

Commissioner's Base Visit Book



**NAVAL MEDICAL CENTER
SAN DIEGO, CA, (MED - 10)
AND
NAVAL AIR DEPOT, NORTH ISLAND,
CORONADO, CA (IND - 19)**

*The Honorable Anthony J. Principi
(Chairman)
7 - 8 June 2005*

**NAVAL MEDICAL CENTER SAN DIEGO, CA
AND
NAVAL AIR DEPOT, NORTH ISLAND, CORONADO, CA**

BASE VISIT

June 7 - 8, 2005

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ITINERARY
NAVAL AIR DEPOT, (NADEP), NORTH ISLAND AND
NAVAL MEDICAL CENTER , (NMC)
SAN DIEGO, CA

TIME	EVENT	LOCATION	POC	ACTION
5-June	Air Port	Regan Airport		Travel
5:50 PM	Arrive (Tom)	San Diego		Travel
7:30 PM	Arrive (Lesia)	San Diego		Travel
6 - June 07:30AM - 8:30AM	Brief and Base, Coronado	Naval Base Coronado	Capt. Alexander Cdr. Tasker	Brief
08:30AM -COB	Meeting	NADEP, North Island	Capt Trainer Cdr. Tasker	Meeting
10:00 PM	Arrive (Dave)	San Diego		Travel
7 - June 07:30AM-11:30PM	Meeting	Naval School	Capt. Mckenzie Cdr. Tasker	Meeting
12:30 PM	Meeting/Brief	Hotel if time permits	Chairman Principi/Dave Van Saun	Team Meeting
2:00PM - 4:00PM	Meeting	Naval School	Rear Admiral Betancourt JR.	Meeting
PM	Meeting/Brief	Hotel if time permits	Chairman Principi/Dave Van Saun	Team Meeting
8 - June 8:00AM - 10:30AM	Breakfast Meeting	Hotel	Chairman Principi/Dave Van Saun	Breakfast Meeting
11:30AM - 12:30PM	Lunch Meeting NADEP	Naval Base Coronado	Capt Tasker	Lunch Meeting
12:45PM - 1:00PM	Meeting	NADEP, North Island	Capt Trainer	Meeting/Tour
1:00PM - 3:30PM	Brief/Tour	NADEP, North Island	Capt Trainer	Brief/Tour
3:45PM - 4:00PM	Meeting	Naval Region Southwest HDQ.	Rear Admiral Betancourt JR.	Meeting
4:00PM - 4:30PM	Press Conference	Downtown San Diego	Ashley Dyer	Press Conference
PM	Air Port (Lesia)	San Diego		Return Travel
9 - June 6:30AM	Air Port (Tom) (Dave)	San Diego		Return Travel

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

BASE SUMMARY SHEET

Naval Medical Center San Diego, CA

**Naval School of Health Sciences, San Diego
(a tenant on the medical center compound)**

INSTALLATION MISSION

- To deliver quality health services in support of the Armed Forces.
- Maintain medical readiness.
- Advance medicine through education, training and research.

Mission of the Naval School of Health Sciences, San Diego

Note: the school is responsible for the basic and enlisted medical training being relocated to Fort Sam Houston, TX.

- We deliver education and training in support of Force Health Protection.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- **Realign Naval Air Station Great Lakes, IL, Sheppard Air Force Base, TX, Naval Medical Center Portsmouth, VA, Naval Medical Center San Diego, CA by relocating basic and specialty enlisted medical training to Fort Sam Houston, TX.**

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- To transform legacy medical infrastructure into a modernized joint operational medicine platform. This recommendation reduces excess capacity within the San Antonio Multi-Service Market (MSM: two or more facilities co-located geographically with “shared” beneficiary population) while maintaining the level of care for the beneficiaries, enhancing opportunities for provider currency, and maintaining surge capacity.
- Co-locating all (except Aerospace Medicine) medical basic and specialty enlisted training at Fort Sam Houston, TX, with the potential of transitioning to a joint training effort, will result in reduced infrastructure and excess system capacity, while capitalizing on the synergy of the co-location of similar training conducted by each of the three Services.
- The development of a joint training center will result in standardized training for medical enlisted specialties enhancing interoperability and joint deployability.
- Co-location of medical enlisted training with related military clinical activities of the San Antonio Regional Medical Center at Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, TX, provides synergistic opportunities to bring clinical insight into the training environment, realtime. As a result, both the healthcare delivery and training experiences are exponentially enhanced.

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

Note: These cost considerations are for all 4 basic and specialty enlisted training programs being moved to Ft. Sam Houston, TX.

- One-Time Costs: \$ 1,040.9 million
- Net Savings (Cost) during Implementation: \$ 826.7 million
- Annual Recurring Savings: \$ 129.0 million
- Return on Investment Year: Calendar Year (10 Years)
- Net Present Value over 20 Years: \$ 476.2 million

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>
This Recommendation	(1,596)	(33)	0	0	(1,596)	(33)
Other Recommendation(s)						
Total	(1,596)	(33)	0	0	(1,596)	(33)

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

Note: Environmental considerations focus primarily on affect at Ft. Sam Houston—the location gaining the basic and specialty enlisted medical training.

- This recommendation is expected to impact air quality at Fort Sam Houston and has the potential to impact cultural or historic resources at Fort Sam Houston and Lackland AFB.
- Additional operations at Fort Sam Houston may further impact federally listed species leading to additional restrictions on training and operations.
- Significant mitigation measures to limit releases may be required at Fort Sam Houston to reduce impacts to water quality and achieve US EPA water quality standards.
- This recommendation will require spending approximately \$1.2M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation

REPRESENTATION

Governor: The Honorable Arnold Schwarzenegger
Senators: The Honorable Barbara Boxer
The Honorable Dianne Feinstein

Representative: The Honorable Susan A. Davis

ECONOMIC IMPACT

- Potential Employment Loss: 3,101 jobs (1,630 direct and 1,471 indirect)
- MSA Job Base: San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA
- Percentage: 0.17 percent decrease
- Cumulative Economic Impact (Year-Year): 2006 - 2011

MILITARY ISSUES

- Three of the Navy's basic and enlisted training program schools are affected by this recommendation: Naval School of Health Sciences San Diego, CA, Naval School of Health Sciences Portsmouth, VA and the Hospital Corpsman School Great Lakes, IL. About 6,000 to 7,000 students would be affected by this relocation to Fort Sam Houston.

Issues regarding this recommendation that were raised during the Portsmouth visit include:

- whether the realignment was going to be a co-location of training with the other services or a consolidation;
- if a consolidation would occur, how would service specific training be handled;
- whether Fort Sam Houston would have the infrastructure in place to house the influx of students;
- whether the hospital at Fort Sam Houston would be able to provide all the required clinical training these students must have; and
- if programs are consolidated, how will the variation in scope of practice be addressed.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

- Newspaper articles have noted that the Naval School of Health Sciences (NSHS) San Diego faces the deepest cuts of any installation in California with a projected loss of 1,630 people, most are the enlisted sailors enrolled in medical training courses. According to the San Diego Regional Economic Development Corp., 100 to 150 positions at NSHS involve full-time permanent staff.

Lesia Mandzia
Joint Cross-Services Team
June 1, 2005

Tot. est. One-Time Cost-
\$1,040.9M
Net Cost & Savings-\$826.7M
Annual Savings-\$129.0M
Payback-10yrs
NPV-\$476.2M

Realign

Sheppard Air Force Base, TX
Naval Air Station Great Lakes, IL
Naval Medical Center San Diego, CA
Naval Medical Center Portsmouth, VA

Naval Air Station
Great Lakes, IL

Naval Medical Center
Portsmouth, VA

Sheppard Air Force
Base, TX

Naval Medical Center
San Diego, CA

**Relocating
Basic and Specialty Enlisted
Medical Training
to
Fort Sam Houston,
San Antonio, TX**



San Antonio Regional Medical Center, TX

Recommendation: Realign Lackland Air Force Base, TX, by relocating the inpatient medical function of the 59th Medical Wing (Wilford Hall Medical Center) to the Brooke Army Medical Center, Ft Sam Houston, TX, establishing it as the San Antonio Regional Military Medical Center, and converting Wilford Hall Medical Center into an ambulatory care center.

Realign Naval Air Station Great Lakes, IL, Sheppard Air Force Base, TX, Naval Medical Center Portsmouth, Naval Medical Center San Diego, CA, by relocating basic and specialty enlisted medical training to Fort Sam Houston, TX.

