

DCN 601
BILL McCOLLUM
8TH DISTRICT, FLORIDA

CHAIRMAN
SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIME
COMMITTEE ON
JUDICIARY
COMMITTEE ON
BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES
SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-0908

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Congressman Bill McCollum's Statement
Before the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
Birmingham Regional Hearing
April 4, 1995

Good Afternoon. Mr. Chairman, distinguished members of the Commission, I would like to take this opportunity to thank each of you for the opportunity to represent Orange County, the City of Orlando, and the Economic Development Commission of Mid-Florida and present to you some of our concerns surrounding the decisions of the Department of Defense which placed two Central Florida installations before you during the 1995 round of BRAC.

The first is the recommendation to disestablish and relocate the calibration and standards function of the Naval Research Laboratory - Underwater Sound Reference Detachment (NRL-USRD) Orlando to the Naval Undersea Warfare Center, in Newport.

I have had an opportunity to review the materials that were provided by DOD and will make additional data which I have requested available to you upon my receipt of it from the Navy.

I believe that after reviewing this material you will conclude that in placing NRL-USRD Orlando on the closure list, the Department of Defense (DoD) substantially deviated from the

tests many critical Navy underwater acoustic devices at this facility and they include the TB-16, TB-23, and TB-29 submarine towed arrays and modules and the SQR-19 surface ship towed array.

The loss of the Leesburg lake in this closure will mean that testing now done there will have to be performed at some other location which can not possibly yield the accuracy now achieved and such accuracy can be crucial to the Navy's war fighting capabilities. Some may argue the Navy can get by with less accuracy in those calibrations, but why take the chance?

Operational readiness is threatened by the fact that for the last fifty years the entire US Naval Fleet has depended on the warm water calibration data of NRL-USRD. If NRL-USRD is moved, water temperatures of northern test facilities vary, meaning that the Navy will no longer be able to compare fifty years of data taken at the original test site. There is no price tag that can be attached to the loss of this consistent, reliable and confident testing that has been performed in Orlando.

In order to relocate staff, equipment and establish new facilities and move the Anechoic Tank Facility II, there will undoubtedly be a severe gap in the unique testing performed at NRL-USRD. The Navy has failed to provide any information regarding the potential "down time" associated with the move or how the Department intends to continue this necessary research. In addition, there are no notations regarding the cost of such down time - not necessarily the actual dollar cost but the cost to our national security, the cost to our military readiness, and the long term cost to the Navy. I have talked to several scientists and technicians and the common consensus regarding this matter is that it would take at least one year and as much as twenty four months for the standards transducer program to be reestablished at its current level of operation. Can we afford that type of delay - all to save \$409,000 in recurring BOS costs

Center. However, no one I have questioned can understand the rationale of closing a technologically advanced center that has unique features like Orlando without considering some additional options first.

For instance, it does not appear that the Navy analyzed the option of consolidating all transducer research and calibration from New London in Orlando while reducing excess staff in Orlando. The Orlando facility has the largest and most diverse capability for transducer calibration and experimentation among Navy labs. There are seven facilities being relocated from New London to Newport. Of those seven, several facilities and personnel deal with transducer research. It would make sense to move those personnel to Orlando to make this truly a center of transducer expertise. The remaining functions could still relocate to NUWC, Newport.

Finally, from examination of COBRA data and materials in my possession, the return on investment conclusions appear very shaky. I cannot imagine how there can be annual savings of \$2.8 million and a return on investment of three years associated with this move as stated by the DoD. However, this hearing has come too soon after the closure announcement for me to have information in my possession to corroborate my concerns regarding the return on investment criterion. There are questions outstanding to the Navy to solicit needed additional information and data. When I receive these materials, I will review the data and check the COBRA for accuracy and advise the Commission and your staff of my findings.

Mr. Chairman, while I respect and believe in the BRAC process, it, like all other projects of this magnitude, has a flaw or two. The second issue that I raise for your consideration today embodies what I believe is wrong with the BRAC process. You have before you a proposed

on the option. I urge you to make an informed decision regarding NPS by having your staff run your own COBRA and analysis on keeping NPS in Orlando. The infrastructure needed exists in Orlando already - the schools were purposely designed that way when they were built and could remain as a stand alone facility while the rest of NTC Orlando is closed. The nuclear power campus has a small medical/dental clinic to handle military personnel attending nuclear power school; an abundance of recreational activities for military personnel; a Navy Exchange which is scheduled to remain open even after NTC Orlando is closed; and more than adequate housing available in the area. The government can save millions of dollars in MILCON in Charleston or New London and use these valuable resources for other BRAC 91 or 93 projects.

The Navy claims that by building the schools in Charleston, the government will avoid \$162 million in MILCON and produce a return on investment of just one year! This is patently ridiculous. Using Navy figures, the only savings you derive is \$15 million and this is a hypothetical savings because NPS is actually still in Orlando. The correct rationale would be to avoid \$162 million in New London and at least \$147 million in Charleston by leaving the facility in Orlando.

There is no demonstrated need, requirement or benefit with respect to the collocation of this facility in New London and the only benefit with respect to Charleston is the anticipated savings associated with a reduction in PCS costs - which I will show your staff are minor at best since most graduates of Orlando go to Ballston Spa, not Charleston for follow on training. Since the Navy has placed NPS before you as a redirect, I strongly urge you to examine the alternative of redirecting it to Orlando, not Charleston. It is the only thing that makes any sense.

Mr. Chairman, Commissioners, my initial review of the facts as they have been presented to

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REMARKS FOR

JOHN KELLEY

April 4, 1995

BRAC Commission Hearing

Birmingham, Alabama

Commission Chairman Dixon and members of the Base Realignment and Closure Commission, your mission here today is sincerely appreciated by the City of Memphis, the County of Shelby, the Memphis Area Chamber of Commerce and all the people of our region.

We understand the national -- even international -- importance of the commission's work, and we appreciate the fact that the decisions you must make are difficult and complex. Please know that we are here in support of your mission, and to offer our full assistance in the fact-finding process that will help you determine the military value of Defense Depot Memphis Tennessee.

It will come as no surprise to you that we believe the facts we are about to present argue strongly in favor of a continued strategic role for DDMT. The unique transportation and distribution assets that Memphis and this community can deploy to support the depot will thereby support the present and future needs of American military forces at home and abroad.

We are here today to speak to you regarding the military and community issues involved. In view of the considerable time restraints, we will now move to the business at hand.

KELLEY REMARKS, P. 2

Making our case for the future of DDMT will be the Mayor of the City of Memphis, Dr. W.W. Herenton; Mayor Jim Rout of Shelby County; the Honorable Don Sundquist, Governor of Tennessee; the Honorable Harold Ford, U.S. House of Representatives; and Mr. Chris Clifton, executive vice president and chief operating officer of the Memphis Area Chamber of Commerce.

We have asked Governor Sundquist to speak first:

END OF REMARKS

REMARKS FOR
MAYOR W. W. HERENTON
April 4, 1995
BRAC Commission Hearing
Birmingham, Alabama

Like Governor Sundquist and Mr. Kelley, I believe that the facts about Defense Depot Memphis and the distribution infrastructure this community has in place to compliment the depot's strengths will speak powerfully for themselves. Mr. Clifton will allow them to do so in his presentation momentarily.

Let me just say, briefly, that none of the Memphis delegation gathered here envies the job the Commission has before it. Downsizing the physical plant of the U.S. Armed Forces while maintaining their operational capabilities in a volatile world is an enormous task. Since we are all American citizens before we are Memphians and Shelby Countians, you have our sincere best wishes for every success in meeting your challenge.

The presentation you are about to see is in keeping with the spirit of the Commission's mission. It will show that DDMT has been throughout its history -- and remains today -- a vital asset to a restructured military logistics system. It will demonstrate that Memphis is "America's Distribution Center" in fact as well as in name, and that the transportation capabilities of Memphis by air, water, rail and land, are the equal of any -- and are

superior to most -- of those areas with which we are competing.

HERENTON REMARKS, P. 2

You will see that DDMT has a unique capacity to support U.S. humanitarian as well as military missions -- a need of increasing world importance in these times. We are confident that the unified and specified commanders who have had to depend on DDMT in the recent past will confirm our judgement in this regard.

You will also learn of the close working relationships that exist between the depot and the vital leadership and support sectors of Memphis and Shelby County, our place in the CRAF program being a prominent example.

Finally, let me say that our case enjoys the unanimous bipartisan support of our congressional delegation in Washington, and among the civic and political leaders of our community.

Chairman Dixon and members of the Commission, I appreciate the time you have given me and would now like to call upon the Honorable Jim Rout, Mayor of Shelby County.

END OF REMARKS

Remarks by Mayor Jim Rout

BRAC Commission Hearing

Birmingham, Alabama -- April 4, 1995

As mayor of Shelby County, obviously, I am in complete agreement with the clear and compelling points that Governor Sundquist, Mayor Herenton, and Mr. Kelly have made.

But I want to add emphasis to their points by taking note of two factors which are relevant to your weighty deliberations as they concern Defense Depot Memphis as a strategic military asset.

To state it as directly as I can, the D.D.M.T. is one of the most effective distribution depots for the entire defense department. The reasons are twofold: people and place.

First, people. The D.D.M.T. workforce is highly tenured, highly trained, and second to none. Their experience and skills, and most importantly, their track record for more than half a century prove their importance to any military mission.

Second, place. It is no mere coincidence of geography that D.D.M.T. is located in Memphis, which also serves as the super hub for the premier distribution operation in the world, Fed Ex, and for most major national companies whose profitability depends on efficient distribution and productive workers.

This is particularly relevant because unlike many military facilities, depots

operate on more of a business methodology. The reasons for the success of the Defense Depot in Memphis are analogous to the reasons why Fed Ex and other major corporations make Memphis their homes. The business logic is sound...whether it applies to Fed Ex or the Defense Depot.

All of us from Memphis appreciate the gravity of your responsibilities. We understand that your sole purpose is to make the best decision for America's future. We believe that with this straightforward, factual presentation, we have met our responsibilities not only as Memphians but as Americans. That is because we are convinced that this Defense Depot in Memphis is a wise investment from both perspectives.

At this time, I would like to call on Chris Clifton, chief operating officer of the Memphis Area Chamber of Commerce, for our presentation.

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STROM THURMOND, SOUTH CAROLINA, CHAIRMAN

JOHN W. WARNER, VIRGINIA
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RICHARD L. REYNARD, STAFF DIRECTOR
 ARNOLD L. PUNARO, STAFF DIRECTOR FOR THE MINORITY

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
 WASHINGTON, DC 20510-8050

March 24, 1995

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

Dear Chairman Dixon and Members of the Commission:

As elected representatives for the citizens of the State of South Carolina, we want to take this opportunity to restate our position relative to the current status of the base closure and realignment process.

We understand the need to press ahead with the critical decisions associated with the downsizing of the Department of Defense (DOD) given the change in the military threat, and stand ready to assist, as appropriate, without unfairly penalizing our citizens. Notwithstanding the activities slated for closure on this round, we are heartened by the Secretary of Defense's recommendations with regard to realignments and redirects into South Carolina.

Our State has suffered proportionately more than any other state in terms of cumulative economic impact resulting from the three closure rounds to date. The loss of Myrtle Beach Air Force Base in 1991, coupled with the closure in 1993 of the third largest Naval Base in the world and the most efficient shipyard in the country at Charleston, speaks for itself. As a small state with limited resources, and a per capita income of only 77% of the national average, we have already given our fair share.

We appreciate the 1993 Base Closure and Realignment Commission's decision to realign some DOD activities into the Charleston area, and at the same time are hopeful that similar efforts will prevail in your 1995 deliberations. The specific DOD recommendations for moving various activities into the Charleston, Beaufort and Columbia areas are welcome news for a state still working to overcome the negative impact of earlier closures. Please be assured that we, at every level of government, are prepared to assist in any way to bring these recommendations to fruition.

In that regard we make the following points in support of our South Carolina bases:

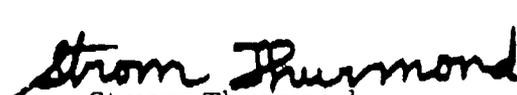
Chairman Dixon
Page Two

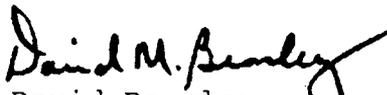
- MCAS Beaufort possesses the best training airspace on the East Coast of the United States and has the capacity to accommodate the two additional F/A-18 squadrons recommended by DOD with virtually zero military construction requirements.
- Naval Weapons Station Charleston already houses the follow-on nuclear power training facilities for the schoolhouse training recommended for realignment from Orlando, Florida. Collocating these training activities at the Weapons Station makes eminent sense from both efficiency and cost standpoints.
- Fort Jackson continues to be a dynamic center of learning for our soldiers. The addition of the Polygraph School will afford more of our young Army students an opportunity to benefit from the superior training environment and facilities already existing on the installation.
- Shaw Air Force Base, with its dual runways and new, post-Hurricane Hugo infrastructure, stands ready for additional missions in support of DOD restructuring.

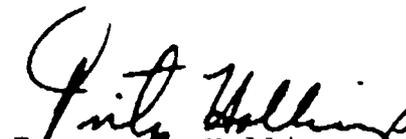
In summary, South Carolina, has a long and distinguished history of supporting our Nation's military interest. It is a bargain in terms of cost-of-living and quality-of-life for our military personnel and their families. It has no equal in its support of our Armed Forces.

We appreciate the challenges you face in the coming months and your willingness to consider these offerings in support of our South Carolina military installations.

With kindest regards and best wishes,


Strom Thurmond
U.S. Senator

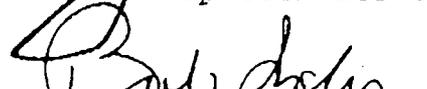

David M. Beasley
Governor of S.C.


Ernest F. Hollings
U.S. Senator


Floyd Spence
U.S. Representative


John M. Spratt
U.S. Representative


James E. Clyburn
U.S. Representative


Bob Inglis
U.S. Representative


Mark Sanford
U.S. Representative


Lindsey O. Graham
U.S. Representative

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CONGRESSMAN TOM BEVILL

REMARKS BEFORE THE BRAC

APRIL 4, 1995

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Thank you for visiting Alabama in your efforts to determine the best interests of our defense needs and our economy regarding the military installations recommended for closing or realignment. I want to let you know about my support for keeping Fort McClellan open. Though Fort McClellan is not in my Congressional District, many of my constituents are employed there or their jobs are made possible by the Fort's existence. The decision to close this base would have a large negative impact on the people I represent.

As you know, Fort McClellan currently employs 8,500 people. Additionally 2,100 draw their living indirectly from the Fort. If Fort McClellan is closed, 10,600 workers and their families will be displaced. In today's economy in North Alabama, I can assure you these numbers pose a real threat to the economic and social livelihood of the area.

But jobs aren't our only concern. Fort McClellan is a respected, productive and much needed military facility. It provides essential training for defense against chemical warfare and efficient and effective training for our military police. The men and women at Fort McClellan have worked years to earn respect in these areas. To transfer these functions elsewhere would cause a loss of training effectiveness and would damage

overall force readiness. I think that in placing Fort McClellan on a list of possible bases to be closed, the Defense Department concentrated too much on estimated numbers on a page and not enough on real world circumstances.

Today, more than ever, the threat we face from chemical weapons brings fear into every aspect of society. We need only to look at the terrorist nerve gas attack on the Tokyo subway system to see that chemical weapons have not gone away. They are an easily obtained threat to peace and safety. Now is not the time for us to dismantle and move the world's finest chemical warfare school. Now is the time, however, to strengthen this base to better preserve our defense, our security, and our future.

I have read in news accounts and in the BRAC report that the Governor of Missouri has promised to expedite a review of the permits required if the Fort McClellan Weapons School is transferred to that state. But, promises are not reality. The reality is that this type of facility must establish a carefully nurtured bond of trust with the community in which it is located. Fort McClellan has that bond with Alabama. We also must take into account the political variables of environmental permitting. These permits are not a Governor's to bestow as an enticement. A thorough review must be made. We need to ask what would happen if we go ahead with plans to close Fort McClellan on the chance that Missouri permits will be forthcoming and then their promises fall flat. How will that impact American defense?

The impact on local communities is another issue important

to this debate. As you know, Anniston Army Depot is one of several sites in the country which soon will be destroying outdated chemical weapons. From the outset, the people of North Alabama have been told they would have Fort McClellan and its experts standing by to assure safety in the destruction of these weapons.

This relationship uniquely binds Anniston and Fort McClellan and its demise could threaten the continued well-being of communities in the area.

The BRAC report estimates a net savings of \$316 million by closing Fort McClellan. This includes \$259 million in up-front costs. So, it is really talking about a gross savings of \$575 million over a period of 6 years should the base be closed. The question is, can we depend on these savings? In my opinion, all we have is a \$259 million bill to shut down Fort McClellan. That is a cost to the taxpayer, not a savings. The rest is a guess that relies on favorable conditions over a long period of time. I am not willing to take this bet and I hope the Commission agrees. The only facts we can be sure of in this situation are a loss of jobs, a large expenditure of taxpayer money, and an uncertain impact on our chemical weapons defense.

The communities which depend on Fort McClellan are not strangers to this debate. This attempt marks the fourth time their largest employer has been targeted for elimination. In 1991, the Army recommended closing the live-agent Chemical Defense Training Facility at Fort McClellan. In 1993, they proposed continuing the operation of the facility and bringing

students in to train. Clearly, this country has decided we need this training and Fort McClellan is the best place to do it.

The fact is that Fort McClellan works, for Alabama and for the military. We have a bond of trust here and we are proud to house this important facility in our state. I do not want to lose this existing partnership while the chasing doubtful benefits of what I feel are overstated and paper savings. At the same time, we would be weakening our chemical warfare defenses in the face of increased terrorist threats. For the economy of North Alabama, the continued safety of our communities, and the defense of this nation, I request that the BRAC keep Fort McClellan open. Thank you for allowing me to present this testimony and thank you for your important efforts.

* * *

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BIRMINGHAM, AL REGIONAL HEARING TABLE OF CONTENTS

Tuesday, April 4 1995

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

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:

AL CORNELLA
REBECCA COX
GEN J. B. DAVIS, USAF (RET)
S. LEE KLING
RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

SCHEDULE FOR REGIONAL HEARING

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

April 4, 1995

8:30-8:40 a.m.	Opening remarks by Chairman Dixon	
8:40-9:45 a.m.	Alabama	65 minutes
9:50-10:35 a.m.	Mississippi	45 minutes
10:40-11:25 a.m.	Tennessee	45 minutes
11:30-Noon	Public comment: Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee	
Noon- 1 p.m.	break	
1-1:40 p.m.	Florida	40 minutes
1:45-2:20 p.m.	Georgia	35 minutes
2:25-2:40 p.m.	Louisiana	15 minutes
2:45-2:55 p.m.	Puerto Rico	10 minutes
3:00-3:10 p.m.	South Carolina	10 minutes
3:15-3:45 p.m.	Public comment: Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Puerto Rico, South Carolina	

(AS OF 3/21/95)

**COMMISSION REGIONAL HEARING
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA
Tuesday, April 4, 1995**

COMMISSIONERS ATTENDING:

**Alan J. Dixon
Al Cornella
Rebecca Cox
J.B. Davis
Lee Kling
Joe Robles**

STAFF ATTENDING:

**Ben Borden
Ed Brown
CeCe Carman
Bob Cook
Madelyn Creedon
Rick DiCamillo
John Earnhardt
JJ Gertler
Chris Goode
Paul Hegarty
Shelley Kestner
Elizabeth King
David Lyles
Wade Nelson
Jim Owsely
James Phillips
Jim Schufreider
Charlie Smith
Marilyn Wasleski
Alex Yellin**

ITINERARY

Monday, April 3

3:19PM CT Commissioners and staff depart Oklahoma City, OK en route Birmingham, AL
(via Dallas/Ft. Worth):
AA 1908.

Al Cornella
J.B. Davis
Jim Owsley

3:45PM CT Commissioner and staff depart Meridian, MS en route Birmingham, AL:
MILAIR C-26.

Joe Robles
Elizabeth King
Alex Yellin

4:15PM CT Commissioner and staff arrive Birmingham Airport at 117th Air Refueling
Wing, Alabama Air National Guard:
MILAIR C-26.

Joe Robles
Elizabeth King
Alex Yellin

* Picked up by Paul Hegarty and escorted to the RON.

6:40PM CT Alan J. Dixon and Lee Kling depart St. Louis, MO en route Birmingham, AL:
TWA flight 7462.

6:59PM CT Commissioners and staff arrive Birmingham, AL from Oklahoma City, OK
(via Dallas):
American flight 1668.

Al Cornella
J.B. Davis
Jim Owsley

* Picked up at airport by Paul Hegarty and escorted to RON.

8:18PM CT Alan J. Dixon and Lee Kling arrive Birmingham, AL from St. Louis, MO:
TWA flight 7462.

* Picked up at airport by Charlie Smith and escorted to RON.

RON: Radisson Hotel Birmingham
808 S. 20th Street
205/933-9000
Confirmation# is the traveler's last name.

Tuesday, April 4

6:30AM ET Rebecca Cox departs DC National en route Birmingham, AL (via Charlotte):
USAir flight 389.

8:30AM to Birmingham Regional Hearing
3:45PM CT Boutwell Auditorium

9:08AM CT Rebecca Cox arrives Birmingham, AL (via Charlotte).
* Picked up by Bob Cook and escorted to Regional Hearing.

3:00PM CT Commissioner and staff depart Regional Hearing en route Birmingham, AL
airport in Charlie Smith's car.
Al Cornella
Bob Cook
Charlie Smith
Alex Yellin

3:48PM CT Al Cornella, Charlie Smith and Alex Yellin depart Birmingham, AL en route
Lubbock, TX (via Dallas):
American flight 1845
* Will ride with Bob Cook to the airport from the hearing.

5:00PM CT Commissioners and staff depart Birmingham, AL en route Griffis AFB:
MILAIR.
Alan J. Dixon
Rebecca Cox
David Lyles
Wade Nelson
Jim Owsley

5:00PM CT Al Cornella and Alex Yellin depart Birmingham, AL en route Reese AFB:
MILAIR.

6:00PM CT J.B. Davis departs Birmingham, AL en route Tampa, FL:
Delta flight 3648.
* Dropped off at airport with Joe Robles by Rick DiCamillo.

6:29PM CT Joe Robles departs Birmingham, AL en route San Antonio, TX (via Dallas):
American flight 1633.

7:00PM ET Commissioners and staff arrive Griffis AFB from Birmingham, AL:
MILAIR.

Alan J. Dixon
Rebecca Cox
David Lyles
Wade Nelson
Jim Owsley

* Picked up by base personnel and escorted to RON.

8:00PM CT Al Cornella and Alex Yellin arrive Lubbock, TX from Birmingham.
* Rental car (Yellin): National Confirmation # 1045488838COUNT
* Depart en route Reese AFB for RON.

8:45PM ET J.B. Davis arrives Tampa, FL from Birmingham, AL.

10:53PM CT Joe Robles arrives San Antonio, TX from Birmingham, AL (via Dallas):
American flight 1063.

BIRMINGHAM RON: Radisson Hotel Birmingham
8082 S. 20th Street
Birmingham, Alabama
205/933-9000
Lee Kling
Ed Brown
Elizabeth King

GRIFFIS RON: Griffis AFB Officer Quarters
315/330-4391
Alan J. Dixon
Rebecca Cox
David Lyles
Wade Nelson
Jim Owsley

LUBBOCK RON: Reese AFB Officer Quarters
806/885-3155
Al Cornella
Charlie Smith
Alex Yellin

Wednesday, April 5

7:10PM CT Lee Kling departs Birmingham, AL en route Louisville, KY:
Southwest flight 518.

9:10PM CT Lee Kling arrives Louisville, KY from Birmingham:
Southwest flight 518.

LOUISVILLE RON:

**The Galt House
4th Street at River
502/589-5200
Lee Kling**





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1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

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MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

OPENING STATEMENT

CHAIRMAN ALAN J. DIXON

REGIONAL HEARING

Birmingham, Alabama

April 4, 1995

GOOD AFTERNOON, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AND WELCOME TO THIS REGIONAL HEARING OF THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION.

MY NAME IS ALAN DIXON AND I AM CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION CHARGED WITH THE TASK OF EVALUATING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE REGARDING THE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

ALSO HERE WITH US TODAY ARE MY COLLEAGUES, COMMISSIONERS AL CORNELLA, REBECCA COX, J.B. DAVIS, S. LEE KLING AND JOE ROBLES.

FIRST LET ME THANK ALL THE MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL WHO HAVE ASSISTED US SO CAPABLY DURING OUR VISITS TO THE MANY BASES REPRESENTED AT THIS HEARING. WE HAVE SPENT MANY DAYS LOOKING AT THE INSTALLATIONS THAT ARE ON THE SECRETARY'S LIST AND ASKING QUESTIONS THAT WILL HELP US MAKE OUR DECISIONS. THE COOPERATION WE'VE RECEIVED HAS BEEN EXEMPLARY. THANKS VERY MUCH.

THE MAIN PURPOSE OF THE BASE VISITS WE HAVE CONDUCTED IS TO ALLOW US TO SEE THE INSTALLATION FIRST-HAND AND TO ADDRESS WITH MILITARY PERSONNEL THE ALL-IMPORTANT QUESTION OF THE MILITARY VALUE OF THE BASE.

IN ADDITION TO THE BASE VISITS, THE COMMISSION IS CONDUCTING A TOTAL OF ELEVEN REGIONAL HEARINGS, OF WHICH TODAY'S IS THE FOURTH. THE MAIN PURPOSE OF THE REGIONAL HEARINGS IS TO GIVE MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY THESE CLOSURE RECOMMENDATIONS A CHANCE TO EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS. WE CONSIDER THIS INTERACTION WITH THE COMMUNITY TO BE ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE PARTS OF OUR REVIEW OF THE SECRETARY'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

LET ME ASSURE YOU THAT ALL OF OUR COMMISSIONERS AND STAFF ARE WELL AWARE OF THE HUGE IMPLICATIONS OF BASE CLOSURE ON LOCAL COMMUNITIES. WE ARE COMMITTED TO OPENNESS IN THIS PROCESS, AND WE ARE COMMITTED TO FAIRNESS. ALL THE MATERIAL WE GATHER, ALL THE INFORMATION WE GET FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, ALL OF OUR CORRESPONDENCE IS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

WE ARE FACED WITH AN UNPLEASANT AND PAINFUL TASK, WHICH WE INTEND TO CARRY OUT AS SENSITIVELY AS WE CAN. AGAIN, THE KIND OF ASSISTANCE WE'VE RECEIVED HERE IS GREATLY APPRECIATED.

NOW LET ME TELL YOU HOW WE WILL PROCEED HERE TODAY, AND AT ALL OUR REGIONAL HEARINGS.

THE COMMISSION HAS ASSIGNED A BLOCK OF TIME TO EACH STATE AFFECTED BY THE BASE CLOSURE LIST. THE OVERALL AMOUNT OF TIME WAS DETERMINED BY THE NUMBER OF INSTALLATIONS ON THE LIST AND THE AMOUNT OF JOB LOSS. THE LIMITS WILL BE ENFORCED STRICTLY.

WE NOTIFIED THE APPROPRIATE ELECTED OFFICIALS OF THIS PROCEDURE AND LEFT IT UP TO THEM, WORKING WITH THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES, TO DETERMINE HOW TO FILL THE BLOCK OF TIME.

THIS MORNING, IT IS OUR INTENTION TO LISTEN TO TESTIMONY FROM THE STATES OF ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE FOR A TOTAL OF 155 MINUTES.

AT THE END OF THE MORNING PRESENTATIONS, WE HAVE SET ASIDE A PERIOD OF 30 MINUTES FOR PUBLIC COMMENT, AT WHICH MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC MAY SPEAK. WE HAVE PROVIDED A SIGN-UP SHEET FOR THIS PORTION OF THE HEARING AND HOPE THAT ANYONE WHO WISHES TO SPEAK HAS ALREADY SIGNED UP. WE WOULD ASK THOSE OF YOU SPEAKING AT THAT TIME TO LIMIT YOURSELVES TO ONE MINUTE.

AFTER THE LUNCH BREAK, WE WILL HEAR FROM THE STATES OF FLORIDA, GEORGIA, LOUISIANA AND SOUTH CAROLINA AND FROM PUERTO RICO. THOSE PRESENTATIONS WILL TOTAL 110 MINUTES, AFTER WHICH WE WILL AGAIN HAVE A 30-MINUTE PERIOD FOR PUBLIC COMMENT.

LET ME ALSO SAY THAT THE BASE CLOSURE LAW HAS BEEN AMENDED SINCE 1993 TO REQUIRE THAT ANYONE GIVING TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMMISSION DO SO UNDER OATH, AND SO I WILL BE SWEARING IN WITNESSES, AND THAT WILL INCLUDE INDIVIDUALS WHO SPEAK IN THE PUBLIC COMMENT PORTION OF THE HEARING. WITH THAT, I BELIEVE WE ARE READY TO BEGIN.

(FIRST WITNESS...ADMINISTER OATH)



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

WITNESSES' OATH

DO YOU SOLEMNLY SWEAR OR AFFIRM THAT THE TESTIMONY YOU ARE ABOUT
TO GIVE TO THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
SHALL BE THE TRUTH, THE WHOLE TRUTH AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH?



ALABAMA

65 minutes

BIRMINGHAM, AL REGIONAL HEARING SCHEDULE OF WITNESSES

8:40AM - 8:45AM	5 minutes	Governor Fob James, Jr.
8:45AM - 8:50AM	5 minutes	Senator Howell Heflin
8:50AM - 8:55AM	5 minutes	Senator Richard Shelby
8:55AM - 9:05AM	10 minutes	Community of Huntsville Representative Bud Cramer Hundley Batts, Chairman-elect, Huntsville-Madison County Chamber of Commerce
9:05AM - 9:45AM	40 minutes	Fort McClellan Representative Glen Browder Mr. James Dunn, Chairman of Calhoun County Commission MG Gerald Watson, (USA, Ret) MG Charles Hines, (USA, Ret) BG Pete Hidalgo, (USA, Ret) COL Jack Mojecki, (USA, Ret) COL Walt Phillips, (USA,Ret)

**ALABAMA
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TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1995**

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- Press Articles & Correspondence

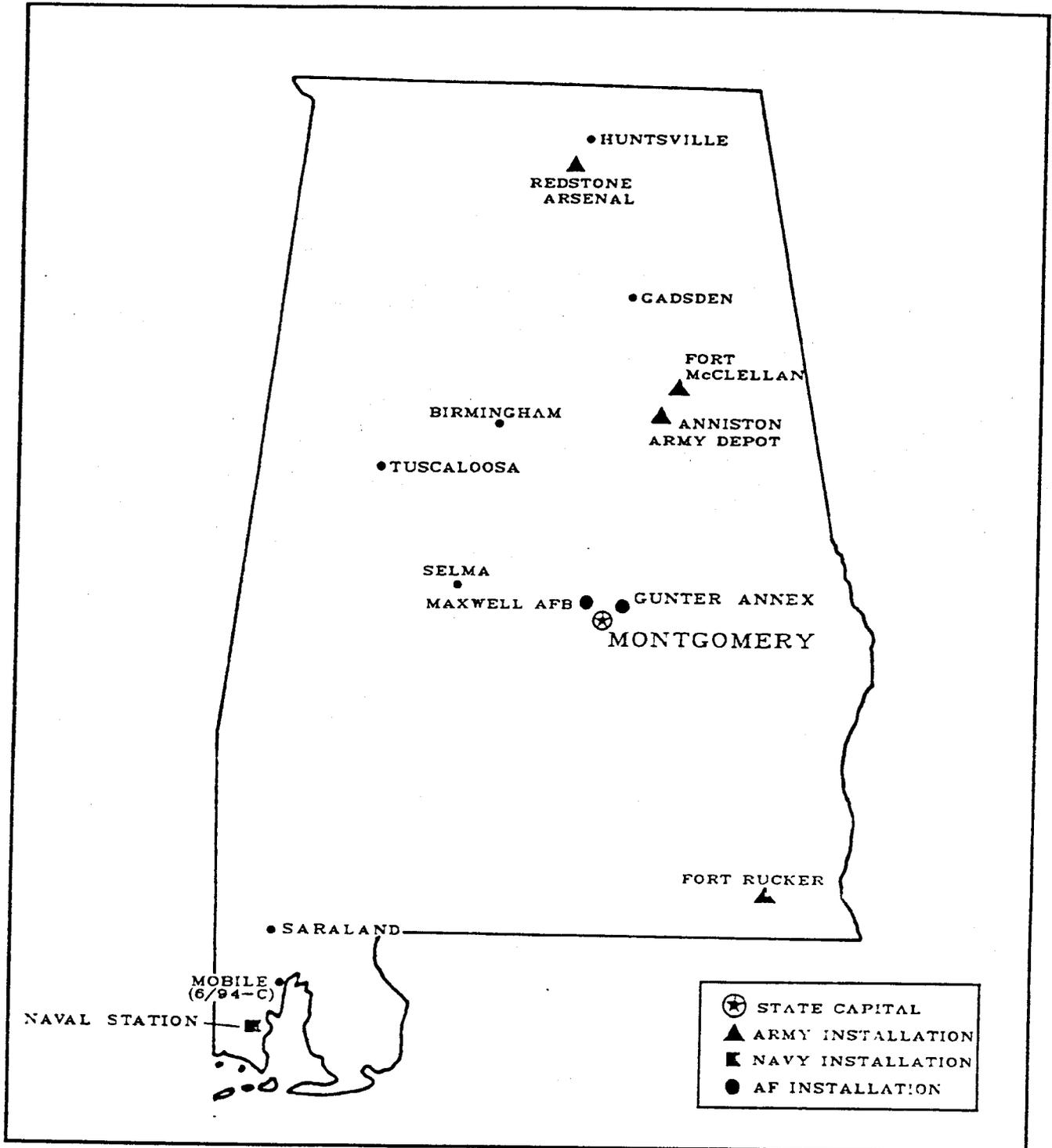
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- Facility Summary Sheet
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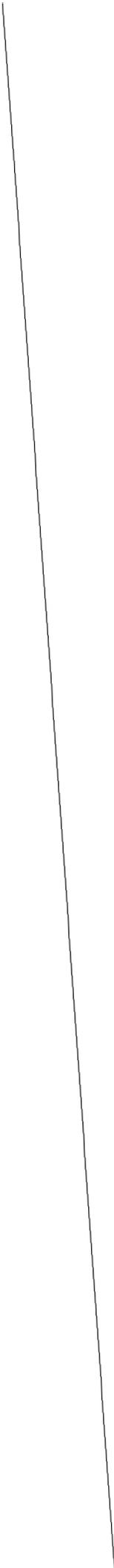
STATE CLOSURE HISTORY

MAP NO. 1

ALABAMA



Prepared By: Washington Headquarters Services
Directorate for Information
Operations and Reports



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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

FORT MCCLELLAN, ALABAMA

INSTALLATION MISSION

Fort McClellan is the Army's center for chemical weapons training. Units on post include Army Chemical Center and School, Army Military Police Center and School, and DoD Polygraph Institute.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close Fort McClellan.
- Move Chemical and Military Police Schools and Chemical Defense Training Facility to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.
- Move DoD Polygraph Institute to Fort Jackson, South Carolina.
- Retain reserve component enclave and facilities essential to chemical demilitarization mission at Anniston Army Depot.
- License Pelham Range to Alabama Army National Guard.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Collocation of Chemical, Engineer, and MP schools at Fort Leonard Wood creates useful synergies and economies.

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| • One-Time Costs: | \$259.1 million |
| • Net Cost During Implementation: | \$122.0 million |
| • Annual Recurring Savings: | \$ 44.8 million |
| • Return on Investment Year: | 6 years |
| • Net Present Value Over 20 years: | \$315.9 million |

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MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RECOMMENDATION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS)

	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Students</u>
Baseline	2171	1227	3960
Reductions	230	543	
Realignments	2135	674	3960
Total	2135	1217	3960

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

Out		In		Net Gain (Loss)	
<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>
6095	2441	0	0	(6095)	(2441)

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Environmental permits for operation of Chemical Defense Training Facility at Fort Leonard Wood have not been issued.
- State environmental permits have not been issued for the chemical demilitarization facility at Anniston Army Depot, Alabama. Those permit applications assume the presence of some support functions currently at Fort McClellan.

REPRESENTATION

Governor: Fob James, Jr.
Senators: Howell T. Heflin
Richard C. Shelby
Representative: Glen Browder

ECONOMIC IMPACT

- Potential Employment Loss: 10,720 jobs (8536 direct and 2184 indirect)
- Anniston, AL MSA Job Base: 62,049 jobs
- Percentage: 17.3 percent decrease
- Cumulative Economic Impact (1994-2001): 14.7 percent decrease

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MILITARY ISSUES

- Fort McClellan is the only U.S. facility performing live-agent chemical training.
- Debate as to necessity of live-agent training is unresolved. However, outcome would only impact environmental permitting considerations at gaining location, not whether Chemical School should move.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

- Fort McClellan community focuses on lack of environmental permits at gaining location and possible effect of move on chemical demilitarization operation at Anniston Army Depot.
- Fort McClellan community also posits greater savings by moving Engineer School from Fort Leonard Wood to Fort McClellan. 1993 Commission considered and rejected this alternative.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

- 1991 and 1993 Commissions rejected similar recommendations.
- 1993 Commission recommended that DoD not resubmit closure of Fort McClellan unless environmental permits for operation of CDTF at Fort Leonard Wood had been pursued.

J.J. Gertler/Army/03/30/95 5:35 PM

1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

Fort McClellan, Alabama

Recommendation: Close Fort McClellan, except minimum essential land and facilities for a Reserve Component enclave and minimum essential facilities, as necessary, to provide auxiliary support to the chemical demilitarization operation at Anniston Army Depot. Relocate the U. S. Army Chemical and Military Police Schools to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, upon receipt of the required permits. Relocate the Defense Polygraph Institute (DODPI) to Fort Jackson, South Carolina. License Pelham Range and current Guard facilities to the Alabama Army National Guard.

Justification: This closure recommendation is based upon the assumption that requisite permits can be granted to allow operation of the Chemical Defense Training Facility at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. The Governor of the State of Missouri has indicated that an expeditious review of the permit application can be accomplished.

Collocation allows the Army to focus on the doctrinal and force development requirements of Engineers, Military Police, and the Chemical Corps. The synergistic advantages of training and development programs are: coordination, employment, and removal of obstacles; conduct of river crossing operations; operations in rear areas or along main supply routes; and counter-drug operations. The missions of the three branches will be more effectively integrated.

This recommendation differs from the Army's prior closure recommendations submitted to the 1991 and 1993 Commissions. The Army will relocate the Chemical Defense Training Facility (CDTF) to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. By relocating the CDTF, the Army can continue providing live-agent training to all levels of command. The Army is the only Service that conducts live agent training, and it will continue this training at Fort Leonard Wood.

The Army has considered the use of some Fort McClellan assets for support of the chemical demilitarization mission at Anniston Army Depot. The Army will use the best available assets to provide the necessary support to Anniston's demilitarization mission.

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$259 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of \$122 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$45 million with a return on investment expected in six years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$316 million.

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 10,720 jobs (8,536 direct jobs and 2,184 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Anniston, AL Metropolitan Statistical Area, which represents 17.5 percent of the area's employment.

The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in this area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 14.7 percent of employment in the area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installations.

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BASE VISIT REPORT

FORT McCLELLAN, ALABAMA

22 MARCH 1995

LEAD COMMISSIONER:

Commissioner J.B. Davis

ACCOMPANYING COMMISSIONER:

None

COMMISSION STAFF:

David Lyles, Staff Director
Madelyn Creedon, Counsel
Ben Borden, Director, Review & Analysis
Ralph Kaiser, Associate Counsel
J.J. Gertler, Army Senior Analyst

LIST OF ATTENDEES:

Senator Howell Heflin
Senator Richard Shelby
Representative Glen Browder
MG Alfonso Lenhardt, installation commander

BASE'S CURRENT MISSION:

Fort McClellan is a Joint Training Center with three schools that train Army, Marine, Air Force, Navy, or other Federal personnel: the U.S. Army Chemical School, U.S. Army Military Police School, and DoD Polygraph Institute. All Army chemical and military police One Station Unit Training is conducted at McClellan. It is also the site of the nation's only Chemical Defense Training Facility.

DoD RECOMMENDATION:

Close Fort McClellan. Move Chemical and Military Police Schools and Chemical Defense Training Facility to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. Move DoD Polygraph Institute to Fort

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Jackson, South Carolina. Retain reserve component enclave and facilities essential to chemical demilitarization mission at Anniston Army Depot. License Pelham Range to Alabama Army National Guard.

DoD JUSTIFICATION:

Collocation of Army Chemical, Engineer, and Military Police schools at Fort Leonard Wood creates useful synergy and economies. ROI is six years.

MAIN FACILITIES REVIEWED:

Chemical Defense Training Facility, Army Chemical School, Army MP School, Air Force Disaster Preparedness Training Center. Overflight of entire fort and Anniston Army Depot.

KEY ISSUES IDENTIFIED

- Fort has new agreement w/US Forest Service to use Talladega National Forest (180,000 acres) for navigation and terrain training, MP traffic training, airdrops from Fort Bragg. Got no credit for these as maneuver acres in Dpad, even though they should count 50%. Proper credit would move them up in military value. (MAJ Hollis, TABS, said 3/22 he tried this excursion in Dpad, and it didn't change the rankings.)
- Army Audit Agency visited to certify data in 91 and 93. They have not come by this year. McClellan is concerned that the numbers they sent are not actually in the COBRA.
- MG Lenhardt noted that he had a \$200M cost cap for his move. He said that TRADOC had established that figure.

INSTALLATION CONCERNS RAISED:

- Alabama is "very friendly" on environment; doesn't require smoke permit.
- Chem school wants to move into biowar training next, using simulants. Facility is programmed. Plenty of capacity and expertise here.
- Don't want to drag down Leonard Wood; it's a very good installation. But it's overbuilt (see the hospital), and Army is trying to justify that overbuilding by adding as many functions as possible out there. The two bases are sisters, not rivals.
- Fort Leonard Wood's barracks have no air conditioning. The aged barracks McClellan has "laid away" are similar to the standard housing units at Leonard Wood.
- McClellan has a MK19 grenade range, which would have to be built at Leonard Wood.

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- McClellan has the only counterterrorist driving school in the Army.
- Jacksonville State University (about 12 miles north) has a criminal justice degree program. This intertwines with the MP program, and the University holds classes at the Fort, which brings \$100,000 a year in income to McClellan.
- With the laid-away barracks, Fort McClellan could accommodate 3000-5000 more personnel with no construction. Housing in community is very available, and costs are very low; no VHA is authorized.
- A new radiological contaminants lab has just been built at McClellan; it's fully permitted.
- They're aware that environmental cleanup costs are not considered, but point out that decontamination of the CDTF would cost \$25M.
- Most chemical units are stationed in the southeastern US, and come to McClellan for training and mobilization. In fact, the Chemical Corps wants to preposition deployment equipment for those units at McClellan.
- Foreign armies (soon to include the Russians) do their chemical training at McClellan, which makes it a diplomatic asset.
- Basic training housing is integrated with the reception area and hospital, forming an enclave for new recruits, which enhances their training and cohesion.
- Fort Bragg troops practice attacks on the MOUT site as part of their annual drops into the Talladega Forest.
- With railhead, central location, and a C-5 capable run way, McClellan is a major mobilization/deployment location.
- Antiquated structures have been extensively replaced, with much new construction over the last five years. The only "weakness" is warehousing, which dates from WWII.
- 65,000 retirees and dependents are in the extended service area; 25,000 in/near town. The chemical and MP retirees in the area are a valuable mobilization resource; can be (and have been) called back to do training.
- There is a robust (and inexpensive) housing market in the Anniston area.
- Operations staff has been cut 50% over 8 years -- they do more with less.

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COMMUNITY CONCERNS RAISED:

- MG Hines (Ret., immediate former post commander): When he examined move to Leonard Wood in 91, he found the road network there inadequate, complete absence of training ranges (?), no facilities for smoke, and the need for considerable construction before the move could occur.
- COL Phillips (Ret.) argued that live-agent training is necessary. He noted that chemical training had been conducted from 1973 to 1977 at Aberdeen using simulants, and students “didn’t take it seriously.”
- COL Phillips argued that the consolidation would make the Chemical and MP schools subunits at Leonard Wood, commanded by colonels instead of generals. He also noted that the recommendation doesn’t mention the need for continued (and continuous) NBC training.
- COL Phillips pointed out the programmed creation of a biological warfare training facility at McClellan, and that it would be manned by a Reserve chemical company which was being stood up for that purpose. No such reserve company exists near Fort Leonard Wood, and Reserves can’t be moved. The COBRA did not include any figure for construction of this facility at Leonard Wood.
- BG (Ret.) Pete Hidalgo stated that DA has only applied for the air permit at Leonard Wood (which is the only one not requiring public notice), while correspondence from State of Missouri indicates the facility also needs water and RCRA permits. The application is based on old technology, the original CDTF plans, which have been revised many times; “as-built” plans do not exist. (Presumably, though, it’s become safer over time.)
- Hidalgo also argued that while BRAC decisions are outside NEPA, implementation isn’t. An EIS will be required. CDTF cleanup will cost 45-50M.
- Between state reversion, the National Guard enclave, and environmental sites, the community will actually receive very little land.
- COBRA is not sufficiently precise to show the payback year accurately. (?)
- With the biowar operation at Dugway shut down, the coming McClellan facility will be unique.
- Senator Heflin posited that the CDTF could be closed down and, years later, its successor at Leonard Wood could be denied an operating permit.

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- Gerald Powell pointed out that Fort McClellan has the highest economic impact of any Army installation, with 17.4% impact vs. an average of 1.3% for all other Army moves.

From tour:

- Fort McClellan's certified radiation laboratory provides emergency response backup for 17 counties.

REQUESTS FOR STAFF AS A RESULT OF VISIT:

- Solicit views of other services and SOCOM on effect of closure of Fort McClellan on their activities.
- Solicit State Department view on move of treaty compliance training site.
- Clarify whether TRADOC assigned MG Lenhardt a cost cap for move.
- Find out what contractor built CDTF; obtain their independent estimate for reconstruction.
- Determine whether costs of moving EG&G contract personnel (CDTF operators) are included in COBRA.
- Get copies of community slides.
- Can you really get a loaded C-5 out of Anniston/Oxford airport (7000x150 feet)? Ramp loading?

50TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 States News Service
States News Service

March 3, 1995, Friday

LENGTH: 614 words

HEADLINE: BROWDER OFFERS LEGISLATION TO BLOCK CLOSURE OF FORT MCCLELLAN

BYLINE: By Rebecca S. Weiner, States News Service

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

Legislation aimed at allowing chemical weapons to be transported within the United States was introduced by Rep. Glen Browder, D-Ala., in an effort to save Alabama's Fort McClellan from closure.

The Pentagon this week recommended to a federal base closing commission that Fort McClellan's chemical warfare training school be relocated to Fort Leonard Wood in Missouri.

The Army should also be "obligated" to remove its chemical weapons from the nearby Anniston Army Depot if the commission accepts that recommendation, Browder said.

For more than 40 years, the Pentagon has dumped its chemical garbage on Alabama, and Fort McClellan promised to be our 'rescue squad' in case there was a problem," Browder said. "Now they want to shut down the rescue squad and strike a match to that stockpile."

Closing McClellan will jeopardize the safety of 375,000 people who live near the chemical weapons stockpile at the Anniston depot, Browder argued. Shutting down the base also could impair military training and threaten international agreements, including the Chemical Weapons Convention, he added. Part of the agreement requires the United States and Russia to destroy their stockpiles.

Current laws prohibit transporting chemical weapons within the United States.

The Anniston depot is one of several sites selected throughout the country to destroy chemical weapons. When the state issued the depot's permit, it stipulated emergency response plans and agreements that include the chemical training school at neighboring Fort McClellan.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Army took advantage of the depot's experience with live-agent chemicals and incorporated it into emergency drills in case an accident occurs at the depot.

"The Army has linked Fort McClellan and the stockpile of chemical weapons at nearby Anniston Army Depot over the years," Browder said. "If the fort goes, they should be obligated to take their old weapons, too."

Browder recognized that moving the stockpile to Missouri could be risky. "I know that there is a safety consideration," he said. "But it isn't safe to leave them either."

States News Service, March 3, 1995

The Army must secure an environmental permit from the state of Missouri before it can relocate the chemical training school to Fort Leonard Wood. Browder said the chemical weapons at Anniston also should go to Missouri if the school is moved. The lawmaker predicted the threat of relocating the stockpile would not deter the state from getting the permit, but might slow it down.

"I don't know if it will make Missouri back off, but it will make them pay attention," he said. "This allows me to add some pressure."

So far, Browder is one of the few members of Congress to introduce legislation specifically aimed at saving a local military base. He said he doesn't see a problem with others following his lead by offering laws to protect their bases.

"The question is whether you have a winning argument," Browder said. "This is more important than just a 'save my base' argument."

The base closure commission will meet with leaders of each military branch next week to learn what the determining factors were in the Pentagon's decision to target bases for closure or realignment.

This begins a four-month evaluation by the commission to decide which bases will ultimately close. It will present a final list to the president by July 1, which he must accept or reject in full.

This is the fourth and final round of base closures commissioned by Congress since 1988. Known officially as the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, the commission was established as an independent body charged with downsizing the military.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: March 3, 1995

21ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 States News Service
States News Service

February 10, 1995, Friday

LENGTH: 349 words

HEADLINE: ALABAMA DELEGATION SAYS MCCLELLAN SAFE FOR NOW, CANNOT CONFIRM RUMORS

BYLINE: By Rebecca S. Weiner, States News Service

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

Members of the Alabama delegation said Friday that rumors of Ft. McClellan's possible realignment cannot be confirmed until the Department of Defense releases its closure list in March.

A spokesman for Rep. Terry Everett, R-Ala., who is on the House Armed Services Committee, said the base has not been brought up as an item for closure.

"We haven't heard anything either way about Ft. McClellan which is probably good," said Mike Lewis, Everett's spokesman.

He also said that is unlikely that Ft. McClellan's chemical warfare school -- the base's main function -- would be relocated because of the environmental concerns. "I don't know if anyone else wants it," Lewis said.

Lewis also speculated that this year's base closure list may be shorter because so many were hit by the last round of cuts.

Rumors or not, Sen. Howell Heflin, D-Ala., said he is launching offensive tactics to save military bases throughout the state, including Ft. McClellan. He wants to establish Ft. McClellan as an essential chemical warfare training school for the military.

Heflin also said realignment may be something positive for the base.

"I believe that a realignment will mean that the Fort will grow rather than decrease," Heflin said. "It just doesn't make sense to keep a fort like McClellan open, as large as it is, without taking advantage of all of its facilities."

There is no official list of base closures and alignments until Secretary of Defense William Perry designates it, according to a Department of Defense spokesman.

"You will see rumors and hear rumors, but you can't believe them," said Glen Flood, DOD spokesman. "By law, nobody can talk about what goes into the list until it is released."

The list of bases targeted for closure and alignment will be released March 1 according to the timeline set by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

Regional hearings and base visits by the commission are scheduled from March through May. After additional hearings and deliberation, the final report should be delivered to President Clinton by July 1.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: February 10, 1995

21ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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St. Louis Post-Dispatch

March 23, 1995, Thursday, FIVE STAR Edition

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 1A

LENGTH: 992 words

HEADLINE: ALABAMA BATTLES MISSOURI OVER BASE; GAS WARFARE SCHOOL IS \$ 138 MILLION PLUM

BYLINE: Tom Uhlenbrock Of the Post-Dispatch Staff

BODY:

Five high-ranking Army officers who have served at Fort McClellan in Alabama say the nation's only chemical defense training school should stay there, and not be moved to Missouri.

The school could be shut down as long as six years during the move, making the nation vulnerable to terrorist attacks like those that occurred this week in Japan, the officers say.

The Defense Department has recommended that Fort McClellan, in east central Alabama, be closed to consolidate troops and cut costs.

The base's schools for chemical defense and military police would be moved to Fort Leonard Wood in Missouri. The chemical school trains soldiers to handle deadly nerve gas like the sarin released in Tokyo's subways.

But Alabama is fighting to keep Fort McClellan - with its \$ 138 million annual payroll - and is using some of its big guns in the battle.

The five officers said the chemical school is the only one in the nation. It trains not only America's soldiers, but also those from allied countries and United Nations inspectors. Interrupting training for a move could threaten national security because terrorists are turning more to chemical warfare, they said.

Said retired Maj. Gen. Jerry Watson, former commandant of the chemical school: "We could be threatened by some Third World country and won't have the capability to teach our armed forces to protect themselves."

Missouri is putting out the welcome mat for the military police school and chemical defense school.

Gov. Mel Carnahan ordered the permitting process put on the fast track. The Defense Department has set a deadline of June 22 for having the permits in place. If there is a delay, McClellan may stay open.

Lethal Droplets

the center of the dispute is a cinder-block building at Fort McClellan where the Army teaches soldiers to survive nerve gas attacks like the one that killed 10 and injured some 5,500 this week in Japan.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch, March 23, 1995

An instructor with a syringe distributes lethal droplets of nerve agents on tanks, jeeps, rifles and other equipment inside the sealed building.

Soldiers in hooded masks, gloves, boots and charcoal-imbedded suits detoxify infected areas by swabbing them with a bleach-like solution.

The daily debris from the decontamination exercise - mops, sweat-soaked uniforms, wastewater - is burned in a nearby incinerator with a 100-foot smokestack. The chemical defense school, including the incinerator with a 100-foot smokestack, would be set up at Fort Leonard Wood if Fort McClellan closes.

David Shorr, Missouri's top environmental official, told the Pentagon in December that his state would require three pollution control permits for the chemical training facility - air, water and hazardous waste.

Shorr changed that edict this month, saying only an air pollution control permit would be required. He said Fort Leonard Wood already has a water permit that would need only modifications, and that the amounts of hazardous waste used in the chemical training are too small to require a special permit.

"The only directions this agency had from the governor was to put this on the top of the list," Shorr said. "I have no instructions whatsoever to deviate from our other normal protocols."

The chemical training school has operated in Alabama with only an air permit. Watson, the former base commandant, said: "There's no doubt in my mind that had to do it again, we'd be required to have a hazardous waste permit."

Environmental officials in Alabama said the chemical training school and its incinerator never have been cited for a violation or incident.

"We have essentially no emissions from the incinerator," said Richard Rusnick, chief of Alabama's air quality division. "It's not been unsafe or anything, which probably is not the politically correct thing to say right now in Alabama."

The Second Incinerator

The chemical school incinerator at Fort McClellan is not the only one causing concern in Alabama.

The Anniston Army Depot is a few miles from the fort, and stores 7 percent of the nation's stockpile of chemical and biological weapons, including mortar rounds, artillery shells and rockets in deteriorating condition.

There are eight such depots in the United States, and all have been ordered to "demilitarize" - Army jargon for building incinerators to destroy the aging stockpiles.

The Army applied to the state of Alabama to build an incinerator at the Anniston Army Depot - and cited the hospital, military police and chemical engineering personnel at Fort McClellan in its emergency backup plan.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch, March 23, 1995

The state notified the Army this month that the incinerator permit might be denied if Fort McClellan is closed.

John M. Smith, director of the Alabama Department of Environmental Management, said the stored chemical weapons include mustard and nerve gas, "some of the the deadliest, most toxic compounds developed for chemical warfare."

"This is a substantive concern for the health and safety of the potentially affected populace," Smith said.

The Pentagon replied that it could get the emergency services elsewhere, possibly by civilian contracts. Of the eight depots building incinerators, the Pentagon said, Anniston is the only one with an accompanying military base.

Rep. Glen Browder, D-Ala., introduced a bill this month that would force the Army to move the obsolete chemical weapons stored at the depot if it closes the fort.

"If the Pentagon wants to take Fort McClellan to Missouri or anywhere else, then they can take their chemical garbage with them," Browder said.

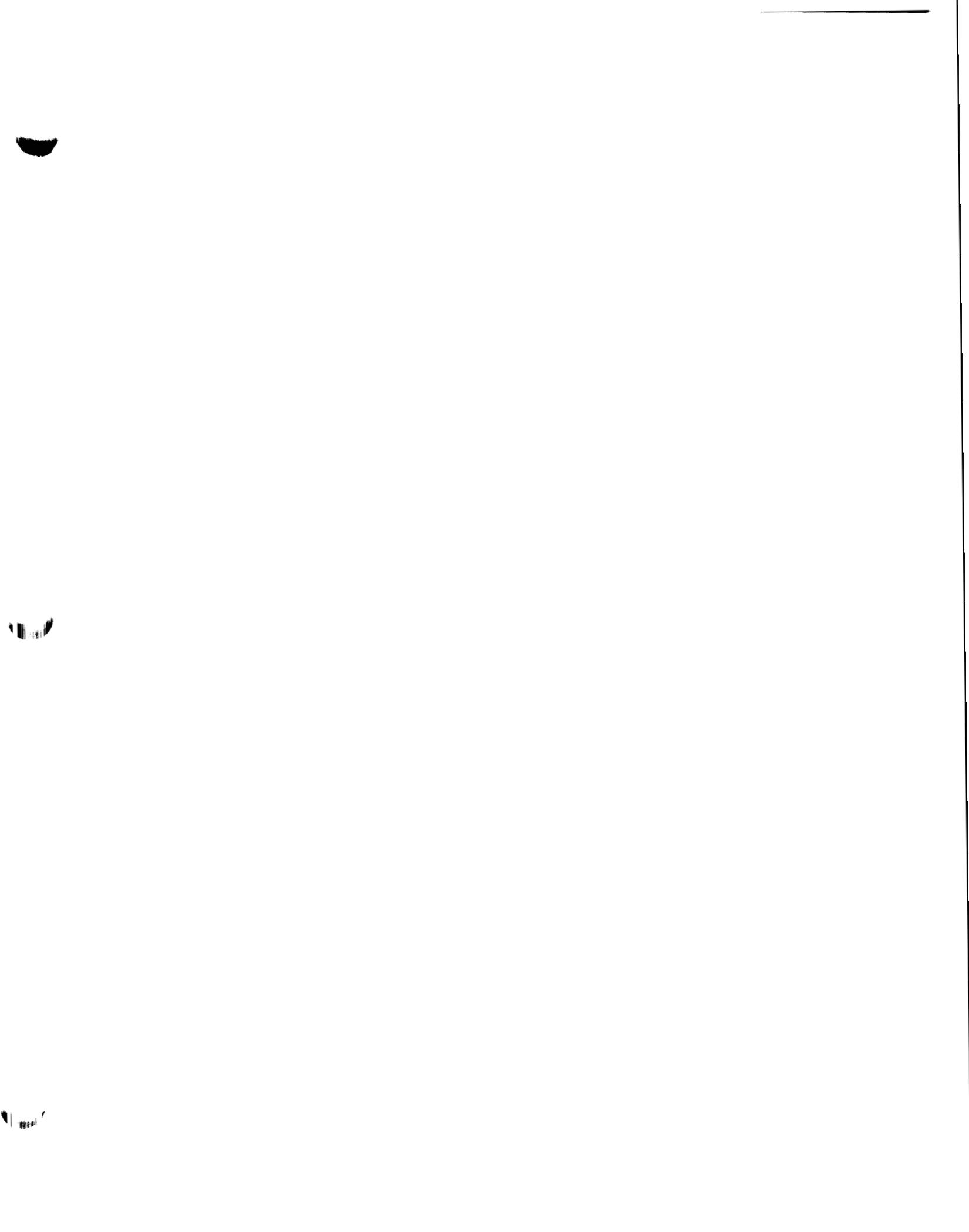
Shorr, head of Missouri's Department of Natural Resources, said his state will stay out of that argument. Current law prohibits interstate shipments of chemical weapons.

"My counterparts in Alabama have a pretty big environmental problem sitting in their back yard," Shorr said. "If they want to stir the pot, so to speak, and do that cleanup, it's up to them."

GRAPHIC: PHOTO, MAP, GRAPHIC; (1) Photo by AP - A soldier from Fort McClellan, Ala., puts on chemical-protective gear during an exercise last week at Anniston Army Depot near Anniston, Ala. Fort McClellan is on the base closure list. (2) Graphic/Map/Chart by the Post-Dispatch - Locator Map - A Look At 2 Bases Fort Leonard Wood: Military Assigned 8,500 Military Dependents 5,500 Civilian Employees 1,900 Base Size 63,000 acres Numbers that would be moving from Fort McClellan to Fort Leonard Wood: 1,600 soldiers and 430 civilians employees. Fort McClellan: Military Assigned 2,315 Military Dependents 3,671 Civilian Employees 1,168 Base Size 46,000 acres

LANGUAGE: English

OAD-DATE-MDC: March 24, 1995



DRAFT

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

RESERVE CENTERS/COMMANDS, VARIOUS LOCATIONS

INSTALLATION MISSION

To support the Total Force requirements by ensuring reserve units are ready to augment active forces with fully trained and equipped personnel.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close the following Naval Reserve Center Huntsville, Alabama.
- Close the following Naval Reserve Readiness Commands:
 - Region Seven - Charleston, South Carolina.
 - Region Ten - New Orleans, Louisiana.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Existing capacity in support of the Reserve component continues to be in excess of the force structure requirements for the year 2001.
- Recommended Reserve Centers scored low in military value because there were fewer drilling reservist than the number of billets available.
- The declining Reserve force level justifies the closure of two Readiness Commands.

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

NRC Huntsville

- One-Time Cost: \$51 thousand
- Net Costs and Savings During Implementation: \$2.6 million
- Annual Recurring Savings: \$.5 million
- Break-Even Year: Immediate
- Net Present Value Over 20 Years: \$7.2 million

NRRC Charleston

- One-Time Cost: \$.5 million
- Net Costs and Savings During Implementation: \$14.4 million
- Annual Recurring Savings: \$2.7 million
- Break-Even Year: Immediate
- Net Present Value Over 20 Years: \$10.9 million

DRAFT

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD (cont)

NRRC New Orleans

- One-Time Cost: \$.6 million
- Net Costs and Savings During Implementation: \$6 million
- Annual Recurring Savings: \$1.9 million
- Break-Even Year: Immediate
- Net Present Value Over 20 Years: \$23.8 million

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RECOMMENDATION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS)

NRC Huntsville

	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Students</u>
Baseline	11	0	0
Reductions	11	0	0
Realignments	0	0	0
Total	11	0	0

NRRC Charleston

	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Students</u>
Baseline	33	1	0
Reductions	30	16	0
Realignments	0	0	0
Total	30	16	0

NRRC New Orleans

	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Students</u>
Baseline	24	16	0
Reductions	24	11	0
Realignments	0	0	0
Total	24	11	0

DRAFT

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

NRC Huntsville

Out		In		Net Gain (Loss)	
<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>
11	8	0	0	(11)	(8)

NRRC Charleston

Out		In		Net Gain (Loss)	
<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>
30	16	0	0	(30)	(16)

NRRC New Orleans

Out		In		Net Gain (Loss)	
<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>
24	23	0	0	(24)	(23)

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- No adverse impact on threatened/endangered species, sensitive habitat and wetlands, or cultural/historical resources are occasioned by this recommendation.

REPRESENTATION

NRC Huntsville

Governor: Fob James Jr.
Senators: Howell Heflin
Richard Shelby
Representative: Robert "Bud" Cramer

NRRC Charleston

Governor: David Beasley
Senators: Strom Thurmond
Ernest Hollings
Representatives: Mark Sanford Jr.
James Clyburn
Floyd Spence

DRAFT

REPRESENTATION (cont)

NRRC New Orleans

Governor: Edwin Edwards
Senators: John Breaux
J. Bennett Johnston
Representative: William J. Jefferson

ECONOMIC IMPACT

NRC Huntsville

- Potential Employment Loss: 26 jobs (19 direct and 7 indirect)
- Madison County, AL MSA Job Base: 168,293 jobs
- Percentage: >.1 percent decrease
- Cumulative Economic Impact (1994-2001): 2.7 percent decrease

NRRC Charleston

- Potential Employment Loss: 42 jobs (30 direct and 12 indirect)
- Charleston, SC MSA Job Base: 283,695 jobs
- Percentage: >.1 percent decrease
- Cumulative Economic Impact (1994-2001): 8.4 percent decrease

NRRC New Orleans

- Potential Employment Loss: 73 jobs (47 direct and 26 indirect)
- New Orleans, LA MSA Job Base: 692,157 jobs
- Percentage: >.1 percent decrease
- Cumulative Economic Impact (1994-2001): >.1 percent decrease

MILITARY ISSUES

- Objectives of Reserve closures is to shed excess capacity while maintaining average military value. Parameters such as manning levels, activity location, activity availability, and future requirements were determining factors. Accordingly, after reserve activities were ranked by military value, they were selected for closure under the following criteria:
 - A Navy reserve presence will be maintained in every state.
 - No Navy reserve activity that is at 100% manning will be closed.
 - No Navy reserve activity that is not within 100 miles of another Navy reserve activity will be closed.

DRAFT

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

- None at this time.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

- None at this time.

Jeff Mulliner/Navy/03/31/95 9:46 AM

1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

Reserve Centers/Commands

Recommendation:

Close the following Naval Reserve Centers:

- Stockton, California
- Pomona, California
- Santa Ana, Irvine, California
- Laredo, Texas
- Sheboygan, Wisconsin
- Cadillac, Michigan
- Staten Island, New York
- Huntsville, Alabama

Close the following Naval Air Reserve Center:

- Olathe, Kansas

Close the following Naval Reserve Readiness Commands:

- Region Seven - Charleston, South Carolina
- Region Ten - New Orleans, Louisiana

Justification: Existing capacity in support of the Reserve component continues to be in excess of the force structure requirements for the year 2001. These Reserve Centers scored low in military value, among other things, because there were a fewer number of drilling reservists than the number of billets available (suggesting a lesser demographic pool from which to recruit sailors), or because there was a poor use of facilities (for instance, only one drill weekend per month). Readiness Command (REDCOM) 7 has management responsibility for the fewest number of Reserve Centers of the thirteen REDCOMs, while REDCOM 10 has management responsibility for the fewest number of Selected Reservists. In 1994, nearly three-fourths of the authorized SELRES billets at REDCOM 10 were unfilled, suggesting a demographic shortfall. In addition, both REDCOMs have high ratios of active duty personnel when compared to SELRES supported. The declining Reserve force structure necessitates more effective utilization of resources and therefore justifies closing these two REDCOMs. In arriving at the recommendation to close these Reserve Centers/Commands, specific analysis was conducted to ensure that there was either an alternate location available to accommodate the affected Reserve population or demographic support for purpose of force recruiting in the areas to which units were being relocated. This specific analysis, verified by the COBRA analysis, supports these closures.

1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

Return on Investment: The total estimated one-time cost to implement the closure of NRC Stockton is \$45 thousand. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$2 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.4 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$5.4 million.

The total estimated one-time cost to implement the closure of NRC Pomona is \$48 thousand. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$1.9 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.3 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$5.1 million.

The total estimated one-time cost to implement the closure of NRC Santa Ana is \$41 thousand. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$3 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.5 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$8.1 million.

The total estimated one-time cost to implement the closure of NRF Laredo is \$27 thousand. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$1.4 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.3 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$3.8 million.

The total estimated one-time cost to implement the closure of NRC Sheboygan is \$31 thousand. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$1.5 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.3 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$4.1 million.

The total estimated one-time cost to implement the closure of NRC Cadillac is \$46 thousand. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$1.8 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.3 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$5 million.

The total estimated one-time cost to implement the closure of NRC Staten Island is \$43 thousand. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$4.5 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.6 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$9.8 million.

1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

The total estimated one-time cost to implement the closure of NRC Huntsville is \$51 thousand. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$2.6 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.5 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$7.2 million.

