LENGTH: 123 words

BODY:

Commissioner Benjamin Montoya, a former admiral and Californian, argued that California has suffered enough with the commission's decision Thursday to close McClellan Air Force Base near Sacramento, and previous decisions to close other major California bases.

Montoya also said the Navy wants to close the Long Beach public shipyard to support a private shipyard in San Diego closer to many of its operations.

But the commission's chairman, Alan Dixon, said the vote was critical because major installations must be closed to save money as part of an overall post-Cold War U.S. military reduction, despite the pain caused to workers and local communities.

"There is no fun in that," Dixon said. "This is nothing but pain."

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: June 24, 1995

162ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 Reuters, Limited

June 23, 1995, Friday, BC cycle

LENGTH: 209 words

HEADLINE: Commission votes to close Weymouth Naval Air Station

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

A special commission voted Friday to close the Naval Air Station at Weymouth, Mass., and significantly cut naval facilities at Guam.

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission took the action in a second day of work on proposals to close or cut 177 U.S. military installations.

The closings are virtually assured. They could be reversed by President Clinton and Congress, but no president or Congress has ever reversed such commission actions.

Accepting a recommendation from Defense Secretary William Perry, the commission voted to close the Weymouth Naval Air Station and move its planes and operations to the Brunswick, Me., Naval Air Station.

But the commission rejected most of Perry's recommendations for Guam, and voted to allow relocation of military transport ships away from Guam and close the Afloat Training Center, the Naval Pacific Meteorology and Oceanographics Center, and Naval Ship Repair Facility, and move the Joint Typhoon Warning Center to Hawaii.

The commission rejected Perry's recommendation to close the Naval Air Station at Meridian, Miss., which conducts advanced pilot training and voted to keep it open.

The commission accepted Perry's recommendation to close the Naval Air Facility at Adak, Alaska.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: June 24, 1995

177TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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Sacramento Bee

June 23, 1995, METRO FINAL

SECTION: MAIN NEWS; Pg. A2

LENGTH: 1280 words

HEADLINE: ANNE RUDIN HAD IT RIGHT -- BUT THERE'S NO GLOATING

BYLINE: Dan McGrath

BODY:

Sometimes, being right is painful, not the least bit gratifying. Even when you're just about the only one in town who is, and you've been ridiculed for your position.

But it's not Anne Rudin's style to gloat. And Sacramento's former mayor was much too sad to consider it Thursday as she sat in the living room of her Land Park home digesting news of McClellan Air Force Base's impending closure and the possible departure of several thousand jobs.

"Nobody wanted to see this," she said. "The economic impact is going to hurt, no question about it."

Yet Rudin saw this day coming 10 years ago and urged the base and the community to anticipate it by embracing conversion to civilian use and hastening worker retraining.

"Anne was a lone voice in the wilderness, but she's too big a person to say, 'I told you so,' " said her friend and fellow peace activist Barbara Wiedner, founder of Grandmothers for Peace. "I feel terrible for the people affected by this, but if we'd planned for it better, it could have been different. Now it's devastating."

When Rudin wasn't being vilified for her McClellan stance, she was largely ignored, even though her sensitivity to the jobs issue matched that of the base's most ardent booster. Rudin's father found post-Depression work in Philadelphia's naval shipyards, which flourished during World War II and provided the family with the first financial security it had ever known. Rudin remembers.

"The economic consequences have been my primary concern in the 10 years I've been following this issue," she said. "We have to find ways to accommodate the workers, to compensate for the jobs lost."

Rudin is in contact with the Pentagon's Office of Economic Adjustment and has served on the advisory board of the Mountain View-based Center for Economic Conversion. Each government agency is set up to help communities deal with the effects of a shuttered military installation; both offer statistics indicating that a successful transition to private use can mean increased employment opportunities: Civilian jobs gained outnumber military jobs lost.

Sacramento Bee, June 23, 1995

"We've been closing bases for 30 years," Rudin said, "but there seemed to be a mindset that it couldn't happen here. It was almost un-American to suggest that it could or would, even as the world changed."

U.S. defense needs changed along with the world, which is the overriding theme of the whole McClellan saga. Rudin said that rather than rail against the injustice of the closure decision, Sacramento should accept it and turn its attention to the base's potential for civilian use, as was done with the Sacramento Army Depot, which is now home to a Packard Bell computer operation.

"Every base that's been closed has in the long run turned out to benefit when there's been an aggressive effort to attract private industry and find civilian use for the equipment and facilities," she said. "They have a skilled work force and a tremendous technological capacity out there that we should be able to put to good use in the private sector."

Rudin would like to see McClellan's labor unions and management get together with private industry consultants to determine what's feasible.

"I'm sure the civilian-military dual use projects they have in place could be expanded. They have housing, health facilities, even a nuclear reactor. They have X-ray equipment that can check aircraft for damage without taking it apart. . . . Wouldn't that technology be applicable to civilian aviation?"

Some McClellan defenders argued that the prohibitive cost of a toxic clean-up was a reason to keep the base open. Rudin said the government cannot leave without cleaning up its toxic mess, "and cost should not be a factor."

"The Department of Defense has the largest discretionary budget of any federal agency. If it's spending money to subsidize private-industry mergers and pay for weapons systems it may or may not need, it can pay to clean up the toxic residue it left behind. Environmental technology could provide a lot of jobs for McClellan workers."

Retired Adm. Benjamin Montoya's spirited plea to fellow base-closure commissioners gave McClellan supporters a false sense of hope as they watched the televised proceedings in the base officers' club. The vote that followed was like a punch to the stomach, but among the politicians present it immediately gave rise to talk of another rally and a letter-writing campaign to the White House.

"That's not leadership," Rudin said. "Another rally would just be a lot of noise, and a letter-writing campaign is wasted effort. These workers have been bounced around like basketballs, and it's time to stop giving them false hope. At some point you have to acknowledge that the game is over."

"Is there life after the military? There has been in other places. And I certainly hope there is here, for the sake of the workers."

DAN McGRATH appears Sunday, Wednesday and Friday. Write him at P.O. Box 15779, Sacramento, 95852, or call (916) 321-1062.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Sacramento Bee, June 23, 1995

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179TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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Sacramento Bee

June 23, 1995, METRO FINAL

SECTION: MAIN NEWS; Pg. A14

LENGTH: 1427 words

HEADLINE: AREA LAWMAKERS PUSHING CLINTON TO SAVE THE BASE

BYLINE: Herbert A. Sample, Bee Washington Bureau

TELETYPE: WASHINGTON

LEAD:

The military base-closing process is supposed to be the most nonpolitical a town can get. But until July 15, lawmakers from Sacramento will push the political argument against closing McClellan Air Force Base to the max.

Publicly, California's two senators and five Sacramento-area House members are urging President Clinton to reject the base-closure commission's recommendation to shutter McClellan as too tough on the local economy and a threat to national security.

It is a strategy that has never worked before.

But underlying the arguments is a cold political calculation that the state's voters -- particularly Sacramentans -- will look unkindly on Clinton's 1996 re-election effort if he permits McClellan and other California bases to close.

Analysts dispute the contention that Californians will cast their ballots based on this issue. And White House officials who did not want to be identified said there are pitfalls, political and otherwise, no matter what the president decides.

Nonetheless, Sacramento leaders are not being shy about pushing Clinton to save McClellan.

"Every time we turn around we get another hit," a very angry Rep. Vic Fazio, West Sacramento, said Thursday after the commission's decision.

"I think this goes way overboard and can be reversed if the president has the guts to step in and do something he is legally empowered to do."

"If he wants to win California," said Rep. John Doolittle, R-Rocklin, "it would make sense for him to reject" the commission recommendation.

Clinton will not formally receive the commission's list of recommended closures and realignments until July 1, although the commission is likely to finish its work this weekend or Monday.

He then has 15 days to accept or disapprove the entire list. Meanwhile, the Pentagon will analyze the commission's list and recommend a course of action to Clinton.

Sacramento Bee, June 23, 1995

"I couldn't believe that. I just could not believe that," Gomez said. "Our congressional delegation has been going to sleep and waking up thinking about this."

Workers at the base likewise were not ready to give up.

"We just plan to go to Washington and fight this," said Charlie Tripis, a plastics worker and a shop steward with the American Federation of Government Employees, Local 1617.

Tripis said he and other employees were crowded into the union's offices Thursday morning when they heard the news that the commission voted to close Mullan Air Force Base.

"There was grief, but there was also a chance that Kelly could stay open," Tripis said.

Within minutes, however, the commission voted to give the ax to Kelly as well. "It was devastating," Tripis said.

PHIC: Kelly Air Force Base contract specialist Richard Borrego and his daughter, Christina, watch the commission's proceedings on television in San Antonio with city officials.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LD-DATE: June 24, 1995

178TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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Sacramento Bee

June 23, 1995, METRO FINAL

SECTION: MAIN NEWS; Pg. A14

LENGTH: 854 words

HEADLINE: TEXAS POLITICIANS RESIGNED TO KELLY AIR FORCE BASE'S LOSS

BYLINE: Patrick Hoge, Bee Staff Writer

BODY:

Elected officials from San Antonio were accepting the base-closure commission's vote Thursday to close Kelly Air Force Base -- the sister air logistics center to Sacramento's McClellan Air Force Base.

"We were extremely disappointed," said San Antonio Mayor William E. Thornton in a prepared statement. "However, we must recognize reality and deal with the world the way it is, not the way we would like it to be."

President Clinton could reject the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission's recommendations and request revised recommendations, but Thornton said "it is clear at this point" that Kelly likely will close.

While workers and other locals still wanted to fight the apparently inevitable, Thornton said he would appoint a base reuse task force within weeks.

"The history of the prior BRAC recommendations and the cold, hard realities of the BRAC process lead us to conclude there is little, if any, opportunity to reverse this decision," Thornton said.

Thornton's comments were echoed by Sen. Kay Bailey Hutchison, R-Texas, and Rep. Frank Tejeda, D-Texas.

"It's a tough blow. There's no question about it," Hutchison said. "But I think we need to do what we can to turn what we have in assets into something that is very strong."

Tejeda, whose district is near Kelly, said he was disappointed. He noted that while Kelly will lose about 13,000 jobs, about 5,500 others will be sent to Lackland Air Force Base, which abuts Kelly.

"At this time we need to regroup, get together and start thinking reuse and start thinking about the livelihood of those that may be displaced," Tejeda said.

"I think there will be discussions with the White House, but I believe that whatever gets to the White House, that's what's going to go forward to the Congress. I don't believe anything will be rejected," he said.

Leo Gomez, president of the San Antonio Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, reacted with disbelief when told that congressional representatives seemed ready to accept the commission's recommendation.

Sacramento Bee, June 23, 1995

"Closing McClellan is piling on, plain and simple," the letter asserted.

But commissioners saw it differently, even one who voted to retain McClellan.

"There isn't a base that we close that doesn't have enormous economic impact," said Commissioner Rebecca Cox, who wanted McClellan spared.

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OAD-DATE: June 24, 1995

179TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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Sacramento Bee

June 23, 1995, METRO FINAL

ACTION: MAIN NEWS; Pg. A14

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SUBLINE: Herbert A. Sample, Bee Washington Bureau

KEYLINE: WASHINGTON

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Sacramento Bee, June 23, 1995

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AD-DATE: June 24, 1995

180TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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Sacramento Bee

June 23, 1995, METRO FINAL

SECTION: MAIN NEWS; Pg. A14

LENGTH: 520 words

HEADLINE: VOICES FROM MCCLELLAN

BODY:

"If we close McClellan Air Force Base, the Air Force will live with that base around its neck for the next 10 to 15 years at enormous costs. I cannot ignore that fact when we're talking about saving money."

-- BRAC commissioner Benjamin Montoya, retired Navy rear admiral

"Disappointed is a word that doesn't capture it. I guess devastated would better describe it."

-- Louis Keith Dumas, top civilian executive at the base

"We need to focus our attention on saving this base and not on how it should close. If it closes, we'll have a lot of time to think about how it should close."

-- Congressman Robert T. Matsui, D-Sacramento

"We must recognize reality and deal with the world the way it is, not the way we would like it to be."

-- William E. Thornton, mayor of San Antonio, home of Kelly Air Force Base

"We knew this was never going to be easy. We're going into double overtime now. We still have an appeal to the president ... and I believe we have a valid and meaningful case."

-- Sacramento County Supervisor Roger Dickinson

"There is excess capacity in the United States Air Force depot system,"

-- BRAC commissioner Josue Robles Jr., a retired Army General

"If we can find where BRAC did not follow the letter of the law, then we might have a legal case. If we can find any loopholes, we'll drive a MAC truck through it."

-- John Ellis, chairman of McClellan Defense Task Force '95

"Every time we turn around we get another hit. I think this goes way overboard and can be reversed if the president has the guts to step in and do something he is legally empowered to do."

Sacramento Bee, June 23, 1995

-- Rep. Vic Fazio, D-West Sacramento

"There isn't a base that we close that doesn't have enormous economic impact."

-- Commissioner Rebecca Cox

APHIC: BRAC commissioner Benjamin Montoya  
Congressman Robert T. Matsui  
Sacramento County Supervisor Roger Dickinson

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

AD-DATE: June 24, 1995

181ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 McClatchy Newspapers, Inc.  
Sacramento Bee

June 23, 1995, METRO FINAL

SECTION: MAIN NEWS; Pg. A15

LENGTH: 560 words

HEADLINE: VOICES FROM MCCLELLAN

BODY:

"It won't effect us job-wise, but we live near McClellan, and if people move out it might affect property values. I don't think that they (local officials) thought it would close. I don't think that that will sink in until they have people without work."

-- Becky Dansby, city of Sacramento workers' compensation department

"I didn't believe Mather would close, then the Army Depot. Now this. I didn't think Sacramento could lose all three facilities. It just doesn't make any sense."

-- Dave Fondersmith, aircraft mechanic at the base 11 years

"Oh, my goodness! That is a a very heavy blow to the Sacramento economy. It means so much to so many people. It will flood the labor market here for years."

-- Howard Payne, 67, retired civil engineer.

"We should fight the good fight to the end ... I would favor the community immediately beginning a reuse plan to make the best we can out of a very negative situation."

-- Henry W. Wirz, president of SAFE Federal Credit Union

"I don't think they (local officials) have done enough to prepare for it, but I would like to commend them for their efforts to keep the base open as long as they have. I don't think it's too late to prepare for the future. It will be four or five years down the line before they close it, but that should be the major concern for officials right now."

-- Ronald Smith, 36, Southwestern Airlines ramp agent

"It will be bad for the local economy. A lot of people will be out of work and that will hurt a lot of local businesses, including the real estate market. I think the local officials have done a lot to try to prevent the base closures, but I don't know how much they have done to plan for alternative uses. I read there are serious toxic waste problems out there, and that might preclude certain companies from locating there."

-- Kurt Pedersen, 46, banker

"McClellan is real strong people. We'll make do, but you gotta make plans. I'm just hoping now that President Clinton will look at it politically and

Sacramento Bee, June 23, 1995

Keep the base open to save California."

-- Kathleen Veloria, a sheet metal mechanic

GRAPHIC: Becky Dansby  
Howard Payne  
Donald Smith

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: June 24, 1995

182ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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Sacramento Bee

June 23, 1995, METRO FINAL

SECTION: METRO; Pg. B1

LENGTH: 1454 words

HEADLINE: HOPES DASHED

BYLINE: Gary Delsohn and Tom Goldstein, Bee Staff Writers

LEAD:

Some civilian workers at McClellan Air Force Base were incredulous when they heard the news. Many were so choked up they couldn't talk. Others walked around in stunned disbelief.

"We didn't think it would close," said sheet metal worker Kathleen Veloria, wiping away tears.

She'd just learned that the McClellan-based Sacramento Air Logistics Center had been selected for closure, which would eliminate the high-tech repair installation's 13,300 jobs over the next six years.

The American flag earrings she wore for luck didn't work.

"People were just spellbound," she said. "The whole base was quiet except for the radios and TVs. You could hear them everywhere. . . . I don't know what this place is going to look like now. I really thought it would be downsized. I think I did."

Louis Keith Dumas, the top civilian executive at the base, appeared stunned. "Disappointed is a word that doesn't capture it," Dumas said. "I guess devastated would better describe it."

When he heard the news, Sam Osuna, a toolmaker, was filing a small jet part as he watched TV, his pregnant wife, a McClellan machinist, by his side.

"This really hurts," he said. "Hopefully, there will be an opportunity to transfer to another base, but it's going to be awfully tough."

As employees slowly filtered back to work there were dark jokes about contacting real estate agents to sell houses, taking vacations before finances went bad.

"I didn't believe Mather would close, then the Army Depot. Now this," said Dave Fondersmith, an aircraft mechanic. "It just doesn't make any sense." Like any of his fellow workers, Tom O'Donnell, 52, a machinist, seemed shaken.

"I was very positive before. . . . Now I don't know what I'll do," he said. "There isn't much industry in Sacramento. If it takes four years to close it, I'll be 55 and maybe then I can just retire with some kind of pension."

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Others refused to talk with reporters.

Dora Solorio, president of American Federation of Government Employees Local 857, which represents most of the base's civilian workers, summed it up: "This is a huge disappointment. . . . The only thing we have left is to send letters to President Clinton. I am hoping that will do some good. He needs the California vote if he wants to be re-elected."

In an effort to gather signatures on letters to the president, the Sacramento Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce set up a "Save McClellan" booth on K Street during the Thursday Night Market.

Strolling the weekly market, Jean Howe and his wife Stephanie, along with their three children and a nephew, were outraged by the proposal to close the base.

"It's absolutely ridiculous," said Jean Howe, a correctional officer at Colson Prison. "It's going to affect everybody. Not just us but the future of our kids. Sacramento has enough problems and now this."

Supervisor Roger Dickinson, who stopped by to lend support to those gathering signatures, said: "We're going pedal to the metal to save McClellan. This is an issue that not only affects McClellan employees, or North Highlands or Rio Linda, it affects all of us in Sacramento."

Susan Crandall, who was gathering signatures, said the lines had been "10 to 15 deep" to sign the letters.

"We've gotten a great response," said Crandall. "Everybody's really pitching in."

Jeanette Cleveland said her father worked at McClellan.

"It's so vital to the community," she said. "With this being the third base losing in Sacramento, it's just too big. We have to save it."

Cleveland, who works for the Grant Joint Union High School District and was raised in Del Paso Heights, said, "McClellan has always been a part of my life."

The closure decision may lead some McClellan workers to end their careers early. Others have no plans yet.

Some workers said they will move to where there are jobs. Some planned to take lower-paying jobs, if available, in the region. Others took hope in their leaders and vowed to continue to fight to have the closure action reversed.

At Building 637, where repairs are made on electronic warfare systems, engineering technician Robert Hayes, with three decades service, said: "I loved it all. I'll retire. I'll just roll into it. It is toughest on the young group. We're pretty well done with our careers."

Another employee, Tony Valdez, said, "I am going to remind the president that if he wants my vote he must reject the commission's decision."

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Many of the younger workers waved away reporters wishing to speak to them.

Bural Madeira, 76, a retired state Franchise Tax Board worker, was a World War II "Rosie-the-Riveter" worker at McClellan.

"Local officials tried hard to save it," Madeira said. "(But) I don't think (officials) have planned for the closing. It was the same when Mather closed. They hadn't looked ahead. They should have something because this has been coming for a long time."

Bee staff writers Katherine Dore Perkins, Steve Gibson and Oscar Hidalgo contributed to this report.

APHIC: Bee / Randy Pench  
Sam Osuna, a McClellan toolmaker, and his wife, Pam, a machinist, hear the news at the base-closing panel's recommendations Thursday. "This really hurts," Sam Osuna said. "Hopefully, there will be an opportunity to transfer."

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

AD-DATE: June 24, 1995

184TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 McClatchy Newspapers, Inc.  
Sacramento Bee

June 23, 1995, METRO FINAL

SECTION: MAIN NEWS; Pg. A26

LENGTH: 747 words

HEADLINE: OTHER STATE BASES' FATE UP IN AIR

BYLINE: Patrick Hoge, Bee Staff Writer

BODY:

For California, Thursday was just the beginning.

The base-closure commission's recommendation to close McClellan Air Force Base was only the start of several days of deliberations on the fate of 18 other California military installations.

If every California base being considered by the commission were in fact slated for closure, the state could lose 55,000 jobs, Gov. Pete Wilson's office has estimated.

Since the defense downsizing began in 1988, California has lost 22 bases.

"No other state has been hit as hard by defense downsizing and base closures as California," said Sen. Dianne Feinstein, D-Calif., after the commission vote Thursday. "It is simply beyond me how this commission could recommend closing McClellan given the cumulative economic impact California has already absorbed."

The commission also voted Thursday to eliminate nearly 1,800 jobs from the Onizuka Air Force Base in Sunnyvale. The facility was targeted after the Air Force determined Onizuka's operations could be shifted to a Colorado base deemed more valuable.

Sunnyvale Mayor Barbara Waldman bitterly criticized the Air Force and the commission for underestimating the costs of realigning Onizuka, but she said fighting the decision would probably be "futile." Already, the city has been studying ways to help private companies use the base's satellite-control center.

The commission did look kindly upon the Point Mugu Naval Air Station in Ventura County, which has 5,589 personnel. The Navy had not recommended the base's closure, but some were worried because the commission had been concerned about excess capacity within the service's test and evaluation facilities.

Arlene Lappine, who works in her mother's bar and grill, The Missile, just outside the Point Mugu base, said "it got very quiet" when television news came on at noon.

"I turned the TV up and everything came to a standstill, and then everybody cheered," Lappine said. "Everybody is very happy out in this corner of the world."

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Among other California bases to be considered for closing or realignment by the commission in coming days:

\* The Long Beach Naval Shipyard, with 4,030 personnel. The shipyard was previously recommended for closure by the Navy.

\* The Sierra Army Depot in Lassen County, with 590 personnel. It also was recommended for downsizing by the Army because there is excess capacity for such depots.

California's final base loss tally should be known early next week. The commission must submit all of its recommendations to the White House by July 1.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: June 24, 1995

186TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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Sacramento Bee

June 23, 1995, METRO FINAL

SECTION: MAIN NEWS; Pg. A1

LENGTH: 1294 words

HEADLINE: CLOSE IT, PANEL SAYS

BYLINE: Cynthia Hubert, Bee Staff Writer

BODY:

Your toddler will probably be old enough to have grandchildren before McClellan Air Force Base is considered free of toxic contamination.

But that will not preclude private industry from using parts of the base for various purposes during the cleanup process, officials said Thursday in the aftermath of the vote to shut down McClellan.

"If areas of contamination can be contained, and if the community has a plan to create jobs, we are with them all the way," said Pentagon spokesman Glenn Flood.

Closure of the sprawling base, considered one of the most heavily polluted in America, will likely speed up environmental cleanup to make the site more attractive to private industry, Air Force and other officials speculated.

But a more rapid cleanup will also mean a higher cost.

Current estimates call for cleanup of toxins that have poisoned water and oil at the base to be finished by 2034 at a cost to taxpayers of as much as \$ 25 million. Should an "accelerated" plan be implemented, cleanup could be completed by 2018 with a price tag of as high as \$ 2 billion, said Margaret Hiddings, a base spokeswoman.

But the base need not be "clean enough for a baby's butt" to welcome private industry, said Ann Davlin, a Pentagon official. Parcels of land may be turned over to the community while the federal government works to clear other areas of serious contamination, she said.

"We'll probably be working on it until your grandchildren are having children," Davlin said of the cleanup. "This is a very dirty base. But the cleanup will get done."

More than 258 contaminated sites have been identified at McClellan.

The main source of pollution is solvents used by workers to strip paint and grease metal as they repaired airplanes. Some of those solvents, such as trichloroethylene, have been linked by government scientists to cancer in humans. Twelve billion gallons of poisoned water sit beneath the base, and soil 13 percent of its grounds is contaminated.

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"McClellan will never be clean enough to qualify as a national park," said Davlin. But when the federal government finishes its task, the base will be fine by industry standards, she said.

It's clean enough now not to pose any significant threat to the thousands of employees who toil on the base daily, noted Ron Baker of the California Environmental Protection Agency.

"Our cleanup at McClellan has been more or less consistent with the plan we laid out for the base almost three years ago," said Baker. "There are 13,000 people out there every day while we are addressing contamination. We think reuse and cleanup absolutely can coexist."

He cited the Sacramento Army Depot, which closed in 1991, as an example. Earlier this year, Packard Bell Electronics set up a computer assembly plant at the site.

But the depot's toxic problems are relatively small compared to those at McClellan, which is on the federal Environmental Protection Agency's list of the nation's most seriously contaminated sites. The Army Depot is clean enough now to be removed from the list, Davlin said.

Pease Air Force Base in New Hampshire was heavily contaminated with solvents and other pollutants when it closed in 1988. But, working with state and federal regulators and community leaders, the federal government managed to clean its airstrip well enough that it now qualifies for use by commercial airplanes, Davlin said.

McClellan "has great machinery, housing, wonderful buildings, recreational areas. I can imagine it being very attractive to private industry," she said.

"There are many uses. We could clean up a field that has been used for munitions testing, for example, and some industry could come in and use it as a mini amusement park for kids," she said.

The cleanup job may be done in part by McClellan employees who can be trained in environmental cleanup, Davlin said. But City Councilman Rob Kerth said he is less than pleased with that tradeoff.

