

Department of the Navy



DCN 8396  
**INFRASTRUCTURE ANALYSIS TEAM**  
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MM-0070-F1  
IAT/ JAN  
16 January 2004

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Subj: MEETING WITH MILITARY LEGISLATIVE ADVISOR TO SENATOR MCCAIN

Encl: (1) Priorities of Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Installations and Environment  
(2) DASN (IS&A) BRAC 2005 Issue Paper of 7 Jan 04.

1. Mr. H. T. Johnson, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Installations and Environment (ASN (I&E)), met with Mr. Chris Paul, Military Legislative Advisor to Senator John McCain (R. Ariz.), at 1315 in Room 4E523 at the Pentagon. Commander Edward W. Brown, USN, Legislative Liaison; Commander Fred Latrash, USN, Office of Senator John McCain (R. Ariz); Commander Robert E. Vincent II, JAGC, USN, IAT Recorder; and Captain James A. Noel, USMC, IAT Recorder, were present as well.
2. Mr. Paul invited Mr. Johnson to visit Yuma, commented on the good relationship enjoyed by Yuma Proving Ground and the Air Station, and asked whether the joint aspect of BRAC could be measured. Mr. Paul stated that he was encouraged that the decision regarding Joint Strike Fighter basing will be determined after the BRAC process. He asked Mr. Johnson if a previously closed base could be re-opened. Mr. Paul requested guidance concerning any developed list of bases for closure or realignment and the policy regarding community interaction. He commended past DoN success with base turnover to communities. Mr. Paul expressed concern about CNI especially with respect to the U.S. Naval Academy. He commented that special legislation was being looked at to allow the Department of Homeland Security to take ownership of closed bases.
3. Mr. Johnson stated the policy of being available to visit with anyone with an interest in BRAC. He confirmed that Yuma is an important base. Mr. Johnson highlighted the transformational imperative of this BRAC round, explaining that the BRAC process will comport with law and statute. He described the process as a simple matter of giving primacy to the 20 year Force Structure Plan (FSP), establishing the inventory required to support the FSP, determining the current inventory, and reducing the excess. Mr. Johnson emphasized that there are no preconceived lists of bases for closure or realignment. He stated the DoN policy of collecting detailed, certified data, to allow for decisions based solely on the selection criteria that treats all bases equally. Mr. Johnson further stated that DoN will listen to the community and keep any information received; however, community information will not be included as part of the certified data for decision-making. Mr. Johnson indicated that CNI will experience growing pains but is the right way to go for DoN and the U.S. Naval Academy has no need for undue concern. Mr. Johnson provided Mr. Paul with enclosures (1) and (2).

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4. Mr. Paul was encouraged by the exchange with Mr. Johnson and stated that Congressional support will remain for a non-political BRAC process.

5. The meeting concluded at 1415.



J. A. NOEL  
Captain  
United States Marine Corps  
Recorder, IAT

7 Jan 04

DASN (IS&amp;A), 602-6500

Approved by: Anne R. Davis

**Subject: Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) 2005****1. Executive Issues:**

- A successful BRAC process, resulting in recommendations in 2005, is critically important to the Department of Navy, DoD, and the Nation.
  - Allows transformations of infrastructure in the same way are transforming our forces/supports our transformed forces far into the future/Allows us to eliminate excesses and seek efficiencies

**2. Background:**

- The 1990 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act was amended as part of the FY 2002 National Defense Authorization Act to authorize another round of BRAC in 2005. The **BRAC law** sets out a very fair process.
  - All bases treated equally, whether considered for closure or realignment in the past.
  - All recommendations based only on 20-year force structure plan, infrastructure inventory and published selection criteria
  - All data collected for analysis will be certified as accurate and complete and provided to Commission and Congress.
  - DoD recommendations reviewed by independent Commission and President.