The total estimated one-time cost to implement the closure of NARCEN Olathe is \$0.2 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$3.9 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.7 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$10.9 million.

The total estimated one-time cost to implement the closure of NRRC Charleston is \$0.5 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$14.4 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$2.7 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$39.9 million.

The total estimated one-time cost to implement the closure of NRRC New Orleans is \$0.6 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$6 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$1.9 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$23.8 million.

Impacts:

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of NRC Stockton could result in a maximum potential reduction of 10 jobs (7 direct jobs and 3 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Stockton-Lodi, California MSA economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential increase equal to 0.6 percent of employment in the economic area.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of NRC Pomona could result in a maximum potential reduction of 15 jobs (10 direct jobs and 5 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Los Angeles-Long Beach, California PMSA economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 0.4 percent of employment in the economic area.

1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of NARCEN Olathe could result in a maximum potential reduction of 22 jobs (14 direct jobs and 8 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Kansas City, Missouri-Kansas MSA economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 0.1 percent of employment in the economic area.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of NRRC Charleston could result in a maximum potential reduction of 67 jobs (46 direct jobs and 21 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Charleston-North Charleston, South Carolina MSA economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 8.4 percent of employment in the economic area.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of NRRC New Orleans could result in a maximum potential reduction of 73 jobs (47 direct jobs and 26 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the New Orleans, Louisiana MSA economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to less than 0.1 percent of employment in the economic area.

Community Infrastructure Impact: There is no known community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation.

Environmental Impact: The closure of these Reserve Centers and Readiness Commands generally will have a positive impact on the environment since, with the exception of REDCOM 10, they concern closures with no attendant realignments of personnel or functions. In the case of REDCOM 10, the movement of less than 10 military personnel to REDCOM 11, Dallas, Texas, is not of such a size as to impact the environment. Further, there is no adverse impact on threatened/endangered species, sensitive habitats and wetlands, or cultural/historical resources occasioned by this recommendation.

1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of NRC Santa Ana could result in a maximum potential reduction of 21 jobs (14 direct jobs and 7 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Orange County, California PMSA economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 1.1 percent of employment in the economic area.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of NRF Laredo could result in a maximum potential reduction of 8 jobs (6 direct jobs and 2 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Laredo, Texas MSA economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of NRC Sheboygan could result in a maximum potential reduction of 8 jobs (6 direct jobs and 2 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Sheboygan, Wisconsin MSA economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of NRC Cadillac could result in a maximum potential reduction of 10 jobs (8 direct jobs and 2 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Wexford County, Michigan economic area, which is 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

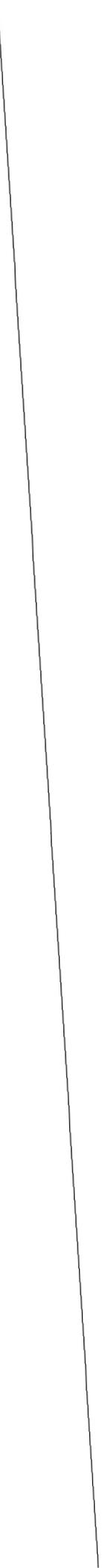
Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of NRC Staten Island could result in a maximum potential reduction of 21 jobs (14 direct jobs and 7 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the New York, New York PMSA economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 0.1 percent of employment in the economic area.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of NRC Huntsville could result in a maximum potential reduction of 26 jobs (19 direct jobs and 7 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Madison County, Alabama economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential increase equal to 2.7 percent of employment in the economic area.

11/11/11

11/11/11

11/11/11



CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN ALABAMA

31-Mar-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
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A

	ALABAMA ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	88	DEFBRAC	COMPLETE	CLOSE	1988 DEFBRAC: Close; completed prior to Commission recommendation; pending disposal
	ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT	88/93	DEFBRAC/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNDN	1988 DEFBRAC: Storage mission realigned from Coosa River Storage Annex, AL; completed FY 92
	COOSA RIVER STORAGE ANNEX	88	DEFBRAC	COMPLETE	CLOSE	1993 DBCRC: Realign tactical missile maintenance to Letterkenny Army Depot, PA; scheduled FY 94-97
	FORT MCCLELLAN	90/91/93	PRESS/DBCRC	DENIED		1988 DEFBRAC: Close and realign ammunition storage mission to Anniston Army Depot, AL; completed FY 92; pending disposal 1990 PRESS: Close (Changed by Public Law 101-510)
	FORT RUCKER	91	DBCRC	COMPLETE	REALGNDN	1991 DBCRC: DoD recommendation to close installation and realign Chemical and Military Police Schools to Fort Leonard Wood, MO and the Defense Polygraph School to Fort Huachuca, AZ denied. 1993 DBCRC: DoD recommendation to close installation and realign Chemical and Military Police Schools and DoD Polygraph Institute to Fort Leonard Wood, MO but retain Chemical Decontamination Training Facility at Fort McClellan denied. 1991 DBCRC: Realign biodynamics research mission from the U.S. Army Aeromedical Research Laboratory to the Armstrong Laboratory, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH; completed FY 93

CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN ALABAMA

31-Mar-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	REDSTONE ARSENAL	88/91/93	DEFBRAC/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP	<p>1988 DEFBRAC: Central Test Measurement and Diagnostic Activity realigned from Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot, KY; completed FY 92</p> <p>1991 DBCRC: Materiel Readiness Support Activity (Ionization, Radiation, and Dosimetry Center) and Logistics Control Agency realigned from Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot, KY and Presidio of San Francisco, CA (Change to 1988 SECDEF Commission recommendation); scheduled FY 93-95</p> <p>Armaments, Munitions, and Chemical Command realigned from Rock Island Arsenal, IL (Changed to remain at Rock Island Arsenal by 1993 Defense Base Closure Commission)</p> <p>Fuze development and production mission (missile related) realigned from Adelphi Laboratory Center, MD; scheduled FY 94</p>
AF	ABSTON AGS					
	BIRMINGHAM MAP AGS					
	DANNELLY FIELD AGS					
	GUNTER AFB					
	HALL AGS					
	MAXWELL AFB					
N	NAVAL STATION MOBILE	93	DBCRC	CLOSED	CLOSE	<p>1993 DBCRC Close NAVSTA Mobile and relocate assigned ships to NAVSTAs Pascagoula, MS and Ingleside, TX.</p>
	NRC GADSDEN	93	DBCRC	CLOSED	CLOSE	<p>1993 DBCRC: Recommended closure of the Naval Reserve Center at Gadsen, AL.</p>

CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN ALABAMA

31-Mar-95

SVC INSTALLATION NAME ACTION YEAR ACTION SOURCE ACTION STATUS ACTION SUMMARY ACTION DETAIL

NRC MONTGOMERY

93

DBCRC

CLOSED

CLOSE

1993 DBCRC:

Recommended closure of the Naval Reserve Center
Montgomery, AL because its capacity is excess to
projected requirements.



MISSISSIPPI

45 minutes

BIRMINGHAM, AL REGIONAL HEARING SCHEDULE OF WITNESSES

9:50AM - 9:55AM

5 minutes

Governor Kirk Fordice

9:55AM - 10:35AM

40 minutes

Mr. William Crawford

**MISSISSIPPI
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**BIRMINGHAM, AL REGIONAL HEARING
TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1995**

STATE MAP

NAS MERIDIAN

- Facility Summary Sheet
- DoD Recommendation
- Commission Base Visit Report
- Press Articles & Correspondence

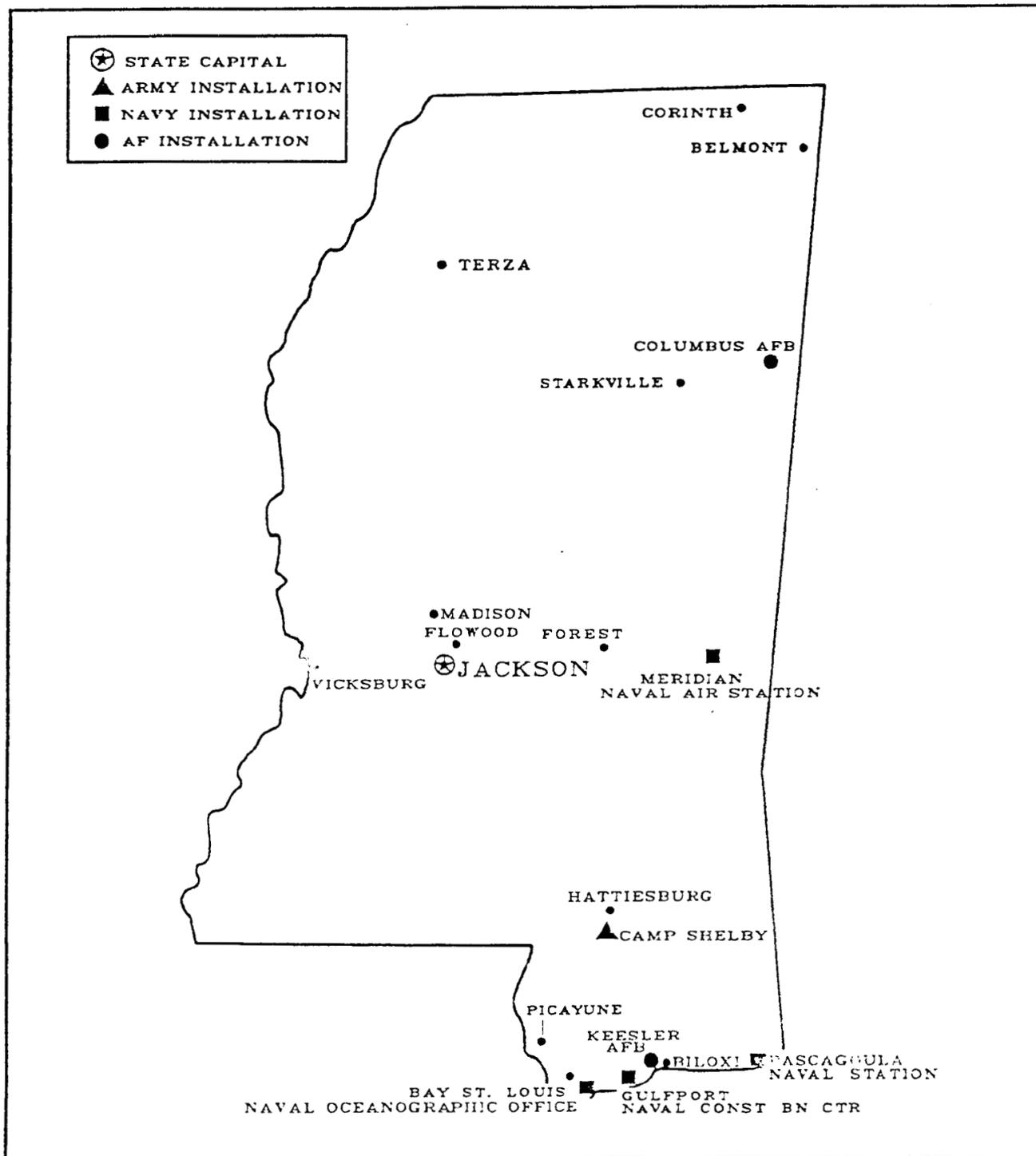
NAVAL TECHNICAL TRAINING CENTER, MERIDIAN

- Facility Summary Sheet
- DoD Recommendation
- Commission Base Visit Report
- Press Articles & Correspondence

STATE CLOSURE HISTORY

MAP NO. 25

MISSISSIPPI



Prepared By: Washington Headquarters Services
Directorate for Information
Operations and Reports



DRAFT

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

NAVAL AIR STATION MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI

INSTALLATION MISSION

To provide facilities and services in support of aviation activities of the Naval Air Training Command and other activities as directed. Intermediate and advanced strike training conducted (jet carrier aircraft).

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close Naval Air Station (NAS), Meridian, Mississippi. Relocate undergraduate strike pilot training to NAS Kingsville.
- Naval Technical Training Center (NTTC) to close and its training functions relocated to other activities, primarily the Navy Supply Corps School, Athens, Georgia and Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, Rhode Island.
- Retain the Regional Counterdrug Training Academy on site.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- The current Force Structure Plan shows a continuing decline in the Pilot Training Rate (PTR) so that Navy strike training could be handled by a single full-strike training base.
- The consolidation of strike training that follows the closure of NAS Meridian is in the spirit of the policy of the Secretary of Defense that functional pilot training be consolidated.
- The Undergraduate Pilot Training Joint Cross-Service Group included the closure of NAS Meridian in each of its closure/realignment alternatives.

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

The return on investment data below applies to the closure of NAS Meridian, NTTC Meridian, the realignment of NAS Corpus Christi to an NAF, and the NAS Alameda redirect.

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| • One-Time Cost: | \$83.4 million |
| • Net Costs and Savings During Implementation: | \$158.8 million |
| • Annual Recurring Savings: | \$33.4 million |
| • Break-Even Year: | Immediate |
| • Net Present Value Over 20 Years: | \$471.2 million |

DRAFT

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RECOMMENDATION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS)

	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Students</u>
Baseline	768	265	866
Reductions	388	220	0
Realignments	686	170	1282
Total	1074	390	1282

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

Out		In		Net Gain (Loss)	
<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>
1643	947	0	0	(1643)	(947)

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- No significant enviromental problems.

REPRESENTATION

Governor: Kirk Fordice
Senators: Thad Cochran
Trent Lott
Representative: G.V. "Sonny" Montgomery

ECONOMIC IMPACT

- Potential Employment Loss: 3324 jobs (2581 direct and 743 indirect)
- Lauderdale Co., MS MSA Job Base: 41,583 jobs
- Percentage: 8.0% percent decrease
- Cumulative Economic Impact (1996-2001): 8.0% percent decrease

MILITARY ISSUES

- The Navy reluctantly recommended NAS Meridian for closure.

DRAFT

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

- Navy may have miscalculated their capacity analysis including flight operations per Pilot Training Rate (PTR).
- Safety concerns around single site PTR, specifically at an airfield near 100% capacity yet trying to train student naval aviators.
- Navy out year PTR and joint recommendations or lack thereof.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

- None at this time.

James R. Brubaker/Navy/03/31/95 10:19 AM

1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

Naval Air Station, Meridian, Mississippi

Recommendation: Close Naval Air Station, Meridian, Mississippi, except retain the Regional Counterdrug Training Academy facilities which are transferred to the Academy. Relocate the undergraduate strike pilot training function and associated personnel, equipment and support to Naval Air Station, Kingsville, Texas. Its major tenant, the Naval Technical Training Center, will close, and its training functions will be relocated to other training activities, primarily the Navy Supply Corps School, Athens, Georgia, and Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, Rhode Island.

Justification: The 1993 Commission recommended that Naval Air Station, Meridian remain open because it found that the then-current and future pilot training rate (PTR) required that there be two full-strike training bases, Naval Air Station, Kingsville, Texas, and Naval Air Station, Meridian. In the period between 1993 and the present, two factors emerged that required the Department of the Navy again to review the requirement for two such installations. First, the current Force Structure Plan shows a continuing decline in the PTR (particularly in the decline from 11 to 10 carrier air wings) so that Navy strike training could be handled by a single full-strike training base. Second, the consolidation of strike training that follows the closure of NAS Meridian is in the spirit of the policy of the Secretary of Defense that functional pilot training be consolidated. The training conducted at Naval Air Station, Meridian is similar to that conducted at Naval Air Station, Kingsville, which has a higher military value, presently houses T-45 assets (the Department of the Navy's new primary strike training aircraft) and its supporting infrastructure, and has ready access to larger amounts of air space, including over-water air space if such is required. Also, the Undergraduate Pilot Training Joint Cross-Service Group included the closure of Naval Air Station, Meridian in each of its closure/realignment alternatives. The separate recommendation for the consolidation of the Naval Technical Training Center functions at two other major training activities provides improved and more efficient management of these training functions and aligns certain enlisted personnel training to sites where similar training is being provided to officers.

Return on Investment: The return on investment data below applies to the closure of NAS Meridian, the closure of NTTC Meridian, the realignment of NAS Corpus Christi to an NAF, and the NAS Alameda redirect. The total estimated one-time cost to implement these recommendations is \$83.4 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$158.8 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$33.4 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$471.2 million.

1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

Impacts:

Economic Impact on Communities: The economic data below applies to the closure of NAS Meridian and the closure of NTTTC Meridian. Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 3,324 jobs (2,581 direct jobs and 743 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Lauderdale County, Mississippi economic area, which is 8.0 percent of economic area employment.

Community Infrastructure Impact: There is no known community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation.

Environmental Impact: The closure of NAS Meridian will have a generally positive effect on the environment. Undergraduate Pilot Training will be relocated to NAS Kingsville, which is in an air quality control district that is in attainment for carbon monoxide, ozone, and PM-10. Cleanup of the six IR sites at NAS Meridian will continue. No impact was identified for threatened/endangered species, sensitive habitats and wetlands, cultural/historical resources, land/air space use, pollution control, and hazardous material waste requirements. Adequate capacity exists for all utilities at the gaining base, and there is sufficient space for rehabilitation or unrestricted acres available for expansion.

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GANNETT NEWS SERVICE

February 17, 1995, Friday

LENGTH: 745 words

HEADLINE: MONTGOMERY 'LESS OPTIMISTIC' ABOUT MERIDIAN'S FUTURE

BYLINE: DENNIS CAMIRE; Gannett News Service

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

Rep. G.V. "Sonny" Montgomery, D-Miss., said Friday he was "not as optimistic" as he was three weeks ago about keeping Meridian Naval Air Station off the Pentagon's list of military bases it will recommend for closing.

"There were indications only recently that Meridian would be secure because it is the most modern training base, the top Navy officials who visited Meridian were impressed, and the importance of the counter-drug school," said Montgomery, a senior member of the House National Security Committee.

"However, due to a shortage of money, overcapacity for pilot training and overall downsizing of the military, the Navy, Air Force and Army have been told to reassess the military value of the base."

Visitors to the base have included Navy Secretary John Dalton; Adm. Jeremy Boorda, chief of naval operations; and Charles Fakos, vice chairman of the Navy's base structure and evaluation committee.

Several praised Meridian, which has 3,662 military and civilian personnel, after their visits, leading supporters to believe Meridian could stay off the base closing list.

But despite that, Montgomery is concerned Meridian will be on the list that Defense Secretary William Perry will send to the federal base closing commission Feb. 28.

The list - Navy, Army and Air Force recommendations to Perry for his final decision - is expected to include some 60 major domestic military bases and 100 smaller facilities.

Public hearings will begin March 1. The commission will make its recommendations to President Clinton by June 30. The commission can add to or subtract from the Pentagon list.

This will be the third and final round of base closings under the current law.

The importance of the Pentagon's list was underscored earlier this month when

the commission's staff director, David Lyles, said the best way to stay off the commission's final list of recommended closings was to stay off the Defense Department list in the first place.

Lyles said commissioners are likely to approve most, but not all, the Pentagon recommendations this year. During the previous rounds, the commission approved about 80 percent of Pentagon recommendations.

"In both cases, a large percentage of the recommendations by the Department of Defense have, in fact, been endorsed by the commission and forwarded on to the president," Lyles said.

Montgomery said the list is being finalized this week and the services were being told to take another look at their recommendations "and scrub a little more."

"I was hoping that what we had done and all would keep us off the list," he said. "I'm not sure that it's going to do that. They're looking to close more training bases - this overcapacity. We picked that up, and that is what has me worried."

Meridian was put on the recommended closing list in 1991 by the base closing commission and in 1993 by the Pentagon. Both times, the base's supporters managed to persuade the commission to keep the base open.

Since 1993, Montgomery, Republican Sens. Thad Cochran and Trent Lott and local supporters in the Navy Meridian Team have been working to keep the base off the Pentagon's 1995 list.

"We've been working to educate people in the Navy about the value of the base," said Bill Crawford, who heads up the Navy Meridian Team.

The team - backed by Meridian, the Lauderdale County Board of Supervisors, the Meridian-Lauderdale County Partnership and the Meridian Area Navy League - also has hired a Washington-based consultant and is planning to spend up to \$ 250,000 to fight for the base this year.

"We pretty much operate from here from a worst case scenario," Crawford said. "We've been attacked in 1991. We've been listed in 1993, so we're going into 1995 expecting the worst. Anything better than that will just be fantastic."

Crawford said rumors have been flying about Meridian.

"Indications ebb and flow and change directions so fast we don't pay any attention to them," he said. "You take it all with a grain of salt and just keep on keeping on."

The group already has traveled to Washington to visit with the base closing commission staff and plans to come back up after new commissioners are confirmed by the Senate.

Crawford said the team's argument will be about the same as the last time - Meridian is one of the best bases.

"We think the facts will show that," he said. "All we ask is that final

decisions be based on objective, fair consideration of the facts. We'll live with that."

23RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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

February 26, 1995, Sunday, First Edition

SECTION: METRO, Pg. 1B

LENGTH: 842 words

HEADLINE: Miss., Ark. leaders to fight base closings

SYNOPSIS: The Associated Press

BODY:

Leaders in Meridian, Miss., and Fort Smith, Ark., say they plan to fight plans for closing military posts near their towns.

A draft version of the Pentagon's base closure list to be issued Tuesday targets Fort Chaffee, a 72,000-acre Army training facility near Fort Smith with about 1,000 jobs, and the Meridian Naval Air Station, which employs about 3,200.

The Pentagon's recommendations go before the independent Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, which can alter the list. Then the entire list must be accepted or rejected by the president and Congress.

Political and economic pressures kept the draft list shorter than many expected, sparing facilities in politically important states while recommending more realignments (shifts in duties) than outright closures.

The Mississippi and Arkansas posts have been on the closure list before.

Fort Chaffee, on the original list in 1991, was realigned in 1993, losing the Joint Readiness Training Command to Fort Polk, La., in 1993. Meridian, considered for the 1991 list, was placed on the 1993 list but escaped closure.

'Meridian is ready to mount the fight to stay open,' said Meridian Mayor John Robert Smith. 'We'll hit the ground running March 1.'

Fort Smith Chamber of Commerce President Billy Dooly said Saturday that the Army has been 'less than direct' on plans for the post, which trains active duty, reserve and National Guard personnel.

'It's kind of old and new news, the same old story,' Dooly said. 'It's reason for concern, but not over-reaction. That's kind of the approach we're taking.'

Staff Sgt. David Melancon, a Fort Chaffee spokesman, said base officials consider closure talk rumor now.

'It was just people in Washington flapping their gums,' Melancon said Saturday.

The Commercial Appeal, February 26, 1995

The chamber and other local officials have actively lobbied the Pentagon on Chaffee's behalf, he said.

Dooly has met with three different secretaries of the Army over the years.

"We've taken our case there. We do have our congressional delegation fully behind" the post, he said.

About 60,000 active and reserve Army and National Guard soldiers will train at Fort Chaffee during fiscal 1995.

"It's like another manufacturer," Dooly said.

Meridian, a city of about 41,000 residents, plans to use its community-based group, Navy Meridian Team, to help avoid closure, Smith said.

U.S. Rep. G. V. "Sonny" Montgomery (D-Miss.), former chairman of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, said the community will look at the Navy's justification for closing the base, then present arguments of its own.

Montgomery said the group will point out that bases ranked lower than Meridian were not recommended for closure. They also plan to show the potential for a joint air training program with other bases, including the Columbus Air Force Base in Columbus, Miss.

Mississippi's four other bases have been spared so far. In addition to the Columbus facility, the other bases are Gulfport Naval Construction Battalion Center, Pascagoula Naval Station, and Keesler Air Force Base.

Navy Meridian Team member Bill Crawford said closing the base would devastate the community since the base is responsible for more than \$ 50 million in payrolls per year.

"You take \$ 50 million out of a small economy like ours . . . it's going to impact businesses significantly. Those dollars don't flow through the economy. It ultimately affects the entire economy."

Smith said the base is the area's single largest employer.

"Certainly there will be the initial hit of job loss plus the multiplier effect from those jobs," he said. "But there is a greater loss for us than just the economic loss."

"We'll lose the opportunity to . . . have those people return to Meridian in their retirement years. The economic loss we'll recover from faster than that loss."

The proposed shutdowns awaiting approval by Defense Secretary William Perry include none of the huge bases that formed the bulk of earlier cuts.

This year's draft list spares Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole's home-state Army post, Fort Riley, Kan., and protects facilities in the all-important presidential election states of New Hampshire and California.

The Commercial Appeal, February 26, 1995

The economics of base closing also worked against a longer hit list. Shutting down bases carries high up-front costs. Typically, the break-even point comes seven or eight years after a base is ordered closed.

Texas appears to be one of the hardest-hit states in this round.

On the closure list are the Red River Army Depot at Texarkana, with about 3,500 jobs, Reese Air Force Base near Lubbock, with 1,700 jobs, and Brooks Air Force Base, in San Antonio, with more than 4,500 jobs.

The Pentagon is also proposing to relocate the Navy's air station at Corpus Christi to Pensacola, Fla., at a cost of about 700 jobs.

LOAD-DATE-MDC: February 28, 1995

102ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 Gannett Company, Inc.
GANNETT NEWS SERVICE

February 28, 1995, Tuesday

LENGTH: 811 words

HEADLINE: MERIDIAN AGAIN LANDS ON BASE-CLOSING LIST

BYLINE: DENNIS CAMIRE; Gannett News Service

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

The Pentagon recommended Tuesday that Meridian Naval Air Station be closed, with a loss of 2,581 military and civilian jobs - the third time in four years the base's future has been threatened.

But Meridian was the only one of Mississippi's defense establishments targeted on the Defense Department's list of recommended base closings and realignments.

On the up side, the list, which now goes to the Base Closure and Realignment Commission, also calls for sending another 155 military and 201 civilian jobs to Columbus Air Force Base and 36 civilian jobs to the Naval Oceanographic Office in Bay St. Louis.

"I have mixed emotions about the 1995 base closure list," said Rep. G.V. "Sonny" Montgomery, D-Miss., who led the fight to save Meridian in 1991 and 1993 base closing battles.

"I am obviously pleased that Columbus Air Force Base is not on it and disappointed that Meridian Naval Air Station is on it."

Montgomery isn't alone. The state's whole congressional delegation is gearing up again to fight the Meridian recommendation.

Sen. Thad Cochran, R-Miss., said having Meridian on the list again "feels like this is double jeopardy to me."

"We've tried this case on two different occasions ... and we've won it both times," he said. "We've got to try the case again. We think it's a very important national security asset, and the facts will prove it."

Rep. Gene Taylor, D-Miss., said he was "obviously happy" that South Mississippi military bases didn't take any hits.

But "I hate to see any installation in Mississippi closed," he said. "Sonny has performed a near miracle twice in getting it off the list. For my part, I will do what I can to help."

Rep. Trent Lott, R-Miss., said he talked to Navy Secretary John Dalton about the Meridian issue Tuesday.

GANNETT NEWS SERVICE, February 28, 1995

"He made it very clear the Navy really does not want to do that (close Meridian)," Lott said. "They are continuing to look at the possibility of some support or cross-training between the Air Force and the Navy."

Under that concept, Meridian would score higher than several Air Force bases, Lott said.

"We're going to continue to pursue that possibility," Lott said. "We certainly would prefer that Meridian Naval Air Station not be on the list, but we've been through this twice before, and we should prepare to make our case for Meridian once again."

The list recommends 146 shutdowns and realignments for the fourth and final round of base closings since 1988.

The eight-member commission will have until July 1 to send its recommendations to President Clinton. The commission has the power to add to the list or delete bases from it.

The report accompanying the Pentagon list noted the 1993 base closing commission kept Meridian open because the future pilot training rate required two full-strike training bases - Meridian and the Naval Air Station at Kingsville, Texas.

But the current military force structure plan shows a declining need for pilot training, particularly since aircraft carrier air wings have declined from 11 to 10, the report said. That means a single base could handle training.

Defense policy also calls for consolidating pilot training, the report said.

Kingsville, which performs similar training, has a higher military value, presently modern T-45 primary strike training aircraft and access to larger amounts of - and over-water - air space, the report said.

Meridian also showed up in each of the alternatives developed by a special group studying cross-service undergraduate pilot training, the report said.

Another recommendation calls for consolidating the Naval Technical Training Center from Meridian to the Navy Supply School at Athens, Ga., and the Naval Education and Training Center in Newport, R.I.

The \$ 83.4 million cost of closing Meridian includes two other actions involving naval air stations at Corpus Christi, Texas, and Alameda, Calif.

That will produce a total savings of \$ 158.8 million over the next six years and \$ 33.4 million annually afterward.

Meridian's closing means the direct loss of 1,643 military and 947 civilian jobs and an indirect loss of another 743 jobs. That's an 8 percent loss of employment in the Lauderdale County area.

On the other hand, the station's closing would have a "generally positive effect on the environment," the report said.

GANNETT NEWS SERVICE, February 28, 1995

Montgomery said that in the fight to save Meridian, "we are going to be stressing the concept of joint training" by combining Air Force and Navy operations.

Meridian might be joined with Pensacola Naval Air Station or with Whiting Field near Pensacola, Montgomery said. Another possibility is joining Meridian with Columbus Air Force Base, he said.

"It makes a lot of sense if the goal is to save money," he said. "They use the same bombing range and some of the same airspace. The services didn't give this as much consideration as they should have."

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: March 2, 1995

33RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 Gannett Company, Inc.
GANNETT NEWS SERVICE

March 6, 1995, Monday

LENGTH: 624 words

HEADLINE: NAVY SECRETARY SEEKING NEW ROLE FOR MERIDIAN NAS

BYLINE: DENNIS CAMIRE; Gannett News Service

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

Navy Secretary John Dalton said Monday the Navy wants to find another use for Meridian Naval Air Station even while recommending the base be closed in the latest round of base closings.

Dalton and other Navy officials said they asked the defense secretary to consider the possibility of joint pilot training by combining Meridian's operations with those at Columbus Air Force Base or some other military installations in the region.

That option is "still under review" by the Defense Department, although the department has moved ahead with the Navy's recommendation that Meridian be closed, Dalton said.

"It's a tough decision we made and one that I regretted because I have great admiration for Meridian Miss., and the people there and the naval air station there," said Dalton after a base closing commission hearing Monday.

"But we do have the problem of having to reduce our infrastructure and eliminate things that are not needed and not necessary. Unfortunately, Meridian Naval Air Station falls in that category."

Rep. G.V. "Sonny" Montgomery, D-Miss., whose district includes Meridian, said the Navy believed the joint training idea had merit and the Defense Department needs to be prodded into making it happen.

The Air Force turned it down, Montgomery said, and the Defense Department didn't get any facts or figures to push it with, Montgomery said.

The Pentagon recommended last week that Meridian be closed with a loss of 5,581 military and civilian jobs - the third time in four years the base's future has been threatened. It is the only Mississippi facility on the base closing list, which recommends 146 shutdowns and realignments across the country.

Base Closing Commissioner Rebecca Cox, a member of the 1993 base closing commission, asked Dalton why Meridian was being recommended for closure after the 1993 commission had left it open - despite a Pentagon request to shut it down - along with the Naval Air Station at Kingsville, Texas.

Both stations carry out undergraduate pilot training.

Dalton said the Navy recommended Meridian's closing because "there is no longer a need for a second strike training air station."

Dalton said continued downsizing of the Navy, including a reduction to 10 from 11 air wings, and smaller number of aircraft were the main reasons behind the recommendation.

When asked why Kingsville was better, Dalton said it was a question of air space, both over land and water, and the availability of more modern T-45 training aircraft and their support equipment.

"It's a combination of factors that lead the military value decisions that we made," he said. "The military value was higher at Kingsville than Meridian."

Charles Nemfakos, vice chairman of the Navy's base structure evaluation committee, said that in the 1993 base closing round, the Navy looked at installations in the context of regional military complexes, such as the one in south Texas that includes Kingsville.

"As we went through this time, one of the things that became obvious was that in essence central Mississippi is a regional complex," he said. "But central Mississippi isn't a Navy regional complex. It's a Department of Defense regional complex."

That's why Dalton suggested the Defense Department look at the joint operations option before signing off on the final base closing recommendations sent to the commission, Nemfakos said.

"I think the office of the secretary of defense looked at it, and they felt there was not an overwhelming case to be made for keeping that regional complex," he said.

The eight-member base closing commission has until July 1 to send its recommendations to President Clinton. The commission has the power to add to the list or delete bases from it.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: March 8, 1995



DRAFT

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

NAVAL TECHNICAL TRAINING CENTER, MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI

INSTALLATION MISSION

NTTC Meridian provides training for enlisted personnel in various ratings such as Yeoman (YN) Ship Serviceman (SH) and Religious Petty Officer (RP) .

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close the Naval Technical Training Center and relocate the training functions to other training activities, primarily the Navy Supply Corps School, Athens, Georgia and Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, Rhode Island.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Training centers are being consolidated where possible to reduce the training infrastructure.
- Officer and enlisted training, which is of a similar nature, are being co-located where possible.

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

- See manpower implications.

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS

- Figures given in the recommendation are tied together with the NAS Alameda redirect, the closing of NAS Meridian and realignment of NAS Corpus Christi to a NAF. Navy BSAT has been asked to subdivide the individual phases of this entire action.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- No significant environmental problems.

REPRESENTATION

Governor: Kirk Fordice
Senators: Thad Cochran
Trent Lott
Representative: G.V. (Sonny) Montgomery

DRAFT

MILITARY ISSUES

The Navy position is that this recommendation stands alone with or without the closing of the host command NAS Meridian.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

- The training center should be retained if NAS Meridian is not closed.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

- This is not just one part of the UPT move to Pensacola. It is part of a Navy-wide consolidation of training facilities.

Eric J. Lindenbaum/Navy/03/31/95 10:19 AM

1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

Naval Technical Training Center, Meridian, Mississippi

Recommendation: Close the Naval Technical Training Center, Meridian, Mississippi, and relocate the training functions to other training activities, primarily the Navy Supply Corps School, Athens, Georgia, and Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, Rhode Island.

Justification: Projected manpower reductions contained in the DoD Force Structure Plan require a substantial decrease in training-related infrastructure consistent with the policy of collocating training functions at fleet concentration centers when feasible. Consolidation of the Naval Technical Training Center functions at two other major training activities provides improved and more efficient management of these training functions and aligns certain enlisted personnel training to sites where similar training is being provided to officers.

Return on Investment: The return on investment data below applies to the closure of NAS Meridian, the closure of NTTC Meridian, the realignment of NAS Corpus Christi to an NAF, and the NAS Alameda redirect. The total estimated one-time cost to implement these recommendations is \$83.4 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$158.8 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$33.4 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$471.2 million.

Impacts:

Economic Impact on Communities: The economic data below applies to the closure of NAS Meridian and the closure of NTTC Meridian. Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 3,324 jobs (2,581 direct jobs and 743 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Lauderdale County, Mississippi economic area, which is 8.0 percent of economic area employment.

Community Infrastructure Impact: There is no known community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation.

Environmental Impact: The closure of NAS Meridian, the host of this activity, will have a generally positive effect on the environment. Undergraduate Pilot Training will be relocated to NAS Kingsville, which is in an air quality control district that is in attainment for carbon monoxide, ozone, and PM-10. Cleanup of the six IR sites at NAS Meridian will continue. No impact was identified for threatened/endangered species, sensitive habitats and wetlands, cultural/historical resources, land/air space use, pollution control, and hazardous material waste requirements. Adequate capacity exists for all utilities at the gaining base, and there is sufficient space for rehabilitation or unrestricted acres available for expansion.



CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN MISSISSIPPI

31-Mar-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
A	MISSISSIPPI ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	90	PRESS	COMPLETE	LAYAWAY	1990 PRESS: Layaway; completed FY 92.
AF	ALLEN C THOMPSON FIELD AGS COLUMBUS AFB GULFPORT/BILOXI MAP AGS KEESLER AFB	88/91	REFBRAC/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP	1988 DEFBRAC: Directed realigning 22 courses (including avionics and weather equipment maintenance, weather-satellite system, and photo-interpretation training) from Closing Chanute AFB, IL to Keesler AFB. Other courses to Sheppard (52), Goodfellow (25), and Lowry (45) AFBs. (See 1991 DBCRC). 1991 DBCRC: Directed all technical training from Closing Lowry AFB, CO be redistributed to the remaining technical training centers or relocated to other locations.
	KEY FIELD AGS					
N	NAS MERIDIAN NAV CONST BN CTR, GULFPORT NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE NAVAL STATION PASCAGOULA	93	DBCRC	CANCELLED	CLOSE	1993 DBCRC: Rejected OSD's recommendation to close NAS Meridian and relocate the advanced strike training to NAS Kingsville, TX.



TENNESSEE

45 minutes

BIRMINGHAM, AL REGIONAL HEARING SCHEDULE OF WITNESSES

10:40AM - 10:42AM	2 minutes	Mr. John Kelly, President Memphis Chamber of Commerce
10:42AM - 10:44AM	2 minutes	Governor Don Sundquist
10:44AM - 10:46AM	2 minutes	Mayor W.W. Herenton, City of Memphis
10:46AM - 10:48AM	2 minutes	Mayor Jim Rout, Shelby County
10:48AM - 11:13AM	25 minutes	Mr. Chris Clifton, Executive Vice President/Memphis Chamber of Commerce
11:13AM - 11:19AM	6 minutes	Mr. David Weber, Military Affairs Liaison, State of Tennessee Mr. Jim McKinney, Vice President, FedEx
11:19AM - 11:22AM	3 minutes	Representative Harold Ford
11:22AM - 11:25AM	3 minutes	Senator Fred Thompson

**TENNESSEE
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**BIRMINGHAM, AL REGIONAL HEARING
TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1995**

STATE MAP

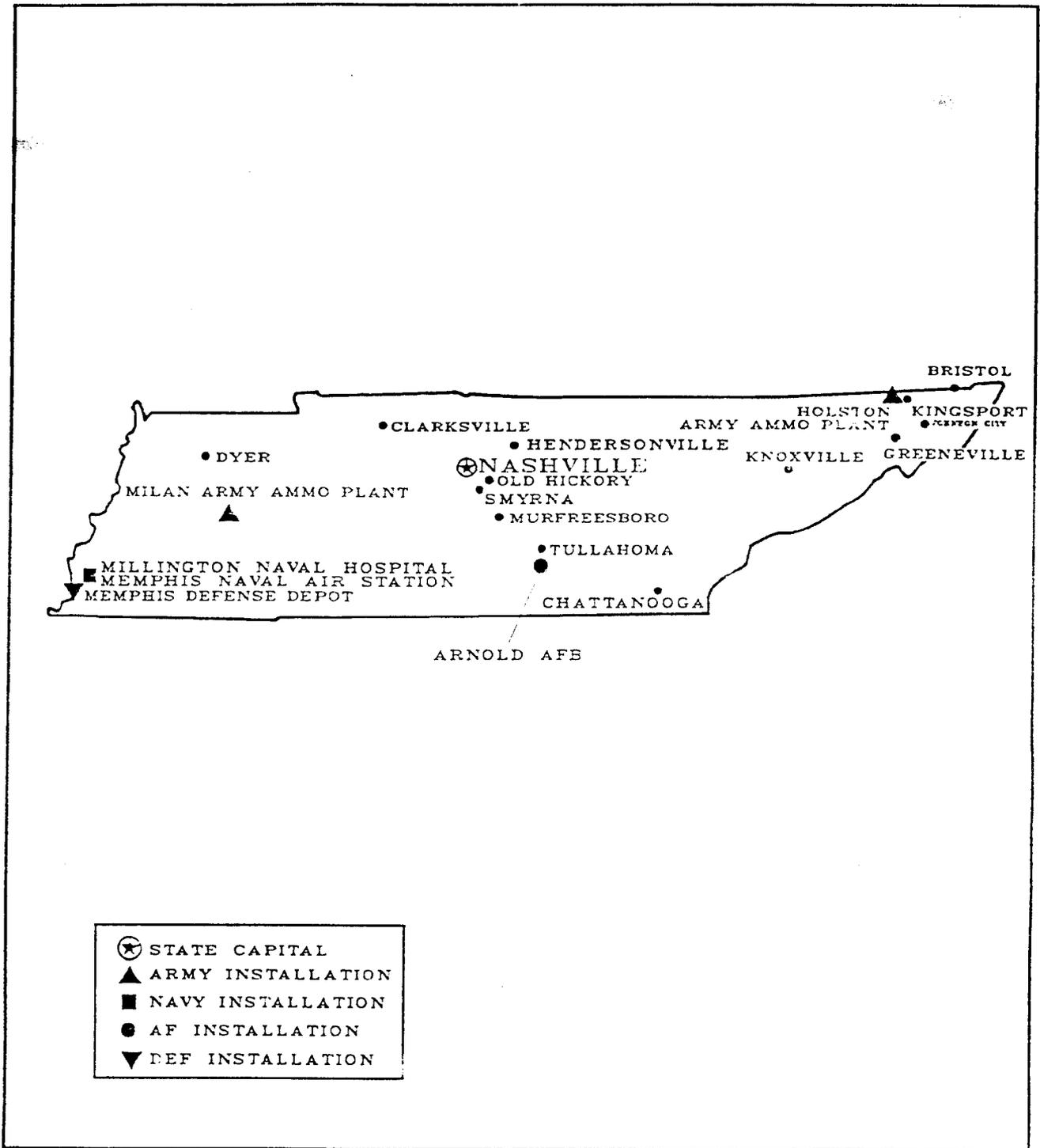
DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT, MEMPHIS

- Facility Summary Sheet
- DoD Recommendation
- Commission Base Visit Report
- Press Articles & Correspondence

STATE CLOSURE HISTORY

MAP NO. 43

TENNESSEE



Prepared By: Washington Headquarters Services
Directorate for Information
Operations and Reports



DRAFT

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION Summary Sheet

Defense Distribution Depot Memphis, Tennessee (DDMT) Memphis, Tennessee

INSTALLATION MISSION

The Memphis Defense Distribution Depot receives, stores, and issues wholesale and retail material in support of DLA and the Military Services. It is a "stand-alone depot"--meaning that it is not located with maintenance or fleet support. It distributes a wide range of material to customers in many locations.

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Close Defense Distribution Depot Memphis, Tennessee

- Material remaining at this depot at the time of closure will be relocated to optimum storage space within the DoD Distribution System. As a result of the closure, all DLA activity will cease at this location and the facility will be excess to DLA needs.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Declining storage requirements and capacity estimates for FY 01.
- Although Memphis tied for third place out of the six stand-alone depots in the military value analysis, the variance between third and sixth place was only 37 points. It ranked six out of six in the Installation Military Value Analysis. Closing Memphis allows DLA to close an entire installation thus having greater infrastructure cost savings.
- Sufficient throughput and storage capacity are available in the remaining depots to accommodate projected workload and storage requirements.

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

- One-Time Cost: \$ 85.7 million
- Net Costs and Savings During Implementation: \$ 14.8 million
- Annual Recurring Savings: \$ 23.8 million
- Break-Even Year: 2001 (3 years)
- Net Present Value Over 20 Years: \$244.3 million

DRAFT

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS ACTION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS, INCLUDES TENANTS)

	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Students</u>
Baseline*			
Reductions	11	500	-
Realignments	12	764	-
Total	23	1264	-

*This figure includes 42 tenants (30 civilians and 12 military) that are being relocated within the Memphis area.

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

Out		In		Net Gain (Loss)	
<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>
11	1289	0	0	(11)	(1289)

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- There are no environmental considerations which would prohibit this recommendation from being implemented.

REPRESENTATION

Senators: Bill Frist
Fred Thompson
Representative: Harold E. Ford
Governor: Don Sundquist

DRAFT

ECONOMIC IMPACT

- Potential Employment Loss: 3,349 jobs (1,300 direct and 2,049 indirect)
- Memphis, Tennessee- Arkansas- Mississippi MSA Job Base: 604,166 jobs
- Percentage: 0.6 percent decrease
- Cumulative Economic Impact (1994-2001): 1.5 percent decrease

MILITARY ISSUES

- Response time for surge requirements.
- DLA support for central region if distribution depot closes.
- Relocation of current mission and attendant DLA support.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUE

- Eighty percent of the employees are minorities--blue collar workforce.
- Single source for all women's clothing and uniform adornments.
- DLA has been transferring workload to other Defense Depots.
- Strategically located in the center of U.S.
- Excellent transportation HUB.
- Highly automated.
- Only mechanized freight consolidation center.
- Near FedEx with its premium service delivery program which allows items to be ordered as late as midnight for next day delivery.
- Can unitize B rations (only depot doing this during Operation Desert Storm).
- Facilities in excellent condition---average age 36 (50 years DOD average)

ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

- Hazardous storage relocation.
- Validation of costs associated with recommended action.

Marilyn Wasleski/Interagency Issues Team/03/30/95 10:44 AM

Recommendations and Justifications

Defense Distribution Depot Memphis, Tennessee (DDMT)

Recommendation: Close Defense Distribution Depot Memphis, Tennessee. Material remaining at DDMT at the time of closure will be relocated to optimum storage space within the DoD Distribution System. As a result of the closure of DDMT, all DLA activity will cease at this location and DDMT will be excess to DLA needs.

Justification: Defense Distribution Depot Memphis, is a Stand-Alone Depot that supports the two large east and west coast depots and is used primarily for storage capability and local area demand. It is also the host for the Memphis complex. The decision to close the Memphis depot was based on declining storage requirements and capacity estimates for FY 01 and on the need to reduce infrastructure within the Agency.

Memphis tied for third place out of the six Stand-Alone Depots in the military value analysis. The higher scores for the Susquehanna and San Joaquin distribution depots in this analysis removed them from further consideration for closure. The variance of only 37 points out of a possible 1,000 between the third and sixth place depots in the military value analysis for this category reinforced the importance of military judgment and compliance with the DLA BRAC 95 Decision Rules in the decision-making process.

A further consideration was the Agency's desire to minimize distribution infrastructure costs. Closure of an entire installation will allow DLA to reduce infrastructure significantly more than disestablishment of a tenant depot (DDCO at Columbus, OH, and DDRV at Richmond, VA). Memphis was rated six out of six in the Installation Military Value analysis. The Columbus installation ranked the highest. The facilities at Richmond are the best maintained of any in DLA. Both Columbus and Richmond take advantage of the synergy of a collocated Inventory Control Point. This closure action conforms to the Decision Rules to maximize the use of shared overhead and make optimum use of retained DLA-operated facilities, while closing an installation.

In addition, the Strategic Analysis of Integrated Logistics Systems (SAILS) model optimized system-wide costs for distribution when the Ogden and Memphis depots were the two Stand-Alone Depots chosen for closure. Sufficient throughput and storage capacity are available in the remaining depots to accommodate projected workload and storage requirements. Closing DDMT is consistent with the DLA BRAC 95 Decision Rules and the Distribution Concept of Operations. Therefore, military judgment determined that it is in the best interest of DLA and DoD to close DDMT.

Return on Investment: The total estimated one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$85.7 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$14.8 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$23.8 million with a return on investment expected in three years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$244.3 million.

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 3,349 jobs (1,300 direct jobs and 2,049 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Memphis, Tennessee-Arkansas-Mississippi Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.6 percent of the area's employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 1.5 percent of employment in the area.

The Executive Group determined that receiving communities could absorb the additional forces, missions, and personnel proposed, and concluded that environmental considerations do not prohibit this recommendation from being implemented.

DRAFT

BASE VISIT REPORT

DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT MEMPHIS, TN (DDMT)

24 MARCH 1995

LEAD COMMISSIONER:

S. Lee Kling

ACCOMPANYING COMMISSIONER:

None

COMMISSION STAFF:

Mr. Bob Cook, Interagency Team Leader
Ms. Elizabeth King, Counsel
Ms. Marilyn Wasleski, Interagency Team Analyst

LIST OF ATTENDEES:

Governor Don Sundquist	Pam Gowdy, DDMT-XB
Mayor W. W. Herenton, City of Memphis	Phil Amido, DDMT-XB
Mayor Jim Rout, Shelby County	Nathaniel Boyd, President, AFGE Local 2501
Mr. John C. Kelley, Chairman, Memphis Chamber of Commerce	Paul Lewis, Vice President, AFGE Local 2501
Christopher A. Clifton , Executive Vice President, Memphis Chamber of Commerce	Jake Mangum, Assistant Chief, Receiving Division
Eric Holladay, Acting Commander	Martha Gault, Chief, Installation Services
Ernie Lloyd, Director, Civilian Personnel Office, ASCE	Reverend Ralph White, Pastor, Bloomfield Baptist Church
Ernie Gunn, Acting Deputy Commander,	Sheila Chambers, Support Office
Judy Krueger, Attorney, DDRE	Marcus Haynes, Assistant Chief, Inventory Division
Armando Quinn, Security Officer	Chris Kartman, Chief, Environmental Protection & Safety Office
Sharon Lovejoy, Support Office	Hank Harris, Assistant Chief, Warehousing Division I
LTC Fred Persechini, Transportation Officer	Bill Beason, Chief Telecommunications & Information Systems, ASCE-Z
Linda Boyd, Installation Services	
LTC Danny Rachel, Chief, Warehousing Division II	
Wilfred Gloster, Warehousing Division II	
Emina Cole, Attorney, DDRE-G	
George Dunn, Public Affairs Officer	

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BASE'S PRESENT MISSION:

The Memphis Defense Distribution Depot receives, stores, and issues wholesale and retail material in support of DLA and the Military Services. It is a "stand-alone depot"--meaning that it is not located with maintenance or fleet support. It distributes a wide range of material to customers in many locations.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION:

Close Defense Distribution Depot Memphis, Tennessee

- Material remaining at this depot at the time of closure will be relocated to optimum storage space within the DOD Distribution System. As a result of the closure, all DLA activity will cease at this location and the facility will be excess to DLA needs.

DOD JUSTIFICATION:

- Declining storage requirements and capacity estimates for FY 01.
- Although Memphis tied for third place out of the six stand-alone depots in the military value analysis, the variance between third and sixth place was only 37 points. It ranked six out of six in the Installation Military Value Analysis. Closing Memphis allows DLA to close an entire installation thus having greater infrastructure cost savings.
- Sufficient throughput and storage capacity are available in the remaining depots to accommodate projected workload and storage requirements.

MAIN FACILITIES REVIEWED:

The visit began with a Command Briefing on the Memphis Distribution Depot. This briefing covered the depot's mission, capabilities, performance indicators, installation infrastructure, personnel (including tenants), financial impact, and environmental problems. The briefing was followed with a windshield tour of the base's facilities. The tour made stops at the Central Pack Area, Mechanized Bulk Receiving Complex and the Hazardous Warehouse for a walking tour of these facilities. This was followed by a presentation by the Governor of Tennessee, the Mayor of Memphis, the Mayor of Shelby County, and the Memphis Chamber of Commerce which highlighted the Area's excellent distribution facilities, weather, and workforce. The presentation also highlighted the military value of the Memphis Defense Distribution Depot and the flaws (as viewed by the Chamber) in the Defense Logistic Agency's analysis of the Depot. The visit concluded with a helicopter tour of the area showing how the Depot is near to the Port of Memphis, the Intermodal Rail Yard, the Tennessee Air National Guard Base, and the Federal Express facilities.

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KEY ISSUES IDENTIFIED:

Infrastructure and Capacity Issues

- The Depot sits on 640 acres. It has 52 structures and includes: 20 bulk storage warehouses (110,000 sq. ft each); 6 binable warehouses (222,000 sq. ft. each); 5.5 million sq. ft. of open storage; 6 mil sq. ft. of covered storage; hazardous storage facilities; and 24 miles of rail. One-hundred and eighty people maintain the facility
- The Depot is centrally located to support the US bases more readily.
- Since 1989 there has been approximately \$56 million in new construction and procurements (mechanization projects.)
- The facilities are in excellent condition with only \$8 million needed to bring all of the facilities up to par, according to DLA BRAC estimates. This is less than most of the other stand-alone depots. Most of the buildings trusses have recently been enhanced. There are many new buildings with the latest--a 240,000 sq. ft., 25' clearance, \$7 million building scheduled to be completed by December 1995. (The capacity of this building is not included in the Depot capacity statistics prepared for the BRAC process.) Another one of the newer buildings was a general purpose warehouse brought on-line in 1991 at a cost of \$7 million. It is temperature controlled since it stores medical supplies. Further, this building was also built to be flexible and can be converted to open space if needed to be used for another mission, such as unitizing B rations.
- The Depot is one of three hazardous storage locations. The other two are Ogden Defense Distribution Depot, UT and Richmond Defense Distribution Depot, VA. (The Ogden Depot is also scheduled to close.) DLA consolidated their hazardous storage at these locations in 1989. The hazardous storage facility was built in 1989 at a cost of \$11 million. Another new hazardous storage facility for flammable materials was recently completed at a cost of about \$1 million.
- The Automated Transportation Terminal became operational in April 1994 at a cost of \$9 million. It is the only automated transportation system at any of DLA's depots. It was a prototype.
- The mechanized bulk receiving complex just came on line (March 1995) at a cost of about \$5 million. This is also the only one within DLA's depot system. It was a prototype that DLA chose not to pursue because vendors did not lower their prices to ship to a consolidated site.
- The automated facilities has allowed the depot to reduce the number of people needed at both of these facilities. The Depot, however, can still operate manually if the automated equipment should break down.
- The Depot has realigned their work processes to take advantage of the mechanization/automation.
- The depot has organic spray paint and sand blasting facilities.
- The depot has the only building within the DLA Distribution Network where a flat bed truck can pull into to load or unload flat sheets of aluminum.
- The depot is located within a major transportation hub. It is close to rail, air, surface, and water transportation.

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- The Depot is the only one where items can be shipped out for emergency needs as late as 11 p.m. daily. This is because of the Depot's proximity to the Federal Express HUB.
- The Depot can service 65% of US demands with truck delivery within two days.
- During Operation Desert Storm, because of all of the distribution facilities located nearby, the Depot was able to hire on 900 temporary workers who were already trained in distribution functions.
- The Depot is able to expand to meet surge requirements. Because of the location, the Depot can readily obtain extra truck containers from local truck terminals when needed to meet surge needs.

Inventory Issues

- The Depot inventory is valued at \$800 million. The Depot stocks 271,000 different stock items.
- Although, only 5 percent of the Depot's total line items are bulk storage items (i.e. subsistence, medical, and clothing and textiles), these items take up 75% of the depot's storage space.
- Presently, the warehouses are at 82% capacity, 85% is considered full.
- The Depot stores a wide variety of items, as opposed to the Richmond, VA Depot, for example, that primarily stores general items or the Columbus, OH Depot which primarily stores construction items.

Economic Issues

- The direct financial impact of the Depot is approximately \$90 million annually. This includes approximately \$67 million in labor costs and \$423 million to local transportation companies. This figure does not include military construction projects or indirect dollar impacts.

Environmental Issues

- In terms of environmental problems, the depot is on the National Priorities List. Leaking mustard gas containers were buried at the depot in the 1940's. The upper level water aquifer has been contaminated by the mustard gas. The Community concern is that the contamination will eventually leak down to the lower level aquifer, which is the source of the area water supply. Eleven million dollars has recently been allotted for design and site survey. It is not yet known how much it will cost to clean up the site. The area of contamination is a 65 acre area known as Dunn's field.

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Miscellaneous Issues

- The depot is a Defense National Stockpile storage site for bauxite and fluorspar.
- The depot was designated the Central Region Headquarters in the early 1990's, but in 1992 DLA decided to just have two regions--one in the east and one in the west.
- The Depot performs joint military missions with the nearby Air National Guard Unit.
- The Depot has supported all recent US humanitarian efforts.
- During Operation Desert Storm, the Depot was the only one to unitize B rations.
- The Depot's performance goals in terms of order-ship time are lower than the DLA goal. For example, for routine items DLA allows 8 working days, region average is 4 days, Memphis's time is 1.5 days. From the time an item is received to the time it is on the shelf ready to be issued out is less than one day. Region average is 3 days.
- Because of the Depot's access to the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO), the Security Officer has been able to obtain approximately \$3.8 million of DRMO excess supplies for local agencies and \$35 million the State/Region. This includes such things as sleeping bags, bullet proof vests, fatigues, and a \$6 million helicopter for the Memphis Police Department.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS RAISED:

Infrastructure and Capacity Issues

- The Depot is located in an excellent transportation hub. Memphis is "America's Distribution Center". The Memphis airport is the number one cargo airport and has just expanded to international flights. The airport has only been closed by bad weather once.
- The area has a seasoned and stable workforce.
- Because many in the local workforce work in distribution for the many private sector companies that have settled in the area, the Depot is able to obtain many temporary employees to meet surge requirements when needed. This was evidenced during Operation Desert Storm.
- Many private sector companies are locating their distribution facilities here because of Memphis's location, so the Chamber of Commerce Officials ask "why is the Government leaving the area".
- Memphis has the second largest in-land port in the US
- Memphis has a Federal/State infrastructure system in place to support a world-wide distribution effort.
- Memphis Depot is fully integrated, which allows for flexibility, and ability to meet surge. The requirements.
- The hazardous material storage facility is state-of-the-art, having only been built 6 years ago (1989).
- Memphis has always been the site chosen as the prototype for new automation designs.
- The Memphis Depot has been the most suited to unitize B rations and has been so noted by the Defense Personnel Support Center.

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- Memphis Depot offers the latest window to get priority items shipped via Federal Express-- 11 p.m. All other depots items shipped via Federal Express would have to be out 4 hours earlier.

Economic Concerns

- The direct economic impact on the area would be over \$50 million. The total impact (direct and indirect) on the City of Memphis and Shelby County is in excess of \$225 million.
- Although there is only a .6% economic impact on the entire Memphis Metropolitan area, the African American population would be hit disproportionately. This is because the depot's workforce is almost 80% minority. The area's already high unemployment rate would go up.

Flaws in DLA's BRAC Analysis

- DLA's analysis underestimates the Depot's transportation assets. It ranks all depots equally in their transportation assets, which Memphis officials believe is not true.
- Operation Desert Storm Lessons Learned Analysis said that surface transportation from the depots was essential in serving the troops. This was not considered in the analysis.
- No credit was given to the Depot for its 26 miles of rail or surface capability in the military value analysis.
- DLA used passenger loading in its military value analysis, not cargo loading to evaluate airlift capability.
- The Depot's throughput capacity was not fairly represented in DLA's analysis, since DLA only used an 8 hour shift. The Depot can do three shifts, if necessary.
- DLA's analysis on having only two primary distribution centers was flawed. In 1992, Memphis was designated as the Central Region Headquarters. It was then redesignated as a stand-alone depot. Community Officials did not know why the Depot's Headquarters designation was taken away. During this time the Depots capacity increased.
- COBRA is flawed since it costs everything being moved from the Depot to Base X, which is a centrally located depot. Since material from Memphis would have to be moving to other than central location, the cost to move this material is greater than what is listed in the COBRA.
- It is believed that the cost to move the hazardous material and the cost to construct a new hazardous facility is not fully costed in the COBRA. In addition, it is not known if DLA will be able to get permits to store the hazardous material in the receiving location.
- The Depot is located in an attainment area. Therefore, the area can handle an increased mission.
- The Depot ranked third in military value, yet 6th in installation military value. The Community questioned the rationale.

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- The Depot received only 49 points out of 300 on tenant mission. The Community feels because of the portable nature of tenant activities that this factor should not be weighed as heavily as it appears to have been by DLA. Some of the Depot's tenants were moved prior to the BRAC, which the community feels put them at a disadvantage. The Community feels the tenant factor is irrelevant to the military value of the Depot. If this factor was removed from the military value installation analysis, the Memphis Depot would have moved up second place, while the Columbus Depot would have moved down to fourth.
- The way DLA does its mission/scope analysis resulted in the oldest depot (Columbus) being ranked number 1 and Memphis being ranked number 6.
- The Depot only received partial credit for its throughput capabilities.
- No credit was given to the Depot's containerization capabilities.
- The Community feels that closure due to weather should be a factor in the analysis. They stated that this was a factor during the 1993 BRAC.
- The Community stated that lessons learned from Operation Desert Storm showed that a third primary distribution depot is needed. If the military should be fighting two contingencies, having only two primary distribution sites would create a problem.
- The Community feels that the DLA BRAC minutes indicate that there was a predetermined selection factor that put the stand-alone depots, in particular Memphis and Ogden, at risk. Their reasons: (1) DLA determined that they would combine the Tracy and Sharpe Depots into one (San Joaquin Depot) and the New Cumberland and Mechanicsburg Depots (Susquehanna Depot) into one, which made them so large that it would be hard for Memphis to compete against them, and (2) DLA determined that it would maintain a presence at a service maintenance facility. Therefore, this left only four stand-alone depots for DLA to look at for closure. Then, when DLA determined it would do an Installation Military Analysis, this put Memphis further down on the analysis, as many of its tenants were moved off the facility prior to the BRAC analysis. The stand-alone depots were further put at risk when the Air Force offered DLA storage space on their Air Logistic Centers (ALCs). One theory that the Community has is that the Memphis Depot is closing in order to save the ALCs.
- The Depot's joint operations with the Tennessee Air National Guard was not considered under military value.

REQUESTS FOR STAFF AS A RESULT OF VISIT:

- Explore community contentions.

Marilyn Wasleski/ Interagency Issues Team/3/28/95

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The Commercial Appeal (Memphis)

March 1, 1995, Wednesday, Final Edition

SECTION: NEWS, Pg. 1A

LENGTH: 1288 words

HEADLINE: Loss of jobs high in plan to chop depot, area bases

BYLINE: James W. Brosnan, The Commercial Appeal
Washington Bureau Staff reporters Jimmie Covington and Patti Patterson contributed to this story.

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

Defense Distribution Depot Memphis would close, costing Memphis 1,367 jobs, under recommendations made Tuesday by Defense Secretary William Perry to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

But the loss for the Memphis area would be partially offset by the transfer to Memphis Naval Air Station at Millington of 536 jobs and three commands, two from San Diego and one from Washington.

Mississippi got mostly bad news from Perry. Under the recommendations, it would lose 2,581 jobs at Meridian Naval Air Station and gain 316 jobs at Columbus Air Force Base. Arkansas would lose 247 jobs with the closing of a reserve training base at Fort Chaffee.

Nationwide, Perry recommended 146 closings or realignments to the eight member commission, which he claimed will save taxpayers nearly \$ 6 billion by 2001.

"It will have a devastating impact on the city of Memphis with the possible loss of 1,300 jobs," said Memphis Mayor W. W. Herenton. "We are going to aggressively pursue the appeal process with the help of Senator Fred Thompson and Congressman Harold Ford."

Shelby County Mayor Jim Rout praised the reports about additional operations for Millington but said "our worst fears have at this time become reality" with the news of plans to close the depot.

"My personal opinion is that we should not take this lightly and just accept it; we should fight to try to get it reversed."

The base realignment commission has until July 1 to come up with its own list after listening to appeals from Memphis and other cities.

The two previous commissions in 1991 and 1993 rarely overturned the Pentagon recommendations, and the commission recommendations have never been overturned by the White House or Congress.

At Memphis, 500 civilian and 11 military jobs would be eliminated, 124 civilian jobs would be transferred to the Susquehanna Depot in New Cumberland, Pa., and 400 positions would be transferred to other Defense Logistics Agency facilities not yet designated.

The DLA estimated it would cost \$ 85.7 million to close the depot, with annual savings of \$ 23.8 million within three years after closure. The closure will cost the Memphis economy 1,300 in direct jobs and 2,049 in indirect jobs over five years, said DLA.

Besides Memphis, Perry recommended closing another large general supply depot in Ogden, Utah, and two other depots and administrative centers, eliminating 2,292 jobs.

The Memphis depot appears to have suffered the same judgment that the Memphis Naval Air Station at Millington received two years ago when the Navy's Technical Training Command was ordered moved to Pensacola, Fla.

With the Cold War over, the Pentagon doesn't need as many depots and the Memphis depot is inland and not protected by any other ongoing activity at the same site.

An analysis by the Defense Logistics Agency, provided to Rep. Harold Ford of Memphis, said DLA controls 618 million cubic feet of storage space, but only needs 461 million cubic feet.

"There is no question that there is excess capacity in the system," said Rep. John Tanner (D-Tenn.), a member of the House Armed Services Committee.

The reason is that the Pentagon has received the message, long preached by FedEx, of the value of "just-on-time" deliveries, with contracts that include direct delivery from vendors to bases, bypassing the depots. Another reform allows military commanders to buy many common items off nearby store shelves. That results in less demand for storage at general depots like Memphis, which deals mainly in clothing, medical supplies and food.

The DLA analysts pitted the Memphis depot against the other five DLA stand-alone depots - Susquehanna in New Cumberland, Pa.; an Joaquin near Tracy, Calif; and depots in Columbus, Ohio; Ogden and Richmond, Va. - using a 1,000-point scoring system based on mission, location, age and condition of facility, storage capacity and cost.

The California and Pennsylvania depots scored highest, 822 and 759 respectively, because of their large capacity and wartime mission to quickly supply troop deployments. Memphis and Ogden tied for third with 505 points, followed by Richmond, 481, and Columbus, 468.

But Richmond and Columbus, while smaller and earning fewer "military value" points, were kept alive because each also is host to large administrative centers where workers manage the flow of inventory to the military bases. Columbus, Ohio, was recommended for a reduction of 365 jobs and a gradual reduction in its depot role anyway.

The Commercial Appeal, March 1, 1995

Local and congressional officials had hoped that the new FedEx contract to operate a premium delivery service out of the depot would influence DLA. But it was not in the analysis.

Or did the analysis reflect arguments by Memphis officials that the depot is in a transportation hub and can ship goods until midnight, seven hours later than any other U. S. depot.

Ford, whose district includes the depot and most of its workers, fired the first salvo in the depot's defense. He wrote a letter Tuesday, signed by other area members, asking the General Accounting Office to look into whether the DLA's value ranking was "sound and accurate."

Ford also asked the GAO to look at whether the secretary of Defense exercised "strong oversight over the Defense Logistics Agency during the process" and whether DLA intentionally reduced the workload at Memphis in prior years with the intention of recommending closure.

During a Chamber of Commerce briefing for Tennessee congressmen Feb. 7, a county official and former depot commander, William E. Freeman, charged that the director of DLA, Vice Adm. Edwin Straw, had been shifting work from Memphis to the Susquehanna depot because Straw is from eastern Pennsylvania.

A spokesman for Straw, Capt. Fred Leeder, pointed out Tuesday that the recommendations call for closing two Pennsylvania installations, the DLA depot co-located with an Army depot in Letterkenny and the Defense Industrial Supply Center in Philadelphia.

Rep. Ed Bryant (R-Tenn.) said, "I'm shocked, actually. I think it's incredible that while the United States' best industries are coming to Memphis as a distribution center, our own United States government is leaving Memphis. To me, it just does not make sense."

Sen. Bill Frist (R-Tenn.) said that based on the chamber's case, he believes "that we can make a very strong argument."

Rout said he was notified of the plans in a telephone call from the office of Sen. Fred Thompson (R-Tenn.). Rout said he asked immediately for a meeting with Thompson next Tuesday or Wednesday and hopes to schedule meetings with other lawmakers in Washington in an effort to halt the closure.

"We will see as many as we can to determine what type of action plan we might put together, working with the city, the Chamber of Commerce and others to do what we can to stop this," said Rout.

The commission hearings begin today with testimony by Perry. The Defense Logistic Agency is scheduled to testify March 7.

The GAO offers its report by April 15. By May 17, the commission is supposed to decide whether it will add more facilities for consideration.

The commission submits its list by July 1 to the President. After the President signs off on the recommendations, the Congress has 45 days to approve a resolution overturning the commission. But that resolution can be

vetoed by the President.

GRAPHIC: Photo,

✓ Jim Shearin,

'Everyone needs to pray for us,' says Maurice Taylor, an employee of Defense Distribution Depot Memphis, in response to the news Tuesday that the depot is recommended for closure.