"We're losing a lot of jobs right at the upper end of the technological scale," said Kerth. "We're replacing high-tech jobs with people in bunny suits running around burying toxins, and that's sad."

Local residents who sit on the McClellan Environmental Restoration Advisory board last month, in a letter to the base-closure commission, said environmental cleanup would be better accomplished if the base remained open. They pointed to new techniques to destroy contaminants being tested at McClellan that might be interrupted by closure.

But it's time to develop a serious approach to converting it to civilian use, others said Thursday.

"The question is how quickly this can be accomplished, and the engine is money," said John Caicchiolo, a retired Air Force officer and base-closure consultant. "We need to have a vision so that we can get the money to the

Sacramento Bee, June 23, 1995

areas that need the most attention."

GRAPHIC: Bee graphic / Mitchell Brooks

Toxic waste at McClellan

Private industry will be able to use part of the sprawling Air Force base despite contamination there, officials say.

Known as "Area D," this area once held 20-foot-deep waste-disposal pits. It is now capped.

Site of building 666, a plating facility that has been dismantled. Soil at the site is highly contaminated.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: June 24, 1995

187TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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Sacramento Bee

June 23, 1995, METRO FINAL

SECTION: MAIN NEWS; Pg. A1

LENGTH: 1534 words

HEADLINE: CLOSE IT, PANEL SAYS

BYLINE: Paul Schnitt and Clint Swett, Bee Staff Writers

BODY:

The closing of McClellan Air Force Base will send thousands of workers into job searches and devastate many nearby businesses, but the effect on the entire Sacramento area will be limited, analysts and community leaders said Thursday.

"Sacramento has a pretty vibrant regional economy so it's not a death knell, but it is a serious short-term impact," said Mark Closson, head of the Center for Economic Conversion, a Mountain View-based think tank.

McClellan's civilian work force and payroll, among the largest at any single work site in Northern California, cause only a small economic ripple through the region.

Its total civilian employment of 10,200 is 1.5 percent of the 650,000 holding jobs in an area that takes in Sacramento, Placer, El Dorado and Yolo counties.

The base's annual \$ 512 million payroll is 2.5 percent of the area's \$ 19.3 billion in total wages.

"At first it sounds terrible, but it's not a huge percentage," said City Councilman Rob Kerth.

By coincidence, Standard & Poor's issued its credit rating for Sacramento County earlier in the week, saying if McClellan should close "the county is expected to absorb the loss of the base, given that it makes up just 2.4 percent of total county employment."

Local vendors, who sold \$ 55 million worth of goods and services to McClellan last year, said the base closure, while painful, wouldn't sink their businesses. The vast majority said they did less than \$ 10,000 a year in business with the base.

"It would be one more good customer gone, but it wouldn't cause any layoffs," said Ken Murray, vice president of Murray Industrial Supply, which did about \$ 10,000 in business with McClellan last year.

It was unclear what effect the closure would have on Sacramento's real estate market. Property values already have been falling in the region since mid-1991.

Councilman Kerth said an acceleration in the decline of property values is the "big worry for us."

Sacramento Bee, June 23, 1995

On the retail front, experts said the effect of losing McClellan's spending customers will be felt near the base, but will have limited effects on the Sacramento area as a whole.

"I think the small retailers, the small food businesses and other businesses nearby that depend primarily on the existence of McClellan are in for trouble," said Richard Darby, a local retail analyst.

" . . . But I think the effect Sacramento-wide is going to be somewhat muted. The closing is apparently taking place over a period of years, which softens the blow. And I just think the local population base has become large enough to absorb the loss of consumers who work at McClellan."

Roger Niello, president of the Sacramento Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, said he anticipates slower going for the sale of big-ticket items such as autos.

Niello is president of the family-owned Lincoln-Mercury, Volkswagen-Audi and BMW-Porsche-Saab dealerships in Sacramento.

"We're impacted not just by interest and unemployment rates, but also by buyer psychology," he said.

Given the prolonged, much-publicized ordeal to keep the base open, Niello said that that psychology already may have taken hold. Sales at his Sacramento store are a little off from last year, while sales at his Concord site are somewhat higher, he said.

Other local auto dealers agreed that McClellan workers have probably not been in a buying mood for some time.

Now many of them will be in a job-hunting mood.

But they have some time, economists said.

"We're lucky that we're not Boeing, where they just come in and shut everybody down next week," said Steve Krohn, with the Real Estate and Land Use Institute at California State University, Sacramento.

It'll be at least a year before the base's work force starts to noticeably shrink, said Louis Keith Dumas, top civilian executive at McClellan.

"One of the things you have to recognize is that a lot of our people are very high-tech, they're in demand," Dumas said. "A lot of them, of course, have got job offers that they've had on the corners of their desks for a long time."

They will probably leave early, he added.

Not everyone is expected to be in high demand.

"Many of these defense jobs they might transfer to around the country are declining, opportunities are declining," said Ted Bradshaw, research sociologist at the Institute of Urban and Regional Development at the University of California, Berkeley.

Sacramento Bee, June 23, 1995

Mark Closson, with the Center for Economic Conversion, said the community needs to begin thinking about helping those thousands of workers.

"Retraining is not enough," Closson said. "The whole question is retraining for what? You need new economic development to provide job opportunities.

Al Gianini, head of industrial recruitment for the region, said Thursday the base closure won't affect economic development efforts.

In fact, with skilled electronics workers pouring into the job market, it might make Sacramento slightly more attractive to high-tech companies with thoughts of moving an operation to the area, he said.

Bee Staff Writers Mark Glover, Loretta Kalb and Steve Gibson contributed to this story.

GRAPHIC: Bee / Randy Pench

McClellan employee Jackie Mellow prays that the base will remain open as she listens to the announcement of the closure vote.

Bee / Randy Pench

Dave Kruger, below, a sheet metal worker at McClellan Air Force Base, sits in a break room Thursday to watch a report on the base's future. At right, civilian workers gather in a maintenance hangar to hear an explanation of the base-closure panel's vote.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: June 24, 1995

188TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 McClatchy Newspapers, Inc.  
Sacramento Bee

June 23, 1995, METRO FINAL

SECTION: EDITORIALS; Pg. B6

LENGTH: 774 words

HEADLINE: WRONG VERDICT ON MCCLELLAN

BODY:

Yesterday's decision by the Base Closing and Realignment Commission to recommend closure of McClellan Air Force Base was bad for Sacramento, for California and for the nation's security. The best thing President Clinton could do now, both for California and the country, is to reject the commission's list and ask for a better one.

In axing McClellan, the commission showed a hasty desire to cut while it still had the chance. This is the last round of base closures authorized under the base-closing commission process. None of the Air Force's air logistics centers had been cut in the early rounds. So the commission disregarded the Air Force's recommendations to keep all five logistics bases open but downsize them to fit its current missions.

But that logic ignores important national security factors. By slashing McClellan and Kelly Air Force Base in San Antonio, Texas, the commission would deprive the Air Force of surge capacity it would need to service aircraft and equipment in a future war. Cutting McClellan, a high-productivity center known for its unique high-technology skills and innovation, also requires the Air Force to duplicate at another base the essential capabilities that have been developed here. No private firm looking at downsizing would take the risk of losing its best plant in the hope that it could re-create its special characteristics at plants that hadn't previously performed as well. Why would the commission force the Air Force to try?

The commission also failed to adequately consider the cumulative impact of base closures, both statewide and in Sacramento. It rejected on economic impact grounds the Pentagon's wish to close Red River Army Depot in rural Texas but then proceeded to close a base the Pentagon wishes to keep in a state, California, that has already taken too large a share of base closures. With its economy already ailing from such outside impacts as defense cutbacks, the Mexican financial crisis and unfunded burdens of rapid immigration, California doesn't need to lose another 55,000 jobs, the toll if all the California bases under the ax are hit.

A federal government concerned about the welfare of its largest state should be looking to bolster the California economy, not further undermine it. And a community such as Sacramento, which has already been hit with two base closures, shouldn't have been asked so soon again to absorb the economic and social impact of a third.

Sacramentans and their leaders have worked long and hard to make the case for McClellan. The decision by the commission is a bitter disappointment, but it's not the final verdict. McClellan's supporters now have to take their case with

Sacramento Bee, June 23, 1995

equal vigor to the White House.

The base closure process was set up to help buffer base closure decisions from raw politics. But it shouldn't be so insulated as to preclude executive review of factors that didn't get adequate weight in the original law. No one could have anticipated in setting up the base closure process back in the Reagan administration that California's economy could be so weakened or that a few communities would have been hit with such a cumulative burden in the initial rounds.

Clinton can't ignore those facts. He should tell the commission to stick by his original list and spare McClellan.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: June 24, 1995

191ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Inc.  
St. Louis Post-Dispatch

June 23, 1995, Friday, FIVE STAR LIFT Edition

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 1A

LENGTH: 1104 words

HEADLINE: GUARD UNIT A STEP AWAY FROM SCOTT

SUBJECT LINE: Kathleen Best Post-Dispatch Washington Bureau Post-Dispatch wire  
services contributed to this report.

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

The Defense Base Closure Commission voted unanimously Thursday to transfer an Air National Guard unit - and its 1,656 full- and part-time jobs - from Chicago to Scott Air Force Base in St. Clair County.

Chicago must still agree to pay for the move, estimated at \$ 90 million. But sources said the commission's 7-0 vote and an earlier endorsement by the Air Force make a green light highly likely.

The panel also voted Thursday to close the major Cold War missile field at Grand Forks, N.D., and the huge McClellan Air Force Base in California.

The commissioners will take up the fate today of two St. Louis area installations: the Army Aviation and Troop Command in St. Louis and the Melvin Price Support Center in Granite City, which together provide jobs for nearly 4,000 people.

The Pentagon has recommended that both centers close.

The decision on Scott, while not final, left Illinois lawmakers almost giddy.

"It's great news for Scott and for all of Illinois," said Rep. Jerry Costello, D-Belleville, who has been lobbying for the move for more than a year. "It means not only the short-term impact on the local economy of almost 350 full-time jobs, but this also enhances our flying mission and strengthens our case for the future."

Although Scott is the headquarters of two commands that coordinate military transport around the world, only one flying unit actually is based at the St. Clair County airfield.

The 375th Airlift Wing at Scott provides medical airlifts around the country, but its nine C-9A Nightingales do not fly often enough to keep the base runway busy.

The transfer to Scott of the 126th Air Refueling Wing of the Air National Guard would bring nine KC-135E aircraft to the base and would draw 1,314 weekend Guard members from around the region.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch, June 23, 1995

Chicago had asked for permission two years ago to transfer the Guard unit and an Air Force Reserve unit out of O'Hare International Airport so the space could be used for commercial development.

The 1993 base closing commission agreed to the moves if the city would pay for them.

Since then, the Air Force recommended that the reserve unit at O'Hare be abolished and that the Guard unit be transferred to Scott. Both those recommendations were approved Thursday by the 1995 base closing commission, with the continuing caveat that Chicago pay to move the Guard unit.

Sen. Paul Simon, D-Ill., said that, if the city agrees to the move, "this strengthens Scott's position" if Congress approves another round of base closures at the end of the decade.

Members of the Guard now assigned to duty in Chicago could commute to Scott. But rather than drive more than 300 miles one-way, many are expected to leave, opening up vacancies that would draw new Guard members from the St. Louis area.

The eight-member commission is headed by former Illinois Sen. Alan Dixon, D-Bellefonte. He abstained from the Scott vote and has said he will abstain today when the commission decides the future of the Melvin Price Center.

The panel's recommendation locks the city into either keeping the Guard unit at O'Hare or moving it to Scott. Rockford and Moline also had been competing for the Guard unit, options foreclosed by Thursday's action. Missile Move Approved

The panel voted to move the 100 Minuteman III missiles at Grand Forks, N.D., which were once poised for nuclear war with the Soviet Union, to Malmstrom Air Force Base in Montana. The action will likely reduce Grand Forks to an air refueling tanker base.

The commission also voted to close 10 Navy laboratories and warfare centers.

The commission rejected an Air Force plan for cutting the size of its equipment depots at five bases and instead voted to close McClellan Air Force Base near Sacramento.

It also voted to close the depot at Kelly Air Force Base in San Antonio, Texas, but to keep the base itself open. The two 6-2 votes mean that Kelly in San Antonio would lose more than 13,000 jobs and Sacramento about 12,000 to McClellan's closing.

The Air Force had wanted to reduce its costly equipment depots by keeping open all five bases where they are situated but reducing the size of the depots. They are at McClellan, Kelly, Hill Air Force Base in Utah, Robins in Georgia and Tinker near Oklahoma City.

But the commission rejected recommendations from Defense Secretary William Perry that the Rome Laboratory at Griffiss Air Force Base in upstate New York and Brooks Air Force Base in San Antonio, Texas, be closed. Dixon's Rationale

Dixon, the panel's chairman, said the commission must cut deeper than President Bill Clinton's administration recommended. The military force and

St. Louis Post-Dispatch, June 23, 1995

overall defense spending have shrunk far faster in the last decade than the roster of bases, forcing the Pentagon to carry too much overhead.

"I believe it is critical that the commission achieve at the very minimum the level of savings proposed in March by the secretary of defense," Dixon said. "I would personally prefer to achieve greater savings."

The commission voted to keep open Homestead Air Force Base, which was wrecked in 1992 by Hurricane Andrew, though it voted to move two air units from that base.

The commission also voted to keep open MacDill Air Force Base, Fla., home of the U.S. Central Command, the headquarters that led the Persian Gulf War effort. Rural Area Spared

The commission rejected a Pentagon proposal to close Red River Army Depot, Texas, noting that its isolated location in the northeast corner of the state meant that outright closure would devastate the local economy. About three-quarters of the 3,200 jobs at the base would be retained as a result of the vote.

The commission voted to virtually close the Letterkenny Army Depot, Pa., leaving behind only weapons storage facilities.

In an earlier action Thursday, the commission voted to spare three major Air Force laboratories in its recommendations to the president.

In unanimous votes, the commission rejected Pentagon recommendations and voted to keep open Rome Laboratories at Griffiss Air Force Base in Rome, N.Y., as well as labs at Kirtland Air Force Base, N.M., and Brooks Air Force Base, Texas. Those recommendations save some 800 jobs at the New York and New Mexico bases, stave off the possible transfer of 5,000 jobs from Kirtland and spare nearly 4,000 jobs at Brooks, according to commission documents.

Once the closure list is completed, the president has 15 days to approve or disapprove it, or to request a revised list. If approved, the list goes to Congress, where it becomes law in 45 days unless both houses reject it in its entirety.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO; Photo by AP - Richard Borrego, who works at Kelly Air Force Base in Texas, listens Thursday as a federal panel trims the base's operations.

LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE: June 24, 1995

193RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 Times Publishing Company  
St. Petersburg Times

June 23, 1995, Friday, Tampa Edition

SECTION: NATIONAL; Pg. 1A

LENGTH: 1098 words

HEADLINE: MacDill survives closing process

BYLINE: RICHARD DANIELSON; JENNIFER S. THOMAS

BODY:

Four years ago, federal officials decided to close the runway at MacDill Air Force Base, and the future couldn't have looked much worse.

Thursday, the base got a new mission, a dozen new jets and a new lease on life.

The federal Base Closure and Realignment Commission decided to keep MacDill open and move a dozen KC-135R aerial refueling tankers from Malmstrom Air Force Base in Montana to Tampa.

Now, the future couldn't look much better.

"This is the one thing we had always hoped for," said Al Austin, co-chairman of the Greater Tampa Chamber of Commerce's MacDill Response Team. "MacDill is secure. It's here for the foreseeable future."

In Washington, Rep. C. W. Bill Young, R-Indian Rocks Beach, one of MacDill's staunchest congressional supporters, said he was pleased but not surprised by the decision.

"This year, we were in very close contact with the members of the commission," Young said after Thursday's vote. "We were very confident all the way through that this would come to pass."

Moving the tankers of the 43rd Air Refueling Group to MacDill will bring 700 military and about 300 ground support jobs to the base. The move also is expected to create about 1,500 more jobs in the community and have an estimated economic impact of \$ 100-million.

Moreover, the transfer of the tankers will return the number of people employed at the base to about 5,500 - roughly the same number there before the 1991 decision to close MacDill's runway and move the 56th Fighter Wing to Luke Air Force Base in Arizona.

"We have achieved what very few communities in this country have been able to achieve, and that is to reverse a decision of the base closure committee," Tampa City Council member Bob Buckhorn said.

St. Petersburg Times, June 23, 1995

A University of South Florida study has calculated MacDill's economic impact at \$ 2.2-billion annually. The USF study estimated that 70,000 jobs are tied directly or indirectly to the base.

Unlike some of the commission's other recommendations Thursday, the question of whether to move the tankers to MacDill sparked no debate.

The closure commission meets again today. Once its list is complete, the president has 15 days to approve or disapprove it or request a revised list. If approved, the list goes to Congress, where it becomes law in 45 days unless both houses reject it in its entirety.

The Air Force estimates it will cost \$ 26.5-million to transfer the tankers to MacDill, but the move will save \$ 4.2-million a year.

Democratic Rep. Sam Gibbons, whose Tampa district includes the base, said the commission's vote means "MacDill lives again."

"I think it's got a long future and a stable future," Gibbons said. "It means that there will be a steady use of MacDill by those two commands and by the tanker wing."

The presence of the two unified commands, U.S. Central Command and U.S. Special Operations Command, at MacDill played a key role in the Air Force's decision. Both commands need a runway that can accommodate large cargo jets with some degree of secrecy.

In Tampa, Austin gave Young credit for engineering one of the turning points that led to the decision to keep MacDill's runway active.

When the commission appeared to be leaning toward closing the base completely, Young invited two commission members to tour the unified commands and see that moving them could cost hundreds of millions of dollars.

"I asked them to stop the meeting right there, and asked the commission members to accompany me to a classified activity at the commands," Young said. "After the briefing, they were highly impressed with the capabilities and with the cost of moving those commands elsewhere."

MacDill also got a boost in 1993 when then-Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Colin Powell recommended moving tankers to MacDill.

"The commission turned it down, but it broke the ice within the Department of Defense," Young said.

The effort to keep MacDill open picked up two more powerful allies in recent months. One was Joint Chiefs Chairman Gen. John Shalikashvili, who asked Secretary of the Air Force Sheila Widnall to keep the runway open to meet the needs of the joint commands.

The other was Gen. Ronald Fogleman, a former MacDill base commander, who became the Air Force's chief of staff. Fogleman, a former commander of the Air Mobility Command, long has advocated moving tankers to MacDill to meet what Air Force officials now say is a shortage of the planes in the southeastern United States.

St. Petersburg Times, June 23, 1995

The commission's action also ended a two-year controversy between the Pentagon and the Commerce Department over which agency will pay for the base's runway operations.

In recent years, Air Force officials had tried to shift that expense to the Commerce Department, which flies weather planes for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration out of MacDill. Thursday's decision returned the responsibility for the runways to the Air Force.

The commission also decided to keep Homestead Air Force Base in South Florida open. Though the Pentagon had not recommended closing Homestead, the commission added it to its list for consideration in May.

Homestead is home to a squadron of F-16 fighter planes. Commissioner J. B. Davis, a retired Air Force general, said that when the Air Force switches to the next generation of faster fighter planes, Homestead's proximity to overwater supersonic airspace will be of vital importance for training and testing purposes.

"This is strategically a very important base, and not a very expensive base," Davis said.

This was the third near miss for Homestead in four years. A 1991 base closing panel toyed with the idea of closing Homestead, only to back down in the face of a veto threat from then-President Bush.

During the 1992 campaign, Bush promised to rebuild the base, which had been virtually flattened by Hurricane Andrew, at a cost of nearly \$ 500-million. Congress balked at that figure, providing only \$ 92-million to level severely damaged buildings and restore the airstrip to working order.

- Information from Times correspondent J. T. Ward and Times wires was used in this story.

What MacDill will get

The 43rd Air Refueling Group, which consists of 12 KC-135R aerial tankers, is moving from Malmstrom Air Force Base in Great Falls, Mont.

700 military personnel

300 ground support personnel

An estimated 1,000 indirect jobs in the community wires was used in this story.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: June 23, 1995

194TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 Times Publishing Company  
St. Petersburg Times

June 23, 1995, Friday, City Edition

SECTION: NATIONAL; Pg. 10A

LENGTH: 419 words

HEADLINE: Calif. closing will cost 14,000 jobs

SOURCE: Compiled from Staff and Wire Reports

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

The federal Base Closure and Realignment Commission has voted to close McClellan Air Force Base in Sacramento, Calif., wiping out 14,000 civilian and military jobs in a region already decimated by previous base-closings.

The commissioners on a 6-2 vote Thursday recommended that the base's centerpiece, an air logistics center, be dismantled and its high-tech repair functions split up among the Air Force's remaining maintenance depots.

The decision, though feared by state and local officials, stunned members of Congress who witnessed the debate leading up to the decisive vote.

"Sacramento has been wiped out," said Democratic Rep. Vic Fazio, whose district includes McClellan, Northern California's largest industrial employer. "I'm angry . . . outraged."

Moments later, the commission voted to close the air logistics center at Kelly Air Force Base in San Antonio, which employs about 14,000 workers.

The McClellan and Kelly closures - which faced fierce opposition from the Air Force, Pentagon and local officials in both states - were the most dramatic actions in the commission's opening day.

After closing 22 bases and realigning five, the commission still faces a list of about 100 bases to ponder in the next two - possibly three - days of deliberations.

It also spared 25 bases, including Homestead Air Force Base in South Florida.

The commission did vote to move two air units away from Homestead, which was wrecked by Hurricane Andrew. Though the Pentagon had not recommended closing the base, the commission added it to its list for consideration in May.

Homestead is home to a squadron of F-16 fighter planes. Commissioner J. B. Davis, a retired Air Force general, said that when the Air Force switches to the next generation of faster fighter planes, Homestead's proximity to over-water supersonic airspace will be of vital importance for training and

St. Petersburg Times, June 23, 1995

testing purposes.

"This is strategically a very important base," Davis said, "and not a very expensive base,."

It was the third near miss for Homestead in four years. A 1991 base-closing panel toyed with the idea of closing Homestead, only to back down in the face of a veto threat from then-President George Bush.

The commission also decided move a major Cold War deterrent - the 100 Minuteman III missiles at Grand Forks, N.D., - to Malmstrom Air Force Base in Montana.

Malmstrom's KC-135R aerial refueling tankers will be moved to Tampa's MacDill Air Force Base.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: June 23, 1995

198TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 Sun-Sentinel Company  
Sun-Sentinel (Fort Lauderdale)

June 23, 1995, Friday, SOUTH BROWARD EDITION

SECTION: NATIONAL, Pg. 1B

LENGTH: 343 words

HEADLINE: BASE LIKELY TO STAY OPEN;  
HOMESTEAD IS IN THE HOMESTRETCH

BYLINE: WILLIAM E. GIBSON; Washington Bureau Chief

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

The Homestead Air Reserve Base, a symbol of Hurricane Andrew recovery efforts, should remain open, a presidential commission decided on Thursday.

Flattened by Andrew two years ago, the military base in southern Dade County has survived the rigorous base-closing process and now appears certain to have a future.

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission decided that the Air Force should keep Homestead as the home of an F-16 fighter wing.

"The chair declares Homestead open!" Commission Chairman Alan Dixon said with a sharp rap of his gavel.

There was scattered applause and a gasp of relief from Florida onlookers, including Sens. Bob Graham and Connie Mack, who had lobbied to keep the base open.

"Homestead is America's closest major facility to the only country in the Western Hemisphere that presents a threat to the United States: Cuba," Graham said.

While on the road to rehabilitation, the Homestead base will be a stripped-down version of its former self. Already dismantled as a full-fledged Air Force base, Homestead appears likely to lose two of its remaining units.

The commission voted to send the 301st Rescue Squadron - rescue helicopters and C-130 aircraft - to Patrick Air Force Base in Brevard County and the 726th Air Control Squadron to Mountain Home Air Force Base in Idaho. Those units had been scattered temporarily by Andrew.

The recommendations to divert those units will be submitted to Congress and the president, along with all others from the commission. They will be accepted or rejected as a whole.

But the commission's decision to keep the core of the base alive gave the Homestead community what it wanted: a symbolic and substantive centerpiece for rebuilding and economic development. Other government and private facilities - including hangars for the Florida Air National Guard and Customs Service air

Sun-Sentinel (Fort Lauderdale), June 23, 1995

fleet - are springing up around the airfield.

"We're thrilled, and we're ready to put the base to dual use as a commercial and military facility," Mayor Tad Demilly said.