**3. Discussion:**

- DON BRAC 2005 process:
  - Infrastructure Evaluation Group (IEG) – develops DON recommendations
  - Infrastructure Analysis Team (IAT) – develops analytical methodologies and joint/cross-servicing opportunities, collects and analyzes data, and presents analytical results to the IEG for evaluation
  - Functional Advisory Board (FAB) - Navy and Marine Corps Joint Cross Service Groups (JCSG) representatives, who provide link between OSD and DoN efforts.
  - 6 January 2004 – First formal BRAC data call released. Includes over 700 detailed questions.
- BRAC timeline:
  - 23 December 2003: SECDEF published draft Selection Criteria for 30-day public comment period
  - February/March 2004: SECDEF submits 20-year force structure plan, world-wide infrastructure inventory, report of infrastructure requirements and excess capacity, and economic analysis of the effects of the closure or realignment as part of the FY05 Budget justification documents to Congress. SECDEF certifies need for BRAC round.
  - 16 February 2004: SECDEF must publish final Selection Criteria
  - March 2005: President nominates Commissioners
  - 16 May 2005: SECDEF recommendations due to Commission and Congress
  - 8 September 2005: Commission report due to President
  - 7 November 2005: Last date President may send recommendation to Congress.

**4. Recommendation/ or Conclusions:**

- We do not know what the Navy and Marine Corps need for the future compared to what we have now, until we go through the process.
- Recommendations will be developed only after we go through the entire process.
- This is the last time to get it right. Congress not likely to authorized another round.

The primary mission of the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Installations and Environment is to enable warfighter readiness by maximizing both Combat Capability and Quality of Service.

To accomplish this mission, our efforts are generally focused in three major areas; Align Shore Infrastructure to Fleet Structure, Sustain Shore Infrastructure, and Enhance Operations.

Alignment of Shore Infrastructure to Fleet Structure will be achieved by the sound execution of prior BRAC decisions; approaching BRAC 05 with a fact-based, functional analysis; and establishing business processes that will continue to facilitate this alignment.

Sustainment of Shore Infrastructure is divided into two major areas of effort: installation facilities, and housing and barracks.

Enhancement of Operations means ensuring our military forces are able to continue to operate with a focus on our safety programs, range initiatives, and environmental stewardship.

## **1. Align Shore Infrastructure To Fleet Structure**

- Complete disposition of surplus property from prior BRAC rounds in a manner that minimizes carrying costs and maximizes returns. (see Land Sales section for additional details)
- Close and Dispose of Naval Station Roosevelt Roads
  - Shutdown within six months
  - Dispose of within eighteen months of closure
- Revise installation policies and procedures to facilitate “joint bases.”
- Ensure internal organizational changes maintain strong links between Fleet structure requirements and shore infrastructure priorities.
- Execute BRAC-05: align shore infrastructure to support the force structure through 2025. (see BRAC section for additional details)

## 2. Sustain Shore Infrastructure

- Installation facilities
  - Properly fund maintenance, renovation and military construction accounts to achieve Defense Planning Guidance infrastructure support rates
    - Sustainment rate of 93% of FSM model.
    - Recapitalization rate of 67 years
  - Facilitate optimum utilization of DoN land and water resources to achieve realistic military training while maintaining ecological and cultural integrity.
- Housing
  - To date, the Department of the Navy (DON) has awarded 11 military family housing privatization projects at Navy and Marine Corps installations, totaling over 16,000 homes. As a result of these projects:
    - Almost 10,300 inadequate family housing units will be renovated or replaced.
    - Over 2,600 new units will be built to alleviate the shortfall of suitable, affordable housing.
    - DON will realize almost \$1.6B investment in constructing or upgrading housing, using only \$229M of its own resources.
  - DON will eliminate inadequate military family housing by 2007 principally through the use of privatization authorities.
    - Of the ~37,000 inadequate units in the Navy/Marine Corps inventory at the beginning of FY 2003, 75 percent (or almost 28,000) will be eliminated through privatization.
- Barracks: approximately 18,000 Sailors live aboard ship, even while in homeport.
  - Navy will provide quarters ashore, by housing two per room, by FY 2008.
  - In FY 2003, Congress authorized the DON to undertake up to three pilot barracks privatization projects.
    - We can apply same authorities, successfully used for family housing, to address bachelor-housing needs.
    - Planned locations are Norfolk, VA; San Diego, CA; and Camp Pendleton, CA.