LOAD-DATE-MDC: March 2, 1995

2ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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

February 15, 1995, Wednesday, Final Edition

SECTION: METRO, Pg. 1B

LENGTH: 674 words

HEADLINE: C of C drops Pentagon jab over depot ,
plans positive defense after Ford criticizes Feb. briefing

BYLINE: James W. Brosnan, The Commercial Appeal
Washington Bureau

DATLINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

The Memphis Area Chamber of Commerce Tuesday agreed to drop charges of Pentagon bias against the Memphis Defense Distribution Depot.

Chamber chairman John Kelley said the chamber now will mount only a positive defense of the depot after Rep. Harold Ford of Memphis heavily criticized a Feb. 7 briefing here by the chamber for area congressmen.

During that briefing, William E. Freeman, a county official and a former depot commander, and Memphis attorney Lewis Donelson told area congressmen they believed work was being shifted from Memphis to a New Cumberland, Pa., depot because the head of the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), Vice Adm. Edward Straw, is from that area. A spokesman for Straw denied any bias.

The chamber's concern was heightened by the upcoming Pentagon recommendations March 1 to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. It is expected that DLA will recommend closing at least some of its 23 depots.

Reps. John Tanner (D-Tenn.) and Ed Bryant (R-Tenn.), also were at the chamber briefing, but neither expressed concern about the chamber's presentation.

Ford raised no objection during the briefing but sent a letter to Kelley three days later in which he said, "I believe that it was ill advised to circulate questionable theories about the director rather than get the word out about the superior capabilities of our depot, its workforce and the companies that depend on it."

Kelley, president of the Memphis Banking Group of First Tennessee National Corp., responded with a statement Tuesday that "Congressman Ford is right" and that in the future the chamber will focus on the depot's strengths.

In an interview, Kelley said he had "only a rough idea" of the areas that Freeman would go into at the briefing. As for the bias charges against Straw, Kelley said, "I don't know of any hard facts that support that conclusion."

The Commercial Appeal, February 15, 1995

Freeman did not return a phone call Tuesday. He is a former Air Force colonel who retired as commander of the depot in 1984 and who now is director of the interim management for the Shelby County Correction Center.

The depot is in Ford's district and most of its 1,367 employees live in the district too.

Ford in an interview said the chamber briefing was "embarrassing and insulting" and that it was wrong for the chamber to take a "negative approach" sending "old men like Lewis Donelson."

Donelson, a longtime Republican power broker, and Ford are old foes. Ford won his seat in an upset over Republican Congressman Dan Kuykendall in 1974. Donelson managed Kuykendall's campaign. Donelson also was a prominent backer of Republican Rod DeBerry in his unsuccessful challenge to Ford last year.

Donelson said he attended the briefing as a volunteer to help the chamber make the case that the Defense Logistics Agency may be setting up a case to close the depot.

Since 1991 the value of the inventory at the base has dropped from \$ 1.68 billion to \$ 903 million and the depot has lost 555 employees. But DLA officials say there's been an overall reduction of 6,000 employees at depots.

During the briefing Tanner suggested that the chamber draft a letter to Pentagon officials. "I thought the chamber made a good presentation. They mentioned perhaps the parochial concerns of the director, but that happens around here all the time," said Tanner.

Bryant said, "I probably disagree with Congressman Ford on this one. To me it's part of the job of the Chamber of Commerce to keep their ear to the ground and be able to give others, including the congressional delegation, an early alert on something as important as the depot."

Kelley said the letter will now only emphasize the four positive qualities raised by Ford - the depot's relationship with FedEx, superior facilities, efficiency and past performance during the Persian Gulf War and other emergencies.

LOAD-DATE-MDC: February 16, 1995



CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN TENNESSEE

30-Mar-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
A	HOLSTON ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT					
	MILAN ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT					
	VOLUNTEER ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT					
AF	ARNOLD AFB					
	MCGHEE TYSON AIRPORT AGS					
	MEMPHIS IAP AGS					
	NASHVILLE METROPOLITAN APT AG					
D	DEFENSE DEPOT MEMPHIS					
N	NAS MEMPHIS	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALIGN	1993 DBCRC: Directed the realignment of NAS Memphis by terminating the flying mission and relocating its reserve squadrons to Carswell AFB, TX and relocation of the Naval Air Technical Training Center to NAS Pensacola, FL. Bureau of Naval Personnel will be relocated to NAS Memphis.
	NAVAL HOSPITAL, MILLINGTON					
	NRC KINGSFORT	93	DBCRC	CLOSED	CLOSE	1993 DBCRC: Recommended closure of NRC Kingsport, TN because its capacity is in excess of projected requirements.
	NRC MEMPHIS	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1993 DBCRC: Recommended closure of the NRC Memphis, TN because its capacity is in excess of projected requirements.





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

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:
AL CORNELLA
REBECCA COX
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S. LEE KLING
RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

**REMARKS BY CHAIR AT BEGINNING OF PUBLIC COMMENT PORTION
OF THE BIRMINGHAM REGIONAL HEARING**

WE ARE NOW READY TO BEGIN A PERIOD SET ASIDE FOR PUBLIC COMMENT. OUR INTENT IS TO TRY INSURE THAT ALL OPINIONS ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECRETARY AFFECTING THIS COMMUNITY ARE HEARD.

WE HAVE ASSIGNED 30 MINUTES FOR THIS COMMENT. WE HAVE ASKED PERSONS WISHING TO SPEAK TO SIGN UP BEFORE THE HEARING BEGAN, AND WE HAVE ASKED THEM TO LIMIT THEIR COMMENTS TO ONE MINUTE, AND WE WILL KEEP TRACK OF THE TIME.

OF COURSE, WRITTEN COMMENT OR TESTIMONY OF ANY LENGTH IS WELCOMED BY THE COMMISSION AT ANY TIME DURING THE PROCESS.

IF ALL THOSE SIGNED UP TO SPEAK WOULD PLEASE RISE AND RAISE YOUR RIGHTS HANDS, I WILL ADMINISTER THE OATH.

THANK YOU. WE ARE READY FOR THE FIRST SPEAKER.

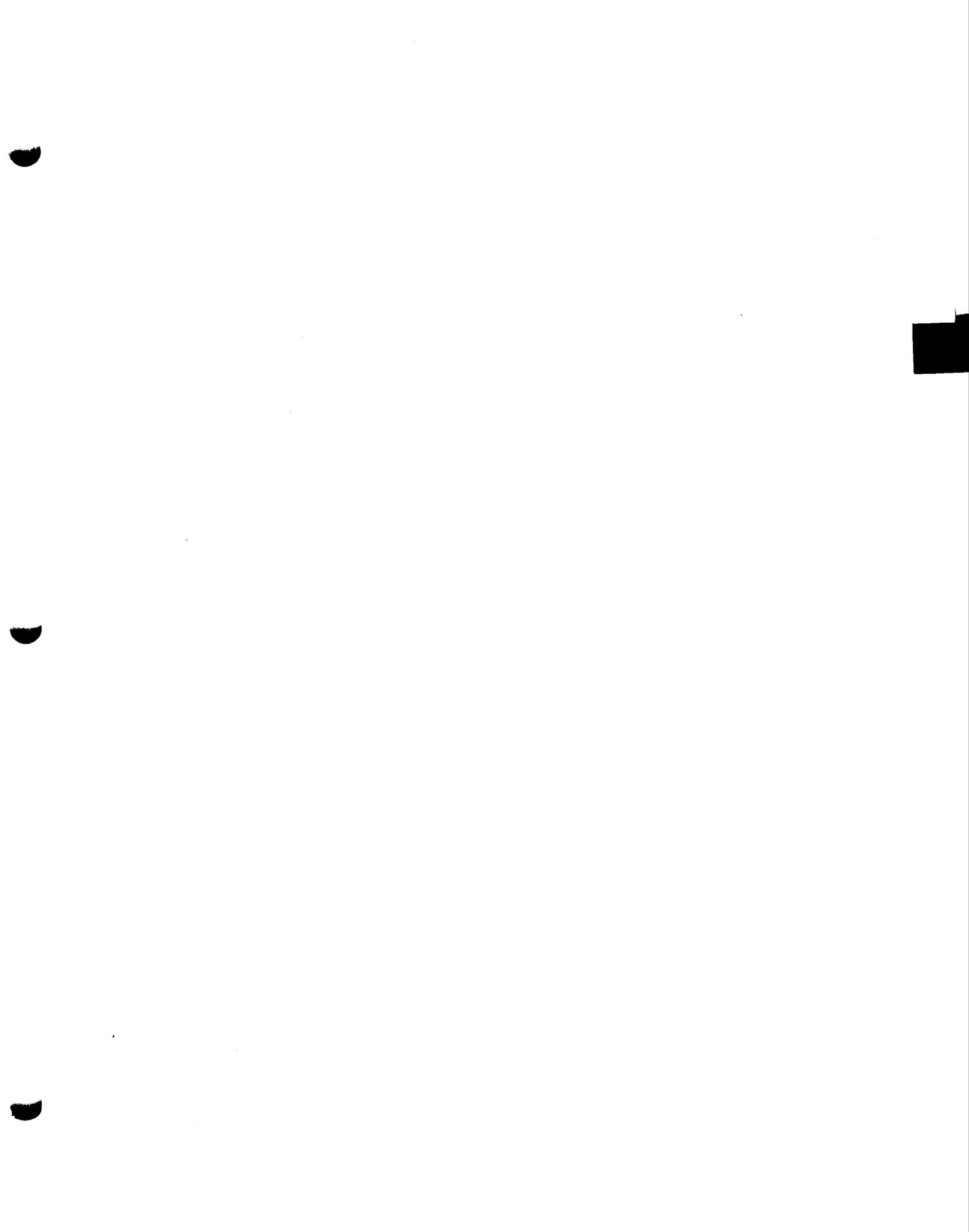


DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

WITNESSES' OATH

DO YOU SOLEMNLY SWEAR OR AFFIRM THAT THE TESTIMONY YOU ARE ABOUT
TO GIVE TO THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
SHALL BE THE TRUTH, THE WHOLE TRUTH AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH?





FLORIDA

40 minutes

BIRMINGHAM, AL REGIONAL HEARING SCHEDULE OF WITNESSES

1:00PM - 1:01PM	1 minute	Governor Lawton Chiles
1:01PM - 1:02PM	1 minute	Lt. Governor Buddy MacKay
1:02PM - 1:05PM	3 minutes	Patrick AFB Mr. Robert Hafton
1:05PM - 1:10PM	5 minutes	Eglin AFB MG Richard F. Gillis, (USAF, Ret)
1:10PM - 1:15PM	5 minutes	NTC Orlando Representative Bill McCollum
1:15PM - 1:35PM	20 minutes	Homestead ARB Mr. Don Slesnick, Chairman of Military Affairs Committee of Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce
1:35PM - 1:40PM	5 minutes	MacDill AFB Mayor Dick Greco, Tampa Mr. Don Barber, President of Tampa Chamber of Commerce

**FLORIDA
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TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1995**

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- Press Articles & Correspondence

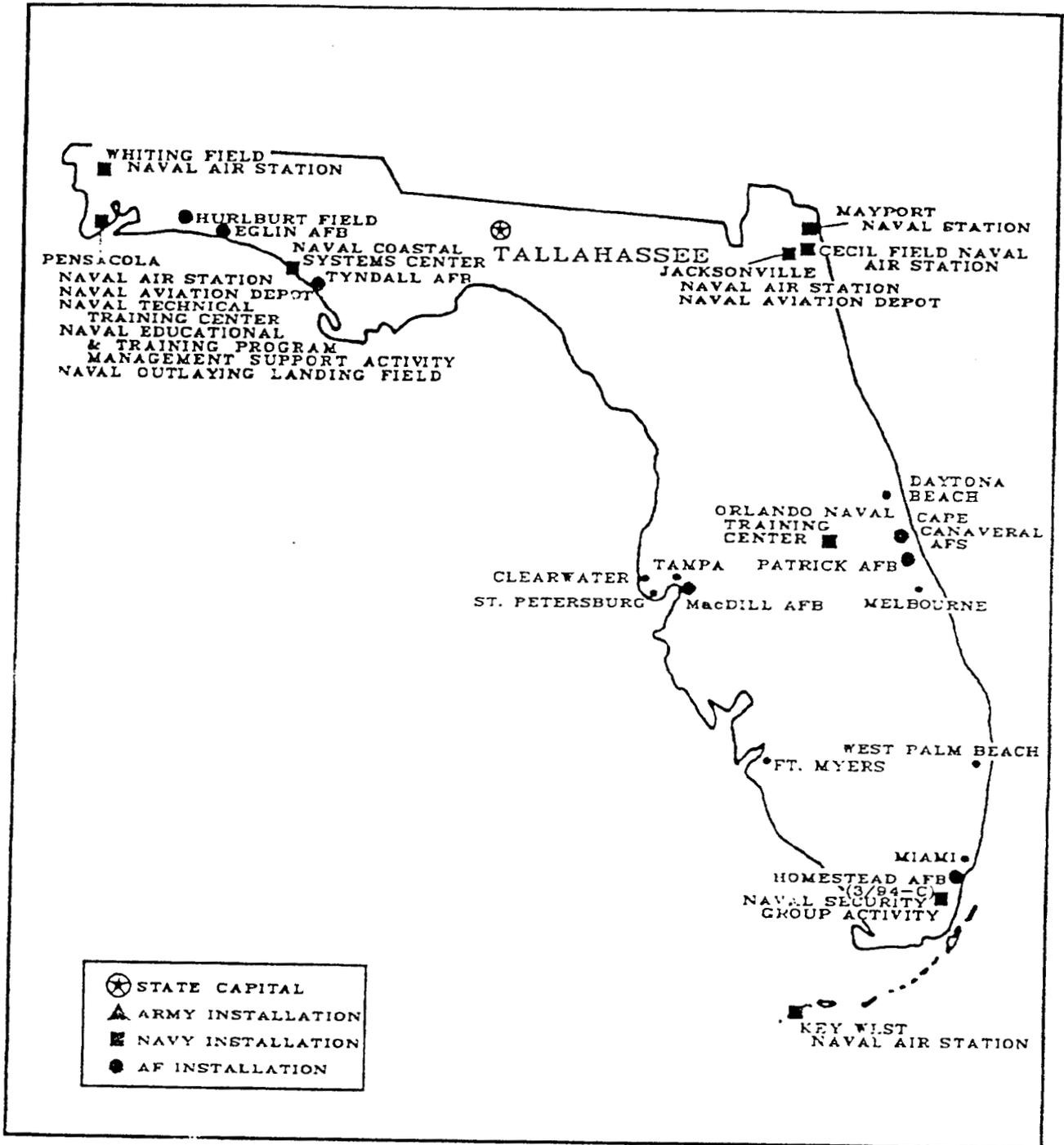
RESEARCH LAB, UNDERWATER SOUND REF. DETACHMENT, ORLANDO

- Facility Summary Sheet
- DoD Recommendation
- Commission Base Visit Report
- Press Articles & Correspondence

STATE CLOSURE HISTORY

MAP NO. 10

FLORIDA



Prepared By: Washington Headquarters Services
Directorate for Information
Operations and Reports



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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

BIG COPPETT KEY

INSTALLATION MISSION

- Big Coppett Key currently has no mission. It formerly provided communications support to the US Army.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close Big Coppett Key.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Big Coppett Key formerly provided communications support to the US Army. Since the Army no longer uses Big Coppett Key, it is excess to Army requirements. Closing Big Coppett Key will save base operations and maintenance funds and provide reuse opportunities.

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

- One-Time Cost: \$0 million
- Net Savings During Implementation: \$.05 million
- Annual Recurring Savings: \$.01 million
- Break-Even Year: 1996 (Immediate)
- Net Present Value Over 20 Years: \$.1 million

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RECOMMENDATION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS)

	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Students</u>
Baseline	0	0	0
Reductions	0	0	0
Realignments	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

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

Recommendation	Out		In		Net Gain (Loss)	
	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>
	0	0	0	0	0	0

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- There are no known significant or unusual environmental issues.

REPRESENTATION

Senators: Bob Graham
Connie Mack
Representative: Peter Deutsch
Governor: Lawton Chiles

ECONOMIC IMPACT

- Potential Employment Loss: 0 jobs
- Monroe County, FL PMSA Job Base: 44,447
- Percentage: 0 percent decrease
- Cumulative Economic Impact (1994-2001): 0 percent decrease

MILITARY ISSUES

- Navy previously expressed interest in obtaining property.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

Clifford Wooten/Army/ 03/30/95 6:03 PM

1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

Big Coppett Key, Florida

Recommendation: Close Big Coppett Key.

Justification: Big Coppett Key, an island near Key West, consists of approximately five acres and 3,000 square feet of facilities. Big Coppett Key formerly provided communications support to United States Army. Since the Army no longer uses Big Coppett Key, it is excess and to Army requirements. Closing Big Coppett Key will save base operations and maintenance funds and provide reuse opportunities.

Return on Investment: There is no one-time cost to implement this recommendation. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$0.05 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.01 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$0.1 million.

Impacts: This recommendation will not affect any jobs in the Monroe County, FL economic area. There are no known environmental impediments at the closing site.



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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA

INSTALLATION MISSION

- Air Force Materiel Command base. It is the home of the Air Force Development Test Center and its subordinate 46th Test Wing which flies numerous types of aircraft assigned to perform test and evaluation on aircraft armaments/weapons. Another subordinate unit is the 96th Air Base Wing which manages and maintains infrastructure resources. Tenant units include the USAF Air Warfare Center, 33rd Fighter Wing (F-15 aircraft), 9th Special Operations Squadron, and the Navy's Explosive Ordnance Disposal School. Eglin is also a joint use airfield with commercial passenger operations and has a Federal Bureau of Prisons minimum security prison camp.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Realign the Electromagnetic Test Environment (EMTE) with eight Electronic Combat (EC) threat simulator systems and two EC pod systems to Nellis Air Force Base Complex, NV
- Emitter-only systems to support Air Force Special Operations Command, the USAF Air Warfare Center, and Air Force Materiel Command Armaments/Weapons Test and Evaluation will be retained.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Air Force EC open air range workload requirements can be satisfied by one range.
- Capacity exists at Nellis to absorb EMTE's projected EC workload.

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| • One-Time Costs | \$2.2M |
| • Net Costs and Savings During Implementation | \$6.3M |
| • Annual Recurring Savings | \$2.6M |
| • Break-Even Year | 1999 (1 Year) |
| • Net Present Value Over 20 Years | \$31.4M |

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MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RECOMMENDATION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS)

	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Students</u>
Baseline	7515	4041	0
Reductions	0	0	0
Realignments	<u>27</u>	<u>25</u>	0
Total	27	25	0

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

<u>Recommendation</u>	Out		In		Net Gain (Loss)	
	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>
Realign from Eglin to Nellis	(27)	(25)	0	0	(27)	(25)
Realign from Kirtland to Eglin	0	0	447	324*	447	324
TOTAL	<u>(27)</u>	<u>(25)</u>	<u>447</u>	<u>324</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>299</u>

*Includes 103 contractor personnel.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Environmental impact is minimal and ongoing restoration will continue.

REPRESENTATION

Senators:	Bob Graham
	Connie Mack
Representative:	Joe Scarborough
Governor:	Lawton Chiles

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ECONOMIC IMPACT

- Potential Employment Loss: 85 jobs (52 Direct and 33 Indirect)
- Fort Walton Beach MSA Job Base: 86,772
- Percentage: 0.1 percent decrease
- Cumulative Economic Impact (1994-2001): 1.3 percent increase

MILITARY ISSUES

- Relocation to Nellis Air Force Base was not determined considering alternate cross-service locations where lower costs or improvements to overall DOD capability might be achieved. According to the Test and Evaluation Cross-Service Group, sufficient capacity exists within the combined resources of China Lake and Edwards Air Force Base to absorb the workload. In February 1995 it was recommended that Air Force perform COBRA analysis for relocating all or some of this workload to China Lake and Edwards.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

- IMV, a community group supporting China Lake, in a letter to DBCRC March 17, 1995, expressed concern over Air Force's decision to move certain threat simulators to Nellis rather than to China Lake. Also concerned over absence of cross-servicing. (contact is Jack Connell-619-371-2722)

ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

- None.

Lester C. Farrington/Cross-Service/03/30/95 4:04 PM

1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

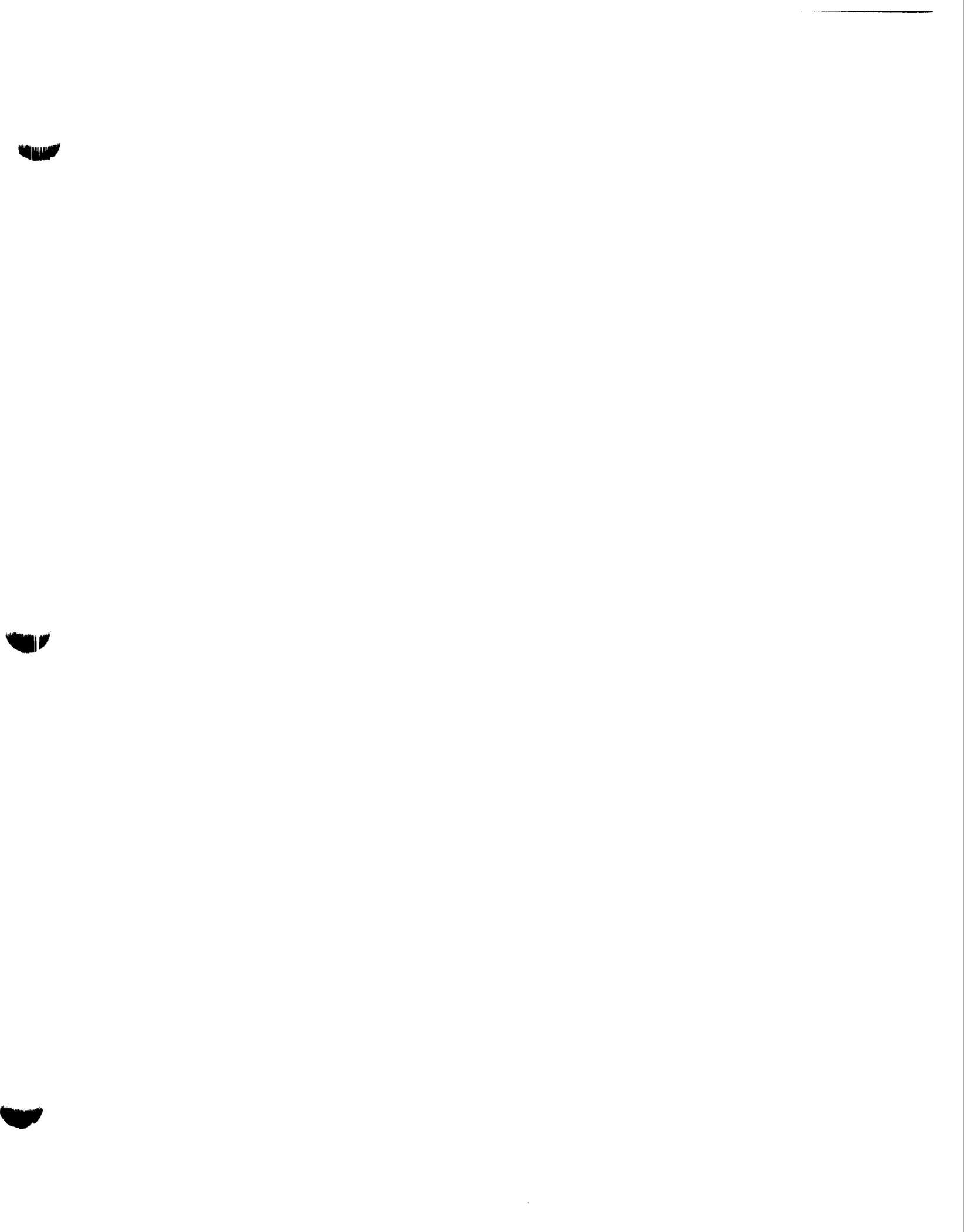
Eglin Air Force Base, Florida

Recommendation: Realign Eglin AFB, Florida. The Electromagnetic Test Environment (EMTE), consisting of eight Electronic Combat (EC) threat simulator systems and two EC pod systems will relocate to the Nellis AFB Complex, Nevada. Those emitter-only systems at the Air Force Development Test Center (AFDTC) at Eglin AFB necessary to support Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC), the USAF Air Warfare Center, and Air Force Materiel Command Armaments/Weapons Test and Evaluation activities will be retained. All other activities and facilities associated with Eglin will remain open.

Justification: Air Force EC open air range workload requirements can be satisfied by one range. Available capacity exists at the Nellis AFB Complex to absorb EMTE's projected EC workload. To ensure the Air Force retains the capability to effectively test and realistically train in the Armaments/Weapons functional category, necessary emitter-only threat systems will remain at Eglin AFB. This action is consistent with Air Force and DoD efforts to consolidate workload where possible to achieve cost and mission efficiencies.

Return on Investment: The total estimated one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$2.2 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$6.3 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$2.6 million with a return on investment expected in one year. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$31.4 million.

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 85 jobs (52 direct jobs and 33 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Fort Walton Beach, Florida Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations, including the relocation of some Air Force activities into the Fort Walton Beach, Florida Metropolitan Statistical Area, and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential increase equal to 1.3 percent of employment in the economic area. Environmental impact from this action is minimal, and ongoing restoration of Eglin AFB will continue.



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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

301st Rescue Squadron (AFRES) HOMESTEAD AIR RESERVE BASE, FLORIDA

INSTALLATION MISSION

Air Force Reserves (AFRES) Base. 482nd Fighter Wing (AFRES), F-16A/B operations; 301st Rescue Squadron (AFRES), HC-130N and HH-60G operations (temporarily relocated to Patrick AFB, FL); and Det. 1, 125th Fighter Group (FL ANG, NORAD), F-16 air defense operations. Devastated by Hurricane Andrew in Aug 92 and is still under reconstruction. AFRES unit facilities in cantonment area only--BX available with "BX-Mart" instead of commissary.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- 301st Rescue Squadron (AFRES): Redirect. Change the recommendation of the 1993 Commission as follows: Redirect the unit to relocate to Patrick AFB, its current temporary location.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- As part of the initiative to have Reserve forces assume a greater role in DoD peacetime missions, the 301st Rescue Squadron (AFRES) has assumed primary responsibility for Space Shuttle support and range clearing operations at Patrick AFB, FL. This tasking reduces mission load on the active duty force structure. Although the unit could perform these missions from Homestead, remaining at Patrick eliminates \$1M/year for TDY arrangements (scheduling, extra duty time for travel, transportation costs, etc.) and avoids unnecessary dislocation of the unit.
- Due to the destruction of Homestead by Hurricane Andrew in Aug 92, the 301st Rescue Squadron (AFRES) moved temporarily to Patrick. Subsequently, the 93 Commission non-concurred with the Secretary of Defense recommendation to close Homestead, and instead recommended its realignment as an Air Reserve Base. Once their facilities are rebuilt, the unit will return to Homestead.
- This redirect will enable the Air Force to perform this mission more efficiently and at less cost, with less disruption to the unit and mission.

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

- | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------|
| • One-Time Costs: | \$4.6 million | (cost) |
| • Net Costs (Savings) During Implementation: | \$1.5 million | (savings) |
| • Annual Recurring Savings: | \$1.5 million | (savings) |
| • Return on Investment Year: | 2001 (4 Years) | |
| • Net Present Value Over 20 Years: | \$15.4 million | (savings) |

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MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RECOMMENDATION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS): Homestead

	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Students</u>
Baseline	0	727	0
Reductions	0	0	0
Realignments	0	0	0
Total:	0	727	0

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

<u>Recommendation</u>	Out		In		Net Gain (Loss)	
	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>
Homestead	(61)	(153)	0	0	(61)	(153)

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Environmental impact from this action is minimal at Homestead ARB and Patrick AFB.

REPRESENTATION

Senators: Bob Graham
Connie Mack

Representative: Carrie Meek (17), Homestead
Dave Weidon (15), Patrick

Governor: Lawton Chiles

ECONOMIC IMPACT

- Potential Employment Loss (1996-2001): 341 jobs (214 direct/127 indirect)
- Miami, FL MSA Job Base: 1,064,241
- Job Change: 0.03 percent decrease
- Cumulative Economic Impact (1994-2001): 0.03 percent decrease

MILITARY ISSUES

- Review of demographic data projects no negative impact on recruiting.
- \$4.5 million MILCON at Patrick listed in COBRA for unit facilities is an Air Force expense.
- Hurricane Andrew supplemental appropriations for rebuilding Homestead cover the cost of building a reserve cantonment area. The nature of this appropriation, however, does not permit the Air Force to receive a "Cost Avoidance" for not building facilities specifically for the 301st Rescue Squadron (AFRES) at Homestead.
- Air Force savings from this redirect accrue from TDY avoidance from Homestead to Patrick (\$1M/year).
- The unit receives \$100K/year from Air Combat Command (ACC) to perform SPACECOM support missions and to fly Range Clearance missions at the nearby Avon Park Aerial Gunnery Range.

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- Homestead remains the host of the 482nd Fighter Wing (AFRES).
- Military usefulness of Homestead will continue as an Air Reserve Base.
 - ACC uses Homestead as the site for a series of Weapons Training Deployments: week-long deployments of typically 6 F-15s or -16s to fly in mock aerial engagements in the abundant and congestion-free South Florida airspace.
 - Homestead occupies an important geographic location as a well-positioned staging point for operations throughout the Caribbean and Latin America.
- Det. 1, 125th Fighter Group (FL ANG, NORAD), is currently conducting F-16 air defense operations from a temporary location at Naval Air Station Key West, FL. The unit will return to Homestead upon restoration of its NORAD alert facility by the end of the year.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

Homestead:

- The redirect of the 301st will lead to the closure of the base.
- The economic impact on the small Homestead community is much greater than what is shown by using the Miami MSA. The Redirect represents the loss of hundreds of returning full-time Air Reserve Technicians (ARTs) residents now, and the loss of part-time Reservists in the long-term.
- Military value of the base: it has frequently served as the key facility in support of operations in the Caribbean and Latin America. Also, there exists in South Florida an abundance of airspace, training routes and ranges that will likely be lost if the base closes.
- The community is committed to converting the base into its municipal airport. They will provide matching funds to help pay for the return of the 301st.
- The mission of AFRES is the training of Reservists. ARTs personnel, as full-timers, by necessity, must PCS with the unit wherever it goes. Most Reservists are still in South Florida.
- AFRES has set-up the 301st for a Redirect to Patrick by focusing all recruiting since Hurricane Andrew in central Florida, delaying the construction of the unit's facilities at Homestead until 1996, and taking on the Space Shuttle support function as the unit's primary peacetime mission.
- The primary mission of the unit is Combat Search and Rescue. Homestead is an excellent site for peacetime readiness training, and rescue support of the collocated F-16 unit.
- At least 20 support personnel positions can be eliminated with the 301st collocated with its parent unit, the 482nd Fighter Wing (AFRES), at Homestead.

Patrick:

- The primary peacetime function of the 301st is Space Shuttle and spacecraft launch support. Patrick is an ideal location to perform this mission.
- The Air Force will save approximately \$5 million in moving costs by keeping the unit at Patrick. Also, Homestead MILCON will require \$7M above the \$20M supplemental.
- The central Florida area has never suffered serious hurricane problems--one reason for the siting of the Kennedy Space Center--whereas South Florida is prone to Hurricanes.

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- 301st personnel live predominantly in the Patrick community. Following the dislocations of the unit in the aftermath of Hurricane Andrew, families are settled into their new central Florida home. Most unit members do not want to move again.
- The Patrick area is a safe, low cost area. South Dade County is a high crime, high cost area.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

- The 93 Commission found the Space Shuttle support mission to be secondary to its primary tasking (maintaining readiness for its Combat Search and Rescue mission), and current Space Shuttle mission requirements for the unit could be supported from Homestead.
- The 93 Commission also found that it would be more economical for Dade County to operate Homestead as a civil airport with AFRES units as tenants on the base. This redirect should not have an impact on this matter.
- Corrosion is severe at Patrick. The base is situated "on the beach." Although Homestead is close to Biscayne Bay, it does not suffer the corrosion problems encountered at Patrick.
- DoD announced on March 30, 1995 that Miami will be the new home of the Southern Command (SOUTHCOM), currently located at Quarry Heights, Panama. The actual site has not been selected.

Merrill Beyer/Air Force Team/March 30, 1995/1730

1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

Homestead Air Force Base , Florida 301st Rescue Squadron (AFRES)

Recommendation: Change the recommendation of the 1993 Commission regarding Homestead AFB as follows: Redirect the 301st Rescue Squadron (AFRES) with its associated aircraft to relocate to Patrick AFB, Florida.

Justification: The 301st Rescue Squadron (RQS) is temporarily located at Patrick AFB, pending reconstruction of its facilities at Homestead AFB which were destroyed by Hurricane Andrew. As part of the initiative to have reserve forces assume a greater role in DoD peacetime missions, the 301st RQS has assumed primary responsibility for Space Shuttle support and range clearing operations at Patrick AFB. This reduces mission load on the active duty force structure. Although the 301st RQS could perform this duty from the Homestead Air Reserve Station, doing so would require expensive temporary duty arrangements, extensive scheduling difficulties, and the dislocation of the unit's mission from its beddown site. The redirect will enable the Air Force to perform this mission more efficiently and at less cost, with less disruption to the unit and mission.

Return on Investment: The total estimated one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$4.6 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$1.5 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$1.5 million with a return on investment expected in four years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$15.4 million.

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 341 jobs (214 direct jobs and 127 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Miami, Florida Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. Review of demographic data projects no negative impact on recruiting. There will be minimal environmental impact from this action at Homestead or Patrick Air Force Bases.

**BASE VISIT REPORT
(STAFF-ONLY)**

**301st Rescue Squadron
HOMESTEAD ARB/PATRICK AFB
FLORIDA**

March 23-24, 1995

LEAD/ACCOMPANYING COMMISSIONER: None.

COMMISSION STAFF:

Lt Col Merrill Beyer, Air Force DoD Analyst
Mr. Robert Kress, R&A Associate Analyst

LIST OF ATTENDEES:

PATRICK:

Col Oral Carper, 301st RQS Commander

Col Gary Dollan (USA, Ret.), Chief of Staff,
Cong. Dave Walden's Brevard Office
Mr. Randy O'Brien, Brevard County
Commissioner
Mr. Scott Ellis, Brevard County Commissioner

Ms Melissa Thorn, aid to Mr. Cook, Brevard
County Commissioner
Mr. John Buckley, Melbourne Vice Mayor and
Space Coast League of Cities
Ms Linda Weatherman

Maj Robert Marzig (USAFR), Brevard
Citizens' Airmen
1Lt Robert Hoston, 301 RQS member

Sam Lorino, Retired 301 RQS member

HOMESTEAD:

Col Will Rudd (Ret.), Homestead City
Manager
Mr. Chris Spaulding, Concerned Citizens of
South Dade County, Inc.
Mr. Robert Jensen, 1st National Bank of
Homestead
Mr. Sandy O'Neil

Lt Col Ken Johnson, 482nd FW member
Maj Bobby D'Angelo, 482nd FW Public
Affairs Officer

BASE'S PRESENT MISSION (Homestead):

Air Force Reserves (AFRES) Base. 482nd Fighter Wing (AFRES), F-16A/B operations; 301st Rescue Squadron (AFRES), HC-130N and HH-60G operations (temporarily relocated to Patrick AFB, FL); and Det. 1, 125th Fighter Group (FL ANG, NORAD), F-16 air defense operations. Devastated by Hurricane Andrew in Aug 92 and is still under reconstruction. AFRES unit facilities in cantonment area only--BX available with "BX-Mart" instead of commissary.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION:

301st Rescue Squadron (AFRES): Redirect. Change the recommendation of the 1993 Commission as follows: Redirect the unit to relocate to Patrick, its current temporary location.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION:

As part of the initiative to have Reserve forces assume a greater role in DoD peacetime missions, the 301st Rescue Squadron (AFRES) has assumed primary responsibility for Space Shuttle support and range clearing operations at Patrick AFB, FL. This tasking reduces mission load on the active duty force structure. Although the unit could perform these missions from Homestead, remaining at Patrick eliminates \$1M/year for TDY arrangements (scheduling, extra duty time for travel, transportation costs, etc.) and avoids unnecessary dislocation of the unit.

MAIN FACILITIES REVIEWED:

Patrick:

301st Rescue Squadron Operations, Maintenance and Support areas, Flightline, Hangars, general base support facilities.

Homestead:

482nd Fighter Wing Operations, Maintenance and Support areas, Flightline, Hangars, general base support facilities, proposed sites for 301st Rescue Squadron facilities, municipal airport areas, and former air force base areas devastated by Hurricane Andrew.

KEY ISSUES IDENTIFIED

- The 93 Commission found the Space Shuttle support mission to be secondary to its primary tasking (maintaining readiness for its Combat Search and Rescue mission), and current Space Shuttle mission requirements for the unit could be supported from Homestead.
- The 93 Commission also found that it would be more economical for Dade County to operate Homestead as a civil airport with AFRES units as tenants on the base. This redirect should not have an impact on this matter.
- Hurricane Andrew supplemental appropriations for rebuilding Homestead cover the cost of building a reserve cantonment area. The nature of this appropriation, however, does not permit the Air Force to receive a "Cost Avoidance" for not building facilities specifically for the 301st Rescue Squadron (AFRES) at Homestead.
- Air Force savings from this redirect accrue from TDY avoidance from Homestead to Patrick (\$1M/year).
- The unit receives \$100K/year from Air Combat Command (ACC) to perform SPACECOM support missions and to fly Range Clearance missions at the nearby Avon Park Aerial Gunnery Range.
- Corrosion is severe at Patrick. The base is situated "on the beach." Although Homestead is close to Biscayne Bay, it does not suffer the corrosion problems encountered at Patrick.
- DoD announced on March 30, 1995 that Miami will be the new home of the Southern Command (SOUTHCOM), currently located at Quarry Heights, Panama. The actual site has not been selected.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS RAISED:

Homestead:

- The redirect of the 301st will lead to the closure of the base.
- The economic impact on the small Homestead community is much greater than what is shown by using the Miami MSA. The Redirect represents the loss of hundreds of returning full-time Air Reserve Technicians (ARTs) residents now, and the loss of part-time Reservists in the long-term.
- Military value of the base: it has frequently served as the key facility in support of operations in the Caribbean and Latin America. Also, there exists in South Florida an abundance of airspace, training routes and ranges that will likely be lost if the base closes.
- The community is committed to converting the base into its municipal airport. They will provide matching funds to help pay for the return of the 301st.
- The mission of AFRES is the training of Reservists. ARTs personnel, as full-timers, by necessity, must PCS with the unit wherever it goes. Most Reservists are still in South Florida.
- AFRES has set-up the 301st for a Redirect to Patrick by focusing all recruiting since Hurricane Andrew in central Florida, delaying the construction of the unit's facilities at Homestead until 1996, and taking on the Space Shuttle support function as the unit's primary peacetime mission.
- The primary mission of the unit is Combat Search and Rescue. Homestead is an excellent site for peacetime readiness training, and rescue support of the collocated F-16 unit.
- At least 20 support personnel positions can be eliminated with the 301st collocated with its parent unit, the 482nd Fighter Wing (AFRES), at Homestead.

Patrick:

- The primary peacetime function of the 301st is Space Shuttle and spacecraft launch support. Patrick is an ideal location to perform this mission.
- The Air Force will save approximately \$5 million in moving costs by keeping the unit at Patrick. Also, Homestead MILCON will require \$7M above the \$20M supplemental.
- The central Florida area has never suffered serious hurricane problems--one reason for the siting of the Kennedy Space Center--whereas South Florida is prone to Hurricanes.
- 301st personnel live predominantly in the Patrick community. Following the dislocations of the unit in the aftermath of Hurricane Andrew, families are settled into their new central Florida home. Most unit members do not want to move again.
- The Patrick area is a safe, low cost area. South Dade County is a high crime, high cost area.

REQUESTS FOR STAFF AS A RESULT OF VISIT:

- Examine costs to move and MILCON at Homestead compared to MILCON required to remain at Patrick.
- Determine SOUTHCOM airfield support requirements.
- Analyze impacts of performing Space Shuttle and spacecraft launch support mission from Homestead.
- Examine corrosion impacts at Patrick on cost and aircraft maintenance.

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

726th Air Control Squadron HOMESTEAD AIR RESERVE BASE, FLORIDA

INSTALLATION MISSION

Air Force Reserves (AFRES) Base. 482nd Fighter Wing (AFRES), F-16A/B operations; 301st Rescue Squadron (AFRES), HC-130N and HH-60G operations (temporarily relocated to Patrick AFB, FL); and Det. 1, 125th Fighter Group (FL ANG, NORAD), F-16 air defense operations. Devastated by Hurricane Andrew in Aug 92 and is still under reconstruction. AFRES unit facilities in cantonment area only--BX available with "BX-Mart" instead of commissary.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- 726th Air Control Squadron: Redirect. Change the recommendation of the 1993 Commission regarding the relocation of the unit from Homestead to Shaw AFB, SC as follows: Redirect the unit to relocate from Shaw, its current location, to Mountain Home AFB, ID.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Due to the destruction of Homestead by Hurricane Andrew in Aug 92, the 726th Air Control Squadron moved temporarily to Shaw AFB, SC. Subsequently, the 93 Commission concurred with the Secretary of Defense recommendation to make the move permanent. Experience since the move, however, has shown that Shaw lacks adequate radar coverage of training airspace needed to support the training mission and sustain combat readiness.

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

- One-Time Costs: \$7.44 million (cost)
- Net Costs (Savings) During Implementation: \$2.31 million (savings)
- Annual Recurring Savings: \$0.23 million (savings)
- Return on Investment Year: Immediate
- Net Present Value Over 20 Years: \$4.63 million (savings)

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RECOMMENDATION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS):

	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Students</u>
Baseline	123	0	0
Reductions	0	0	0
Realignments	123	0	0
Total:	123	0	0

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

<u>Recommendation</u>	Out		In		Net Gain (Loss)	
	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>
Homestead	(61)	(153)	0	0	(61)	(153)

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Environmental impact from this action is minimal and ongoing restoration of Homestead ARB will continue.

REPRESENTATION

Senators: Bob Graham
Connie Mack

Representative: Carrie Meek (17), Homestead
John M. Spratt, Jr. (5), Shaw
James E. Clyburn (6), Shaw
Michael D. Crapo (2), Mountain Home

Governor: Lawton Chiles

ECONOMIC IMPACT

- Potential Employment Loss (1996-2001): 163 jobs (126 direct/37 indirect)
- Sumter, SC MSA Job Base: 48,222
- Job Change: 0.3 percent decrease
- Cumulative Economic Impact (1994-2001): 0.3 percent decrease

MILITARY ISSUES

- \$5.0 million MILCON and \$1.4 million "One-Time unique Costs" at Mountain Home listed in COBRA are offset by \$8.5 million in "MILCON Cost Avoidance" at Shaw.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

- None at this time.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

- None at this time.

Merrill Beyer/Air Force Team/March 30, 1995/1730

1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

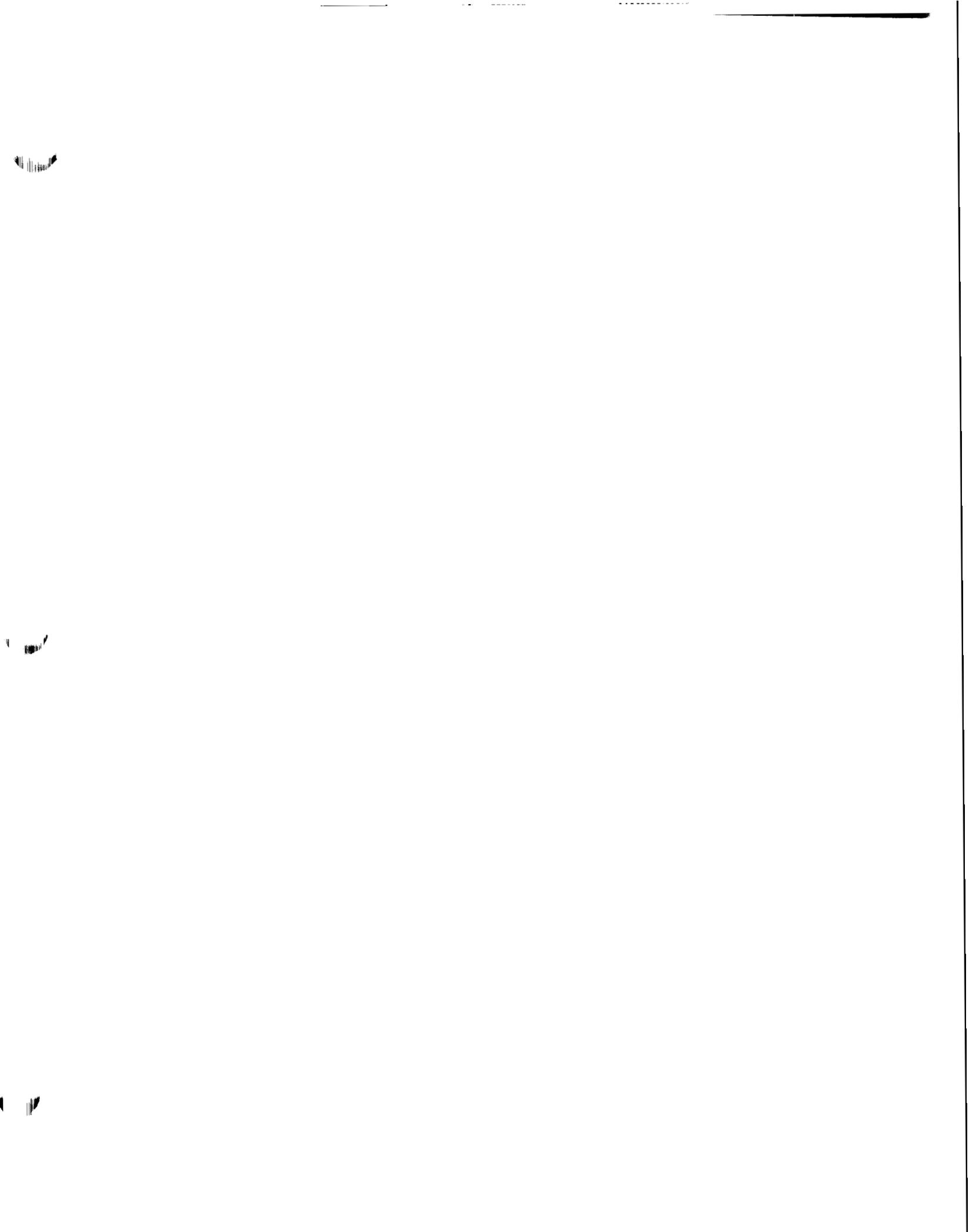
Homestead Air Force Base , Florida 726th Air Control Squadron

Recommendation: Change the recommendation of the 1993 Commission regarding the relocation of the 726th Air Control Squadron (ACS) from Homestead AFB to Shaw AFB, South Carolina, as follows: Redirect the 726th ACS to Mountain Home AFB, Idaho.

Justification: The 726th ACS was permanently assigned to Homestead AFB. In the aftermath of Hurricane Andrew, the 726th ACS was temporarily moved to Shaw AFB, as the first available site for that unit. In March 1993, the Secretary of Defense recommended the closure of Homestead AFB and the permanent beddown of the 726th ACS at Shaw AFB. Since the 1993 Commission agreed with that recommendation, experience has shown that Shaw AFB does not provide adequate radar coverage of training airspace needed to support the training mission and sustained combat readiness.

Return on Investment: The total estimated one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$7.4 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$2.3 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.23 million with an immediate return on investment. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$4.6 million.

Impacts: This action affects temporary relocations resulting from prior BRAC recommendations. Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a potential reduction of 163 jobs (126 direct jobs and 37 indirect jobs) over the 1996 to 2001 period in the Sumter, South Carolina Metropolitan Statistical Area which is 0.3 percent of the economic area's employment. Environmental impact from this action is minimal and ongoing restoration will continue.



DRAFT

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA

INSTALLATION MISSION

- Air Combat Command base. The 6th Air Base Wing operates the airfield until September 30, 1995, to support two Unified Command headquarters, U.S. Central Command and U.S. Special Operations Command, and the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) flying unit.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Redirect to retain the MacDill airfield as part of MacDill AFB
- The Air Force will continue to operate the runway and associated activities
- Realign 12 KC-135 aircraft and associated resources from Malmstrom AFB, MT to MacDill
- Department of Commerce's NOAA will remain a tenant

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- The Deputy Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff validated airfield requirements for the two Unified Commands at MacDill
- Air Force is responsible for supporting the joint commands' requirements
- Studies indicate Tampa International Airport cannot support Unified Commands' airfield requirements
- DoD requirements constitute 95% of the airfield operations requirements
- Additional savings will be achieved when KC-135 aircraft and associated personnel are relocated from Malmstrom AFB

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

- MacDill AFB is a receiver site. See Malmstrom AFB realignment recommendation for cost implications

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RECOMMENDATION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS)

	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Students</u>
Baseline	2427	841	0
Reductions	0	0	0
Realignments (From Malmstrom AFB)	+719	+19	0
Total	+719	+19	0

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

Out		In		Net Gain (Loss)	
<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>
0	0	687	57	687	57

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Nonattainment area
- County has applied to EPA to be recategorized as a "Maintenance area"

REPRESENTATION

Governor: Lawton Chiles
Senators: Bob Graham
 Connie Mack
Representative: Sam Gibbons

ECONOMIC IMPACT

- MacDill AFB is a receiver site which will have a positive economic impact on the area
- Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL. MSA Job Base: 1,087,545
- Percentage: 0.10 percent increase

MILITARY ISSUES

- Air Force is responsible for supporting two Unified Command headquarters at MacDill
- Although the base was recently home to fighter aircraft previously it was a Strategic Air Command bomber base and consequently its facilities can accommodate large aircraft
- Shortage of tanker resources in the southeastern U.S.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

- Fully supports the redirect of the Air Force to retain airfield operations and the realignment of a KC-135 flying mission to MacDill

~~• Base has capacity to accommodate more missions.~~

ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

- Dept of Commerce not able to fund the cost of operating the airfield and would look to the Air Force for the majority of support costs
- DOC will provide fair share funding for airfield use based on negotiated interagency support agreement with DoD

(approx 95%)
• Base has capacity to accommodate more or larger missions

Rick DiCamillo/Air Force Team/March 21, 1995/10:00 AM

1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

MacDill Air Force Base, Florida

Recommendation: Change the recommendations of the 1991 and 1993 Commissions regarding the closure and transfer of the MacDill AFB airfield to the Department of Commerce (DoC) as follows: Redirect the retention of the MacDill airfield as part of MacDill AFB. The Air Force will continue to operate the runway and its associated activities. DoC will remain as a tenant.

Justification: Since the 1993 Commission, the Deputy Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff have validated airfield requirements of the two Unified Commands at MacDill AFB and the Air Force has the responsibility to support those requirements. Studies indicate that Tampa International Airport cannot support the Unified Commands' airfield needs. These validated DoD requirements will constitute approximately 95 percent of the planned airfield operations and associated costs. Given the requirement to support the vast majority of airfield operations, it is more efficient for the Air Force to operate the airfield from the existing active duty support base. Additional cost savings will be achieved when the KC-135 aircraft and associated personnel are relocated from Malmstrom AFB in an associated action.

Return on Investment: The cost and savings data associated with this redirect are reflected in the Malmstrom AFB realignment recommendation. There will be no costs to implement this action, even if the Malmstrom AFB action does not occur, compared to Air Force support of a DoC-owned airfield.

Impacts: There is no economic or environmental impact associated with this action.

BASE VISIT REPORT

MacDill AFB, Tampa, FL

March 24, 1995

LEAD COMMISSIONER:

Alan J. Dixon

ACCOMPANYING COMMISSIONER:

Rebecca Cox

COMMISSION STAFF:

Mr. Charles Smith
Mr. Frank Cirillo
Mr. Rick DiCamillo

LIST OF ATTENDEES:

Secretary Charles Dusseau, Florida Department of Commerce	Col. Charles T. Ohlinger III, Commander, 6th Air Base Wing
Sandra Freedman, Mayor of Tampa	Capt. George Player, National Ocean and Atmospheric Administration
Dick Greco, Mayor-Elect of Tampa	Col. Bill Lake, Deputy Chief of Staff United States Central Command
Chris Hart, Hillsborough County Commissioner	Col. Dave Stringer, J4/7, United States Central Command
Al Austin, Co-Chairman, MacDill Response Team	Col. John Holbein, Deputy Chief of Staff, United States Special Operations Command
Joe House, Chairman, Tampa Chamber of Commerce	Col. Bob Bayless, J4, United States Special Operations Command
Don Barber, President, Tampa Chamber of Commerce	Col. Vince Santillo, 6th Operations Group Commander
Bill Lax, Tampa Chamber of Commerce Staff	Col. Cal Hitt, 6th Logistics Group Commander
Bill Moran, Tampa Chamber of Commerce Staff	Col. Gene Hickman, 6th Air Base Wing Director of Staff
Bruce Drennan, Tampa Chamber of Commerce Staff	Col. Louetta Taylor, 6th Medical Group
Grant Young, Tampa International Airport	CDR Howard Glassman, J4, United States Central Command
Bob Buckhorn, Governor's Transition and Conversion Commission Representative	Lt. Col. Marilyn Barton, Staff Judge Advocate
Jack Butcher, Publisher, Tampa Tribune	
General Wayne Downing, Commander In Chief, United States Special Operations Command	
Lt. Gen. Richard I. Neal, Deputy Commander In Chief, United States Central Command	

Lt. Col. Tom Johnson, Transition Office
Maj. Brad Purvis, Headquarters Air Combat Command
Mr. Gary Robinson, Civil Engineer, United States Special Operations Command
Mr. David Powers, Command Engineer, United States Special Operations Command
Capt. Lisa Rappa, Executive Officer, 6th Air Base Wing
CMSgt. J.B. Whitten, Senior Enlisted Advisor, 6th Air Base Wing
Ms. Diane Green, Public Affairs, 6th Air Base Wing
TSgt. Angel Harwell, Executive Support, 6th Air Base Wing

BASE'S PRESENT MISSION:

Air Combat Command base. The 6th Air Base Wing operates the airfield until September 30, 1995, to support two Unified Command headquarters, US Central Command and US Special Operations Command, and the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) flying unit.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION:

- Change the recommendations of the 1991 and 1993 Commissions regarding the closure and transfer of the MacDill AFB airfield to the Department of Commerce (DoC) as follows:
Redirect the retention of the airfield as part of MacDill AFB. The Air Force will continue to operate the runway and its associated activities. DoC will remain a tenant.
- Realign 12 KC-135 tankers from Malmstrom AFB, MT, to MacDill

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION:

- The Deputy Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff validated airfield requirements for the two Unified Commands at MacDill
- Air Force is responsible for supporting the joint commands' requirements
- Studies indicate Tampa International Airport cannot support Unified Commands' airfield requirements
- DoD requirements constitute 95% of the airfield operations requirements
- Additional savings will be achieved when KC-135 aircraft and associated personnel are relocated from Malmstrom AFB

MAIN FACILITIES REVIEWED:

- Base briefing conducted by Col Ohlinger encompassing 6th Air Base Wing organization
- Windshield tour of entire base, with short briefing on fuel capacity and hydrant system
- Large aircraft parking ramp

KEY ISSUES IDENTIFIED:

- General Downing, CINC, US Special Operations Command, stressed the inability of local airports to support contingency deployments of the "D" Cell for contingency operations
- Lt Gen Neal, Deputy CINC, US Central Command, also emphasized the inability of local airports to support the numbers of aircraft and time frames required to deploy the Joint Communications Support Element and other units/activities, in contingency operations
- Need for deployment security and control of route to Tampa IAP
- 63 C-130 aircraft on base to load out for deployment during Operation Restore Democracy
- Large airfield capacity available for other missions
- Need for air refueling capability in the southeastern US

COMMUNITY CONCERNS RAISED:

- Necessity to block local traffic if forced to use Tampa IAP for deployments
- Strongly support DoD recommendation
- Visit by Governor Lawton Chiles during the mission briefing to emphasize importance of facility to community and state
- Air quality not an issue

REQUESTS FOR STAFF AS A RESULT OF VISIT:

- Review possibility of realigning other flying units to MacDill and leave tankers at Malmstrom
- Any other possible mission realignments to make use of large capacity

17TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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The Tampa Tribune

March 24, 1995, Friday, METRO EDITION

SECTION: FLORIDA/METRO, Pg. 1

LENGTH: 515 words

HEADLINE: Closure panel members to visit MacDill;
Commissioners will tour the Tampa base today to evaluate a plan to add a mission.

BYLINE: BRIAN EDWARDS and MICHAEL SZNAJDERMAN; Tribune Staff Writers

DATELINE: TAMPA

BCDY:

Two members of the federal base closing panel will visit MacDill Air Force Base today to check out the facility and evaluate the Pentagon's recommendation to move a tanker unit here.

Alan Dixon, chairman of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment (BRAC) Commission, and Commissioner Rebecca G. Cox will meet with Mayor Sandy Freedman, Mayor-elect Dick Greco and chamber of commerce leaders over breakfast to discuss the Pentagon's plan to move 12 aerial refueling tankers here from Malmstrom Air Force Base in Great Falls, Mont.

Gov. Lawton Chiles was scheduled to attend, but canceled his visit Thursday afternoon. Commerce Secretary Charles Dusseau will visit instead.

After breakfast, the commissioners will tour the base and receive a briefing from the base commander, Col. Charlie Ohlinger.

Dixon will also hit one of the base's two golf courses once the official business is out of the way and he'll pay his own green fees, said Wade Nelson, a commission spokesman.

Commission members are visiting 55 bases during the next three months as they evaluate the Pentagon's plan to close or realign nearly 150 military installations across the country.

Last month, Pentagon officials recommended that MacDill become the new home for the refueling planes because there is a lack of KC-135R tankers in the southeastern United States. The move would add more than 700 jobs at MacDill, which is already home to U.S. Central Command and U.S. Special Operations Command.

The panel will discuss MacDill during its regional public hearing in Birmingham, Ala., April 4. Its final list of recommendations will be sent to President Clinton in July and then the list will be forwarded to Congress which must vote it up or down in its entirety.

The Tampa Tribune, March 24, 1995

U.S. Rep. Bill McCollum, R-Altamonte Springs, said the state was originally allotted just 25 minutes at the Birmingham hearing to make its case before the commission, but now will be given 40 minutes.

He said he will use 10 of those 40 minutes to try to persuade commission members to override the Pentagon recommendation to move two Navy facilities from Orlando: an underwater research laboratory and a nuclear power propulsion training center. The research laboratory has 109 civilian employees, while the training center has 512 employees and 2,653 enlisted students.

McCollum also wants the commission to stick to a plan approved in 1991 that would move an Air Force laboratory from a base in Arizona to the University of Central Florida in Orlando. The Pentagon has since recommended that the lab stay in Arizona. The laboratory employs about 40 people.

McCollum probably has little chance of getting the decision on the nuclear training center changed - a recommendation first authorized in 1993. But rather than move the facility to Connecticut, a revised Pentagon proposal calls for shifting the center to South Carolina, home to Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman Strom Thurmond and House National Security Committee Chairman Floyd Spence.

"No doubt somebody wants to please South Carolina," McCollum said.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO,
U.S. Rep. Bill McCollum is fighting a plan to move two Navy units from Orlando.

I -DATE-MDC: March 26, 1995

16TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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St. Petersburg Times

March 24, 1995, Friday, Tampa Edition

SECTION: TAMPA TODAY; Around Town; Pg. 1B

DISTRIBUTION: TAMPA TODAY

LENGTH: 167 words

HEADLINE: Base closure commissioners plan MacDill visit today

BYLINE: J.T. WARD

DATELINE: TAMPA

BODY:

Two members of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission are scheduled to visit MacDill Air Force Base today.

MacDill spokeswoman Diane Green said commission chairman Alan J. Dixon and commissioner Rebecca G. Cox will spend the morning touring the base and talking to base commander Col. Charles T. Ohlinger III.

"They're here to examine the military value of our runway and facilities and if the recommendations are appropriate," Green said.

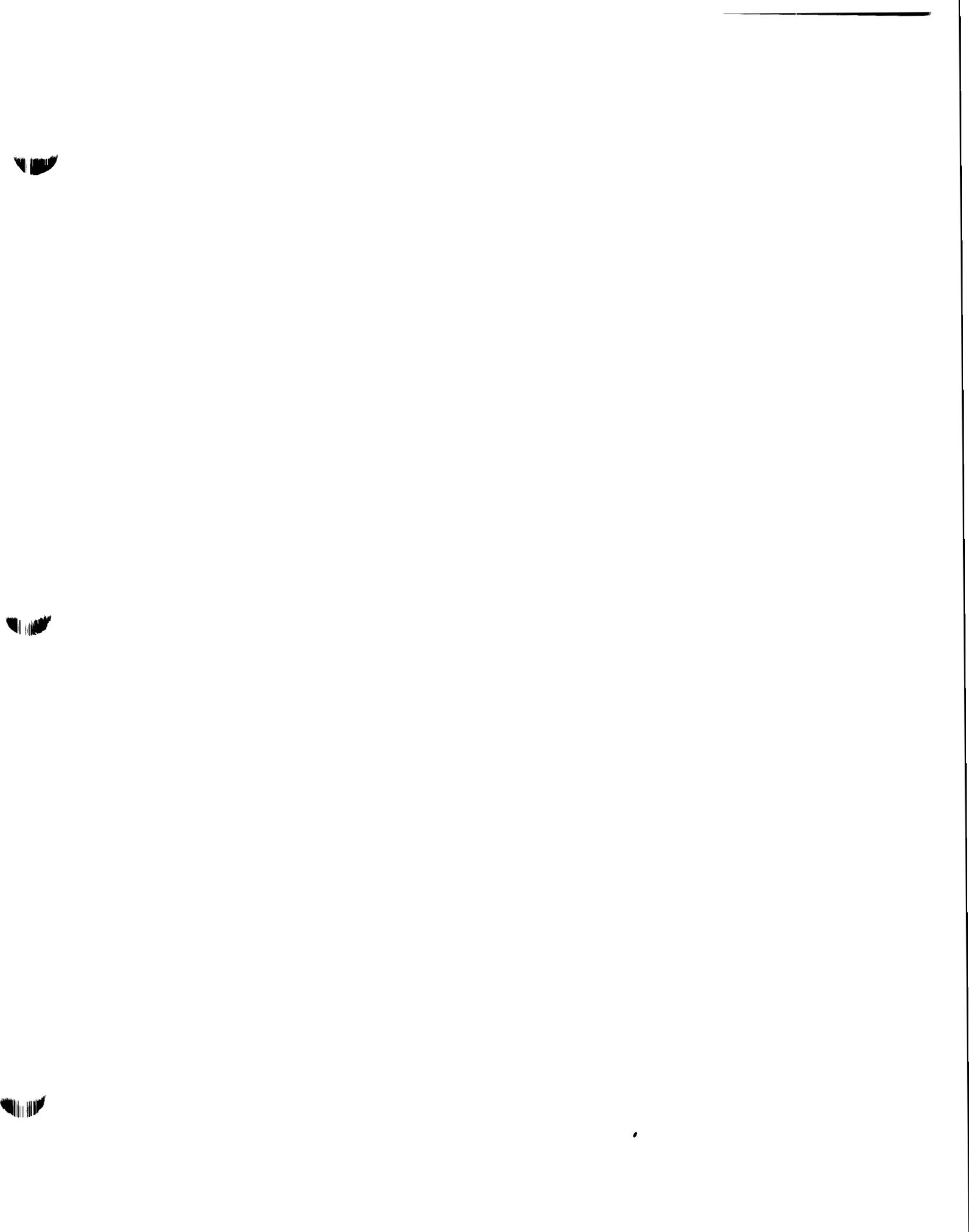
The Defense Department has recommended moving 12 KC-135 aerial refueling tankers and about 700 people to MacDill from a base in Montana.

Dixon, a former U.S. senator from Illinois, is a partner in the St. Louis law firm of Bryan Cave. While in the Senate he co-authored the legislation creating the base closure commission.

Cox, a vice president of Continental Airlines, was director of the Office of Public Liason under President Reagan and was a member of the 1993 base closure commission. - J. T. WARD

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: March 24, 1995



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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

NAVAL AIR STATION, CECIL FIELD, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA REDIRECT

INSTALLATION MISSION

To provide facilities and services in support of aviation activities of the Navy and other activities as directed. East Coast home for Navy's F/A-18's and S-3's.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Redirect by Changing the receiving sites specified by the 1993 Commission from MCAS Cherry Pt; NAS Oceana; and MCAS Beaufort to "other naval air stations, primarily NAS Oceana; MCAS Beaufort; NAS Jacksonville; and NAS Atlanta; or other Navy or Marine Corps Air Stations with the necessary capacity and support infrastructure." Specifically the costs associated with this recommendation include the following:
 - Move two Navy F-18 squadrons to MCAS Beaufort in lieu of MCAS Cherry Point.
 - Move eight Navy F-18 squadrons, an FRS, and the AIMD to NAS Oceana in lieu of MCAS Cherry Point.
 - Move two Reserve F-18 squadrons (1 Navy & 1 Marine) to NAS Atlanta in lieu of MCAS Beaufort.
 - Move the S-3 and ES-3's to NAS Jacksonville in lieu of NAS Oceana.
- In addition, add the following: "To support NAS Jacksonville, retain OLF Whitehouse, the Pinecastle target complex, and the yellow Water family housing area."

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- First, it avoids the substantial new construction at MCAS Cherry Point and utilizes existing capacity at NAS Oceana and MCAS Beaufort. Second, it permits collocation of all fixed wing carrier-based anti-submarine warfare (ASW) air assets in the Atlantic Fleet with the other aviation ASW assets at NAS Jacksonville and NAVSTA Mayport and support for those assets.
- Third, it permits recognition of the superior demographics for the Navy and Marine Corps reserves by relocation of reserve assets to Atlanta, Georgia.

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| • One-Time Cost: | \$ 66.6 million |
| • Net Costs and Savings During Implementation: | \$ 335.1 million |
| • Annual Recurring Savings: | \$ 11.5 million |
| • Break-Even Year: | Immediate |
| • Net Present Value Over 20 Years: | \$ 437.8 million |

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ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- It is expected that conformity determinations will be required for the movements to NAS Oceana and NAS Atlanta.

REPRESENTATION

Governor: Lawton Chiles
Senators: Bob Graham
 Connie Mack
Representative: Tillie Fowler

ECONOMIC IMPACT

- Since this action affects unexecuted relocation's resulting from prior BRAC recommendations, it causes no net change in current employment in the Craven and Carteret Counties, North Carolina economic area. However, the anticipated 7.5% increase in the employment base in this economic area will not occur.

MILITARY ISSUES

- Joint basing of Navy/Marine squadrons at MCAS Beaufort.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

- None at this time.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

- None at this time.

James R Brubaker/Navy/03/31/95 10:26 AM

1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Florida

Recommendation: Change the receiving sites specified by the 1993 Commission (1993 Commission Report, at page 1-20) from "Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina; Naval Air Station, Oceana, Virginia; and Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina" to "other naval air stations, primarily Naval Air Station, Oceana, Virginia; Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina; Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida; and Naval Air Station, Atlanta, Georgia; 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."

Justification: Despite the large reduction in operational infrastructure accomplished during the 1993 round of base closure and realignment, since DON force structure experiences a reduction of over 10 percent by the year 2001, there continues to be additional excess capacity that must be eliminated. In evaluating operational bases, the goal was to retain only that infrastructure necessary to support the future force structure without impeding operational flexibility for deployment of that force. This recommended redirect achieves several important aims in furtherance of current Departmental policy and operational needs. First, it avoids the substantial new construction at MCAS Cherry Point that would be required if the F/A-18s from NAS Cecil Field were relocated there, which would add to existing excess capacity, and utilizes existing capacity at NAS Oceana. This avoidance and similar actions taken regarding other air stations are equivalent to the replacement plant value of an existing tactical aviation naval air station. Second, it permits collocation of all fixed wing carrier-based anti-submarine warfare (ASW) air assets in the Atlantic Fleet with the other aviation ASW assets at NAS Jacksonville and NAVSTA Mayport and support for those assets. Third, it permits recognition of the superior demographics for the Navy and Marine Corps reserves by relocation of reserve assets to Atlanta, Georgia.