LOAD-DATE: June 23, 1995

199TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Proprietary to the United Press International 1995

June 23, 1995, Friday, BC cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: California

LENGTH: 336 words

HEADLINE: Commission: close Long Beach base

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, June 23

BODY:

The other shoe dropped Friday for the California defense industry when the federal base closure commission voted to shut down the Long Beach Naval Shipyard. The 6-2 decision by the Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission came one day after the members voted to shutter McClellan Air Force Base in Sacramento. Closure of the two facilities will mean a loss of about 17,000 direct jobs and a blow to the surrounding economies that will have to search for new ways to raise revenue. Both bases had been slated for closure in previous downsizing rounds, but were spared after intense lobbying from California leaders. This time, there were no last-minute reprieves. The debate on closing Long Beach was one of the most heated of the hearings. Although the Navy had recommended closing Long Beach in an effort to consolidate its West Coast operations, some commissioners expressed reservations. "I don't want to close it, but I want to support the Navy on this one," said Alan Dixon, chairman of the commission. More than 4,000 people work at the shipyard. Along with Long Beach, the commission moved Friday to realign a Navy training center in San Diego and Marine Corps Air Stations in El Toro and Tustin. Long Beach and McClellan were among the biggest California targets for closure in the current round. In an effort to cushion the blow to the state economy, the commission on Thursday opted to retain the Point Mugu Naval Air Station in Oxnard, which employs more than 5,500 workers. By law, the commission must submit its final list to President Clinton by July 1. Clinton must then accept the entire list and send it to Congress or reject all proposals and send them back to the commission for revision. In the past rounds, the president has always sent the entire package onto Congress. California leaders have vowed to fight to save the large bases, despite the slim chances of forcing the president to reject the entire package.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: June 24, 1995

200TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Proprietary to the United Press International 1995

June 23, 1995, Friday, BC cycle

SECTION: Washington News

LENGTH: 789 words

HEADLINE: Commission continues base closures

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, June 23

BODY:

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission continued its mission Friday by approving the shutdown of dozens of military installations nationwide, including the Naval Shipyard at Long Beach, Calif. The Long Beach decision was the most contentious on the second day of the panel's deliberation, and came one day after the commission voted to close Sacramento's McClellan Air Force Base, eliminating more than 3,000 jobs. The Pentagon had targeted the Long Beach facility in its initial list of recommended closures. But the commission looked instead at closing the Portsmouth Naval Yard, located on the Maine-New Hampshire border, in an effort to save Long Beach. In the end, the commission voted 5-3 to stick with the Pentagon's initial plan and close Long Beach, a move that means the loss of more than 3,200 jobs. Commission Chairman Alan Dixon agreed with some committee members that the loss of Long Beach, coupled with McClellan, will have a severe economic impact on the state. But he said that congressional tightening of the Pentagon's budget made the painful moves necessary. "This is a good port," he said in reference to Long Beach. "I don't want to close it. But I want to support the Navy on this one." Sen. Dianne Feinstein, D-Calif., called the decision to close Long Beach "unwise" and said the city could not absorb the impact. "As strong a case can be made for Long Beach as any military base in the nation," Feinstein said. "The commission should not be asking California to absorb more hits. The cumulative impact of base closures on the state has already been too much." New England officials, meanwhile, were elated at the news that Portsmouth would remain open. "I'm thrilled by the decision of this committee," said Sen. Olympia Snowe, R-Maine. "They recognized that Portsmouth is so essential to national security." However, another New England facility was not as lucky. The commission voted to close the Naval Air Station at South Weymouth, Mass., and eliminate more than 500 jobs. South Weymouth had been up for elimination during base closure procedures in 1993, but survived the final shutdown. Rep. Gerry Studds, D-Mass., said saving the 500 jobs at South Weymouth proved difficult. "Today we saw proof that miracles do not strike twice," Studds said. Three major Army training areas were approved for closure, while the commission voted to realign two others. The bases targeted for closure, with the exception of some essential facilities, are Fort Pickett, Va., Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa., and Fort Chaffee, Ark. The panel voted to realign Fort Hunter Liggett, Calif., and move the Army Test and Experimentation Center functions to Fort Bliss, Texas. It also delayed the move of cold-weather and northern warfare training centers from Fort Greely, Alaska, to Fort Wainwright, Alaska, until July 1997. With a single vote, the commission voted to close 11 Naval Reserve Centers nationwide. Those centers are located in Huntsville, Ala.; Pomona, Santa Ana and Stockton, Calif.; Cadillac, Mich.; Staten Island, N.Y.; Laredo, Texas; Sheboygan, Wis.; Olathe, Kan.; Charleston, S.C.; and New Orleans, La. The Defense Department's recommendation to close the Naval Air Facility at Adak, Alaska, was also approved. More than 1,100 jobs

United Press International June 23, 1995, Friday, BC cycle

would be cut under the proposals. The commission also voted to close all remaining operational facilities at the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard. The Navy had maintained drydock facilities at the station. The commission dealt a blow to the Pentagon's plans to close the Naval Air Station at Meridian, Miss., and voted to keep the facility open. They also rejected a plan to close the station's Naval Technical Training Center and transfer its functions to a training center in Newport, R.I., and Navy supply school in Athens, Ga. The eight-member commission's review of the military installations could continue throughout the weekend. More than 150 bases could be effected by the commission's decisions. The 1995 round of closures is the last required by law. The presidential commission will turn its final report of listed cutbacks to President Clinton by July 1. The president will have 15 days to take the list or change it. In 1993, the commission closed 35 major bases and reduced or consolidated 27 others, a 20 percent shrinkage in installations that has lagged behind the 33 percent downsizing of the entire U.S. military establishment in the past eight years. As proposed by the Pentagon, the 1995 recommendations will cost less than the 1993 round -- \$3.8 billion compared with \$6.9 billion -- and will generate savings more quickly.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: June 24, 1995

201ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Proprietary to the United Press International 1995

June 23, 1995, Friday, BC cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: California

LENGTH: 677 words

HEADLINE: Commission: close Long Beach base

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, June 23

BODY:

The federal base closure commission voted Friday to shut down the Long Beach Naval Shipyard and several smaller military facilities in California, dealing a second blow to the state's defense industry in as many days. The decision by the Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission came one day after members voted to shutter McClellan Air Force Base in Sacramento. Closure of the two facilities will mean a loss of about 17,000 direct jobs and a blow to the surrounding economies that will have to search for new ways to raise revenue. Both bases had been slated for closure in previous downsizing rounds, but were spared after intense lobbying from California leaders. This time, there were no last-minute reprieves. The debate on closing Long Beach was one of the most heated of the hearings. Although the Navy had recommended closing it in an effort to consolidate its West Coast operations, some commissioners expressed reservations. "I don't want to close it, but I want to support the Navy on this one," said Alan Dixon, chairman of the commission. Commission member Benjamin Montoya argued that California had already sustained a severe blow in military cutbacks and that the members should make sure no state is unduly impacted by its actions. "I think clearly the closure of this shipyard, coupled with yesterday's closure (of McClellan), does exactly that," Montoya said. More than 4,000 people work at the shipyard. By law, the commission must submit its final list to President Clinton by July 1. Within 15 days, Clinton must accept the entire list and send it to Congress or reject all proposals and send them back to the commission for revision. In the past rounds, the president has always sent the entire package onto Congress. Sen. Barbara Boxer, D-Calif., said she would ask President Clinton to reject the package. "We cannot accept the closure of Long Beach," Boxer said. "Combined with yesterday's decision to close McClellan Air Force Base and other California installations, this decision is even more devastating....I am calling on the president to send these recommendations back to the BRAC." Sen. Dianne Feinstein, D-Calif., called the closure "unfair." "No other state has been hit as hard by defense downsizing and base closures as California," Feinstein said. "The commission should not be asking California to absorb more hits." Long Beach and McClellan were among the biggest California targets for closure in the current round. In an effort to cushion the blow to the state economy, the commission opted Thursday to retain the Point Mugu Naval Air Station in Oxnard, which employs more than 5,500 workers. Along with Long Beach, the commission moved Friday to realign a Navy training center in San Diego and Marine Corps Air Stations in El Toro and Tustin. In a move that will cost more than 800 jobs, the members also voted to realign the Sierra Army Depot in Lassen County. Long Beach will also lose its Supervisor of Shipbuilding, but the members opted to keep a similar facility in San Francisco open. Naval Reserve centers in Santa Ana, Pomona and Stockton

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were three of 11 nationwide the commission voted to shut down and members backed realignment of the Army Test and Experimentation Center at Fort Hunter Liggett in Salinas. San Diego will lose its Navy Personnel Research and Development Center. Spared by the commission was the Navy's Health Research Center in San Diego. Members also deferred a decision on the Oakland Fleet and Industrial Supply Center, saying it did not have enough information to make a decision. Late Friday, the commission voted to close the Oakland Army Base. The Defense Department and local officials are opposing that decision, saying the base is critical to the nation's defense needs. The commission also voted to close Rio Vista Army Reserve Center and the Branch U.S. Disciplinary Barracks in Lompoc to eliminate unneeded space and buildings.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: June 24, 1995

203RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Proprietary to the United Press International 1995

June 23, 1995, Friday, BC cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Texas

LENGTH: 237 words

HEADLINE: Politics charged in Kelly closing

DATELINE: SAN ANTONIO, June 23

BODY:

A Texas congressman charged Friday that the closing of Kelly Air Force Base at San Antonio was political, saying a member of the base closure commission cast the deciding vote in retaliation. Rep. Frank Tejeda, D-Texas, said Commissioner Rebecca Cox voted to close Kelly Air Force Base after Commissioner Joe Robles of San Antonio made the successful motion to close McClellan Air Force Base in California. Cox is from California. Tejeda said Cox had previously argued "'forcefully'" against closing any of the Air Force's five air logistics centers. Cox was the a key commissioner in the 6-2 vote to close Kelly. "'How do you justify saying none of them should close, and speak forcefully to not close any, and then you close one, her McClellan, how does she go to closing two? It was a retaliatory vote,'" he said. Robles and J.B. Davis, both retired generals, voted to keep Kelly open. Benjamin Montoya, a retired admiral, voted for closure at the last moment after stating he didn't want it to appear it was "'civilians against the military'" on the vote. Cox voted for the closing of Kelly immediately after she had voted against the closing of McLellan. If Montoya had voted for Kelly along with Cox, that would have been four votes and Kelly would have remained open. A majority of the eight-member commission is necessary to override a recommendation of the Pentagon.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: June 24, 1995

209TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Proprietary to the United Press International 1995

June 23, 1995, Friday, BC cycle

SECTION: Washington News

LENGTH: 44 words

HEADLINE: Fort Holabird in Md. to close

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, June 23

BODY:

The Base Closure Commission voted (Friday) to close Fort Holabird in Baltimore. The vote largely ended, except for minor housekeeping details, the panel's often dreaded decisions on deciding whether to close, realign or retain more than 150 facilities.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: June 24, 1995

212TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Proprietary to the United Press International 1995

June 23, 1995, Friday, BC cycle

SECTION: Washington News

LENGTH: 920 words

HEADLINE: List of bases affected by commission

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, June 23

BODY:

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission finished voting Friday to close or realign 177 military bases. The congressionally appointed commission will turn its final report of listed cutbacks over to President Clinton, who will have 15 days to either accept or reject the list, or send it back with recommendations. Following is a list of bases recommended for CLOSURE

ALABAMA

Naval Reserve Center, Huntsville

Fort McClellan Army Base (except essential functions for reserve use; other functions, including a chemical weapons training school, would be transferred to other military facilities)

ALASKA

Naval Operational Air Station, Adak

ARKANSAS

Fort Chaffee

CALIFORNIA

Naval Shipyard, Long Beach

Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Long Beach

Naval Personnel Research &amp; Development Center, San Diego

Naval Reserve Center, Pomona

Naval Reserve Center, Santa Anna

Naval Reserve Center, Stockton

Oakland Army Base

East Fort Baker (will return the property to Golden Gate National Recreation Area)

Branch U.S. Disciplinary Barracks in Lompoc

Rio Vista Army Reserve Center

COLORADO

Fitzsimons Army Medical Center (except for Army reserve center)

CONNECTICUT

Stratford Army Engine Plant

FLORIDA

Camp Coppett Key

GUAM

Ship repair facility

Fleet industrial and supply center

HAWAII

Naval Air Station, Barbers Point

ILLINOIS

Savanna Army Depot (ammunition school and plant to be relocated to McAlester Army Ammunition Plant in Okla.)

KANSAS

Naval Reserve Station, Olathe

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## LOUISIANA

Naval Reserve Station, New Orleans

## MARYLAND

Naval Surface Warfare Center, Annapolis

Naval Surface Warfare Center, White Oak

Fort Ritchie (battalion and a brigade transferred to Fort Detrick, Md.; information command transferred to Fort Huachuca, Ariz.)  
Army Publications Distribution Center in Baltimore. (its functions are to be handled by a publications center in St. Louis, Mo.)

Fort Holabird in Baltimore

## MASSACHUSETTS

Naval Air Station, South Weymouth, Mass. (all civilian jobs at base will be eliminated, while operations will be moved to the NAS at Brunswick, Maine.)

Hingham Cohasset

Sudbury Training Annex

## MICHIGAN

Naval Reserve Center, Cadillac

Detroit Army Tank Plant

## MISSOURI

Aviation-Troop Command (aviation research and development functions relocated to Huntsville, Ala.)

## MONTANA

Fort Misoula (except essential facilities to support a reserve)

## NEW JERSEY

Bayonne Military Ocean Terminal (commands will be relocated to locations yet to be determined)

Caven Point Army Reserve Center (reserve activity will be shifted to Fort Hamilton in New York)

Camp Kilmer (except essential facilities to support a reserve)

Camp Pedricktown (except for Sievers-Sandberg Reserve Center)

## NEW YORK

Naval Reserve Center, Staten Island

Fort Totten (except for an Army Reserve enclave)

Seneca Army Depot (small portion of the facility will be used to store hazardous materials and ores)

Bellmore Logistics Activity

Camp Bonneville

## NORTH CAROLINA

Recreation Center No. 2 in Fayetteville

## PENNSYLVANIA

Naval Shipyard, Philadelphia

Naval Air Technical Services Facility, Philadelphia

Fort Indiantown Gap

## SOUTH CAROLINA

Fleet Industrial and Supply Center, Charleston

Naval Reserve Station, Charleston

## TEXAS

Naval Reserve Station, Laredo

## VIRGINIA

Fort Pickett

## WEST VIRGINIA

Valley Grove Area Maintenance Support Activity (reserve activities will be relocated to the Kelly Support Center in Pa.)

Following is a list of bases recommended for REALIGNMENT

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## ALASKA

Fort Greely Army Base (movement of cold-weather and northern warfare training centers to Fort Wainwright delayed until July 1997)

## CALIFORNIA

Fort Hunter Liggett (panel approved relocation of the base's Army Test and Experimentation Center functions to Fort Bliss, Texas)

Sierra Army Depot

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Naval Recruiting Command in Washington (relocated to Memphis, Tenn.)

## FLORIDA

Naval Air Station, Key West (base remains open, some property sold)

Naval Nuclear Power Propulsion School, Orlando (will be moved to Charleston, S.C.)

## GUAM

Naval activities

Naval air station

Public works center

MARYLAND Fort Detrick (Move Army Environmental Hygiene Agency to the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.; retain some research functions at Fort Detrick)

Concepts Analysis Agency (agency is to be relocated to Fort Belvoir, Md.)

## MICHIGAN

Detroit Arsenal (army tank plant to be closed)

## PUERTO RICO

Fort Buchanan

## TEXAS

Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi

## VIRGINIA

Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command in Arlington (relocate to government-owned space in San Diego, Calif.)

Naval Sea Systems Command, Arlington (realigned with Washington, D.C. Navy Yard

Naval Information Systems Management Command (relocate to Washington, D.C., Navy Yard)

Fort Lee (Kenner Army Community Hospital reduced to a clinic)

Information Systems Software Command (will move computer and information operation to Fort Meade in Maryland.)

## WASHINGTON

Naval Undersea Warfare Center in Keyport

Following is a list of bases recommended to be RETAINED

## CALIFORNIA

Navy Health Research Center, San Diego

Naval Assessment Division, Corona

Supervisor of Shipbuilding, San Francisco

Naval Health Research Center, San Diego

## GEORGIA

Naval Air Station, Atlanta

## ILLINOIS

Price Support Center

## MAINE

Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery

## MICHIGAN

Naval Air Station, Detroit

Army Garrison, Selfridge

## MISSISSIPPI

Naval Air Station, Meridian

## NEW YORK

Fort Hamilton  
VIRGINIA  
Office of Naval Research, Arlington

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: June 24, 1995

214TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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June 23, 1995, Friday, BC cycle

LENGTH: 591 words

HEADLINE: More than 130 bases voted closed

BYLINE: By Jim Adams

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, June 23

BODY:

A special commission completed proposals late Friday to close or cut more than 130 U.S. military bases including the Long Beach Naval Shipyard and McClellan Air Force Base in California.

The closings and cuts are almost assured because although President Clinton and Congress could reverse them no president or congress has ever overturned such commission actions.

The commission, approving the recommendation of Defence Secretary William Perry, voted 6-2 to close the Long Beach Naval Shipyard at a possible cost of more than 13,000 jobs after an emotional debate over the pain caused.

The commission had considered 177 proposed base closings and cuts which Perry estimated would save more than \$18 billion over 20 years.

The commission voted to close eight major Army bases, three major Air Force bases, eight major Navy installations and two major defence logistics agency installations.

It voted to realign, which in almost every case means reduce, six major Army bases, eight major Air Force bases and three major Navy installations.

The commission, which has never been overruled, voted to close the Naval Air Station at South Weymouth, Massachusetts and move its operations to the Brunswick, Maine, Naval Air Station, and to close the Naval Air Facility at Adak, Alaska.

The commission also voted to cut naval facilities at Guam, close several small naval support operations and eliminate at least nine naval reserve centres.

In arguing against closing the Long Beach shipyard, Commissioner Benjamin Montoya, a former admiral and a Californian, said the state had suffered enough with earlier decisions to close McClellan Air Force Base near Sacramento and other major California bases.

Sen. Dianne Feinstein, D-California, said the decision to close Long Beach was a mistake and would have a terrible economic impact on her state. "The commission should not be asking California to absorb more hits," she said.

Reuters World Service, June 23, 1995

But commission chairman Alan Dixon said the vote was critical because major installations must be closed to save money as part of an overall post-Cold War U.S. military reduction, despite the pain to workers and local communities.

"There is no fun in that," Dixon said. "This is nothing but pain."

The Pentagon said closing the Long Beach shipyard would cost up to 4,029 direct jobs and 9,232 indirect jobs for a total 13,261 but would save nearly \$2 billion over 20 years.

The commission also voted to close the Army's Fort McClellan in Alabama, and move its Chemical Defence Training Facility to Fort Leonardwood, Mo.

The commission voted to allow relocation of military transport ships away from Guam and to close the Afloat Training Centre, the Naval Pacific Meteorology and Oceanographics Centre and the Naval Ship Repair Facility and to move the Joint Typhoon Warning Centre to Hawaii.

It also voted to close the following:

Fleet and Industrial Supply Centre, Charleston, South Carolina;

Naval Surface Warfare Centre, White Oak, Maryland;

Naval Management Systems Support Office, Chesapeake, Virginia;

Army's Fort Pickett, Virginia; Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania, and Fort Chaffee, Arkansas, except in all three cases for their essential training areas.

Naval reserve centres at Huntsville, Alabama; Pamona, Santa Ana and Stockton, California; Cadillac, Michigan; Staten Island, New York; Laredo, Texas; Sheboygan, Wisconsin, and Olathe, Kansas.

Region Seven Naval Reserve Readiness Command, Charleston, South Carolina, and Region Ten Naval Reserve Readiness Command, New Orleans.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: June 24, 1995

215TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 Reuters, Limited  
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June 23, 1995, Friday, BC cycle

LENGTH: 216 words

HEADLINE: Commission votes to close Weymouth Naval Air Station

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, June 23

BODY:

A special U.S. commission voted on Friday to close the Naval Air Station at Weymouth, Massachusetts, and significantly cut naval facilities at Guam.

The Defence Base Closure and Realignment Commission took the action in a second day of work on proposals to close or cut 177 U.S. military installations.

The closings are virtually assured. They could be reversed by President Bill Clinton and Congress, but no president or Congress has ever reversed such commission actions.

Accepting a recommendation from U.S. Defence Secretary William Perry, the commission voted to close the Weymouth Naval Air Station and move its planes and operations to the Brunswick, Maine, Naval Air Station.

But the commission rejected most of Perry's recommendations for Guam, and voted to allow relocation of military transport ships away from Guam and close the Afloat Training Centre, the Naval Pacific Meteorology and Oceanographics Centre, and Naval Ship Repair Facility, and move the Joint Typhoon Warning Centre to Hawaii.

The commission rejected Perry's recommendation to close the Naval Air Station at Meridian, Mississippi, which conducts advanced pilot training and voted to keep it open.

The commission accepted Perry's recommendation to close the Naval Air Facility at Adak, Alaska.

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LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: June 24, 1995

217TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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June 23, 1995, Friday, Final Edition

SECTION: A SECTION; Pg. A21; THE FEDERAL PAGE

LENGTH: 851 words

HEADLINE: Base Closure Panel's Calif. Target Rattles Air Force, White House

BYLINE: Karl Vick, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

A presidential commission yesterday recommended the shutdown of a massive Air Force base near Sacramento, a move that rejected Pentagon warnings and dismayed White House officials whose hopes for reelection depend on a Clinton victory in California.

Despite strenuous objections from the Air Force, which said the action would damage its readiness, the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission voted 6 to 2 to close maintenance depots at McClellan Air Force Base, Calif., and Kelly Air Force Base in San Antonio.

The commission also voted without comment to streamline and dismember the Naval Medical Research Institute in Bethesda, with one portion moving to Pensacola, Fla., and the rest to the Walter Reed Institute's Forest Glen campus in southeastern Montgomery County. The net job loss would be 49.

Today, the commission is to consider the fate of other area bases, including whether the Navy's NavSea command, with more than 3,000 jobs, will go to the District's Navy Yard or Montgomery County's endangered White Oak base.

If President Clinton accepts the commission's ultimate package of decisions on 177 military bases, 11,000 jobs would be eliminated at McClellan and 12,000 at Kelly. About 5,000 other jobs at Kelly would be moved to other Texas bases. The commission will continue voting on individual bases today, tomorrow and possibly Monday.

The panel's recommendations will go to Clinton, who can accept or reject the package as a whole or remand it to the commission for further consideration. If accepted by the president, the package would go to Congress, which can approve or reject it but cannot amend it.

The commission wasted no time yesterday asserting its independence. By midafternoon, the panel had rejected six Defense Department recommendations -- only one fewer than the 1991 commission set aside in total. It is the fourth round of base closings since the Cold War ended, and commission Chairman Alan J. Dixon, the former Democratic senator from Illinois, noted that 250 bases already have been ordered closed by previous commissions.

"There are no bad bases left to vote on," Dixon said. "All the installations before us have made it through three rigorous rounds of cuts."

The Washington Post, June 23, 1995

The White House was broadly informed Wednesday of the likelihood of the California decision, and it produced a wave of glum discussions. One official said the decisions "look like they were written by the Bob Dole for President Campaign."

White House officials and leading Democrats cannot envision a successful Clinton reelection strategy without victory in California. Officials yesterday said it virtually would be politically impossible for the president to reject the base closings unless the Pentagon makes a compelling case that the nation's defenses would be damaged.

California's two Democratic senators immediately protested. "This list of base closures has been dramatically unfair to California," Sen. Dianne Feinstein said. Sen. Barbara Boxer said she would appeal directly to Clinton.

Up to the last minute, the Air Force sought to persuade commission members not to close the depots. In a letter to Dixon on Wednesday, the Air Force chief of staff, Gen. Ronald Fogleman, and Sheila Widnall, the Air Force secretary, warned that shutting the depots would severely disrupt military operations and impose more than \$ 1 billion in environmental and construction costs on the Air Force during the next five years.

Such a move, they said, "would disrupt military readiness because of the total restructuring of the Air Force modernization programs and have a devastating impact on as many as 25,000 [Defense Department] employees in Texas and California who would lose their jobs or have to relocate to other Air Force installations at great personal and public expense."

Faced with excess maintenance capacity, the Air Force proposed that no depots be closed but that 2 million square feet of unused space be mothballed instead.

But commissioners were emboldened by their staff's conclusion that the Air Force had grossly overestimated the cost of closing depots. The commission's experts estimated that the savings associated with closing Kelly would be recovered in only a year; the Air Force said nine years.

Members noted that the other services already had reduced their maintenance depots. Dixon called the "highly controversial" Air Force decisions the most difficult the commission will face this week, overshadowing dozens of votes being watched closely by local areas.

The commission began the day by unanimously voting to restore science centers in Rome, N.Y., and San Antonio that the Air Force had slated for closure. Both were undone at least in part by scientists who did not want to move.

The commission also voted to mothball much of one of the Cold War's most desolate monuments, the Grand Forks, N.D., missile base, and disperse its Minuteman missiles.

Pentagon spokesman Kenneth Bacon said the department would withhold comment until after the voting.

Staff writer Bradley Graham contributed to this report.

218TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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June 23, 1995, Friday, Final Edition

SECTION: A SECTION; Pg. A21; THE FEDERAL PAGE

LENGTH: 870 words

HEADLINE: Ex-Senator 'Al the Pal' Dixon's New Unpopular Job

BYLINE: Karl Vick, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

In 12 years of slapping backs in the Senate, Alan J. Dixon earned a reputation for deal-cutting and cheerful parochialism that stands to be undone in a matter of days.

The final deliberations of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission began yesterday, against a July 1 deadline for paring back the domestic military installations that Congress knew it could not stomach to cut itself. Dixon is the commission's new chairman, and they aren't calling him "Al the Pal" any more.

But they are calling.