Justification: The primary rationale for this recommendation is to transform legacy medical infrastructure into a modernized joint operational medicine platform. This recommendation reduces excess capacity within the San Antonio Multi-Service Market (MSM: two or more facilities co-located geographically with "shared" beneficiary population) while maintaining the level of care for the beneficiaries, enhancing opportunities for provider currency, and maintaining surge capacity. By making use of the design capacity inherent in Brooke Army Medical Center (BAMC), the entire inpatient care produced at WHMC can be relocated into this facility. In terms of military value, while BAMC had a slightly lower quantitative military value score than WHMC, the difference was so small as to not be a meaningful discriminator. Additionally, the small difference is primarily attributable to the efficiency of the Dental Clinic at WHMC, a facility that is excluded from this recommendation. It was the military judgment of the MJCSG that in the context of this recommendation, the condition of the facilities and their average weighted age were the most important elements of the military value of the two locations. In this area, BAMC received a significantly higher score than WHMC. Additionally, it is more cost effective and timely to return BAMC to its inherent design capacity and convert WHMC to an ambulatory care center, than to do the reverse. BAMC is located in a more centralized location, enabling it to better support the broader population area. WHMC and BAMC support Level 1 Trauma Centers, this capability is maintained in this recommendation by expanding the BAMC Level 1 Trauma Center to the capacity of both trauma centers. It was therefore the military judgment of the MJCSG that regionalization at BAMC provided the highest overall military value to the Department. Development of a premier Regional Military Medical Center will provide enhanced visibility, as well as, recruiting and retention advantages to the Military Health System. The remaining civilian authorizations and contractors at Wilford Hall Medical Center that represent unnecessary overhead will be eliminated. Military personnel filling similar "overhead positions" are available to be redistributed by the Service to replace civilian and contract medical personnel elsewhere in Military Healthcare System activities of higher military value. While the jobs are lost in the military system the same type of job is available in the community.

This recommendation also co-locates all (except Aerospace Medicine) medical basic and specialty enlisted training at Fort Sam Houston, TX, with the potential of transitioning to a joint training effort. This will result in reduced infrastructure and excess system capacity, while capitalizing on the synergy of the co-location similar training conducted by each of the three Services. In addition, the development of a joint training center will result in standardized training for medical enlisted specialties enhancing interoperability and joint deployability.

Co-location of medical enlisted training with related military clinical activities of the San Antonio Regional Medical Center at Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, TX, provides synergistic opportunities to bring clinical insight into the training environment, real-time. As a result, both the healthcare delivery and training experiences are exponentially enhanced.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$1,040.9M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of \$826.7M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$129.0M with a payback expected in 10 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$476.2M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 4,373 jobs (1,926 direct jobs and 2,447 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI Metropolitan Division, which is 0.88 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 3,101 jobs (1,630 direct jobs and 1,471 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.17 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 3,963 jobs (2,378 direct jobs and 1,585 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Wichita Falls, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 4.26 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 1,013 jobs (489 direct jobs and 524 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure: A review of community attributes indicates no issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the communities to support missions, forces, and personnel. Civilian inpatient capacity exists in the area to provide services to the eligible population. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: This recommendation is expected to impact air quality at Fort Sam Houston. Title V permit, permit modification, and a New Source Review may be required. This recommendation has the potential to impact cultural or historic resources at Fort Sam Houston and Lackland AFB. Additional operations at Fort Sam Houston may further impact federally listed species leading to additional restrictions on training or operations. A hazardous waste

program modification may be required at Lackland AFB. Significant mitigation measures to limit releases may be required at Fort Sam Houston to reduce impacts to water quality and achieve US EPA water quality standards. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately \$1.2M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

State Installation	Action	Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
		Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
Vandenberg Air Force Base	Gain	0	0	44	101	44	101	0	145
Beale Air Force Base	Realign	(8)	(171)	0	0	(8)	(171)	0	(179)
Camp Parks (91st)	Realign	(25)	(18)	0	0	(25)	(18)	0	(43)
Defense Distribution Depot San Joaquin	Realign	0	(31)	0	0	0	(31)	0	(31)
Human Resources Support Center Southwest	Realign	0	(164)	0	0	0	(164)	0	(164)
Los Alamitos (63rd)	Realign	(92)	(78)	0	0	(92)	(78)	0	(170)
March Air Reserve Base	Realign	(71)	(44)	0	4	(71)	(40)	0	(111)
Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	Realign	(145)	(6)	0	7	(145)	1	0	(144)
Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow	Realign	(140)	(330)	0	0	(140)	(330)	51	(419)
Naval Base Coronado	Realign	(71)	(587)	0	198	(71)	(389)	0	(460)
Naval Base Ventura City	Realign	(244)	(2,149)	5	854	(239)	(1,295)	0	(1,534)
Naval Medical Center San Diego	Realign	(1,596)	(33)	0	0	(1,596)	(33)	(1)	(1,630)
Naval Weapons Station Fallbrook	Realign	0	(118)	0	0	0	(118)	0	(118)
California Total		(2,829)	(5,693)	2,044	4,493	(785)	(1,200)	(33)	(2,018)
Colorado									
Leased Space - CO	Close/Realign	0	(11)	0	0	0	(11)	0	(11)
Buckley Air Force Base	Gain	0	0	13	81	13	81	0	94
Fort Carson	Gain	0	0	4,178	199	4,178	199	0	4,377
Peterson Air Force Base	Gain	0	(27)	482	19	482	(8)	36	510
Schriever Air Force Base	Gain	0	0	44	51	44	51	0	95
Air Reserve Personnel Center	Realign	(159)	(1,447)	57	1,500	(102)	53	(59)	(108)
United States Air Force Academy	Realign	(30)	(9)	0	0	(30)	(9)	(1)	(40)
Colorado Total		(189)	(1,494)	4,774	1,850	4,585	356	(24)	4,917

This list does not include locations where there were no changes in military or civilian jobs.
Military figures include student load changes.



Installation Review
Naval Medical Center San Diego, CA

- The Naval School of Health Sciences in San Diego, CA is a tenant of the Naval Medical Center San Diego (formerly Balboa Naval Hospital).
- About half a million people are eligible to receive care at the Naval Medical Center. This care is provided by a military and civilian staff of more than 8,000.
- The center has five medical mobilization teams including the hospital ship USNS Mercy whose personnel are drawn from the hospital staff. These teams deploy to the Western Pacific and Southeast Asia at various times during the year.
- The hospital is also a major teaching and research center.
- The Naval School of Health Sciences (NSHS) San Diego is one of four enlisted medical training schools under the Naval Medical Education and Training Command located in Bethesda, MD.
- Training programs offered by the NSHS San Diego include: Surgical Technician, Physician Assistant, Nurse Anesthetist and Physical Therapist.

Naval Medical Center San Diego:

Rear Admiral John M. Mateczun, Commanding Officer

Capt. Charles B. Davis, Deputy Commander

[Note: Capt. Tam is in the process of transitioning to the Deputy Commander position.]

Naval School of Health Sciences San Diego:

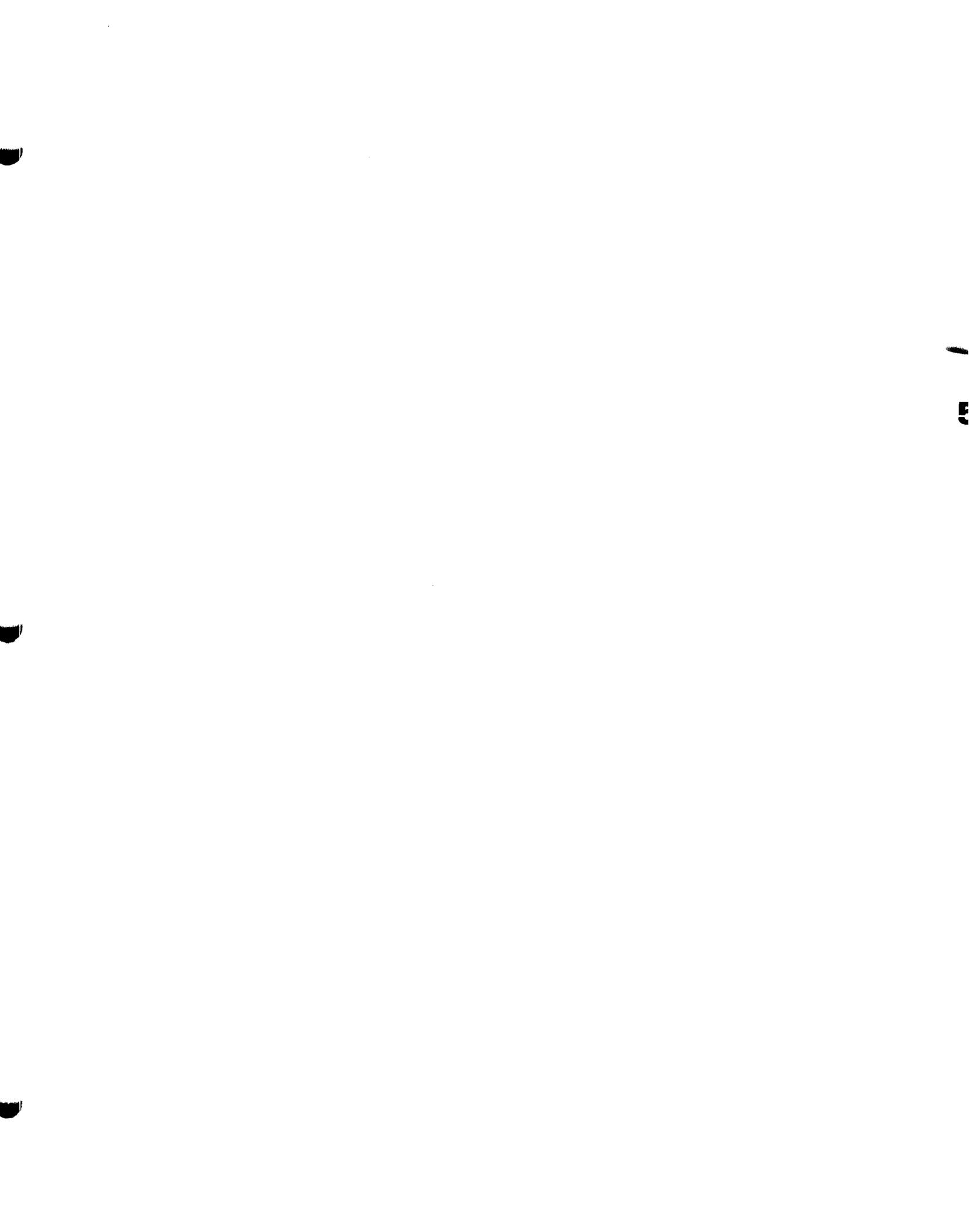
Capt. William T. Nunns, Commanding Officer

Capt. Robin Theresa McKenzie, Executive Officer



Naval Medical Center San Diego, CA

 Installation Boundary





Naval School of Health Sciences San Diego, CA



Welcome to the Command Suite

[Command Structure](#)

[Command Mission](#)

[Organizational Structure](#)

[Mission/Vision](#)

[New to Area](#)

William T. Nunns
Commanding Officer

Robin Theresa McKenzie
Executive Officer

R. D. GERARDI
Command Master Chief

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Naval School of Health Sciences San Diego, CA



Student Information Booklet

Command Structure

Mission/Vision

New to Area

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<p><u>Educational Support Services Department</u></p>	<p><u>Accreditation & Standards</u></p>
<p>Medical/Dental Advanced Technical School</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Advanced Laboratory School</u> ● <u>Preventive Medicine Tech School</u> ● <u>Dental Administration School</u> ● <u>Dental Equipment Repair School</u> 	<p>Senior Specialty School</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Independent Duty Corpsman School</u> ● <u>Physician Assistant School</u> ● <u>Nurse Anesthesia School</u>
<p>Surgical Specialty Schools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Ocular Technician School</u> ● <u>Otolaryngology Tech School</u> ● <u>Surgical Tech School</u> ● <u>Dermatology Tech School</u> 	<p>Phase II Clinical Schools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Nuclear Medicine Tech School</u> ● <u>Physical Therapy</u> ● <u>Respiratory Tech School</u>
<p><u>Naval Drug & Alcohol School</u></p>	<p>Fort Sam</p>

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Imaging Schools</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Basic & Advanced Imaging School</u>• <u>Cardiovascular Technician School</u>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Sheppard AFB</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Basic & Advanced Biomedical Equipment Technician• Dental Prosthetic Laboratory Technician School• Dental "A" School
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6



DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

BASE SUMMARY SHEET

Naval Air Depot, North Island, San Diego, Ca

The Naval Air Depot, North Island is a part of the Naval Air Systems Command (NAVAIR) and is a tenant of the Naval Air Station, North Island which is part of the largest aerospace-industrial complex in the Navy, the 57,000-acre Naval Base Coronado. The commanding officer of North Island is also the Commanding Officer, Naval Base Coronado which is a part of the Navy Region Southwest and a field activity of Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet.

Naval Air Depot is the largest aerospace employer in San Diego with a work force of some 3,100 highly skilled artisans and support personnel. North Island was commissioned a Naval Air station in 1917, 82 years ago. On August 15, 1963, the station, which was originally called the Naval Air Station, San Diego until 1955, was granted official recognition as the "Birthplace of Naval Aviation" by resolution of the House Armed Services Committee.

INSTALLATION MISSION

Naval Air Depot, North Island is the West Coast Aircraft Depot specializing in the support of Naval Aircraft and related systems. Through partnership with industry, other government agencies and supporting aerospace organizations, the Depot North Island repairs and overhauls aviation systems.

Aircraft arrive at Naval Air Depot, North Island from fleet installations around the United States and the world for scheduled depot maintenance, major modification and/or crash damage repair. Additionally, field sites have been established at major fleet concentration areas on the West Coast and Hawaii to provide onsite depot capability.

Naval Air Depot, North Island performs depot level repairs and modification on more than 250 aircraft per year. The Naval Air Depot, North Island team, aided by state-of-the-art technology, returns combat ready AH-1, CH-53, C-2, E-2, EA-6, F/A-18, S-3, SH/HH/MH-60 and UH/HH-1 aircraft to fleet squadrons while meeting time critical fleet requirements at competitive costs. The Depot provides top quality products, at the best value in the fastest time. These three factors are the driving force behind NAVIAR's *AirSpeed* program. The depot's *AirSpeed* program uses elements from Lean Manufacturing, Six Sigma and Theory of Constraints. The tools contained in *AirSpeed* use proven techniques that help in making the depot more productive and effective.

Naval Air Depot, North Island engineers and artisans conceived, designed and constructed a fixture and repair process that allows, for example the replacement of the center fuselage section of F/A-18 Hornets, a capability that has helped avoid

millions of dollars in aircraft replacement costs while significantly extending the service life of the Navy's primary strike aircraft. The Depot is a leader in repairing and restoring aircraft surfaces and the only naval lab with aircraft tire engineering and laser tire testing capability.

Naval Air Depot North Island has 25 years experience in repair and calibration of Inertial Navigation systems with Field Service teams that deliver aircraft depot repair capabilities directly to squadron sites anytime, worldwide-ashore or afloat, including, overhaul and repair catapult and arresting gear systems on all Pacific Fleet aircraft carriers. Additionally, the Depot manufactures mobile vans in support of deploying Marines and Special Forces units. These vans have more than 150 configurations that include medical, command and control, communications, and storage facilities.

F/A-18 Hornets and Super Hornets, EA-6B Prowlers, E-2 Hawkeyes, S-3 Vikings, H-60 Seahawks, AH-1 Cobras, UH/HH-1 Hueys and CH-53 Sea Stallions of the Navy and Marine Corps undergo maintenance and repair under NAVAL AIR's long-range fleet maintenance strategy, the Integrated Maintenance Concept (IMC). Performed by Depot artisans and squadron personnel at Marine Corps Air Stations Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii, Miramar, Calif., Camp Pendleton, Calif., and Naval Air Stations Whidbey Island, Wash., Fallon, Nev., and North Island, Calif., IMC processes bring to bear a multitude of aviation maintenance disciplines and advanced aviation technologies. For example, Naval Air Depot, North Island is home to the only West Coast tail boom fixture for Cobra and Huey maintenance, alignment and repair.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

DOD is recommending a realignment of the Atlantic and Pacific Naval Air Depot functions. The recommendation realigns bases by disestablishing Naval Air Depots (NADEP) and establishing Fleet Readiness Centers (FRC) with workload realignments from mainly Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station, NC (Atlantic Fleet) and North Island, Naval Air Station, Coronado, CA (Pacific Fleet).