Return on Investment: The total estimated one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$66.6 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$335.1 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$11.5 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$437.8 million.

Impacts:

Economic Impact on Communities: Since this action affects unexecuted relocations resulting from prior BRAC recommendations, it causes no net change in current employment in the Craven and Carteret Counties, North Carolina economic area. However, the anticipated 7.5 percent increase in the employment base in this economic area will not occur.

1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

Community Infrastructure Impact: There is no known community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation.

Environmental Impact: The reallocation of Navy and Marine Corps aviation assets in this recommendation will have a generally positive impact on the environment, particularly on the air quality at Cherry Point, North Carolina, and Jacksonville, Florida. The introduction of additional aircraft and personnel to the Norfolk, Virginia, area is not expected to have an adverse impact on the air quality of that area since the net effect of moving these particular assets, when compared to the force structure reductions by FY 2001, is a reduction of personnel and aircraft from FY 1990 levels at this receiving activity. However, it is expected that conformity determinations will be required for the movements to NAS Oceana and NAS Atlanta. The utility infrastructure at each of the receiving sites is sufficient to handle the additional personnel. At none of the receiving sites will there be an adverse impact on threatened/endangered species, sensitive habitats and wetlands, or cultural/historical resources occasioned by this recommendation.



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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FLORIDA

INSTALLATION MISSION

Provides support to aviation units performing air combat training.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Realign the air station to a facility, and dispose of piers, wharfs and buildings in the Truman Annex and Trunbo Point.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- In order to continue full access to the training airspace and ranges while at the same time reducing unneeded infrastructure.

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

- One-Time Cost: \$.4 million to close the facility
- Net Costs and Savings During Implementation: \$ 8.2 million
- Annual Recurring Savings: \$ 1.8 million
- Break-Even Year: Immediate
- Net Present Value Over 20 Years: \$.25.5 million

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS

Baseline	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Students</u>
Reductions	0	26 (20 direct and 6 indirect)	
Realignments	0	0	0
Total	0	26	0

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MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RECOMMENDATION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS)

	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Students</u>
Baseline	0	0	0
Reductions	20	0	0
Realignments			
Total	20	0	0

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

<u>Out</u>		<u>In</u>		<u>Net Gain (Loss)</u>	
<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>
20	0	0	0	(20)	0

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Closing the facility will have a minimal but positive effect since no aviation assets are being moved out of the facility.

REPRESENTATION

Governor: Lawton Chiles
Senators: Bob Graham
 Connie Mack
Representative: Peter Deutsch

ECONOMIC IMPACT

- Potential Employment Loss: 26 jobs (20 direct and 6 indirect)
- Key West, FL MSA Job Base: 26 jobs
- Percentage: 0.1 percent decrease
- Cumulative Economic Impact (1994-2001): 0.1 percent decrease

MILITARY ISSUES

- The Navy wants to retain airspace rights for training purposes and in doing so it will have to retain a military presence in the area.

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COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

- None at this time.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

- None at this time.

D.L. Reedy/Navy/03/31/95 9:52 AM

1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

Naval Air Station, Key West, Florida

Recommendation: Realign Naval Air Station, Key West, Florida, to a Naval Air Facility and dispose of certain portions of Truman Annex and Trumbo Point (including piers, wharfs and buildings).

Justification: Despite the large reduction in operational infrastructure accomplished during the 1993 round of base closure and realignment, since DON force structure experiences a reduction of over 10 percent by the year 2001, there continues to be additional excess capacity that must be eliminated. In evaluating operational bases, the goal was to retain only that infrastructure necessary to support the future force structure without impeding operational flexibility for deployment of that force. In the case of NAS Key West, its key importance derives from its airspace and training ranges, particularly in view of other aviation consolidations. Full access to those can be accomplished by retaining a downsized Naval Air Facility rather than a large naval air station. This realignment disposes of the waterfront assets of this facility and retains both the airspace and the ranges under its control for continued use by the Fleet for operations and training.

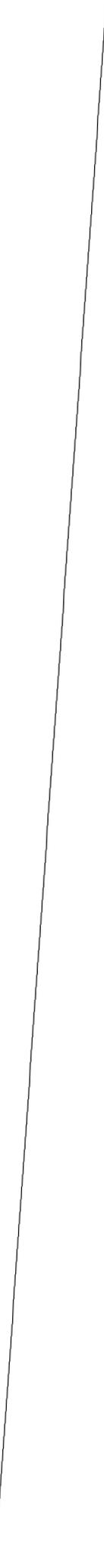
Return on Investment: The total estimated one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$0.4 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$8.2 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$1.8 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$25.5 million.

Impacts:

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 26 jobs (20 direct jobs and 6 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Monroe County, Florida economic area, which is 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Community Infrastructure Impact: There is no community infrastructure impact since there are no receiving installations for this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: The realignment of NAS Key West to a Naval Air Facility has a minimal impact on the air quality of the local area, which is in attainment for carbon monoxide, ozone, and PM-10. Since no aviation assets are being moved into or out of this facility, the reduction in personnel and the resultant commuter carbon monoxide emissions will have a positive impact on the environment. Also, there is no adverse impact on threatened/endangered species, sensitive habitats and wetlands, or cultural/historical resources occasioned by this recommendation.



DRAFT

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT, PENSACOLA, FL

INSTALLATION MISSION

After implementation of the BRAC 93 decision to close the Naval Aviation Depot (NADEP) Pensacola, the only aviation maintenance facilities remaining in Pensacola are the whirl tower and dynamic component testing facility. Their mission is to test and repair helicopter components, including rotor blades.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Delete the portion of the 1993 recommendation which specified that the whirl tower and dynamic components facility be moved to the aviation depots in Cherry Point or Corpus Christi or the private sector.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- The entire future DoD requirement for the work that could be performed by these facilities can be accomplished by the Corpus Christi and Cherry Point facilities.
- The buildings that will be vacated can be used by the Naval Air Technical Training Center in Pensacola.

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

- One-Time Cost: \$1.5 million
- Net Costs and Savings During Implementation: \$ 2.4 million
- Annual Recurring Savings: \$ 0.2 million
- Break-Even Year: Immediate
- Net Present Value Over 20 Years: \$ 3.8 million

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- No significant environmental problems.

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REPRESENTATION

Governor: Lawton Chiles
Senators: Bob Graham
 Connie Mack
Representative: Joe Scarborough

MILITARY ISSUES

- None yet identified. The functions will be performed at other DoD aviation depots.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

- None at this time.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

- The 1993 Commission changed the Navy's recommendation by not allowing the Navy to retain the whirl tower and dynamic component facility in Pensacola. The Commission stated that the added cost of keeping the small function in Pensacola was significantly greater than the cost of moving or privatizing the functions.
- The wording of the 1993 recommendation, in the Navy's opinion, does not allow them to dispose of the facilities. This recommendation corrects the language of the 1993 recommendation and provides the Navy with the flexibility needed to fulfill their desire to dispose of the facilities.

Alex Yellin/Navy/03/31/95 9:48 AM

1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

Naval Aviation Depot, Pensacola, Florida

Recommendation: Change the recommendation of the 1993 Commission (1993 Commission Report, at pages 1-42/43) by striking the following: "In addition, the Commission recommends that the whirl tower and dynamic components facility be moved to Cherry Point Navy or Corpus Christi Army Depots or the private sector, in lieu of the Navy's plan to retain these operations in a stand-alone facility at NADEP Pensacola."

Justification: Despite substantial reductions in depot maintenance capability accomplished in prior base closure evolutions, as force levels continue to decline, there is additional excess capacity that needs to be eliminated. Naval Aviation Depot, Pensacola, was closed in BRAC 93, except for the whirl tower and dynamic components facility. Subsequent to that decision, no requirement for the facility has been identified within either the Army or the Navy, and insufficient private sector interest in that facility has been expressed. Additionally, the Depot Maintenance Joint Cross-Service Group (JCSG-DM) examined these functions in response to Congressional interest in reexamining the BRAC 93 action. The JCSG-DM determined that the Pensacola facilities could not independently fulfill the entire future DoD requirement, but that the Army facilities at Corpus Christi Army Depot, combined with the Navy facilities at NADEP Cherry Point, could. This recommendation will allow the disposal of the whirl tower and the rehabilitation of the dynamic components facility buildings for use by the Naval Air Technical Training Center.

Return on Investment: The total estimated one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$1.5 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$2.4 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.2 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$3.8 million.

Impacts:

Economic Impact on Communities: This recommendation will not affect any jobs in the Pensacola, Florida MSA economic area.

Community Infrastructure Impact: There is no community infrastructure impact since there are no receiving installations for this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: There are no known environmental impacts attendant to the disposal of these assets in place required by this recommendation, including impacts on air quality, threatened/endangered species, sensitive habitats and wetlands, or cultural/historical resources.

16TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 States News Service
States News Service

February 15, 1995, Wednesday

LENGTH: 288 words

HEADLINE: FLORIDA DELEGATION AND GOV. CHILES MEET TO DISCUSS POSSIBLE BASE CLOSINGS

BYLINE: By Stephen Morison, Jr., States News Service

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

Gov. Lawton Chiles and Florida lawmakers remained optimistic Wednesday about rumored cuts to the Jacksonville Naval Aviation Depot (NADEP).

"We're going to get some scrapes, but no amputations," said Sen. Bob Graham, D-Fla., at a meeting with the governor and the Florida delegation.

"There's been a lot of rumors about Jacksonville, particularly the NADEP. The rumors now sound a little better there," Chiles said.

The depot is Jacksonville's largest industrial employer with close to 3,000 jobs and a large percentage of minority and handicapped workers.

Florida lawmakers met with Deputy Secretary of Defense John Deutch Tuesday to make a case for keeping Florida military facilities open.

"While he couldn't come out and tell us anything point blank, it was a very positive meeting," said Rep. Joe Scarborough, R-Pensacola.

"His body language was generally positive," Graham said.

Chiles and Major General Ron Harrison, commander of the Florida National Guard, warned that impending cuts would reduce the Army's state wide helicopter force from 27 to eight.

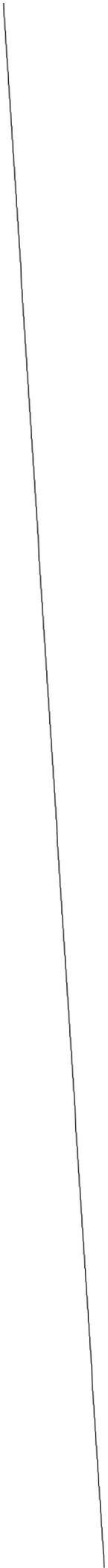
This would, in turn, hurt Florida's ability to respond to storms and to crack down on drug traffickers, Chiles added.

All branches of the Armed Services have already submitted their list of recommended cuts to Defense Secretary William Perry, he will then pass them along to the independent Base Realignment and Closure Commission (BRAC), Graham said.

The governor expressed his disappointment that there were no Floridians on BRAC, but was optimistic about the commission's concern for the state.

"Alan Dixon, the chairman (of BRAC) and former Senator, is a good fellow from Illinois and I think we've had a good ear from him," Chiles said.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH



DRAFT

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

NAVY NUCLEAR POWER PROPULSION TRAINING CENTER, NAVAL TRAINING CENTER, ORLANDO, FLORIDA

INSTALLATION MISSION

To educate and train naval personnel in the theory and operation of naval nuclear power propulsion plants. (Students upon graduation must attend nuclear power prototype school in either New York or at Naval Weapons Station Charleston)

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Redirect the Nuclear Power School from going to SUBBASE New London, CT to Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, South Carolina.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- The decision of 1993 BRAC Commission to retain the submarine piers at Naval Submarine Base New London, Connecticut meant facilities for the Nuclear Power School would not be available without new MILCON. Locating this school with the Nuclear Propulsion Training Unit of the Naval Weapons Station, Charleston achieves an enhanced training capability, provides access to the moored training ships now at the Weapons Station, and avoids the significant costs of building and/or renovating facilities New London.
- There is also a \$6,237,000 per year saving of PCS costs (Costs of moving students and family members and their belongings) by keeping one half of the student body at the nuclear power prototype in Charleston rather than having to send them to Charleston if the school were kept in New London. (The remaining half of the student body goes to the prototype in New York).

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| • One-Time Cost: | \$ 5.9 million |
| • Net Costs During Implementation: | \$24.8 million |
| • Annual Recurring Savings: | \$.2 million |
| • Return on Investment Year: | Immediate |
| • Net Present Value Over 20 Years: | \$25.8 million |

DRAFT

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS

- (Note: since this is a realignment there are no manpower implications except New London will not receive the approximate 3000 new personnel (2.3 % of employment base for New London MSA economic area and Charleston will.)

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- No significant environmental problems.

REPRESENTATION

For Florida:

Governor: Lawton Chiles
Senators: Connie Mack
Bob Graham
Representative: Bill McCollum

For Connecticut:

Governor: John Rowland
Senators: Joseph I. Lieberman
Christopher J. Dodd
Representative: Sam Gejdenson

For South Carolina:

Governor: David Beasley
Senators: Strom Thurmond
Ernest F. Hollings
Representative: Mark Sanford

ECONOMIC IMPACT

- The 2.3 percent rise in the employment base of New London, CT will not occur due to this redirect.

MILITARY ISSUES

- The location of Naval Weapons Station Charleston for the Nuclear Power School takes advantage of the already existing Nuclear Power Training facility.

DRAFT

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

- Consideration should be given to retaining the Nuclear Power School in Orlando.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

- The certified data call from Charleston Weapons Station mentioned there might be costs associated with a possible delay in moving the Nuclear Power School out of Orlando if this recommendation is accepted. The costs were supposed to reflect the additional overhead expenses of keeping the school open for two more years after it would of shut down had the school moved to New London as planned in the 1993 BRAC round. However, due to less construction at Charleston than at New London, there will be no delay in the scheduled closing/moving of the school so therefore there are no "delay costs."

Eric Lindenbaum/Navy/03/31 95 9:53 AM

1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

Naval Training Centers

Recommendation: Change the recommendation of the 1993 Commission (1993 Commission Report, at page 1-38) concerning the closure of Naval Training Center, Orlando, Florida, by deleting all references to Service School Command from the list of major tenants. Change the recommendation of the 1993 Commission (1993 Commission Report, at page 1-39) concerning the closure of Naval Training Center, San Diego, California, by deleting all references to Service School Command, including Service School Command (Electronic Warfare) and Service School Command (Surface), from the list of major tenants.

Justification: Service School Command is a major component command reporting directly to the Commanding Officer, Naval Training Center, and, as such, is not a tenant of the Naval Training Center. Its relocation and that of its component courses can and should be accomplished in a manner "consistent with training requirements," as specified by the 1993 Commission recommendation language for the major elements of the Naval Training Centers. For instance, while the command structure of the Service School Command at Naval Training Center, Orlando Florida, is relocating to the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois, the Torpedoman "C" School can be relocated to available facilities at the Naval Underwater Weapons Center, Keyport, Washington, and thus be adjacent to the facility that supports the type of weapon that is the subject of the training. Similarly, since the Integrated Voice Communication School at the Naval Training Center, San Diego, California, uses contract instructors, placing it at Fleet Training Center, San Diego, necessitates only the local movement of equipment at a savings in the cost otherwise to be incurred to move such equipment to the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois. Likewise, the relocation of the Messman "A" School at Naval Training Center, San Diego, to Lackland Air Force Base results in consolidation of the same type of training for all services at one location, consistent with Department goals, and avoids military construction costs at Naval Air Station, Pensacola.

Return on Investment: The total estimated one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$5.9 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$24.8 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.2 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$25.8 million.

Impacts:

Economic Impact on Communities: Since this action affects unexecuted relocations resulting from prior BRAC recommendations, it causes no net change in employment in either the Lake County, Illinois, or the Pensacola, Florida MSA economic areas. However, the anticipated 0.1 percent increase in the Lake County employment base and the anticipated 0.1 percent increase in Pensacola, Florida the employment base will not occur.

1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

Community Infrastructure Impact: There is no known community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation.

Environmental Impact: The relocation of individual schools will have a minimal impact on the environment. Each is a tenant command and not a property owner. Each of the receiving sites was reviewed for impact on threatened/endangered species, sensitive habitats and wetlands, and cultural/historic resources, and no adverse impact was found. None of these schools are expected to have an adverse impact on the air quality of the areas to which it is relocating. The receiving sites have adequate capacity in their utility infrastructure to handle the additional personnel relocated by this recommendation.

1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

Navy Nuclear Power Propulsion Training Center, Naval Training Center, Orlando, Florida

Recommendation: Change the receiving site specified by the 1993 Commission (1993 Commission Report, at page 1-38) for the "Nuclear Power School" (or the Navy Nuclear Power Propulsion Training Center) from "the Submarine School at the Naval Submarine Base (NSB), New London" to "Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, South Carolina."

Justification: The decision of the 1993 Commission to retain the submarine piers at Naval Submarine Base New London, Connecticut, meant that some of the facilities designated for occupancy by the Navy Nuclear Power Propulsion Training Center were no longer available. Locating this school with the Nuclear Propulsion Training Unit of the Naval Weapons Station, Charleston achieves an enhanced training capability, provides ready access to the moored training ships now at the Weapons Station, and avoids the significant costs of building and/or renovating facilities at New London.

Return on Investment: The total estimated one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$147.9 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$19.5 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$5.3 million with a return on investment expected in one year. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$71.1 million.

Impacts:

Economic Impact on Communities: Since this action affects unexecuted relocations resulting from prior BRAC recommendations, it causes no net change in employment in the New London-Norwich, Connecticut NECMA economic area. However, the anticipated 2.3 percent increase in the employment base in this economic area will not occur.

Community Infrastructure Impact: There is no known community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation.

Environmental Impact: The relocation of the Navy Nuclear Power Propulsion Training Center generally will have a positive impact on the environment. The receiving site is in an air quality district that is in attainment for carbon monoxide, ozone and PM-10, and this relocation is not expected to have an adverse impact on that air quality status. Also, the utility infrastructure of the receiving site is sufficient to handle the additional personnel. There is no adverse impact on threatened/endangered species, sensitive habitats and wetlands, or cultural/historic resources occasioned by this recommendation.



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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY UNDERWATER SOUND REFERENCE DETACHMENT ORLANDO, FLORIDA

INSTALLATION MISSION

The core mission of the Underwater Sound Reference Detachment (USRD) is calibrations and standards associated with underwater sound measurements for underwater acoustic devices. Specialized facilities have been established to provide acoustic calibration and test and evaluation measurements for acoustic transducers and materials. As the Navy's institution for standardizing underwater acoustic measurements, USRD provides, through its reference services (calibration and sonar standards loan program) a link in the traceability of underwater acoustic measurements to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). This function provides greater uniformity, accuracy, and reliability in underwater acoustic measurements throughout the Navy and Industry.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Disestablish the Naval Research Laboratory, Underwater Sound Reference Detachment (NRL UWSRD), Orlando, Florida. Relocate the calibration and standards function with associated personnel, equipment, and support to the Naval Undersea Warfare Center, Newport Division, Newport, Rhode Island, except for the Anechoic Tank Facility I, which will be excessed.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- There is an overall reduction in operation forces and a sharp decline of the DON budget through FY 2001. Specific reductions for technical centers are difficult to determine, because these activities are supported through customer orders. However, the level of forces and of the budget are reliable indicators of sharp declines in technical center workload through FY 2001, which leads to a recognition of excess capacity in these activities. This excess and the imbalance in force and resource levels dictate closure/realignment or consolidation of activities wherever practicable. The disestablishment of this laboratory reduces excess capacity by eliminating unnecessarily redundant capability, since requirements can be met by reliance on alternative lakes that exist in the DON inventory. By consolidating necessary functions at NUWC Newport, Rhode Island, this recommendation achieves efficiencies and economies.

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COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD:

- One-Time Costs: \$8,355,000 (FY 97)
- Net Costs (Savings) during implementation: \$2,405,000 (FY 97)
- Annual Recurring Savings: \$ 133,000 total (FY 97 to FY 01)
- Return on Investment Year: begins FY 97, complete FY 01
- Net Present Value over 20 years: \$30,147,000 (in 2015)

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RECOMMENDATION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS)

	Military	Civilian	Students
Baseline	0	100	0
Reductions	0	45	0
Realignments	0	55	0
Total	0	100	0

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

<u>Recommendation</u>	<u>Out</u>		<u>In</u>		<u>Net Gain(Loss)</u>	
	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>
TOTAL	0	100	0	0	0	(100)

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

The closure of NRL UWSRD Orlando generally will have a minor positive impact on the environment. Both Orlando and NUWC Newport are in areas of attainment for carbon monoxide, and the additional personnel relocating to Newport, when compared to the force structure reductions by FY 2001, still represent a net decrease in personnel at the Newport site. The utility infrastructure is sufficient to handle the relocating personnel. There is no adverse impact to threatened/endangered species, sensitive habitats and wetlands, and cultural/historical resources occasioned by this recommendation.

DRAFT

REPRESENTATION

Governor: Lawton Chiles
Senators: Connie Mack
Bob Graham
Representatives: John Mica
Bill McCollum

ECONOMIC IMPACT

Potential Employment Loss:	292 (109 direct, 183 indirect)
Orange, Osceola, & Seminole Counties FL Job Base	706,429
Percentage	less than .001 percent
Cumulative Economic Impact (1995-2001)	less than .001 percent

MILITARY ISSUES

None at this time.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

The Florida Delegation and various community groups have expressed concern over Florida installations in general. However, NRL USRD Orlando has not been specifically targeted by them at this time.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

None at this time.

Joseph Varallo\Cross Service Team\03/30/95 7:49 PM

1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

Naval Research Laboratory, Underwater Sound Reference Detachment, Orlando, Florida

Recommendation: Disestablish the Naval Research Laboratory, Underwater Sound Reference Detachment (NRL UWSRD), Orlando, Florida. Relocate the calibration and standards function with associated personnel, equipment, and support to the Naval Undersea Warfare Center, Newport Division, Newport, Rhode Island, except for the Anechoic Tank Facility I, which will be excessed.

Justification: There is an overall reduction in operational forces and a sharp decline of the DON budget through FY 2001. Specific reductions for technical centers are difficult to determine, because these activities are supported through customer orders. However, the level of forces and of the budget are reliable indicators of sharp declines in technical center workload through FY 2001, which leads to a recognition of excess capacity in these activities. This excess and the imbalance in force and resource levels dictate closure/realignment or consolidation of activities wherever practicable. The disestablishment of this laboratory reduces excess capacity by eliminating unnecessarily redundant capability, since requirements can be met by reliance on alternative lakes that exist in the DON inventory. By consolidating necessary functions at NUWC Newport, Rhode Island, this recommendation achieves efficiencies and economies.

Return on Investment: The total estimated one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$8.4 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$3.7 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$2.8 million with a return on investment expected in three years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$30.1 million.

Impacts:

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 292 jobs (109 direct jobs and 183 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Orange-Osceola-Seminole Counties, Florida economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 1.9 percent of employment in the economic area.

Community Infrastructure Impact: There is no known community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation.

Environmental Impact: The closure of NRL UWSRD Orlando generally will have a minor positive impact on the environment. Both Orlando and NUWC Newport are in areas of attainment for carbon monoxide, and the additional personnel relocating to Newport, when

1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

compared to force structure reductions by FY 2001, still represent a net decrease in personnel at the Newport site. The utility infrastructure at the receiving site is sufficient to handle the relocating personnel. There is no adverse impact to threatened/endangered species, sensitive habitats and wetlands, and cultural/historical resources occasioned by this recommendation.

56TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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THE ORLANDO SENTINEL

March 1, 1995 Wednesday, 3 STAR

SECTION: A SECTION; Pg. A1

LENGTH: 883 words

HEADLINE: FLORIDA BASES SURVIVE WAVE OF CLOSINGS;
THE NAVAL AIR WARFARE TRAINING SYSTEMS DIVISION IN EAST ORANGE WILL EVEN GAIN
JOBS. AN ORLANDO LAB WILL BE CLOSED.

BYLINE: By Sean Holton and Mark Vosburgh of The Sentinel Staff

BODY:

A much-dreaded base-closing hit list was finally unveiled Tuesday, and Florida fared extremely well, escaping any major base closings and picking up more than 4,400 military and civilian jobs.

Among the facilities that stand to gain jobs as the result of bases elsewhere being shut and relocated is the Naval Air Warfare Training Systems Division in east Orange County. The division will gain 48 civilian and five military jobs.

But the Naval Research Laboratory Underwater Sound Reference Detachment - a little-known installation on a tiny lake on south Summerlin Avenue in Orlando - is to be closed. The lab employs 109 civilians, according to the Navy.

The base-closing proposals released by Defense Secretary William Perry also gave Orlando a long-shot chance at retaining the Navy's nuclear power school, which in 1993 had been ordered shut along with the rest of the Orlando Naval Training Center.

"This has been a painful process for the Department of Defense," Perry said at a Pentagon news conference. "It's been a painful process for the communities involved. But it is necessary."

Even with this round of closures, Perry said, the military will have more bases than it needs to maintain its 10 Army divisions, 11 aircraft carriers, 936 Air Force fighters and three Marine Corps divisions.

Perry said he may ask Congress to renew the base closure law and schedule another round within three or four years.

The states with the highest net loss of jobs would be Texas with 6,981, Alabama with 4,946, New Mexico with 5,138 and Pennsylvania with 3,600.

California, a vitally important state in next year's presidential election, would lose 3,386 jobs, most of them civilian, a comparatively mild blow. Previous closure rounds claimed 26,421 civilian jobs in California.

"All in all, it's probably a pretty good day for Central Florida," said Herb S. Theram, head of the Orlando commission that is overseeing the closure of the Orlando Naval Training Center during the next four years.



CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN FLORIDA

30-Mar-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
A	CAPE ST. GEORGE	88	DEFBRAC	COMPLETE	CLOSE	1988 DEFBRAC: Close; completed FY 93
AF	AVON PARK AFS					
	CAPE CANAVERAL AFS					
	EGLIN AAF 3 (DUKE FIELD)					
	EGLIN AAF 9 (HURLBURT FIELD)					
	EGLIN AFB	90/91	PRESS/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP	1990 Press Release indicated realignment. No specifics given. 1991 DBCRC: Directs the transfer of one squadron each of A/OA-10s from Closing England AFB, LA to McChord AFB, WA and Eglin AFB.
	HOMESTEAD AFB	93	DBCRC	COMPLETE	REALGNDWN	1993 DBCRC: Directed realignment to Reserve status (Completed March 31, 1994). The 31st Fighter Wing will inactivate. F-16s will remain temporarily assigned to Moody AFB, GA and Shaw AFB, SC. The Inter-American Air Forces Academy will move to Lackland AFB, TX. The AF Water Survival School will be temporarily located at Tyndall AFB, FL. The 301st Rescue Squadron, AFRES and the 482nd FW (AFRES) will remain at Homestead AFB in Reserve cantonment area(s). The NORAD alert activity will also remain. The 726th Air Control Squadron will relocate to Shaw AFB. The Naval Security Group will consolidate with other U.S. Navy units. NOTE: The DoD recommendation was to Close. The Commission voted to retain the reserve forces at Homestead. 3860 Military and 136 Civilian positions will move.
	JACKSONVILLE IAP AGS					

CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN FLORIDA

30-Mar-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	MACDILL AFB	90/91/93	PR/DBCRC/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALIGN	<p>1990 Press Release indicated realignment. No specifics given.</p> <p>1991 DBCRC: Directed realignment and partial Closure. Close the airfield. Transfer the aircraft to Luke AFB, AZ. Move the Joint Communications Support Element (JCSE) to Charleston AFB, SC. The remainder of MacDill becomes an administrative base.</p> <p>1993 DBCRC: Cancels move of JCSE from MacDill to Charleston AFB, SC and retain at MacDill as long as the airfield is non-DoD operated. Operation of the airfield will be taken over by the Department of Commerce or another Federal agency. NOTE: DoD recommended relocating the reserve units from Homestead AFB, FL to MacDill. This was not supported by DBCRC. 253 Military and 37 Civilians will be retained at MacDill rather than move.</p> <p>1993 OSD Recommendation: The 301st Rescue Squadron, AFRES, will move from Homestead AFB, FL to Patrick.</p>
	PATRICK AFB					
	TYNDALL AFB	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALIGNUP	<p>1993 DBCRC: The AF Water Survival School will be temporarily moved from Homestead AFB, FL to Tyndall.</p>
D	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT PENSACOLA	93	DBCRC	COMPLETE	CLOSE	<p>1993 DBCRC: Accept DoD recommendation. Close DDPF and relocate its mission to DD Jacksonville, FL.</p>
N	NAS CECIL FIELD	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	<p>1993 DBCRC: Directed the closure of NAS Cecil Field and relocation of its aircraft along with personnel, equipment, and support to MCAS Cherry Point, NC; NAS Oceana, VA; and MCAS Beaufort, SC.</p>
	NAS JACKSONVILLE					
	NAS KEY WEST					

CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN FLORIDA

30-Mar-95

SYC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	NAS PENSACOLA					
	NAS WHITING FIELD					
	NAV COASTAL SYSTEMS CENTER, PANAMA CITY	91	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALIGNDN	1991 DBCRC: Recommended realignment as part of the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Combat Weapons Systems R&D Directorate.
	NAV EDITNG PRO MGMT SUP ACT					
	NAV PUBLIC WKS CTR, PENSACOLA					
	NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT JAX					
	NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT PENSACOLA	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1993 DBCRC: Directed the closure of NADEP Pensacola and relocation of repair and maintenance for H-1 and H-60 helicopters to Corpus Christi Army Depot, and the remaining repair/maintenance activities to Cherry Point. Whirl tower and dynamic facility to relocate to Corpus Christi, Cherry Point or private sector in lieu of the Navy's plan to retain these facilities at NADEP Pensacola.
	NAVAL HOSPITAL ORLANDO	91/93	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1991 DBCRC: Rejected proposal to close.
	NAVAL HOSPITAL, JACKSONVILLE					
	NAVAL HOSPITAL, PENSACOLA					
	NAVAL OLF SAUFLEY					
	NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY					
	NAVAL STATION, MAYPORT					
	NAVAL SUPPLY CENTER PENSACOLA	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	DIESTAB	1993 DBCRC: Directed the disestablishment of the NSC Pensacola
	NAVAL TECH TNG CTR, CORRY STA					

CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN FLORIDA

30-Mar-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	NAVAL TRAINING CENTER ORLANDO	91/93	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	<p>1991 DBCRC: Cancelled the Navy's recommended closure of NIC Orlando.</p> <p>1993 DBCRC: Directed the closure of NTC Orlando and relocation of certain personnel, equipment, and support to NTC Great Lakes and other locations consistent with DOD training requirements. Nuclear Power School to be relocated to Naval Sub Base, New London, CT.</p>



GEORGIA

35 minutes

BIRMINGHAM, AL REGIONAL HEARING SCHEDULE OF WITNESSES

1:45PM - 1:55PM

10 minutes Governor Zell Miller

1:55PM - 2:20PM

**25 minutes Mr. George Israel, Chairman, 21st Century
Partnership**

**GEORGIA
TABLE OF CONTENTS**

**BIRMINGHAM, AL REGIONAL HEARING
TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1995**

STATE MAP

DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT DISTRICT SOUTH, MARIETTA

- Facility Summary Sheet
- DoD Recommendation
- Commission Base Visit Report
- Press Articles & Correspondence

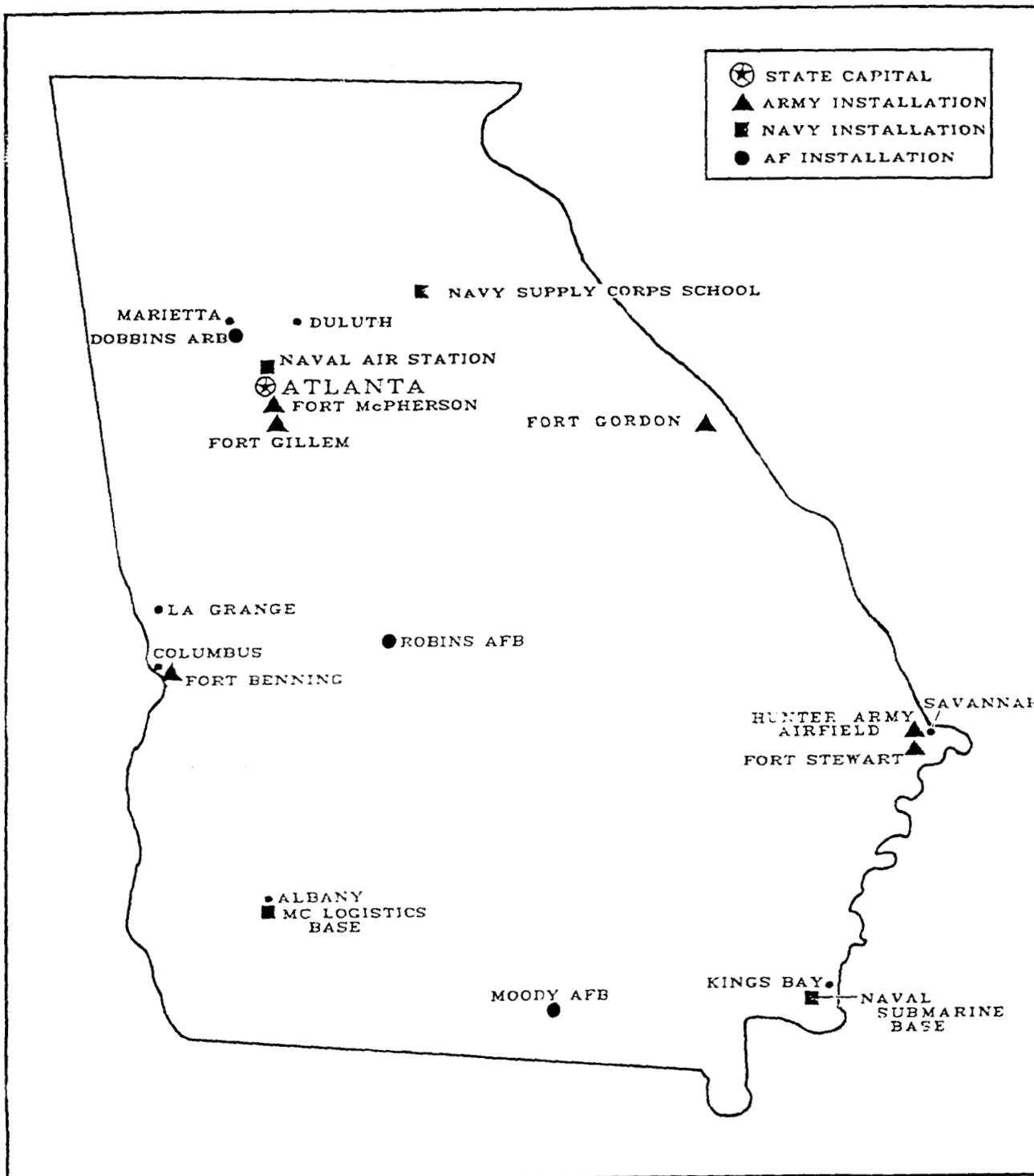
ROBINS AFB (WARNER-ROBINS ALC)

- Facility Summary Sheet
- DoD Recommendation
- Commission Base Visit Report
- Press Articles & Correspondence

STATE CLOSURE HISTORY

MAP NO. 11

GEORGIA



Prepared By: Washington Headquarters Services
Directorate for Information
Operations and Reports



DRAFT

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION Summary Sheet

Defense Contract Management District South (DCMDS) Marietta, Georgia

INSTALLATION MISSION

Provide command and control, operational support and management oversight for 90 Defense Contract Management Area Operations (DCMAOs) and Defense Plant Representative Offices (DPROs) located throughout the continental United States.

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Disestablish Defense Contract Management District South

- Relocate its missions to the Defense Contract Management District Northeast and Defense Contract Management District West.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Due to the impact of DOD Force Structure drawdown, budget cuts, and the resulting decline in acquisition workload, a number of Defense Contract Management Area Service (DCMAAs) and DPROs have been disestablished thereby reducing the span of control responsibility at the Defense Contract Management Districts.
- As the drawdown continues, the number of DCMAOs/DPROs is expected to decline even further.
- The closure of a district and realignment of assigned DCMAOs and DPROs to the remaining two districts is feasible with only a moderate risk.
- Although, the difference between second and third place was not sufficiently broad to dictate a clear decision by itself, DCMD South received the lowest Military Value score.
- Military judgment determined that a single DCMD presence on each coast is necessary. A west coast DCMD is required because of the high dollar value of contracts and the significant weapon-systems related workload located on the West Coast.
- There is a higher concentration of workload in the Northeast, in terms of span of control, field personnel provided support services, numbers of contracts, and value of contract dollars obligated than in the South. In addition, DCMD Northeast supports its DCMAOs and DPROs with a lower ratio of headquarters to field personnel than DCMD South.

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COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

- One-Time Cost: \$ 3.8 million
- Net Costs and Savings During Implementation: \$ 17.9 million
- Annual Recurring Savings: \$ 6.1 million
- Break-Even Year: 1999 (1 year)
- Net Present Value Over 20 Years: \$ 75.8 million

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS ACTION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS)

	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Students</u>
Baseline			
Reductions	2	101	-
Realignments	3	40	-
Total	5	141	-

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

Out		In		Net Gain (Loss)	
<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>
5	164	0	0	(5)	(164)*

*This figure includes 23 contractor employees.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Environmental considerations do not prohibit the recommendation from being implemented.

REPRESENTATION

Senators: Sam Nunn
Paul Coverdell
Representative: Bob Barr
Governor: Zell Miller

DRAFT

ECONOMIC IMPACT

- Potential Employment Loss: 275 jobs (169 direct and 106 indirect)
- Atlanta, GA MSA Job Base: 1,923,937 jobs
- Percentage: 0.0 percent decrease
- Cumulative Economic Impact (1994-2001): 0.0 percent decrease

MILITARY ISSUES

- Relocation of current mission.
- Response time for surge requirements.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

- Job loss.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

- Validation of costs associated with recommended action.
- Response time for surge requirements.

Marilyn Wasleski/Interagency Issues Team/03/31/95 11:37 AM

Recommendations and Justifications

Defense Contract Management District South (DCMDS) Marietta, Georgia

Recommendation: Disestablish DCMD South and relocate missions to DCMD Northeast and DCMD West.

Justification: The Contract Management Districts provide command and control, operational support, and management oversight for 90 Defense Contract Management Area Operations (DCMAOs) and Defense Plant Representative Offices (DPROs) located throughout the continental United States. Due to the impact of the DoD Force Structure drawdown, budget cuts and the resulting decline in acquisition workload, a number of Area Operations Offices and Plant Representative Offices have been disestablished thereby reducing the span of control responsibility at the Districts. As the drawdown continues, the number of Area Operations Offices and Plant Representative Offices is expected to decline even further. Based on the above, the closure of a district and realignment of assigned Area Operations Offices and Plant Representative Offices to the remaining two districts is feasible with only a moderate risk. Although the difference between second and third place was not sufficiently broad to dictate a clear decision by itself, DCMD South received the lowest military value score.

Military judgment determined that a single contract management district presence on each coast is necessary. A west coast district is required because of the high dollar value of contracts and the significant weapon-systems related workload located on the west coast.

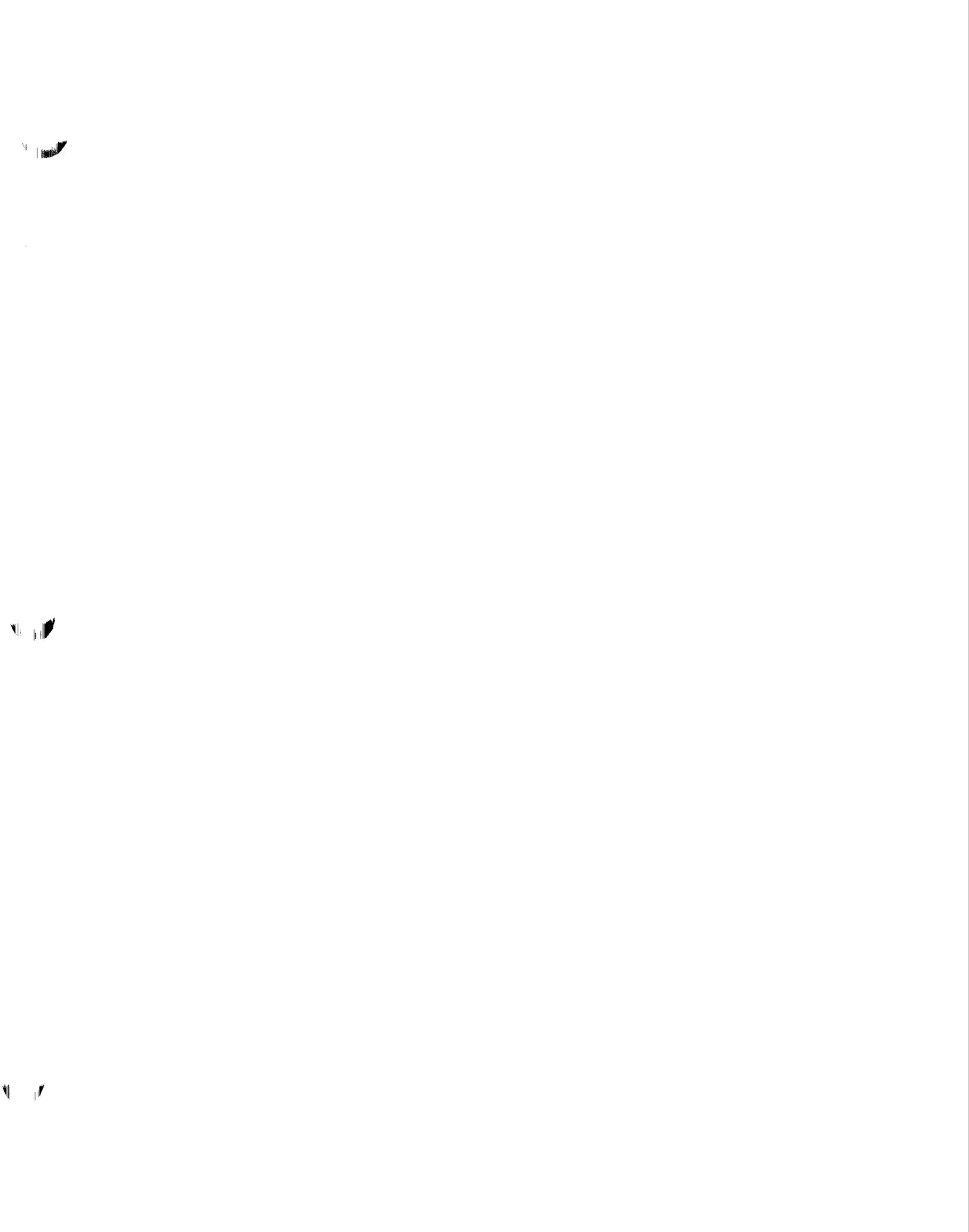
There is a higher concentration of workload in the northeast, in terms of span of control, field personnel provided support services, numbers of contractors, and value of contract dollars obligated, than in the south. In addition, the northeast district supports its Area Operations Offices and Plant Representative Offices with a lower ratio of headquarters to field personnel than DCMD South. On the east coast, due to the higher concentration of workload in DCMD Northeast, as well as its significantly higher military value score, there is a clear indication that DCMD South is the disestablishment candidate. As a result, the BRAC Executive Group recommended to the DLA Director, and he approved, the disestablishment of DCMD South.

Return on Investment: The total estimated one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$3.8 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$17.9 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$6.1 million with a return on investment expected immediately. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$75.8 million.

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 275 jobs (169 direct jobs and 106 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Atlanta, Georgia Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of the

area's employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential increase equal to less than 0.1 percent of employment in the area.

The Executive Group concluded that the data did not present any evidence or indication that would preclude the recommended receiving communities from absorbing the additional forces, missions, and personnel proposed in the recommended realignment scenarios. The environmental considerations present at these installations do not prohibit this recommendation from being implemented.



DRAFT

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

WARNER ROBINS AIR FORCE BASE

INSTALLATION MISSION

Warner Robins Air Logistics Center

- Provides support to F-15, C-141, C-130 aircraft, and accomplishes most helicopter depot level maintenance
 - 78th Air Base Wing
Headquarters, United States Air Force Reserve
19th Air Refueling Wing (AMC)
 - 20 KC-135R, 1 EC-135Y, and 2 C-12F
- AFSOC (Special Operation Flight)
- 1EC-137D
- 5th Combat Communication Group (ACC)
9th Space Warning Squadron (AFSPC)

Planned changes:

The Air Force has designated Robins AFB as the main U.S. operating base for the Joint Surveillance and Target Attack Radar System (JSTARS). The resulting manpower authorizations, number of aircraft, and construction requirements have not been finalized.

The 116th Fighter Wing (ANG), currently located at Dobbins Air Reserve Base, GA will relocate to Robins AFB. The unit will begin a conversion from 15 F-15A/B to 8 B-1B aircraft in mid-1995. The conversion/relocation will result in an increase of 192 full-time military, 976 drill, and 453 civilian position authorizations.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

Downsize Warner Robins Air Logistics Center.

Consolidate the following workload to Warner Robins Air Logistics Center:

- Tubing Manufacturing
- Airborne electronics
- Airborne electronic automatic equipment software
- sheet metal repair and manufacturing
- machining manufacturing
- electronic manufacturing (printed wire boards)
- plating

DRAFT

DOD JUSTIFICATION

Reductions in force structure have resulted in excess depot capacity across Air Force depots. The recommended Air Logistic Center realignments will consolidate production lines and move workload to a minimum number of locations, allowing the reduction of personnel, infrastructure and other costs. The net effect of the realignments is to transfer approximately 3.5 million direct labor hours and to eliminate 37 production lines across the five depots. These actions will allow the Air Force to demolish or mothball facilities, or make them available for use by other agencies. These consolidations will reduce excess capacity, enhance efficiencies, and produce cost savings without the one-time costs associated with closing a depot. Air Force actions to reduce depot capacity will result in a reduction of real property infrastructure equal to 1.5 depots and a reduction in capacity equivalent to about two depots.

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

The Air Force did not provide the following data for each of the Air Logistics Centers (ALC). The downsize in place strategy requires every ALC to be realigned. It does not permit visibility of installation specific actions, but requires that the entire strategy be executed to achieve the Air Force-wide savings.

The following data described on the following 5 lines reflects Air Force-wide savings:

• One-Time Cost:	^{ALC-wide} ^	\$ 183	million
• Net (Costs) and Savings During Implementation:		\$ 138.7	million
• Annual Recurring Savings:		\$ 89	million
• Break-Even Year:		2	years
• Net Present Value Over 20 Years:		\$ 991.2	million

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RECOMMENDATION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS)

	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Students</u>
Baseline	0	0	0
Reductions	-8	-526	0
Realignments	0	0	0
Total	-8	-526	

DRAFT

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

<u>Recommendation</u>	<u>Out</u>		<u>In</u>		<u>Net Gain (Loss)</u>	
	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>
TOTAL	(8)	(1168)	0	0	(8)	(1168)

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Volatile organic compounds, paint strippers, paints, solvents, phosphoric and chromic acids, oils cyanide and carbon remover used on base.
- Robins placed on National Priority List in 1987

REPRESENTATION

Governor: Zell Miller
Senators: Sam Nunn, Paul Coverdale
Representative: Saxby Chambliss

ECONOMIC IMPACT

- Potential Employment Loss: 1168 jobs (534 direct and 634 indirect)
- Macon Area Job Base: 157,770 jobs
- Percentage: .7 percent decrease
- Cumulative Economic Impact (1996-2001): .7 percent decrease

MILITARY ISSUES

- none at this time

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

The Community has not expressed an opinion of the downsizing of Warner Robins ALC.

DRAFT

ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

- Warner Robins does approximately 30 % of the airframe work and 34% of the air craft component work for the Air Force
- The Air Force rated Warner Robins AFB in tier 2 (middle ranking) and rated the depot activities in tier 1 (highest ranking).

Reese/Cross Service Team/03/31/95 11:35 AM

1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

Air Logistics Centers

Recommendation: Realign the Air Logistics Centers (ALC) at Hill AFB, Utah; Kelly AFB, Texas; McClellan AFB, California; Robins AFB, Georgia; and Tinker AFB, Oklahoma. Consolidate the followings workloads at the designated receiver locations:

<u>Commodity/Workload</u>	<u>Receiving Locations</u>
Composites and plastics	SM-ALC, McClellan AFB
Hydraulics	SM-ALC, McClellan AFB
Tubing manufacturing	WR-ALC, Robins AFB
Airborne electronic automatic equipment software	WR-ALC, Robins AFB, OC-ALC, Tinker AFB, OO-ALC, Hill AFB
Sheet metal repair and manufacturing	OO-ALC, Hill AFB, WR-ALC, Robins AFB
Machining manufacturing	OC-ALC, Tinker AFB, WR-ALC, Robins AFB
Foundry operations	SA-ALC, Kelly AFB, OO-ALC, Hill AFB
Instruments/displays	SM-ALC, McClellan AFB (some unique work remains at OO-ALC, Hill AFB and WR-ALC, Robins AFB)
Airborne electronics	WR-ALC, Robins AFB, OC-ALC, Tinker AFB, OO-ALC, Hill AFB
Electronic manufacturing (printed wire boards)	WR-ALC, Robins AFB
Electrical/mechanical support equipment	SM-ALC, McClellan AFB
Injection molding	SM-ALC, McClellan AFB
Industrial plant equipment software	SA-ALC, Kelly AFB
Plating	OC-ALC, Tinker AFB, OO-ALC, Hill AFB, SA-ALC, Kelly AFB, WR-ALC, Robins AFB

Move the required equipment and any required personnel to the receiving location. These actions will create or strengthen Technical Repair Centers at the receiving locations in the respective commodities. Minimal workload in each of the commodities may continue to be performed at the other ALCs as required.

Justification: Reductions in force structure have resulted in excess depot maintenance capacity across Air Force depots. The recommended realignments will consolidate production lines and move workload to a minimum number of locations, allowing the reduction of personnel, infrastructure, and other costs. The net effect of the realignments is to transfer approximately 3.5 million direct labor hours and to eliminate 37 product lines across the five depots. These actions will allow the Air Force to demolish or mothball facilities, or to make them available for use by other agencies. These consolidations will reduce excess capacity, enhance efficiencies, and produce substantial cost savings without the extraordinary one-time costs associated with closing a single depot.

This action is part of a broader Air Force effort to downsize, reduce depot capacity and infrastructure, and achieve cost savings in a financially prudent manner consistent with mission requirements. Programmed work reductions, downsizing through contracting or transfer to other Service depots, and the consolidation of workloads recommended above result in the reduction of real property infrastructure equal to 1.5 depots, and a reduction in manhour capacity equivalent to about two depots. The proposed moves also make available over 25 million cubic feet of space to the Defense Logistics Agency for storage and other purposes, plus space to accept part of the Defense Nuclear Agency and other displaced Air Force missions. This approach enhances the cost effectiveness of the overall Department of Defense's closure and realignment recommendations. The downsizing of all depots is consistent with DoD efforts to reduce excess maintenance capacity, reduce cost, improve efficiency of depot management, and increase contractor support for DoD requirements.

Return on Investment: The total estimated one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$183 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$138.7 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$89 million with a return on investment expected in two years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$991.2 million.

TINKER

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 3,040 jobs (1,180 direct jobs and 1,860 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.5 percent of the economic area's employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 0.3 percent of employment in the economic area. Environmental impact from this action is minimal and ongoing restoration of Tinker AFB will continue.

ROBINS

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 1,168 jobs (534 direct jobs and 634 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Macon, Georgia Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.7 percent of the economic area's employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 0.7 percent of employment in the economic area. Environmental impact from this action is minimal and ongoing restoration of Robins AFB will continue.

KELLY

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 1,446 jobs (555 direct jobs and 891 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the San Antonio, Texas Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.2 percent of the economic area's employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations, including the relocation of some Air Force activities into the San Antonio area, and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 0.9 percent of employment in the economic area. Environmental impact from this action is minimal and ongoing restoration will continue.

McCLELLAN and HILL

Impacts: The recommendations pertaining to consolidations of workloads at these two centers are not anticipated to result in employment losses or significant environmental impact.

DRAFT

BASE VISIT REPORT

WARNER ROBINS AFB, GA

22-23 MARCH 95

LEAD COMMISSIONER:

JB Davis

ACCOMPANYING COMMISSIONER:

Wendi Steele

COMMISSION STAFF:

Jim Owsley
Ann Reese
Dave Olson

LIST OF ATTENDEES:

MG William Halin, Commander, WR-ALC
George Falldine, Deputy Director, Comptroller Directorate
Mike Cronan, Deputy Director, C-141 Management Directorate
Colonel Niebalski, Deputy Director, Technology & Industrial Support
John Lavecchia, Electronic Warfare

BASE'S PRESENT MISSION:

Warner Robins Air Logistics Center

- Provides support to F-15, C-141, C-130 aircraft, and accomplishes most Air Force helicopter depot level maintenance
- 78th Air Base Wing
Headquarters, United States Air Force Reserve
19th Air Refueling Wing (AMC)
- 20 KC-135R, 1 EC-135Y, and 2 C-12F
AFSOC (Special Operation Flight)
- 1EC-137D
- 5th Combat Communication Group (ACC)
- 9th Space Warning Squadron (AFSPC)

DRAFT

Planned changes:

The Air Force has designated Robins AFB as the main U.S. operating base for the Joint Surveillance and Target Attack Radar System (JSTARS). The resulting manpower authorizations, number of aircraft, and construction requirements have not been finalized.

The 116th Fighter Wing (ANG), currently located at Dobbins Air Reserve Base, GA will relocate to Robins AFB. The unit will begin a conversion from 15 F-15A/B to 8 B-1B aircraft in mid-1995. The conversion/relocation will result in an increase of 192 full-time military, 976 drill, and 453 civilian position authorizations.

DOD RECOMMENDATION:

Downsize Warner Robins Air Logistics Center.

DOD JUSTIFICATION FOR ACTION:

Reductions in force structure have resulted in excess depot capacity across Air Force depots. The recommended Air Logistic Center realignments will consolidate production lines and move workload to a minimum number of locations, allowing the reduction of personnel, infrastructure and other costs. The net effect of the realignments is to transfer approximately 3.5 million direct labor hours and to eliminate 37 production lines across the five depots. These actions will allow the Air Force to demolish or mothball facilities, or make them available for use by other agencies. These consolidations will reduce excess capacity, enhance efficiencies, and produce cost savings without the one-time costs associated with closing a depot. Air Force actions to reduce depot capacity will result in a reduction of real property infrastructure equal to 1.5 depots and a reduction in capacity equivalent to about two depots.

MAIN FACILITIES REVIEWED:

The following facilities were toured:

- F-15 Depot Maintenance area,
- JSTARS and B-1 beddown areas,
- WR-ALC SOF team
- C-141 Depot Maintenance area,
- Technology and Industrial Support Directorate
- Electronic Warfare Management Directorate
- Avionics Management Directorate

For each facility, a description of the work performed; data describing annual workload, one-shift capacity, two-shift capacity; and workload transfers resulting from DoD's base closure recommendation was provided.

DRAFT

The tour of the F-15 facility highlighted a new computer application. The F-15 facility is prototyping the Programmed Depot Maintenance Scheduling System for the DoD's Joint Logistics System Center, a multi-billion dollar computer system up-grade program. This application will reduce Air craft flowdays and increase maintenance capacity.

Warner Robins will be receiving JSTARS and B-1 aircraft during FY 1996. No significant issues were highlighted.

The WR-ALC SOF team manages the full spectrum of SOF aircraft to include; C-130 gunships, combat talons, combat tankers, the SOF variant of the C-141 and SOF helicopters. The tour highlighted two unique capabilities developed by WR-ALC, the secondary liquid oxygen converter for the AC-130H and bicarbonate of soda stripping process. The oxygen converter allows for a higher altitude profile and therefore increased survivability. The bicarbonate stripping process has resulted in a 96% reduction in the use of hazardous wastes. The WR-ALC has been designated as the SOF Center of Excellence.

The WR-ALC provides integrated weapon system management of the C-141, the "... backbone of the Nation's strategic airlift fleet. " Prior to WR-ALC having in-house responsibility for C-141 isochronal inspection (ISO), the down time due to inspection was 53 days. Downtime is now 14 days, resulting in increase availability, improved reliability and financial savings. The WR-ALC process is now being used as a model for other systems.

The Technology and Industrial support directorate is the largest WR-ALC directorate. TI manages:

- sheet metal repair facility (largest in the Air Force),
- machining manufacturing,
- F-15 wing repair capability,
- fastener capability (the only air craft grade fastener capability in DoD),
- propeller overhaul capability,
- sheetmetal manufacturing (the largest and most modern in DoD),
- composites and metal bond repair capability, and
- tubing manufacturing.

In addition to describing the work performed at WR, the tour highlighted the impact of the DoD base closure recommendations, as follows:

	annual workload (in 000's of hours)	impact from BRAC (in 000's of hours)
• sheet metal repair	680	loss of 191
• machining manufacturing	182	gain of 109
• F-15 wing repair	228	none
• fastener capability	unknown	none
• propeller overhaul	93	none
• sheetmetal manufacturing	72	loss of 30
• composites/ metal repair	211	loss of 148

DRAFT

- tubing manufacturing

9

gain of 17

The TI directorate also manages the product data support center. The Center is currently digitizing 44,000 technical manuals.

The tour of the Electronic Warfare Directorate highlighted unique Warner Robins capabilities to include: over 20 threat generators, and 2 anechoic chambers.

The Avionics Management Directorate provides integrated management of the electronic warfare product group, avionics product group and communication product group.

KEY ISSUES IDENTIFIED:

During the tour, Commission Steele questioned whether the synergies of collocation reflected in the DoD data calls. Warner Robins staff responded that no, the response to the data call did not and could not reflect synergies. However, a measurement of "flowdays" could imply synergies. Commission Stelle commented that "the value of things being collocated should have been gauged through the data calls".

Commission Davis stated that the Commission Staff must immediately request data reflecting the effects of BRAC consolidations directly from the Air Logistics Centers.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS RAISED:

The Community outlined the history of community support for Warner Robins beginning with the donation of land in 1941. Most recently, local colleges include incorporate into curricula course which are exclusively designed to meet the technical needs of Warner Robins. The Community stated that the community support is translated into enhanced military value of Warner Robins AFB.

REQUESTS FOR STAFF AS A RESULT OF VISIT:

Commissioner Steele asked if there is a legal prohibition on permitting private sector contractors from utilizing Air Logistic Center facilities. The Commission's legal staff is researching this.

Commissioner Davis suggested the Commission staff consider obtaining data which describes the impacts of BRAC workload transfers/downsizing actions directly from each ALC Commander. There appeared to be discrepancies between information discussed during the Air Force Hearing and the information briefed during the base visit.

Reese/Cross Service Team/04/01/95 3:50 PM

38TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

March 1, 1995

SECTION: STATE NEWS; Section A; Page 3

LENGTH: 578 words

HEADLINE: Around the South Georgia bases survive first round of cuts State officials gird for fight to keep posts off closure list in second reduction effort

BYLINE: By Ron Martz STAFF WRITER

BODY:

No sooner had Georgia officials learned Tuesday that the state's military installations survived Round One of the 1995 base closure recommendations relatively unscathed than they began preparing for Round Two.

That comes May 17, when the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC) can add its own recommendations to the 57 bases targeted for closing by the Pentagon - 15 of them major facilities.

"The process is not over, but neither is our effort to defend these jobs," Gov. Zell Miller said.

Nunn optimistic

Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.) said he was "relieved" that no Georgia installations were on the closure list but said he and other members of the state's congressional delegation would continue to work to keep them off the supplemental list.

"I see no basis for the [BRAC] to add any Georgia bases to the department's list of recommendations," Nunn said.

Major facilities on the Pentagon's hit list include Fort McClellan, Ala.; Long Beach Naval Shipyard, Calif.; Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Colo.; Naval Air Warfare Center, Aircraft Division, Indianapolis; Naval Surface Warfare Center, Louisville, Ky.; Fort Ritchie, Md.; Naval Air Station, Meridian, Miss; Bayonne Military Ocean Terminal, N.J.; Naval Air Warfare Center, Lakehurst, N.J.; Rome Laboratories, N.Y.; and Brooks Air Force Base, Red River Army Depot and Reese AFB, all in Texas.

Texas would lose the most jobs - 6,981 - while Alabama would lose 4,946, New Mexico 5,138 and Pennsylvania 3,600.

Defense Secretary William Perry said he would recommend that Congress enact legislation for another round of closures to eliminate even more bases. By law, the 1995 round of closures was to be the last of four.

Though Georgia's 11 military installations suffered no closures or major restructurings, the state will lose 613 civilian jobs as a result of restructuring, 526 of them at Robins AFB over the next six years. The state,

1995 The Atlanta Journal and Constitution, March 1, 1995

however, will gain 791 military personnel.

unn said Air Force officials had told him the Robins cuts were expected to be through attrition and would be the fewest among the five air logistics centers.

The changes in Georgia include:

- Dobbins Air Reserve Base, Marietta: gaining 58 civilian jobs.
- Fort Gordon, Augusta: gaining 94 military jobs.
- Naval Air Station Atlanta, Marietta: gaining 319 military and seven civilian jobs.
- Navy Supply School, Athens: gaining 391 military and 12 civilian jobs.
- Robins AFB, Warner Robins: losing 526 civilian and eight military jobs.
- Defense Contract District South, Marietta: losing 164 civilian and five military jobs.

Ted Stafford, director of the Georgia Military Affairs Coordinating Committee, said panel members have begun evaluating the types of bases on the closure list to see how many are similar to those in Georgia.

The BRAC often adds bases that perform similar missions to its supplemental list for comparison purposes. That's what happened in 1993, when four Georgia installations - Fort McPherson in Atlanta, Fort Gillem in Forest Park, Robins AFB and the Marine Corps Logistics Center in Albany - popped up on the supplemental list, catching state officials by surprise. None was closed.

But escaping the BRAC supplemental list is much easier than getting off the Pentagon's list, Stafford said. More than 90 percent of bases slated for closure on the initial Pentagon list eventually are approved by BRAC before the list is passed to the president and Congress.

GRAPHIC: Color photo (Ran only on A/01 in The Atlanta Constitution with reference to stories on A/03): Hundreds of workers gather Tuesday at Long Beach Naval Shipyard in Long Beach, Calif., to protest the inclusion of the base on the Pentagon's closure list./ Associated Press Photo: Keith Tankersley repairs a TA-4J Skyhawk on Tuesday at Meridian Naval Air Station in Mississippi./ Associated Press

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: March 2, 1995

8TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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February 14, 1995

SECTION: STATE NEWS; Section C; Page 6

LENGTH: 143 words

HEADLINE: Perry to visit state bases threatened by closures

BYLINE: By Ron Martz STAFF WRITER

BODY:

Secretary of Defense William Perry will meet Wednesday with Gov. Zell Miller prior to visiting two of Georgia's military bases that have been targeted in recent years by the federal base closure commission.

With the 1995 list of Pentagon-recommended base closures due out March 1, Miller is expected to stress to Perry the military value of Georgia's facilities and economic hardships that would be created by their closures.

After the 15-minute private meeting with Miller, Perry will spend several hours at Fort McPherson discussing readiness issues with Gen. Dennis Reimer, commander of Forces Command.

Later Wednesday Perry will fly to Robins Air Force Base in Warner Robins, where Maj.Gen. William Hallin will take him on a tour of the air logistics center.

Perry will address the Augusta Chamber of Commerce's annual dinner Wednesday night.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: February 15, 1995

3RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

February 15, 1995

SECTION: STATE NEWS; Section A; Page 1

LENGTH: 297 words

HEADLINE: Perry: Bases in Ga. 'most significant'

BYLINE: By Ron Martz STAFF WRITER

BODY:

Defense Secretary William Perry gave Georgia officials some encouraging news about the possible fate of the state's 11 military facilities today, only two weeks before the Pentagon releases its 1995 list of bases it will recommend be closed.

While Perry would not say that none of the state's 11 facilities will be on the list, he said this year's cuts will be smaller than expected and that Georgia's bases remain a significant part of the defense infrastructure.

"This state has some of the most significant, some of the most important, military bases in the entire country that is true today and will remain true on into the future," Perry said.

Perry made the remarks after a 15-minute private meeting with Gov. Zell Miller. He spent the rest of the morning meeting with Gen. Dennis Reimer, commander of Forces Command at Fort McPherson, before flying on to Robins Air Force Base in Warner Robins for a tour of the air logistics center there.

He will meet with Fort Gordon officials and address the Augusta Chamber of Commerce's annual meeting tonight.

Fort McPherson and Robins AFB were among four Georgia bases targeted by the 1993 federal base closure commission. Fort Gillem in Forest Park and the Marine Corps Logistics Base in Albany also were considered for possible closure.

Georgia has escaped all three previous rounds of base closures, although the Albany facility has been twice considered and Moody AFB near Valdosta was targeted in 1991 before being removed from the list.

This year's round of closures was expected to be as large as the three previous rounds combined, but Perry said that will not be true.

The Pentagon targeted 35 bases for closure in the 1993 round but there probably will not be that many on the 1995 list, Perry indicated.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: February 6, 1995



CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN GEORGIA

30-Mar-95

SVC INSTALLATION NAME ACTION YEAR ACTION SOURCE ACTION STATUS ACTION SUMMARY ACTION DETAIL

A

FORT BENNING
 FORT GILLEM 90 PRESS DECS. REV. 1990 PRESS:
 Realign to semiactive status (Changed by Public Law 101-510)

FORT GORDON
 FORT MCPHERSON
 FORT STEWART
 HUNTER ARMY AIRFIELD

AF

DOBBS ARB
 MCCOLLUM AGS 93 DBCRC ONGOING REALIGNUP
 MOODY AFB
 ROBINS AFB 90/93 PRESS/DBCRC ONGOING REALIGNUP

1993 DBCRC:
 Due to the Realignment of Homestead AFB, FL, the F-16s from the 31st Fighter Wing will remain temporarily assigned at Moody and Shaw AFB, SC.
 1990 Press Release indicated realignment. No specifics given.

1993 DBCRC:
 Gained management responsibilities from Closing Newark AFB. OH to include flight control instruments (22), ground communications electronics (9) and airborne electronics (46 pers). 77 Civilian positions gained.

MC

MCLB ALBANY

N

NAS ATLANTA
 NAVAL SUB BASE, KINGS BAY

CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN GEORGIA

30-Mar-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	NAVY SUPPLY CORPS SCHOOL					
	NRC MACON	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1993 DBCRC: Recommended closure of the Naval Reserve Center Macon, GA because its capacity is in excess of projected requirements.