"I've got messages from seven senators and congressmen to return. As I talk to you faxes are still coming across my desk," Dixon said earlier this week, as his self-imposed deadline drew nigh. After eight months in the position long held by former representative Jim Courter (R-N.J.), the affable Democrat put out the word that he would entertain every plea for every treasured airfield and torpedo test facility -- but only until midnight Tuesday.

"It's a great system," said Dixon, who helped create it. "But I need a day to pray and think before we start voting."

The lobbying is all the more frantic this time because any base that survives the month likely will live to see the next century. The closure commission, created in 1990 by a Congress determined to insulate itself from cuts that might affect every district, goes out of business at year's end.

In the previous three rounds of base closures, 250 installations were ordered shut down and an additional 106 realigned, which usually means shrunk. Yesterday, the commission began considering 177 bases -- 29 more than the Pentagon nominated last March, but still not enough to bring the military infrastructure into line with post-Cold War needs, Dixon said. In its first round, the panel voted to close two maintenance depots in Texas and California, costing nearly 25,000 jobs.

"If you closed everything on the list this time you would still have closed only 21 percent of bases," Dixon said. "There's still a lot out there."

In announcing the Pentagon's fewer-than-expected choices for this round, Defense Secretary William J. Perry cited the pain previous rounds had caused both to the defense establishment and affected communities.

The Washington Post, June 23, 1995

And in visits to the bases being considered for closure -- every facility has been visited by at least one commission member -- the consequences are waiting at the front gate.

"Let me put it to you this way," Dixon said. "In the Senate, a person comes to you about a bill, it passes or it fails. People think it's going to affect them a lot. My experience in public policy is, most of the time, it's at the margins.

"You go to these places, women are holding signs that say, 'Don't close this base. My son will starve.' And they're holding the hand of a child.

"It gets you, let me tell you."

Dixon, 67, finds himself struggling against an instinct to oblige that defined a career featuring 31 straight election victories, broken in the 1992 Democratic Senate primary following a vote of support for Supreme Court nominee Clarence Thomas that helped challenger Carol Moseley-Braun.

Until the Thomas vote, Dixon's tenure had been defined by a rigorous attention to his home state that led, in a roundabout way, to his current job.

In 1988, the first round of base closures claimed Chanute Air Force Base in Illinois. Dixon, who chaired the Senate's Armed Services readiness subcommittee, insisted the decision was based on faulty data. He called it "devastating, an American tragedy" to the town of Rantoul, but could not prevail upon a commission accountable only to the secretary of defense and often meeting in private.

When Congress moved to open the process, Dixon wrote the Senate version of legislation championed in the House by Rep. Richard K. Armey (R-Tex.): The president names the eight commissioners with Senate approval. The commission, backed by a staff of 80, considers the Pentagon's closure nominations against eight criteria, the first four of which are headed "military value."

The meetings likely to continue into next week are public, and when the final report goes to the president he has until July 15 either to return the recommendations to the commission with specific objections or forward the entire package to Congress. Congress must vote to accept or reject the entire package without changes.

Every one has been accepted so far.

"This is the only thing that would've worked. It may be the only really good idea that Congress ever had," Dixon said.

Carol Lessure, an analyst for the Defense Budget Project, agreed.

"Politics does get mitigated" by the commission, she said, even if pain does not. In fact, Lessure said, the process actually extends the agony of affected communities, which would never have such excruciating notice if any other local employer were pulling up stakes. It also turns members of Congress from decision-makers to lobbyists.

The Washington Post, June 23, 1995

Dixon tells his old colleagues being chairman is the worst job he's ever had.

"In politics we like to please people," said Sen. Paul Simon (D-Ill.). "In fact that's one of the weaknesses of all of us in politics. This is a job where you just can't please people."

GRAPHIC: Photo, ap; Chart, PLAYERS ALAN J. DIXON Chairman, Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission Education: University of Illinois BS 1949; Washington University, LLB 1949 Career Highlights: U.S. Senate (D-Ill.) 1980-1992; Illinois Secretary of State 1977-81; Illinois Treasurer 1971-77; Illinois Senate 1963-71; Illinois House of Representatives 1951-63; Belleville Police Magistrate 1949; U.S. Navy 1945-46

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: June 23, 1995

The San Francisco Examiner, June 23, 1995

President Clinton has flown into McClellan several times during his visits to California. He joked during a recent trip that if it closed, Air Force One would have no place to land.

Sunnyvale Mayor Barbara Waldman bitterly criticized the Air Force and the commission for underestimating the costs of realigning Onizuka, but she said fighting the decision would probably be futile. Already, the city has been studying ways to help private companies use the base's satellite control center.

Known as the "Blue Cube," a single block-like building painted a pale blue, Onizuka tracked spy satellites for decades. But Falcon Air Force Base in Colorado has for the last decade taken over most routine satellite operations, leaving Onizuka to focus on research.

The commission did look kindly upon the Point Mugu Naval Air Station in Ventura County, which has 5,589 personnel. The Navy had not recommended the base's closure, but some were worried because the commission had been concerned about excess capacity within the service's test and evaluation facilities.

The Sierra Army Depot in Lassen County, with 590 personnel, is also under consideration for closure or realignment.

Outside of California, the commission dealt the Pacific island of Guam a severe blow Friday, voting to close three Navy facilities and realign two others. The actions, involving a naval air station, ship repair facility and fleet industrial supply center, will claim a combined 2,200 jobs and result in the transfer of 6,500 others off the island.

The commission also voted to close the Naval Air Station South Weymouth in Weymouth, Mass., and move the aircraft to another air station in Brunswick, Maine.

The commission must submit all of its recommendations to the White House by July 1.

LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE: June 24, 1995

**DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE  
AND REALIGNMENT  
COMMISSION**



***FINAL DELIBERATIONS***

**JUNE 22-24, 1995**

**SENATE HART BUILDING  
ROOM 216  
WASHINGTON, DC**



**ALEX YELLIN  
NAVY TEAM LEADER**

**NAVY TEAM**

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## NAVY CATEGORIES

CATEGORY	NUMBER	CATEGORY	NUMBER
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**Highlighted categories have installations DoD has recommended for closure or realignment or Commission has added for further consideration for closure or realignment.**

## Naval Activities, Guam

**DOD RECOMMENDATION:** Realign Naval Activities Guam. Relocate all ammunition vessels and associated personnel and support to Naval Magazine, Lualualei, HI. Relocate all other combat logistics force ships and associated personnel and support to Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, HI. Relocate Military Sealift Command personnel and Diego Garcia support functions to Naval Station Pearl Harbor, HI. Disestablish the Naval Pacific Metrology and Oceanographic Center - WESTPAC, except for the Joint Typhoon Warning Center, which relocates to the Naval Pacific Meteorology and Oceanographic Center, Pearl Harbor, HI. Disestablish the Afloat Training Group - WESTPAC. All other Department of Defense activities that are present on Guam may remain either as a tenant of Naval Activities, Guam or other appropriate naval activity. Retain waterfront assets for support, mobilization, and contingencies and to support the afloat tender.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	13 of 16
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	93.1
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	42.5
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	2000 (1 year)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	474.3
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	49.2
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	390/708
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	2,338/1,878
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	-5.0%/-10.6%
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Significant Impact

A-2

## ISSUES

### Naval Activities Guam

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
<b>Relocation of the MSC vessels.</b>	Shifting deployment patterns now require only access to Guam, not the stationing of MSC assets there.	Team Guam believes WESTPAC operations will be negatively impacted.	R&A staff concurs with the DoD position.
<b>Diego Garcia resupply operations.</b>	Diego Garcia will be resupplied twice less per year and reorder time will be increased but it will have no operational impact.	Team Guam believes Diego Garcia operations will be negatively impacted.	R&A staff concurs with the DoD position.
<b>Disestablishment of the Naval Pacific Meteorology and Oceanographic Center - WESTPAC.</b>	Disestablishment of the Naval Pacific Meteorology and Oceanographic Center - WESTPAC will not negatively impact on fleet operations.	No position.	As verified by BSAT, the Navy will have to come up with retransmission capability on Guam and a new communications connectivity plan in order to close this facility. There will be no impact on fleet operations though.
<b>Retention of the waterfront assets.</b>	It is the intention of the DoD to turn over excessed assets and facilities for possible economic revitalization.	Team Guam believes that unless specific language is included in the commission's final recommendation that the DoD will not allow full access to the needed facilities and assets.	R&A staff believes specific language which ensures assess to facilities and ensures proper turnover of the facilities is in the best interest of both sides.

**ISSUES**  
**Naval Activities Guam**  
(Continued)

<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>DoD POSITION</b>	<b>COMMUNITY POSITION</b>	<b>R&amp;A STAFF FINDINGS</b>
<b>Closure of Naval Magazine Guam.</b>	Naval Magazine Guam is required as is and it is not cost effective to consolidate it with Andersen Air Force Base.	The magazine should be closed.	R&A staff concurs with the DoD position. DoD COBRA estimate is \$355 million.
<b>GLUP lands.</b>	DoD concurs lands included In GLUP should be turned over as part of BRAC where possible.	Community requested GLUP lands be turned over as part of BRAC.	R&A staff concurs.
<b>Receiving site should be deleted from all recommendations</b>	DoD believes this will give the operational commander more flexibility in correctly stationing the assets and is therefore desirable.	Community agrees with the DoD position.	R&A staff agrees with the recommendation but believes this invalidates the COBRA data. COBRA analysis of the two perspective sites though both show savings.
<b>Delay in implementing the recommendation by two years</b>	DoD believes this will exacerbate the disruptions and forgo approximately \$242 million in savings.	Community believes the two year wait will allow a smooth transition and cause economic transition problems.	R&A staff concurs with DoD position.

## Former Naval Air Station, Agana, Guam

**DOD RECOMMENDATION:** Change the receiving site specified in the 1993 Commission report for aircraft, personnel and associated equipment from Andersen Air Force Base, Guam to other non-specified naval or DoD air stations in the continental United States and Hawaii.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	Not Measured (Redirect)
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	43.8
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	21.7
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1996 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	418
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	N/A
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	86/0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	1186/0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	-2.5%/-10.6%
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Significant Impact

A-5

**ISSUES**  
**Former Naval Air Station, Agana, Guam**

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
VQ-1 and VQ-5 should be relocated.	Shifting mission requirements, consolidation of surveillance assets and MILCON avoidance require relocating aircraft.	Relocating aircraft causes undue economic stress when combined with other losses.	R&A staff concurs with DoD position and requests wording in recommendations to assist in economic revitalization.
HC-5 should be relocated.	HC-5's primary mission is to support the MSC vessels and they are recommended to move to Hawaii. The squadron should relocate with the vessels.	The loss of Guam's only SAR capable helos will cause a loss life that could otherwise be prevented.	R&A staff concurs with the DoD position and requests the Coast Guard, whose mission it is, assume the SAR responsibility.

## Ship Repair Facility, Guam

**DOD RECOMMENDATION:** Close the Ship Repair Facility (SRF), Guam except transfer the piers, the floating drydock, its typhoon anchorage, the recompression chamber, and the floating crane to Naval Activities, Guam.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	6 of 6
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	8.4
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	37.8
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1996 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	529
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	6.0
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	22/629
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	4/31
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	-2.0%/-10.6%
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Significant Impact

A-7

## ISSUES

### Ship Repair Facility Guam

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
<b>SRF Guam presently has excess capacity.</b>	Relocation of MSC vessels will create even more excess capacity.	Community agrees, if the MSC vessels are relocated.	R&A staff concurs DoD position.
<b>Reuse issues.</b>	DoD's position is summarized in Sec Pirie's letter as "desiring long-term leases, outright transfers or any other mutually agreeable arrangement....so as to stimulate local economic growth..."	Community has stated its economic revitalization is tied primarily to reuse of the SRF and the waterfront piers.	R&A staff concurs with the position stated in the letter from Sec Pirie.
<b>Title 10 applicability.</b>	CINCPACFLT supports proposal to change current title 10 to reflect Guam as a territory vice a possession in order to allow future private operations added repair flexibility.	Community feels that being considered a foreign port for some issues and a domestic port for others (Jones Act for example) is unfair.	R&A staff concurs with CINCPACFLT position.

## Fleet and Industrial Supply Center, Guam

**DOD RECOMMENDATION:** Disestablish the Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (FISC), Guam.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION	COMMISSION ALTERNATIVE
MILITARY VALUE	6 of 8	6 of 8
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	18.4	17.9
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	31.1	27.8
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1997(Immediate)	1997 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	437	391.7
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	10.1	10.1
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	73/309	62/281
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	32/86	32/86
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	-0.9%/-10.6%	-0.9%/-10.6%
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Significant Impact	No Significant Impact

A-9

**ISSUES**  
**Fleet and Industrial Supply Center Guam**

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
<b>Fuel farm.</b>	<p>DoD position is to excess the fuel farm. The Navy and Air Force will be able to get all required fuels from a contractor who would take over the fuel farm.</p> <p>USCINCPAC has stated in a letter though, that the fuel farm should be retained.</p>	<p>While the community wants every opportunity to reuse any excessed facility, they believe the age of the fuel farm and possible requirements to maintain DoD spec fuels might make a contractor take over unattractive.</p>	<p>R&amp;A staff concurs with USCINCPAC position and believes the fuel farm should be retained.</p>
<b>Warehouses and staging areas.</b>	<p>DoD position on reuse is stated in Sec Pirie's letter.</p>	<p>Community believes they will be prohibited from economic revitalization without specific reuse language included in the Commission report.</p>	<p>R&amp;A staff concurs with DoD position.</p>

## Public Works Center, Guam

**DOD RECOMMENDATION:** Public Works Center, Guam was removed from the closure list by the Secretary of the Navy for excessive job loss reasons.

**COMMISSION ALTERNATIVE:** Realign Public Works Center Guam as a detachment of Public Works Center Pearl Harbor. Close the officer housing at the former Naval Air Station Agana, Guam.

CRITERIA	Commission alternative to close	Commission alternative to realign
MILITARY VALUE	Not Measured	Not Measured
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	33.6	0.321
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	1.6	1.4
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	2043 (42 Years)	1996 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	18.0 (Cost)	20.4
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	None (Closure)	24.6
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0/9	0/25
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	10/950	0/0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	0/-10.6%	0/-10.6%
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Significant Issues	No Significant Issues

A-11

**ISSUES**  
**Public Works Center Guam**

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
<b>REALIGNMENT VS CLOSURE</b>	DoD STATES THE PWC SHOULD REMAIN AS A PWC DUE TO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DISTANCE BETWEEN GUAM AND HAWAII.</li> <li>• CONTINUED WORKLOAD ON GUAM CAN BEST BE HANDLED BY A PWC.</li> <li>• IF THE WORKLOAD DECREASES, DoN CAN MAKE REALIGNMENT WITHOUT DBCRC ACTION.</li> </ul>	COMMUNITY CONCURS WITH THE DoD POSITION.	R&A STAFF BELIEVES THE PWC WILL BE ABLE TO OPERATE MORE EFFICIENTLY AS A PWD DUE TO REDUCED OVERHEAD COSTS THEREFORE THE PWC SHOULD BE REALIGNED TO A PWD.
<b>OFFICER HOUSING AT FORMER NAS AGANA</b>	HOUSING REQUIREMENTS WILL BE RE-EVALUATED AFTER COMPLETION OF THIS CLOSURE ROUND.	COMMUNITY BELIEVES THE HOUSING IS NOT NEEDED DUE TO THE LARGE JOB LOSS RECOMMENDED AND RETAINING THE HOUSING IS INCONSISTENT WITH THE GLUP PROCESS.	R&A STAFF CONCURS WITH THE COMMUNITY POSITION.

### Naval Reserve Air Stations

MILITARY VALUE	INSTALLATION
1 / 65.16	NAF Washington, DC
2 / 64.36	NAS Willow Grove, PA
3 / 63.99	NAS New Orleans, LA
4 / 61.37	NAS South Weymouth, MA (C)
5 / 60.94	NAS Fort Worth, TX
6 / 51.14	NAS Atlanta, GA (*)
N/A	NAF Detroit, MI (RD)

- (C) = DoD recommendation for closure
- (R) = DoD recommendation for realignment
- (X) = Joint Cross Service Group alternative for closure or realignment
- (\*) = *Commission add for further consideration*

## NAS South Weymouth, MA

**DOD RECOMMENDATION:** Close the air station at NAS South Weymouth, MA and relocate the aircraft to NAS Brunswick, ME.

<b>CRITERIA</b>	<b>South Weymouth, MA (C)</b>
MILITARY VALUE	4 of 6
FORCE STRUCTURE	No impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	17.3
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	27.4
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1998 (1 year)
NET PRESENT VALUE	315.2
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	12.4
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	380/189
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL/CIV)	311/21
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	0.1%/0.1%
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact

## ISSUES

### NAS South Weymouth, MA

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
Move reserve assets to an active duty base.	Maximizes use of a required active base.	The Navy did not follow it's procedures by combining active and reserve air stations.	Significant reserve assets are at active duty bases.
The new location is within reasonable commuting distance.	It is a reasonable commute.	It will be difficult to fill positions at Brunswick.	More than 60% of the reservists live within 50 miles of S. Weymouth.
Military Value ranking.	Military Value ranking is only the starting point for decision-making.	Two bases rated lower (Atlanta and Ft. Worth).	Navy followed the process.
Demographics.	DOD's proposals support required recruiting demographics.	Community believes demographics make Weymouth a good reserve base.	Demographics are good.
Can accept new missons.	Runway extension required. Lacks live ordnance range.	Ready to accept new aircraft and missions.	Wetlands limit extending the runway. Can't store ordnance at airfield or drop live ordnance at range.

## NAS Atlanta,GA

DOD RECOMMENDATION: None.

COMMISSION ALTERNATIVE: Close NAS Atlanta, GA.

CRITERIA	DOD revised COBRA
MILITARY VALUE	6 of 6
FORCE STRUCTURE	No impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	73.4
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	21.7
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	2004
NET PRESENT VALUE	137.4
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	8.9
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	239/151
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL/CIV)	559/36
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	0.1%/0.1%
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact

## ISSUES NAS Atlanta, GA

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
Does a joint-use facility reduce Navy operational costs?	Collocation with Dobbins AFB allows the Navy to reduce it's annual operations and maintenance costs.	Collocation with Dobbins AFB saves the taxpayer money.	NAS Atlanta's costs are lower than costs for a stand-alone base.
Does NAS Atlanta have enough capacity to absorb new units without incurring construction costs ?	NAS Atlanta can house the units that the Navy recommends sending there without incurring military construction costs. (The lowest cost option if NAS Atlanta is closed will cost about \$60 million for construction )	This is virtually a no cost move. Furniture and telephones are already in place and ready for immediate use.	The Navy's recommendation should be accomplished at little or no construction cost.
Will readiness be impaired because some training ranges are located more than 100 miles from the air station ?	90% of training can be conducted within a 100 mile radius of NAS Atlanta.	When an overwater range is needed, F-18's can reach one within 40 minutes.	Concur with DOD.
Can new units be demographically supported ?	Recruiting demographics are good. Unit staffing in military value calculation not an accurate assesment of NAS Atlanta.	Demoraphics are excellent.	Military Value Matrix is a snapshot of units in transistion.

## RESERVE AIR STATIONS

### COBRA ANALYSES: Difference Between Alternative Scenarios

OPTION	ROI YEARS	ONE-TIME COST	ANNUAL SAVINGS	20 YEAR NPV SAVINGS
Close NAS South Weymouth	1 Year	\$ 17.3	\$ 27.4	\$ 315.2
Close Atlanta - F-18s to Ft. Worth	5 Years	\$ 73.4	\$ 17.1	\$ 137.4
Close Atlanta: leave South Weymouth open; E-2s to Jacksonville	12 Years	\$ 132.9	\$ 13.5	\$ 36.2
Alternative 3: Close Atlanta; leave South Weymouth open; C-9s to Selfridge; F-18s to Brunswick	9 Years	\$ 106.5	\$ 14.6	\$ 75.1

NBU-11A

## Naval Air Facility Detroit, MI

**DOD RECOMMENDATION:** The Navy wants to change the receiving site specified in the 1993 BRAC from Twin Cities, MN to Selfridge, MI.

CRITERIA	NAF DETROIT, MI (RD)
MILITARY VALUE	Not Available
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	0
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	0
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1996 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE	9.3
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	.1
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	None
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	None
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact

**ISSUES**  
**NAF Detroit, MI**

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
Does the Navy save money by changing the relocation of the Detroit MCAS to within a closer proximity?	The Navy estimates the cost of moving to the Selfridge ANG base (about 30 miles away) is less than the cost of moving to another state.	Community supports the recommendation.	The move has already been made to Selfridge.

## Naval Training Air Stations

MILITARY VALUE	INSTALLATION	
1 / 75.65	NAS Kingsville, TX	
2 / 75.04	NAS Pensacola, FL	
3 / 74.09	NAS Corpus Christi, TX	(X)(R)
4 / 71.07	NAS Meridian, MS	(X)(C)
5 / 68.97	NAS Whiting Field, FL	

- (C) = DoD recommendation for closure
- (R) = DoD recommendation for realignment
- (X) = Joint Cross Service Group alternative for closure or realignment
- (\*) = *Commission add for further consideration*

C-1

## Naval Air Station, Meridian, MS

**DOD RECOMMENDATION:** Close the Naval Air Station and relocate undergraduate strike pilot training. Retain the Regional Counterdrug Training Academy and transfer its facilities to the Academy. The air station's major tenant, the Naval Technical Training Center, will close, and its training functions will be relocated to other training activities.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	4 of 5 / 71.07
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	70.3
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	26.9
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	2000 (1 Year)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	345.5
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	27.5
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	(388/220)
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	(686/170)
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	-8.0% / -8.0%
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact

COBRA Data includes the relocation of NTTC.

**ISSUES**  
**Naval Air Station Meridian, MS**

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
<b>Military Value</b>	71.07	Military Value too low--access to over water training areas	Lack of over-water airspace should have little impact.
<b>Mission</b>	Intermediate/Advanced Strike	Intermediate/Advanced training but also suitable for Joint Training.	Intermediate/Advanced Strike and a Potential for Joint Training.
<b>Training Requirement (PTR)</b>	336 set by CNO (funded)	No Discussion.	360 Plus E-2/C-2 equivalent of an additional (22)
<b>Operations Per (PTR)</b>	1887 operations per PTR for T-2/TA-4 syllabus. 1511 operations per PTR for T-2/T-45. Navy feels this is realistic.	Historical, 1887 operations per PTR for T-2/TA-4 syllabus. 1822 operations per PTR is a more realistic figure to be utilized for the 50% split projected for 2001 utilizing T-2/T-45 syllabus.	Historical data concurs with community. Projections for T-45 are projections only, historical data still being created.
<b>Advanced E-2/C-2 training</b>	(36) This E-2/C-2 training is not part of Strike training.	Ultimately Advanced E-2/C-2 syllabus will revolve around T-45 (only carrier qualified training aircraft in the future)	Currently being conducted at NAS Pensacola in T-2C. Will ultimately transfer to another base.

**ISSUES**  
**Naval Air Station Meridian, MS**  
(Continued)

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
<b>Suitability of NAS Corpus Christi as an OLF.</b>	Capacity calculations for NAS Corpus Christi will be suitable after the proposed runway extensions.	Capacity Calculations for NAS Corpus Christi are overstated.	R&A staff concurs with the DOD position. The planned runway extensions will have a significant impact on runway capacity.
<b>Air Installation Compatible Use Zone (AICUZ)</b>	The report overstated the potential problem.	Noise levels for the proposed utilization will exceed safe levels. Reference SAMIS & HAMILTON report, May 1995.	R&A staff concurs with the DOD position.