### 3. Enhance Operations

- Safety: Bring safety to the forefront of the Navy-Marine Corps Team.
  - Reduce the number of on-duty and off-duty mishap and accident rates by at least fifty percent in the next two years.
  - Align policies, resourcing and support to develop a culture of safety.
  - Invest in promising safety initiatives and technologies.
  - Develop the attitude where the same careful planning and safety risk assessment employed “on the job” is carried over to off-duty activities.
  - Reduce motor vehicle fatalities by fifty percent in the next two years.
- Protect DoN land/sea range capability that is vital to readiness and training.
  - Complete legislative, regulatory and policy-related changes under the range readiness preservation initiative by end of FY-04.
  - Develop and fund effective, sustainable range plans, including the establishment of buffers where cost efficient.
  - Develop methods to quantify the effects of encroachment on the effectiveness of military training and development of effective tactics, weapons and sensors.
- Environmental Stewardship. Ensure national security and protection of our environment are mutually compatible.
  - Achieve DoD goals for pollution prevention, reduction in toxic material use, waste generation and disposal.
  - Explore alternate fuel technologies such as hydrogen fuel cells for mobile and stationary sources (Technology)
  - Reduce total DON cleanup and compliance liability. Complete cleanup at all active and BRAC installations while reducing environmental liability.
  - Develop and implement a proactive public affairs program.
  - Demonstrate leadership in environmental protection among Federal and state agencies and world military services.

## **Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) 2005**

- The 1990 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act was amended as part of the FY 2002 National Defense Authorization Act to authorize another round of BRAC in 2005. DoD has undergone four rounds of BRAC in 1988, 1991, 1993 and 1995.
- In DoD FY 2005 budget submission, there must be:
  - A 20-year Force Structure Plan (beginning with FY 2005, or October 1, 2004)
  - A “comprehensive infrastructure inventory” of world-wide installations
  - A SECDEF report that describes the infrastructure needed to support the force structure plan, and the excess infrastructure capacity
  - A SECDEF certification that closures/realignments are needed and that Military Departments will receive annual net savings in six years.
- “Military value” will continue to be the primary selection criteria for retaining bases.
  - Selection criteria must be published for public comment by 31 Dec 2003.
  - Example considerations: preservation of training areas, preservation of domestic installations for homeland defense missions, preservation of installations throughout a diversity of climate and terrain areas; and impact of jointness.
- SECDEF established two groups: Infrastructure Executive Council (IEC) – policy and oversight; Infrastructure Steering Group (ISG) – joint cross-service analyses.
- SECNAV established three groups: Infrastructure Evaluation Group (IEG) - develops DoN recommendations for closures and realignments. Infrastructure Analysis Team (IAT) - provides analytic support to IEG and Joint Cross Service Groups (JCSGs). Functional Advisory Board (FAB) – Navy and Marine Corps JCSG representatives, who provide link between OSD and DoN efforts.

## **Land Sales Revenue From Prior BRAC**

- Previous rounds of BRAC require the disposal of surplus property at 90 different DON installations. To date, DON has completely disposed of 67 of these 90 bases, at a cost of \$2.6B. Environmental cleanup is a significant part of the disposal process, and should be completed before final conveyance of the property. To fund this clean up, land sale revenues from BRAC disposals are used (per the law) to augment regular appropriations in FY04. In FY05 and beyond, land sale revenues are the sole source of funds for BRAC clean up and disposals.

- BRAC clean up and disposal requirements remain at both USN and USMC installations, and are currently estimated at \$600M.
- DON Land Sale Revenues:
  - To date, disposed of 67 bases/76,983 acres.
  - Includes in FY 2003: \$208.5M from the public sale of 235 acres at MCAS Tustin.
    - Funds will go into BRAC account to accelerate cleanup.
    - Prior to 2003, land sale revenues totaled \$48.5M.
  - FY 2004 & 2005, anticipated land sales receipts. \$15.1M from the sale of Poinciana Housing complex at NAS Key West. \$17-\$20M from the sale of Naval Hospital Oakland. \$400M, or more, from the sale of 3,700-acres at El Toro. Estimated total: \$435M
  - Remaining requirement: 23 bases or 74,000 acres
    - At these bases, over 50% of the property has already been disposed of.