NAVY SUPPLY CORPS SCHOOL

NRC MACON

93

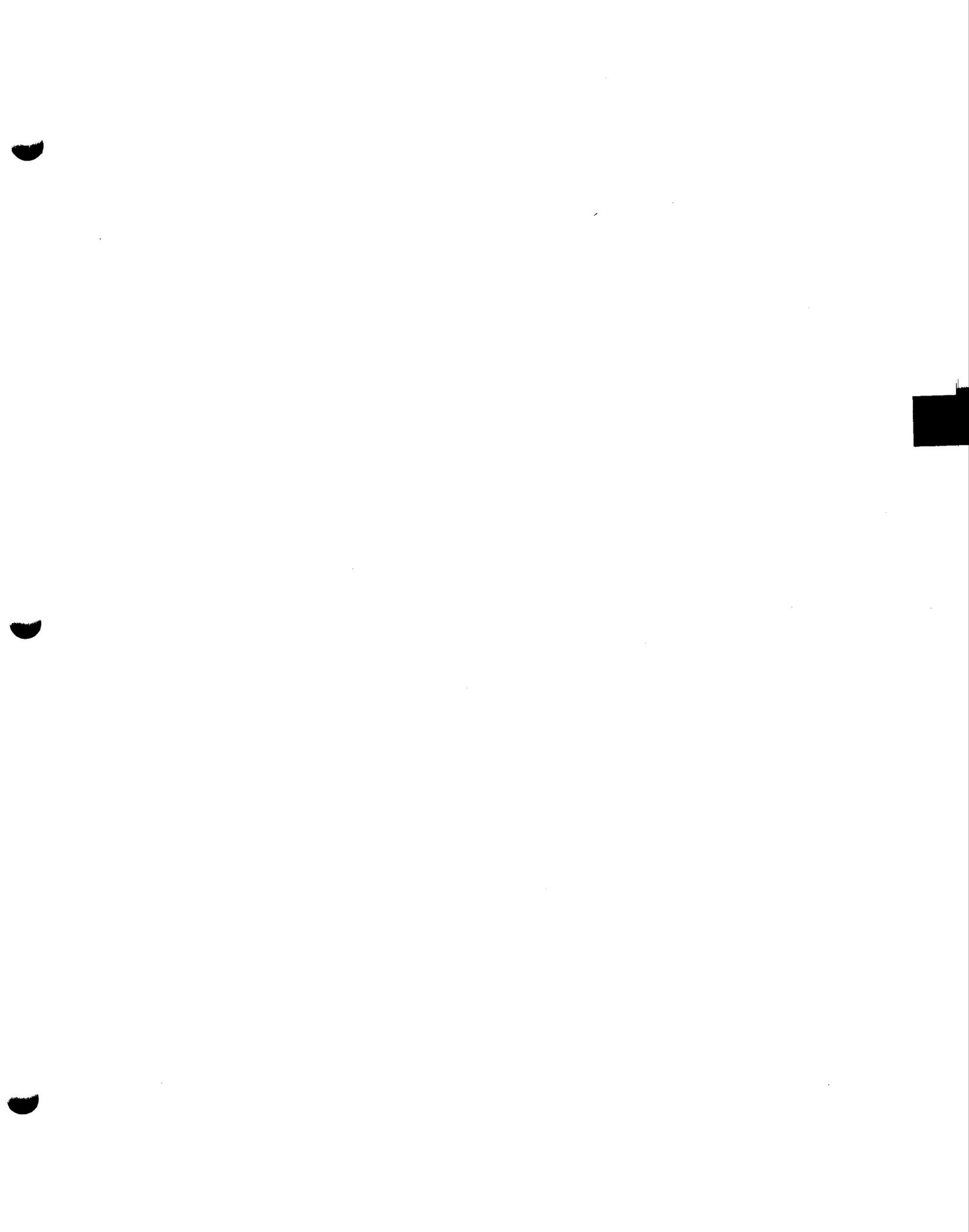
DBCRC

ONGOING

CLOSE

1993 DBCRC:

Recommended closure of the Naval Reserve Center
Macon, GA because its capacity is in excess of
projected requirements.



LOUISIANA

15 minutes

**BIRMINGHAM, AL REGIONAL HEARING
SCHEDULE OF WITNESSES**

NO SCHEDULED WITNESSES

**LOUISIANA
TABLE OF CONTENTS**

**BIRMINGHAM, AL REGIONAL HEARING
TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1995**

STATE MAP

NAVAL BIODYNAMICS LAB, NEW ORLEANS

- Facility Summary Sheet
- DoD Recommendation
- Commission Base Visit Report
- Press Articles & Correspondence

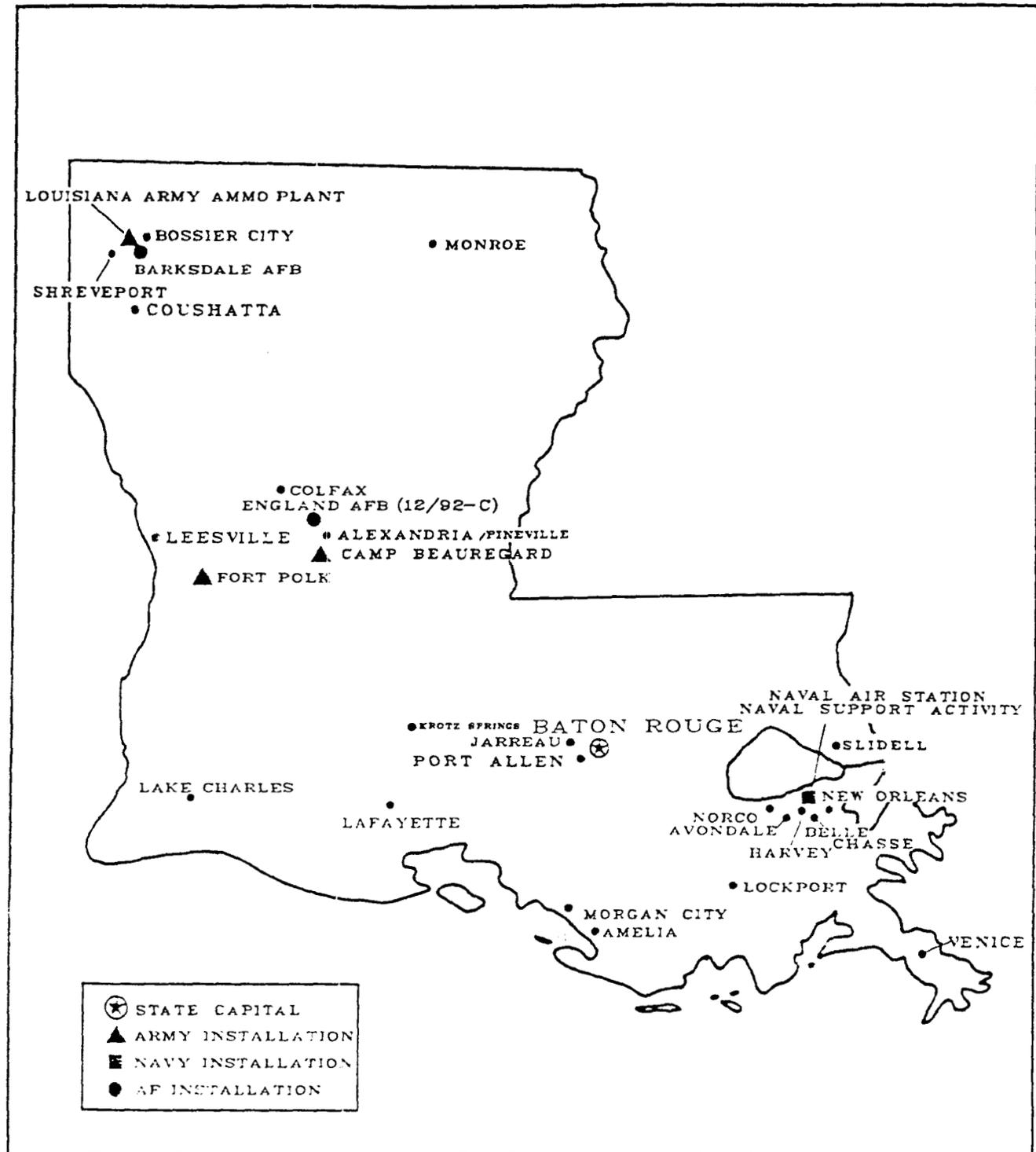
RESERVE CENTER NEW ORLEANS (REGION 10)

- Facility Summary Sheet
- DoD Recommendation
- Commission Base Visit Report
- Press Articles & Correspondence

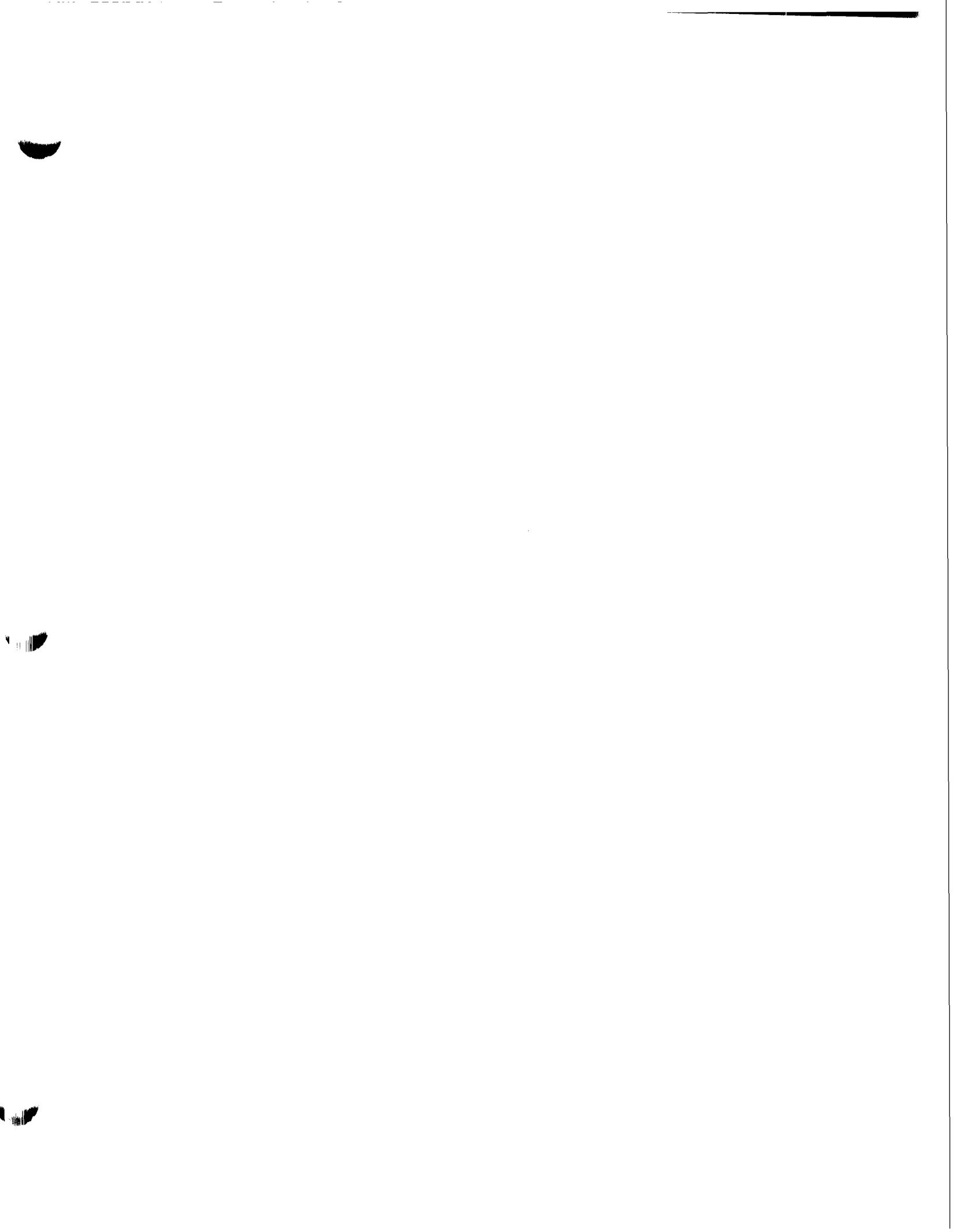
STATE CLOSURE HISTORY

MAP NO. 19

LOUISIANA



Prepared By: Washington Headquarters Services
Directorate for Information
Operations and Reports



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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

NAVAL BIODYNAMICS LABORATORY
NEW ORLEANS, LA

INSTALLATION MISSION

To be the principal Navy activity to conduct biomedical research on the effects of mechanical forces (motion, vibration, impact) encountered in ships and aircraft on naval personnel; to establish human tolerance limits for these forces; and to develop preventive and therapeutic methods to protect personnel from the deleterious effects of such forces.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

CLOSURE; relocate necessary personnel to Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, OH, and Naval Aeromedical Research Laboratory, Pensacola, FL.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

There is an overall reduction in operational forces and a sharp decline in the DON budget through 2001. Specific reductions for technical centers are difficult to determine, because these activities are supported through customer orders. However, the level of forces and the budget are reliable indicators of sharp declines in technical center workloads through FY 2001, which leads to a recognition of excess capacity in these activities. This excess and the imbalance in force and resource levels dictate closure/realignment or consolidation of activities wherever practicable. Closure of this laboratory reduces this excess capacity and fosters joint synergism. It also provides the opportunity for the transfer of its equipment and facilities to the public educational or commercial sector, thus maintaining access to its capabilities on an as-needed basis.

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

- One-Time Cost: \$ 0.6 million
- Net Costs and Savings During Implementation: \$ 14 .1 million
- Annual Recurring Savings: \$ 2.9 million
- Break-Even Year: Immediate
- Net Present Value Over 20 Years: \$ 41.8 million

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MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF DOD RECOMMENDATION

	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Students</u>
Baseline	15	37	0
Reductions	12	37	0
Realignments	3	0	0
Total	15	37	0

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

<u>Recommendation</u>	<u>OUT</u>		<u>IN</u>		<u>(LOSS)</u>	
	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>
TOTAL	(15)	(37)	0	0	(15)	(37)

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

The closure of the Biodynamics Lab will not have an affect on the environment. This closure recommendation only re-locates 2 personnel to Wright-Patterson AFB, and 1 to Pensacola, but leaves all facilities and equipment in place. There is no adverse impact on threatened/endangered species, sensitive habitats and wetlands, and cultural/historical resources occasioned by this recommendation.

REPRESENTATION

Governor: Edwin Edwards
Senators: J. Bennett Johnston
John B. Breaux
Representatives: Billy Tauzin
William J. Jefferson

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ECONOMIC IMPACT

- Potential Employment Loss: 52 jobs
- New Orleans MSA Job Base: 692, 157
- Percentage: less than .001 %
- Cumulative Economic Impact (year to year): less than .001%

MILITARY ISSUES

- None at this time

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

- None at this time

ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

Determine human dynamic, injury, and performance response to indirect impact acceleration. This is the only Navy activity conducting indirect impact acceleration research using man-rated horizontal and vertical test devices.

- Develop methods for prevention of motion sickness and other adverse motion effects. This research is unique in that NBIDL uses the Navy's only Ship Motion Simulator (3 degrees of freedom, Sea State 5).
(If laboratory remains Navy, the projected unique missions for FY 2001 will not change.)

Joseph Varallo\Cross Service Team\03/30/95 7:18 PM

1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

Naval Biodynamics Laboratory, New Orleans, Louisiana

Recommendation: Close the Naval Biodynamics Laboratory, New Orleans, Louisiana, and relocate necessary personnel to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, and Naval Aeromedical Research Laboratory, Pensacola, Florida.

Justification: There is an overall reduction in operational forces and a sharp decline of the DON budget through FY 2001. Specific reductions for technical centers are difficult to determine, because these activities are supported through customer orders. However, the level of forces and the budget are reliable indicators of sharp declines in technical center workload through FY 2001, which leads to a recognition of excess capacity in these activities. This excess and the imbalance in force and resource levels dictate closure/realignment or consolidation of activities wherever practicable. Closure of this laboratory reduces this excess capacity and fosters joint synergism. It also provides the opportunity for the transfer of its equipment and facilities to the public educational or commercial sector, thus maintaining access to its capabilities on an as-needed basis.

Return on Investment: The total estimated one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$14.1 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$2.9 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$41.8 million.

Impacts:

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 126 jobs (54 direct jobs and 72 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the New Orleans, Louisiana MSA economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to less than 0.1 percent of employment in the economic area.

Community Infrastructure Impact: There is no known community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation.

Environmental Impact: The closure of the Biodynamics Lab, New Orleans, will not have an effect on the environment. This closure recommendation only relocates two personnel to Wright-Patterson AFB and one to Pensacola, but leaves all facilities and equipment in place. There is no adverse impact on threatened/endangered species, sensitive habitats and wetlands, and cultural/historical resources occasioned by this recommendation.

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

RESERVE CENTERS/COMMANDS, VARIOUS LOCATIONS

INSTALLATION MISSION

To support the Total Force requirements by ensuring reserve units are ready to augment active forces with fully trained and equipped personnel.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close the following Naval Reserve Center Huntsville, Alabama.
- Close the following Naval Reserve Readiness Commands:
 - Region Seven - Charleston, South Carolina.
 - Region Ten - New Orleans, Louisiana.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Existing capacity in support of the Reserve component continues to be in excess of the force structure requirements for the year 2001.
- Recommended Reserve Centers scored low in military value because there were fewer drilling reservist than the number of billets available.
- The declining Reserve force level justifies the closure of two Readiness Commands.

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

NRC Huntsville

- One-Time Cost: \$51 thousand
- Net Costs and Savings During Implementation: \$2.6 million
- Annual Recurring Savings: \$.5 million
- Break-Even Year: Immediate
- Net Present Value Over 20 Years: \$7.2 million

NRRC Charleston

- One-Time Cost: \$.5 million
- Net Costs and Savings During Implementation: \$14.4 million
- Annual Recurring Savings: \$2.7 million
- Break-Even Year: Immediate
- Net Present Value Over 20 Years: \$10.9 million

DRAFT

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD (cont)

NRRC New Orleans

- One-Time Cost: \$.6 million
- Net Costs and Savings During Implementation: \$6 million
- Annual Recurring Savings: \$1.9 million
- Break-Even Year: Immediate
- Net Present Value Over 20 Years: \$23.8 million

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RECOMMENDATION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS)

NRC Huntsville

	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Students</u>
Baseline	11	0	0
Reductions	11	0	0
Realignments	0	0	0
Total	11	0	0

NRRC Charleston

	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Students</u>
Baseline	33	1	0
Reductions	30	16	0
Realignments	0	0	0
Total	30	16	0

NRRC New Orleans

	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Students</u>
Baseline	24	16	0
Reductions	24	11	0
Realignments	0	0	0
Total	24	11	0

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

NRC Huntsville

Out		In		Net Gain (Loss)	
<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>
11	8	0	0	(11)	(8)

NRRC Charleston

Out		In		Net Gain (Loss)	
<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>
30	16	0	0	(30)	(16)

NRRC New Orleans

Out		In		Net Gain (Loss)	
<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>
24	23	0	0	(24)	(23)

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- No adverse impact on threatened/endangered species, sensitive habitat and wetlands, or cultural/historical resources are occasioned by this recommendation.

REPRESENTATION

NRC Huntsville

Governor: Fob James Jr.
Senators: Howell Heflin
Richard Shelby
Representative: Robert "Bud" Cramer

NRRC Charleston

Governor: David Beasley
Senators: Strom Thurmond
Ernest Hollings
Representatives: Mark Sanford Jr.
James Clyburr
Floyd Spence

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REPRESENTATION (cont)

NRRC New Orleans

Governor: Edwin Edwards
Senators: John Breaux
J. Bennett Johnston
Representative: William J. Jefferson

ECONOMIC IMPACT

NRC Huntsville

- Potential Employment Loss: 26 jobs (19 direct and 7 indirect)
- Madison County, AL MSA Job Base: 168,293 jobs
- Percentage: >.1 percent decrease
- Cumulative Economic Impact (1994-2001): 2.7 percent decrease

NRRC Charleston

- Potential Employment Loss: 42 jobs (30 direct and 12 indirect)
- Charleston, SC MSA Job Base: 283,695 jobs
- Percentage: >.1 percent decrease
- Cumulative Economic Impact (1994-2001): 8.4 percent decrease

NRRC New Orleans

- Potential Employment Loss: 73 jobs (47 direct and 26 indirect)
- New Orleans, LA MSA Job Base: 692,157 jobs
- Percentage: >.1 percent decrease
- Cumulative Economic Impact (1994-2001): >.1 percent decrease

MILITARY ISSUES

- Objectives of Reserve closures is to shed excess capacity while maintaining average military value. Parameters such as manning levels, activity location, activity availability, and future requirements were determining factors. Accordingly, after reserve activities were ranked by military value, they were selected for closure under the following criteria:
 - A Navy reserve presence will be maintained in every state.
 - No Navy reserve activity that is at 100% manning will be closed.
 - No Navy reserve activity that is not within 100 miles of another Navy reserve activity will be closed.

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COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

- None at this time.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

- None at this time.

Jeff Mulliner/Navy/03/31/95 9:46 AM

1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

Reserve Centers/Commands

Recommendation:

Close the following Naval Reserve Centers:

Stockton, California
Pomona, California
Santa Ana, Irvine, California
Laredo, Texas
Sheboygan, Wisconsin
Cadillac, Michigan
Staten Island, New York
Huntsville, Alabama

Close the following Naval Air Reserve Center:

Olathe, Kansas

Close the following Naval Reserve Readiness Commands:

Region Seven - Charleston, South Carolina
Region Ten - New Orleans, Louisiana

Justification: Existing capacity in support of the Reserve component continues to be in excess of the force structure requirements for the year 2001. These Reserve Centers scored low in military value, among other things, because there were a fewer number of drilling reservists than the number of billets available (suggesting a lesser demographic pool from which to recruit sailors), or because there was a poor use of facilities (for instance, only one drill weekend per month). Readiness Command (REDCOM) 7 has management responsibility for the fewest number of Reserve Centers of the thirteen REDCOMs, while REDCOM 10 has management responsibility for the fewest number of Selected Reservists. In 1994, nearly three-fourths of the authorized SELRES billets at REDCOM 10 were unfilled, suggesting a demographic shortfall. In addition, both REDCOMs have high ratios of active duty personnel when compared to SELRES supported. The declining Reserve force structure necessitates more effective utilization of resources and therefore justifies closing these two REDCOMs. In arriving at the recommendation to close these Reserve Centers/Commands, specific analysis was conducted to ensure that there was either an alternate location available to accommodate the affected Reserve population or demographic support for purpose of force recruiting in the areas to which units were being relocated. This specific analysis, verified by the COBRA analysis, supports these closures.

1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

Return on Investment: The total estimated one-time cost to implement the closure of NRC Stockton is \$45 thousand. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$2 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.4 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$5.4 million.

The total estimated one-time cost to implement the closure of NRC Pomona is \$48 thousand. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$1.9 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.3 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$5.1 million.

The total estimated one-time cost to implement the closure of NRC Santa Ana is \$41 thousand. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$3 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.5 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$8.1 million.

The total estimated one-time cost to implement the closure of NRF Laredo is \$27 thousand. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$1.4 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.3 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$3.8 million.

The total estimated one-time cost to implement the closure of NRC Sheboygan is \$31 thousand. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$1.5 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.3 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$4.1 million.

The total estimated one-time cost to implement the closure of NRC Cadillac is \$46 thousand. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$1.8 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.3 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$5 million.

The total estimated one-time cost to implement the closure of NRC Staten Island is \$43 thousand. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$4.5 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.6 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$9.8 million.

1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

The total estimated one-time cost to implement the closure of NRC Huntsville is \$51 thousand. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$2.6 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.5 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$7.2 million.

The total estimated one-time cost to implement the closure of NARCEN Olathe is \$0.2 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$3.9 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.7 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$10.9 million.

The total estimated one-time cost to implement the closure of NRRC Charleston is \$0.5 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$14.4 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$2.7 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$39.9 million.

The total estimated one-time cost to implement the closure of NRRC New Orleans is \$0.6 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$6 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$1.9 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$23.8 million.

Impacts:

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of NRC Stockton could result in a maximum potential reduction of 10 jobs (7 direct jobs and 3 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Stockton-Lodi, California MSA economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential increase equal to 0.6 percent of employment in the economic area.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of NRC Pomona could result in a maximum potential reduction of 15 jobs (10 direct jobs and 5 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Los Angeles-Long Beach, California PMSA economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 0.4 percent of employment in the economic area.

1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of NARCEN Olathe could result in a maximum potential reduction of 22 jobs (14 direct jobs and 8 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Kansas City, Missouri-Kansas MSA economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 0.1 percent of employment in the economic area.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of NRRC Charleston could result in a maximum potential reduction of 67 jobs (46 direct jobs and 21 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Charleston-North Charleston, South Carolina MSA economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 8.4 percent of employment in the economic area.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of NRRC New Orleans could result in a maximum potential reduction of 73 jobs (47 direct jobs and 26 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the New Orleans, Louisiana MSA economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to less than 0.1 percent of employment in the economic area.

Community Infrastructure Impact: There is no known community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation.

Environmental Impact: The closure of these Reserve Centers and Readiness Commands generally will have a positive impact on the environment since, with the exception of REDCOM 10, they concern closures with no attendant realignments of personnel or functions. In the case of REDCOM 10, the movement of less than 10 military personnel to REDCOM 11, Dallas, Texas, is not of such a size as to impact the environment. Further, there is no adverse impact on threatened/endangered species, sensitive habitats and wetlands, or cultural/historical resources occasioned by this recommendation.

1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of NRC Santa Ana could result in a maximum potential reduction of 21 jobs (14 direct jobs and 7 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Orange County, California PMSA economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 1.1 percent of employment in the economic area.

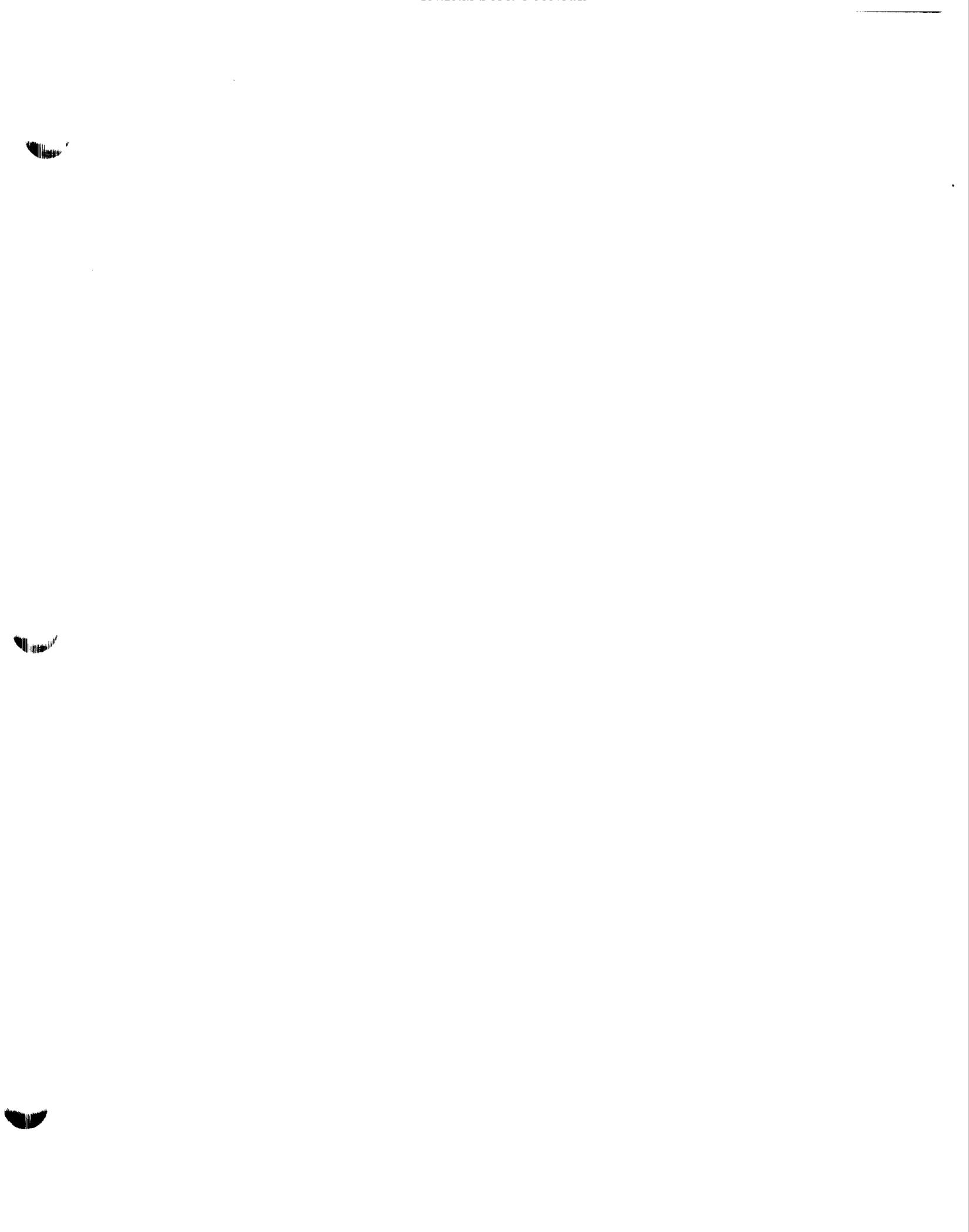
Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of NRF Laredo could result in a maximum potential reduction of 8 jobs (6 direct jobs and 2 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Laredo, Texas MSA economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of NRC Sheboygan could result in a maximum potential reduction of 8 jobs (6 direct jobs and 2 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Sheboygan, Wisconsin MSA economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of NRC Cadillac could result in a maximum potential reduction of 10 jobs (8 direct jobs and 2 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Wexford County, Michigan economic area, which is 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of NRC Staten Island could result in a maximum potential reduction of 21 jobs (14 direct jobs and 7 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the New York, New York PMSA economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 0.1 percent of employment in the economic area.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of NRC Huntsville could result in a maximum potential reduction of 26 jobs (19 direct jobs and 7 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Madison County, Alabama economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential increase equal to 2.7 percent of employment in the economic area.



CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN LOUISIANA

30-Mar-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
A	FORT POLK	91	DBCRC	COMPLETE	REALGNDN	1991 DBCRC: Realign 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized) [redesignated 2d Armored Division] to Fort Hood, TX; completed FY 94 Joint Readiness Training Center realigned from Fort Chafee, AR; completed FY 93 199th Separate Motorized Brigade [redesignated 2d Armored Cavalry Regiment (Light)] realigned from Fort Lewis, WA; completed FY 93
	LOUISIANA ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	90	PRESS	ONGOING	LAYAWAY	1990 PRESS: Layaway; scheduled FY 96
	MILITARY OCEAN TERMINAL-NEW ORLEANS	88	DEFBRAC	COMPLETE	CLOSE	1988 DEFBRAC: Close; completed FY 94
AF	BARKSDALE AFB	91/93	DBCRC/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP	1991 DBCRC: Directed transfer of assigned B-52s from Closing Carswell AFB, TX to Barksdale AFB. 1993 DBCRC: Closure of KI Sawyer AFB, MI and redirect of Castle B-52s to Barksdale AFB, TX. Also as a result of the establishment of the East Coast Mobility Base at McGuire AFB, NJ, the 19 KC-10s will move to McGuire. In addition, as a result of the Castle AFB, CA Redirect the Combat Crew Training Squadron (B-52s) originally intended to transfer to Fairchild AFB, WA will transfer to Barksdale. Net personnel movement of +625 Mil and -39 Civ
	ENGLAND AFB	91	DBCRC	COMPLETE	CLOSE12-92	1991 DBCRC: Directed Closure. (Complete December 15, 1992). Directed redistribution of one squadron each of A/OA-10s to Eglin AFB, FL and McChord AFB, WA. Directed retirement of remaining assigned aircraft including the 23rd Tactical Fighter Wing.
	HAMMOND AFS					

N

CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN LOUISIANA

30-Mar-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	NAS NEW ORLEANS					
	NAVAL STATION LAKE CHARLES					
	NAVAL SUPPORT ACT, NEW ORLEANS					
	NRC MONROE	93	DBCRC	CLOSED	CLOSE	1993 DBCRC: Recommended closure of the Naval Reserve Center Monroe, LA because its capacity is in excess of projected requirements.
	NRF ALEXANDRIA	93	DBCRC	CLOSED	CLOSE	1993 DBCRC: Recommended closure of NRF Alexandria, LA because its capacity is in excess of requirements.



PUERTO RICO

10 minutes

**BIRMINGHAM, AL REGIONAL HEARING
SCHEDULE OF WITNESSES**

2:45PM - 2:55PM

10 minutes

**Emilo Diaz-Colon, Adjutant General Puerto
Rico National Guard**

**PUERTO RICO
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**BIRMINGHAM, AL REGIONAL HEARING
TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1995**

TERRITORY MAP

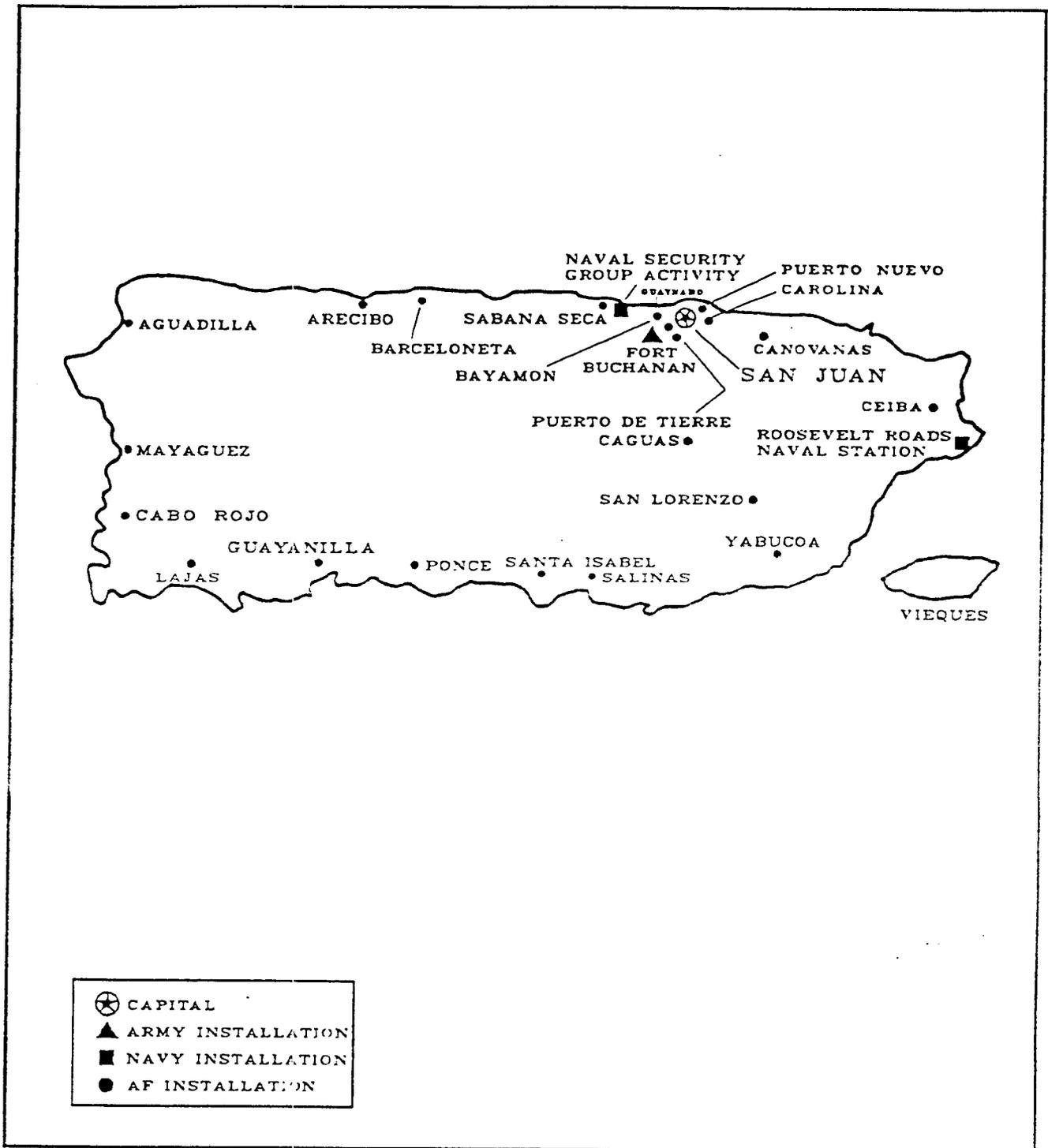
FORT BUCHANAN

- Facility Summary Sheet
- DoD Recommendation
- Commission Base Visit Report
- Press Articles & Correspondence

STATE CLOSURE HISTORY

MAP NO. 53

PUERTO RICO



Prepared By: Washington Headquarters Services
Directorate for Information
Operations and Reports



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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

FORT BUCHANAN

INSTALLATION MISSION

Coordinate and support mobilization of Reserve Component forces in Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands; provide base operations and other support to defense and other government activities; plan, program, allocate, and supervise the use of resources and facilities for Forces Command missions, functions, and responsibilities in Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Realign Fort Buchanan by reducing garrison management functions and disposing of family housing.
- Retain an enclave for the reserve component, Army and Air Force Exchange Service and the Antilles Consolidated School (a DoD Dependents' School).

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- As a sub-installation of Fort McPherson, installation provides administrative, logistical and mobilization support to Army units and activities in Puerto Rico and the Caribbean region. Although the post is managed by an active component garrison, it supports relatively few active component tenants. The family housing will close. Activities providing area support will relocate to Roosevelt Roads Navy Base.

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

- One-Time Cost: \$74.37 million
- Net Costs During Implementation: \$49.63 million
- Annual Recurring Savings: \$ 9.59 million
- Return on Investment Year: 7 years
- Net Present Value Over 20 Years: \$45.37 million

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RECOMMENDATION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS)

	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Students</u>
Baseline	415	553	18
Reductions	59	123	
Realignments	259	212	18
Total	318	335	18

DRAFT

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

Out		In		Net Gain (Loss)	
<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>
59	123	0	0	(59)	(123)

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 11 acres are wetlands.
- Four threatened or endangered species (Puerto Rico Boa, Ruddy Duck, Coccoloba Rujusa, & Ottoschulzia Rhodoxylon) are reportedly on the installation.
- No contamination assessments have been conducted.
- Asbestos removal in 350 family housing units is 70% complete.

REPRESENTATION

Representative: Carlos Romero-Barcelo
Governor: Pedro J. Rosselo

ECONOMIC IMPACT

- Potential Employment Loss: 289 jobs (182 direct and 107 indirect)
- San Juan BEA Job Base: 538,700 jobs
- Percentage: 0.4 percent decrease
- Cumulative Economic Impact (1996-2001): 0.4 percent decrease

MILITARY ISSUES

- None at this time.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

- Although Roosevelt Roads Naval Base is only 35 miles from Fort Buchanan, commute time can approach 2.5 to 3 hours. Consequently, it is unreasonable to require personnel with duty assignment at Fort Buchanan to live at Roosevelt Roads. Off-post San Juan housing is infeasible due to sub-standard housing and high-crime areas in the vicinity of Fort Buchanan.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

- Tenants include a Department of Defense dependents' school (approx 1800 students; elementary through high school). Continued facility and student security will be an issue.

Rick Brown/Army Team/03/31/95 10:20 AM

1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico

Recommendation: Realign Fort Buchanan by reducing garrison management functions and disposing of family housing. Retain an enclave for the reserve components, Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) and the Antilles Consolidated School.

Justification: Fort Buchanan, a sub-installation of Fort McPherson, provides administrative, logistical and mobilization support to Army units and activities in Puerto Rico and the Caribbean region. Tenants include a U.S. Army Reserve headquarters, AAFES and a DoD-operated school complex. Although the post is managed by an active component garrison, it supports relatively few active component tenants. The family housing will close. The activities providing area support will relocate to Roosevelt Roads Navy Base and other sites. The Army intends to license buildings to the Army National Guard, that they currently occupy.

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$74 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of \$50 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$10 million with a return on investment expected in seven years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$45 million.

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 289 jobs (182 direct jobs and 107 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the San Juan, PR economic area which represents 0.1 percent of the area's employment. There are no known environmental impediments at the realigning or receiving installations.



CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN PUERTO RICO

30-Mar-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
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A

FORT BUCHANAN

AF

PUERTO RICO IAP AGS

N

NAV SECURITY GRP ACTIVITY

NAVAL STATION, ROOSEVELT ROADS



SOUTH CAROLINA

10 minutes

**BIRMINGHAM, AL REGIONAL HEARING
SCHEDULE OF WITNESSES**

3:00PM - 3:10PM

10 minutes

**O.J. "Skip" Fink, Jr., Coordinator, Local
Government Assistance State Budget and
Control Board**

VADM Dave Emerson, (USN, Ret)

**SOUTH CAROLINA
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**BIRMINGHAM, AL REGIONAL HEARING
TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1995**

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FLEET AND INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER, CHARLESTON

- Facility Summary Sheet
- DoD Recommendation
- Commission Base Visit Report
- Press Articles & Correspondence

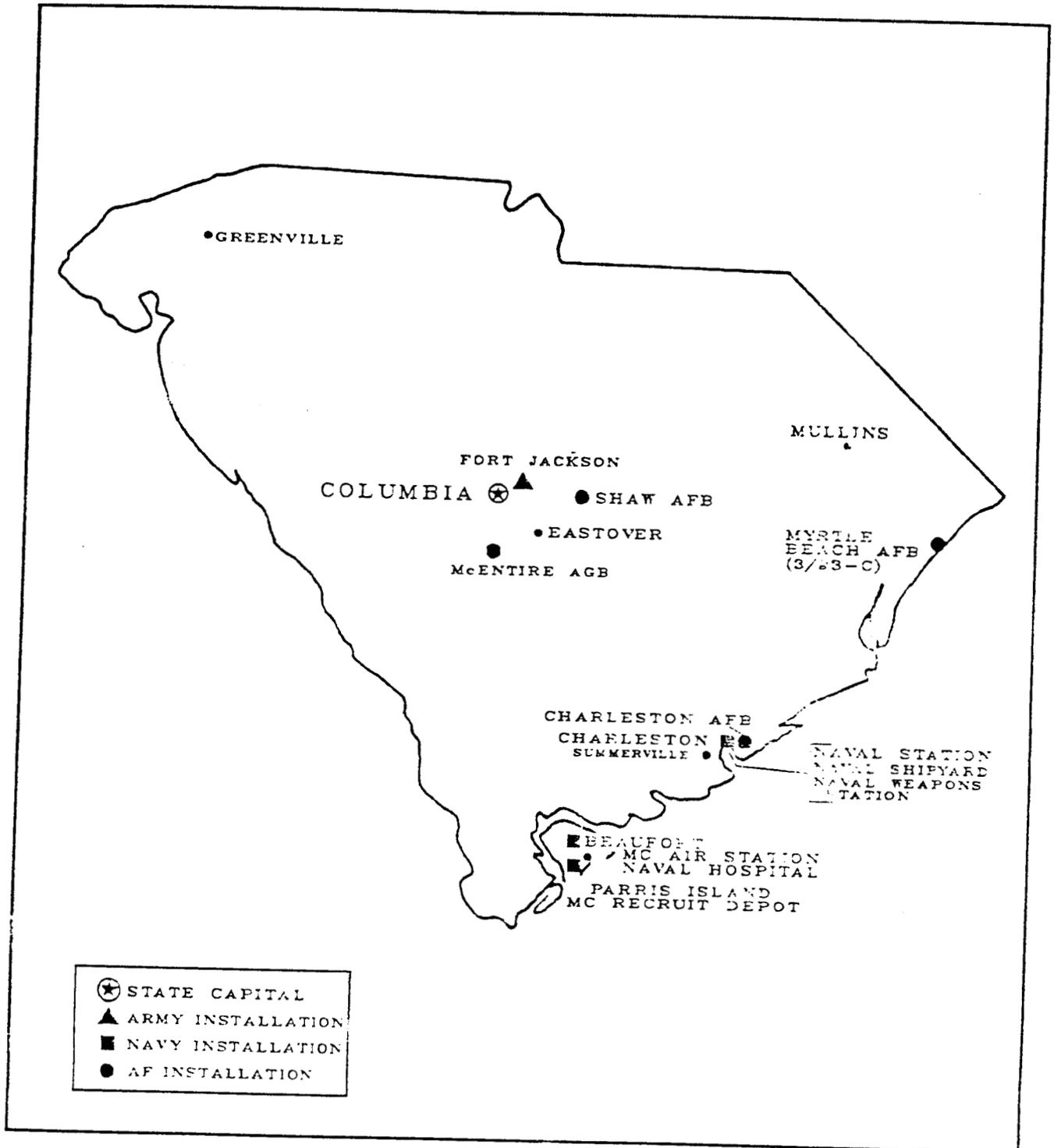
RESERVE CENTER CHARLESTON (REGION 7)

- Facility Summary Sheet
- DoD Recommendation
- Commission Base Visit Report
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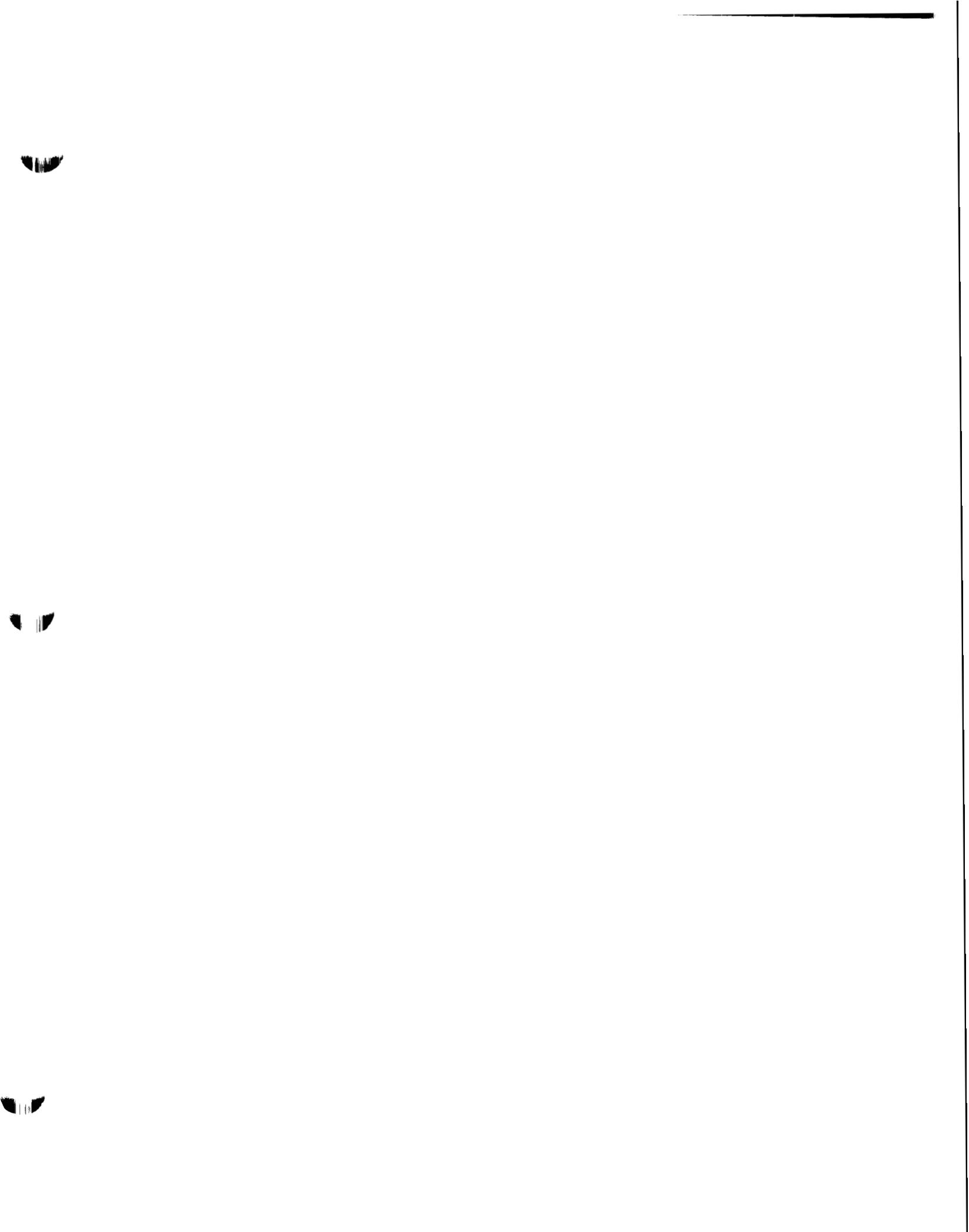
STATE CLOSURE HISTORY

MAP NO. 41

SOUTH CAROLINA



Prepared By: Washington Headquarters Service
Directorate for Information
Operations and Reports



DRAFT

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

FLEET AND INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

INSTALLATION MISSION

- The current mission of FISC Charleston includes typical supply functions such as contracting, requisitioning, stock management, outfitting, warehousing and delivery to ships.
- After implementation of BRAC 93, the remaining mission will be only contracting, both large and small purchase, including the largest small purchase function in the Navy, supports more than 800 activities in 11 states, as well as ships husbanding functions for ports in Central and South America.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close the Fleet and Industrial Supply Center.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- 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 have already transferred to the Naval Command, Control, and Ocean Surveillance Center, In-Service Engineering, East Coast Division, Charleston, SC.
- Planned further force structure reduction further erode the requirement for support of active forces.
- The remaining workload can efficiently be handled by other activities on Guam or by other naval activities.

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

- One-Time Cost: \$ 2.3 million
- Net Costs and Savings During Implementation: \$ 2.3 million (savings)
- Annual Recurring Savings: \$ 0.9 million
- Break-Even Year: 2 years
- Net Present Value Over 20 Years: \$10.8 million

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MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RECOMMENDATION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS)

	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Students</u>
Baseline	2	83	0
Reductions	2	0	0
Realignments	0	83	0
Total	2	83	0

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

Out		In		Net Gain (Loss)	
<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>
2	6	0	0	(2)	(6)

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- A tern (bird) on the threatened list lives on the roof of the building which FISC occupies as a tenant.
- FISC Charleston does not own any land.
- One FISC Charleston building adjoins wetlands and FISC is responsible for ensuring they don't encroach on that land.

REPRESENTATION

Governor: David Beasley
Senators: Strom Thurmond
Ernest Hollings
Representative: Marshall "Mark" Sanford

ECONOMIC IMPACT

- Potential Employment Loss: 12 jobs (8 direct and 4 indirect)
- Charleston, SC MSA Job Base: 284,000 jobs
- Percentage: 0.0 percent decrease
- Cumulative Economic Impact 1994-2001: 8.4 percent decrease

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MILITARY ISSUES

- None because all remaining work has been transferred to other commands in the Charleston MSA.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

- Cumulative Economic Impact.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

- BRAC 93 recommended the partial disestablishment of Naval Supply Center (now Fleet and Industrial Supply Center) Charleston, and the retention of the facilities and personnel appropriate for the continued support of Navy activities in the Charleston, SC area.
- Personnel previously performing FISC functions have been/are being transferred to other Charleston area activities (e.g., large dollar value procurements will be performed by NISE East and Personal Property shipment responsibility will be performed by Charleston AFB).

David Epstein/Navy/03/31/95 9:55 AM

1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

Fleet and Industrial Supply Center, Charleston, South Carolina

Recommendation: Close the Fleet and Industrial Supply Center, Charleston, South Carolina.

Justification: 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, and most of its personnel have already transferred to the Naval Command, Control, and Ocean Surveillance Center, In-Service Engineering, East Coast Division, Charleston, South Carolina. Further, in accordance with the FY 2001 Force Structure Plan, force structure reductions through the year 2001 erode the requirement for support of active forces even further. This remaining workload can efficiently be handled by other FISCs or other naval activities.

Return on Investment: The total estimated one-time cost to implement this recommendation is \$2.3 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$2.3 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.9 million with a return on investment expected in two years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$10.8 million.

Impacts:

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 12 jobs (8 direct jobs and 4 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Charleston-North Charleston, South Carolina MSA economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 8.4 percent of employment in the economic area.

Community Infrastructure Impact: There is no community infrastructure impact since there are no receiving installations for this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: This activity is located in an area that is in attainment for carbon monoxide, ozone and PM-10. This closure will support the maintenance of this air quality status and will have a further positive impact on the environment in that it eliminates barge movements in and out of the pier area as part of the fueling operations in the FISC complex. An additional positive impact is the elimination of military activities in an area occupied by the Least Tern, an endangered species, and its designated habitat aboard the present FISC Charleston complex. There will be no adverse impact on cultural/historical resources occasioned by this recommendation.



DRAFT

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

RESERVE CENTERS/COMMANDS, VARIOUS LOCATIONS

INSTALLATION MISSION

To support the Total Force requirements by ensuring reserve units are ready to augment active forces with fully trained and equipped personnel.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close the following Naval Reserve Center Huntsville, Alabama.
- Close the following Naval Reserve Readiness Commands:
 - Region Seven - Charleston, South Carolina.
 - Region Ten - New Orleans, Louisiana.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Existing capacity in support of the Reserve component continues to be in excess of the force structure requirements for the year 2001.
- Recommended Reserve Centers scored low in military value because there were fewer drilling reservist than the number of billets available.
- The declining Reserve force level justifies the closure of two Readiness Commands.

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

NRC Huntsville

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| • One-Time Cost: | \$51 thousand |
| • Net Costs and Savings During Implementation: | \$2.6 million |
| • Annual Recurring Savings: | \$.5 million |
| • Break-Even Year: | Immediate |
| • Net Present Value Over 20 Years: | \$7.2 million |

NRRC Charleston

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| • One-Time Cost: | \$.5 million |
| • Net Costs and Savings During Implementation: | \$14.4 million |
| • Annual Recurring Savings: | \$2.7 million |
| • Break-Even Year: | Immediate |
| • Net Present Value Over 20 Years: | \$10.9 million |

DRAFT

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD (cont)

NRRC New Orleans

- One-Time Cost: \$.6 million
- Net Costs and Savings During Implementation: \$6 million
- Annual Recurring Savings: \$1.9 million
- Break-Even Year: Immediate
- Net Present Value Over 20 Years: \$23.8 million

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RECOMMENDATION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS)

NRC Huntsville

	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Students</u>
Baseline	11	0	0
Reductions	11	0	0
Realignments	0	0	0
Total	11	0	0

NRRC Charleston

	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Students</u>
Baseline	33	1	0
Reductions	30	16	0
Realignments	0	0	0
Total	30	16	0

NRRC New Orleans

	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Students</u>
Baseline	24	16	0
Reductions	24	11	0
Realignments	0	0	0
Total	24	11	0

DRAFT

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

NRC Huntsville

Out		In		Net Gain (Loss)	
<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>
11	8	0	0	(11)	(8)

NRRC Charleston

Out		In		Net Gain (Loss)	
<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>
30	16	0	0	(30)	(16)

NRRC New Orleans

Out		In		Net Gain (Loss)	
<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>
24	23	0	0	(24)	(23)

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- No adverse impact on threatened/endangered species, sensitive habitat and wetlands, or cultural/historical resources are occasioned by this recommendation.

REPRESENTATION

NRC Huntsville

Governor: Fob James Jr.
Senators: Howell Heflin
Richard Shelby
Representative: Robert "Bud" Cramer

NRRC Charleston

Governor: David Beasley
Senators: Strom Thurmond
Ernest Hollings
Representatives: Mark Sanford Jr.
James Clyburn
Floyd Spence

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REPRESENTATION (cont)

NRRC New Orleans

Governor: Edwin Edwards
Senators: John Breaux
J. Bennett Johnston
Representative: William J. Jefferson

ECONOMIC IMPACT

NRC Huntsville

- Potential Employment Loss: 26 jobs (19 direct and 7 indirect)
- Madison County, AL MSA Job Base: 168,293 jobs
- Percentage: >.1 percent decrease
- Cumulative Economic Impact (1994-2001): 2.7 percent decrease

NRRC Charleston

- Potential Employment Loss: 42 jobs (30 direct and 12 indirect)
- Charleston, SC MSA Job Base: 283,695 jobs
- Percentage: >.1 percent decrease
- Cumulative Economic Impact (1994-2001): 8.4 percent decrease

NRRC New Orleans

- Potential Employment Loss: 73 jobs (47 direct and 26 indirect)
- New Orleans, LA MSA Job Base: 692,157 jobs
- Percentage: >.1 percent decrease
- Cumulative Economic Impact (1994-2001): >.1 percent decrease

MILITARY ISSUES

- Objectives of Reserve closures is to shed excess capacity while maintaining average military value. Parameters such as manning levels, activity location, activity availability, and future requirements were determining factors. Accordingly, after reserve activities were ranked by military value, they were selected for closure under the following criteria:
 - A Navy reserve presence will be maintained in every state.
 - No Navy reserve activity that is at 100% manning will be closed.
 - No Navy reserve activity that is not within 100 miles of another Navy reserve activity will be closed.

DRAFT

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

- None at this time.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

- None at this time.

Jeff Mulliner/Navy/03/31/95 9:46 AM

1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

Reserve Centers/Commands

Recommendation:

Close the following Naval Reserve Centers:

- Stockton, California
- Pomona, California
- Santa Ana, Irvine, California
- Laredo, Texas
- Sheboygan, Wisconsin
- Cadillac, Michigan
- Staten Island, New York
- Huntsville, Alabama

Close the following Naval Air Reserve Center:

- Olathe, Kansas

Close the following Naval Reserve Readiness Commands:

- Region Seven - Charleston, South Carolina
- Region Ten - New Orleans, Louisiana

Justification: Existing capacity in support of the Reserve component continues to be in excess of the force structure requirements for the year 2001. These Reserve Centers scored low in military value, among other things, because there were a fewer number of drilling reservists than the number of billets available (suggesting a lesser demographic pool from which to recruit sailors), or because there was a poor use of facilities (for instance, only one drill weekend per month). Readiness Command (REDCOM) 7 has management responsibility for the fewest number of Reserve Centers of the thirteen REDCOMs, while REDCOM 10 has management responsibility for the fewest number of Selected Reservists. In 1994, nearly three-fourths of the authorized SELRES billets at REDCOM 10 were unfilled, suggesting a demographic shortfall. In addition, both REDCOMs have high ratios of active duty personnel when compared to SELRES supported. The declining Reserve force structure necessitates more effective utilization of resources and therefore justifies closing these two REDCOMs. In arriving at the recommendation to close these Reserve Centers/Commands, specific analysis was conducted to ensure that there was either an alternate location available to accommodate the affected Reserve population or demographic support for purpose of force recruiting in the areas to which units were being relocated. This specific analysis, verified by the COBRA analysis, supports these closures.

1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

Return on Investment: The total estimated one-time cost to implement the closure of NRC Stockton is \$45 thousand. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$2 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.4 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$5.4 million.

The total estimated one-time cost to implement the closure of NRC Pomona is \$48 thousand. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$1.9 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.3 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$5.1 million.

The total estimated one-time cost to implement the closure of NRC Santa Ana is \$41 thousand. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$3 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.5 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$8.1 million.

The total estimated one-time cost to implement the closure of NRF Laredo is \$27 thousand. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$1.4 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.3 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$3.8 million.

The total estimated one-time cost to implement the closure of NRC Sheboygan is \$31 thousand. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$1.5 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.3 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$4.1 million.

The total estimated one-time cost to implement the closure of NRC Cadillac is \$46 thousand. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$1.8 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.3 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$5 million.

The total estimated one-time cost to implement the closure of NRC Staten Island is \$43 thousand. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$4.5 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.6 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$9.8 million.

1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

The total estimated one-time cost to implement the closure of NRC Huntsville is \$51 thousand. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$2.6 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.5 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$7.2 million.

The total estimated one-time cost to implement the closure of NARCEN Olathe is \$0.2 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$3.9 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$0.7 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$10.9 million.

The total estimated one-time cost to implement the closure of NRRC Charleston is \$0.5 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$14.4 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$2.7 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$39.9 million.

The total estimated one-time cost to implement the closure of NRRC New Orleans is \$0.6 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$6 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$1.9 million with an immediate return on investment expected. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of \$23.8 million.

Impacts:

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of NRC Stockton could result in a maximum potential reduction of 10 jobs (7 direct jobs and 3 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Stockton-Lodi, California MSA economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential increase equal to 0.6 percent of employment in the economic area.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of NRC Pomona could result in a maximum potential reduction of 15 jobs (10 direct jobs and 5 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Los Angeles-Long Beach, California PMSA economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 0.4 percent of employment in the economic area.

1995 DoD Recommendations and Justifications

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of NARCEN Olathe could result in a maximum potential reduction of 22 jobs (14 direct jobs and 8 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Kansas City, Missouri-Kansas MSA economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 0.1 percent of employment in the economic area.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of NRRC Charleston could result in a maximum potential reduction of 67 jobs (46 direct jobs and 21 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Charleston-North Charleston, South Carolina MSA economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to 8.4 percent of employment in the economic area.

Assuming no economic recovery, the closure of NRRC New Orleans could result in a maximum potential reduction of 73 jobs (47 direct jobs and 26 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the New Orleans, Louisiana MSA economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in the economic area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to less than 0.1 percent of employment in the economic area.

Community Infrastructure Impact: There is no known community infrastructure impact at any receiving installation.

Environmental Impact: The closure of these Reserve Centers and Readiness Commands generally will have a positive impact on the environment since, with the exception of REDCOM 10, they concern closures with no attendant realignments of personnel or functions. In the case of REDCOM 10, the movement of less than 10 military personnel to REDCOM 11, Dallas, Texas, is not of such a size as to impact the environment. Further, there is no adverse impact on threatened/endangered species, sensitive habitats and wetlands, or cultural/historical resources occasioned by this recommendation.

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CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

30-Mar-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
A	FORT JACKSON	88/91/93	DEFBRAC/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP	<p>1988 DEFBRAC: Approximately 50 percent of the basic training load realigned from Fort Dix, NJ; completed FY 92</p> <p>Basic training realigned from Fort Bliss, TX; completed FY 91</p> <p>Light wheeled vehicle mechanic advanced individual training mission realigned from Fort Dix, NJ and Fort Leonard Wood, MO; completed FY 93</p> <p>Administrative and legal specialist advanced individual training realigned from Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN; completed FY92</p> <p>Realign personnel specialist advanced individual training to Fort Benjamin Harrison (Changed by 1991 Defense Base Closure Commission)</p> <p>Realign supply specialist and food service specialist advanced individual training mission to Fort Lee, VA; completed FY 93</p> <p>1991 DBCRC: Soldier Support Center realigned from Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN; scheduled FY 95</p> <p>Retain personnel specialist advanced individual training (Change to 1988 SECDEF Commission recommendation)</p> <p>1993 DBCRC: Chaplain School realigned from Fort Monmouth, NJ, scheduled FY 96</p>
AF	CHARLESTON AFB	91/93	DBCRC/DBCRC	CANCEL 91	REDIRECT	<p>1991 DBCRC: Directed the movement of the Communications Support Element from Partially Closing MacDill AFB, FL to Charleston AFB.</p> <p>1993 DBCRC: Redirects JCSE to stay in-place at MacDill AFB, FL. Projected savings is \$25.6M from MILCON</p>

CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

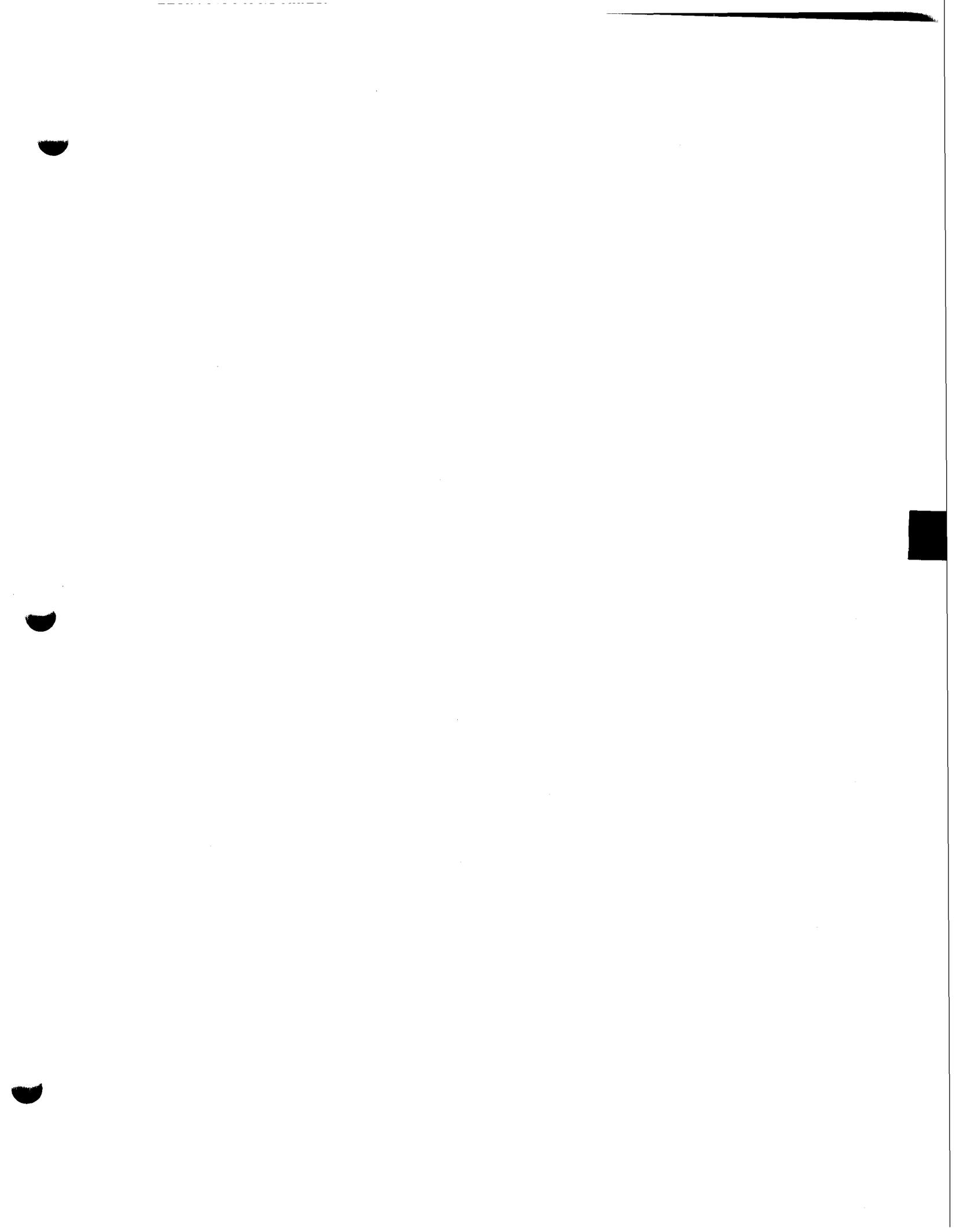
30-Mar-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	MCENTIRE AGB MYRTLE BEACH AFB	90/91	PRESS/DBCRC	COMPLETE	CLOSE/3-93	1990 Press Release indicated Closure. 1991 DBCRC: Directed Closure. (Completed Mar 31, 1993). Redistribute all assgnd aircraft to other Active and Reserve Component units. Directed that one active A/OA-10 squadron each be realigned to Shaw AFB and Pope AFB.
	SHAW AFB	91/93	DBCRC/DBCRC	ONGOING	REALGNUP	1991 DBCRC: Directed realignment of one each A/OA-10 squadron to Shaw AFB and Pope AFB as a result of Closing Myrtle Beach AFB. 1993 DBCRC: Directs temporary beddown of 2xF-16 squadrons from Homestead AFB, FL base closure. The 726th Air Control Squadron will move from Homestead AFB, FL to Shaw. F-16s from the 31st Fighter Wing at Homestead will remain temporarily assigned at Shaw.
D	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT CHARLESTON	93	DBCRC	COMPLETE	REALIGNDN	1993 DBCRC: Accept DoD recommendation. Realign DDCS to DDD Jacksonville, FL.
MC	MC RECRUIT DEPOT PARRIS ISLAND MCAS BEAUFORT					
N	CHARLESTON NAVAL SHIPYARD	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1993 DBCRC: Directed the closure of Charleston NSY but maintained the option to retain shipyard facilities deemed necessary to establish or support naval commands that are retained, realigned to, or relocated to Charleston, SC.
	FBM SUBMARINE TRAINING CENTER FLEET AND MINE WARFARE TRNG CTR					

CLOSURE HISTORY - INSTALLATIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

30-Mar-95

SVC	INSTALLATION NAME	ACTION YEAR	ACTION SOURCE	ACTION STATUS	ACTION SUMMARY	ACTION DETAIL
	NAV ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS ENGR CTR	93	DBCRC	CANCELLED	DISESTAB	1993 DBCRC: Cancelled the recommended disestablishment of the electronics center. Made the Charleston center the new East Coast lead facility.
	NAVAL HOSPITAL CHARLESTON	93	DBCRC	CANCELLED	CLOSE	1993 DBCRC: Disagreed with OSD's recommendation to close Naval Hospital Charleston and directed that the hospital remain open.
	NAVAL HOSPITAL, BEAUFORT					
	NAVAL STATION CHARLESTON	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	CLOSE	1993 DBCRC: Recommended closure of NS Charleston and relocation of assigned ships to Naval Stations Norfolk, VA; Mayport, FL; Pascagoula, MS; Ingleside, TX and Submarine Base, Kings Bay, GA. Personnel, equipment, and support will be relocated with ships.
	NAVAL SUPPLY CTR CHARLESTON	93	DBCRC	ONGOING	REALIGNDN	1993 DBCRC: Directed the partial disestablishment of NSC Charleston and retain the facilities and personnel appropriate for the continued support of Navy activities in the Charleston area.
	NAVAL WEAPONS STA, CHARLESTON					





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

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:
AL CORNELLA
REBECCA COX
GEN J. B. DAVIS, USAF (RET)
S. LEE KLING
RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

REMARKS BY CHAIR AT BEGINNING OF PUBLIC COMMENT PORTION
OF THE BIRMINGHAM REGIONAL HEARING

WE ARE NOW READY TO BEGIN A PERIOD SET ASIDE FOR PUBLIC COMMENT. OUR INTENT IS TO TRY INSURE THAT ALL OPINIONS ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECRETARY AFFECTING THIS COMMUNITY ARE HEARD.