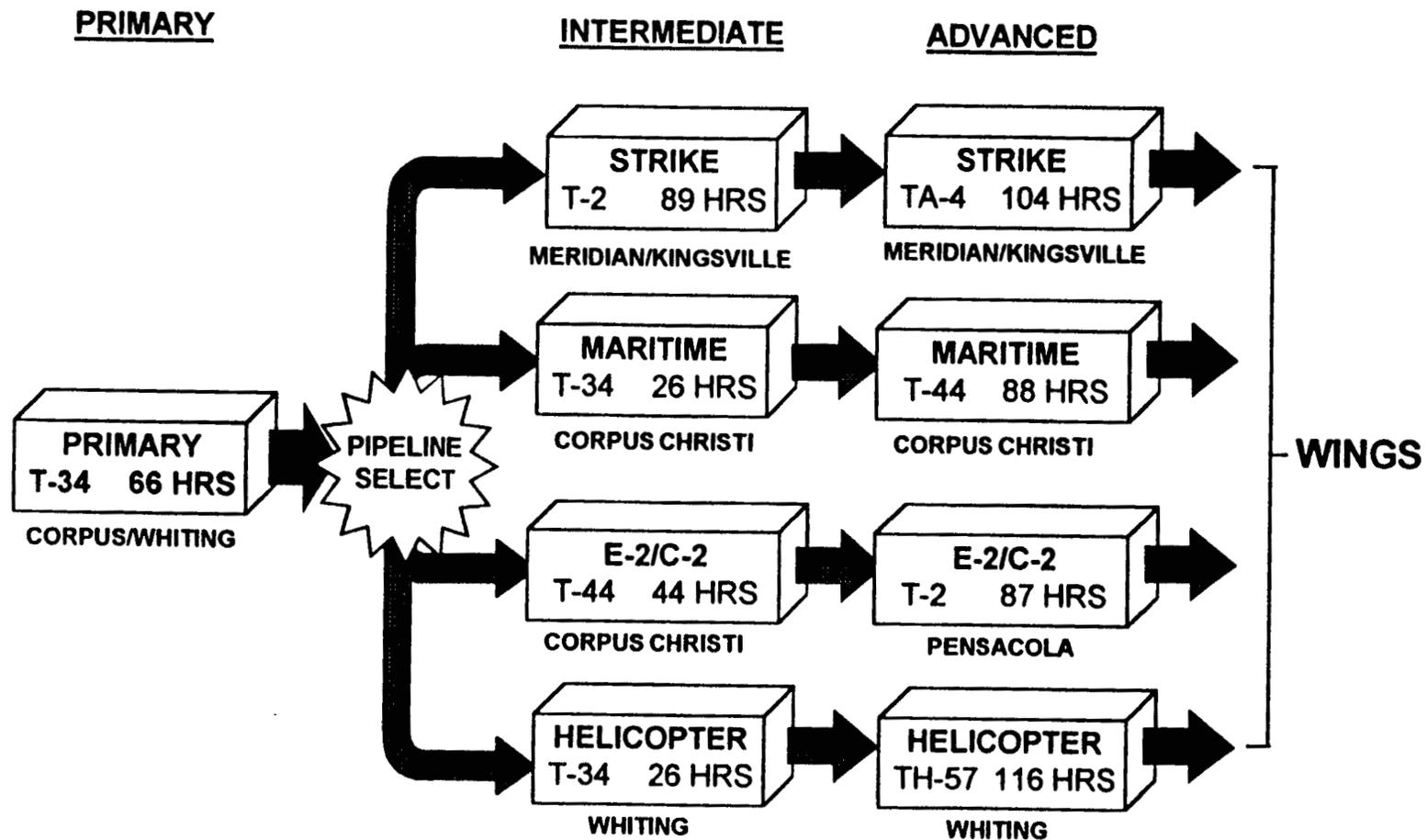
# Strike Pilot Training Requirement's (PTR)

- Strike PTR
  - Original (Funded) 336
  - Revised (May 95) 360
- Strike Plus E-2/C-2
  - Original (Funded + E-2/C-2)  $336 + 22 = 358$
  - Revised (May 95)  $360 + 22 = 382$
- Surge calculated using above figures plus 20 %
  - Funded  $336 \text{ plus } 20\% = 403$
  - Original  $358 \text{ plus } 20\% = 430$
  - Revised  $382 \text{ plus } 20\% = 458$
- Navy's Max PTR Capacity = 396

# Runway Capacity Basics

- Assumptions
  - 237 Training Days per Year
  - 12.1 Homefield, daylight hours available
  - 11.6 Outlying Field, daylight hours available
  - 80 Operations per hour, dual runways
  - 54 Operations per hour, single runway
- Calculations
  - NAS Kingsville      229,416 annual ops
  - OLF Orange Grove    148,457 annual ops
  - NAS Corpus Christi    219,936 annual ops
  - 597,809

# USN PILOT TRAINING



NBU-12

## Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, TX

**DOD RECOMMENDATION:** Realign Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, TX as a Naval Air Facility, and relocate the undergraduate pilot training function and associated personnel, equipment and support to Naval Air Station, Pensacola, FL and Naval Air Station, Whiting Field, FL.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION NAS CORPUS CHRISTI, TX (R)
MILITARY VALUE	3 of 5 / 74.09
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	13.0
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	5.1
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1998 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	106.4
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	39.7
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	(56 / 19)
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	(250 / 106)
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	-.1% / +.2%
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact

**ISSUES**  
**Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, TX**

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
<b>Capacity at receiving sites.</b>	Sufficient excess capacity exists.	Wants to retain T-44 maritime training. Contends that capacity at Pensacola will not support maritime training in addition to other training currently being conducted there.	R&A staff concurs with the DOD position. Sufficient excess capacity exists at other air stations.
<b>Mine Warfare helicopters from Alameda redirect.</b>	Consolidates mine warfare assets near Ingleside, mine warfare center of excellence.	Supports DOD position.	R&A staff concurs with the DOD position.
<b>Maritime Training remains at NAS Corpus Christi.</b>	Eliminates excess training capacity. Creates capacity for T-45 ops out of NAS Kingsville. (NAS Corpus Christi as OLF)	Supports retention of maritime training.	R&A staff concurs with the DOD position. Need to create capacity at Corpus Christi.
<b>CNATRA move to NAS Pensacola.</b>	Consolidates the training staff at NAS Pensacola.	Although they'd love to have CNATRA stay, they realize it's a Navy Decision.	R&A staff concurs with the DOD position.
<b>Primary Pilot training to NAS Whiting Field.</b>	Consolidates all Navy primary flight training.	Supports DOD position.	R&A staff concurs with the DOD position.
<b>Naval Air Station vs. Naval Air Facility.</b>	Wants to realign NAS Corpus.	Supports status of Corpus as a Naval Air Station.	This appears to be an internal Navy decision.

C-7

## Operational Air Stations

MILITARY VALUE	INSTALLATION	
1	NAS Oceana, Virginia Beach, VA	
2	NAS Whidbey Island, Oak Harbor, WA	
3	MCAS Cherry Point, NC	
4	NAS Lemoore, CA	
5	NAS/MCAS Miramar, CA	
6	NAS Jacksonville, FL	
7	NAS North Island, San Diego, CA	
8	NAS Norfolk, VA	
9	MCAS Beaufort, SC	
10	NAVSTA Mayport, FL	
11	MCAS New River, Jacksonville, NC	
12	MCB Hawaii, Kaneohe, HI	
13	MCAS Yuma, AZ	
14	MCAS Camp Pendleton, CA	
15	NAS Fallon, NV	
16	NAS Brunswick, ME	
17	NAVSTA Roosevelt Roads, PR	
18	NAF El Centro, CA	
19	NAS Key West, FL	(R)
20	NAF Adak, AK	(C)
N/A	MCAS's El Toro & Tustin, CA	(RD)
N/A	NAS Alameda, CA	(RD)
N/A	NAS Cecil Field, FL	(RD)
N/A	NAS Barbers Point, HI	(RD)
N/A	NAS Agana, Guam	(RD)

- (C) = DoD recommendation for closure  
 (R) = DoD recommendation for realignment  
 (X) = Joint Cross Service Group alternative for closure or realignment  
 (\*) = Commission add for further consideration

D-1

## Marine Corps Air Stations El Toro and Tustin, CA Redirect

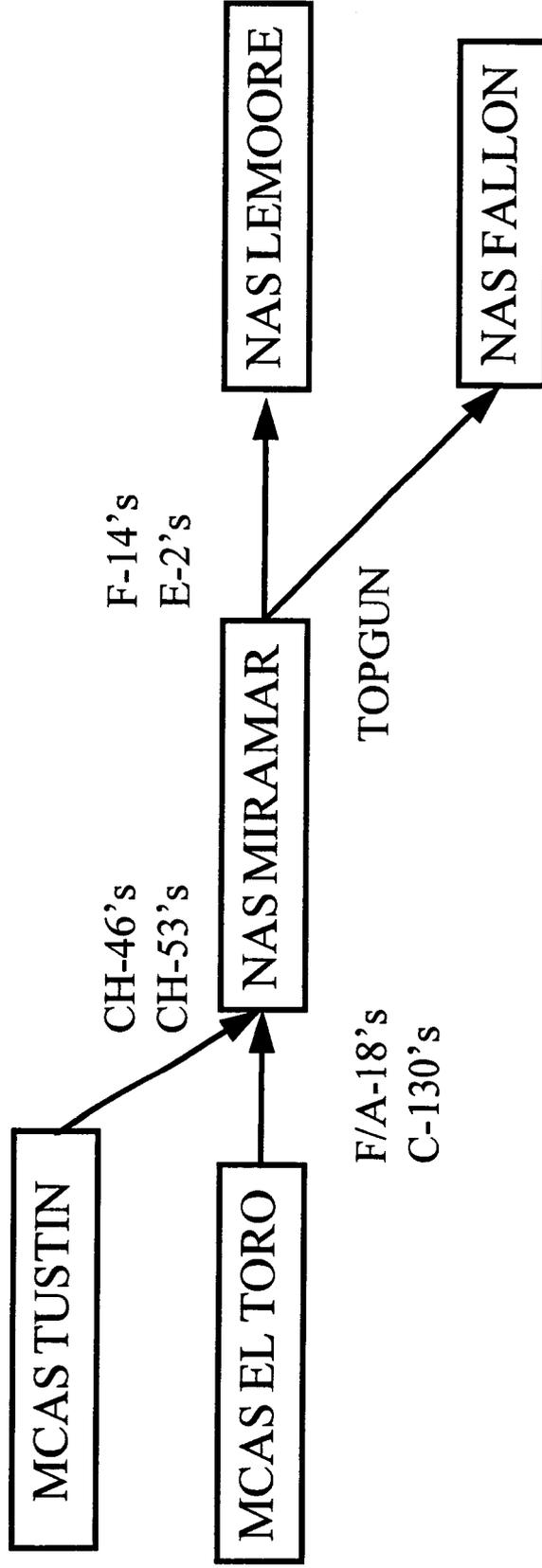
**DOD RECOMMENDATION:** Change the receiving sites for “squadrons and related activities at NAS Miramar” from “NAS Lemoore and NAS Fallon, NV” to “other naval air stations, primarily NAS Oceana, VA, NAS North Island, CA, and NAS Fallon, NV.” Change the receiving sites for MCAS Tustin, CA, from “NAS North Island, NAS Miramar or MCAS Camp Pendleton” to “other naval air stations, primarily MCAS New River, NC; MCB Hawaii (MCAF Kaneohe Bay); MCAS Camp Pendleton, CA; and NAS Miramar, CA.”

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION MCAS's EL TORO & TUSTIN, CA (REDIRECT)
MILITARY VALUE	N/A
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	90.2
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	6.9
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1997 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	346.8
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	N/A
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	N/A
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	0 % / -1.1 %
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact

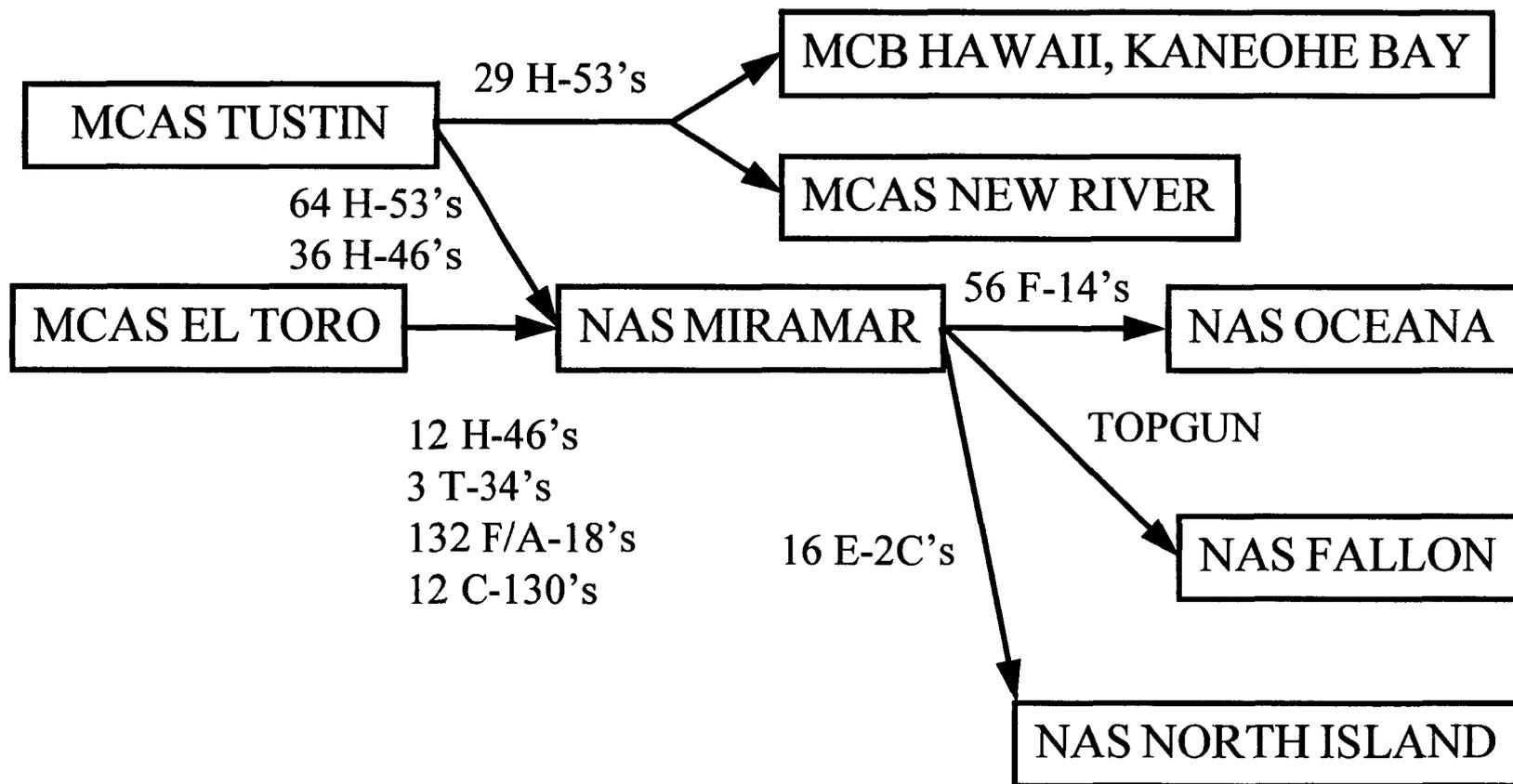
D-2

# MCAS EL TORO/TUSTIN REDIRECT

1993



# MCAS EL TORO/TUSTIN REDIRECT 1995



D-4

## ISSUES

### Marine Corps Air Stations El Toro and Tustin, CA

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
<b>Reduced construction costs.</b>	Will eliminate construction costs at NAS Lemoore and utilize existing capacity at NAS Oceana.	None to date, (Kings Co.).	R&A staff concurs with the DOD position. Eliminates the need for \$345 million in MILCON costs at Lemoore.
<b>Collocation of fixed wing and rotary wing aircraft at Miramar.</b>	Some helicopters already moved. Marine Corps currently operates this type mix on a smaller scale at several bases.	None to date, (San Diego).	R&A staff concurs with the DOD position.
<b>Use of March AFB.</b>	Does not want to open up a reserve base for active duty. (increased infrastructure)	Riverside Co. wants Marine helicopters to be based permanently at March.	R&A staff concurs with the DOD position. The Marine Corps can not afford an additional stand-alone airfield, nor is an additional base required to support its mission.
<b>Family housing availability in San Diego.</b>	Realizes that availability of affordable housing is at a premium.	None to date, (San Diego). Riverside County wants Marines to settle at March.	R&A staff concurs with the DOD position.
<b>Single siting of F-14 assets to NAS Oceana.</b>	Makes sense from a maintenance and infrastructure standpoint.	Positive, (Virginia).	R&A staff concurs with the DOD position.

D-5



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

IN REPLY REFER TO

11011  
LFL/B-075  
JUN 22 1995

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

Dear Chairman Dixon:

This letter is provided to expand upon my response to Commissioner Cox's question during the Commission's June 14th hearing concerning the use of March Air Force Base and the disparity between the community's analysis and that of the Department of the Navy.

MajGen P.D. Williams has provided me the information that we believe is the basis for the community's analysis. This information deals primarily with Military Construction cost estimates at seven bases under various assumptions, including being a tenant vice host. It does not quantitatively address a myriad of other costs associated with closures, or the equally important savings stemming from reduced personnel and elimination of excess infrastructure. Any comprehensive analysis must include these additional factors to reach a valid conclusion.

When all factors are included, the Marine Corps can neither afford to operate an additional stand-alone air station, nor is it required to meet mission requirement. At present, MCAS El Toro and MCAS Tustin are closely located, with numerous savings from combined support functions, such as maintenance, and certain personnel support. Additional savings in this area are anticipated when the tenants are collocated at MCAS Miramar. To split these operational and supporting entities between two widely separated air stations would be significantly more expensive. For example, Air Force testified in 1993 that the realignment of March AFB to a Reserve facility would provide \$57M annual savings in operating expenses.

After thorough consideration of the March proposal, it is my opinion that the Marine Corps cannot assume the additional fiscal responsibility of operating March AFB. It is clear that Miramar presents the best overall solution, both operationally suitable and financially affordable, for supporting both rotary and fixed wing aircraft. With reduced budgets, we must place the emphasis on supporting force levels and readiness. We cannot do that while paying the significant additional costs necessary to maintain two air stations when only one will suffice.

I appreciate this opportunity to expand on the response provided during the June 14, 1995, hearing and request that you not hesitate to ask for any additional information that you may require to complete your recommendations to the President.

Sincerely,

  
C.E. MUNDY, JR

## Naval Air Station Alameda, CA

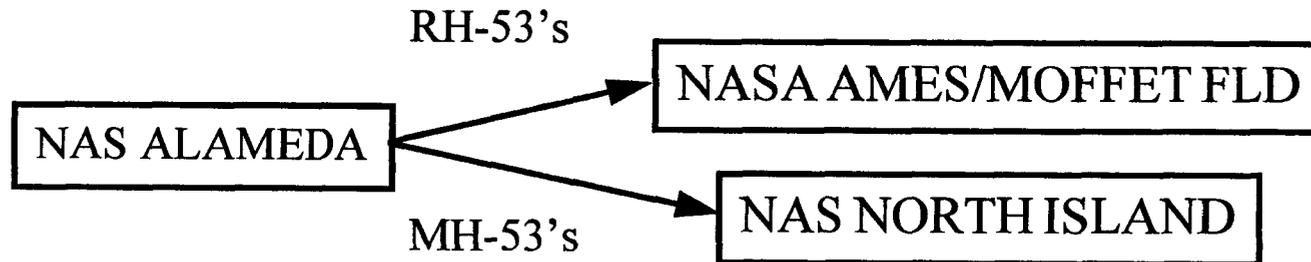
**DOD RECOMMENDATION:** Change the receiving sites specified by the 1993 Commission for the closure of Naval Air Station, Alameda, CA for “aircraft along with the dedicated personnel, equipment and support” and “reserve aviation assets” from “NAS North Island, CA” and “NASA Ames/Moffett Field.” respectively, to “other naval air stations, primarily the Naval Air Facility, Corpus Christi, TX, to support the Mine Warfare Center of Excellence, Naval Station, Ingleside, TX.”

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION NAS ALAMEDA, CA (REDIRECT)
MILITARY VALUE	N/A
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	N/A
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	N/A
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	N/A
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	N/A
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	N/A
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	N/A
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	N/A
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	0 % / -1.3 %
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact

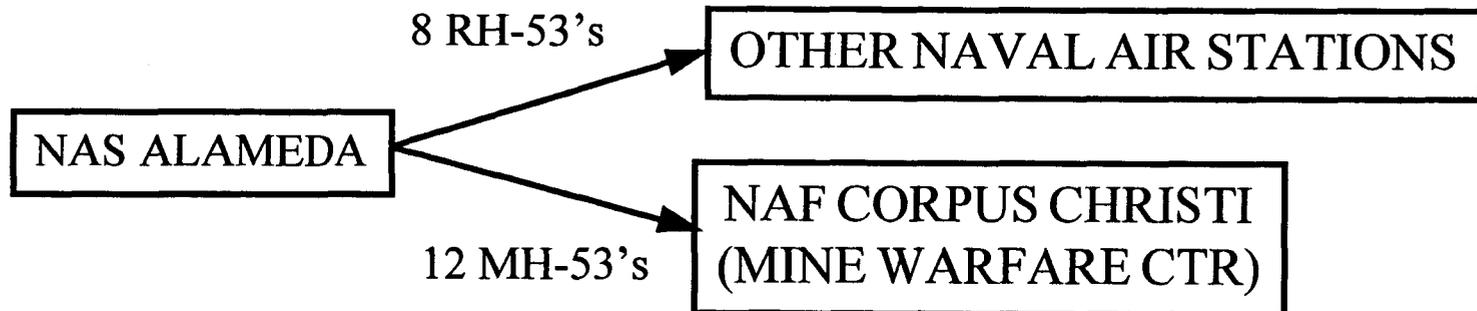
# NAS ALAMEDA REDIRECT

(AIRCRAFT ESTIMATES)

1993



1995



D-7

**ISSUES**  
**Naval Air Station Alameda, CA**

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
<b>Consolidation with Mine Warfare Center of excellence at Ingleside, TX. (MH-53E's)</b>	Eases air traffic in San Diego area and saves costs of construction at NAS North Island of approximately \$30.4 million.	Supports DOD recommendation. (Corpus Christi, TX)  No community concerns expressed by San Diego.	R&A staff concurs with the DOD position. Positions these helicopters near the mine warfare center of excellence in Ingleside, TX.
<b>Separation of Reserve units from active units. (RH-53D's)</b>	DOD recommendation to other naval air stations.	No community concerns expressed.	R&A staff concurs with the DOD position.

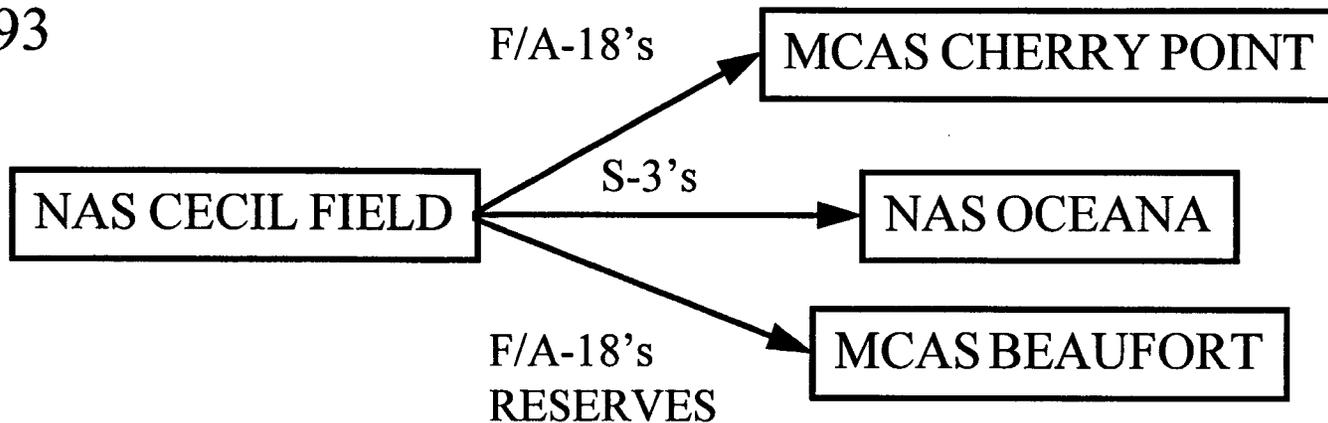
## Naval Air Station Cecil Field, FL

**DOD RECOMMENDATION:** Change the receiving sites specified by the 1993 Commission from "Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, NC; Naval Air Station, Oceana, VA; and Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, SC" to "other naval air stations, primarily Naval Air Station, Oceana, VA; Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, SC; Naval Air Station, Jacksonville FL; and Naval Air Station, Atlanta, GA; or other Navy or Marine Corps Air Stations with the necessary capacity and support infrastructure." In addition, add the following: "To support Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, retain OLF Whitehouse, the Pinecastle target complex, and the Yellow Water family housing area."