This recommendation realigns and merges depot and intermediate maintenance activities. It creates 6 Fleet Readiness Centers (FRCs) with 13 affiliated FRC Sites at satellite locations. FRC Mid-Atlantic will be located on NAS Oceana, VA, with affiliated FRC Sites at NAS Patuxent River, MD, NAS Norfolk, VA, and JRB New Orleans, LA. FRC East is located at Cherry Point, NC, with affiliated FRC Sites at MCAS Beaufort, SC, and MCAS New River, NC. The existing intermediate level activity associated with HMX-1 at MCB Quantico, VA, will also be affiliated with FRC East. FRC Southeast will be located on NAS Jacksonville, FL and will have an affiliated FRC Site at NAS Mayport, FL. FRC West will be located on NAS Lemoore, CA, and will have FRC affiliated sites at NAS JRB Fort Worth, TX, and NAS Fallon, NV. FRC Southwest will be located on Naval Station Coronado, CA, and will have affiliated sites at MCAS Miramar, CA,

MCAS Pendleton, CA, MCAS Yuma, AZ, and NAS Point Mugu, CA. FRC Northwest will be located on NAS Whidbey, WA, with no affiliated FRC Sites.

In addition to the actions described in this recommendation, there are four additional actions involved in the comprehensive merger of depot and intermediate maintenance: Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Willow Grove, PA, Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, TX, Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME, and Naval Air Station Atlanta, GA. The actions at these installations are described in separate installation closure recommendations in the Department of the Navy section of the BRAC Report.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

This recommendation reduces the number of maintenance levels and proposes a streamlining of the way maintenance is accomplished. It also transforms to fewer maintenance levels, i.e., from 3 to 2 levels; and positions maintenance activities closer to fleet concentrations. The recommendation is designed to enhanced effectiveness and efficiency, greater agility, and allows Naval Aviation to achieve the right readiness at the least cost. This transformation of NADEP's to FRC's are projected to produce significant reductions in the total cost of maintenance, repair and overhaul plus the associated Supply system PHS&T (Packaging, Handling, Storage and Transportation) as well as repairable inventory stocking levels as a result of reduced total repair turn-around times, reduced transportation, lower spares inventories, less manpower, and more highly utilized infrastructure.

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DoD

For all FRCs, there is a combined annual facility sustainment savings of \$1.1M; elimination of a total of 529,000 square feet of depot/intermediate maintenance production space and military construction cost avoidances of \$0.2M. This recommendation also includes a military construction cost of \$85.7M. The cost of this proposal as it relates to San Diego will need to be developed after our visit. The costs presented are for the entire proposal affecting a number of installations.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| | ** See note |
| ● One-Time Costs: | \$ ___ million |
| ● Net Savings (Cost) during Implementation: | \$ ___ million |
| ● Annual Recurring Savings: | \$ ___ million |
| ● Return on Investment Year: | Calendar Year (Number of Years) |
| ● Net Present Value over 20 Years: | \$ ___ million |

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RECOMMENDATION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS) (Cherry Point only)

Baseline	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Students</u>
-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------

Reductions	
Realignments	(658)**
Total	(658)

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>
This Recommendation					(71)	(587)
Other Recommendation(s)**						
Total						

** These estimates are misleading because they include the effects of the proposed transformation into FRC's of a number of locations other than at the Depot at North Island. Additionally, it is not clear if the proposed positions being eliminated will actually affect on board personnel. The following chart shows the proposed reductions across all Pacific Fleet industrial functions affected by the North Island portion of this proposal.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- None

REPRESENTATION

Governor: The Honorable Arnold Schwarzenegger

Senators: The Honorable Barbara Boxer
The Honorable Dianne Feinstein

Representative: The honorable Susan A. Davis

ECONOMIC IMPACT

- Potential Employment Loss: 1,349 jobs (658 direct and 691 indirect)
(See note above)
- MSA Job Base: ** See note above
- Percentage: ** See note above Cumulative
Economic Impact (Year-Year): ___ percent decrease

MILITARY ISSUES

- How will unit level maintenance be affected?

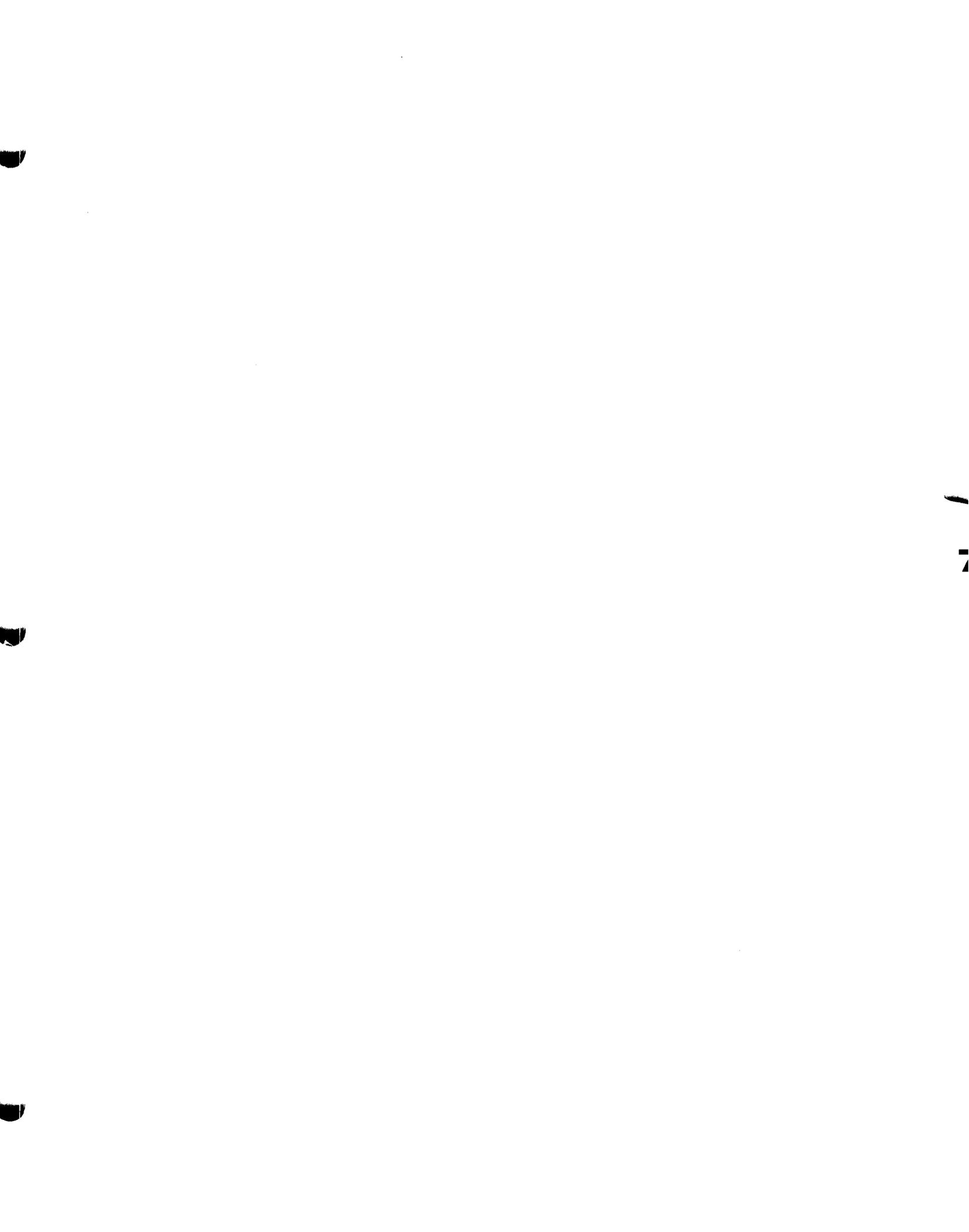
COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