WE HAVE ASSIGNED 30 MINUTES FOR THIS COMMENT. WE HAVE ASKED PERSONS WISHING TO SPEAK TO SIGN UP BEFORE THE HEARING BEGAN, AND WE HAVE ASKED THEM TO LIMIT THEIR COMMENTS TO ONE MINUTE, AND WE WILL KEEP TRACK OF THE TIME.

OF COURSE, WRITTEN COMMENT OR TESTIMONY OF ANY LENGTH IS WELCOMED BY THE COMMISSION AT ANY TIME DURING THE PROCESS.

IF ALL THOSE SIGNED UP TO SPEAK WOULD PLEASE RISE AND RAISE YOUR RIGHTS HANDS, I WILL ADMINISTER THE OATH.

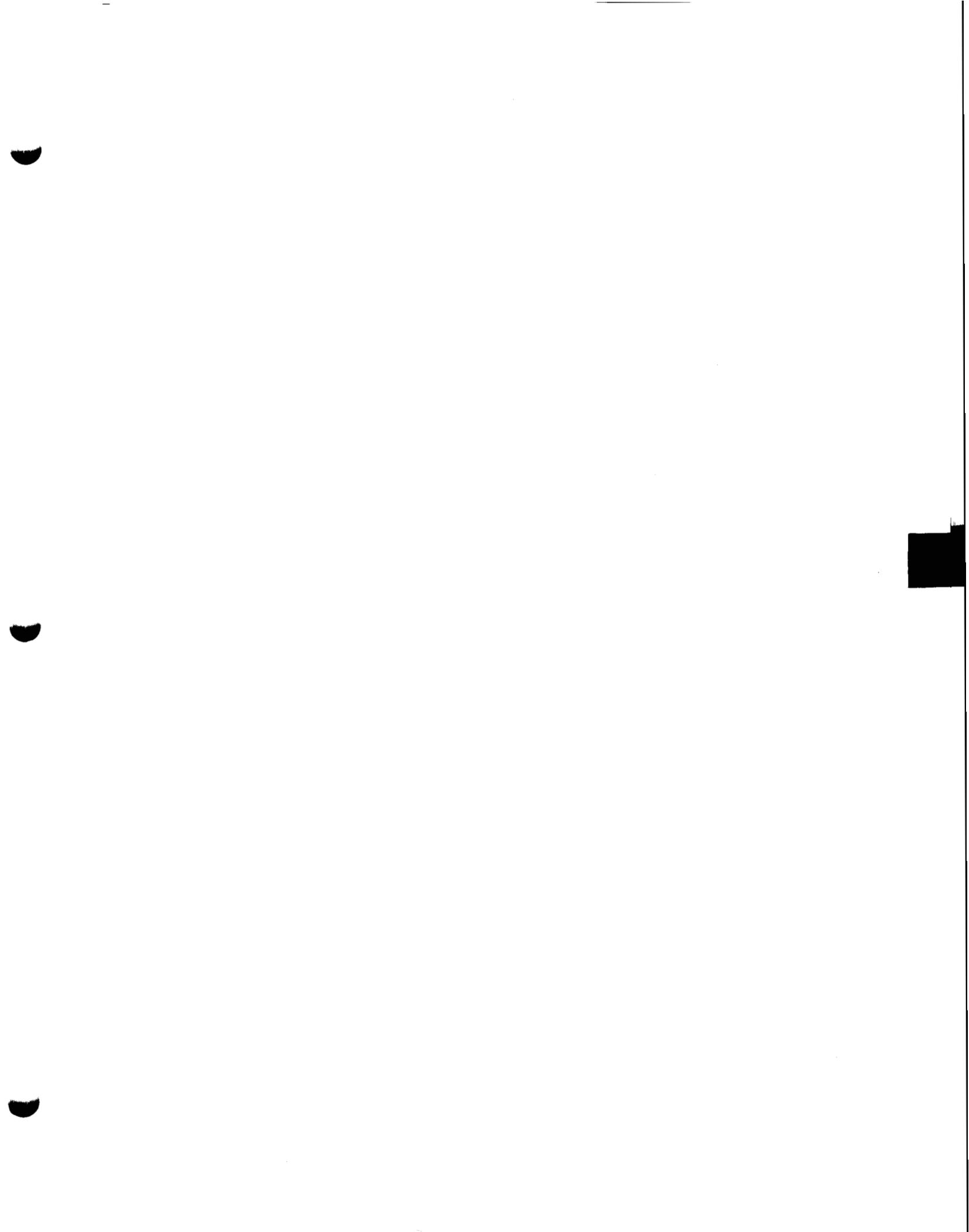
THANK YOU. WE ARE READY FOR THE FIRST SPEAKER.



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

WITNESSES' OATH

DO YOU SOLEMNLY SWEAR OR AFFIRM THAT THE TESTIMONY YOU ARE ABOUT
TO GIVE TO THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
SHALL BE THE TRUTH, THE WHOLE TRUTH AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH?



**1995 List of Military Installations
Inside the United States for Closure or Realignment**

Part I: Major Base Closures

Army

Fort McClellan, Alabama
Fort Chaffee, Arkansas
Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Colorado
Price Support Center, Illinois
Savanna Army Depot Activity, Illinois
Fort Ritchie, Maryland
Selfridge Army Garrison, Michigan
Bayonne Military Ocean Terminal, New Jersey
Seneca Army Depot, New York
Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania
Red River Army Depot, Texas
Fort Pickett, Virginia

Navy

Naval Air Facility, Adak, Alaska
Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, California
Ship Repair Facility, Guam
Naval Air Warfare Center, Aircraft Division, Indianapolis, Indiana
Naval Surface Warfare Center, Crane Division Detachment, Louisville, Kentucky
Naval Surface Warfare Center, Dahlgren Division Detachment, White Oak, Maryland
Naval Air Station, South Weymouth, Massachusetts
Naval Air Station, Meridian, Mississippi
Naval Air Warfare Center, Aircraft Division, Lakehurst, New Jersey
Naval Air Warfare Center, Aircraft Division, Warminster, Pennsylvania

Air Force

North Highlands Air Guard Station, California
Ontario IAP Air Guard Station, California
Rome Laboratory, Rome, New York
Roslyn Air Guard Station, New York

Springfield-Beckley MAP, Air Guard Station, Ohio
Greater Pittsburgh IAP Air Reserve Station, Pennsylvania
Bergstrom Air Reserve Base, Texas
Brooks Air Force Base, Texas
Reese Air Force Base, Texas

Defense Logistics Agency

Defense Distribution Depot Memphis, Tennessee
Defense Distribution Depot Ogden, Utah

Part II: Major Base Realignment

Army

Fort Greely, Alaska
Fort Hunter Liggett, California
Sierra Army Depot, California
Fort Meade, Maryland
Detroit Arsenal, Michigan
Fort Dix, New Jersey
Fort Hamilton, New York
Charles E. Kelly Support Center, Pennsylvania
Letterkenny Army Depot, Pennsylvania
Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico
Dugway Proving Ground, Utah
Fort Lee, Virginia

Navy

Naval Air Station, Key West, Florida
Naval Activities, Guam
Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas
Naval Undersea Warfare Center, Keyport, Washington

Air Force

McClellan Air Force Base, California
Onizuka Air Station, California

Eglin Air Force Base, Florida
Robins Air Force Base, Georgia
Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana
Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico
Grand Forks Air Force Base, North Dakota
Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma
Kelly Air Force Base, Texas
Hill Air Force Base, Utah

***Part III: Smaller Base or Activity Closures, Realignment,
Disestablishments or Relocations***

Army

Branch U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, California
East Fort Baker, California
Rio Vista Army Reserve Center, California
Stratford Army Engine Plant, Connecticut
Big Coppett Key, Florida
Concepts Analysis Agency, Maryland
Publications Distribution Center Baltimore, Maryland
Hingham Cohasset, Massachusetts
Sudbury Training Annex, Massachusetts
Aviation-Troop Command (ATCOM), Missouri
Fort Missoula, Montana
Camp Kilmer, New Jersey
Caven Point Reserve Center, New Jersey
Camp Pedricktown, New Jersey
Bellmore Logistics Activity, New York
Fort Totten, New York
Recreation Center #2, Fayetteville, North Carolina
Information Systems Software Command (ISSC), Virginia
Camp Bonneville, Washington
Valley Grove Area Maintenance Support Activity (AMSA), West Virginia

Navy

Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center, In-Service Engineering West
Coast Division, San Diego, California
Naval Health Research Center, San Diego, California

Naval Personnel Research and Development Center, San Diego, California
Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Conversion and Repair, USN, Long Beach, California
Naval Undersea Warfare Center-Newport Division, New London Detachment, New London,
Connecticut
Naval Research Laboratory, Underwater Sound Reference Detachment, Orlando, Florida
Fleet and Industrial Supply Center, Guam
Naval Biodynamics Laboratory, New Orleans, Louisiana
Naval Medical Research Institute, Bethesda, Maryland
Naval Surface Warfare Center, Carderock Division Detachment, Annapolis, Maryland
Naval Technical Training Center, Meridian, Mississippi
Naval Aviation Engineering Support Unit, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Naval Air Technical Services Facility, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Naval Air Warfare Center, Aircraft Division, Open Water Test Facility, Oreland,
Pennsylvania
Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center, RDT&E Division Detachment,
Warminster, Pennsylvania
Fleet and Industrial Supply Center, Charleston, South Carolina
Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center, In-Service Engineering East Coast
Detachment, Norfolk, Virginia
Naval Information Systems Management Center, Arlington, Virginia
Naval Management Systems Support Office, Chesapeake, Virginia

Navy/Marine Reserve Activities

Naval Reserve Centers at:

Huntsville, Alabama
Stockton, California
Santa Ana, Irvine, California
Pomona, California
Cadillac, Michigan
Staten Island, New York
Laredo, Texas
Sheboygan, Wisconsin

Naval Air Reserve Center at:

Olathe, Kansas

Naval Reserve Readiness Commands at:

New Orleans, Louisiana (Region 10)
Charleston, South Carolina (Region 7)

Air Force

Moffett Federal Airfield AGS, California
Real-Time Digitally Controlled Analyzer Processor Activity, Buffalo, New York
Air Force Electronic Warfare Evaluation Simulator Activity, Fort Worth, Texas

Defense Logistics Agency

Defense Contract Management District South, Marietta, Georgia
Defense Contract Management Command International, Dayton, Ohio
Defense Distribution Depot Columbus, Ohio
Defense Distribution Depot Letterkenny, Pennsylvania
Defense Industrial Supply Center Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Defense Distribution Depot Red River, Texas

Defense Investigative Service

Investigations Control and Automation Directorate, Fort Holabird, Maryland

Part IV: Changes to Previously Approved BRAC Recommendations

Army

Army Bio-Medical Research Laboratory, Fort Detrick, Maryland

Navy

Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California
Marine Corps Air Station, Tustin, California
Naval Air Station Alameda, California
Naval Recruiting District, San Diego, California
Naval Training Center, San Diego, California
Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Florida
Naval Aviation Depot, Pensacola, Florida

Navy Nuclear Power Propulsion Training Center, Naval Training Center, Orlando, Florida
Naval Training Center Orlando, Florida
Naval Air Station, Agana, Guam
Naval Air Station, Barbers Point, Hawaii
Naval Air Facility, Detroit, Michigan
Naval Shipyard, Norfolk Detachment, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Naval Sea Systems Command, Arlington, Virginia
Office of Naval Research, Arlington, Virginia
Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command, Arlington, Virginia
Naval Recruiting Command, Washington, D.C.
Naval Security Group Command Detachment Potomac, Washington, D.C.

Air Force

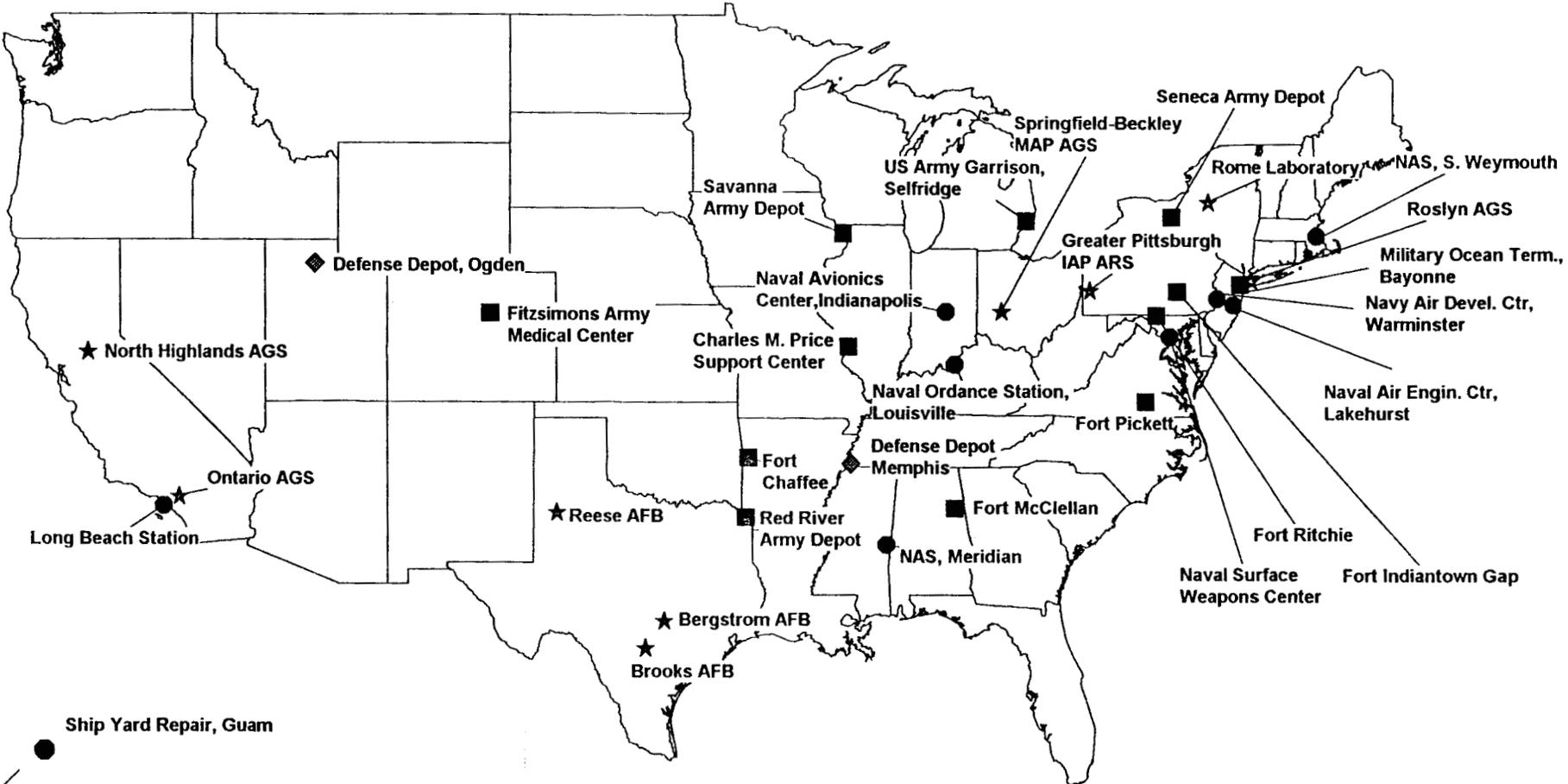
Williams AFB, Arizona
Lowry AFB, Colorado
Homestead AFB, Florida (301st Rescue Squadron)
Homestead AFB, Florida (726th Air Control Squadron)
MacDill AFB, Florida
Griffiss AFB, New York (Airfield Support for 10th Infantry (Light) Division)
Griffiss AFB, New York (485th Engineering Installation Group)

Defense Logistics Agency

Defense Contract Management District West, El Segundo, California

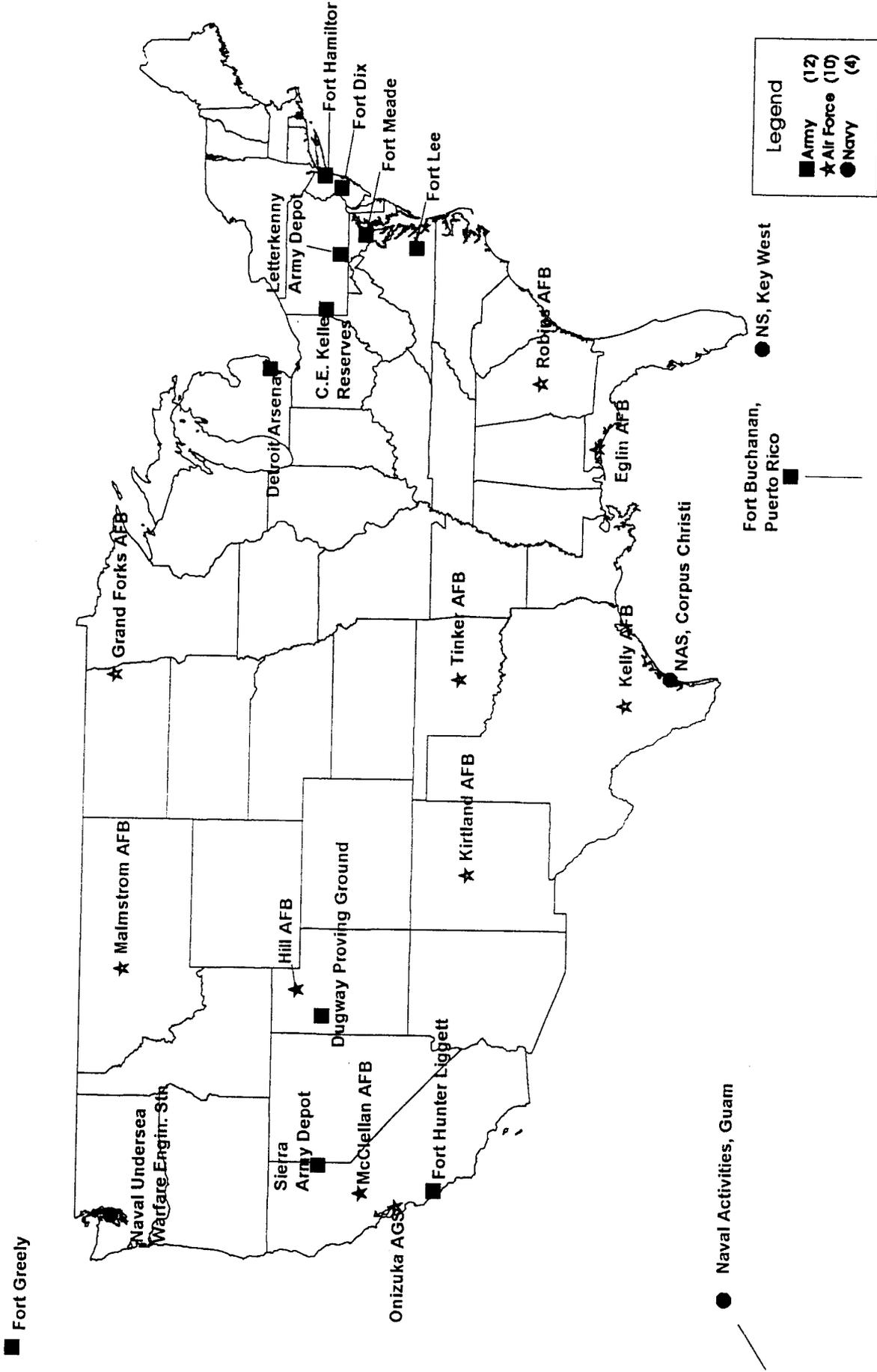
1995 DoD Recommendations Major Base Closures

● NAS, Adak

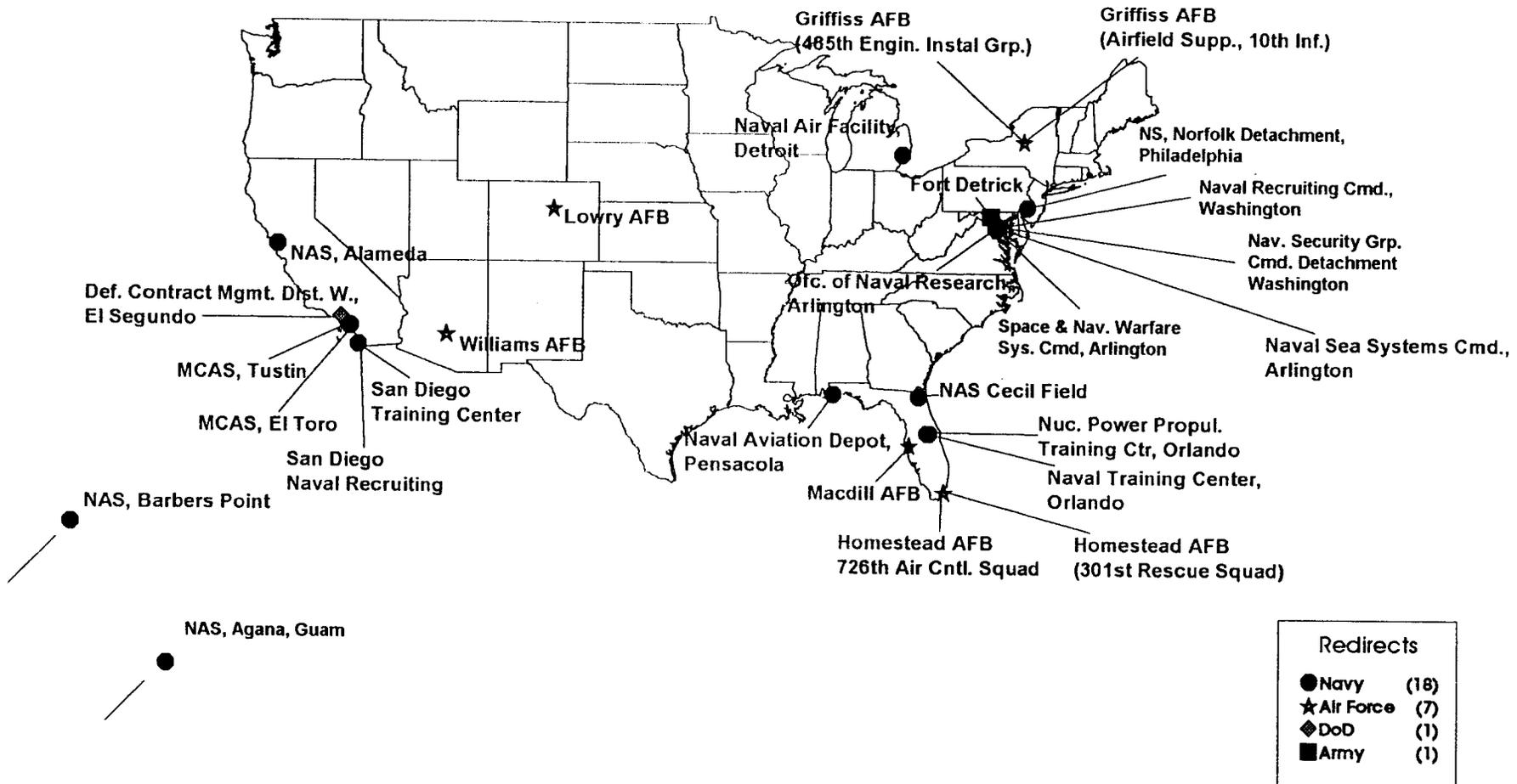


● Ship Yard Repair, Guam

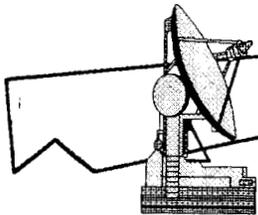
1995 DoD Recommendations Major Base Realignment



1995 DoD Recommendations Redirects

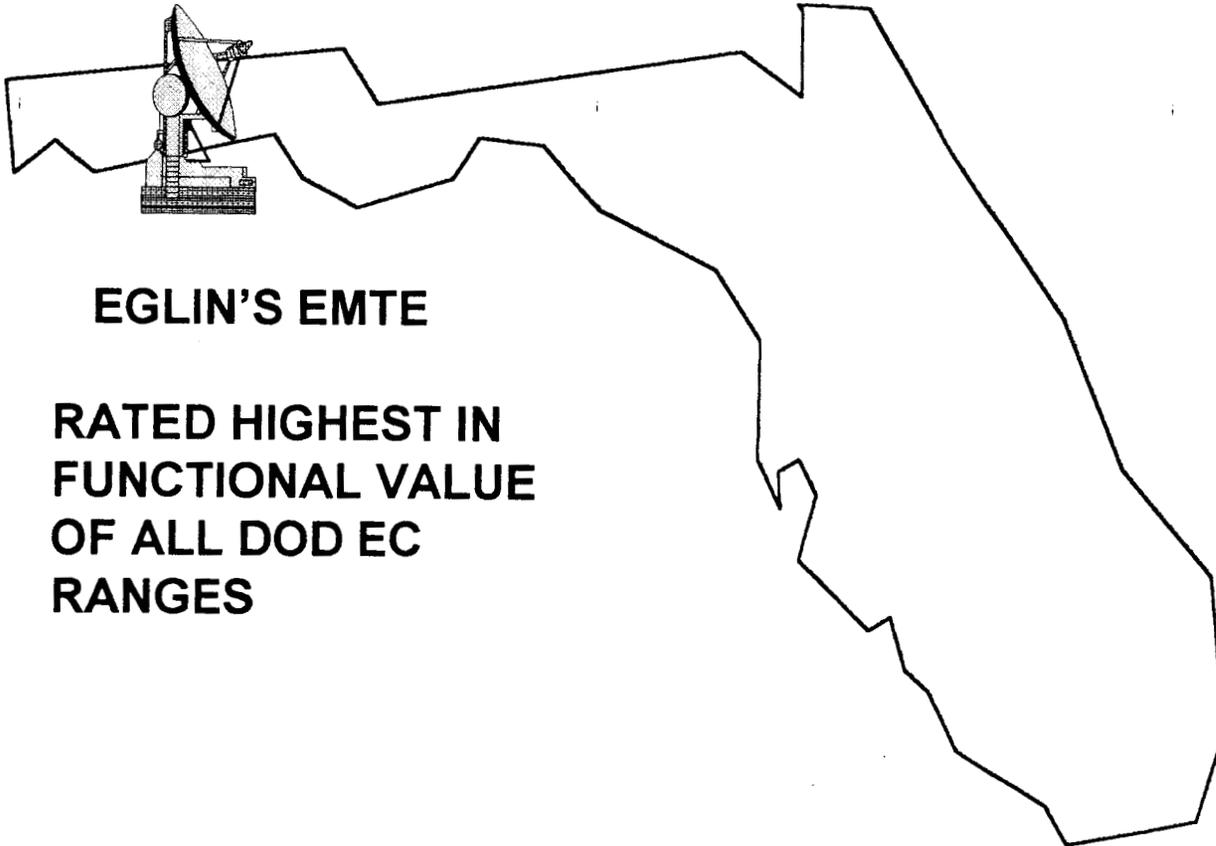


OKALOOSA COUNTY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL DEFENSE SUPPORT INITIATIVE



EGLIN'S EMTE

**RATED HIGHEST IN
FUNCTIONAL VALUE
OF ALL DOD EC
RANGES**



EDC/DSI

- **AIR FORCE STATES THESE ACTIONS WILL :**
 - **SAVE \$48M OVER 20 YEARS**
 - **HAVE NO ADVERSE IMPACT ON AFSOC, ACC OR OTHER EMTE USERS**

EDC/DSI

- **HOWEVER AIR FORCE DECIDES TO DISMANTLE EMTE AND DISCONTINUE EGLIN'S EC LEADERSHIP ROLE**
 - ESTABLISH EDWARDS AS EC SINGLE FACE TO THE CUSTOMER
 - MOVE 8 SIMULATORS & 2 POD SYSTEMS TO NELLIS RANGE COMPLEX
 - » LEAVE REMAINING EMTE ASSETS FOR AFSOC TRAINING AND SUPPORT OF WEAPONS TESTING BUT WITHOUT UPGRADE FUNDING
 - CLOSE REDCAP & AFEWES & MOVE THEIR ASSETS TO EDWARDS
 - UPGRADE EDWARD'S BENEFIELD ANECHOIC CHAMBER TO ACCOMPLISH EC MISSION AT A COST OF \$140M

EDC/DSI

- **REALITY IS THAT THESE ACTIONS WILL:**
 - **INCREASE THE COST OF EC TESTING TO THE CUSTOMER**
 - » **COST OF DOING BUSINESS - CIVILIAN PAY, CONTRACTOR COSTS, DATA REDUCTION, etc, ARE HIGHER IN WESTERN U.S.**
 - » **TDY COSTS WILL INCREASE FOR AFSOC, WRALC & ACC**
 - » **TANKER SUPPORT WILL BE REQUIRED DUE TO DISTANCES BETWEEN STAGING BASES AND RANGES**

EDC/DSI

- **REALITY (CONT)**
 - **CREATE ADDITIONAL MCP REQUIREMENTS**
 - » **AWC MAY HAVE TO MOVE WEST TO ACCOMPLISH ITS EC OT&E MISSION**
 - **IMPACT AFSOC'S EC READINESS**
 - » **QUICK REACTION EC FIXES, REQUIRED IN ALL CONTINGENCIES, WILL BE DELAYED**

EDC/DSI

- **RECOMMEND BRAC ANALYZE AIR FORCE EC DECISION FOR:**
 - **TOTAL AIR FORCE COST IMPACT vs AFMC COST REDUCTION**
 - **OVERALL T&E, OT&E AND EC TRAINING IMPACT FOR THE AIR FORCE**
 - **SOUNDNESS OF THE DECISION TO DISMANTLE THE DOD EC RANGE RATED HIGHEST IN FUNCTIONAL VALUE AND RECREATE IT IN THE WESTERN US IN AN ERA OF DECLINING MILITARY BUDGETS**

EDC/DSI

- **T&E JOINT CROSS-SERVICE GROUP GIVES EGLIN'S EMTE A FUNCTIONAL VALUE OF 65**

- PT MUGU	- 58
- PAX RIVER	- 53
- EDWARDS	- 52
- CHINA LAKE	- 47
- USA EPG	- 47
- HOLLOMAN	- 29
- AFEWES	- 17
- CRANE	- 17
- REDCAP	- 15

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
Schedule for Regional Hearing
Birmingham, Alabama
April 04, 1995

Commissioners Attending:

Alan J. Dixon, Chairman

Commissioners:

Al Cornella

Rebecca Cox

Gen. J. B. Davis, USAF (Ret.)

S. Lee Kling

MG Josue Robles, Jr., USA (Ret.)

The Meeting is called to order by Chairman Dixon

Chairman Dixon: Ladies and Gentlemen, welcome to this Regional Hearing of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Activation. My name is Alan Dixon. I'm Chairman of the Commission charged with the task of evaluating the recommendation of the Secretary of Defense regarding the closure and realignment of the military installations of the United States.

Also here with us today are my colleagues, Commissioner Al Cornella; Commissioner Rebecca Cox will be here shortly; Commissioner J. B. Davis; Commissioner S. Lee Kling; and Commissioner Joe Robles.

First let me thank all the military installations personnel and the elected officials and their staffs who have assisted us so capably during our visits to the many bases represented at this hearing. We spent many days looking at the many bases that are on the Secretary's list and asking questions that will help us make our decisions. And, the cooperation we've received has been exemplary; and we thank you very much. The main purpose of the base visits we have conducted is to allow us to see the installation first hand, and to address with military personnel the all important question of the Military Value of the base.

In addition to the base visits, the Commission is conducting a total of eleven regional hearings, of which today's is the fourth. The main purpose of the regional hearings is to give members of the communities affected by these closure recommendations a chance to express their views. We consider this interaction with the communities to be one of the most important and valuable parts of our review of the Secretary's recommendations.

Let me assure you that all of our commissioners and staff are well aware of the huge implications of base closure on local communities. We are committed to openness in this process, and we are committed to fairness. All the material we gather and all the information we get from the Department of Defense, and all our correspondence is open to the Public. We are faced with a very unpleasant and painful task which we intend to carry out as sensitively as we can. And, again, the kind of assistance we've received here is greatly appreciated.

Now let me tell you how we will proceed here today and in all our regional hearings. The Commission has assigned a block of time to each state affected by the Base Closure list. The overall amount of time is determined by the number of installations on the list and the amount of job loss. I regret to tell you that it will be my sad duty as Chairman to strictly enforce the limits with respect to time. We notified the appropriate elected officials of this procedure, and we left it up to them to work it with the local communities to determine how to fill the block of time.

This morning it's our intention to listen to testimony from the states of Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee for a total of 155 minutes. We've been given a list of the persons who will speak during the state presentations, as well as how long they will speak. We will enforce those limits strictly, and we will let the speaker know when he or she has 30 seconds left. A bell will ring when an individual's time is up. At the end of the morning presentations, we've set aside a period of 30 minutes for public comment at which members of the public may speak. We've provided a signup sheet for this portion of the hearing, and anyone who wishes to speak should have already signed up. We hope you have. We would ask those of you speaking at that time to limit yourselves to one minute ... After the lunch break, we will hear from the states of Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and South Carolina and Puerto Rico. Those presentations will total 110 minutes, after which we will again have a 30 minute period for public comment.

Let me also say that the Base Closure law has been amended since 1993, to require that anyone giving testimony before the Commission do so under oath. And, so, I'll be swearing in witnesses, and that will include individuals who speak in the public comment portion at the end. With that, Ladies and Gentlemen, I believe we are ready to begin.

ALABAMA

Chairman Dixon: Now, will those of you folks here who are going to be witnesses all stand and raise your right hand? I'm afraid it is necessary for me to ask you to do that. I've always wanted to put the judge under oath; it's a great pleasure. Do solemnly swear or affirm that the testimony that you are about to give to Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth? Thank you, Gentlemen, thank you. Please be seated.

Chairman Dixon: Senator Shelby, I'm embarrassed to ask you to stand and raise your right hand. I have to put you under oath.

Senator Shelby: I raised my hand over there when you said that, but I'll be glad to do it again.

Chairman Dixon: Are you still under oath, Senator?

Senator Shelby: I am.

Chairman Dixon: You may be seated. I'm always delighted to have this distinguished group of people from Alabama, several of whom are old and cherished friends of mine. And, we are now pleased to recognize the Chief Executive of the great state of Alabama, Governor Fob James, Jr. for five minutes of remarks. Thank you for being here, Governor James.

Governor James: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate you mentioning the ...104th Congress's efforts to try to bring fiscal sanity back to these United States. It's a big difference the 104th can go to the ... in my opinion for days and days and never do any harm. You said it earlier in these deliberations you had to deal with military value. Military values perogative belongs to the ...of the federal government. Uh, it is your responsibility to defend the country. A lot of what the Washington bureaucracy doesn't have can much better be done at the state level much, much, much less expensive. So you would make the military value. That, you've sent it out with a (threshing). Relative to fourth battalion, the risk associated with moving the school from CDT have far outweighed my judgment any potential fiscal savings, because they are unknown and uncertainties in this complex issue. For instance, military missions, military values, it's something. For example, there just learned the Tokyo subway nerve gas attack is not an isolated incident. The addition the Persian Gulf area's a growing concern. All this translates to risk As you know the army committee is to build a first class chemical school at Fort McClellan. It is, in fact, the only facility of its kind in the free world. To duplicate that would be far more expensive than going with what you've got. Here's some whys: Military ... disruptify the (student) training program for an extended period of time. (price) for world peace. It pays us and our allies. Also, how would our allies and our enemies across the country see this step back? Military, military. Is it wise to risk the Anniston Army Depot chemical incinerator be delayed for a critical time for an extended period? Courts nowadays have a way of delaying everything. The courts even at the district level. I'll give you everything including the military. You're aware of the district court's provings relative to policy set by the Pentagon and the President of the United States was challenged by the local federal judge several days ago. So why the risk to people on the ... or any other place, for that matter, who sit idly by while live agent CDTF is constructed in their back yard? I love Missouri, butyou've heard the old expression, "I'm from Missouri"; you know what that means. You start putting this in the back yard, you may wish you were 'nt from Missouri, Mr. Chairman. Those risks I just mentioned will not be offset by monetary savings. Please recall that the people in the Anniston area have grown up in CDTF, except, (strong) suggested once the live agent issue since and public outcry of central Missouri may be expected and then those guarantee they will be accepted like our people did years ago always at threat of court action ... agent (extensions). The DOD has recommended that you support their ... to break something which does not need fixing. You managed to hear from a team of experts with well over a hundred years of chemical defense experience. This will stem through the military value rationale to the cCommission who will turn in the DOD recommendation to close Ft. McClellan. The BRAC Commissioners have to agree the argument is compelling. I please reiterate what you stated earlier: military value; chemical warfare; training facility preventing the threat of perceived threat of it. The delays of potential policy. Thank you for being the for We appreciate the tough job. It is now my pleasure to introduce our Senior Senator, Howell Heflin.

Chairman Dixon: I want to thank you, Governor. Thank you for introducing the judge. I assume that in twelve years you never really limited your remarks to five minutes before; so, I'm really looking forward to this.

Senator Howell Heflin: Well, in the five minutes allotted to me, I'll try to focus for the impact that the various activities of this Commission might affect the (observation).

Huntsville Redstone Arsenal is scheduled to receive the aviation portion of the Aviation Troop Support Command. This move will consolidate two major research and development commands and result in annual savings in excess of (\$40) a million dollars. In a Vision 2000 study, the Army's Materiel Command five years ago recommended massive consolidation at Redstone. You should review that Study. It's known as Vision 2000.

Huntsville has the personnel needed, Redstone has the land and buildings required, and it is precisely this type of consolidation that was endorsed by previous BRAC Commissions.

Next, Fort McClellan: In preparing its recommendation, the Army never considered the joint service and the international aspects of Fort McClellan. The Army never consulted the Air Force, the Navy, the Marine Corp, or the National Security Council about the Fort. Perhaps recognizing that tense opposition or reservation. Above more, the the Fort's extension, international responsibilities were ignored by the Army. To date, twenty-four countries have trained there. Fort McClellan has been (tasked) with training international inspectors needed to enforce the chemical weapons convention. In light of the nerve gas instance in Tokyo, national and international civilian emergency response officials will soon be training at the Fort. Central to Fort McClellan's recommendations are the issues of environmental and community acceptance. In the issue of permits and certification directed by the last BRAC Commission, Packwood ... address, see pages 175 to 211 of the June 23, 1993 based move commission proceedings. The sacred permits required for live agent training facility are first, a permit to build; second, a permit to operate; third, a waste water permit; and fourth, a hazardous material permit. An environmental impact statement is also required. Thus far, only one permit has been applied for. Clearly, the Army has failed to comply with the 1993 BRAC directions. They have not breached an environmental impact study; they have deliberately not applied for any permits that require public hearings. And in my opinion, they are proceeding on a course, at least, in live agent training and our military readiness at risk. Now, the Anniston Army Depot provides total systems support advanced land combat systems and is also the Army's only small arms and maintenance of depots. Previous Commissions have had them to reduce an excess depot capacity due to consolidation of the like commodities. The Army's proposal to consolidate all track vehicle maintenance at Anniston Army Depot fully conforms to this admonition. Furthermore, Anniston has the capacity to absorb the vehicle maintenance from Red River and (Levetine), while the reverse is not true: that Red River lacks the capacity to do the work. I would like to bring your attention to currently being studied the Roles and Missions Commission. Seventeen studies have recommended consolidation of all helicopter bases and training at Fort Rucker, noting that the action would save tens of millions of dollars. Unfortunately, service partisanship has blocked it in the Past. Recently, the reported that the Robles and Missions Commission will recommend such a consolidation, but regardless of such a recommendation, the BRAC Commission should investigate the cost savings of this consolidation. And finally, there are several counties in Alabama that will be impacted by the closing of Meridian Air Force Base, naval base. So, I hope that you will give consideration to that. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I did it within my time allowed.

Chairman Dixon: Senator, you certainly did. Thank you for your contribution this morning. May I say, Senator, on behalf of the country, it's a great loss to lose a great United States Senator like you. Thank you for your exemplary service. I'm delighted to hear from my old friend, and my good old friend, Senator Dick Shelby, who now chairs the subcommittee I once chaired, and serves with great distinction. Senator Shelby.

Senator Richard Shelby: Thank you, Senator Dixon, Chairman Dixon. I want to welcome you as others have to Birmingham with the other distinguished members of The Base Closing Commission. We'd rather have you down here on some other occasion.

Fort McClellan: I going to try to stay within my allotted time as we work on that for years on the Armed Services Committee. The closure of Fort McClellan would lead to serious national security implications, Mr. Chairman. Armed Services Committee subcommittee hearings held by you, Senator Dixon, focused on national security implications of the loss of live agent chemical training when you chaired subcommittee on the Armed Services Committee that I served on with you. The hearings determined that the loss of live agent training seriously impact the ability of the U.S. and allies to function in the chemical age environment. Uniqueness of the live agent training recognized by the 1991 and 1993 Base Closing Commission that you're familiar with. The 1991 Commission removed Fort McClellan because it found the Army substantially deviated from criteria I and criteria II. The '93 Commission did likewise. The Army took no action to obtain permits before placing Fort McClellan on the Base Closure list, although they were advised to do this. Fort McClellan, Mr. Chairman, is a dealer in joint service activities, too. The Chemical School is home to the joint services NDC Defense Training Center. The Navy just asked to prepare the shipboard defense and CDR defenses; Air Force just asked us for preparedness training; Marines, NDC defense training, and so forth. The closure of Fort McClellan, Mr. Chairman, a lot of us believe, will completely disrupt the commission results, and have a significant impact on operational readiness and substantial deviation from Criteria I.

Redstone Arsenal: Army proposed to move the aviation component of ACTON from Redstone Arsenal, a form of the aviation missile command. A lot of savings would come through this realignment, with very little downside. It's an excellent fit, because MIACON and ACTON have closely related commodities issues and expertise. It would mean more efficient Army materiel and command organization would be realized to be savings there.

Anniston Army Depot: It's been touched on. And depot maintenance and defense supply moves from Red River and (Levit) will improve readiness by consolidating all track vehicle maintenance and the towed and self-propelled vehicle maintenance at Anniston Army Depot. You notice, that this is good consolidation.

Fort Rucker: Consolidation, Mr. Chairman, of all basic helicopter pilot training at Fort Rucker should save and will save money, and should be done. Will it be done by the Secretary of the Navy? No. Will it be done

by the other? No. You know as chairman of this Commission that you have other responsibilities and you have other It would make a lot of sense. The 1992 Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Fort recommended the consolidation. The Joint Cross Service Group recommended this. I think we're looking to save money by realignment. We'll Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Commission.

Chairman Dixon: Well, Senator Shelby, for that view, for that contribution, and for your stalwart support of a great national defense for this country, we thank you for being here this morning. And, Gentlemen, may I say to the seven of you fine gentlemen over there, these men have done such exemplary jobs, that we have a minute or two to spare. You're allotted 10 minutes for the group, but I have leeway for a couple of minutes. I believe that we're going to start with Congressman Bud Cramer.

Senator Richard Shelby: Mr. Chairman, before you do this might I ask unanimous consent we were taught to ask you that my entire statement be made part of your record.

Chairman Dixon: Yes, the entire statements of the Governor and of both distinguished Senators from Alabama will be made part of the record. Congress Cramer, we glad to have you here. Sir.

Congressman Cramer: Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the Commission. We appreciate your time here in Alabama. I'm glad you are giving us a few extra seconds because we have forced this talk just come naturally very fast. I represent the Fifth Congressional District at the very top of Alabama. The Redstone Arsenal, a much honored, premiere army base there in North Alabama. We have economic impact in that area from southern Tennessee, north Georgia, north Mississippi, as well as impact our whole area corridor. We stand ready to accommodate the Department of Defense as it consolidates its activities at Redstone Arsenal, has always been looked to as a premiere place or plan due to the infrastructure support around there, very accommodating community, to say the least. We take this BRAC process very seriously, the fact, we've experienced the pain of this BRAC process before. In 1993 DOD reversed; in 1991 BRAC reconvened, and our community did not receive 1500 jobs we had prepared to receive: so, we understand how this process works. I want to present now, the community team that's representing our community here, and I'm going to go from my left to my right: At the far end of the table here is Jerry Mansfield. Jerry is the County Executive of Lincoln County, Tennessee; next to him is Chuck Yancura, who is the Mayor of Madison, Alabama, a very fast-growing community in Madison County; next to me is Steve Hettinger, the Mayor of the City of Huntsville, Alabama; and to my right is the Chairman Elect of Huntsville-Madison County Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Hundley Batts, who will be presenting to you today as well; next to him is John Underwood, Mayor of the City of Fayetteville, Tennessee; and next to him is Julian Price, the Mayor of the City of Decatur, Alabama. Again, this community team reflects just how big our community is getting there in north Alabama. I will now reserve the right to comment if there is any time at the end, but I will now give time to Mr. Hundley Batts.

Mr. Hundley Batts: Good morning, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Commission. We appreciate the opportunity to come before you this morning to speak on behalf of Redstone-Huntsville and the Greater Tennessee Valley area. And we will be brief. Redstone, today, stands on the proposed receiving installation, not specifically targeted to lose personnel, although we have suffered our share of defense and aerospace cutbacks in recent years. We are very grateful that Redstone-Huntsville can accommodate the Department of Defense's BRAC '95 recommendation, for we acutely realize the pain and loss that some communities must suffer as this Commission goes about its extremely difficult task of reshaping the nation's defense structure. So, our mission today is simple and straightforward. As a high technology area long with the top three-rated military installation, Redstone-Huntsville stands ready and able to support the Department of Defense. With your permission, Mr. Chairman, we have prepared a short video presentation that illustrates our message this morning. And, Redstone-Huntsville has the means and the will to help meet these plans.

Video: Well, when it was dark, you know it's obviously throwing For two years now, you know, it was our time to do our job. When you have faith in the system you work with as much as we do, everything just came together like a nice game plan.

A national cross .. satellite was placed into orbit by Alabama ... A network of Army missiles and rockets deployed around the world as a shield against aggression as its NORAD center in north Alabama at the Army

Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Alabama has been doing what couldn't be done for over fifty years, it's history we're proud of, and a history we continue to create. By bringing tomorrow's technology into the base that fits our, Redstone-Huntsville is one of the premiere advanced technology communities across the entire Department of Defense. Redstone's unique capabilities and capacities are bourne out by its diverse list of clients, from sister Army commands to the Navy, Air Force, and the Marines, from agencies of the Department of Defense, to federal agencies, including NASA and the Department of Energy. Redstone's Engineering Design and Simulation Laboratories funded at over \$550 billion are creating the missiles of tomorrow which are tested on three ... instruments, outdoor firing ranges. Part of the Army's sixty square mile high technology complex with a per target value of \$2.25 million. Ten-thousand of its vast thirty-eight thousand acres of land are available for

additional labs, ranges and support facilities. Over ten-million square feet of facilities include two ready-to-inhabit command-level buildings. The current workforce of 15,000 civilians and military employees is one of the most highly-skilled teams in the Department of Defense, including many with advanced degrees and a broad range of scientific, engineering, and technical disciplines. The U.S. Army Missile Command, which operates Redstone, manages research and development, acquisition and logistics of all Army missile and rocket programs. (MICOM) also manages foreign sales of Army missiles and rockets to Allies throughout the free world. The Redstone Technical Test Center provides a complete range of testing from ... to cold weapons systems to customers throughout the Department of Defense, as well as industry users. These facilities include flight, static, dynamic, electromagnetic and climatic test facilities. The 300 foot test tower gives stationary mobile test standards is a one-of-a-kind platform for target signature acquisition and real-time flight analysis. Redstone Army Airfield is capable of handling all military aircraft. The DOD Missile and Space Intelligence Center analyzes (Marlin) missile and space systems. The Army Logistics Support Agency develops methods to improve logistics support -- how the mission of the test, measurement and of the diagnostic equipment activity is worldwide command and control of Army measurement systems and calibration. The ... executive offices ... and for missile defense are located in Huntsville. Defense MegaCenter Redstone provides computer support to DOD users throughout the United States and Southeast Asia. A state-of-the-Art telecommunications infrastructure extends beyond Redstone, providing communications for over 35 agencies and hosts worldwide. RD and DOD activities at Redstone have access to two supercomputers in Huntsville. Redstone is also the home of NASA's Marshall Spaceflight Center. The Arsenal is supported by over 200 advanced technology companies in Huntsville. Over half of the 141,000 civilian labor force performed defense-related space-related work. Engineers, scientists and technicians comprise almost 60 percent of Huntsville's defense industry employment. Many high-tech companies are virtually at the gate of Redstone, as residents of Cummings Research Park, one of the largest such complexes in the world. The University of Alabama at Huntsville, adjacent to Research Park, and Alabama A&M University, one of ten minority research centers is excellence in the nation, have extensive educational and research partnerships with the Arsenal. Huntsville International Airport, a major Southeast hub, is fifteen minutes from the main post by interstate highway. Redstone-Huntsville, a productive partnership for five decades, is poised for the next century. With its unparalleled technological infrastructure and knowhow, its diverse advanced technology corporate community, and the superior quality of life. Huntsville is the community of choice for today and the future. The challenge to provide a strong defense with fewer dollars -- Redstone provides the technology that makes this possible. Redstone Arsenal, Partners in Defense in the Tennessee Valley. (End of Video)

Hundley Batts, continued: Just last week Redstone Arsenal was recognized ...

Chairman Dixon: May I interrupt for a moment to tell you? You have used up your time, but we will grant another two minutes for conclusion.

Hundley Batts: Thank you. Just last week Redstone Arsenal was recognized as the best medium-sized Army post in the continental United States and part the Army Community of Excellence Program. The Redstone-Huntsville area offers the support infrastructure more than equal to the task at hand. We thank the Commission for the opportunity to offer testimony this morning. We know your mission is to maintain an efficient national defense.

Congressman Bud Cramer: I might quickly add in conclusion, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Commission, as you can see from the video and from our presentation here today, Redstone Arsenal and the Community of North Alabama, the surrounding community, as well, is certainly in a position to accommodate this move. We're ready for it. Redstone Arsenal is a constantly awarded base there, so it's not just a recent award that it's received; it's constantly receiving awards. I want to comment very briefly about another BRAC issue: We do not test the recommendation of the DOD regarding the Naval Reserve Center in Huntsville, we will be submitting a reuse plane facility right. Thank you, Members of the Commission, for listening to us.

Chairman Dixon: Well, thank you, Congressman Cramer, and Mr. Batts, and all of your distinguished colleagues and mayors and chief executives. We appreciate that excellent presentation. Every bit of document and statement that you want reproduced in the record will be reproduced in the record; please give it to staff. Thank you very much.

May I inquire if our distinguished Senators, are they inclined to stay for the remainder of the presentation? We will excuse you, if you care to go, you're, of course, welcome to stay.

Senator Shelby: We might have to leave. ... We'd like to stay if we can.

Chairman Dixon: Well, I understand that this is a day in votes. So, we understand. The Chairman will be indulgent of your leaving. We want to thank both of you for coming down here from Washington to make this presentation. The next group on behalf of Fort McClellan, according to ..., consists of Congressman Glen Browder, Mr. James Dunn, Chairman of the Calhoun County Commission; Gerald Watson; Charles Hines; Pete

Hidalgo; Jack Mojecki, and Walt Phillips. I think I named everybody that's on your panel; is that correct? And, you are allotted 40 minutes, and Congressman Browder, do you want to handle it for us, will you? We're delighted to have you here, Congressman.

Congressman Browder: Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Mr. Chairman and Members of the Commission and Staff, again, welcome to Alabama. Now, I can talk at length and I think, convincingly about the national defense merits of our institutions at Anniston Army Depot, Fort Rucker and Redstone Arsenal, but my assignment today is a special responsibility to introduce and moderate the Fort McClellan Panel. And, I would like to emphasize to the Commission that we are going to make a presentation to you based simply on military value. You will note that we are not basing our case on political or economic considerations. We're basing our case on military values. The same argument that was made to previous commissions. Previous Commissions listened to this approach and made decisions that impact not only this installation, but the ability of our military men and women to survive and fight in chemical war. Our case goes far beyond the issue of the permits. Our case goes to the ability of our military to provide training to our soldiers to survive and fight in a chemical war. I will not discuss the national and international obligations, the chemical weapons convention, or the bilateral destruction of I'll save that for another forum. But what we want to talk about is military value. And, I think with this panel, you are going to have a unique experience. And, I dare say, you will not have a chance to enjoy throughout your hearings, throughout the country. This panel is very special. Other than Commissioner James Patrick Dunn, the Chairman of our County Commission. After Dunn are Dr. Hines. Dr. Hines, Dr. Hines, would you raise your hand? the President of Prairieview A&M University in Texas and former Commandant of the Military Police School at Fort McClellan. All of these gentlemen up here, who are going to talk to you today, are former chemical officers. These are the Founding Fathers of our Chemical Defense Program. These are the people who are not hired guns, but who would be appearing before you anywhere in the United States today defending this program, even if we were trying to get it moved to Fort McClellan, Alabama, because it is their contention that not only is there an environmental question, but the disruption of the program, as proved by the Army's own documents will extend from five years to a decade. I will not spend a lot of time talking about this panel, other than to tell you that this is our chemical defense expertise and experience for not only the United States Army, but for the entire free world. And I would like to at this time introduce to you (General or Gerald?) Powell, the Chairman of the Calhoun County Chamber of Commerce Military Affairs Committee to introduce our panel. Mr. Powell.

Mr. Powell: Mr. Chairman. I would like to call your attention to the slide on the view screen. This is a chart compiled by the Army, ranking their fourteen training bases in You will notice that Ft. McClellan's arrow is in the center of this list. In 1991 and 1993 and 1995 the Army has reached into the center of this list of important training bases, and plucked Fort McClellan out to close. We are at a loss to understand this selection process. Our team today consists of five retired Army officers, representing over one-hundred years of chemical and MPA experience. Now these people came to us; we did not seek them out. They came to us not in support of Fort McClellan, they came to us in support of the worldwide leading role of the U.S. Army in chemical, biological and nuclear training. I'm followed by General Gerald Watson.

General Gerald Watson: Thank you Sargeant. Commissioner Dixon, Chairman. Members of the Commission. Thank you very much for the opportunity that you've given us to speak to you this morning. You might ask why we're here. Some of that has already been discussed. And, I would only say that our purpose in being here this morning, is to share with you, based on our experience, what we think the impact of the '95 BRAC decision is going to be on the military value of Fort McClellan, but, more importantly, for the national defense. I would add to that, also, that if the situation were reversed, we would be at, and the circumstances existed today, as they do, and these two schools were located in Fort Leonard Wood, we would be at Fort Leonard Wood, sharing with you our reasons why it shouldn't be transferred to Fort McClellan under these circumstances. I would also say to you, sir, we're not here to ask you not to close McClellan. What we are here for is to share with you our opinion of the military value of the Fort and the impact of the BRAC. I will be followed by General Hines. This viewgraph you see here represents the sequence that we're going to present. I will be followed by General Hines. He's already been introduced. He served as the Commandant of the Military Police School. He has forty years of experience prior to his retirement. General Hines.

General Charles Hines: Thank you, sir. Despite successfully competing under the military value of base closure criteria established by the Defense Department, Fort McClellan, one of the world's most unique, irreplaceable, and critically important military facilities, repeatedly finds itself defending its existence before this Commission. Other facilities of less military value are spared this fate. Why? One reason is the absence of paternal advocacy for the chemical corp and the military police corp, two very strong branches of the Army with no voice and not internal constituency will always be vulnerable, as will the facility housing its operations. As this country struggles with both internal and external security, please preserve what has taken over four decades to create at Fort McClellan. Fort McClellan is making a major and positive difference throughout the world. It's helping to save our children, our society to integrate the correctional and counterdrug programs for civilian personnel. The value of Fort McClellan has been repeatedly demonstrated, fair and square, and is supporting training for crucial domestic and international roles essential to our national survival. The Military Police Corp

is uniquely trained in confrontation management and the use of force and disciplined to adhere to the rules of engagement that preserve life. Possessing these force characteristics, it has been an indispensable force for distribution on deployment throughout the world. It buttressed and this has been made possible by the unique training facilities at Fort McClellan. Since entering the Army as an enlisted soldier in 1954, and watching the growth and maturation of the MP Corp over the past forty years, our succession, our service are anchored in the quality and focus of our training in looking at the world scene, but also understand that demand for peacekeepers will increase. It is far more difficult to train a soldier to preserve life than it is to take life. With the facilities and environment at Fort McClellan, the MP Corp has only recently reached worldclass status with respect to its training facility. This gives the Army the most modern law enforcement and security training facility in the country. Fort McClellan is really the national training center, supporting federal, state, and even international students charged with crucial social control and safety issues. If it took forty years to build this great facility during times of militant plenty, one can only imagine the decades needed to build this facility if the military police corp is relocated. Finally, Fort McClellan is the centerpiece and anchor of economic life for several surrounding counties. Fort McClellan is the principal means of upward mobility, occupational hope, and even survival of African-Americans and others. Fort McClellan is the jewel that sparkles across the world. As we devise strategies and programs to create a safe and sane world, you will find on merit that Fort McClellan is indispensable. Thank you for your time and attention. I will be followed by Colonel Mojecki.

Colonel Jack Mojecki (USA Retired): Good morning. I will begin my discussion on the Fredrick (Appointments/requirements/equipment?) of Mass Destruction (by Nuclear), Biological and Chemical Weapons by referring to an extract from the Army's document on Force XXI. Force XXI was the Army's program to develop a force structure, the doctrine, and materiel for the Army in the 21st Century. What I would draw your attention to in the first paragraph, is that two of the three threats listed come under the purview of the two schools located at Fort McClellan, the Chemical School and the Military Police School. We see this as a major contradiction. On the one hand, the Army is recognizing that MPC weapons and terrorism is a major threat, but on the other hand, we intend to close the installation and disrupt the organizations charged with countering that threat. The unique training facilities, the training, the doctrine, the material requirements that go to the support and protection of our service men and service women, all that happens at Fort McClellan.

This next viewgraph shows you the growth, or the proliferation of NBC weapons since 1980. Counter proliferation is a major US national policy. As part of that, the United States had to sign the Chemical Weapons Convention Treaty, which is referenced earlier. There are countries yet who have not signed this, and I will mention a couple: North Korea, Syria, Libya, which is now been purported to be building a second chemical weapons plant in southeastern Turkey; Iraq, which has rebuilt its chemical weapons plant destroyed during Operation Desert Storm; Iran, which just on the 22nd of March, Secretary of Defense Perry reported moving troops and chemical weapons in the vicinity of the Straits of (Vormouth). Notice that the greatest growth has been in countries with chemical and biological weapons. This is primarily because they are inexpensive, they are easy to make, they are easy to hide from inspection teams, and I would refer you to just last month, Ralph (Hickey) as the senior inspector for the Iraq in the United Nations said that Iraq still has not accounted for 22 tons of material useful in making biological weapons. And finally, they are easy to put into weapons systems.

In summary, we had some anxious moments during Operation Desert Storm. We learned some lessons there, and so did our potential adversaries. We had five or six months to train and equip our service men and service women for NBC warfare defense. I don't think we'll have that luxury again. I think the comments that Ambassador Browning made to the Commission in 1993 are still valid today. We are sending the wrong message, if we intend to close Fort McClellan. And, I also point out to you that the fears expressed by the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency just in December of '94, as you all know, that has come to pass now in Tokyo. The question is can we really afford the downgrade of world reknown incentive for NBC defense and Thank you. I will be followed by Colonel Walt Phillips. Walt Phillips has personal experience in moving of a major installation school ...

Chairman Dixon: Mr. Phillips.

Colonel Walt Phillips (USA, Retired): This is the third time that we've been before the Commission, and each time the DOD changes its position on live agent training, as you can see by this viewgraph. First (surprise end of tape. A few sentences of this testimony was not audio-recorded.) ... outside of Fort McClellan. In 1973 the Chemical School was just established, merged with Ordinance School and moved to Maryland. We cannot get a firm yet to conduct live agent training outside, so we started using simulants. It was a disaster. The training was unsuccessful. And, since we were training the trainers of the rest of the Army, this permeated throughout the Army. And, the readiness of the Army in the chemical warfare area really got horrible. In fact, it got so bad that the Army conducted a comprehensive study to find out why and what are the recommendations. One of the first findings was that students did not take live agent training seriously if they are using simulants, and they will if you're using live agents. And, one of the major recommendations was to establish a chemical school and use live agent training. In 1980 the chemical school was reestablished at Fort McClellan. We cannot yet permit the live agent training. Times have changed. So, we decided that we would build a completely environmentally safe facility to train with live agents. This was top priority. In 1987 it came online, after seven

years. It was an instant success. If you stop to think on the final exam that your final exam is to go into a facility with all of your protective equipment on with live agents, then the training that you have taken before will be taken seriously. It's a motivator. Also, what happened within three years was Desert Storm. The live agent training facility was worth its weight in gold for this. There were 17,000 students had been trained there. Just to give you some of the comments of the individuals that were there, General (Cal Waller), who was General Schwartzkopf's Deputy said it cannot be overstated. General Vuono said nothing replaces live agent training. General Franks, who was the Seventh Corp Commander also the ... Commander said simulants cannot work. But probably the individual that summed it up best was a sergeant, a Sergeant Nunelly. Sergeant Nunelly was a reservist on a chemical unit. They were called to active duty, they were mobilized at Fort McClellan, he goes for his training there, one of the major areas that he's taken was the live agent training facility. When he gets to Saudi, instead of doing his primary job, he goes to other reserve nonchemical units, and he said that you can see there that they were paranoid about their equipment. Here he performed a training mission for them. And as a (last) statement to state, my major recommendation is that there is more. The live agent training facility is still the cornerstone of the chemical program. There have been 35,000 students trained there. As someone mentioned, there have been 2,900 hundred all of the services trained there, and there is a soldier in each company, both reserve and active duty, that has been trained there. So, every soldier in the Army personally knows an individual that has gone through live agent training. You probably heard the comment only two percent of the Army is trained at this facility. That is correct, and it is there by design. One other area that I would like to mention, that is that the Chemical School and the Military Police Schools are institutions; they're not units. They are not designed to be moved. If you move them, there is going to be a disruption for two reasons. First, ... the civilian personnel. About forty percent of the staff and faculty of the Chemical School are civilians. You can see the skills that they have. When we move, actual figures, when we moved the Aberdeen in '73, there were 80 civilians; only seven moved. We thought we had an excellent recruiting area, but it took two to three years to recruit the civilians we needed; then we had the training. When we moved back to Fort McClellan in '79, we only had 38 civilians; only four moved, three of those ones had moved up with us and they came back with us. Again, around 10 percent, we thought we had a good recruiting area; still, it took us three to five years. ...the most frustrating experience I've ever gone through. Now, to move to Fort McClellan.

The second factor are the unique facilities that we have at Fort McClellan. These are ones that were designed specifically for the Chemical School. When we got there in '80, we came up with a master plan. And in this master plan, the first priority was the live agent training. But, also, in this master plan was the decontamination (apparatus) training facility. That came on line last year. So, it's taken 14 years for us to come up with a facility. So, you will have a major disruption when you move the school.

Sir, I'd like to take the next few moments to talk about some of the other impacts. Before I do, I think it's important that you understand the mission of the Chemical School and I tried to capture that on this chart. Shown at the top of the chart: The Army is the Executive Agent. And that's been assigned to the Army. That part shown in red represents the Chemical School mission. The Chemical School essentially has the mission of developing concepts, writing doctrine, training people, and writing the literature necessary. And, so, now all of that is captured on the top. And that is a very integral part of the school's mission. It's extremely important that that feeling be followed as we move forward.

In the second block, third block are the people who train there. Fort McClellan has training for all services. This is not just an Army training issue. This is a joint issue and as you can see in that second block, the Army trains representatives from the United Nations that are engaged in ... inspections to be sure that the nations are not cheating against our chemical treaty. And, so, the State Department and our other Allies bring that total effort up to an international effort. All of this training, sir, centers on that CDTF, because it's the CDTF that allows us to validate our concept, to validate our equipment requirements, and to train our soldiers. And, it's the focus of that CDTF that really makes this an international activity, as well as a joint activity. And, it's because of that live agent training facility that the other services want to come.

International role has been captured on this. I think all of this has been said. I would only point out that the Japanese came here two years ago with their detachment. They trained in that live agent facility. And it was those people that were called upon in this recent tragedy in Tokyo. And they're the ones that allowed them to recover as rapidly as they were.

National Defense: Congress conducted a very comprehensive review two years ago. From that review they concluded that we weren't as prepared as we should be. And, consequently, they said that all the DOD services should train at the chemical school. Also, they said that the Army should be the executive agent. (next chart)

We are, the Chemical School is in the process of implementing that. The recommendations are being implemented; the agreements have been signed. And, all of the things that one needs for a training activity, a joint training activity are under way.

I want to switch now to the impact of all of this. This is a chart that's taken from the briefing that was given upon which the decision was made to put Fort McClellan on the BRAC list. Shown on the right hand of the chart, you will see three schools. Read that, if you would, School A, being the Chemical School; School B being the Military Police School; and School C, the Engineer School. The Army made a decision to combine those schools. This is essentially the same chart that was in the 1991 study, the 1993 study, and the 1995 study. I think it's important to note here, Sirs, that the staffs, the combat development that you see, the training development, those are very specialized, tailored staffs focus on the missions of that particular branch. On the

left, is what would happen when it moves to Ft. Leonard Wood. All of those staffs, those special staffs devoted to that branch's mission get rolled together. And the Commandant, that is now a general officer ... into those schools, is pushed down to a department within another school. And when you have a national mission, an international mission, and a joint service mission, as occurred in school, in the department, it's just not possible to elevate yourself up, and carry all the responsibilities necessary to get your job done. We tried this in 1973. We went to (heavy) duty. Our people became a department within the Ordinance School, and within seven years, Sir, we didn't have a (NBC) defense program. And as a result of that, the Army realizes, made a decision and ordered that the school be reestablished at Fort McClellan. This will happen again, if this continues. (next chart)

The next point, sir, is I think synergism was one of the reasons, and this is another chart from a BRAC study. You see the synergism listed on the chart, but nowhere in that decision did they talk about the synergisms necessary and needed for the NBC Defense Program. (next chart)

The result we have a school that is focused on the international and national, and we will take that and focus it internally within a department in the school, and not allow it to be all busted up. And, as General Hines said, it will not have the resources necessary. The result could be that the national security in this area will start to degenerate.