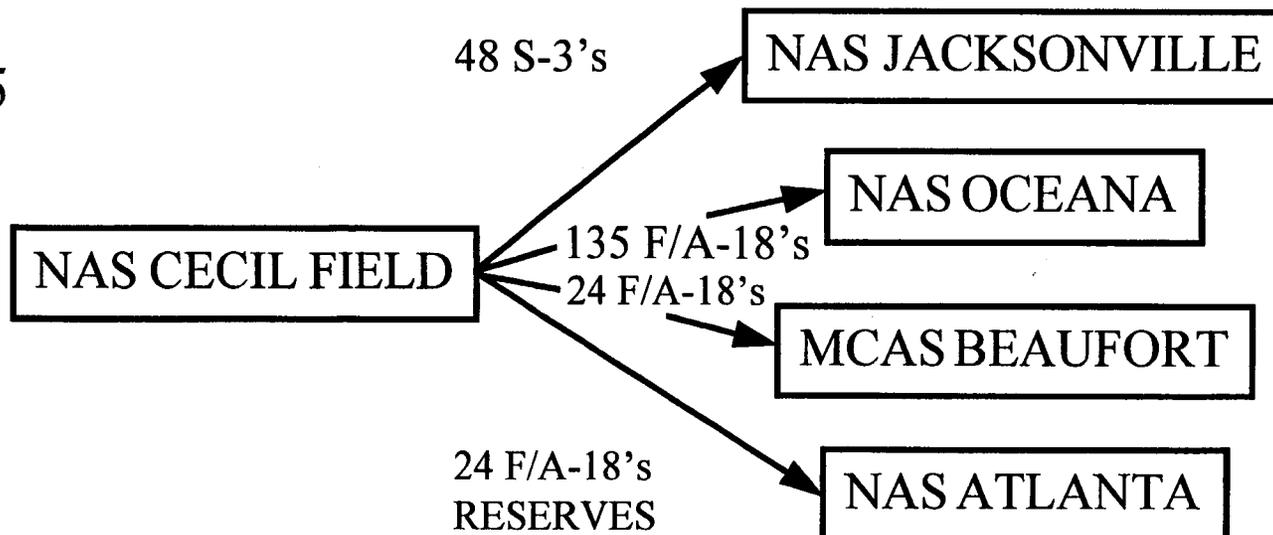
CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION NAS CECIL FIELD, FL (REDIRECT)
MILITARY VALUE	N/A
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	66.6
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	11.5
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1996 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	407.4
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	N/A
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	N/A
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	N/A
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	0 % / - 0.3 %
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact

# NAS CECIL FIELD REDIRECT

1993



1995



D-10

**ISSUES**  
**Naval Air Station Cecil Field, FL**

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
<b>Use excess capacity at NAS Oceana.</b>	Eliminates need for new construction at MCAS Cherry Point and utilizes already existing capacity at NAS Oceana.	Virginia (Favorable). North Carolina concerned about the 7.5% increase in employment base that will not occur.	R&A staff concurs with the DOD position. The reduction in force structure and the accelerated retirement of the A-6 aircraft creates excess capacity.
<b>Potential costs at MCAS Cherry Point from 1993 recommendation.</b>	10% reduction possible, estimate \$31.5 million reduction in original \$332 million cost.	Construction costs at Cherry Point over inflated.	Construction reduction to \$300.8 million reasonable for remaining force structure..
<b>Excess capacity at MCAS Cherry Point.</b>	Cherry Point will still have approximately 140 aircraft assigned.	Recent construction provides potential for accepting new missions.	MCAS Cherry Point has excellent facilities and could accept further missions.
<b>Air Conformity.</b>	Impact of additional aircraft, personnel over 1990-2001 will be offset by more aircraft, personnel leaving than arriving. Conformity determination will be completed prior to action.	Navy and Commission have not completed specific year-to-year conformity analysis for this recommendation. Possible non-conformity with Clean Air Act.	Navy, not Commission, must demonstrate conformity. Impact of aircraft, personnel being added appears offset by numbers leaving by 2001. Conformity appears likely.
<b>Split F/A-18's between MCAS Cherry Point and NAS Oceana.</b>	No operational need or advantages to split. Additional facilities needed to add more than two squadrons. New maintenance facility for F/A-18's is needed at Cherry Point.	MCAS Cherry can accept additional squadrons with minimal construction.	R&A staff concurs with the DOD position. Consolidated, single site support more efficient.

## Naval Air Facility Adak, AK

**DOD RECOMMENDATION:** Close NAF Adak, AK.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	20 of 20
FORCE STRUCTURE	ASW force reductions
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	9.4
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	26
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1997 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE	354
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	24.3
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	1044/75
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	10.4%/10.4 %
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact

D-12

**ISSUES**  
**NAF Adak, AK**

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
Does closing NAF Adak result in reducing excess base capacity while maintaining Naval operational capability?	The shift in location and reduction in maritime patrol operations allows the closure of NAF Adak and provides a corresponding reduction in excess capacity	The Alaska State Legislature recently introduced a resolution calling for taking steps to develop a new community for the western Aleutions at NAF Adak. The resolution proposes converting the Facility into one that can be used beneficially by the citizens of the Aleutions.	Closing NAF Adak will result in reducing excess capacity and lowering operating costs.
Closure impact on Coast Guard	Navy cannot subsidize Coast Guard operations. Alternatives exist for Coast Guard	Coast Guard response - closure will not allow them to fulfill missions.	Closure will impact Coast Guard. Not sufficient to force Navy to retain.

D-13

## Naval Air Station Key West, FL

**DOD RECOMMENDATION:** Realign NAS Key West, FL to become a Naval Air Facility in order to maintain access to the air training ranges.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	19 of 20
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	.4
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	1.8
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1997 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE	25.5
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	47.8
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	19/1
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	0.1 percent decrease
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact

D-14

**ISSUES**  
**NAS Key West, FL**

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
Does the realignment of Key West save money and reduce the size of DOD's infrastructure?	In an effort to reduce unused infrastructure, NAS Key West is being proposed to convert to a Naval Air Facility. The conversion reduces unused infrastructure and avoids the loss of a training asset while reducing operational costs.	Community supports the recommendation. Realignment will cause only a small reduction in the number of people assigned, and will have a very modest economic impact on the region.	The realignment of NAS Key West to an air facility should result in retaining access to the training airspace at reduced cost.

D-15

## Naval Air Station Barbers Point, HI

**DOD RECOMMENDATION:** Change the Commission's 1993 recommendation in order to retain the Commissary facilities, Public Works compound (including the sanitary landfill and recreational beach areas known as Nimitz Beach and White Plains Beach).

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	Redirect - Closed base
FORCE STRUCTURE	No impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ K)	37
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ K)	100
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1996 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	18.4
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	N/A
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0/148
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	0(All stay in Honolulu MSA)/0.0
ENVIRONMENTAL	Retention of landfill will prevent possible burning or off-island disposal problems.

D-16

**NAVAL AIR STATION**  
**BARBERS POINT, HI**  
**(REDIRECT)**

- AMENDS 1993 REPORT BY RETAINING SANITARY LANDFILL, COMMISSARY FACILITIES AND TWO BEACHES
- SUPPORTED BY THE COMMUNITY

D-17

## Naval Training/Educational Centers

INSTALLATION	
MCRD San Diego, CA	
NTC Great Lakes, IL	
MCRD Parris Island, SC	
Naval Amphibious School Pacific, Coronado, CA	
Fleet Anti-Submarine Warfare Training Center, San Diego, CA	
Fleet Combat Training Center Pacific, San Diego, CA	
Fleet Training Center, San Diego, CA	
Fleet Training Center, Mayport, FL	
Trident Training Facility, Kings Bay, GA	
Fleet Mine Warfare Training Center Atlantic, Norfolk, VA	
Fleet Combat Training Center Atlantic, Virginia Beach, VA	
Trident Training Facility, Bangor, WA	
Naval Amphibious Base, Coronado, CA	
Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, 29 Palms, CA	
Naval Submarine School, New London, CT	
Naval Technical Training Center, Corry Station, FL	
Naval Supply Corps School, Athens, GA	
Naval Technical Training Center, Meridian, MS	(C)
Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, RI	
Surface Warfare Officers School Command, Newport, RI	
Naval Air Technical Training Center, Millington, TN	
AEGIS Training Center, Dahlgren, VA	
MCCDC Quantico, VA	
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA	
United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD	
Naval War College, Newport, RI	
Naval Training Center San Diego, CA	(RD)
Naval Training Center Orlando, FL	(RD)
Naval Nuclear Power Propulsion Training Center, Orlando, FL	(RD)

- (C) = DoD recommendation for closure  
 (R) = DoD recommendation for realignment  
 (X) = Joint Cross Service Group alternative for closure or realignment  
 (\*) = Commission add for further consideration

## Navy Nuclear Power Propulsion Training Center Naval Training Center, Orlando, FL

**DOD RECOMMENDATION:** Change the receiving site specified in the 1993 Commission Report from Naval Submarine Base, New London, CT to Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, SC.

CRITERIA	DoD COBRA	R&A STAFF ESTIMATE
MILITARY VALUE	Not Measured	Not Measured
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	146.6	164.8
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	8.7	8.5
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1997 (1 Year)	1997 (1 Year)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	125.6	111.5
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	6.3	6.3
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0/0	0/0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0/0	0/0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	N/A (Redirect)	N/A (Redirect)
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Significant Impact (See issues)	No Significant Impact (See issues)

E-2

**ISSUES**  
**Navy Nuclear Power Propulsion Training Center**  
**Naval Training Center, Orlando, FL**

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
<b>Projected student loads.</b>	DoD states both sites were treated fairly.	New London community stated the projected student load was higher in New London than Charleston so their construction costs were higher.	The projected student loads were not the same and estimates were altered as applicable in the Commission COBRA analysis.
<b>PCS savings (Charleston)</b>	DoD, upon addition and review of additional data, lowered PCS savings to \$2.9 million/year.	New London community stated the initial PCS savings were overestimated.	R&A staff concurs with revised DoD figure.
<b>PCS savings (New London)</b>	DoD stated the PCS savings for New London is too small to sway the outcome. (\$122 K/year)	New London Community requested possible PCS savings for New London (Instructors) be included in COBRA.	R&A staff concurs with DoD position but has included the New London figure in its COBRA.
<b>Infrastructure costs (for Charleston)</b>	DoD stated costs were included in COBRA runs and the planning facility also verified they were included in their figures.	New London community stated Charleston MILCON estimate did not include infrastructure costs (Roads, movement of utilities, etc)	R&A staff concurs with DoD position. (Verified with both BSAT and planning facility)

**ISSUES**  
**Navy Nuclear Power Propulsion Training Center**  
**Naval Training Center, Orlando, FL**

(Continued)

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
<b>Opening date in Charleston.</b>	DoD maintains there will be no delay in the school opening.	Community raised issue.	R&A staff believes there will be a six month to one year delay based on planning facility dates. This will cost approx \$14 Million.
<b>Complex was to be placed in "Wetlands"</b>	EA to be conducted but in the available 405 acres there is enough room to build complex without putting it in wetlands.  Department of the Interior has stated the proposed site presently has no critical habitat or endangered species.	Community raised issue.	R&A staff concurs with DoD position.
<b>Base Operating Costs (Charleston)</b>	DoD reviewed the Base Operating Costs for all examined bases and revised their estimates.	Community believes the Charleston figures are understated and the New London figures are overstated.	R&A staff initially believed Charleston figures were over estimated. R&A staff now concurs with revised figures.

**Navy Nuclear Power Propulsion Training Center  
Naval Training Center, Orlando, FL**

<b>CRITERIA</b>	<b>ORLANDO COMMUNITY COBRA</b>	<b>DoN ORLANDO COBRA</b>
MILITARY VALUE	Not Measured	Not Measured
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	8.1	27.5
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	0	0
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1996 (Immediate)	Never
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	157.5	33.7 (Cost)
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	0	20.3
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0/0	0/0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0/0	0/0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	No Impact (Redirect)	No Impact (Redirect)
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Significant Impact	No Significant Impact

E-5

## BASE ANALYSIS

ISSUE	CHARLESTON	NEW LONDON	ORLANDO
EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE	MAJORITY WOULD HAVE TO BE CREATED	BEQ AND PARKING NEEDS TO BE BUILT; TRAINING SPACE TO BE REHAB'ED	MAJORITY ALREADY EXISTS; BEQ NEEDS REHAB; CONSOLIDATION OF SUPPORT SERVICES WOULD HAVE TO OCCUR
BASE OPERATING COSTS	WOULD INCREASE BY \$4.2 MILLION	WOULD INCREASE BY \$7.1 MILLION	WOULD INCREASE BY \$20.3 MILLION
RECURRING SAVINGS	LOWEST BOS COST; PCS SAVINGS OF \$2.9 MIL PER YEAR FOR STUDENTS	PCS SAVINGS OF \$122K FOR INSTRUCTORS BUT HIGHER BOS COST THAN CHARLESTON	NONE
ONE TIME SAVINGS	AVOIDS NEW LONDON MILCON	NONE	APPROX \$120 TO \$130 MILLION VERSUS CHARLESTON OR NEW LONDON
SYNERGY	COLLOCATION WITH PROTOTYPE TRAINER	COLLOCATION WITH SUB SCHOOL/SUBBASE	NONE
EXCESS CAPACITY	ALLOWS ORLANDO TO CLOSE	ALLOWS ORLANDO TO CLOSE	KEEPS OPEN EXCESS CAPACITY

## Naval Technical Training Center (NTTC), Meridian, MS

**DOD RECOMMENDATION:** Close NTTC, Meridian and relocate its training functions primarily at Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, RI and Navy Supply School, Athens, GA.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	10 of 11
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	31.8
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	2.0
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	19 years (2018)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	3.2 (Cost)
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	27.5
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	32/29
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	904/22
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	-1.75%/-8.0%
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Significant Impact

## ISSUES

### Naval Technical Training Center (NTTC), Meridian, MS

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
<b>COBRA analysis</b>	DoD believes it is economical to shut down NTTC whether or not NAS Meridian stays open.	Community believes the COBRA costs are understated and the savings are overstated.	R&A staff believes an ROI of this length makes this a neutral issue.
<b>Excess capacity</b>	DoD believes NTTC is excess capacity and needs to be relocated on existing training bases.	Community believes NTTC provides "surge" capacity in training.	Staff concurs with DoD position.
<b>Collocation of officer and enlisted training.</b>	DoD believes this should occur wherever possible	No position.	R&A staff concurs with DoD position.

**Naval Training Centers (NTC)  
(NTC Orlando, FL and NTC San Diego, CA)**

**DOD RECOMMENDATION:** Instead of sending all schools to where the Service School Command is to be located, component courses should be realigned in a manner "consistent with training requirements."

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	Not Measured (Redirect)
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	5.9
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	.2
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1996 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	20.7
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	N/A
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0/0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0/0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	N/A
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Significant Impact

**NAVAL TRAINING CENTER**  
**ORLANDO, FL AND NAVAL TRAINING**  
**CENTER SAN DIEGO, CA**

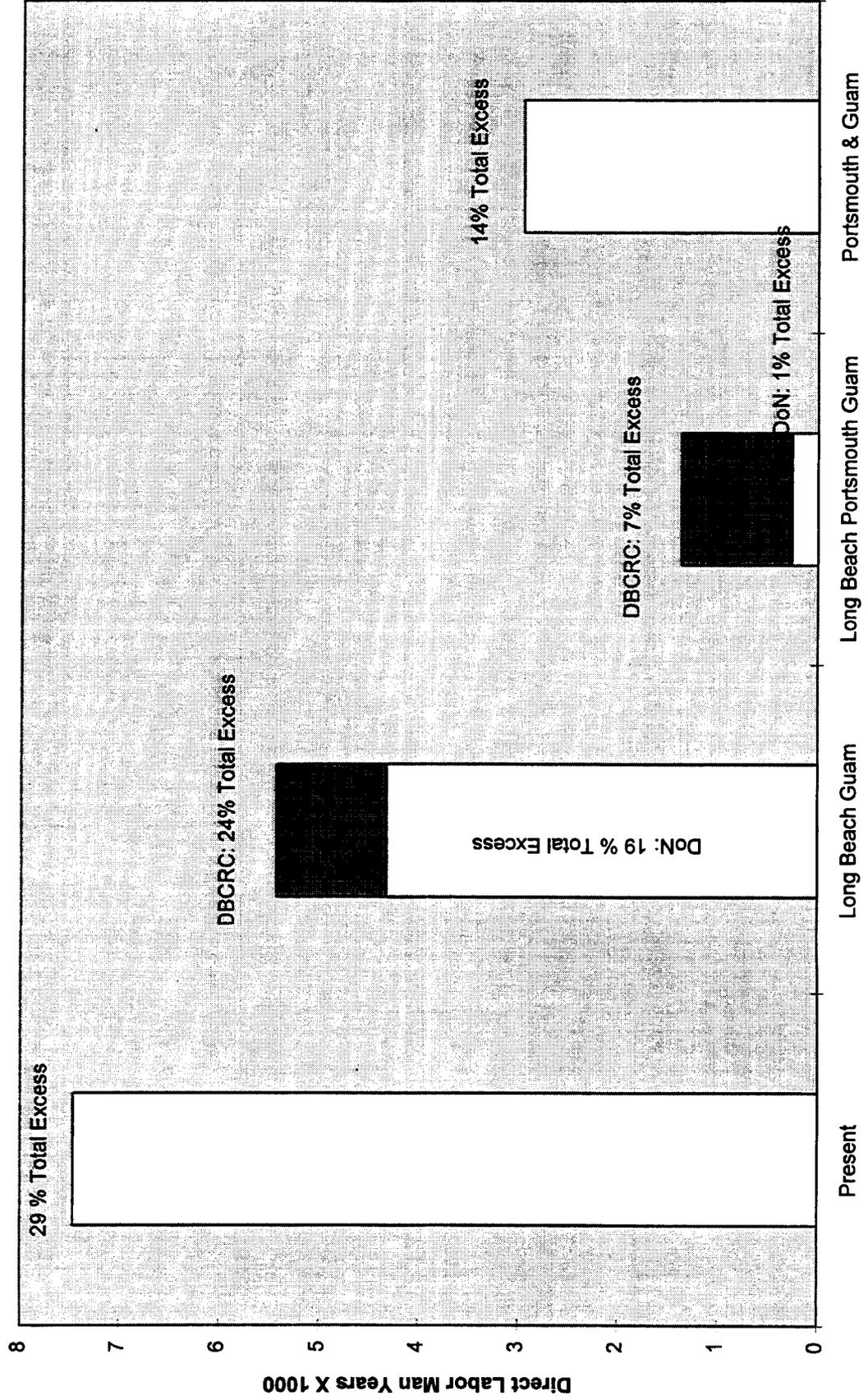
- BOTH CENTERS CLOSED IN THE 1993  
ROUND
- THIS REDIRECT MOVES 3 OF OVER  
100 SCHOOLS TO COLLOCATION  
SITES

## Naval Shipyards and Ship Repair Facilities

MILITARY VALUE	INSTALLATION	
1 / 57.6	Puget Sound, WA	
2 / 54.1	Norfolk, VA	
3 / 44.7	Pearl Harbor, HI	(X)
4 / 38.0	Long Beach, CA	(X)(C)
5 / 37.8	<i>Portsmouth, ME</i>	(X)(*)
6 / 24.3	Guam SRF	(C)
N/A	Philadelphia, PA	(RD)
12 of 13	SUPSHIP Long Beach, CA	(C)
11 of 13	<i>SUPSHIP San Francisco, CA</i>	(*)

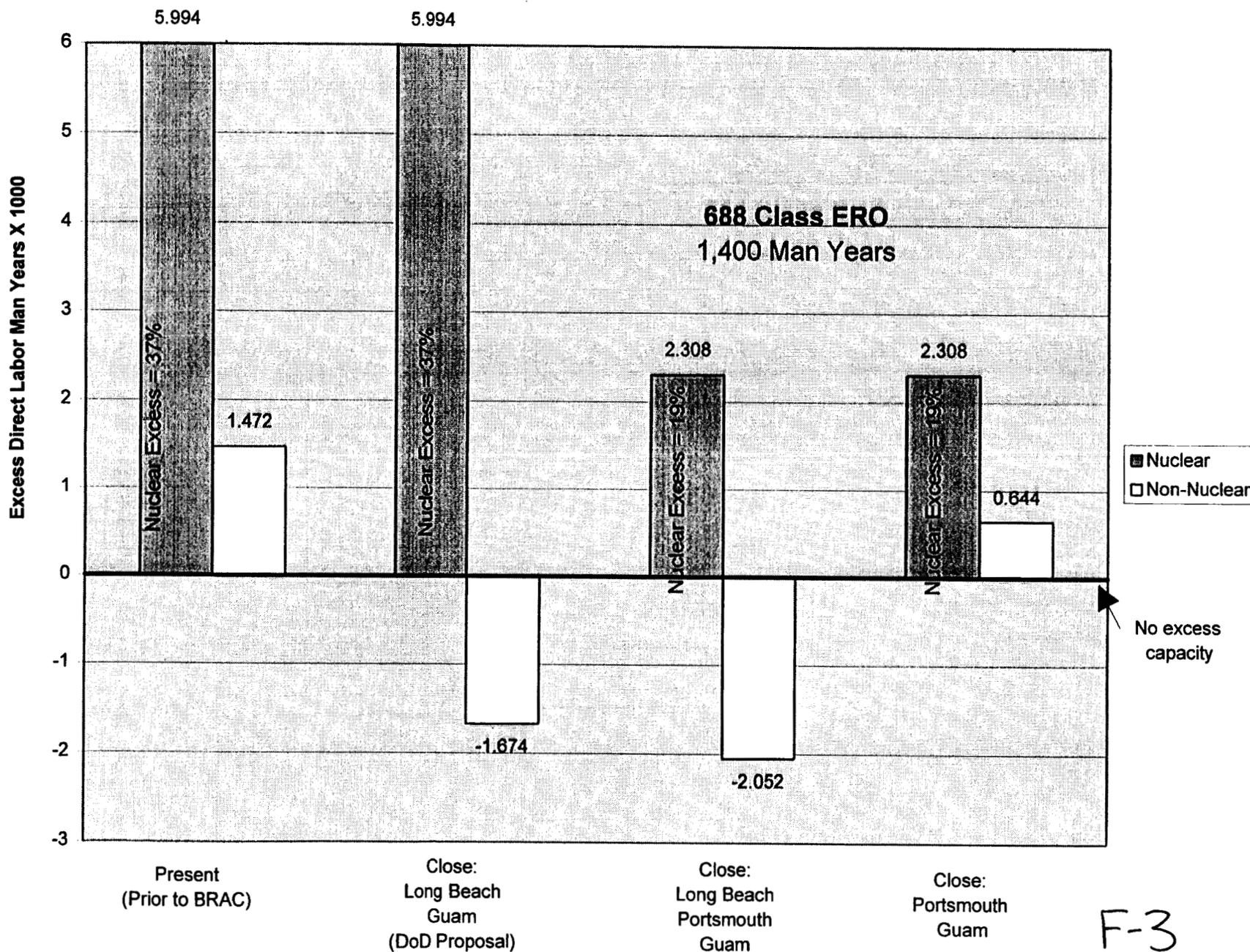
- (C) = DoD recommendation for closure
- (R) = DoD recommendation for realignment
- (X) = Joint Cross Service Group alternative for closure or realignment
- (\*) = *Commission add for further consideration*

# Total Excess Capacity



F-2

### Excess Naval Shipyard Capacity FY 2001 In Various Scenarios



F-3

## Naval Shipyards

**DOD RECOMMENDATION:** Close Naval Shipyard Long Beach, CA, except retain sonar-dome GOCO and necessary housing. Workload transfers primarily to private sector.

CRITERIA	LONG BEACH, CA (C)
MILITARY VALUE	4/38.0
FORCE STRUCTURE	N/A
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	74.5
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	130.6
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1997 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE	1.95 Billion
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	63.7
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	26 / 3,208
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	237 / 235
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	-0.3% / -0.4%
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Significant Issues

F-4

## ISSUES

### Long Beach Naval Shipyard

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
<b>Nuclear Capacity</b>	Nuclear work could only be performed at nuclear-capable shipyards. Conventional at either nuclear or conventional yards.	Much of the workload depicted as nuclear can be accomplished at a conventional yard.	All work classified as nuclear does not require nuclear-trained personnel, especially for nuclear surface ships.
<b>Nuclear and Total Excess</b>	Though DoD computed nuclear excess capacity, it was not used in configuration analysis. Total excess is the relevant measure.	Closure of Long Beach reduces less excess capacity than any other shipyard.	DoD's calculations of nuclear and total excess did not consider private sector capacity, but implicitly relies on the private sector to absorb Long Beach work.
<b>Carrier-Capable Drydock</b>	Continuing decreases in force structure eliminate the need to retain the capacity to drydock large deck naval vessels for emergent requirements, beyond what is available in the private sector.	There has been no change in the numbers of large Pacific Fleet ships that require access to a large graving dock, nor is there any scheduled reduction in these ship numbers. Only Long Beach and Puget have CVN-capable dry-docks on West Coast.	There have not been, nor are there projected to be, significant changes in the numbers of large deck vessels in the Pacific Fleet.  Large-decked ships can be accommodated in Puget and Pearl, although DON incurs a \$20M cost to shift homeports.
<b>Carrier Homeport</b>	An operational issue outside of base closure. North Island homeport is most economical option.	GAO questioned DON numbers. Community Numbers: 388.4M to homeport 3 CVNs in NI; 99.9M to homeport in LB.	Annual operating costs not fully considered. Opportunity cost to DON for closure of NAVSTA and NSY. GAO caveated estimate of 1-time costs: \$343M at Long Beach.

**Long Beach Naval Shipyard**  
(continued)

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
<b>Cost to Close</b>	COBRA estimate \$74.5M	\$433.2M Shipyard Budget Submission \$26M/yr. Annual Federal Employment Compensation Act (FECA) costs to DON	Cost to DoN will be higher than costs noted in COBRA.
<b>Economic Criteria</b>	No formal threshold established.	Navy applied inconsistent economic criteria.	-0.3% BRAC 95/-0.4% cumulative in a large metropolitan statistical area.