- Loss of Jobs

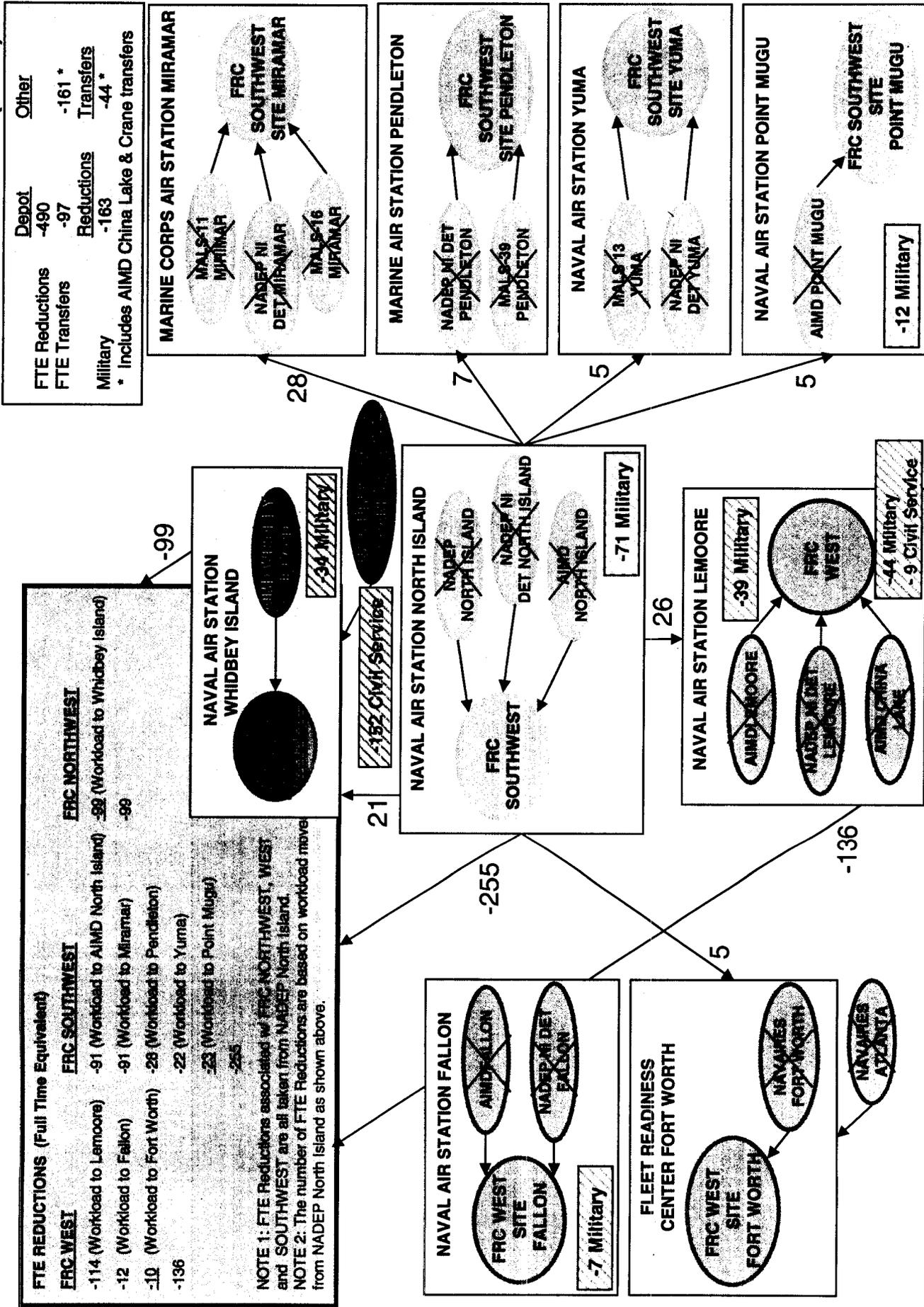
ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

- Cost savings based on assumptions.

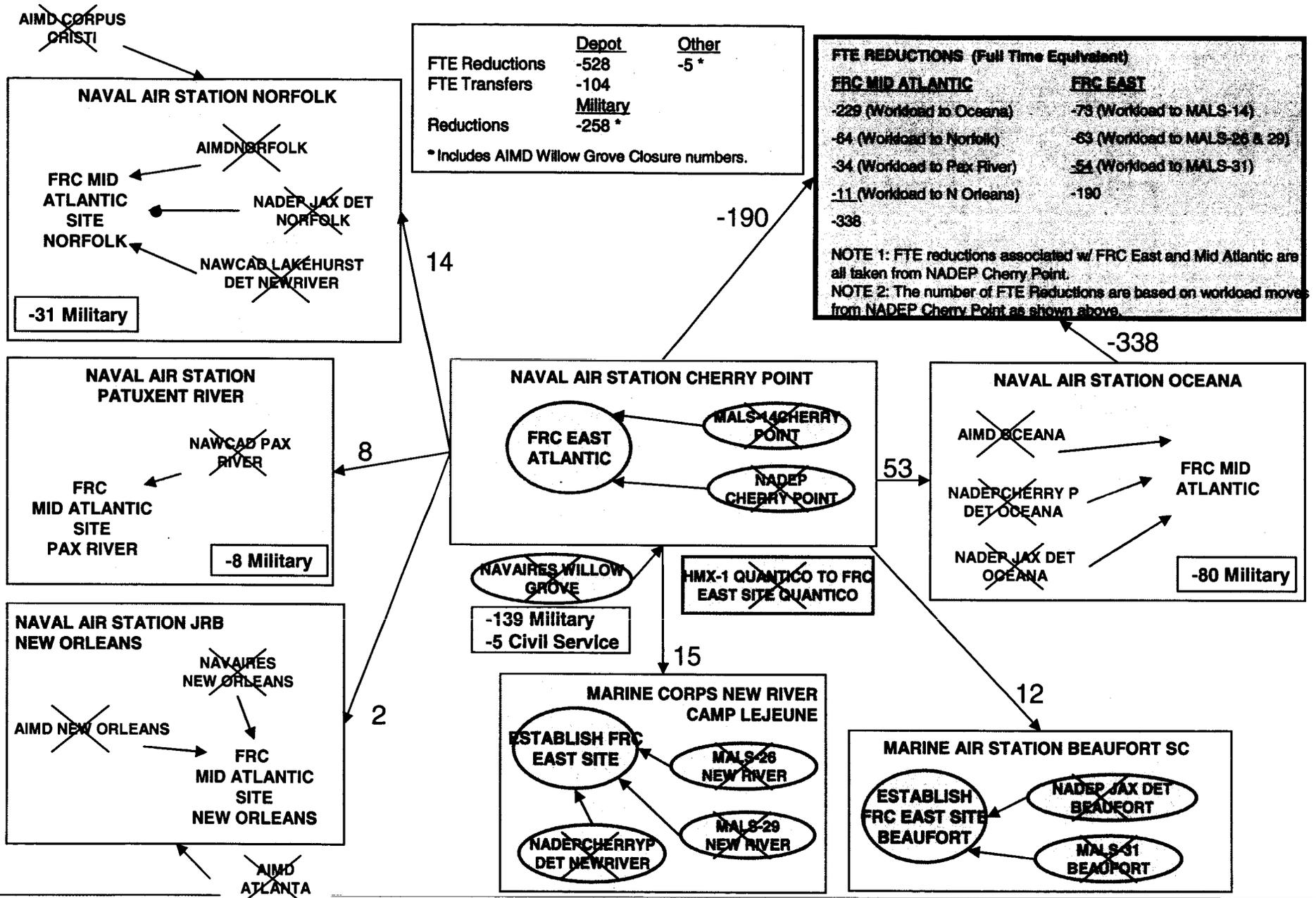
Tom Pantelides
Joint Cross-Services Team
June 4, 2005