The next impact, sir, is in the biological area. As a result of the test ... , biological weapons systems were considered to be very, very crippled. We were very vulnerable. As a result of that, the Defense Department think this is a Number One Priority Program. They said two things should be. We should develop a sensor (sweep), and we should develop vaccines to our soldiers. And they established a project manager to do that; they put a general officer in charge, and this has been going on now for nearly three years. And we now have, for the first time, a comprehensive development sensor sweep that will allow us to detect and identify agents on the battlefield. (next chart)

At Fort McClellan, we are in the process of building that capability. And we have put that capability in a reserve component unit. If this school moves, that reserve component unit, because it is a reserve component unit, those soldiers will not move. They do not have to move. And, therefore, the capability that we've established for the first time in our history of a chemical or biological system sweep will be lost. We will experience three to five years of loss of the capability in a very, very critical area. We will have to go to Missouri to recruit -- it's a tough recruiting area -- and it will be lost time. (next chart)

The Chemical School is responsible for (star). You see there a typical scope mission at (Callum) Range at Fort McClellan, where soldiers are out aiming their scales in (obscurity). If the Chemical School moves, and this is a very large area, about four-to-five kilometers high to four-to-five kilometers deep, is where that obscurity is ... If the school moves, because of the nature of the terrain and the nature of the facilities at Fort Leonard Wood, the weather conditions that exist at Fort Leonard Wood, and the ... (terrain) we will lose for our mobile scope about 50 percent of our ability to (trapse). (next chart)

I like to next skip to General Hidalgo to talk about the pertinent issues.

Chairman Dixon: General Hidalgo

General Hidalgo: Mr Chairman, Members of the Commission. There are some quarters that would lead you to believe that the whole Ft. McClellan issue simply boils down to permit. I believe that General Watson has laid out some significant military value arguments, that we believe far outweigh the question of permitting. Nevertheless, there are some serious questions and concerns that we do have about permitting that I would like to address.

First, let's look at what permits are required to relocate Fort McClellan and its activities to Fort Leonard Wood. There are two separate matters, one as recent as December of 1994, the Missouri Department of Natural Resources indicated that three different type permits would be required: Air, Water, and Hazardous Waste. (next chart)

But, thus far, only one permit has been applied for by the Army, one type. That is the Air Quality Construction Permit. And that has some serious deficiencies to it. It is based on data that is at least twelve years old. It does not reflect the current design of facility that it is intended to permit; there's some serious problems with that. No ... or drawings were provided as part of that permit. And, it does not address all of the waste streams that are generated in that facility, it only addresses air quality. (next chart)

This is, you probably can't see it too well, but it is the cover sheet of the permit application that was submitted on March the first of this year. I point out this, and bring to your attention the fact that it only addresses the thermal unit by the incinerator, which is a part of that facility; it does not address the other waste streams. (next chart)

It appears that this thing was thrown together in a big hurry, because this is the process flow chart that was a part of that permit application. You can see it's rather crude, and it even has misspelled words on it. So, it doesn't look like a lot of time was put in, or a lot of thought behind this, even though the Army had two years to prepare these permit applications, according to the directions of the last BRAC. (next)

Now, why hasn't the Army applied for other permits? We certainly can't sit here and tell you why they haven't, but we can give you some pretty good guesses. Number one, they're working with incomplete information. They don't have all the data necessary to -- they have it, they haven't used it in this permitting process. And, of course, Chairman, you gave us a pretty strick timeline where they had to accomplish these, even

though they had two years prior to that, and they haven't done it. So, it looks like they went for a permit, the simplest to obtain, one that requires no public notification. And it can be done in a short time. In fact, we are fairly certain they will get that type of a permit. But, what about the ones they're not getting? How long does it take to get them? Well, the Army's actual own experience indicates it takes at least five years to get a hazardous waste incinerator permit, and you can see what it takes for the others. It certainly can't be done in the time that you've allotted. (next)

Now the next two charts are actually used in a presentation by Fort Leonard Wood at Fort Leonard Wood during a recent site visit. And it's their looksee at the permitting or environmental issue. And it sort of reinforces what I've said to you, that there are other permits required and have not been addressed yet. Endangered species, that's the sort of thing that's normally addressed in environmental impact statements. That has not been done in this particular case. (next)

Now there are additional environmental problems associated with this movement. And I shift away from the CDF. The Chemical School has a radiological laboratory. That requires an (NRC) license. That takes at least two, to two-and-one half to obtain, and you have to start over to get your new facility certified. Meantime, you are not able to give (micro) training at that division park. Also, in the smoke training that General Watson mentioned, at Fort McClellan an average over the past five years over 77,000 gallons of an obscure material called (Quadra) is used, and there are other obscurants used at Fort McClellan, as well, as you can see. Fort Leonard Wood's air permit request, first of all, only addresses 1,000 gallons, then it was modified to a great number, but it's still not, apparently (requifer). And, we see that as an indication that smoke training will be severely curtailed. (next)

This summarizes this whole permitting and licensing issue, and lists what we believe to be the types of permits that must be obtained. And you can see the score card, only one has been applied for, and none have been received yet.

There some additional things we need to look at, and that is, What are we going to do with the CDTF that's left behind at Fort McClellan? You can't just walk away from that thing. It's a contaminated facility that is a danger to the public and everyone else there. So, it's going to have to be dismantled or you're going to have to secure it forever. That's going to cost a lot of money, and that has not been included on the return on investment calculations.

There's another issue, and that is Fort McClellan's pledge of support to the Army's Chemical Weapons (Closing) Program at Anniston Army Depot. Now the permit application submitted by the project manager for requisite disposal, cite extensive support from Fort McClellan. Now, the Army has said it's going to leave behind whatever support is needed, but that has not been identified, nor has that been costed, it has not been included in the return on investment calculations. (next)

Now this is meant to represent the residual value to the community of Ft. McClellan, and what you have there is a map of the main post area. The yellow dots are the contaminated areas; the red areas are rain (grid) and are contaminated explosives and last, the blue is the terrain of national guard conclave both present, what they've asked for, and the gray area is national forest land, and reverts back to national forest, which leaves the community with the liability of about 15 percent of the available land area. (next)

In summary, when the environmental issues, and refer back to what General Powell told the Commission in '93 when he was asked about moving the CDTF, he said, it can't be moved. He wasn't talking about technical issues; he was talking about this permit stuff. And, Secretary (Breck) told you just about a month ago, that there are no certainties in the permitting once you get into it, and you kind of lose control over it. So, in our view, the whole question of environmental compliance has not been properly addressed, and it will leave at great risk the likelihood of getting all of this accomplished in the time required and will be a threat to our national security. At this time I'm going to turn it over, back to General Watson, to summarize

Chairman Dixon: Thank you very much, General.

General Watson: Sir, to very quickly summarize. We believe that the Defense Department has substantially deviated from the BRAC criteria, by putting Fort McClellan on the Base Closing List. Secondly, we think that if we proceed the way it's recommended, we will result in initiating an action that will move part of the school, result in the school's inability to train in its major mission. That list is not just to the nation, it's to our Allies, and it's to our soldiers, and our airmen, and sailors, and our Marines that we must put into battle; and they must be prepared, sir. I would like to now relinquish the rest of the time to Mr. Dunn, who is going to speak with us about the economic impact of the Fort McClellan ...

Mr. Dunn: Chairman Dixon, and Commissioners. I appreciate the opportunity to talk to you about the cornerstone Fort McClellan is to our (area). The economic impact of Fort McClellan to Calhoun County is tremendous. In fact, closing Fort McClellan will result in employment loss of at least 17.3 percent, and the average loss based on the list is only 1.9 percent. These figures provide our Secretary of Defense to represent over 38 percent of all middle income employment in Calhoun County. We are, by far, the most adversely affected of the major installations recommended for closure. As you can see by this viewgraph, (Long) is next with employment loss of 10.6 percent. The loss of over 10,000 jobs will be devastating to an area with a labor force of 44,500 and a population of 120,000. Our total unemployment rate would exceed 24 percent. The loss of public

area reduced revenues would be significant by over 130. The (private school districts) in the County will have to dismiss over 120 teachers. These are also and would be very difficult to replace. It would be extremely difficult to replace these jobs by attracting new industry. More important, these are all minimum wage jobs and will severely cripple the ability of this county. In order to sustain an economic recovery, the jobs at Fort McClellan are some of the very best in our area. And have a multiplying effect into our little county. Thank you very much.

Chairman Dixon: Thank you very much, Mr. Dunn, and I want to thank you all for a very excellent presentation, which I'm sure was received with great interest by every Commissioner. Thank you very, very much. Ladies and Gentlemen, the next period will be Mississippi, which is accorded 45 minutes.

MISSISSIPPI

Chairman Dixon: Those who are witnesses must be sworn, are required to testify under oath. I regret that imposition. That is the law. My notes show that you and Mr. William Crawford will be testifying, is that correct?

Governor Fordice: We have a ... of potential witnesses for our panel to answer questions.

Chairman Dixon: If they would be kind enough. Perhaps if you would all stand and raise your right hand Do you solemnly swear or affirm that the testimony that you are about to give to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth? Thank you very much. I appreciate that.

Gentlemen, my notes indicate that the Governor will take five minutes, and that the balance of the 40 minutes will be used by Mr. Crawford, and maybe he will want to assign some of that to others. And, are all of you comfortable and ready to go? Well, then may I say, your excellency that it's a great pleasure of ours to invite you as the chief executive officer of the State of Mississippi, and we recognize Governor Kirk Fordice for five minutes. Governor Fordice.

Governor Kirk Fordice: (applause) Chairman Dixon and Commissioners. I want to thank you for providing this opportunity for me to speak on behalf of the Meridian Navy Air Station and the State of Mississippi.

Chairman Dixon: Pardon me, Governor. We seem to have a bell here that. Would you kindly begin again? Will my Timer please turn the clock back and start over again? Governor Fordice will try that again, sir.

Governor Fordice: Well, thank you Chairman Dixon and Commissioners for allowing us this opportunity to speak on behalf of Meridian Naval Air Station and the entire State of Mississippi. And I'd like to tell General Robles how pleased we were to have you as a visitor to Mississippi yesterday.

There is, of course, no doubt that the closure of Meridian's base will have a major negative impact on our economy. The Meridian Naval Air Station is the largest employer in Meridian, a city of only 42,000 people. Wages at the facility are better than those generally in rural east Mississippi. It will be extremely difficult to replace these jobs, which represent 8 percent of economic area employment. As most of you know, we compete daily to bring new jobs to our state. We go all out to attract industries with the number of jobs that Air Station Meridian has on the base. To the extent that the economic impact influences your difficult decision, we ask that you consider our economic situation.

I've also been asked to present the case regarding the Naval Technical Training Center located at Meridian. You have a separate closure recommendation for Naval Technical Training Center. The Center is one of the most modern training facilities in the Navy. The training environment is more like a college campus than a military base. Naval Technical Training Center is listed as a separate closure recommendation, yet it was not considered on a standalone basis. Navy Base Structure and Analysis Team minutes show that training centers were rated and analyzed and Navy Technical Training Center was not recommended for closure by any of these. In fact, the analysis showed that other training centers could be closed. Naval Technical Training Center is targeted solely because the airfield was recommended for closure. No analysis was done by the Navy to see if Navy Technical Training Center could be as cost effective as an independent facility. Our analysis of COBRA data indicates it would be more cost effective to keep the NTTC at Naval Air Station Meridian on a standalone basis than to spend millions of dollars to stand up some of the facilities at two separate locations. Maintaining NTTC results in a net present value savings of \$16.5 million, and a reduction in upfront, one time costs of \$37.5 million. Details of this analysis is in the briefing packet. Since the Navy did not give NTTC fair independent consideration, we urge you to do so. It only seems reasonable that this facility should be evaluated on its own merits, particularly when the cost data show that it can stand alone. This is not to say that we agree the airfield should close. In fact, we have a strong factual case that it should remain open. You'll hear those facts in a moment, so just let me paint a quick picture, if I may, of Naval Air Station Meridian. It is the newest training base that the Navy has, built in the early 1960s. It is the only naval air training station built as a jet base -- the only one. Its parallel, offset runways provide maximum safety and efficiency and it is the same design as Naval Air Station (Lamour) and (Volkswagon) Commercial Airports. Its administration and housing areas are outside the AIC ... noise and action zone. It is a rural unencroached setting. Its recreational facilities are absolutely outstanding. It gets the highest quality of life ratings among the training air stations. Naval Air Station Meridian

is not just another World War II training base. It's one of the finest installations in the military. As a final comment, I want to mention Mississippi's unique air training complex. The Navy highlights its west Florida and south Texas complexes, but overlooks Mississippi. One of the reasons might be because only part of that complex is owned by the Navy; the Air Force owns the other part. The Mississippi complex of Naval Air Station Meridian and Columbus Air Force Base have the largest amount of over land air space, the really valuable kind for student training. This is the only complex with two jet-capable parallel runway (home fields) two jet-capable out-lying cables, a shared target and shared air space. As the military scales back, cross-service benefits and efficiencies we think must be considered. It is clear from reviewing the joint cross-service study group for undergraduate pilot training minutes, that real cross-service opportunities got little consideration. The Mississippi complex has a lot going for it. And, I hope you will consider it. Thank you again, for this opportunity to (extort) the Naval Technical Training Center and Naval Air Station Meridian. The State of Mississippi supports the Navy Meridian Team and the effort they're making to provide you useful and reliable information. I'm confident that our Navy Meridian Team will present the facts that will prove you need Meridian to meet the (pilot requirements) for the future. I would like to introduce Bill Crawford at this time. A volunteer Naval Meridian Team leader who will make the remainder of our presentation. Thank you, sir.

Chairman Dixon: Thank you. Mr. Crawford. Mr. Crawford, before you begin I'm obligated to say that all of us has been impressed by Congressman Sonny Montgomery's attendance at every hearing he's had in Washington. And, so, it appears he's not here today, but I want his constituency to know he's been to everything so far.

Mr. William Crawford: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Sonny couldn't be here. He was at the base hearings with the generals yesterday. In fact, our entire delegation was kind enough to give us all the time today, because we do have a complicated presentation.

Chairman Dixon: Mr. Crawford, you have 40 minutes.

Mr. William Crawford: Thank you, sir. Mr. Chairman. Commissioners. This is the third time Meridian has had the opportunity to address the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. It's become sort of a biennial celebration for us to come before you all. I don't use the word "celebration" inappropriately; I think General Robles will tell you, yesterday we celebrated the military's patriotism the way it should be celebrated. So, when we say "celebrate" a little facetiously, we don't mean it totally that way, because we do celebrate our country, our military, and what we have to do with our military today. We take our appearance before you very seriously. We appreciate this Commission, we appreciate this process, we have found it to be fair, reliable; and, we know it's difficult and consuming. So, thank you once again for the opportunity to present my case today.

I would like to introduce the panel that's over here. I hope you can see all of them. They're here to answer questions; they have helped us with our case. First, Vice Admiral Robert F. Dunn, Retired, former Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Air Warfare. Rear Admiral William McGowan, Retired, immediate past Chief of Naval Air Training CNTRA in Corpus Christi. Captain Randy Letty, Retired, former Assistant Chief of Staff of Training and Operations at CNTRA. And former NAF Meridian officers, Captain Ken Storm, Retired, former Commander of Training Air Wing I at Meridian and Lt. Commander Jack Douglas, Retired, former Wing Operations Officer at Meridian.

Our case today will show Naval Technical Training Center stands alone, as the Governor has pointed out. The Mississippi complex of Columbus and Naval Air Station Meridian, provide a unique cross-service opportunity that does need to be looked at. The Naval Air Station Meridian provides both an excellent coastal and military value, which has not always been (perceived). Navy's capacity estimate in 1995, its sustainable capacity, real capacity requires two, not one, strike forces. And Naval Air Station Meridian is required to meet force structure. Governor Fordice has already made our case on the Technical Training Center, so, I'll check that one off, and move along.

The major benefit of the Mississippi complex, and that's Columbus and Meridian here on the map, as you can see, is its joint use of access. Proximity allows this base to shift capacity from one to the other, at need. The functional value analysis of 11 Army, Air Force and Navy Training Air Stations, developed by the Department of Defense's Joint (community) Study Group, ranks Meridian among the top four bases, when you look at the two And yet, the Department of Defense apparently has not considered, or fails to appreciate the joint training potential of Meridian complex, especially the role played by Naval Air Station Meridian. The Navy recommended to you a joint scenario that better utilizes bases, reduces excess capacity, and save dollars. The DOD joint service study group chose not to pursue such alternatives. Is the nation, Mr. Chairman, going to lose joint cross-service arena for another. If so, this Commission will have to take the lead. If not, then we agree with Chairman Dixon and Secretary of Defense in our previous testimony that joint training must be revisited again prior to the end of the century; it's something that must be looked at. But in any case, whether you do it now or in the future, the useful effort from the joint arena is perfectly clear. Naval Air Station Meridian and the Mississippi complex would be and should be strong contenders.

Mixed signals are being sent about Meridian's military value. As in the joint study group, (... face high functional value waves). The Secretary of the Navy, CNO have testified before you that Meridian looked at

from a joint service perspective has high value and should remain open; that's their recommendation. On the other hand, the Navy's Base Structure and Analysis Team, the BSAT, has seriously underestimated Meridian's military value. Let's take the open water air space issue, a repeat issue from 1993 ... Certified data shows open water air space required for a four percent of all pilot training; it's 96 percent for over land. Yet, the Navy's military value matrix weights is at 40 percent of total air space value, 10 times its actual usage. Here's another example, the Base Structure Evaluation Committee at the base questioned how Meridian could perform all levels of maritime aviation training with their inland location. ... quote, "If carrier qualifications were conducted in the Gulf of Mexico, all stations other than Meridian could perform all maritime training." Well, the fact is Meridian can conduct carrier ... to the Gulf, but it's a moot point: there is no training carrier, all carrier ... are off the East and the West coasts. So, it's really not a point. Yes, the Navy and the sea intrinsically linked, but as fact after fact shows, the Gulf of Mexico and undergraduate pilot committee are not. The DOD Joint Study Group recognized this fact, but the BSAT consistently undervalued the Meridian because of its ... location when its rural unencroached location, is absolutely advantage. We presented that to Staff regarding these and other problems we see with military value statements. Military value's important because it drives the Navy and the joint configuration models. These models are geared to choose lower ranked bases for closure. With a proper military value, we could not have (sped) out of those ... as a closure recommendation. With all the obvious corrections you made, Meridian is the top-rated naval air station. As you would expect the Navy's newest and most modern facility today.

In 1993 when we came before the Commission last, the Navy ordered to put strike training and Kingsville and at Pensacola. Pensacola's not in the recommendation study. Lack of adequate training capacity (calls/caused?) the Commission to find a substantial deviation for base closure criteria, and vote unanimously to keep Meridian open. Lack of capacity is a real issue here in 1995. The Navy's new closure proposal is different. It single sites, single sites flight training contingent with Corpus Christi realignment serves as outlying field in support of Kingsville. The two other quick change I'd like to make since 1993 that affects capacity. New T-45 jet trainers are in use. As the T-45s come online, (buying) just one per month, both the T-2 and T-44 jet trainers currently used will be retired. Six strike trainers scheduled to completely, strike trainers scheduled to completely ... 45, no earlier than the year 2003. So, it will be another decade before promised T-45 efficiencies in the training syllabus can be recognized. Also, advanced earlier warning and carrier delivery aircraft training, we call it E2C2, will transition to the T-45, since it will be the only carrier capable aircraft, training anyway. The Joint Study Group consolidated strike and E2C2 PTR pilot training... for the future to look at it together. The Navy was planning for that change, but for the BRAC process this time, it did not consolidate the two. The PTR requirements for the throughput of pilots for future years, can (settle) for another change. Force structure reductions cause strike PTR, the capacity needed to increase the 384 93 336, that's a key number, 336 this time. But when you consolidate the E2C2 training environments that have to be added in, you get a XPTR or strike equivalent PTR for future of 355; that's a decline of 7.5 percent from 1983, not a significant change.

Now we've been talking about capacity, so let's take a look at it. Maximum capacity of the training air station is defined by daytime runway operations. The number of aircraft each airfield can launch and recover per hour per day. The formula basically takes the working days available per year times the daytime hours available in each place times weather-corrective operation per hour factor to calculate daytime operation available. And then take that figure over a daytime operations per PTR factor, and you calculate the maximum PTR capacity. In 1993 the Commission that I ... on Staff to validate the results of this formula. It's doubtful that any figures have been scrubbed as much as the 1993 strike training capacity figures. Here is what they look like: Note the different hours per day and operation ... factors for the whole field and the OLF, the outlying ... of Kingsville and Meridian. But the key factor in this calculation is this 1887 number, which you divided the total operations available to calculate your operation for PTR factor. So, let's look at where that 1887 came from in 1993. The Naval Air Training Command looked up annual operations, actual annual operations, from '89 to '91 and actual student throughput for Kingsville, Meridian, and Chase field. It took that data, averaged the data and take the 2210 total operations for PTR based on actual history, actual throughput; these are real numbers. They then divided that figure into nighttime and daytime operations based again on actual requirements of the force. This is where the 1887 number came from. When you bring it back over here and plug it into the formula, you've got there a PTR capacity for Kingsville of 210 and Meridian of 195. So, that's a pretty good look at the figures from 1993 that were based on real proven performance, not estimates; and that's the key difference in this time. Now this capacity was ... During the Viet Nam War, bases operated at maximum capacity. They required 15-to-24 hours per day, 6-to-7 days per week, bustin' everything they could to generate hours. In 1993 regular (wing) commander took the actual throughput from Viet Nam, (found) it here with the maximum throughput for Meridian in '69 and Kingsville in '68, scaled that back to peacetime, wartime was 6-7 days a week, peacetime is five days a week. It calculated a peacetime equivalent PTR of 208 for Kingsville and 193 for Meridian. Virtually right on top of the data formerly calculated in 1993. So, it validates that formula. Actual throughput, validating formula, this is the only formula we know of that's been validated by real, actual throughput as a capacity(preparedness).

Now it's time for us to move into the 1995 ... If you look at this part, the daytime of operations available method for Kingsville....., they come pretty close to what they were in 1993. The question occurs around Corpus Christi. What is its capacity? And this is an area where first major error occurred in the process that we have talked about today? Before we get to the numbers, can you even use Corpus Christi as a jet outlying field? Flying ... jets over a major metropolitan area significantly increases noise and safety hazards, particularly at

night. (The ... plan calls for intensive fuel carrier... activity in Corpus Christi) at night. No jet (aicuds), air installation capatable (viewstone) study, has been done for jets in Corpus Christi. So, the Navy does not know if Corpus can serve as a jet outlying field or not. There are environmental problems. Corpus Christi had one jet-capable runway today. Its cross-...runways may be extended to 6000 feet to make them capable of T-45s. However, there are ... issues to address. And, until an environmental impact statement is prepared, the Navy does not know if it requires runway extensions ... at Corpus Christi, or not. We suspect the (aicuds) we find, and other operational problems are likely to make Corpus Christi unsuitable as a jet outlying field. And without Corpus Christi, without its capacity, the single site scenario falls on its face. But, even with Corpus Christi, the scenario doesn't work; remember we showed you that. So, if it is a viable jet outlying field, what is its capacity? The Base Structure Analysis Team properly gave it a homefield capacity for maritime and primary training, because its short parallel, parallel runway, it has a long one and a short one, can handle T-44 and F-33 jet, not jet - nonjet trainers; it cannot handle jets. With changing Corpus Christi to a jet OLF, the BSAT failed to change the capacity. At best, it should be equivalent to an OLF out of Forest Grove, which is a jet-capable OLF, but, in fact, it is less. As I said Alice is a dedicated jet ...; all it does is do jet training. Corpus Christi, on the other hand, is designed to be a (dork) use field. It will continue to be used by the Coast Guard, by the Customs Service, C5 flight bringing helicopters into the C-CAD depot for maintenance and repair. A study in 1991 in Corpus Christi showed nontraining average daily operations totaled 180, over 90 percent of those occurred in the daytime. This kind of flight activity reduces available hours to do jet training at Corpus Christi. We figured at a minimum to reduce it two hours, and we thought that was being generous. If you have an increased drug and addiction Coast Guard Rescue or Border Patrol efforts, it will reduce that more. When you introduce mine-warfare helicopters, including the world's largest, the MA53 (Ect), that will only worsens the problem, and we aren't able to assess what that will do to daytime availability. But the difference between what the BSAT view and a realistic figure capacity for Corpus Christi, as you can see, isn't tangible. It isn't calculated using the homefield, ... aircraft, this is calculated as a jet ...its daytime availability by two hours. If you take the correct number off and bring it over each of the capacity formula, add it to Kingsville homefield and outlying field, you come up with 507,133 operations available. We feel that's a very good number. Now we're back to what you can write about. What's the daytime operations for PTR number that will generate the capacity calculation? Here is the key, or one of the major keys to the 1995 capacity issue, and as you can see, this is a complicated issue. Now, remember, we have confidence in the 1887 figure generated in 1993 based on actual throughput data historical performance. The Navy has ... to say that number should be 1511 -- 1511 for 1995. Why is there such a difference? ... tell you. The simple answer is two major errors in what we consider decisions. Let me explain. Data for the T-45 is still being developed and there is no sound statistical performance database for the T-45; it's a brand new aircraft just coming into operation. So, unlike 1993's performance-based interest, 1995's are estimates -- estimates, not real throughput. To determine the 1995 figures, required student flights from the, then they estimated operations per flight, multiplied those, and summed those are, student operations per PTR, noted. But there was a major error in that. When they estimated the operations for flight, they failed to consider all the operations. We have documents from CNTRA showing that they have documented that error; that was the first major error. Student operations for PTR, however, is not a good enough number; it is incomplete. You have to add overhead to that. These are miscellaneous support flights by instructors, failure of students to perform, factors that you have to add in to come to a total operations for PTR. The number of operations, including overhead, it takes to generate a student pilot. You didn't divide that into night and day to come back to the number that we're talking about. In the second part, overhead was the second major error factor. The Chief of Naval Operations approves each year, and CNTRA issues each year, planning factors, which estimate or project overheads for each type of training, for each type of aircraft. The approved overhead factor for the T-45 is 51.4 percent. In this analysis, the Navy used 35 percent. The second major error. So, I've mentioned those two errors; we have documentation for those. They're in the ... look at ... contingencies.

But there was another error that we call "an ill-considered decision." And this ill-considered decision we believe corrupts the capacity formula as it was used. And, you say, furthermore, operations for PTR, the denominator in the fraction, is a key known. In rules of that were set at 1993, and this is the co-... m-... ofthat. Since training air stations are not set up to deploy squadrons for training, not set up to deploy squadrons for training, it is important to be able to do all training at regular air scheduling in place. Now, the 1993 and the original version the '95 data (calls) that went out, obeyed this (revision). But, with no mention in its minutes, the BSAT failed to remove in August of 1994. It revised its data called into question now stated, "Do not include flight ops required by the soldiers, but deducted at other sites." This revision corrupts the formula and double counts capacity. By eliminating particular (forman) operations in the formula, a base can increase its capacity to any number, simply by saying "deployment." But where are the aircraft instructors and maintenance teams to sustain homefield operations? They're gone. You can't count the same capacity for both places, if, in fact the debt is not at the homefield; if it's at the homefield is not at the debt. You can't count it in both places.

In the process of the T-45 estimate, the revision ... sent out, Kingsville eliminated 110 performing operations from (its data). That included 100 percent of its weapons training operations. Effectively, then, by this formula, eliminating the (b-40's) own target. And, yet, "control of an air-ground training link is important for strike training." CNTRA has closed the permanent weapons detachment out in El Centro, California; it was closed in 1992. Is El Centro now being reopened for occasional use for its weapons debts? At what cost? There's nothing in the COBRA saying that that road is going to be available. As stated in 1993, bases were not set up to

one the 1993 Commission, after reviewing the data, voted to keep. Naval Air Station Meridian and Naval Air Station Kingsville. Mr. Chairman, Commissioners, facts, experience, and common sense tell you Naval Air Station Meridian is needed, no, it's essential for the Navy to achieve its required mission under the force structure plan of the United States.

We've thrown a lot of numbers at you; we've thrown a lot of stuff at you; we tried to talk about reality. That's why we have this camera over here. Now, we want to take the rest of our time, Mr. Chairman, and give you the opportunity to ask us questions, if you have anything in this area to clarify. I would like to reserve about a minute at the tail end for one brief comment. Thank you, sir.

Chairman Dixon: Well, we thank you for an excellent presentation, Mr. Crawford. There are five minutes and 22 seconds left. Do any of the Commissioners have any questions of any of these distinguished members of the panel?

Vice Admiral Dunn: Meridian is a modern state and efficient facility, I think the General saw that yesterday. It's got terrific potential for joint ops, in fact, it's more than potential, it's joint operations are ongoing today. For some reason there was a missassessment of the military value with regard to Meridian, specifically in the area of over-water deployments and the over-water experience deployments to other states, and value of the Corpus Christi outlying field. And, finally, Mr. Crawford made the case, the need for a surge capability for variations to the pilot training rate, and this is something which is essential.

Chairman Dixon: Thank you very much.

Rear Admiral Bill McGowan: I'm Rear Admiral Bill McGowan. I was at ... CNTRA. Two comments I would like to emphasize: one is that the tax ... and the double counting that has taken place. With the assets of the people that we have in the Navy, specifically in training men, which are very well defined, we tax either on or on weapons test, you take with you a primary asset, the up airplane, the instructor that will qualify and the students that need to go. And, therefore, the ops tempo at the home field must go down, and we've seen that on a regular basis. Therefore, you cannot double count it. When I was CNTRA, I canceled most of the debt, the weapons debt, because they were expensive both in dollars and time. That's what you have to look at these days. You've got to be very careful with with how you treat that. Another thing I would like to emphasize is the ops per hour. Remember the ops per hour was figured for a home field, an OLF means you ramp up in the morning to a level, you stay at that level consistently all day, in order to to get those numbers you're talking about. Realistically you cannot do that. You do not have the assets from your airplanes, from people, nor the students, nor instructors, nor maintenance people. You have the maintenance team to maintain what you do, to make the flight safe. So, you can't keep six airplanes in a pattern at the home field and four in the out field every minute, every second of the day. This just cannot happen. So, that's where the 85 percent at best comes up. So you need to take that into account.

Chairman Dixon: Thank you. Captain Lettie, you have one minute.

Captain Lettie: I would suggest that maybe later the ops training officer for the air training command, I would suggest that the capacity analysis done here is real close to the mark, validated and contract maintainance, the APC, the requirements that we live under today are the best case It is just not doable at 100 percent all the time.

Chairman Dixon: Thank you very much.

Ken Storms: I totally concur with the report, and all my theories are included in that report. And, that comes from eight years as flight instructor from an Ensign to a Full Wing Commander.

Chairman Dixon: Thank you.

William Crawford: Mr. Chairman. I have a closing comment in the last few seconds. ... in our community and how much we love the military. Our position's consistently been in this process, if the numbers truly show that Naval Air Station Meridian should close, close it, we'll take our lumps and walk away. But, if the data's not right, if the data is not correct, take a look at it. Give us a fair, reliable look at the data. That's all we ask of this Commission. Now, we're confident, Gentlemen, that if you do that, you will find once again as our the is once again.... Meridian for America. Thank you very much.

Chairman Dixon: ... thank you. And, thank you, Governor Fordice, and we thank you all for a very excellent presentation.

The team from Tennessee will be next.

Chairman Dixon: The next speaker is Mr. John Kelly, President of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce. And there will be two minutes by Governor Don Sundquist; there will be two minutes by Mayor W. W. Herenton, the City of Memphis; two minutes by Mayor Jim Rout, Shelby County; 25 minutes by Mr. Chris Clifton, the Executive Vice President, Memphis Chamber of Commerce; and I understand that Congressman Harold Ford will make a presentation and show a video, six minutes; and Mr. David Weber, the Military Affairs Liaison, State Of Tennessee, six minutes; and my understanding is, Gentlemen, that Mr. John Kelly will go first. Is that correct, Mr. Kelly? Well, then, we're pleased to direct our interest to John Kelly, President of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce.

(applause)

Oh, excuse me, stop the clock on that. Gentlemen, my apologies. And, the good Congressman knows that Congress now requires that you all will have to be sworn under oath. Would you stand and raise your right hand? Please? Do you solemnly swear or affirm that the testimony that you are about to give to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth? Thank you very much. Thank you, Mr. Kelly. I apologize for that interruption, sir.

Mr. John Kelly: Mr. Chairman Dixon. Members of the Base Realignment and Closure Commission. Your mission is sincerely appreciated here by the people of Memphis and Shelby County. We understand the national and even international importance of the Commission's work. We appreciate the fact that the decision that you must make is difficult. Please know that we are here in support of your mission, and we offer our full assistance and fact finding to this process to help you determine military value of the Defense Depot in Memphis, Tennessee. It will come as not surprise to you that we believe the facts that we are about to present argue strongly in favor the strategic goal for DDMT. The big presentation distribution assets Memphis,..... and McCoy, support of the depot, and thereby support the present and future needs of America's military forces at home and abroad. We're here today to speak to you regarding the military and community issues involved. Given certain constraints, we will now move to the business at hand.

Making our case for the future of DDMT will be Mayor of the City of Memphis, Dr. W. W. Herenton; Mayor Jim Rout, Shelby County; the honorable Don Sundquist, Governor of Tennessee; the honorable Harold Ford ... the House of Representatives; and Mr. Chris Clifton, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of Memphis Chamber of Commerce. We agreed that there have to be

Chairman Dixon: Mayor Herenton, we're delighted to have you here.

Mayor Herenton: Thank you, Mr. Chariman, and members of the Commission. Similar to Mr. Kelly, I believe that the facts about the Defense Depot Memphis and the distribution infrastructure that Memphis has in place to complement the Depot's strength will speak powerfully for themselves. Mr. Clifton will allow them to do so at his presentation momentarily. Let me just say briefly that none of the Memphis delegation gathered here envies the job the Commission has before it. Downsizing the physical plant of the United States Armed Forces while the operational capability in a powerful world is an enormous task. Since we are all American citizens before we are Memphians and Shelby Countians, you have our sincere best wishes for every success in meeting your challenge. The presentation you are about to see is in keeping with the spirit of the Commission's mission. It will show that DDMT has been throughout its history, and remains today a vital asset to a restructured military logistics system. It will demonstrate that Memphis is America's distribution center, in fact, as well as in name. And that the transportation capabilities of Memphis by air, water, rail, and land are the equal of any and are superior to most of those air bases which we are competing. You will see that DDMT has a unique capacity to support the United States humanitarian and as well as its military missions, a need of increasing world importance in these times. We are confident that thefied and specified commanders that had to depend on DDMT in the recent past will confirm our judgment in this regard. You will also learn of the closing work relationship. Chairman Dixon and Members of the Commission, I appreciate the time that you have given me. I would now like to call upon the honorable Jim Rout, the Mayor of Shelby County, and we have my presentation submitted for the record.

Chairman Dixon: Mayor Rout, we're delighted to have you, sir.

Mayor Jim Rout: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. Members of the Commission. As mayor of Shelby County, I'm with what you have heard from Mr. Kelly and from Mayor Herenton and the points that they have made. But I would like to add emphasis to their points by taking note of two factors which are relevant to your ... of deliberation for the concerns of Defense Depot Memphis as a strategic military asset. I will state as directly as I can, Defense Depot Memphis, Tennessee is one of the most effective distribution depots of the entire defense system. And the reasons are twofold: people and place. First, the people. The Defense Depot workforce is highly tenured, highly trained and second to none. Their experience and skills and most importantly, their track record for more than half a century prove their importance to any military mission. Second, it is no mere coincidence of geography that Defense Depot Memphis is located where it is, but is a location which also serves

as a super ... from premiere distribution and operation in the entire world. And that's And that most major national companies whose profitability depends on efficient distribution and productive workers are now locating in Memphis. America can This is relevant because unlike many military facilities, depots operate on more of a business not frivolity. The reasons for the success of the Defense Depot in Memphis are the same reasons why Fed Ex and other major corporations are now making Memphis their home. The business (project/policy) is sound, whether it applies to Fed Ex or the Defense Depot. All of us from Memphis appreciate the gravity of your responsibility. We understand that your sole purpose is to make the best decision for America's future. We believe that witnessed straightforward, the fact of the presentation, we have met our responsibility not only as Memphians, but as Americans, because we're convinced that the Defense Depot in Memphis is a wise investment from both perspectives. At this time I will call on Chris Clifton, the Chief Operating Officer of the Memphis Area Chamber of Commerce for our presentation.

Chairman Dixon: I thank you, Mr. Mayor. We're delighted to have you Mr. Clifton.

Mr. Clifton: Thank you. Good morning, Chairman Dixon. Good morning. Thank you to the members of the BRAC Commission for allowing me the opportunity to assist you in filling this difficult mission in downsizing the military, yet serving the needs of soldiers in the field. We also want to express special thanks to Commissioner Kling and the BRAC Staff, who visited the Depot on March 24, 1995. We appreciate your efforts in communicating with the Memphis community, and we hope that, schedule permitting, other members of the Commission will visit the Depot prior to the final recommendations. The DDMT and the community has been an integral part of the force structure since 1942. Today, we wish to represent to you reasons and justifications for the retention of DDMT, why the Depot in Memphis must be allowed to continue playing an integral role in support of our nation's military personnel in the field. DDMT is located this distribution center. From Memphis, many of the nation's largest industries distribute millions of product units annually around the world. These parts, including Sharp, Canon, Nike, Kellogg, and Williams Sinoma, to name a few, average annual inventory turns over eight times per year. Distribution is the business of Memphis and of DDMT. That goes for the ... military equipment or the corporate distribution centers design and locate to maximum efficiency to supply ... These efficiencies are gained through customer service competitive advantages. Over 110 million square feet corporate logistic distribution space is operated in Memphis area.

We would like to point out a bit of local transportation assets on the podium that you see before you, and they're also in the ... of your briefing books that you can refer to. Located within five miles of DDMT, you have Memphis International Airport, the world's largest air cargo airport as measured in metric tons. Two intermodal railyards, the IC and Southern Pacific. The Port of Memphis, the second largest container port in the United States. The Tennessee Air National Guard's 164th (AirLift) Group. And, the Federal Express ... Located within a few miles this intersection of two national defense highways, I-40 running east and west across the country, and I-55 north and south from Chicago to Mobile, giving DDMT rapid access to customers nationwide and major shipping ports on both coasts and the Gulf of Mexico. DDMT has used these assets to supply materiel, food and clothing and enough equipment to support the fighting men and women in four major conflicts and numerous contingencies and humanitarian outreaches. DDMT is the GI's depot. Today, we wish to tell the military value depot. We will emphasize the diverse mission capabilities, unique transportation infrastructure DDMT's unique distribution assets and systems, joint service operations active at DDMT today, critical throughput and search capacity which ... during conflict. We also address a few COBRA-related issues, and finally introduce a few important issues related to DLA's analysis which trouble us.

DDMT's diverse rate of missions hold military-specific and increasing number of international humanitarian missions, utilizing DDMT's flexibility and delivery capabilities. When we divide the world into equal parts, at least in Memphis, it's amazing how we jump out from the center of the globe. Our point here is we have demonstrated the major operations of supply and efficiency throughout the world for DDMT. In fact, DDMT was notified during Commissioner Kling's visit of a new requirement to support Operation Bright Star. To achieve the mission of efficient supply to the world, storage capacity is only one factor in determining worldclass product delivery. Without an efficient transportation infrastructure, a defense depot, any depot, becomes nothing more than a storage ... This philosophy is consistent with DOD's own logistic strategic ...ment. Federal, state, local infrastructure must be in place to efficiently maximize implied change system. A worldclass multimodal system consisting of truck, water, air, rail -- the best transportation mix in America -- is in Memphis today. It no accident that upon review of our nation's cargo's distribution assets, Memphis is located in the center of the U.S., just south of the largest rail cargo head in Chicago, the largest ... port in St. Louis, and home of the world's largest air cargo airport, an essential comparative and competitive advantage for the next millenium. The capacity of this Memphis infrastructure is reflective to its performance during peacetime and during war. This comparative chart show clearly that DDMT far outperforms defense depots in both real and truck throughput unit processing daily. DDMT is the pace setter with its transportation assets. Our regional transportation infrastructure acts as a multiplier for DDMT's considerable distribution capabilities. The unique distribution-specific design of DDMT maximizes the (... it perfects) of the total distribution network. DDMT's military value is confirmed by performance during war and operations other than war. By utilizing the most cost-effective methods to move goods, DDMT again outpaces the other defense depots during the most recent critical tests:

Desert Shield, Desert Storm. With respect to depots, military value is determined by the most cost-effective, time movement of large volume of diverse product units in order to maintain readiness.

On a importance of this slide, we want to point out that no cutting was given to DDMT in DLA's modified screening analysis for the 26 miles of active rail capacity currently in our facility. Knowing ... credit was given for container-efficient capabilities on property or at the Port of Memphis in the DLA findings. These are factual areas of the DLA analysis. Also, DDMT is the only DLA facility with the ability to serve as ocean-going shallow craft cargo vessels; and we can do so 10.5 months of the year, the second largest ... port in ...

Another area in air cargo: DLA used passenger loading versus cargo to evaluate our airlift capacity. We feel this is again a factual error. Since 1933 Memphis International is the number one air cargo port in the world behind (Bonita) in Frankfurt. Additionally, the fifty other states' civilian reserve air ... begins surge capacity as a single lift, 15.3 million pounds cargo capability, again major competitive advantage that DDMT can ... to customers. Fed Ex provides us adjunct airlift assets to DDMT due to their ... This is the Army Tennessee Air National Guard capability, air mobility command aircraft that can utilize C-13 ... and the C-5 ... aircraft located only a few miles away at our airport. Also Fed Ex ... Memphis, DDMT has an additional 7 hour procession over our East and West Coast depots. Yet, with all these transportation assets, DDMT received no credit for rail service or truck capacity, and minimal credit of 2000 points for air and water. A first class depot should be both supply and demand chain fluid. DDMT has the largest volume of rail and surface transportation in the DLA system. This ... is formed for transportation in the analysis of distribution depots indicates either, A) The DLA analysis underestimated the importance of transportation assets in distribution operations, or B) DLA assumed that all depots had equal transportation assets. This is simply not so, as we have shown. Both of these indications are in conflict with DLA's own "Lessons to Learn" report from Desert Shield and Desert Storm, which stressed the importance of surface transportation.

We have provided data indicating DDMT's 24- and 48-hour ... spaces and the local support at each space. This map illustrates the military population served by DDMT during these periods. A base-by-base breakout of installations in strength is provided in your briefing books. We want to point out, though, that DDMT has continually demonstrated excellence record in just-in-time delivery of major ... bulk and quantity.

Let's now talk about the unique design of DDMT. This overhead photo gives you a feel for the layout of the depot. There is, however, open storage facilities that you cannot see on this slide, which have some national stockpiling material. However, the point we want to make is extensive inventory is stored in six-million square feet of buildings, rail-lines leading to the loading docks of each building. These resources exist at DDMT there. Although this slide is difficult, you can see in the briefing books, you have a clearer layout. DDMT is the only fully integrated operating facility designed to handle surge capacity, regardless of the type of commodity required, be it bins, or ..., or bulk storage or pick 'n' pack. Most of the buildings are connected in an integrated throughput system utilizing automated tow conveyor system. There is also extensive use of automation by material-handling and tracking. You will not find this flexibility or efficiency fully implemented in other depots in the agency.

Now let's turn to our uniquely suited mission. This slide captures some of the unique missions and programs conducted at DDMT. DDMT has been a leader in the testbed missions in the DLA system. Most recently DDMT has been alerted by Defense personnel, Supply Center-Philadelphia, to serve as the new rationing container consolidation point of Operation Bright Star, a joint military exercise in Egypt. It is the extended mission's further evidence of DLA's continued need to have DDMT support the GI in the field, our true customer. During Desert Shield, Desert Storm, DDMT's full surge capacity and capabilities were ramped up in less than 30 days with 900 personnel complement addition (surrounding) distribution industry. Also, our air spec facility, fully proved to be operational today, constructed at a cost to the tax payer of \$12.7 million in 1989. This cost will have to be duplicated by the taxpayers if DDMT is closed. DDMT is also a member of the Strategic Airlift Distribution Team, a demonstration of our going service operation, a team by doctrine plays an increasing important role in today's era of contingency missions. We just want to point out here to you today, Ladies and Gentlemen, that the ration picture here were brought down in 50 flatbed trucks from the depot, a mile away. And these are depot personnel helping air guard personnel to ... and load the rations onto the aircraft. Next stop, Saudia Arabia. We have jointness at DDM today. That jointness provides us with competitive advantage over other DLA depots. In your briefing books you will find breakouts ... and frequent sorties conducted by the Air National Guard - Memphis. A number of these sorties demonstrates the efficient readiness of the airlift group. Also Army and Navy Reserve personnel on its ... conducted district training ..., reserve training both the depot and reserve units by enhancing proficiencies of the civilian and military personnel participating in this joint training. DDMT indeed, is part of a team, operating jointly every day with the national guard and reserve units.

Now, to move to throughput and surge We want to focus here. With over 17,000 units processed daily, this represents our true peak during Desert Storm. With our current daily averages over 10,000 units processed, ranked us third among six depots in throughput. surge at DDMT is 46,000 units, calculated at 2-8-5 shift analysis. We ranked sixth on total ... depot in our surge capability. Over 23,000 units in 1-8-5 shift calculation. We don't question the accuracy of the surge figure ... presented, but it fails to capture our demonstrated thirty day ramp up during Desert Shield - Desert Storm. Our real time surge capability as demonstrated in Desert Storm significantly exceeds of all standalone depots during mobilization in both tonnage and in line units. This is another example where ranking fails to match the outcome. As you are aware from the DLA recommendation, they supported two PDS facilities, one of them on the West coast and one on the East. Our first bullet shows the characteristics of the PDS. DDMT meets all these criteria as documented by DLA.

In fact, in 1990 DLA designated DDMT as their third essential PDS. However, for undisclosed reasons, DLA conducted a quasi action of their own, without guidance from the Department of Defense or earlier BRAC Commissions. They redesignated DDMT as a standalone facility, down from its status and a primary distribution site. This action took place, even though DDMT capacities and capabilities increased after the original designation as a PDS.

Well, let's turn to ... COBRA analysis. Several points. The validity of COBRA analysis is flawed, in our opinion, due to the fact that DLA costs the movement of personnel and equipment from DDMT to Base X. Our question, How to determine cost on the Base X realignment if its location is unknown? We feel that the cost to move is underestimated by DLA with this Base X philosophy. One example, DLA did not fully include the cost of new HazMat facilities required of DDMT and others before it. That would leave DLA with insufficient HazMat capabilities and capacities. DLA did not count these construction costs in their COBRA analysis. DLA failed also to adequately consider legal and environmental constraints of operating the state government's HazMat facility which DDMT has today.

A few critical issues on the DLA analysis. Two major categories on DLA are Distribution Operations and Installation Military Value. DDMT was ranked third in Distribution Operations behind the two coastal PDSs; however, DDMT was ranked last in the Installation's Military Value. Why were we ranked last? Because of the subcategory of mission scope, which reflects scoring the tank missions of 300 persons or more. DDMT received only 49 of 300 points. Mission scope as a category is inconsistent with BRAC. This methodology is portable in nature. Both these technicians which can be moved from depot to depot at headquarter choice, thereby skewing the analysis. For example, a depot with five missions of 300 each will receive considerable more points scoring in the DLA analysis than a depot with one mission of 1500. As we said, these missions are portable. And as you can see on the second board point, DDMT has suffered from unilateral realignment action by DLA, thereby putting DDMT at a disadvantage for the '95 BRAC run. Another problem with the mission scope factor, is that its contradictory to the emphasis to the depot's ability to surge. These portable missions, many of which are administrative in fact, impede the ability of the depot to surge, due to the tank's consumption of space, resources, and personnel. In essence, what we are saying is that tanks limit surge capabilities, which is the essential mission. Utilizing the the mission scope subfactor as a part of the installation military value categories resulted in, according to the DLA's own data, the oldest depot with the highest real property maintenance cost to be ranked number one in performance. And DDMT to be ranked last for In DLA's analysis, mission scope constituted 30 percent of installation military value. DDMT was ranked sixth in not only the subfactor but in overall military value category. As a whole, it is recommended for closure. Without mission scope the Commission received a more accurate picture of the installation's assets, which contribute the real value to the military. As you can see, Columbus goes from first to fourth by meeting the mission's goal ... Our point, portable mission scope is irrelevant to an installation's military value. Mission scope should be deleted as a subfactor to obtain a valid analytical determination of an installation's military value. The impact, as you can see from this slide, of mission scope is most evident here. When mission scope the subfactor which has no substantive beneficial impact on the military value of the installation is deleted, DDMT would be ranked second and Columbus would be ranked fourth.

Other factors which we would ask you to look into, in addition to recalculating the installation's military value stemming from mission scope are

1. The depot only received partial credit for throughput and only 50 percent of surge capability.
2. DDMT's essential proficiencies in just-in-time delivery were not factored.
3. DLA's analysis failed to acknowledge DDMT's containerization capabilities at both DDMT and the Port of Memphis.
4. DLA failed to acknowledge the cost of constructing additional HazMat facilities at other locations.
5. Weather was not factored, although other depots have experienced weather closures.
6. Although rail and surface are primary transportation drivers, DLA gave DDMT no weight of scoring on these two important issues.
7. DLA gave no credit for jointness which presently exists now at DDMT with the National Guard and Reserve Units, though (OSD) looked at the cross service utilization issue as BRAC '95
8. DLA's failure to consider the need for a third PDS is inconsistent with national military strategy. That is, DLA's proposed East coast/West coast alignment presupposes that no more than one continent specific theaters of operation at any one time exist. This will diminish DLA's to support multiple or rapidly increasing scale of operations in the same theater.
9. In referring to Desert Storm's "Lessons Learned" report. The report clearly recommended the need for another major consolidation point to do this.

Certainly, everyone on the BRAC list is seeing shadows where they may not exist. However, in reading the DLA BRAC executive group minutes, it appears in many places that there was a predetermined outcome prior to the first ... And, a concern that the analysis their objectives first. These men indicated that at the early stages of evaluation, it was DLA's intent to retain two PDSs, one on the East coast, and one on the West coast, as well and the favor retention of the co-located post. This left the remaining standalone depots at risk, including DDMT. An analysis of the workload at a collocated depots which DLA removed from consideration in BRAC '95, reveals that 10 of 17 collocated depots expend less than 50 percent of their workloads ... of the collocated (payments)

activities. Furthermore, it was determined that the majority of the workload that would be transferred from the impacted depots would be moved to the infamous Base X. ... Air Force approached DLA offering significant storage space at air logistics centers, which would threaten possible closures. It should be noted that ...position of the (ALCs) has been a subject of consideration on this and previous BRAC Commissions. The DLA executive committee notes clearly indicate that DDMT appears to be a major bill payer for the endangered ALCs in the air force. Certainly, subjectivity is part of every analysis, and we appreciate military value judgment. However, the BRAC process was designed to be objective and analytical in nature, then it is clear in reading the DLA's own detailed analysis ... to the Commission, that military value is used interchangeably to support DLA BRAC decisions, where analysis would not suffice. Because the mission scope subcategory has been so skewed, and because of its lack of relevancy to the installation military value, we believe the DLA's recommendation for the closure of DDMT must be reevaluated. The three most important ingredients to successful war plans distribution management: location, location, location. Memphis, Tennessee gives you those competitive advantages. As indicated, DLA could not apply its own recommendation from the "Lessons Learned" report, which stressed the need for additional ... As you will see on the chart before, DLA's concept of operation outlining the whole strategic objectives, DDMT meets all of these goals today. We have demonstrated DDMT's motto as lived out each day, "First in War, First in Peace." And, DDMT is truly the GI's depot, which functions to keep a soldier properly sustained with necessary materiel and equipment to fight the war. And at this time, we would like to introduce the honorable Harold Ford, Congressman from Memphis. Congressman Ford.

Chairman Dixon: Thank you Mr. Clifton, and we're delighted to have the distinguished Congressman from Memphis here. Thank you, Congressman Ford.

Congressman Ford: Thank you, Chairman Dixon. Our distinguished Governor has arrived, and I think at this time, it is the Governor that should be recognized, and I will be recognized after the Governor.

Chairman Dixon: We're delighted to have the distinguished Governor of Tennessee, Governor Don Sundquist here. We thank you. Your Excellency.

Governor Don Sundquist: Mr. Chairman, thank you very much. And, I thank my colleague for yielding this brief moment. Senator Dixon, Mr. Chairman, it's good to see you again. You have a unchallenged record in public service of being bipartisan and fair and the highest executorwith you, and Mr. Kling, we thank you for coming to Memphis ... privileges there. And to the rest of the Commissioners and Staff, we thank you for giving us the opportunity to talk about the Base Memphis Defense Depot. It is of grave importance, not only to my hometown of Memphis, but to the entire State. So, I wanted to join our elected and civic leaders, Memphis and across the State in making a case for keeping it open. The report suggestssuspending any questions and uncertainty ... that you will address. All of us are naturally concerned about the potential impact this has on the State and our community and I think everyone certain. But there's another reason, as well, and that's the Federal Government's responsibility and what' in it for the Federal Government. I think that's another critical part of this. For starters, there's the City of Memphis, itself, America's Distribution Center, a natural ... for air, and rail, and truck and river transportation. We do have the nation's top-rated cargo airport. It's only been closed once in the last ten years, and that's important when you're talking about American lives in defense. At a time when private companies are coming to Memphis precisely because it's the ideal location from which to distribute goods, it does defy common sense that the Federal Government would close this Defense Depot in Memphis. On top of the practical, logistical arguments for the Memphis Depot, are the advantages gained by an experienced workforce that has met every single test put to it, including Operation Desert Storm. That's a good case for it. None of the other depots can handle three shifts a day, five days a week, in times of urgent demand; Memphis can; Memphis has. The decision that this distinguished Commission will make, I hope will be based on what's in the best interest of our nation's defense readiness, and I have full confidence in you and confidence in the Commission to make that decision. I also point to the fair, objective and complete review of the facility in our community ... question .. the ... day the ..(information) in the city will lead you to conclude that Defense Depot Memphis should stay open. It's a privilege for me to be here today, and I thank my distinguished colleagues.

Chairman Dixon: Thank you, Governor. We're delighted to have the distinguished Congressman Harold Ford with us today.

Congressman Harold Ford: Thank you, Chairman Dixon, again, and Members of the Commission. Let me first say that both of our U.S. Senators, Senators Thompson and (Cript), I talked to them last evening and they were unable to make it. One is chairing the Senate, and as you know, Senator Dixon, ... the subcommittee that votes on the Senate floor. They wanted to be here but could not make it today. The presentation, Mr. Chairman and ... of the Commission, that you have just seen, illustrates the vital role DDMT plays in supporting our military men and women during times of war and peace. The depot fully meets that DLA's strategic goals in providing more ... than contingencies before it in the modern workforce with the well-trained workforce of employees in the City of Memphis. When the country mobilized Operation Desert Storm - Desert Shield, the workforce joined with the Tennessee Air National Guard in the Federal Express Civil Reserve airfield to provide

the majority, 32 percent of all 107,000 tons of food and clothing for our the GIs in the Desert. They have also responded for a ... notice provide relief to endangered natural disasters and humanitarian relief missions around the world. And we're very proud of it, because we know that the Pentagon is proud of it, as well. We know the Commission has visited Memphis, DDMT in late March, and I'd like to apologize for not being there with you, Commissioner Kling, because of the votes in the House of Representative on that day. He observed firsthand the high level of mechanization in that facility. I would encourage other Commissioners, and you, Chairman Dixon, to visit our distribution in Memphis. I would like to extend an invitation on behalf of both our (peers) and the Governor, to visit the facilities and see firsthand for yourselves what it's like there in Memphis. And, what we'd like also to include in saying that this mechanizing and complex that we see in Memphis, and the facilities that we have been able put together the demonstration here with the photo and the Chamber of Commerce, and the two leaders along with the Governor, that talked about the economic impact the ... would have on this city, but the economic impact would have on the military by closing those facilities. I also would like to just talk about one other thing, if the Commissioners don't mind, and I know it's not a high priority, and I know it's not high criteria when you think in terms of what the Commission will (...end of tape) ... it's a We have unemployment to the tune of about 10.7 percent, and in our State, we're very fortunate that the unemployment rate has been down five percent from 11. But in the geographical area, and the City of Memphis, it is not true. As I said earlier, it is in fact not a high priority, but I sure would like the Members of Commission to keep that in mind. I believe that the false rating and the presentation by my colleagues clearly demonstrate that DDMT should continue. And, indeed, in DLA's own words, to be the provider of source for around-the-clock, around- the-world, we feel that Memphis is the location for the distribution center, that base closure commission should keep in mind and to make sure that we try to protect what's in the best interest of the Pentagon in the time of war in this country, especially those humanitarian missions that we are able to provide out of the City of Memphis and the distribution center for the Memphis study. Thank you very much.

Chairman Dixon: We thank you very much, Congressman Ford.

?: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask that we have two presentations on videos, one is from the distinguished Senator from the State of Tennessee, Senator Fred Thompson, along with one who has been very close to the City of Memphis, and one who has been very close to the Pentagon and to the Station, the Reverend Jesse Jackson.

Chairman Dixon: And how much time will this need?

?: Three minutes

Chairman Dixon: We're delighted to see them.

Reverend Jesse Jackson on video: I respect very much your .. responsibility to be fair in the closing of unnecessary depots, during this period of cutbacks and budget adjustment. I urge you to reconsider, however, the closing of the depot here in Memphis. For one, the cost would be cost-inefficient. We're one of the most modern depots in the entire country. It served us well in Panama; it served us well in the Gulf War. For the \$50 million investment makes it a very modern plant. I urge you to reconsider the recommendation to close this installation. Those who've see it have had different opinions. The lives of our soldiers at stake: the life of the City of Memphis is at stake. That's why I urge you to be fair and equitable in the process of carrying out that duty, you are also cost-efficient of this plant, that this depot remain open. I appeal to to you to do so. Thank you very much.

Senatory Fred Thompson on video: Mr. Chairman, Members of the Commission. It's important that Defense Depot Memphis be retained. Clearly, having a centrally-located primary distribution site in Memphis makes supporting our military contingency operations more effective. It ... the City of Memphis has shown the Commission that the criteria on which the Defense Logistics Agency based its decision to close DDMT are questionable. First, DLA does not appear to have given adequate consideration that its military value analysis to what is perhaps is the distribution depot's defining characteristic: transportation. Whether it's air, water, rail or land, the Memphis area provides exceptional transportation options. This is why so many national and international companies have located there. Without the proper transportation infrastructure, the distribution depot becomes nothing more than a collection of warehouses. Now most importantly, it appears that DLA strayed off course from the very beginning in how it defined mission scope, and its analytical process. By evaluating its depots based on the number of tenant functions each installation holds, DLA ended up judging its installations not on the military value of the facilities themselves, but on how good a host they were. Because these tenant functions are portable, by moving missions from one site to another, DLA could and did affect how the distribution depot would.... This violates the the goad of BRAC, to objectively evaluate the military value of each installation. As illustrated by Desert Shield and Desert Storm, DDMT served as the ... distribution point to support contingency operations in any industry. So, in order to support our soldiers in the field, the Commission must retain Distribution Depot Memphis, the GI's depot, based on cost and operational criteria. Anything less than the full retention of the DDMT will undermine the readiness of our soldiers I thank you for allowing me

this opportunity to air these concerns, and I look forward to meeting with you personally in the near future on this most important matter.

Chairman Dixon: Well, we thank Reverend Jackson, we thank Senator Thompson and Mr. Weber, I understand you're closing.

Mr. David Weber: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'm here to answer any questions the panel may have. I do have one point I would like to express with the panel. The DLA concept of operations does not, in our judgment, provide adequate support of the force structure plan, which requires the Commission's military forces to conduct two regional conflicts simultaneously. The unclassified version of the national threat estimate, divides threats regionally across the Atlantic, across the Pacific, and in the rest of the world. DLA has adopted this report structure as rigid guides to figure the depot to support one regional conflict in one theater during one time period across one ocean. Yet, nothing precludes two simultaneous conflicts in the same theater. For example, the North African coast, Southwest Asia, the Balkans, or one regional conflict which could evolve into a major war, say, with two - three big opponents Internal DLA studies cast considerable doubt upon (peace ability) of across country support of one coastal depot by its opposite number. "Lessons Learned" in Desert Shield Desert Storm, one of throughput capacity lead us to believe they're not able to satisfactorily support one theater conflict by themselves, much less two conflict or one expanding conflict. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I think we're prepared to entertain any questions you all may have.

Chairman Dixon: Thank you very much, Mr. Weber. Are there any questions? Well, we thank you for an excellent presentation on the part of the State of Tennessee. Your excellency, Governor Sundquist; Congressman Ford; all of you. We greatly appreciate it. Thank you very much.

Chairman Dixon: This is the period set aside for public comment. Our intention is to try to insure that all opinions on the recommendations of the Secretary affecting these great States are heard. We've assigned 30 minutes for this period. We ask persons wishing to speak to sign up before the hearing began. And they have done so by now. We have also ask them to limit their comments to one minute. And we will ring a bell at the end of that time. Please stop after a minute. Written comment or testimony of any length is welcomed by the Commission at any time in this process. If all those signed up to speak will raise your right hands, I will administer the oath. Now will all of you that are going to speak, please raise your right hand? Are there others out there that are going to speak that have not raised their right hand?

Do you solemnly swear or affirm that the testimony you about to give to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth? Thank you very much.

The Alabama public comment, Birmingham Regional Hearing, April 4, 1995.

Rudy Knoll of Anniston. Where is Mr. Knoll? Is he here? All right.

Colonel (Orville Q) Madison of Jacksonville. Colonel Madison.

Colonel Madison: Mr. Chairman. Commissioners. You're about to hear it from the Old Man. I probably the only one who has ever spoken to you of this matter who fought in World War II, and who was a Lieutenant in the Army in 1939. I'd like to point out to you something you've never heard. Just to be sure that I get the words right: The Secretary of Defense and the Army and the BRAC procedures, not just yours, have seriously deviated from the complete application of the force structure, and from all of the selection criteria. And they've done this in a manner which threatens our nation's survival. I was there; I know about such things. You have available to you, from your senior staff members, a large envelope with a couple of communications in it. They give you some idea of what I'm talking about.

Chairman Dixon: Thank you, Colonel. We appreciate it. Mr. I. Rosenbaum of Meridian. Mr. I. Rosenbaum of Meridian.

Mr. I. Rosenbaum: Yes, sir. Mr. Chairman. I'm a retired insurance tradesman, former mayor of Meridian. I'm a former Naval aviator; my commission was in the Marine Corp. I trained in Corpus Christi, Texas. The Navy has deviated from the force structure plan. It has downgraded Meridian because it is over 50 miles from the training carrier area in the Gulf of Mexico. This would be important if there were a carrier in the Gulf of Mexico. There is none. And there is no plan to put one there. Carriers used for training are either off the Atlantic or Pacific coasts, making the Navy's argument groundless. The cost to get it from the Navy training bases to the carriers is prohibitive. The cost for bringing the carrier is prohibitive. Thank you very much.

Chairman Dixon: Thank you, Mr. Rosenbaum. Jimmy Smith from Meridian, please. No Jimmy Smith? Mr. Tom Johnson from Meridian?

Mr. Tom Johnson: Chairman Dixon, Commissioners. My name is Tom Johnson. I'm Assistant Executive Director of Riley Memorial Hospital in Meridian, Mississippi, and a supportive and interested citizen. I want to point out that the Naval Air Station Meridian is the CNTRA Hurricane Evacuation Site. It happened in 1981, and

several times since. The South Texas coast, like many coastal areas, is subject to the devastation of hurricanes. We remember vivid shocks with the destruction of Homestead Air Force Base last year. The question is not where, but when that will happen again. Is it prudent to put all the strike training aids in one basket? Especially a basket in a hurricane zone? Thank you.

Chairman Dixon: Thank you. Jimmy Smith.

Jimmy Smith: Chairman Dixon. Commissioners. My name is Jimmy Smith. I'm with the ... in Lauderdale County where the Naval base is located. Closing NAS Meridian would have very sincere economic effect on East Mississippi. Presently, this ... economic impact is somewhere in the neighborhood of about eight percent. If you go back and look at the economical impact in 1993, they say it was 13 percent. The base has grown in operation since 1993, again, I think it's a matter of looking at the numbers. The numbers just don't match. And, we felt that it'll be a very devastating economical impact on our state. Thank you for this opportunity.

Mr. Benny Eglard: Commissioner Dixon, Chairman. Commissioners. My name is Benny Eglard. I'm employed at Naval Air Station Meridian. And I have come on my own time -- come over here to talk to you on a subject that I feel is very important. I like that when I (see) you, that Naval Air Station Meridian is (...) most modern jet naval base. And it is the only one specifically designed and built for jets. It is significant that this is the site design being used in modern airports today, such as Dallas/Fort Worth, and O'Hare. Its offset runways are two 8,000 foot and one 6,000 foot non-bisecting runways, is one of the most efficient and cost-effective to The administrative housing and recreation areas are well separate from the noise and the safety standards of the jet training central. Thank you.

Chairman Dixon: Thank you, Mr. Eglard. May we now have Margaret Thompson, please?

Barbara Thompson: Good morning, Chairman Dixon and Commissioners. I'm also a civil service employee at the Naval Station. I have taken personal leave time, because I am concerned about the paring. I've worked for the Supply Department for over 10 years, and during that time, I have worked closely with contractors who are responsible for the maintenance of the aircraft. I'd like to stress that NAS Meridian has consistently had the lowest corrosion control requirement due to the flying environment. And that is because we are so far away from the caustic salt air. In fact, the Army rate for contract maintenance is the lowest in CNTRA. We've lowered contract cost also extended to other areas. For example, the cost per loral airspace personnel who operate and maintain flight simulators, is also the lowest in CNTRA. In closing, I'd like to say that the long list of similar savings that contribute to NAS Meridian having the lowest operating cost in CNTRA. And, thank you for letting me speak to you.

Chairman Dixon: Thank you Ms. Thompson. We now have Mr. Burt Guy of Meridian, please.

Mr. Burt Guy: Chairman Dixon. Commissioners. My name is Burt Guy. I am General Manager of East Mississippi Electric Power Association, a rural electric cooperative. Sirs, in East-Central Mississippi and the NAS Meridian. I want to emphasize that the State of Mississippi has made available \$16 million for improvements on or near the base. This money can be used to make improvements on the base itself, enhance the approaches to the base, or any other need for improvements the Navy requests. The same partnerships between Mississippi and the military has already benefitted the Columbus Air Force Base, by providing significant improvements to the wastewater treatment facility .. base. This and similar activities can be done for Meridian, too. Thank you for allowing us to speak.

Chairman Dixon: We thank you. May we now have Mr. Smith from Meridian?

Mr. C. D. Smith: Chairman Dixon and Commissioners. My name is C. D. Smith. I'm South Central Bell's Manager for the Meridian district. I also serve as president of the Meridian area Navy League. I want to point out to you that the Meridan area maintains a large effective Navy League membership which was evidenced by the numbers of people that came over in support this morning. For over two-and one-half decades it has been consistently a source of unerring support for the Navy and those stationed at NAS Meridian. It has been and will continue to be a strong advocate for the base and its relationship with its community. It has proved its value by creating college scholarships for the children of enlisted personnel locating ... service spouses, sponsoring two ND ROTC units, and a variety of other supported programs and activities. Thank you for allowing me to address you, Commissioners.