## Naval Shipyards

**COMMISSION ALTERNATIVE RECOMMENDATION:** Close Naval Shipyard Portsmouth, ME.

CRITERIA	PORTSMOUTH, ME (*)
MILITARY VALUE	5/37.8
FORCE STRUCTURE	Attack submarine reductions
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	100.8
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	149.9
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1998 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE	2.3 Billion
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	76.0
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	77 / 3,613
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	80 / 337
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	-5.2% / -5.2%
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Significant Issues

F-7

## ISSUES

### Portsmouth Naval Shipyard

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
<b>Maximum Potential Capacity</b>	Same process as in 1993. Validated by GAO.	Overstates sustainable capacity.	Need to examine specifics (e.g. drydock schedules).
<b>SSN-688 Maintenance</b>	Size & nature of future sub fleet uncertain. National & political pressures affecting introduction of replacement submarine.	Same as DoD.	Force structure plan before the Commission includes 45-55 attack submarines.
<b>Drydock Schedules</b>	Heel-Toe scheduling unacceptable due to high risk, notional drydock time for 688 ERO never achieved.	Same as DoD.	Drydock #3 at NORVA most likely candidate for further facilitization. 60-40 split could be violated.
<b>Nuclear Capacity</b>	Nuclear work could only be performed at nuclear-capable shipyards. Conventional at either nuclear or conventional yards.	Same as DoD.	All work classified as nuclear does not require nuclear-trained personnel, especially for nuclear surface ships.
<b>Nuclear and Total Excess</b>	Though DoD computed nuclear excess capacity, it was not used in configuration analysis. Total excess is the relevant measure.	Same as DoD.	DoD's calculations of nuclear and total excess did not consider private sector capacity.
<b>Private Sector Capacity</b>	Not dependable. Not responsive to tight schedules. Costs to facilitize and perform work higher.	Same as DoD.	History of refuelings in private yards. Other types of nuclear availabilities have been performed.
<b>Cumulative Economic Impact</b>	No position.	Loss of 4,676 direct jobs at Portsmouth combined with closings @ Bath & previous Portsmouth downsizing has cost ME & NH 32,235 jobs. Reuse in direct competition with Pease AFB.	Cumulative economic impact of 5.2%

## Naval Shipyard, Norfolk Detachment, Philadelphia, PA

**DOD RECOMMENDATION:** Change the recommendation of the 1991 Commission relating to the closure of the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard (1991 Commission Report, at page 5-28) to delete “and preservation” (line 5) and “for emergent requirements” (lines 6-7).

CRITERIA	PHILADELPHIA, PA (RD)
MILITARY VALUE	N/A
FORCE STRUCTURE	No impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	.032
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	8.78
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1996 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE	134.7
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	N/A
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	N/A
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	N/A
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	0%/0%
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact

## Naval Shipyard, Norfolk Detachment, Philadelphia, PA

- Cost to maintain drydocks
  - \$8.777M annually
- Decreased need for drydocks
  - Carrier drydocks at Norfolk Naval Shipyard and Newport News Shipbuilding
- Supports community reuse

## Supervisors of Shipbuilding, Conversion, and Repair

**DOD RECOMMENDATION:** Disestablish SUPSHIP Long Beach, CA. Relocate certain functions, personnel, and equipment to SUPSHIP San Diego, CA.

**COMMISSION ALTERNATIVE RECOMMENDATION:** Close SUPSHIP San Francisco, CA.

CRITERIA	LONG BEACH, CA (C)	SAN FRANCISCO, CA (*)
MILITARY VALUE	27.6	30.14
FORCE STRUCTURE	N/A	N/A
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	0.3	0.39
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	0.3	0.55
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1998 (1 year)	1999 (1 year)
NET PRESENT VALUE	3.3	6.8
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	63.7 (Shipyard Budget)	0.79
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	6 / 0	7 / 30
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	5 / 8	0 / 0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	0.0% / 0.4%	0.0% / 0.6%
ENVIRONMENTAL	None	None

F-11

## Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Conversion and Repair, Long Beach, CA

- Already downsizing to meet workload
- SUPSHIP San Diego can cover requirements

## Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Conversion and Repair, San Francisco

- Removed for reasons of economic impact
- Decreasing workload
  - Due to closure of Bay Area homeports
  - Planned for transfer to detachment status

## Naval Undersea Warfare Center Keyport, WA

**DOD RECOMMENDATION:** Realign Naval Undersea Warfare Center, Keyport, WA by moving its ships' combat systems refurbishment depot maintenance and general industrial workload to Naval Shipyard, Puget Sound, Bremerton, WA.

CRITERIA	NUWC KEYPORT, WA (R)
MILITARY VALUE	2 of 4
FORCE STRUCTURE	N/A
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	2.1
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	2.1
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1998 (1 year)
NET PRESENT VALUE	29.7
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	35.5
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 28
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 87
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	0.1% decrease / 7.3% increase
ENVIRONMENTAL	None

F-14

# Naval Undersea Warfare Center Keyport, WA

- Test & evaluation, in-service engineering, maintenance & repair, and industrial base support for undersea warfare systems.
- Transfer to Puget Sound Naval Shipyard of duplicative industrial workload and similar industrial functions.
- Activities within 15 miles of each other.

## Navy Fleet and Industrial Supply Centers

MILITARY VALUE	INSTALLATION
1	FISC Norfolk, VA
2	FISC Puget Sound, WA
3	FISC Jacksonville, FL
4	FISC Pearl Harbor, HI
5	FISC San Diego, CA
6	FISC Guam (C)
7	FISC <i>Oakland</i> , CA (*)
8	FISC Charleston, SC (C)

- (C) = DoD recommendation for closure
- (R) = DoD recommendation for realignment
- (X) = Joint Cross Service Group alternative for closure or realignment
- (\*) = *Commission add for further consideration*

## Fleet and Industrial Supply Center, Oakland, CA

**DOD RECOMMENDATION:** None (Removed by SECNAV due to "cumulative economic impact").

- COMMISSION ALTERNATIVE:**
1. Close the FISC per DoD Scenario.
  2. Close the FISC, but move two major tenants into leased space

CRITERIA	COMMISSION PROPOSAL DOD REVISED COBRA
MILITARY VALUE	7 of 8
FORCE STRUCTURE	N/A
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	23.0
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	12.6
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1999 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	150.7
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	8.4
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	24 / 157
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	283 / 895
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	- 0.1% / - 2.7%
ENVIRONMENTAL	Not Significant

**ISSUES**  
**Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (FISC), Oakland, CA**

ISSUE	DoD Position	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
Currently providing support to local activities; remaining mission after 1998 is as host.	Still providing support to local activities; remaining mission after 1998 is as host.	No position	Agree with DoD
Varying opinions on reuse lease.	Reuse major concern to City of Oakland; various jurisdictions have varying interests.	Reuse major concern to City of Oakland; other jurisdictions have varying interests.	Agree with community
COBRA indicates most realigned positions remain in the Oakland area.	COBRA indicates most realigned positions remain in the Oakland area.	No position	Agree with DoD
Accuracy of estimated NPV of savings	Estimates are accurate	No position	Estimated NPV probably overstated due to outleasing.
Two major tenants slated to move into leased space under COBRA scenario..	Two major tenants slated to move into leased space under COBRA scenario..	No position	Government owned space probably less expensive than leased space.
COBRA excursion moving into Oakland Army Base	Refurbishment costs and high BOS and RPMA costs at Oakland Army Base	No position	NPV :                   \$ 49.2 M 1-time costs         \$ 61.6 M ROI                     7 years Recurring savings: \$ 7.6 M

FLEET AND INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER  
OAKLAND, CA  
CLOSURE ALTERNATIVES

- 1) KEEP OPEN
- 2) CLOSE ALL
- 3) CLOSE AND MOVE DFAS AND MSC TO GOVT-OWNED SPACE
- 4) REALIGN
  - CLOSE PT. MOLATE REFUELING STATION
  - CLOSE NAVY SUPPLY ANNEX ALAMEDA
  - CLOSE FISC OAKLAND
  - RETAIN ALL BUT 75 ACRES OF LAND
- 5) REALIGN
  - CLOSE PT. MOLATE AND ALAMEDA

NBU-50

## Fleet and Industrial Supply Center, Charleston, SC

**DOD RECOMMENDATION:** Close the Fleet and Industrial Supply Center.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	8 of 8
FORCE STRUCTURE	N/A
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	2.3
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	0.9
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1999 (2 years)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	10.8
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	1.4
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	2 / 0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 83
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	- 0.0 % / - 8.4%
ENVIRONMENTAL	No impact

G-4

FLEET AND INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER,  
CHARLESTON, SC CLOSURE

- Fleet and Industrial Supply Centers are follower activities whose existence depends upon active fleet units in their homeport area
- Prior BRAC actions closed or realigned most of this activity's customer base
- Most of its personnel, billets, and duties have been transferred to other Charleston commands

## Technical Centers

MILITARY VALUE	INSTALLATION	
1 of 1	Navy Personnel R&D Center, San Diego, CA	(C)
3 of 6	Naval Health Research Center, San Diego, CA	(C)
2 of 3	Office of Naval Research, Arlington, VA	(RD)
N/A	NWAD Corona, CA	(*)
N/A	NSWC White Oak, MD	(C)
N/A	NSWC Annapolis, MD	(C)
8 of 11	NATSF Philadelphia, PA	(C)
10 of 11	NAESU Philadelphia, PA	(C)
N/A	Naval Management Systems Support Office, Chesapeake, VA	(C)
N/A	NCCOSC, West Coast Division, San Diego, CA	(C)
4 of 6	Naval Medical Research Institute, Bethesda, MD	(C)
5 of 6	Naval Biodynamics Laboratory, New Orleans, LA	(C)
3 of 3	Naval Research Laboratory, Orlando, FL	(C)
2 of 11	NAWC Point Mugu, CA	(*)
4 of 11	NAWC Indianapolis, IN	(C)
5 of 11	NAWC Lakehurst, NJ	(C)
7 of 11	NAWC Warminster, PA	(C)
11 of 11	NAWC Oreland, PA	(C)
N/A	NSWC Louisville, KY	(C)
N/A	NUWC Keyport, WA	(R)
N/A	NUWC Newport, RI	(C)
N/A	NUWC New London, CT	(R)
N/A	NCCOSC, RDT&E Division, Warminster, PA	(C)
N/A	NCCOSC, East Coast Division, Norfolk, VA	(C)

- (C) = DoD recommendation for closure  
 (R) = DoD recommendation for realignment  
 (X) = Joint Cross Service Group alternative for closure or realignment  
 (\*) = Commission add for further consideration

H-1

## Navy Personnel Research and Development Center, San Diego, CA

**DOD RECOMMENDATION:** Disestablish Navy Personnel Research and Development Center, San Diego, CA and relocate its functions, and appropriate personnel and equipment to Bureau of Naval Personnel, Memphis, TN, and Naval Air Warfare Center, Training Systems Division, Orlando, FL.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	1 of 1
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	7.9
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	1.9
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	2004 (Four years)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	14.9
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	3.9
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	7/5
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	10/149
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	<-.1/-1.2
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact

H-2

## ISSUES

### Navy Personnel Research and Development Center, San Diego, CA

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
<b>Proximity to fleet concentration</b>	Mission to support fleet operations is not tied to a specific region. Memphis is central and supports East, Gulf, and West coast field work	NPRDC needs to be in close proximity to a ready source of subjects for research	NPRDC's need for a large pool of ready subjects is not compelling, however, some nominal increase in TAD and travel may be incurred by relocating
<b>Number of military billets eliminated</b>	Force level reductions were directed after the DoD recommendation to take advantage of anticipated BRAC eliminations. If NPRDC did not move, the personnel reductions would be taken elsewhere	Certified data says 6, but subsequent to data call, BUPERs eliminated 5 of these through force level reductions	R&A Staff concurs with DoD. The directed billet reductions were based upon anticipated BRAC eliminations and would not be taken absent BRAC
<b>MILCON costs at Memphis</b>	Cost estimates are realistic. Costs duplicative of those already accounted for in NHRC (collocated with NPRDC at Memphis) were subtracted from certified data	Certified data indicates \$5.16M at Memphis and Navy arbitrarily reduced to \$2.857M	Certified data cost were reasonable. Using it increases one-time costs by \$ 2.3M, delays ROI by two years, and reduces NPV by \$ 2.1M
<b>Splitting the organization</b>	Permits the consolidation of personnel research at the primary personnel command of the Navy at Orlando and furthers technical concentration of training systems and devices in Orlando producing economies and efficiencies	All functions of NPRDC are located at one site for operational efficiency. Splitting out functions provides for reduced capabilities and increased costs	DoD's cost analysis is reasonable, and there are no reasons to question DoD's judgment in splitting the command

## Naval Health Research Center, San Diego, CA

**DOD RECOMMENDATION:** Disestablish the Naval Health Research Center, San Diego, CA, and relocate necessary functions, personnel, and equipment to the Bureau of Naval Personnel at Memphis, TN.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	3 of 8
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	6.2
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	1.4
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	2003 (Four years)
NET PRESENT VALUE	11.4
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	2.4
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	5/10
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	12/57
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	<-.1/-1.2
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact

H-4

## ISSUES

### Naval Health Research Center, San Diego, CA

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
<b>Chain of Command/BUMED advocacy</b>	BUPERS is primary user of NHRC products	Not addressed	NHRC performs BUMED research not BUPERS. If moved to Memphis as BUMED organization, ROI pushed back two years and NPV reduced by \$ 6M
<b>Armed Forces Medical Research and Development Agency (AFMRDA) proposal</b>	Director of Defense Research and Engineering indicated NHRC would not be useful to AFMRDA if subsumed by BUPERS. Has concerns over operational and research linkages that would be severed in move to Memphis	NHRC should remain in San Diego to stand up as an Armed Forces Medical Research Unit	Loss of NHRC to AFMRDA is not critical, however, concerns over loss of research ties are valid
<b>Proximity to Fleet</b>	Increased TAD and travel accounted for in COBRA. East coast fleet/Marine personnel available and medical research sites mutually available to researchers and test subjects will be used	Close proximity to fleet concentration for research subjects is indispensable for NHRC mission	Proximity to research subjects is of concern, but east coast personnel could be used. Added costs may be understated
<b>Geographic location</b>	Mission to support fleet operations is not tied to a specific region. Memphis is central and supports east, west, and gulf coast field work	NHRC is only DoD medical research facility on west coast and must remain there	West coast location is immaterial in the accomplishment of NHRC's mission

H-5

## Office of Naval Research, Arlington, VA

**DOD RECOMMENDATION:** Change the recommendation of the 1993 Commission by deleting the Office of Naval Research from the list of National Capital Region activities to relocate from leased space to government-owned space within the NCR.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	1 of 1
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	0
ANNUAL COSTS (\$ M)	1.4
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	Never
NET PRESENT VALUE	8.606 (cost)
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	2.596 (lease)
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	N/A
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	N/A
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	None--all jobs remain in the same MSA
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact

H-6

**ISSUES**  
**Office of Naval Research, Arlington, VA**

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
<b>Benefits of current location</b>	Proximity to Advanced Research Projects Agency and National Science Foundation is beneficial.	Not addressed.	Some benefits accrue from close proximity to other science agencies
<b>Possibility of collocating Air Force and Army research offices</b>	Director of Defense Research and Engineering endorses collocation of Office of Naval Research, Air Force Office of Scientific Research, and the Army Research Office. No government -owned space is sufficient in size to accommodate collocation.	Not addressed	Air Force relocation seems feasible, Army not so likely. No recommendations received
<b>COBRA Analysis/ROI</b>	The opportunity to collocate all of the Services' research offices in Ballston offsets the slightly lesser attractive cost analysis of remaining in leased space	Not addressed	Remaining in leased space never pays back since lease costs in Ballston are higher than BOS costs at WNY. Since any movement of other research offices to Ballston would occur external BRAC, there is no guarantee they would occur.
<b>Availability of government space</b>	There is no government space available in the NCR sufficient in size to accommodate collocation of all Services' research offices	Not addressed	Present ONR location permits collocation of Services' research offices, however, actual likelihood of collocation occurring cannot be determined

H-7

## Naval Warfare Assessment Division, Corona, CA

**DOD RECOMMENDATION:** Naval Warfare Assessment Division (NWAD), Corona, CA was not recommended for closure by the Department of the Navy due to excessive job loss.

**COMMISSION ALTERNATIVE RECOMMENDATION :** Close NWAD Corona, CA. Relocate the Performance Assessment, Quality Assessment and Warfare Assessment Laboratory functions to Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA; relocate the Measurement Science functions (less the Test Set Certification) to Naval Surface Warfare Center - Crane Division, Crane IN; and relocate the Systems Engineering and Test Set Certification functions to Naval Air Warfare Center - Weapons Division, China Lake, CA.

CRITERIA	COMMISSION ALTERNATIVE
MILITARY VALUE	1 of 1
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	76.0
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	21.2
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	2003 (3 years)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	178.3
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	23.4
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	1/165
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	8/636
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	-0.3%/-1.3%
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Significant Impact

H-8

**ISSUES**  
**Naval Warfare Assessment Division, Corona, CA**

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
<b>Independent assessment capability.</b>	<p>DoD believes independent assessment will not be lost if the functions are collocated with other commands. Many other commands are collocated with assessment divisions and their evaluations are not compromised.</p> <p>The CNO also believes the need for this assessment capability has been greatly diminished by new technology.</p>	Community and local commander believe the independent assessment capability will be compromised if functional areas are collocated with commands that may be evaluated.	R&A staff concurs with DoD position.
<b>Moving costs.</b>	DoD believes their estimate based on certified data and COBRA estimations correct.	Community believes the moving costs are underestimated.	R&A staff believes only the Metrology Science moving costs are underestimated. \$402,000 from certified data appears to be more accurate but difference does not affect outcome.
<b>Manpower estimates.</b>	DoD believes their estimate is correct.	Community raised issue.	R&A staff believes since NWAD is a DBOF activity any possible underestimation of personnel could be re-hired using client funding and not COBRA funds.

H-9

**ISSUES**  
**Naval Warfare Assessment Division, Corona, CA**

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
<b>Synergy.</b>	DoD believes whatever synergies would be lost by dividing up the functions would be overcome by the new synergies which would be created by the relocations.	Community believes the existing synergies will be lost by the closure and movement of the functional areas.	R&A concurs with the DoD position.
<b>Cost estimation</b>	DoD believes the costs estimated for the relocations are correct and consistent with COBRA guidelines.	Community believes the COBRA model excludes valid costs and the model itself is flawed in several assumptions.	R&A staff believes the DoD was consistent in its application of COBRA guidelines to the NWAD Corona scenario.
<b>Job loss.</b>	DoD believes the command should be left open due to a large number of job losses in the area.	Community concurs with the DoD position	R&A staff has determined the local unemployment rate has been above the national average since 1988. This proposed closure will further raise the unemployment rate by 0.3%.

H-10

## Naval Surface Warfare Center, Dahlgren Division Detachment, White Oak, MD

**DOD RECOMMENDATION:** Close the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Dahlgren Division Detachment, White Oak, MD. Relocate the functions, personnel, and equipment associated with Ship Magnetic Signature R&D Complex to the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Carderock, MD, and the functions and personnel associated with reentry body dynamics research and development to the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Dahlgren, VA.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	Not ranked as a separate detachment
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	2.9
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	6
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1998 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	85.9
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	11
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	1/66
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0/66
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	<-.1%/- .6%
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact

H-11

## ISSUES

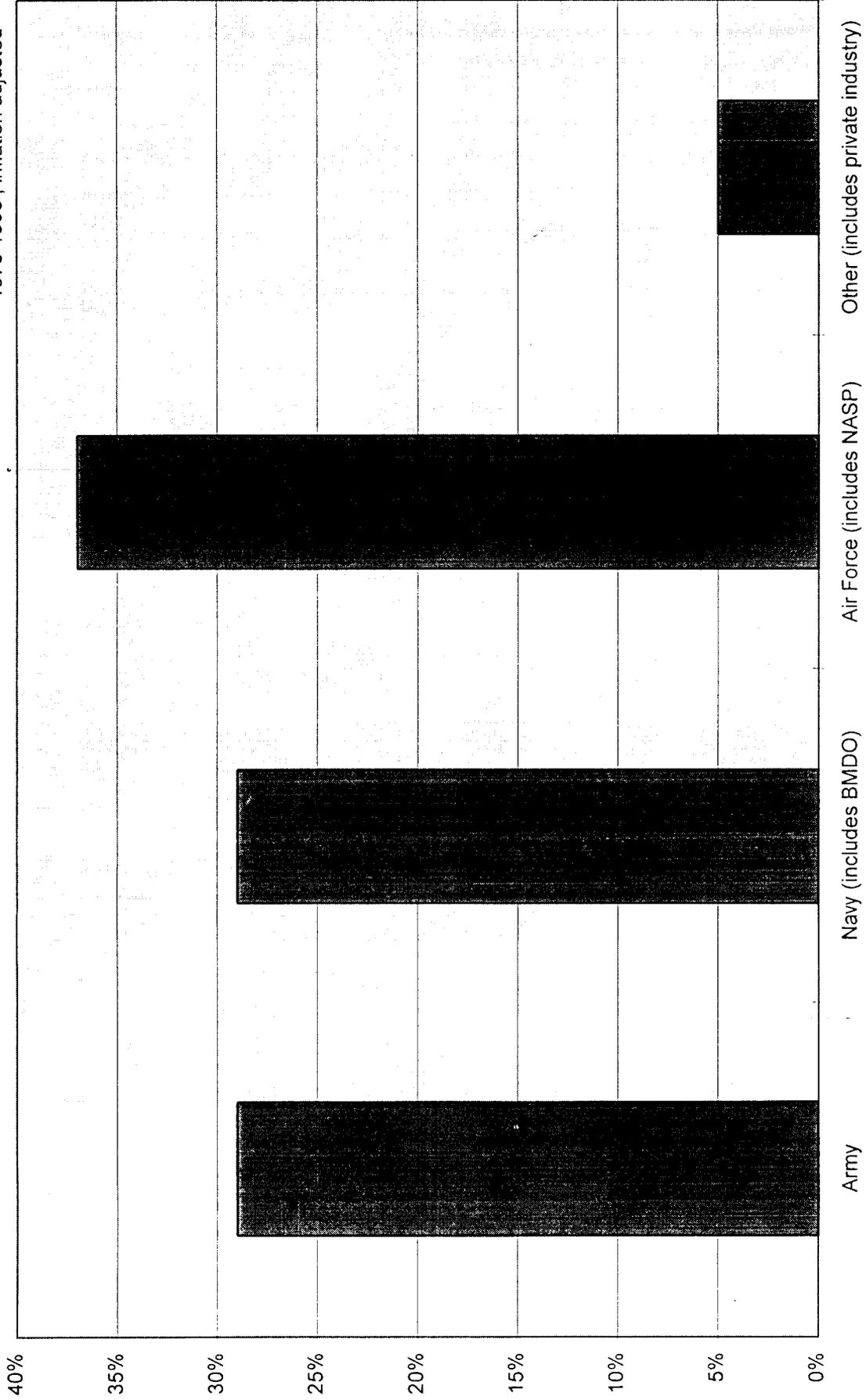
### Naval Surface Warfare Center, Dahlgren Division Detachment, White Oak, MD

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
<b>Disposition of stand-alone facilities</b>	Walk-away-- potential future ownership is a reuse issue	Facilities are national assets that must remain operational	Some facilities will continue to be used by DoD. This cost, estimated at \$6.6 M, effectively eliminates all savings from this recommendation

H-12

# NSWC White Oak Hypervelocity Wind Tunnel Usage

1976-1993, inflation adjusted



NBU-60A

# HYPERVELOCITY WIND TUNNEL (TUNNEL 9)

- Only facility that combines Mach 7 to 16.5 tests with run time .25 to 15 secs in a large test cell
- Joint T&E Reliance Process and Joint Logistics Commander studies determined core, closed less capable facility at AEDC Arnold AFB
- Customers: All services, BMDO and TMD programs, NASA, FMS and industry

NBU-60

## Naval Surface Warfare Center - Carderock, Detachment Annapolis, MD

**DOD RECOMMENDATION:**

- Close NSWC, Carderock Division, Detachment Annapolis, including the NIKE Site, Bayhead Road, Annapolis.
  - Transfer the fuel storage/refueling sites and the water treatment facilities to Naval Station, Annapolis to support the U.S. Naval Academy and Navy housing.
  - Relocate appropriate functions, personnel, equipment and support to other technical activities, primarily NSWC, Carderock Division, Detachment, Philadelphia, PA; NSWC, Carderock Division, Carderock, MD; and Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, DC.
- Joint Spectrum Center (DoD cross-service tenant) will be relocated with other components of the Center in the local area as appropriate.

CRITERIA	REVISED DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	8 of 13
FORCE STRUCTURE	N/A
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	24.6
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	11.7
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	2000 (2 years)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	135.3
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	15.6
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	1/138
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	1/280
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	- 0.0 % / - 0.6 %
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Significant Issues

H-13

## ISSUES

### Naval Surface Warfare Center - Carderock, Detachment Annapolis, MD

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
Impact of loss of Deep Pressure Tank and Fluid Dynamics Facility	Facilities can be abandoned after 2001 (earlier position was 1998)	Facilities needed by Navy after closure	Navy says that facilities can be abandoned after 2001. Unable to accurately predict cost of conducting tests through alternative means
Is work performed by government employees in preparation for a move a cost of the move?	Not a COBRA cost	Costs must be recognized	Costs have been reflected because billets could be eliminated more rapidly
Joint Spectrum Center (NSWC tenant)	Cost of additional operating costs offsets savings from not paying rent.	Savings can be achieved by keeping tenant and host on Government property.	Moving and occupying Government-Owned space, with contractor off-site in leased space would generate similar savings
Does Navy need to retain refrigeration R & D capability?	Annapolis personnel not required	Refrigeration R & D will be needed even after chlorofluorocarbon (CFC ) project is completed	Revised COBRA realigns staff
COBRA treatment of moving costs	COBRA is correct	DoD understated moving costs	Revised COBRA reasonably reflects moving costs

H-14

## ISSUES

### Naval Surface Warfare Center - Carderock, Detachment Annapolis, MD

(Continued)

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS								
Costs of running base until 2001	COBRA needs no revision	Costs of running base until 2001 are not reflected in cost analysis	Revised COBRA reasonably reflects adjusted base operating costs								
Base is surrounded by Naval Station Annapolis and Severn River	No position	Navy will not be able to dispose of its property	Disposal problems do not significantly affect projected savings								
COBRA excursion reflects keeping base open, and maintenance of CFC and Fluid Dynamics Facility, retention of refrigeration R & D personnel, and addition of moving costs	Costs and personnel changes not required	Moving costs still understated; MILCON understated; savings could be recognized by keeping Joint Spectrum Center on NSWC compound and moving its contractor onto compound; additional overhead personnel are needed during final years;	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">NPV</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$81.2 M</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1-time costs</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$55.6 M</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ROI</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Recurring savings:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$10.5 M</td> </tr> </table>	NPV	\$81.2 M	1-time costs	\$55.6 M	ROI	3 years	Recurring savings:	\$10.5 M
NPV	\$81.2 M										
1-time costs	\$55.6 M										
ROI	3 years										
Recurring savings:	\$10.5 M										

H-15

## Naval Aviation Technical Services Facility, Philadelphia, PA

**DOD RECOMMENDATION:** Close the Naval Air Technical Services Facility, Philadelphia, PA, and consolidate necessary functions, personnel, and equipment with the Naval Aviation Depot, North Island, CA.