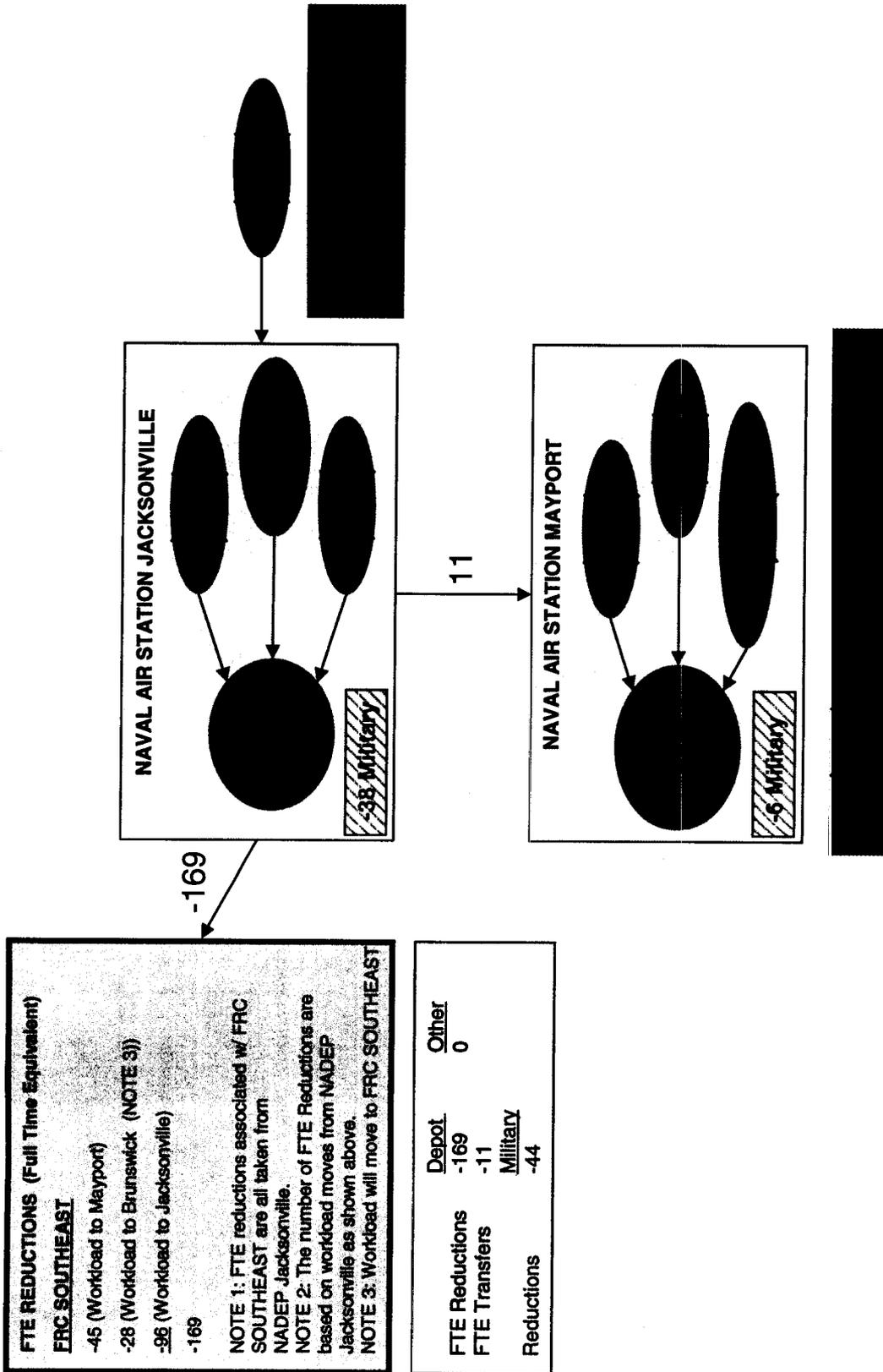
Realignment Of Pacific Fleet Industrial Functions To Fleet Readiness Centers (FRC)



Realignment of Atlantic Fleet Industrial Functions to Fleet Readiness Centers (FRC)



Realignment of Atlantic Fleet Industrial Functions to Fleet Readiness Centers (FRC)



Justification: This recommendation supports capacity reduction at the SIMA Norfolk, VA, and reduces excess ship repair capacity. This consolidation matches the ship maintenance infrastructure at the other major Fleet concentrations where depot and intermediate level activities are collocated. This consolidation will lead to synergy and efficiency in ship maintenance. This recommendation assumes that Norfolk Naval Shipyard becomes a Direct or Mission Funded activity.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$10.6M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of \$26.8M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$8.2M with a payback expected in one year. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$104.3M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 209 jobs (95 direct jobs and 114 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the in the Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes indicates no issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the community to support missions, forces and personnel. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: This recommendation has no impact on air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation does not impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Fleet Readiness Centers

Recommendation: Realign Naval Air Station Oceana, VA, by disestablishing the Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Department Oceana, the Naval Air Depot Cherry Point Detachment, and the Naval Air Depot Jacksonville Detachment; establishing Fleet Readiness Center Mid Atlantic, Naval Air Station Oceana, VA; and transferring all intermediate maintenance workload and capacity to Fleet Readiness Center Mid Atlantic, Naval Air Station Oceana, VA.

Realign Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD, by disestablishing the Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Department at Naval Air Warfare Center Aircraft Division; establishing Fleet

Readiness Center Mid Atlantic Site Patuxent River, Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD; and transferring all intermediate maintenance workload and capacity to Fleet Readiness Center Mid Atlantic Site Patuxent River, Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD.

Realign Naval Air Station Norfolk, VA, by disestablishing the Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Department Norfolk VA, the Naval Air Depot Jacksonville Detachment, and Naval Air Warfare Center Aircraft Division Lakehurst Detachment; establishing Fleet Readiness Center Mid Atlantic Site Norfolk, Naval Air Station Norfolk, VA; and transferring all intermediate and depot maintenance workload and capacity to Fleet Readiness Center Mid Atlantic Site Norfolk, Naval Air Station Norfolk, VA.

Realign Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans, LA, by disestablishing the Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Department, establishing Fleet Readiness Center Mid Atlantic Site New Orleans, Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans, LA; and transfer all intermediate maintenance workload and capacity to Fleet Readiness Center Mid Atlantic Site New Orleans, Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans, LA.

Realign Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC, as follows: disestablish Naval Air Depot Cherry Point; establish Fleet Readiness Center East, Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC; relocate depot maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components (approximately 39 K DLHs), Aircraft Hydraulic Components (approximately 69 K DLHs), Aircraft Landing Gear Components (approximately 8 K DLHs), Aircraft Other Components (approximately 23 K DLHs), and Aircraft Structural Components (approximately 126 K DLHs) to Fleet Readiness Center Mid Atlantic, Naval Air Station Oceana, VA; relocate depot maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components (approximately 11 K DLHs), Aircraft Hydraulic Components (approximately 19 K DLHs), Aircraft Landing Gear Components (approximately 2 K DLHs), Aircraft Structural Components (approximately 35 K DLHs), and Aircraft Other Components (approximately 6 K DLHs) to Fleet Readiness Center Mid Atlantic Site Norfolk, Naval Air Station Norfolk, VA; relocate depot maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components (approximately 6 K DLHs), Aircraft Hydraulic Components (approximately 10 K DLHs), Aircraft Landing Gear Components (approximately 1 K DLHs), Aircraft Other Components (approximately 3 K DLHs), and Aircraft Structural Components (approximately 18 K DLHs) to Fleet Readiness Center Mid Atlantic Site Patuxent River, Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD; relocate depot maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components (approximately 2 K DLHs), Aircraft Hydraulic Components (approximately 3 K DLHs), Aircraft Landing Gear Components (approximately 0.4K DLHs), Aircraft Other Components (approximately 1 K DLHs), and Aircraft Structural Components (approximately 6 K DLHs) to FRC Mid Atlantic Site New Orleans, Naval Air Station JRB New Orleans, LA.; relocate depot maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components (approximately 9 K DLHs), Aircraft Hydraulic Components (approximately 16 K DLHs), Aircraft Landing Gear Components (approximately 2 K DLHs), Aircraft Other Components (approximately 6 K DLHs) and Aircraft Structural Components (approximately 30 K DLHs) to the Fleet Readiness Center East Site Beaufort, hereby established at Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC; relocate depot maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components (approximately 11 K DLHs), Aircraft Hydraulic Components

(approximately 20 K DLHs), Aircraft Landing Gear Components (approximately 2 K DLHs), Aircraft Other Components (approximately 6 K DLHs), Aircraft Structural Components (approximately 36 K DLHs), Aircraft Rotary (approximately 1 K DLHs), Aircraft VSTOL (approximately 2 K DLHs), Aircraft Cargo/Tanker (approximately 0.02K DLHs), Aircraft Other (approximately 18 K DLHs), Aircraft Structural Components (approximately 0.001K DLHs), Calibration (approximately 0.15 K DLHs) and "Other" Commodity (approximately 0.3 K DLHs) to Fleet Readiness Center East Site New River, hereby established at Marine Corps Air Station New River, Camp Lejeune, NC; and transfer all remaining depot maintenance workload and capacity to Fleet Readiness Center East, Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC.

Realign Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC, by disestablishing Naval Air Depot Jacksonville Detachment Beaufort and transferring all depot maintenance workload and capacity to Fleet Readiness Center East Site Beaufort, Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC.