Chairman Dixon: We thank you. May we now have our third Smith? Ms. Carolyn Smith.

Carolyn Smith: Chairman Dixon. Commissioners. My name is Carolyn Smith. I am Senior Vice President of (...mark) National Bank in Meridian. And I want to amplify Naval Meridian and Her family make a major contribution to the quality of life in East Mississippi. They serve on boards of Cities and Cultural organizations; they provide models and leadership to our schools and youth; and bring new perspective to every facet of our community. They are not just the military; they are the people we go to church with; they are the people that our sons and daughters marry; and they are our friends and our neighbors. And I thank you for allowing me to comment.

Chairman Dixon: Ms. Smith, thank you very much. Ms. Barbara Kid, please, from Meridian, as well.

Barbara Kid: Chairman Dixon and Commissioners. My name is Barbara Kid. I am news director for WTOK TV. And Naval Air Station Meridian means a lot to me because I was born and raised in Meridian and I've been covering news there for 16 years. So, I wanted to point out that the Naval Technical Training Center at ... Meridian is a perfect academic environment for the Navy's young enlisted men and women. It is situated in a landscaped, quiet campus setting, surrounded by a wide variety of recreational opportunities which we would all miss. It has none of the distractions currently found in military bases in urban areas, and offers no savings to the Navy if it's moved. Thank you for allowing me to talk.

Chairman Dixon: We thank you for those comments. I believe this is the last official from Meridian. The fourth Smith, Mr. John Robert Smith.

John Robert Smith: Chairman Dixon, distinguished Commissioners, General Robles, it's good to see you again. I am John Robert Smith, and I am Mayor of our hometown of Meridian, Mississippi. I believe today we have given you clear, convincing evidence that Meridian is not only needed, but essential and strategically placed for the future training need of the Naval pilots of this country. I wish each of you could have been in my hometown yesterday to see the 12,000 men, women, and children there at the base to show their pull for the people who represent NAS Meridian. Ask the General -- It was powerful, but then, love always is, and that's what I to leave with you today -- a community in which people love the people that represent NAS Meridian. Thank you.

Chairman Dixon: Thank you. You ... most assured that General Robles has done that very very well and very actively. I believe from Memphis we have Mr. Phil Emilio.

Phil Emilio: Good morning. You just heard from the Old Man; I guess I'm the young man. I'm a 10-year Army veteran and a DDM employee. The DOD has the only business plan in America that included an acceptable kill ratio. However, it seems that in our zest and zeal, we have forgotten who the DOD customer is. The GI. We talked about corporate planning, and as if by having these business strategies our military deployments will be OK. That's not true. Without a solid mobilization business plan that tests under wartime conditions the prime vendor, direct vendor delivery, and the JIT concepts, and sets the benchmark for distribution, we cannot give up the proven tested results of Desert Storm and the performance of the mobilization depot Memphis. General Colin Powell once said, and he's a hero of mine that "I care about strategy, but when strategy changes or turns out not to be right, what really counts is quality of force, and you've got to get force as a human living organism, and treat it as such. And Memphis is the lifeline support of that force. I ask that you consider that. Thank you very much.

Chairman Dixon: Thank you, sir. Ms. Sharon Stevens, also from Memphis.

Sharon Stevens: Thank you, Chairman Dixon and Committee. I'm a former Navy wife, and my heart goes out for all our military men and our facilities, especially DDMT at which I've worked for 13 years. ... tell you with my heart and sole and my job. We are a central point in the U.S.. We go in every direction, in all ways of transportation. I do believe Memphis should be protected and saved for the future of our country. We are Number One, and I thank you. And I also ask that you add a touch of info about the ADA and the handicapped workers at all these facilities that will lose their jobs and go back to welfare if we lose our jobs. We would rather be tax payers than receivers. Thank you.

Chairman Dixon: Thank you so very much. Now, Mr. Nathaniel Boyd of Memphis.

Nathaniel Boyd: Good Morning to the Commission, to Chairman Dixon, and to clients for the commission planning and to all the other staff, and most certainly to those people came to emphasize great State of Tennessee. I just thank you for the opportunity to speak on one element that I found to be very important to us there in Memphis. And I'm not here to bring up a racial issue, yet I have to say that 80 percent of the workers at this Depot are African-Americans. But the point I wanted to make was the figures that I was given that Commission have to obtain the DOD point six percent of the economic impact that will happen if you close in Memphis. It just breaks the surface of what would happen if the Defense Depot in Memphis close. It's a lot ... a figure that somebody needs to look at, and I come this morning to ask the Commission if you will go back and that you will have somebody else in my mind about this point six percent of economic impact that going to

come upon that city, and on that community which appears to represent that community, not just DDMT, and we thank you for this opportunity to come before the Commission, and I hope you will look into this figure. Thank you, sir.

Chairman Dixon: Thank you so much, Mr. Boyd. Is Mr. (Lewis) here? Yes. Mr. Paul Lewis, please.

Paul (Lewis): Good morning Chairman Dixon and the Commission. My name is Paul Lewis. I am an employee at DDMT. Since the onset of the BRAC process, there has been several issues pertaining to what has first priority in the criteria of determination. The one issue which was spoken of ... military value in terms of capabilities. Our capabilities are limited only to the imagination of those who can and have utilized our capabilities for the good of the nation's military. Along with our capabilities is the motivation of the workforce and the surrounding community during times of conflict abroad. To get the job done, to get the job done well. We can, and have very much with very little. Though to some, DDMT may be a small in comparison to other depots, but we do and have done big jobs to support this great nation's military forces. But don't take my word for it; the record speaks for itself. In conjunction with the reputation of the Volunteer State of Tennessee, DDMT is still "First in War. First in Peace." Thank you.

Chairman Dixon: Well, thank you very much Mr. Lewis, and to all of you who gave us your time. We certainly appreciate it. We will now adjourn until one o'clock. We'll be back at time. So, thank you very much.

FLORIDA

Chairman Dixon: I'm Alan Dixon, and with me are my fellow Commissioners, Al Cornella; J. B. Davis; Lee Kling; Rebecca Cox; and Josue Robles. This afternoon we'll hear presentations from Florida, Georgia, Puerto Rico, and South Carolina. As is the case with all our Regional Hearings, the Commission is assigned a block of time to each state, based on job loss and number of employees from the Secretary's list. We've left it to elected officials and community members to decide how to fill the block of time. Our testimony this afternoon should last about two hours, after which we'll have a period of 30 minutes for additional public comment. The persons speaking at that time will have already signed up and will be limited to one minute each. Our first presentation is by Florida, which has been assigned 40 minutes. And, I wonder if you gentleman would stand and raise your right hands. Under the existing, we have to swear you in. Do you solemnly swear or affirm that the testimony you are about to give to the Defense Closure and Realignment Commission shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth? I always wanted to get the Governor under oath like that. We are delighted to welcome the distinguished Governor of Florida, who served with me in the United States Senate, and was a very able and distinguished member of that body, and has been a great governor of Florida, Governor Lawton Chiles.

Governor Lawton Chiles: Mr. Chairman. Members of the I'm delighted to be with you today to talk about the importance of the State of Florida in our nation's defense. The U.S. Government has invested billions of dollars in our Florida bases, and for good reason, because we think there is certainly critical military strategic value. The bases of Florida contribute strongly to accomplishing our nation's defense goals, creating the new technology base of the military of the future. They have strategic location, they marshal forces for rapid readiness in response to any type of crisis. They're cost effective; they offer the efficiencies of joint use, and they house facilities that are not duplicated anywhere.

The Department of Defense recommendations both validate and build upon Florida's advantages. With the exceptions that will be outlined by the Florida Communities appearing here today, I certainly hope you will uphold those findings. In addition, the Community of Jacksonville has asked me to inform you of their endorsement of the Defense Department's recommendations for the naval facilities in Jacksonville. I am also joined by the people of Key West and Grove County, urging you to support the recommendations of the Navy to the Key West Naval Air Station. Because the proposed actions of the Navy for Key West are modest in scope, the communities chose to give allocated time for more pressing issues. As you consider the presentations of the five Florida communities here today, please keep in mind that Florida bases offer a significant return on the investment of our limited defense dollars. Thank you for your consideration. And, I yield the rest of my time to our

Chairman Dixon: Governor, that's the shortest speech I ever heard you make, and it was very well received.

Governor Lawton Chiles: I invoked closure upon myself.

Chairman Dixon: We're delighted to have Mr. J. D. (Kumpf) here on behalf of Congressman D. Weldon (Wilson?), who could not be with us today. Mr. Kumpf.

Mr. J. D. (Kumpf): Mr. Chairman. Members. Congressman Weldon has asked me to read the following statement to you:

Chairman Dixon: Thank you, Mr. Kumpf.

Mr. J. D. (Kumpf): I'm pleased to have the opportunity to testify before you today to let you know how important the 301st Air/Sea Rescue Squadron is to Patrick Air Force Base and to our community. Within weeks of my election to Congress, I sent a letter stating forth why it's important for the 301st to remain at Patrick. I'm pleased that the Secretary has recommended the 301st be permanently stationed at Patrick Air Force Base. This is good for the U.S. military, for the members of the 301st, and for the U.S. taxpayer. In a time of restrained federal spending, and with our need to stretch every defense dollar as far as possible, leaving the 301st at Patrick simply makes good sense. Nearly 99 percent of the 301st missions take place at or north of Patrick Air Force Base. Also, Patrick is more centrally located than most Homestead making travel to other military bases around Florida faster and less costly. The 301st primary peacetime mission is space level and space support. The close proximity of Patrick Air Force Base offers will best serve this nation's future. As clearly stated in the Secretary of Defense's recommendations, keeping the 301st at Patrick will help the military avoid objectionable costs associated with expensive (temp) to new regions, extensive scheduling difficulties, and the dislocation of the ... mission for its The Secretary estimates the savings \$1 million per year by keeping the 301st at Patrick. This is the bottom line. All areas of our Federal budget are under considerable pressure. We must take all the steps we can to reduce costs. This is an annual savings of \$1 million that can be put to use in other areas of Defense budget. Finally, but not least, the vast majority of the reserves at fulltime employ of the 301st are residents of Central Florida. These men and women and their children are an important part of our community, and add to the pride and prestige of the area. They contribute to the well-being of our local economy. Our community has suffered in recent years (from) defense cuts and the removal of the 301st would be another setback for our local economy. Most importantly, they contribute to the identity and reputation of our community. Their removal would go ... economic-wise. It would be an unfortunate disruption of the families of the 301st and of the community that has been their home. The local community has opened their arms to the 301st Air/Sea Rescue Squad members and their families. This ...ness between the unit and the community contribute ... to the mission accomplishment of the 301st. In summary, I'm pleased with the Secretary's recommendation, and endorse it fully. It is in the best interest of the military, the taxpayer, and the local community.

Chairman Dixon: Thank you Mr. Kumpf. Now we have General Richard F. Gillis. General Gillis.

General Richard F. Gillis (USAF, Ret.): Chairman Dixon. Commissioners. I'm here to talk to you today on behalf of the Okaloosa County Economic Development Council about Eglin Air Force Base. Eglin is left on a combat range known as the EMTB or the Electromagnetic Testing Barn. In the joint service panel of deliberations when they gave functional ratings to all the electronic combat ranges, Eglin scored highest with 65, and you can see the scores of the functional value scores of the other electronic combat units. (next slide)

In spite of this, the Air Force chose to dismantle Eglin as an EMTB, and discontinue Eglin's role of leadership in electronic combat. The plan to establish Edwards Air Force Base as the electronic combat single face to the customer, who (...) simulators from Eglin's range to (Cobb's) Systems to the Nellis Range Complex and leave the remaining assets that they don't move there at the Eglin range in support of the weapons testing and training. They also plan to close Redcap, which is in New York and ... , which is in Fort Worth, which are Eglin-controlled sites, and move their assets to Edwards, and upgrade Eglin's ... and quake chamber, so they can accomplish the EC mission at Edwards, and Eglin now goes at a cost of \$140 million. (next slide)

The Air Force has stated and the facts people say that \$140 million over 20 years and have no adverse impact upon the Air Force Special Operations Command, Air Combat Command, or other users of Eglin's Electronic Combat Range. (next slide)

In reality, these actions are going to increase the costs of electronic combat testing for the following reasons: The cost of doing business is going to increase civilian pay and contractor costs -- contractor costs because of the distance between the Nellis Greens complex and Edwards, where they will be headquartered. The travel time, data reduction costs -- the data reduction capability of Edwards and at Nellis is quite inferior to what Eglin has right now, and, of course, all these costs are higher in the western U.S. than they are in northwest Florida. Temporary duty costs are going to increase dramatically for the Air Force Special Operations Command who now conducts their testing in more-or-less a local traffic pattern. The Warner Robins War Logistics Center will see increased ... costs, as will their combat command. In fact, the Air Force Special Operations Command estimates that they will spend an additional \$2.5 million a year when that ... is moved to the Nellis Range Complex. And, when it moves, there will be ...tanker support required, because of the distance from the safety bases to the Nellis Range Complex. (next slide)

The Air Force has not computed in their costs of moving military construction program requirements. The Air Warfare Center, which is an air combat command unit at Eglin may have to move West, because of the ...EC mission's moving West -- that's really what the Air Warfare Center does. And it will certainly impact the stretch of operations command-east, electronic combat readiness, because you're quick reaction fixes as we had to do during Desert Storm will take much longer now because the point where we're required to test those things out in the Western U.S., as opposed to doing it at home on the Eglin Range. (next slide)

We would like to recommend, Chairman Dixon, that the Committee analyze the Air Force's decision on electronic combat to look at the total Air Force cost impact versus just to cost reduction of materiel command that the Air Force would realize. Look at the overall test and evaluation -- operational test and evaluation -- and electronic combat training impact on the Air Force that this move will require. And overall the soundness of this decision to dismantle the DOD electronic combat range, which has been rated highest in functional value in recreating in the Western United States in a time ... really defining military presence. That concludes our statement, sir.

Chairman Dixon: Thank you very much, General Gillis, for that fine presentation. Now we're pleased to have the distinguished Congressman from Orlando, my old friend, Congressman Bill McCollum. We're glad to have you here.

Congressman Bill McCollum: Mr. Chairman, I'm very glad to be here with you today. I'm here to represent the City of Orlando, the County of Orange, as well as the Economic Development Team, Commission of Southern Florida. And, I'm here on two installations. And, I know in five minutes, that's hard to discuss, but I've prepared a statement I'm going to submit, and as we used to do in Congress, I would submit it for the record, and I'm going to summarize it, and ... for the record.

Chairman Dixon: It will be reproduced (in/for) the record.

Congressman Bill McCollum: There are two installations. The first installation is the Naval Research Laboratory Underwater Sound Reference Detach in Orlando, which is scheduled to be transferred to Newport, Rhode Island ... established in its present form. In short, this is a laboratory which conducts the calibration of standards of the Navy for sonar for all the underwater transducers. It's been doing this for years; it's fifty years old, ... the old Bell Laboratories in WWII. The issue that I want to raise to your attention, is that I think there's a substantial deviation in the decision of the Department of Defense to do what it's doing in this case, from three criteria on your -- your criteria. One of those is the criteria that involves the current and future mission and operational readiness. Another is the one that involves cost and manpower implications. The third one is return on investment. I'll put it very simply to you that the facility in Orlando is unique: it's a small facility. You have all civilian employees: about 105 of them; no active-leave military. There's a lake, called Lake Leesburg, which is one of two lakes that these tests are conducted on, and that lake is unique: it's spring-fed; it has a depth of 60 meters; there are a lot of other technicals that are in your material that you can look at. There is no other facility, no other lake, no other body of water in the continental United States capable of doing the kind of testing with the accuracy that it's done at this facility. And, I don't see any reference to any material which we've been given by the Navy that indicates that they've taken this into account, and what's that's going to do to operational readiness. I don't think the technical people looking at it fully realize or appreciate what they've got here. In addition to that, you've got fifty years of testing that's been done in this particular temperature and this particular condition to compare this sort of stuff with. And, I understand from the technicians involved that you simply can't start all over again somewhere else in a colder body of water and come up with the same kind of answers and the same attitude and ... they do. Plus, 10-to-20 percent of the personnel are the only ones that are going to move to Rhode Island when they go to this facility, and that's a lot of expertise that will be lost. I think that that's military value that's lost. We've got questions out to the Navy now; and the other issues on the dollars and cents we'll be able to present to you in much more detail through the process when we get those answers back.

I want to turn to the Nuclear Power School question, next, in Orlando, very briefly. Currently we are a closed Naval Training ... in Orlando. One of the components of closure was Nuclear Power School and the School A that supplements it, scheduled to move up to New London, CT. Last base closure, the decision was made not to close the subschool there; as a result of that, the cost of the move has increased dramatically. Originally it was projected to be \$46 million. The staff of last (the tanks commission add) another \$50 million, estimated \$96 million cost to move. It's turned out it's \$162 million. So the Navy now says, Let's move this to Charleston, S.C., and build a new building there, and school -- and all it's going to cost us \$147 million, giving \$15 million in savings. It's not good enough. They have no consideration of what is the obvious, which is to leave that portion of the Nuclear Power School of the Naval Training Center right where it is in Orlando today. It would save you \$140 billion plus, if you did that. There needs to be a COBRA analysis. I hope that your staff can encourage them to look at this, and see just what's there. Orlando's going to keep it's Navy Exchange when those bases close, because it's biggest money-revenue producer of the retirement community in the entire United States Navy. The recreational facilities are going to remain there; houses are going to be there; and the Nuclear Power School is one of the most modern facilities that the Navy has. The buildings are there; the community would like to keep it; and there's no savings involved in this. It was just going to be moved to New London where it makes sense where the rest of the Nuclear Navy is. Nuclear Navy is not in South Carolina. There are a couple of follow-on schools there that may save a little bit of money, but most of the follow-on schools are elsewhere. So, I would suggest that when we finish our look at this, and we want you to look at it, that you're going to want to add this on and look at redirecting and where it's being redirected to.

Last, I want to comment on something that's not on the list; I'm not going to talk about it today, but I'd just like to alert you to: We are a loser, and it's not on your list for us to look at, in Orlando of the Armstrong

Laboratory, which was scheduled to move from Arizona, Williams Air Force Base to Orlando by the 1991 Commission. And, at some point, whether it's Arizona or somewhere else, I need to present to our argument on that case. It was not scheduled today. We have the two leading simulation centers for the Navy and Army in Orlando already, the Department of Defense planned to consolidate all three Air Force, Navy, Army there, but, for whatever reason, the Air Force has asked you and the Department of Defense has asked for a redirect of that facility, and we, at some point, when the time is right, really would like an opportunity to argue that case. But going back to Nuclear Power at the end, above all else, to come away from this, I would hope you would take a serious look at this. The question of putting Orlando back on and seeing if a redirect really doesn't make a whole lot more sense. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Dixon: And, may I say to you Congressman McCollum, that I've asked my Staff, (David Lyles) to see that somebody contacts you with reference to the(re opportunity to argue the redirect, Arizona)

Congressman Bill McCollum: Thank you.

Chairman Dixon: We're delighted to have ... Mr. Don Slesnick who is the Executive Committee of the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce, who is making a presentation, I believe, today. Thank you for being here, Mr. Slesnick.

Mr. Don Slesnick: Mr. Chairman. Members of the Commission. Thank you very, very much for having this time allotted to us to come here today. Mr. Chairman, I first of all ... you for the record the binder which was, I believe, presented to all the members of the Commission regarding Homestead Air Reserve Base, and the 301st Air Rescue Squad. And, if you would accept that, this will encompass a lot of criteria we won't have to go into detail today, and will provide ready reference for your staff looking back over our remarks. I come here today to, like to confirm with you, take issue with our learned friends and fellow Floridians from the Patrick Air Force Base area and, of course, it does not make us happy to have to take issue with fellow Floridians over the location of ... units that we are regretful that the Air Force has put us in that position. In the grand scheme of things, the relocation of one military may not seem too significant to some people, but to Homestead Air Reserve Base, this is truly critical, in fact, could be a life or death issue for the South, State, and the community. The 301st Air Rescue Squadron represents 50 percent of the assigned units to the newly created air reserve base, which was created by Act of Congress, when it accepted the 1993 BRAC recommendations. After losing Homestead Air Force Base to Hurricane Andrew in 1992, the Dade County community ... new life -- new post-hurricane life -- with the '93 BRAC recommendation in determining that an air reserve base should be created. And this would be forming the Federal Government's portion of a grand public, public-private partnership; the reason I repeat "public" is the "public" to the "federal" part, "public" for state and local participation; and "private," of course, for private industry to be drawn to a newly-established military-civilian commerce park, industrial park, and Air Force facility. And, this is a complex that really is the future of South Dade County's hope and lack of despair for the failure of other industry to move back into the area after the hurricane. This was recognized by the Department of Defense as a model reuse plan, as it was created, and has been held up to other areas of the country. And, I would refer you to item charts charts that have been put here on the stands. The military portion of this represents one-third of the acreage of this reuse joint plan. Let me just point out to you, if I may. This is the military portion in blowup size; this is basically, the 482nd portion; and this is the 301st portion. These are, again, depicted in your binders, that you can look at later. And, ... it goes from the 301st to the 482nd, there are a number of joint use facilities that are projected to be built by the appropriations of Congress for use of both the Wing and the Rescue Squadrons. This is a representation of the entire complex of the old Air Force Base land, and this is the portion that this chart represents. This is the portion that we're putting in jeopardy by the removal of the 301st from the equation. We also could be putting this portion in jeopardy, which is the National Guard, NORAD Squadron, which is scheduled to return to this base, based on its expectation of what it will find the Air Force supplying for support at this end of the runway. And, I'll leave those off, because without those two, you can see that the model plan takes a major setback. The 301st new construction represents 70 percent of the military construction projected for this plan. Also, as I mentioned, joint use by the 482nd and 301st Air Rescue Squad is entrusted by several, if not more than several of the buildings that were projected to be built. Co-location of two units, the 482nd and the 301st, served by the creation of the Air Reserve base, make maintenance facilities more efficient, and also create more valuable. The return of the Air National Guard NORAD unit was based on their determination of what the Air Force would have as far as service and capabilities down at the other end of the runway.

To describe the entire plan dateline, and we have put it in the book under Section Tab IV. The concept ... by DOD is a model for the basic use, and the removal of the 301st from this model would be disastrous, at best. The 301st alignment elsewhere could easily start a chain reaction affecting other units in the future, in the immediate future. It also represents the possibility that the very small savings that was generated by the Air Force and then repeated by Edward Air Force Base representative, the very small savings that was projected by the Air Force, if, in fact, those savings are legitimately true, pale in comparison to the \$216 billion of private investment that we're putting in jeopardy by the removal of the 301st. This is a critical stake to this plan. We are just getting, and are just starting. And the only thing that Homestead Air Reserve Base, the only thing that the old

Homestead Air Force Base as part of this plan at the immediate moment is the 482nd fighter wing. And so we're still in the birthing stage. And the removal of one major and significant unit, is in fact, as I have said before, critical and disastrous.

Furthermore, the pairing of the combat fighter wing and the supportive air reserve squadron makes common sense to those of us who don't share a lot of military knowledge, but it also meets the military advantage of the 301st mission. The 301st is capable of supplying the necessary search and rescue support required by the daily operations of the 482nd. The two units have planned to share training facilities, office facilities, and maintenance buildings. Support is needed for the more than 20 training exercises that are called at Homestead annually which bring in other units around the country on TDY. And they come to there expecting that those training exercises, the capabilities of the 301st, the rescue and search capabilities of the 301st will be there and ready to support the exercise. The pilots and crews of the aircraft operating out of Homestead deserve the safety net of the co-located air rescue squadron. And, I don't need to say this, but I will, because I think it's awfully important -- we're talking about human beings here, that is, in search and rescue, every minute of delay could mean peoples' lives. Homestead is especially well-suited. This is where operations in politically troubled Caribbean Basin, and especially that has been seen recently and demonstrated by the recent Haitian intervention.

Relocating the 301st to Edwards Air Force Base is a duplication of effort in ..., in that there are already two active duty rescue squadrons located at that base. If it is the Air Force's intent to redirect the (mission post) to active duty minutes, which could possibly mean their relocation, then that proposal and the cost associated with that proposal should have been presented to this Commission as part of the calculation of savings or nonsavings by the recommendation of the Air Force to relocate the 301st there. Some of the Air Force assumptions and assertions are just not back there. Sending the 301st to Patrick may require as much as \$11 million dollars in military construction at that base. And that's taken from a recent proposal given to the 45th Space Wing. To erect to buildings and to rehabilitate old buildings that are delapidated, and some that are actually in condemned condition. The money for new construction at Homestead, and I stress this is a critical point, the money for new construction at Homestead has been appropriated by Congress, and has been signed into law, and it's ready for use. And, the Air Force making the gratuitous comment that it may run over that amount of money, and was not backed by fact. In fact, we know of no fact that suggests that there is going to be an overrun in the military .. of construction.

Part of the justification for locating the 301st at Patrick was based on the assumption that it will take a greater role in the DOD's space shuttle mission. And that was referred to earlier here today. Let me offer you this fact, that from April 1, 1994 to March 30, 1995, just one week ago, that the 301st provided 100 percent of the range support and 50 percent of the shuttle ... support; there were 15 shuttles since last year, and that equates to about 7.5 of the support by the 301st. The total amount of flying hours used in supporting those missions was 198 flying hours. However, during that same fiscal year, the 301st had a total of 1800 C130 flying hours authorized and 1900 H60 flying authorized. Thus, the support of the DOD's space program equated to 5.4 percent of the total hours in the air for the 301st. And, if you understand the expected shuttle missions will be declining, the number of shuttle missions will be declining, so the 5.4 percent of the the mission will be declining also. The 1993 BRAC, your predecessor Commission, found that the Squadron's primary mission was to support combat operations and/or simulations, and that it's space shuttle role was secondary, at best -- and had been supported by the 301st from Homestead historically. Maintenance costs in 1993 (Maintenance Costs, I believe, it's still Tab III)... Yes, Tab III of the Book, Maintenance Costs have had to go much higher because of corrosion control requirements. At Patrick -- Patrick Air Force Base is situated on the Atlantic beach. It is exposed to constant wind blowing off the ocean directly across the aircraft. This reduces the life expectancy of the aircraft and the airframes. For corrosion reduction at such a location, the Air Force requires each aircraft to be washed monthly and rinsed monthly. This, in and of itself, with the limited wash ... capabilities of Patrick Air Force Base takes the aircraft off the line more than two days a month, just for the washing and rinsing requirement. However, in Tab III it's noted that the entire cost of the corrosion element is not present at Homestead Air Force base. And, just the cost of corrosion control and then the ultimated shortening of the life of each of those aircraft, add up to the fact that there will not be a loss of money by removing the unit from its temporary homing ... and taking it back to where it was supposed to be at Homestead. But, in fact, in the long run, there will be a savings for the taxpayer and the Federal Government. This corrosion does not stop with just the airplanes; corrosion affects the medical gear; it affects the equipment that is used by the pararescue squad personnel and the parachutes. So, these factors, as I said, do not come to play at Homestead, and have to be factored into the comparative costs of keeping the unite at its temporary home of moving it back to where it was realigned by the 1993 BRAC Commission.

Recruitment: It's easier to recruit at the Miami-Ft. Lauderdale Metropolitan area, where the qualified personnel in these types of jobs, far more easy than in Brevard County or Central Florida area. In fact, for 10 years prior to hurricane, this unit ran at over 102 percent of personnel strength -- of strength that was allotted by the Air Force. And subsequent to moving to Patrick, it is now, in fact, suffering many deficiencies in its pararescue tactical unit.

The economic impact, we believe, and we urge you and your Staff to take another look at the economic impact. The figures that were provided to you looked at Dade County, as a whole. And for those of you who have visited, and I know some of you have visited Dade County and looked at the county, particularly since the hurricane, that you can just see the line of demarcation between Central and North Dade County and Southern Dade County where Homestead Air Reserve Base is located. And from 216,000 which is the area ... sometimes in total

destruction, there is great diversity between the amount of economic impact of that disaster and the unemployment situation, and the base of the fueling operation at Homestead Air Reserve Base and its joint use (pan) will be needed to refuel that area of the county. It's used the entire county to prepare the economic impact, and that's just an erroneous assumption, and it doesn't exaggerate the impact enough to really show this Commission and the people of the county the impact that this has on the people of Southern Dade County. As we say in our text in the book, we feel very strongly about this. We feel strongly because the support to the citizens of our county, and I wish all of you could visit South Dade County, which is at once a thriving and now is a struggling community, and a struggling community waiting and hoping and praying for the return of this economic entrant to their midst, and looking for the 301st return, and have been looking for the 301st return since the '93 BRAC Commission. We consider this somewhat a breach of faith. I mean, this was promised, this refueling of South Dade County, was promised by two Presidents, President Bush and President Clinton, the current Secretary of Defense, the 1993 BRAC, and if you had looked at Section II of the Book, you will see letters in there to Congresswoman (Carrie Meek), I think they deserve short reiteration. When she questioned what the delay was in bringing the 301st back, and why this was happening, Paul (Stein), Major General of the United States Air Force, on September '93 wrote to Congresswoman (Meek) that in accordance with the decision of the '93 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, the 301st will return to Homestead upon completion of the new facilities. Homestead construction will take approximately three years. Total savings are estimated to exceed \$5 million by leaving them at temporary headquarters until such time as the construction is finished. And, if you turn back one page, November 10th, the Secretary of the Air Force, Sheila Woodall wrote to Carrie Meek saying, down at the very bottom, "It is an interim measure only, designed to save and meet the immediate needs of our Homestead Reservists caused by Hurricane Andrew's devastation." And in there she assures the Congresswoman that it will be returned. And, of course, we've worked under those assumptions.

We have overhead summarizing the points we tried to make here to you today. And, because of these points, because the material you'll find in the binder, on behalf of the citizens of Dade County, Mr. Chairman and Commissioners, I would urge that the 301st Air Rescue Squad remain assigned to its current signed place, which is Homestead Air Reserve Base, and be located there as soon as possible for the benefit of the citizens of South Florida. Thank you very much for the time you've given us.

Chairman Dixon: Well, we certainly thank you, Mr. Slesnick, for that very fine presentation on your behalf for the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce. And, we'll hear now from the new Mayor of, Mayor Dick Greco. We're delighted to have you here, Mayor Greco.

Mayor Dick Greco, Tampa: Chairman Dixon. Commissioners. I've been here two days. I thought it was important that I come here.

Chairman Dixon: You look very experienced already Mr. Greco.

Mayor Dick Greco: Well, the reason for that, I was married 21 years ago.... I'm here today, because it's extremely important to our community, MacDill AFB, and I brought with me Mr. (Al Armstead?) Chairman of our MacDill Response Team since 1991, and Commissioner ... Chris (Hard?), and Don Barber, President of the Greater Tampa Chamber of Commerce.

MacDill is our community's single largest industrial (puller). It represents over \$2.3 billion a year to the economy of our area. MacDill is home to two joint unified commands: United States Central Command, which is responsible for all operations in the Middle East and in Africa, and the United States Special Operations Command, which is responsible for all special operations forces worldwide. MacDill is the only base in the world with two joint unified commands as tenants. These commands and their deployment requirements will require ready access to a secure operational runway. This requirement has been validated by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs and the Secretary of Defense, and we've heard testimony with BRAC March 1, 1995. Further, Chairman Dixon, you and Commissioner Cox were briefed recently by the Commands on March 24th in Tampa, and they were able to reiterate that they cannot perform their mission without secure access to MacDill runway. MacDill began ... , a number of years ago, as an aviation training base for air cruisers in WWII and following the War, transitioned to a bomber base for B-47s and B-52s in the '50s and early '60s. Since the '60s the Base transitioned to a fighter training facility, but still maintained its support infrastructure for large aircraft. BRAC '91 MacDill and dispersed its flying mission elsewhere in the United States. BRAC '93 recommended transferring the airfield operations to the Department of Commerce. MacDill has been strategically important for many years dating back to its role as a staging base for aircraft during the Cuban Missile Crisis. This strategic importance ... today with MacDill being used as a primary staging base for the recent Haitian operations, Desert Shield and Desert Storm. The ... -ation Just Cause in Panama. It remains a primary contingency to ... with many DOD operation plans. MacDill continues to host today, operational aircraft training activities throughout the year, and supports aircraft, especially during the winter months when training opportunities are maximized in the Southeast. There are numerous overwater and land aircraft ranges near MacDill that were developed during the early days of the base, and continue today as primary aircraft training areas for all three services. MacDill has the largest runway complex in the Southeast. It has an EPA-approved fueling system... deepwater port that continues through a pipeline with 14 million gallon storage facility. Fuel is then dispensed through 27 hydrants to ...ted aircraft on

the ramp. This entire system is the only one of its kind in the Southeastern United States. In addition, the base has five large hangars that can support almost any aircraft in the DOD inventory. The base is uniquely capable of supporting any DOD flying mission and especially a tanker bay. We strongly support the Department of Defense's recommendation to retain MacDill Airfield as an entirely Air Force-operated airfield, rather than to transfer it to the Department of Commerce. General (Fogelman?), Secretary (Windall?) testified before you that the Southeast has a shortage of tankers, and that their recommendation to station tankers at MacDill. This force structure would change and alleviate this deficiency, and we strongly support this recommendation. This is (basically) all we have to say on behalf of all the people of the Tampa Bay area, and over a quarter of a million who use this base or area or (carry staple) food there. We hope you take this into consideration. In case you have any questions of any of us, we're all here to Thank you for the opportunity.

Chairman Dixon: Thank you very much Mr. Mayor. On behalf of this Commission may I express my profound appreciation to you, your excellency, Governor Chiles, Congressman McCollum, with a great group who has come here today to do a very fine presentation. You may rest assured that everything you said will be carefully evaluated. Thank you very, very much.

GEORGIA

Chairman Dixon: The Great State of Georgia makes a 35-minute presentation here. On it, of course, we have his excellency, Governor Zell Miller, here. And with him is Mr. George Israel, Chairman of the 21st Century Partnership. Governor Miller, thank you for honoring our Commission by coming here. You are allotted 10 minutes, Sir.

Governor Zell Miller: Thank you Chairman Dixon. Commissioners Davis, Cox, Cornella and Kling. Let me thank you for this opportunity to speak on behalf of Georgia's military bases. Our bases, of course, have been well-served by the hard work and diligence of the many strong Congressional Delegations over the years, and especially through the hard work of Senator Sam Dunn in recent years; and I would certainly like to thank them. I would also like to salute the military and civic leadership throughout the State of Georgia for their enthusiasm and their efforts in preparing for this round of base closures. The Pentagon's recommendation to this Committee mirror our ... that every one of Georgia's bases serves a vital role in this nation's defense, and should remain open. But, we all recognize that our infrastructure must be realigned to match our nation's combat forces and, of course, the Defense Budget. And the difficult challenge you face is to take an independent, object look at Secretary Perry's recommendations to insure this effort retains the best and the most cost-effective military capability for our national defense needs. On behalf of Georgia, I thank you for allowing us to present some of the many reasons why the partnership between the Department of Defense and the State of Georgia makes good sense. Georgia has always had a good relationship with the Armed Services. We're anxious to continue that relationship, from the 24th Mechanized Division at Fort Stuart to the F16 pilots at Moody Air Force Base, the doctors and nurses we would employ from the Dwight D. Eisenhower Hospital at Ft. Gordon, our bases answered the call during the Persian Gulf War, as we always have and always will. Georgia's twelve bases represent a \$10 million investment, and 68,000 military and 42,000 civilian jobs. Under Secretary Perry's plan, Georgia will gain 796 military jobs, and in some cases, new missions. Let me take a few minutes to tell you about one of those stations, which I last visited in February.

Robins Air Force Base is a highly diversified multi-billion dollar complex. Its air logistics depot provides acquisition, maintenance, material-support found nowhere else. Our depot workforce average 15 year experience. According to the Joint Services Working Group on Depots and the United States Air Force, Robins Air Force Base is above the top tier of Air Force depots. And, we believe it is not in the best interest of taxpayers to reduce the contribution this highly effective, highly cost-effective depot provides to the national defense. It is more beneficial to reward the best and most efficient depot with the opportunity to make an even larger contribution. I believe that what makes Robins Air Force so successful is that it also will serve our military well in the future. A dedicated and successful workforce is in place with excellent modern facilities. The State has provided education and training for the technical skills required today, and will continue to do so in the future. The aggressive cooperation between the Georgia Environmental Protection Department and Robins has resulted in the Department of Defense's award to the base for the best environmental quality. This guarantees the military clean air and water for missions for future requirements. Georgia's strategic location, Robins Air Force Base's mission, the only large aircraft depot east of the Mississippi River have historically combined the quick response to the national need in crises. Warner Robins will continue to do so in the future, providing the maintains a strong and continuing presence. And in closing, let me point out that on March 20th, 1995, Robins Air Force Base was given the Commander in Chief's Installation of Excellence award for the best (base) in the entire Air Force. This achievement represents the Base's contribution to national security, every day, as it has for the past 50 years. And now we'd like to turn this ... over to Mr. George Israel, Chairman of the Community Support Group, who has more detail of the national military value of Robins Air Force Base.

Chairman Dixon: Thank you very much Mr. Miller for that very excellent statement. And, we're delighted to have Mr. Israel here.

Mr. George Israel: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Commissioners and Staff. On behalf of the 21st Century Partnership, I want to thank the Base Realignment and Closure Commission for this opportunity to present certain pertinent facts here in regards to Robins Air Force Base and Warner Robins Air (Convention) Center. And, in fact, for ... of closure and realignment. You have the unenviable task of right-sizing the infrastructure of our military forces. We wish to extend a special greeting to each of you.

I'm Georgia's ... Chairman of 21st Century Partnership. First I'd like to tell you who we are. The 21st Century Partnership was formed in 1993. We represent over 1000 businesses and contributors, over 50 units of local government and 13 Chambers of Commerce. I also want you to be aware that a ...-military affairs committee has been in place for some two decades, but did not have the breadth, legal, and administrative mechanisms to receive or to spend money for the purposes of designs of the Partnership. Members of that Committee are supported with the Partnership's effort, and are represented by Mr. Tom Daniel, who will address you at a later point today. Right-sizing the Air Force involves selection of the optimum mix of depot facilities, a mix which ensures unquestioned support for the Air Force's many missions, which provide the best value for the taxpayers' investment. You're all aware of the statute that created the Base Realignment and Closure Commission, and the requirements that your deliberations be confined to a set of eight criteria. Using these criteria, the depot Cross-Maintenance Service Group, which was established by the DOD itself, to reduce duplication, excess capacity, and effective manage of available cross-service opportunities, evaluated all five Air Force Depots. Commissioners, I think we all must have faith in DOD's ability to make military judgments and to judge military value under the eight criteria, especially I, II, and III. As to IV and V, we don't intend to comment on these criteria. Robins Air Force Base did quite well. The results are a matter of record, and there are others who would like to comment at this time. Under VI, Economic Impact, we have hard, certified numbers provided by the Middle Georgia Regional Development Commission. Knowing I might be asked to testify under oath, I requested that they be provided to us with certification, which is in the book, and available to the Staff numbers for comparative purposes. I shall address this more fully later. But, in short, the Joint Cross-Service Group found the following with regard to Air Force Depots:

Chairman Dixon: Mr. Israel. I'm most embarrassed. Would you permit me to interrupt you, Sir? I'm embarrassed, because under the law, it was my obligation to place and your distinguished governor under oath. Let me do that for the record, or I am sorely derelict in my duty? Governor, may I ask both of you to rise? Do you solemnly swear or affirm that testimony that you have given to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth? I apologize. I apologize most humbly to you Mr. Israel.

Mr. George Israel: No problem. Do you want me to do the same?

Chairman Dixon: No, sir, you just did.

Mr. George Israel: I swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth of what I have said and what I'm about to say.

Chairman Dixon: You're sworn in.

Mr. George Israel: Under Criteria I, the overall mission requirements, the result was that Robins was rated green, one of only two out of five depots. Under facilities and infrastructure the result was that Robins was rated green, one of only three out of five depots. Under criteria III, contingency and mobility, the results, Robins was rated green one of three out of five depots. I also want to comment here, this was the only depot rated green for location. Under community, the results, Robins rated green, one of four out of five depots. Under VIII, Environmental Impact, Robins rated yellow, one of four depots rated yellow, and the fifth rated red. Additionally, I note, perhaps, the factors rated here were important, but there are several factors that were not evaluated: One, is the Management Capacity. As the Governor's already mentioned, the base received the DOD Environmental Quality Program Award, which indicates the ability to manage the environment. And secondly, water availability and quality, which was rated green, and for which we have unlimited quantities. Another ... thing for ... rightofway, is that of air quality. I know that wildlife and bacteria, and other factors are important, we got a lot of clean air, and bunches of it. In summary, when the Joint Cross-Service Group, DOD's own Cross-Service Group, ranked depots, Robins Air Force Base was ranked as one of only one of two depots in tier one. With two depots in tier two, and the fifth in tier three. Unfortunately, there's no place in your decision matrix to consider the histories of base and the love affair the Middle Georgians have always had for Robins Air Force Base. There is no place for the evaluation of the community partnership or its history. And practically speaking, there is no place other than under Criteria VI of what closure or realignment really even does to a community. There is nowhere the community support translates into real tangible military value. Then, the history of base, the local community, and the partnership between the two comes *prima facie* evidence of what might be expected to list for the immediate future (mission) requirements of accommodating contingency. In the community evaluation section, there was no evaluation done on the most important factor, and that is how community support translates

into this hard support for getting the mission done. I would submit that in the future, either the community be evaluated over this factor or community's four components be evaluated under Criterias I through VI, is ... the Criteria of VIII. The history of Robins Air Force Base dates back to 1941, when the community assembled some 3,000 acres of land and (deeded) it to the Federal Government. Over the course of better than a half a century, through local community actions, grants, and land swaps, the Base has grown to some 8,700 acres valued today at over \$50 million. In 1941, there was no City of Warner Robins, which numbered 51 souls in the 1940 census. But over the last 50 plus years, the City of Warner Robins has grown to a population of 44,000, ranking the 10th largest city in the State of Georgia. It is the only city, which is the home to an AOC, which sole reason for existence has been the support of the Air Force in our nation. That's why the slogan, Commissioners, "Every day in Middle Georgia is Air Force Appreciation Day." Over 50 years, zillions of federal, state, and local monies have been spent on roads, highways, bridges, schools, hospitals, not to mention the hundreds of millions invested by private concerns. In fact, ... see what it would do to the economic impact, to the employment impact, as well as other considerations, much planning has evolved around the operation of the Base and the Air Logistics Center, a plan to provide a community infrastructure. Many ... facilities were initiated and were realized because of needs at the Base, of which the Base leadership made the community aware. Not to sound too gratuitous, the community did realize these actions were in the best interest of the community. In the 1950s the Base needed mechanics; the Vocational Training School at ... Bibb County responded with a vocational training program designed for the base. There was a need for housing; it was built. In the 1950s in the midst of Cold War ..., the County government allowed missile silos on their land. In the 1960s as the Viet Nam commitment escalated, there was a call for (A&P) Mechanics; the community responded. There was a need for a 4-lane highway, the State built Highway 247, which was engineered from funding. There was a need for housing, schools, hospitals; they were all built. In the 1960s there was a need for expanded higher education; the State and local communities responded, and Macon College was born. In the 1970s there was need for doctors in Central Georgia; Mercy University and Macon built the Medical that cost some \$7 billion. There was a need for technical training.... institutions funded to the tune of \$15 million and built to turn out electronics and avionics technicians. There was a need for new hospitals and housing in the County and ... , they were also funded and built. In the 1980s the Base needed continuing education and a ready supply of engineers; Mercy University built an Engineering School at a cost of \$20 million. In the 1980s there was a need for high tech training; the Middle Georgia Technical Institute was built and later expanded at at total cost of \$28 million from State and local governments. There was a need for engineering research support ; Mercy University responded as well as Georgia Tech and the City of Warner Robins and Houston County built a high tech facility at a cost of \$3.2 million in which to house it. In the 1980s there was a need for high tech medicine; both the Medical Center of Central Georgia and the Houston County Health Care Complex responded making complete tertiary care available. There are over 1000 available and built in Houston County alone. In the 1990s there was a need for solving the encroachment problem; it was solved, providing local zones and clearing access to individual zones. In fact, as we sit here today the State and Local governments are ... acquiring some 207 acres in south Bibb County at the three miles at the end of runway 32. All through this half century there has been solid support, a real partnership between DOD and every community, to the State and Local governments. What does community support mean? How does it translate into real tangible military assets? There are three things: One is the workforce; two is the management at the Base; three is the commanders we've been blessed to receive. The workforce at Warner Robins is in large part born, bred, raised, educated, trained, and lived in Middle Georgia. That workforce is patriotic, energetic, innovative, capable and 15 more And, Commissioners, I want to make sure you understand this, There are thousands of Central Georgis families who have raised or are raising their children with the dream that they will go to college and, as it is said in the Central Georgia vernacular, "Git on at the Base." And those children ... do, "Git on at the Base." have "arrived." And there you have a motivated workforce with a real sense of purpose of what they do. The nation does. The majority of .. Middle Georgians know how to motivate their workforce for unparalleled productivity, effectiveness, and efficiency, when they constantly strive to achieve ... and And, third, we've been blessed with effectual commanders able to motivate middle management and the workforce toward unprecedented goals always setting the standard of its entire force of excellence. When you put all of these factors together, you get integrated product teams; you get Team Robins, which can move the productivity (grill) to a dimension called by Dr. Peter (Singhe), a foremost management authority, "The Fifth Discipline." A management and Product Team capable of an evolution, yes, even a transformation into an organic, learning organization, capable of creating synergies where one plus one equals three. Seldom is this achieved in the private sector; it is unheard of in the public sector, but there it is: Robins. That is why Team Robins is the Best of the Best, and received, as the Governor mentioned, the Commander in Chief's Installation Excellence Award. The Best Air Force Base in the World. Robins Air Force Base and the Air Logistics Center clearly meet and exceed all current and future ... requirements which might be expected of an integrated air logistics center and Air Force base. Plus, as was mentioned, this is the only aircraft depot east of the Mississippi River in close proximity to Ft. (Stewart), some 150 miles away, home to the 24th Infantry Division Rapid Deployment Force. And due to location, Robins is the Depot of Choice to support our ... for the 82nd Air Borne, the 101st Air Assault, and the 10th Mountain Division, three of the rapidist deployment forces. Yes, we are closer to Africa, the Middle East and Europe by hours when hours can make a difference. The Base consists of 8700 acres under direct control of DOD, all of which, ... is not being utilized for either operations or logistics support. Its facilities have a replacement value of some \$4 billion, consists of some 1.4 million square feet of hangar space, one million square feet of space; 1.4 million

square feet of maintenance space; and 1.7 square feet of administrative space. And they are among the most modern, state-of-the-art in the world, with over 300 million having been committed to new construction and renovation just over the last ten years. Its runway is one of the longest and widest east of the Mississippi River at 300 feet wide, 4000 feet long and two one-thousand-foot overruns. It has twice the load-carrying capacity of Hartsville International Airport from which most of you came to this hearing. It allows it to function as an enroute alternative landing site for the space shuttle. And, our air space is rated green and unencumbered. Historically, Lovetts Air Force Base has met and accommodated all contingencies, all mission requirements, whether WWII, the Korean Conflict, the Viet Nam Police Action, Grenada, Panama, Desert Shield/Storm, and most recent, Haiti and Bosnia. I can assure you that the some 300,000 people in Central Georgia will do anything within their power and ability to support any future contingencies or mission requirements at Robins. As command power implications of our contingencies in the future mission of force requirements, you have a competent, capable, capable workforce in place of which I've spoken, but there is a limitless supply of at least sufficiently current and future requirements. I will say that you cannot, simply cannot replicate the community support or the offbase infrastructure provided at Robins. To do so would cost hundreds of billions of dollars. This slide simply speaks to that Vth criteria, Community Impact. But this slide ... the disparate economic impact of Robins as opposed to other Metropolitan Statistical areas which are home to an AOC. Most people find this slide puzzling, knowing that all AOCs are of a relative same size. The explanation is quite simple: The Macon-Warner Robins Metropolitan Statistical area is much smaller than the MSAs in which there are other AOCs located. Additionally, Central Georgia is relatively a poorer area, where their average income is well below those of the other MSAs in question. This total impact results in a much higher impact as a percent of total payroll. The greater the DOD employment and payroll is to total employment payroll, the greater the impact. This equates the benefitted jobs in our MSA from primary, secondary, and tertiary impacts of 70,000 jobs or an impact of 50 percent for a 3.54 to 1 ratio. These statistics and impacts were well documented in BRAC '93. There's a quick explanation to (Delsig) functions of electronic warfare, avionics, and other high tech efforts require a tremendous amount of outsource secondary (contract) support, which also provides employment in the MSA and futher. Many of these jobs ... MSA are ... helping with the primary employment result in greater and greater disparate impact upon the tertiary jobs. We don't wish to belabor this point, but, when we examined the manpower force reductions under the realignment scenario, there is cause for alarm. This slide reflects those planned reduction from 1988 to the year 2001. These reductions are significant. Further, due to the fact it's related to the impacts of closure with respect to the ... that the economic impact of this job loss over this 13 year period is much greater than the impact of 1.18 to 1, which you have been furnished. I know you might be stretching it a bit about how we can protesting the loss of 534 jobs. But our concern is the BRAC and nonBRAC action, both the real-line budgetary manpower reductions over this 13 year period. First, the infrastructural base has it within its capacity. What's more, it's integrated to provide for more effective, efficient management and manpower support for the current and future missions. And, it continues. You also have tremendous community support infrastructure which has been designed, engineered and built for the 21st Century. Hundreds of millions of dollars have spent on roads, highways, bridges, hospitals, I can go on and on and on, on primary and secondary schools; three systems of waste water treatment have been sized and built to provide capacity through the year of 2040. There is food, water distribution systems available on the base, and in the communities of Central Georgia, with unlimited capacity of water as we sit atop the Tuscaloosa Aquifer, one of the larger aquifers of the world. In solid waste disposal, there's available in sites of Macon, Warner Robins, and ...-ville homebase, Perry, as well as others, all meeting federal and state requirements. And, as an example, in just the City of Warner Robins, alone, it has another 50 years of capacity in its landfill. I have hit training for the workforce, which is provided through the year of 2026 to turn out electronic technicians, avionics, and (EW) technicians, (A&P) mechanics, and, in fact, as an example, we can train 783 aerospace sheet metal technicians every year. Hospitals with bed capacity and state-of-the-are medical technology. For today and for tomorrow. The Mercy University School of Engineering will continue to turn out engineers, electronics, avionics, aerospace, and provide strategic educational support and Mercy Engineering and Georgia Tech will continue to work with Robins in a partnership to provide creative, innovative solutions to the problems of tomorrow. Our environment is clear, whether water, land, or air. There are no environmental problems. Water is plenty; air and land is available, and air, clean air, well there's lots of it. And there's no smoke stack industry with which the base must compete for clean air. The infrastructure, both on the base and off for the community is in place, sized and ready to supportthe country during fireworks. Our future tells you that we will meet any and all challenges which may come our way, whether missions or contingencies. We have the people; we have the facilities; we have the management; we have the propensity; we can ... as the Air Force changes its mission. In the Southern vernacular we often say, "Don't worry 'bout the future, just load the wagon." Thank you.

Chairman Dixon: Well, we thank you, Mr. Israel, for a very excellent presentation on behalf of the great State of Georgia. We thank you, your excellency, Governor for coming here with your staff. And, you may be sure that all of your fine testimony will be receive our very careful evaluation. Thank you very much.

LOUISIANA

Chairman Dixon: The great State of Louisiana has sent word to the Commission that the State has selected to submit its testimony to the Commissioners this afternoon in writing; so, there will not be testimony from the

great State of Louisiana, but let the record show that this Commission is aware of Louisiana's in its welfare and that its testimony will be reproduced for the record, carefully evaluated by Staff, and ultimately for the mission. Now may I inquire ... Are folks here from Puerto Rico? Oh, fine. Now may I say to my friends from Puerto Rico, we are gaining some time here. Do you have objections to being on early, General? Do mind giving your testimony now? Does it inconvenience you to go early? You won't have any problems with that? Well, then, I want to express my appreciation. General. Had both of you wanted to testify? Would you please raise your right hand, General? Do you solemnly swear or affirm that the testimony you are about to give the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth? Thank you, Sir. We are delighted to have you here. This is a presentation by General Emilio Diaz-Colon, the Adjutant General of Puerto Rico at our Regional Hearing here in Birmingham, Alabama. And, General, we're delighted to have you, Sir.

PUERTO RICO

Adjutant General Emilio Diaz-Colon: Thank you, Sir. ... Alan J. Dixon. Distinguished Members of this Commission. Ladies and Gentlemen. Good Afternoon. My name is Emilio Diaz-Colon. I am adjutant general for Puerto Rico. I am here today to representing the Governor, el senior (Bueno) of Puerto Rico, and as the Commander of the Puerto Rico National Guard, and as a concerned citizen of Puerto Rico. to this honorable Commission .. this point of view on this matter. A word, if you have any questions regarding that, please don't hesitate to let me know and I will try to answer them properly. Specifically, the friends of the Honorable William (B.).... has recommended to this Commission the (arriving) of Fort Buchanan. The recommendation will be used functions and will dispose of family housing. The recommendation will also help prepare our government retain certain for the United States Army Reserve, the Puerto Rico National Guard, the Army and the Air Force Exchange Service, and the increased school systems. Contrary to certain of the recommendation, the government of Puerto Rico would like the Defense Department to maintain the operations in Ft. Buchanan as they are complete. Specifically, Fort Buchanan will continue to be a subinstallation for Ft McPherson, providing a ... logistical organization support to our people in foreign foreign units. And, However, if Fort Buchanan is realigned as recommended, the government of Puerto Rico is interested in having the land outside the (grapes) ... to the Puerto Rico National Guard. Ft . Buchanan is the only Army installation in It is also history of military installation dates back to 1920s. It was active in WWII and Korean War. In 1966 it was deactivated and turned over to the Navy. In 1973 it returned to Army hands. More recently during the Desert Shield/Desert Storm Operation, Ft Buchanan served as the primary (Caribbean) .station for .. (1900 students there from Guam) .. In spite of theimpact of its local economy, many jobs will be lost. And the complications that we will costvigilance..... and residents will not be.... many services now provided at politics of Ft. Buchanan .. served It's Puerto Rico's unique characteristic, as a bi-lingual and bi-cultural community, the location of Ft. Buchanan makes it the ideal place from which...and Latin-American outreach programs. If this Commission decides to keep Ft. Buchanan and the rest of this We respectfully request that the remaining lands of Ft. Buchanan be be transferred to Puerto Rico National Guard rather than making it a surplus facility with the federal government maintaining the place. The Puerto Rico National Guard will consolidate operations of Ft. Buchanan including certain..... functions on the Puerto Rico National Guard miliary response system now located on the island Puerto Rico. In addition, the Puerto Rico National Guard has the framework to operate the moral and recreation facilities for exclusive use In fact, the system Puerto Rico laws is similar to lot of which you sought in around and ... use operation cost of these facilities. I urge you not to recommend realignment of Ft Buchanan. However, if this cannot be done, I request that careful consideration be given to the alternative of transferring the facilities of Ft. Buchanan to the Puerto Rico National Guard with the federal government retaining only thementioned in the Base Realignment recommendation. That concludes my presentation.

Chairman Dixon: General, I appreciate you very fine presentation. Do you request that the letter from the Governor of Puerto Rico be placed in the record as well?

Adjutant General Emilio Diaz-Colon: Please, Sir.

Chairman Dixon: That request, as usual, will be accommodated, General. We thank you and your distinguished ... colonel for coming here today. And, you may be sure that the Commission will carefully evaluate your request.

Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, we're running a little bit ahead of schedule. South Carolina has 10 minutes, and then we have only three people so far who are requesting a public presentation. We're going to take a 10 minute break, and then we'll be back. It's quarter after two; at 2:25 we will resume, and the folks from South Carolina, ... Mr. Fink will be heard at 2:25.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Chairman Dixon: At this time we will hear from the great state of South Carolina, which is allotted 10 minutes. And, Mr. Fink, are you going to take the whole 10?

Mr. Fink: No, Sir. Admiral and I will both share.

Chairman Dixon: Would and Admiral Anderson mind standing and raise your right hand? Do solemnly swear or affirm that the testimony that you about to give to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth? Thank you very much. Mr. Fink, how much time do you want of the 10 minutes?

Mr. Fink: Sir, probably 4-to-5 minutes.

Chairman Dixon: Well, you go right ahead, then we'll give Admiral Emerson what's left.

Mr. Fink: Thank you, sir. Chairman Dixon, Commissioners, Commissioners' Staff, other State Representatives, Good Afternoon. I'm Colonel O. J. "Skip" Fink, Jr., United States Marine Corp. Retired. I'm from the State of South Carolina.... proud to be representing the state today. I had my initials before the other guy had his. Today we're here on behalf of the citizens of South Carolina, and elected representatives, we'd like to thank you for this opportunity to address the Commission. For South Carolina this is much theoccasion in 1993. And we note that we are just As we witnessed throughout the testimony today, this is serious business, with serious implications for not only thecommunities and the states, but for the country, as well. Joining me at the table this afternoon are members of the In Defense of Charleston Committee, led by Vice Admiral David Emerson, United States Navy, Retired from Monterey, and assisting him, Rear Admiral Bob (Able), and Captain Jim (Kim). I would to present and make some relative views ... recommendations as they pertain to the greater Charleston area, momentarily. We also have present today representatives from the audience from both the Sumpter and Butte communities, should their expertise be needed.

.... I realize our time is limited and the hour is late. Prior to turning it over to Admiral Anderson, I would like to note for the record, that a joint letter from our Governor and the Collective South Carolina Units Delegation has been submitted and it does address the impact of the recommendations on the State of South Carolina as a whole. And, I would like to reiterate some of the points put forth in the letter. South Carolina understands the need for us to make a critical decision associated with downsizing the Department of Defense. Given the change in the military's reduce the as appropriate without unfairly Notwithstanding the activities in our for closure of South Carolina We are heartened by the Secretary's of Defense's recommendation with regard to realignment and redirects into our state. South Carolina's ... proportion is more than any other state in terms of cumulative economic impact resulting from the three base closure rounds to date. The loss of Myrtle Beach Air Force Base in 1991, coupled with the closure in 1993 of the third largest naval base in the world, and the most efficient shipyard in the country of Charleston, speaks for itself. As a small state of limited resources and a per capita income of only 77 percent of the national average, we've given our fair share. We appreciate the 1993 BRAC decision to realign some DOD activities into the Charleston area, and at the same time, are hopeful that somewhere up you'll prevail in your 1995 deliberations. The specific 1995 recommendations we're looking at took us into the Charleston, Abraham, Columbia were welcome news for a state;still working to overcome the negative impact of closure. Please be assured that South Carolina and the local government is prepared to assist in any way that we can to bring these recommendations to fruition. And in that regard, please note the following points that support the South Carolina bases.

Marine Corp station Buford, possesses the best training air space on the east coast of the United States and has the capacity to accommodate two additional F18 Squadrons, as recommended by DOD, with virtually no military construction requirements. The Naval weapons station at Charleston already houses the follow-on Nuclear Training facilities for the School House Training that's recommended to realignment from Orlando. Co-location training activities at the weapons station makes good sense from both efficiency and cost standpoints. Fort Jackson continues to be a dynamic center of learning for our soldiers.will afford more of our young Army soldiers an opportunity to benefit from the superior training environment at facilities already existing on the installation. (Shell? Shiloh?) Air Base with its, expanded range complexes, and mission growth potential stands ready for additional missions in support of DOD's restructuring. The Governor and elected officials appreciate your time and in entertaining some of these unique aspects of South Carolina. Without further ado, I'll pass the baton to Admiral Emerson, and then I'll return for a few closing comments. Sir.

Chairman Dixon: Thank you very much, Mr. Fink. You have five minutes, Admiral Emerson.

VADM Dave Emerson, (USN, Ret.): Thank you, Chairman Dixon. Good afternoon, Commissioners. My colleagues and I are honored and grateful for the opportunity to present Charleston's case. We regret the closed

loss two of our good neighbors; they were reserve readiness command sub, and remnants for the fleet and industrial supplies command. Their loss may in small in size compared to the large loss Charleston suffered under BRAC '93 Small or not, we will indeed miss them. As you know, Charleston's had a close relationship with the Navy for years. And every loss is a personal loss for the citizens. Charleston loves the Navy, and the Navy people love Charleston. We are gratified that the Naval Hospital in Charleston is to be kept open. Even after the Colors are hauled down at the Naval Base on the first of April 1996, the Naval Hospital will have more than 66,000 beneficiaries, of whom 11,000 will be active duty. The hospital is the nearest military hospital to a legion of airlift logistics air... anywhere United in accordance..... and evacuation attachment.... Further, the hospital offers several other advantages, not least of which is pioneering effort of the joint demand Air Force and Navy medical facility is quite successfully being build. engineering created by BRAC '93 moving along to the high energy phase, building is well underway, people are coming into the work area. We noted with great appreciation that the Department of the Navy has proposed and the Secretary of Defense has concurred the proposal to redirect the movement of the Nuclear Power School from the Naval Training Center in Orlando, Florida to the Naval Weapons Station in Charleston by ... the the submarine base in New London. We believe that the Navy will indeed make several savings from that redirection. Construction costs, but especially travel costs. To some follow-on training at the Naval Weapons Station.. Nuclear Power Training, ... already in place there. Students would report to school at the Weapons Station,.... Nuclear Power School or the Nuclear Field Day School and then hands-on training right there without moving as the nuclear power training... weapons.... as proposed demilitarized submarines at There are other advantages also of the School: proximity to the housing area near facility, near the commissary exchange facilities, near medical and dental clinics, and it is not encumbered site, the weapons site is not encumbered by any explosive, In other words, there's no possible danger from explosion of ammunition. I must not forget to mention that the Charleston area offers the best quality of life in the Navy for young enlisted men. The Best. For instance, a second class petty officer, that's afive, has the opportunity to buy a house in Charleston. Two other naval bases offer housing for sale ... young petty officer can afford. I believe the of operating the Nuclear Power School at the Naval Weapons Station would be considerably lower, I don't know that that's than operating it at Orlando. One reason, the cost would be cheaper in Charleston. The construction cost would be much lower in Charleston ... nearly any other area of the country. And that reminds me of a car dealer in Monk's Corner, South Carolina, a small town near the Weapons Station. "Cars are like eggs. They're cheaper in the country." Well, naval facilities are.. Thank you very much. We greatly appreciate the opportunity.

Chairman Dixon: Thank you, Admiral Emerson. We thank you.

Mr. Fink: In summary,South Carolina has a long and distinguished history of supporting the recent military efforts. Their record speaks for itself. It's a bargain in terms of cost of living, quality of life for military families. It has William's Field in support our Armed Forces. We appreciate the challenges you face in the coming months, and willingness to consider our state South Carolina's military installations. No big binders, no movies, no song and dance. Ms. Cox, you've been there; you've got that T-shirt on behalf of our community, we thank you...

Chairman Dixon: see Mrs. Cox's T-shirt. Well, we thank these fine gentlemen from South Carolina for your excellent presentation. I'll always remember Thank you all.

Now, Ladies and Gentleman, we go into the public comment period. And, I'm advised that there two gentlemen here, Mr. Robert E. (Hasten) of Florida, and Mr. Joseph T. (Stevens), Sr. of Georgia that are ready to make one minute presentation under the Public Comment. Would they both please rise and raise their right hand? Gentlemen, do you both solemnly swear or affirm that the testimony you are about to give to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth? Thank you. May we have Mr. Hasten speaking on behalf of Patrick Air Force Base first, please.

Mr. Robert E. Hasten: First of all, before I begin my designated minute, I'd like to ask for just a little bit of extra time, 'cause mainly , on the official time, Patrick took 3 minutes, Homestead had 20 minutes.

Chairman Dixon: I regret that that we can't grant that, Mr. Hasten. The rule on public testimony is always one minute. If I do it for you, I'm exposed at eleven more hearings all over the country. Please forgive me, but if you have written remarks, I give you my word as Chairman, they'll be totally reproduced in the record.

Mr. Robert E. Hasten: OK, since most of what I had to say deals with the in what the Homestead presentation had, I'd like to have access to that to be able to respond .. time... I also have some copies which I will submit which are quite similar to the Patrick package you've already seen, that had some additional information.

I'm a helicopter pilot of the 301st. I have been for five years. I've been in the Navy seven years. I understand extremely well, down to the most intricate detail of all the critical mission we're talking about in terms of space support, etc. But, to skip all that and get right to my minute.

Mr. Slesnick spoke of the 301st's part in securing the commercial and industrial future of Homestead. This future was realized, well, maybe military indicates that as in the other units leaving Albuquerque, O'Hare, etc. He spoke widely about the need for co-location and pairing made common sense. This couldn't be further from the truth. The typical situation that we're seeing right now, today, in Kuwait, in Turkey, in the operation ... and location of units, these two units are not ... co-located. F16s don't support helicopters, they tend to support helicopters. We've only had two missions that the 42nd Tactical Fighter Wing in the past four years. Of those two, one was at Avon Park, which was much closer to Patrick Air Force Base. It was, in terms of quality, it was hands down the winner. And any missions or these 20 exercises speak of, are much easier, much more realistic for us to support them from Patrick. They spoke to this of needed rescue coverage for the 42nd Tac Fighter Wing, the 301st will not provide that. The Coast Guard will provide that. The Coast Guard sits 24-hour alert in Opelika today, right now, always has been, always will. I've been in a helicopter and watched the Coast Guard fly to pick military pilots who've been downed.

Chairman Dixon: Mr. Hasten, thank you very much. Now let me tell you what we're going to do. I know you had something you wanted to tell us further. Someone's going to come down to get your name, address, telephone number, and so forth. We're going to give you any material you want, we'll give you every opportunity to answer, and everything you give us will be put in the record. I promise you that. Thank you, Mr. Hasten. Mr. Joseph E. Stevens. Sr.

Mr. Joseph E. Stevens, Sr.: To clarify, I'm not from Georgia. I'm from here in Alabama. I'm originally from Georgia, and I very much concerned about these bases, and the ... military power government when it comes to crisis, in times of war and peacetimes, and you know . And I've taken a lot of these things into consideration Some of them I agree with, some of them I disagree with. First of all, one and one don't make three. chicken lays the same egg. They don't fuss when we eat it. I think the this country could helped us over the years,my term of service from '52 to '57, and bases I served at. When we went there, they were more-or-less helping us. There was deactivation from WWII; they were reactivated about the time the Korean War was over. But, in general form they didnt'military.....that..... I believe in the system that works, you don't try to fix it, you know. I think what this country's doing is cutting too deep. And I think we need to keep our Now the future of our children, our, we need to work , so the rest of our nation ... have peace.

Chairman Dixon: Thank you, Mr. Stevens. For what it's worth, I agree with you. I want to thank all of our witnesses today for their valuable testimony before the Commission. Our experience has been that communities and their citizen elected leaders provide very important information to the Commission on the Secretary of Defense's Base Closure and Realignment recommendations. The have been very helpful to us on this mission. I want to thank the City of Birmingham, the State of Alabama for its hospitality. And for allowing the Commission to hold this regional hearing in this auditorium. Senators Heflin and Shelby have been particularly helpful in the Commission during the preparation of this hearing. Once again, let me thank all the elected officials and staff who assisted us with base visits that led up to this hearing. And let me give speical thanks to the communities surrounding all these installations, on the support that... they have shown to our defense personnel over many, many years. Ladies and Gentleman, this hearing in Birmingham, Alabama is adjourned.