CRITERIA	Naval Aviation Technical Services Facility, Philadelphia, PA
MILITARY VALUE	1 of 1
FORCE STRUCTURE	N/A
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	5.7
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	2.2
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	2001 (3 years)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	22.7
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	0.3
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	2 / 50
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	2 / 173
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	< 0.1% / 1.2%
ENVIRONMENTAL	Not Significant

H-16

## ISSUES

### Naval Aviation Technical Services Facility, Philadelphia, PA

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
Ties with Aviation Supply Office (ASO) are very strong.	Ties with NADEP (NADEP) North Island are stronger than those with ASO.	Ties with ASO are stronger than those with NADEP.	ASO is among NATSF's largest single customers. NADEPs are responsible for much of NATSF's data.
Command structure	Move eliminates command structure	Command structure could be eliminated at ASO	Command structure could be eliminated at either NADEP or ASO
Number of positions to be eliminated	DoD proposes to eliminate 52 civilian positions	DoD overestimated number of positions it can eliminate	A 20% reduction in the number of employees is not atypical
Recurring costs (travel and high speed/volume data line)	NADEP headquarters can represent NATSF in meetings with Naval Air Systems Command (NAVAIR); location at NADEP has no net cost effect	Travel costs were omitted; move increase costs due to new location at NADEP	Travel costs were understated, but additional travel will involve fewer trips to NAVAIR than historically made; location at NADEP has no net cost effect
One time costs	COBRA accurately reflects estimated costs.	Moving costs are understated, including, refurbishment of office space, constructing computer facility , and installation of high speed line.	Cost of refurbishment of office space was understated
Potential loss of employees	No position	Employees can not afford to move because of housing costs; average grade level GS 8.3	Community position is believable
Move is between two fully loaded bases	No position	No real savings as move is between two fully loaded bases	COBRA savings primarily due to personnel reductions

H-17

## Naval Aviation Engineering Service Unit, Philadelphia, PA

**DOD RECOMMENDATION:** Close the Naval Aviation Engineering Service Unit, Philadelphia, PA, and consolidate necessary functions, personnel, and equipment with the Naval Aviation Depot, North Island, CA

CRITERIA	DoD Recommendation
MILITARY VALUE	1 of 1
FORCE STRUCTURE	N/A
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	2.5
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	2.5
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1999 (1 year)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	29.5
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	0.4
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	6 / 40
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	4 / 40
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	0.0 % / - 1.2%
ENVIRONMENTAL	Very Minor

H-18

## ISSUES

### Naval Aviation Engineering Service Unit (NAESU), Philadelphia, PA

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
Synergy with Aviation Supply Office (ASO)	Greater synergy at Naval Aviation Depot (NADEP)	Letter from Commanding Officer ASO in 1994	Naval Air Systems Command (NAVAIR) synergy more significant
Potential loss of employees	Not a problem.	Employees can not afford to move to San Diego and 94% will not.	Community position is believable.
More travel to NAVAIR) at Patuxent River.	Travel can be minimized.	More travel to NAVAIR at Patuxent River.	Most travel can be handled by Naval Aviation Depot management.
NAESU - ASO joint efforts to eliminate overhead and gain efficiencies	Can eliminate more positions at NADEP.	NAESU moved to ASO compound in June 1995, but has not had opportunity to eliminate overhead, etc.	Opportunities for elimination of overhead appear to exist. No personnel eliminations projected.
Decision to move to ASO Compound	Move to ASO less costly than Lakehurst	Change from BRAC 91 plan shows benefit in locating NAESU with ASO and NATSF.	Decision to move to ASO was a cost based decision.
Importance of location of NAESU Headquarters.	Should be at NADEP North Island.	Does not matter where NAESU Headquarters is located.	Does not matter where NAESU Headquarters is located.
COBRA excursion reflects combination of NAESU detachment and headquarters.	No position	Personnel eliminations at detachments possible without headquarters move.	COBRA reflects more accurate personnel movement: NPV : \$ 28.3 M 1-time costs \$ 2.9 M ROI 1 year Recurring savings: \$ 2.4 M

H-19

## Naval Management Systems Support Office, Chesapeake, VA

**DOD RECOMMENDATION:** Disestablish the Naval Management Systems Support Office, Chesapeake, VA, and relocate its functions and necessary personnel and equipment as a detachment of NCCOSC, San Diego, CA in government-owned space in Norfolk, VA.

CRITERIA	Naval Management Systems Support Office, Chesapeake, VA (C)
MILITARY VALUE	7 of 9
FORCE STRUCTURE	N/A
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	2.2
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	2.7
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1999 (1 year)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	34.9
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	5.4
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	6 / 15
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	95 / 252
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	0.0 % / +1.0 %
ENVIRONMENTAL	None

H-20

## ISSUES

### Naval Management Systems Support Office (NAVMASSO), Chesapeake, VA

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
Moves NAVMASSO out of leased space and into Government owned space	Moves NAVMASSO out of leased space and into Government owned space	No comments received	R&A staff concurs.

H-21

## Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center, In-Service Engineering West Coast Division, San Diego, CA

### DOD RECOMMENDATION:

- Disestablish the In-Service Engineering West Coast Division (NISE West), San Diego, CA, of the Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center (NCCOSC).
- Consolidate necessary functions and personnel with the Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center, RDT&E Division, either in NCCOSC RDT&E Division spaces at Point Loma, CA or in current NISE West spaces in San Diego, CA.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	3 of 9
FORCE STRUCTURE	N / A
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	6.2
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	1.4
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	2002 (4 years)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	11.4
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	32.8
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 58
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 115
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	0.0 % / + 1.2%
ENVIRONMENTAL	None

H-22

## ISSUES

### Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center, In-Service Engineering West Coast Division, San Diego, CA

#### Redirect

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
Consolidation is already underway	Consolidation is already underway	No position	R & A Staff agrees with DoD position
SPAWAR Washington employees believe an issue	No position	SPAWAR community believes this makes SPAWAR move appear more logical	R & A staff believes impact, if any, is negligible
No employees will lose jobs	No employees will lose jobs	No position	R & A staff believes DoD position is likely
Eliminates billets of unnecessary staff	Eliminates billets of unnecessary staff	No position	R & A Staff agrees with DoD position

H-23

## Navy Administrative Activities

INSTALLATION	
Naval Sea Systems Command, Arlington, VA	(RD)
SPAWAR Arlington, VA	(RD)
NISMC, Arlington, VA	(RD)
Naval Recruiting Command, Washington, DC	(RD)
Naval Recruiting District, San Diego, CA	(RD)
Naval Security Group Cmd Det Potomac, Washington, DC	(RD)

- (C) = DoD recommendation for closure
- (R) = DoD recommendation for realignment
- (X) = Joint Cross Service Group alternative for closure or realignment
- (\*) = *Commission add for further consideration*

## Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command, Arlington, VA Redirect

### DOD RECOMMENDATION:

- Change the BRAC 93 SPAWARS' recommendation from relocate "to Government-owned space within the NCR (National Capital Region)" to "to Government-owned space in San Diego, California, to allow consolidation of the Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center, with the Space and Naval Warfare Command headquarters."
- This relocation does not include SPAWAR Code 40, which is located at the Naval Research Laboratory (NRL) in Washington, DC.
- This relocation does not include the Program Executive Officer for Space Communication Sensors and his immediate staff who will remain in Navy-owned space in the National Capital Region.

CRITERIA	DoD Recommendation Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command, Arlington, VA (RD)
MILITARY VALUE	8 of 9
FORCE STRUCTURE	N/A
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	24.0
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	25.3
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1996 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	360.0
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	NA
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	47 / 358
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	154 / 502
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	- 0.1 % / - 0.6 %
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact

I-2

## ISSUES

### Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command (SPAWAR), Arlington, VA Redirect

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
Joint Cross-Service Group recommended Ft. Monmouth for C4I consolidation.	Navy non-concurred.	Proposals are to stay in Crystal City or in Maryland	No DoD proposal for C4I consolidation.
Eliminates management levels.	Eliminates management levels.	Management levels could be eliminated with siting in Washington, D.C.	R & A Staff concurs with DoD position.
SPAWAR separated from Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA) and Navy Acquisition Executive	That was a guideline, not an imperative	Basic requirement was to collocate the Navy Acquisition Executive with SPAWAR and NAVSEA	R & A staff accepts Navy positions
Move to San Diego could compromise military effectiveness.	Move to San Diego would improve SPAWAR's military effectiveness.	Move to San Diego would compromise SPAWAR's military effectiveness.	Move to San Diego would improve SPAWAR's military effectiveness, but might slow/prevent joint efforts.

## ISSUES

### Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command, Arlington, VA Redirect

(Continued)

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
Facility costs in San Diego.	Costs are correctly stated in DoD COBRA.	Facility costs in San Diego are understated.	Revised COBRA includes rehabilitation costs
Presence in Washington, DC.	Headquarters detachment can represent SPAWARS with all Washington area sponsors.	Frequent, often daily, interface required with Washington, DC. area sponsors	Interface can be handled with sufficiently large Washington detachment.
Size of Washington detachment	15 person Washington detachment can adequately represent	15 person Washington detachment can not adequately represent	Revised COBRA includes 50 person detachment
SPAWAR separated from other organizations involved with C4I.	Collocation with subordinate commands and fleet more important.	SPAWAR separated from other C4I organizations	R & A staff accepts Navy positions
Relocating to San Diego could affect recruiting and retention of qualified work force	Does not agree	Relocating to San Diego would affect recruiting and retention of qualified work force	Relocating to San Diego should not affect recruiting and retention of qualified work force
COBRA excursion adjusts for rehabilitation costs and realistic number of personnel in Washington detachment:	Extra Washington personnel and refurbishment costs not required	More personnel needed in Washington. Construction required in San Diego.	NPV :                   \$348.1 M 1-time costs           \$ 27.8 M Recurring savings:   \$ 24.7 M

## WASHINGTON AREA COMMANDS C4I COMMUNITY

Advanced Research Projects Agency	Naval Computer and Telecommunications Command
Ballistic Missile Defense Organization	Naval Research Laboratory
Central Intelligence Agency	Naval Sea Systems Command
Defense Airborne Reconnaissance Office	Naval Space Command
Defense Information Systems Agency	Navy Acquisition Executive
Department of Commerce (NOAA)	NISE East St. Inigoes
Defense Intelligence Agency	Office of Naval Intelligence
Marine Corps Headquarters	Office of the Chief of Naval Research
Mine Undersea Warfare Program Office	PEO for Theater Air Defense
National Reconnaissance Office	Special Operations Command
National Security Agency	U.S. Customs Service (drug programs)

NBU-66

## Naval Sea Systems Command, Arlington, VA

**DOD RECOMMENDATION:** Change the receiving sites specified by the 1993 Commission for the relocation of the Naval Sea Systems Command, including the Nuclear Propulsion Directorate (SEA 08), the Human Resources Office supporting the Naval Sea Systems Command, and associated PEOs and DRPMs, from “the Navy Annex, Arlington, VA; Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC; 3801 Nebraska Avenue, Washington, DC; Marine Corps Combat Development Command, Quantico, VA; or the White Oak facility, Silver Spring, MD” to “the Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC or other government-owned property in the metropolitan Washington, DC area.”

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	4 of 32
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	160.5
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	10.1
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1996 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE	144
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	N/A
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	1/81
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	565/4,126
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	<-.1%-.6%
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact

I-5

## ISSUES

### Naval Sea Systems Command, Arlington, VA

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
<b>Rise in White Oak MILCON costs from 1993</b>	More complete data resulted in a more realistic cost	Costs were deliberately raised to make Washington Navy Yard more attractive. Rest of data is now suspect	Costs developed in 1993 were unrealistic. Current cost is not the result of a deliberate attempt to skew the analysis, but is based upon an inflated population figure. ROI and savings are not, however, appreciably affected.
<b>Washington Navy Yard MILCON costs vs. White Oak costs</b>	Costs are realistic and directly comparable	Numerous discrepancies skew costs to favor Washington Navy Yard. Parking not sufficient--2 spaces/employee required	MILCON costs at Washington Navy Yard are based upon similar projects already executed at same site and are realistic. Parking space will be 3 spaces/employee--more cannot be expected so close to city center (and would not be approved by the National Capital Planning Commission)
<b>Billets eliminated</b>	82 billets eliminated through loss of host function and use of Washington Navy Yard consolidated administrative support	Credit for elimination of billets was taken twice in COBRA	Eliminated billets were properly treated in COBRA
<b>Cost considerations unique to Washington Navy Yard</b>	Costs accounted for in estimates	Considerations not accounted for in estimates	R&A staff concurs with DoD. Costs are based upon previous experience and reflect all site-specific requirements

**ISSUES (cont)**  
**Naval Sea Systems Command, Arlington, VA**

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
<b>COBRA savings at White Oak are taken one year early</b>	Concurred	Did not address	Reduces NPV by \$ 6M
<b>National Capital Planning Commission delays</b>	No delays have been encountered in the execution of similar projects at Washington Navy Yard	Significant delays could result from requirements to meet historical preservation restrictions	R&A staff concurs with DoD position. Informal liaison with the National Capital Planning Commission indicated no reasons to expect delays
<b>Ability of Washington Navy Yard to absorb increase in base population</b>	Base Master plan is written to accommodate base population of 10,000 with some facilities improvements. These improvements are not essential and are external to the BRAC process	Infrastructure at Washington Navy Yard is woefully inadequate to support added population and major facilities improvements are required at a significant cost that is not accounted for in the analysis	NAVSEA can relocate to Washington Navy Yard without Master Plan improvements. Facilities can be upgraded according to the Plan in a phased-program as funds are available
<b>Possibility of realigning NAVSEA 03 to NSWC Philadelphia separately</b>	Savings are based on personnel eliminations that would not be realized in actuality. Fragmentation of NAVSEA would not be beneficial and other increased costs in Philadelphia (MILCON and BOS) make the scenario unattractive	NAVSEA 03 is a distinct part of NAVSEA that could be separately consolidated In-Service Engineering at NSWC Philadelphia with substantial personnel reductions and an overall savings	Staff is unable to validate the community's claim of the elimination of over 200 billets

## Naval Information Systems Management Center, Arlington, VA

**DOD RECOMMENDATION:** Relocate the Naval Information Systems Management Center, Arlington, VA from leased space in Arlington, VA to the Washington Navy Yard.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	24 of 32
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	.1
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	.3
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	2000 (2 years)
NET PRESENT VALUE	1.7
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	N/A
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0/0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	5/44
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	None--all jobs remain in same MSA
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact

NAVAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS  
MANAGEMENT CENTER  
ARLINGTON, VA

- Reduces excess capacity and achieves savings by moving from leased space to government-owned
- Furthers Department policy decision to merge this activity with the Information Technology Acquisition Center already located at the Washington Navy Yard

## Naval Recruiting Command, Washington, DC

**DOD RECOMMENDATION:** Change the receiving site for the Naval Recruiting Command, Washington, DC, specified by the 1993 Commission from Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, IL” to “Naval Support Activity, Memphis, TN”.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	Not Ranked
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	6.5
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	0
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1996 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	1.2
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	N/A
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	N/A
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	N/A
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	None--action effects unexecuted relocations from prior BRAC recommendation
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact

# NAVAL RECRUITING COMMAND WASHINGTON, DC

- Permits single-siting of Navy's personnel recruiting and personnel management headquarters
- Avoids new construction at Naval Training Center, Great Lakes

## Naval Recruiting District, San Diego, CA

**DOD RECOMMENDATION:** Change the receiving site for the Naval Recruiting District, San Diego, CA, specified by the 1993 Commission from "Naval Air Station North Island, CA" to "other government-owned space in San Diego, CA."

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	Not Ranked
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	.3
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	None
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1997 (1 year)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	.09
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	N/A
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	N/A
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	N/A
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	None
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact

I-12

NAVAL RECRUITING DISTRICT  
SAN DIEGO, CA

- North Island site isolated and not conducive to recruiting mission
- Moving to FISC San Diego, a more central and accessible location
- Other recommendations sending assets to North Island, taking space previously allocated to NRD

## Naval Security Group Command Detachment Potomac, Washington, DC

**DOD RECOMMENDATION:** Change the receiving site for the Naval Security Group Command Detachment Potomac, Washington, DC from "National Security Agency, Ft. Meade, MD" specified by the 1993 Commission to "Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, DC".

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	Not Ranked
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	None--activity remains in present location
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	.004
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1996 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	.004
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	N/A
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	N/A
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	N/A
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	None
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact

# NAVAL SECURITY GROUP DETACHMENT POTOMAC

- Currently located at Navy Research Laboratory (NRL), Washington, DC
- Directed by BRAC 93 to move to NSA Fort Meade, MD
- Redirect is to remain at NRL location
- Responsible for Advanced Tactical Ocean Surveillance System and requires access to space surveillance equipment
- Space surveillance equipment is located at NRL and not NSA

## Naval Reserve Activities

MILITARY VALUE	INSTALLATION	
N/A	NRC Huntsville, AL	(C)
N/A	NRC Pomona, CA	(C)
N/A	NRC Santa Ana, CA	(C)
N/A	NRC Stockton, CA	(C)
N/A	NRC Cadillac, MI	(C)
N/A	NRC Staten Island, NY	(C)
N/A	NRC Laredo, TX	(C)
N/A	NRC Sheboygan, WI	(C)
N/A	NARCEN Olathe, KS	(C)
N/A	REDCOM 7 Charleston, SC	(C)
N/A	REDCOM 10 New Orleans, LA	(C)

- (C) = DoD recommendation for closure
- (R) = DoD recommendation for realignment
- (X) = Joint Cross Service Group alternative for closure or realignment
- (\*) = Commission add for further consideration

## Reserve Commands

**DOD RECOMMENDATION:** Close Naval Reserve Centers Stockton, CA, Pomona, CA and Santa Ana, CA.

CRITERIA	NRC STOCKTON, CA	NRC POMONA, CA	NRC SANTA ANA, CA
MILITARY VALUE	95 of 193	142 of 183	180 of 183
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact	No Impact	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$M)	.045	.048	.041
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	.4	.3	.5
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1996 (Immediate)	1996 (Immediate)	1996 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	5.4	5.1	8.1
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	.08	.047	.064
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	7/0	7/0	12/0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0/0	0/0	0/0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	<-.1 %/- .6 %	<-.1%/- .4%	<-.1%/-1.1%
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact	No Impact	No Impact
DRILLING RESERVISTS (FY 95)	252	134	389

J-2

## Reserve Commands

**DOD RECOMMENDATION:** Close Naval Reserve Centers Laredo, TX, Sheboygan, WI, and Cadillac, MI.

CRITERIA	NRC LAREDO, TX	NRC SHEBOYGAN, WI	NRC CADILLAC, MI
MILITARY VALUE	176 of 183	178 of 183	164 of 183
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact	No Impact	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	.027	.031	.046
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	.3	.3	.3
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1996 (Immediate)	1996 (Immediate)	1996 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	3.8	4.1	5
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	.01	.032	.031
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	6/0	6/0	8/0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0/0	0/0	0/0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	<-.1 %/<-.1 %	<-.1%/<-1%	-.1%/-1%
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact	No Impact	No Impact
DRILLING RESERVISTS	40	104	194

J-3

## Reserve Commands

**DOD RECOMMENDATION:** Close Naval Reserve Centers Staten Island, NY and Huntsville, AL and Naval Air Reserve Center Olathe, KS.

CRITERIA	NRC STATEN ISLAND, NY	NRC HUNTSVILLE, AL	NARC OLATHE, KS
MILITARY VALUE	60 of 183	125 of 183	11 of 183
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact	No Impact	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	.043	.051	.02
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	.6	.5	.7
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1996 (Immediate)	1996 (Immediate)	1996 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	9.8	7.2	10.9
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	.08	.075	.324
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	12/0	11/0	10/4
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0/0	0/0	0/0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	<-.1 %/-.1 %	<-.1%/ -2.7%	<-.1%/-.1%
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact	No Impact	No Impact
DRILLING RESERVISTS	399	371	285

J-4

## Reserve Commands

**DOD RECOMMENDATION:** Close Naval Reserve Readiness Commands Region Seven - Charleston, SC and Region Ten - New Orleans, LA.

CRITERIA	REDCOM SEVEN	REDCOM TEN
MILITARY VALUE	6 of 13	1 of 13
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	.5	.6
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	2.7	1.9
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1998 (Immediate)	1996 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	39.9	23.8
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	1.676	1.148
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	30/11	22/11
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0/5	2/5
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	<-.1 %/-8.4 %	<-.1%/<-.1%
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact	No Impact

J-5

## ISSUES

### Reserve Commands

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
<b>Recruiting Demographics.</b>	Center in each state.	Not addressed.	Remaining reserve commands are adequate to provide for recruiting demographics
<b>Facilities.</b>	Measured building adequacy and features.	Not addressed.	Recommendation eliminates both excess and substandard facilities
<b>Reservist Support.</b>	No centers closed with 100% manning and not within 100 miles of another center.	NRC Laredo's overhead is very low and any savings from closure will be offset by increased travel costs	NRC Laredo suffers from poor recruiting and a reserve center is located at Corpus Christi, approx. 150 miles from Laredo. Reservist travel costs are not reimbursable and are not accountable in cost analyses

## Navy Engineering Field Divisions/Activities

MILITARY VALUE	INSTALLATION
1	Atlantic Division Norfolk, VA
2	Southwestern Division San Diego, CA
3	EFA Chesapeake, Washington, DC
4	Southern Division Charleston, SC
5	EFA Northwest Bangor, WA
6	Pacific Division Pearl Harbor, HI
7	<i>EFA West San Bruno, CA</i> (*)
8	EFA North Philadelphia, PA

- (C) = DoD recommendation for closure
- (R) = DoD recommendation for realignment
- (X) = Joint Cross Service Group alternative for closure or realignment
- (\*) = *Commission add for further consideration*

## Engineering Field Activity West, San Bruno, CA

**DOD RECOMMENDATION:** None

**COMMISSION ALTERNATIVE RECOMENDATION:** Close EFA West, San Bruno, CA

CRITERIA	RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	7 of 8
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	5.5
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	4.8
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	2000 (1 year)
NET PRESENT VALUE	51.9
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	2.2
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	4/66
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	26/171
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	0.0%/-0.6%
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Significant Issues

K-2

**ISSUES**  
**EFA West, San Bruno, CA**

<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>DoD POSITION</b>	<b>COMMUNITY POSITION</b>	<b>R&amp;A STAFF FINDINGS</b>
<b>Realigned in 1993 to support SF area BRAC actions</b>	Sized appropriately for future workload	No response	Conversion to EFA from EFD in place. Plan to downsize workforce to fit needs.
<b>Economic impact/job losses in CA</b>	Reason for not recommending closure	Large losses in CA should be considered	Cumulative loss of .6%
<b>Facility sized for much larger workforce</b>	Finding other government tenants to share costs. Prior discussions with Community about transfer on hold due to realignment	No response	Command can pursue discussions with Community to maximize use of compound and minimize Navy costs

K-3

## Naval Aviation Depots

INSTALLATION	
NADEP North Island, CA	
NADEP Jacksonville, FL	
NADEP Pensacola, FL	(RD)
NADEP Cherry Point, NC	

- (C) = DoD recommendation for closure
- (R) = DoD recommendation for realignment
- (X) = Joint Cross Service Group alternative for closure or realignment
- (\*) = *Commission add for further consideration*

L-1

## Naval Aviation Depot Pensacola, FL

**DOD RECOMMENDATION:** Change the 1993 recommendation which closed the Naval Aviation Depot Pensacola, by deleting the requirement to move the whirl tower and dynamic components facility .

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	Not Available
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	1.5
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	.2
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1996 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	3.8
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	Closing Base
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0/0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0/0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	0.0 %/+4.4%
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact

L-2

## **NADEP PENSACOLA, FL REDIRECT**

- 1993 RECOMMENDATION CLOSED NADEP AND REQUIRED MOVEMENT OF WHIRL TOWER AND DYNAMIC COMPONENT FACILITY
- NO CONTINUING NEED FOR THE FACILITIES
- NAVY NOW WANTS TO CLOSE THE FACILITIES