Realign Naval Air Station Jacksonville, FL, as follows: disestablish Naval Air Depot Jacksonville, Naval Air Depot Jacksonville Detachment Jacksonville, and Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Department Jacksonville; establish Fleet Readiness Center Southeast, Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, FL; relocate depot maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components (approximately 8 K DLHs), Aircraft Hydraulic Components (approximately 6 K DLHs), Aircraft Landing Gear Components (approximately 3 K DLHs), Aircraft Other Components (approximately 27 K DLHs), and Aircraft Structural Components (approximately 9 K DLHs) to Fleet Readiness Center Southeast Site Mayport, hereby established at Naval Air Station, Mayport, FL; transfer all remaining intermediate and depot maintenance workload and capacity to Fleet Readiness Center Southeast, Naval Air Station Jacksonville, FL.

Realign Naval Air Station Mayport, FL, by disestablishing Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Department, Naval Air Depot Jacksonville Detachment Mayport, and Naval Air Warfare Center Aircraft Division Lakehurst Voyage Repair Team Detachment Mayport and transferring all intermediate maintenance workload and capacity to Fleet Readiness Center Southeast Site Mayport, Naval Air Station Mayport, FL.

Realign Naval Air Station Lemoore, CA, by disestablishing Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Department Lemoore and Naval Air Depot North Island Detachment; establishing Fleet Readiness Center West, Naval Air Station Lemoore, CA; and transferring all intermediate and depot maintenance workload and capacity to Fleet Readiness Center West, Naval Air Station Lemoore, CA.

Realign Naval Air Station Fallon, NV, by disestablishing the Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Department Fallon and the Naval Air Depot North Island Detachment Fallon; establishing Fleet Readiness Center West Site Fallon, Naval Air Station Fallon, NV; and transferring all intermediate and depot maintenance workload and capacity to Fleet Readiness Center West Site Fallon, Naval Air Station Fallon, NV.

Realign Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division China Lake, CA, by disestablishing the Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Department and relocating its maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft (approximately 3 K DLHs), Aircraft Components (approximately 45 K

DLHs), Fabrication & Manufacturing (approximately 6 K DLHs) and Support Equipment (approximately 16 K DLHs) to Fleet Readiness Center West, Naval Air Station Lemoore, CA.

Realign Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth, TX, by disestablishing the Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Department, establishing Fleet Readiness Center West Site Fort Worth, Naval Air Station Fort Worth, TX, and transferring all intermediate maintenance workload and capacity to Fleet Readiness Center West Site Fort Worth, Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth, TX.

Realign Naval Air Station Whidbey Island, WA, by disestablishing the Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Department, establishing Fleet Readiness Center Northwest, Naval Air Station Whidbey Island, WA, and transferring all intermediate maintenance workload and capacity to Fleet Readiness Center Northwest, Naval Air Station Whidbey Island, WA.

Realign Naval Support Activity Crane, IN, by relocating the depot maintenance workload and capacity for ALQ-99 Electronic Warfare to Fleet Readiness Center Northwest, Naval Air Station Whidbey Island, WA.

Realign Naval Air Station North Island, Naval Base Coronado, CA, as follows: disestablish Naval Air Depot North Island, COMSEACONWINGPAC (AIMD), and NADEP North Island Detachment North Island; establish Fleet Readiness Center Southwest, Naval Air Station North Island, Naval Base Coronado, CA; relocate depot maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components (approximately 6 K DLHs), Aircraft Hydraulic Components (approximately 2 K DLHs), Aircraft Landing Gear Components (approximately 3 K DLHs), Aircraft Other Components (approximately 13 K DLHs), and Aircraft Structural Components (approximately 4 K DLHs) from Naval Air Depot North Island to Fleet Readiness Center Southwest Site Point Mugu, hereby established at Naval Air Station Point Mugu, Naval Base Ventura, CA; relocate depot maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components (approximately 26 K DLHs), Aircraft Hydraulic Component (approximately 8 K DLHs), Aircraft Landing Gear Components (approximately 13 K DLHs), Aircraft Other Components (approximately 55 K DLHs), Aircraft Structural Components (approximately 16 K DLHs) from Naval Air Depot North Island to Fleet Readiness Center Southwest Site Miramar, hereby established at Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA; relocate depot maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components (approximately 8 K DLHs), Aircraft Hydraulic Components (approximately 2 K DLHs), Aircraft Landing Gear Components (approximately 4 K DLHs), Aircraft Other Components (approximately 17 K DLHs), and Aircraft Structural Components (approximately 5 K DLHs) from Naval Air Depot North Island to Fleet Readiness Center Southwest Site Pendleton, hereby established at Marine Corps Air Station Camp Pendleton, CA; relocate depot maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components (approximately 6 K DLHs), Aircraft Hydraulic Components (approximately 2 K DLHs), Aircraft Landing Gear Components (approximately 3 K DLHs), Aircraft Other Components (approximately 12 K DLHs), Aircraft Structural Components (approximately 3 K DLHs) from Naval Air Depot North Island to Fleet Readiness Southwest Site Yuma, hereby established at Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ; relocate depot maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components (approximately 6 K DLHs), Aircraft Hydraulic Components (approximately 2 K

DLHs), Aircraft Landing Gear Components (approximately 3 K DLHs), Aircraft Other Components (approximately 12 K DLHs), and Aircraft Structural Components (approximately 3 K DLHs) from Naval Air Depot North Island to Fleet Readiness Center West Site Fort Worth, Fort Worth TX; relocate depot maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components (approximately 25 K DLHs), Aircraft Hydraulic Components (approximately 8 K DLHs), Aircraft Landing Gear Components (approximately 13 K DLHs), Aircraft Other Components (approximately 53 K DLHs), and Aircraft Structural Components (approximately 15 K DLHs), from Naval Air Depot North Island to Fleet Readiness Center Northwest, Naval Air Station Whidbey Island, WA; and transfer all remaining intermediate and depot maintenance workload and capacity to Fleet Readiness Center Southwest, Naval Air Station North Island, Naval Base Coronado, CA.

Realign Naval Air Station Point Mugu, Naval Base Ventura, CA, by disestablishing the Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Department and transferring all intermediate maintenance workload and capacity to Fleet Readiness Center Southwest Site Point Mugu, Naval Base Ventura, CA.

Realign Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA, by transferring depot maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Other (approximately 28 K DLHs) and Aircraft Fighter/Attack (approximately 39 K DLHs) and intermediate maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Components, Aircraft Engines, Fabrication & Manufacturing and Support Equipment from Marine Aviation Logistics Squadron (MALS)-11 and 16 to Fleet Readiness Center Southwest Site Miramar, Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA.

Realign Marine Corps Air Station Camp Pendleton, CA, by transferring depot maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Other (approximately 22 K DLHs) and Aircraft Rotary (approximately 102 K DLHs) and intermediate maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Components, Aircraft Engines, Fabrication & Manufacturing and Support Equipment from MALS-39 to Fleet Readiness Center Southwest Site Camp Pendleton, Marine Corps Air Station Camp Pendleton, CA.

Realign Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ, by transferring depot maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Fighter/Attack, Aircraft Other and Aircraft Rotary and intermediate maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Components, Aircraft Engines, Communication/Electronics Equipment, Ordnance Weapons & Missiles, Software and Support Equipment from MALS-13 to Fleet Readiness Center Southwest Site Yuma, Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ.

Justification: This recommendation realigns and merges depot and intermediate maintenance activities. It creates 6 Fleet Readiness Centers (FRCs), with 13 affiliated FRC Sites at satellite locations. FRC Mid-Atlantic will be located on NAS Oceana, VA, with affiliated FRC Sites at NAS Patuxent River, MD, NAS Norfolk, VA, and JRB New Orleans, LA. FRC East is located at Cherry Point, NC, with affiliated FRC Sites at MCAS Beaufort, SC, and MCAS New River, NC. The existing intermediate level activity associated with HMX-1 at MCB Quantico, VA, will also be affiliated with FRC East. FRC Southeast will be located on NAS Jacksonville, FL, and will have an affiliated FRC Site at NAS Mayport, FL. FRC West will be located on NAS Lemoore, CA, and will have FRC affiliated sites at NAS JRB Fort Worth, TX, and NAS Fallon,

NV. FRC Southwest will be located on Naval Station Coronado, CA, and will have affiliated sites at MCAS Miramar, CA, MCAS Pendleton, CA, MCAS Yuma, AZ, and NAS Point Mugu, CA. FRC Northwest will be located on NAS Whidbey, WA, with no affiliated FRC Sites.

This recommendation supports both DoD and Navy transformation goals by reducing the number of maintenance levels and streamlining the way maintenance is accomplished with associated significant cost reductions. It supports the Naval Aviation Enterprise's (NAE's) goal of transforming to fewer maintenance levels, i.e., from 3 to 2 levels; and it supports the NAE's strategy of positioning maintenance activities closer to fleet concentrations when doing so will result in enhanced effectiveness and efficiency, greater agility, and allows Naval Aviation to achieve the right readiness at the least cost. This transformation to FRCs produces significant reductions in the total cost of maintenance, repair and overhaul plus the associated Supply system PHS&T (Packaging, Handling, Storage and Transportation) as well as reparable inventory stocking levels as a result of reduced total repair turn-around times, reduced transportation, lower spares inventories, less manpower, and more highly utilized infrastructure. It requires integration and collaboration between Depot level Civil Service personnel and Military Intermediate level Sailors and Marines. At those FRCs involving Marine Corps MALS (Marine Aviation Logistics Squadrons), because the MALS remain deployable commands, they will affiliate with their FRC organizations, but will remain operationally distinct and severable in all respects. The FRC D-level functions within the MALS fall under the Commanding Officer of each MALS. The FRC Commander is the provider of embedded depot personnel, as well as D-level technical and logistics support within the MALS. For all FRCs, there is a combined annual facility sustainment savings of \$1.1M; elimination of a total of 529,000 square feet of depot/intermediate maintenance production space and military construction cost avoidances of \$0.2M. This recommendation also includes a military construction cost of \$85.7M.

In addition to the actions described in this recommendation, there are four additional actions involved in the comprehensive merger of depot and intermediate maintenance: Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Willow Grove, PA, Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, TX, Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME, and Naval Air Station Atlanta, GA. The actions at these installations are described in separate installation closure recommendations in the Department of the Navy section of the BRAC Report.

Payback: The total estimated one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$298.1M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during implementation period is a savings of \$1,528.2M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$341.2M with a payback expected immediately. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$4,724.2M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 104 jobs (53 direct jobs and 51 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Bakersfield, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 221 jobs (152 direct jobs and 69 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Martin County, IN, economic area, which is 2.6 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 13 jobs (7 direct jobs and 6 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Fallon, NV Micropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 512 jobs (218 direct jobs and 294 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Jacksonville, FL Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 1,190 jobs (632 direct jobs and 558 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the New Bern, NC Micropolitan Statistical Area, which is 1.8 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 12 jobs (7 direct jobs and 5 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 1,279 jobs (623 direct jobs and 656 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 68 jobs (44 direct jobs and 24 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes indicates no issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the communities to support missions, forces, and personnel. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: This recommendation may impact air quality at NAS Lemoore and NAS JRB Fort Worth. A conformity determination may be required. This recommendation has the potential to impact cultural, archeological, or tribal resources at NAS Lemoore, NAS Fallon, and NAS Whidbey Island, WA, if construction is required. There is a possible impact to water resources at NAS Whidbey Island and NAS Fallon. This recommendation has no impact on

dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately \$0.4M for waste management and environmental compliance activities. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the cost of environmental restoration, waste management, or environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Naval Shipyard Detachments

Recommendation: Realign Puget Sound Naval Shipyard Detachment Boston, MA, by relocating the ship repair function to Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, WA.

Realign Naval Station Annapolis, MD, by relocating the Norfolk Naval Shipyard Detachment, Naval Sea Systems Command Plant Equipment Support Office ship repair function to Norfolk Naval Shipyard, VA.

Realign the Navy Philadelphia Business Center, PA, by relocating the Norfolk Naval Shipyard Detachment, Naval Sea Systems Command Shipbuilding Support Office ship repair function to Norfolk Naval Shipyard, VA.

Justification: This recommendation supports mission elimination at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard Detachment Boston, MA, Norfolk Naval Shipyard Detachment, Naval Sea Systems Command Plant Equipment Support Office, Annapolis, MD, and Norfolk Naval Shipyard Detachment, Naval Sea Systems Command Shipbuilding Support Office, Philadelphia, PA, and reduces excess ship repair capacity. This relocation will create synergy among like functions at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard and Norfolk Naval Shipyard. Although this expected synergy is not captured in the payback calculations, experience has shown that it will produce additional long-term savings.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$12.5M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of \$0.9M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$2.3M with a payback expected in four (4) years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$20.7M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 213 jobs (108 direct jobs and 105 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the in the Boston-Quincy, MA Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 25 jobs (13 direct jobs and 12 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the in the

State	Base Name	Economic Area	Action	Net Mil	Net Civ	Net Cont	Total Dir	Total Inc	Total Chng	Total Chan	Report Per
	Pacific Fleet Industrial Functions										
AZ	Marine Corps Air Station Yuma	Yuma, AZ Metropolitan	Statistic Gainer	0	5	0	5	4	9	0.0001175	Ind - 19
CA	Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos	Gainer	0	7	0	7	7	14	7.751E-06	Ind - 19
CA	Marine Corps Base Miramar	San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos	Gainer	0	28	0	28	30	58	3.211E-05	Ind - 19
CA	Naval Air Station Lemoore	Hanford-Corcoran, CA Metropolitan	Gainer	5	35	0	40	32	72	0.0013423	Ind - 19
CA	Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake	Bakersfield, CA Metropolitan	St. Realign	-44	-9	0	-53	-50	-103	-0.000316	Ind - 19
CA	Naval Base Coronado	San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos	Realign	-71	-300	0	-371	-384	-755	-0.000418	Ind - 19
CA	Naval Base Coronado	San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos	Realign	0	-167	0	-167	-179	-346	-0.000192	Ind - 19
CA	Naval Base Coronado	San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos	Realign	0	-120	0	-120	-128	-248	-0.000137	Ind - 19
CA	Naval Base Ventura County	Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura	Realign	-12	5	0	-7	-5	-12	-2.85E-05	Ind - 19
IN	Naval Support Activity Crane	Martin County, IN	Realign	0	-152	0	-152	-68	-220	-0.025806	Ind - 19
NV	Naval Air Station Fallon	Fallon, NV Metropolitan	Statistic Realign	-7	0	0	-7	-5	-12	-0.000757	Ind - 19
TX	Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Metro	Gainer	0	5	0	5	5	10	9.956E-06	Ind - 19
WA	Naval Air Station Whidbey Island	Oak Harbor, WA Metropolitan	S Gainer	-34	173	0	139	162	301	0.0083977	Ind - 19
				-163	-490		-653	-579	-1232		
	Atlantic Fleet Industrial Functions										
FL		Jacksonville, FL Metropolitan	S Realign	-38	-180	0	-218	-294	-512	-0.000704	Ind - 19
FL		Jacksonville, FL Metropolitan	S Gainer	-6	11	0	5	9	14	1.924E-05	Ind - 19
LA		New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner	I Gainer	0	2	0	2	2	4	5.237E-06	Ind - 19
MD		Lexington Park, MD Metropolitan	Realign	-8	8	0	0	3	3	5.624E-05	Ind - 19
NC		New Bern, NC Metropolitan	Stat Realign	0	-415	0	-415	-366	-781	-0.011768	Ind - 19
NC		New Bern, NC Metropolitan	Stat Realign	0	-217	0	-217	-191	-408	-0.006148	Ind - 19
NC		Jacksonville, NC Metropolitan	S Gainer	0	15	0	15	9	24	0.0002618	Ind - 19
PA		Philadelphia, PA Metropolitan	D Realign	-139	-5	0	-144	-68	-212	-9.33E-05	Ind - 19
SC		Hilton Head Island-Beaufort, SC	Gainer	0	12	0	12	9	21	0.0002257	Ind - 19
VA		Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport	Realign	-80	53	0	-27	-11	-38	-3.88E-05	Ind - 19
VA		Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport	Realign	-31	14	0	-17	-13	-30	-3.06E-05	Ind - 19
				-302	-702		-1004	-911	-1915		



8

INSTALLATION REVIEW

Naval Air Depot, North Island, San Diego, Ca

The Naval Air Depot, North Island is a tenant of the Naval Air Station, North Island which is part of the largest aerospace-industrial complex in the Navy, the 57,000-acre Naval Base Coronado. The commanding officer of North Island is also the Commanding Officer, Naval Base Coronado which is a part of the Navy Region Southwest and a field activity of Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet.

Navy Region Southwest:

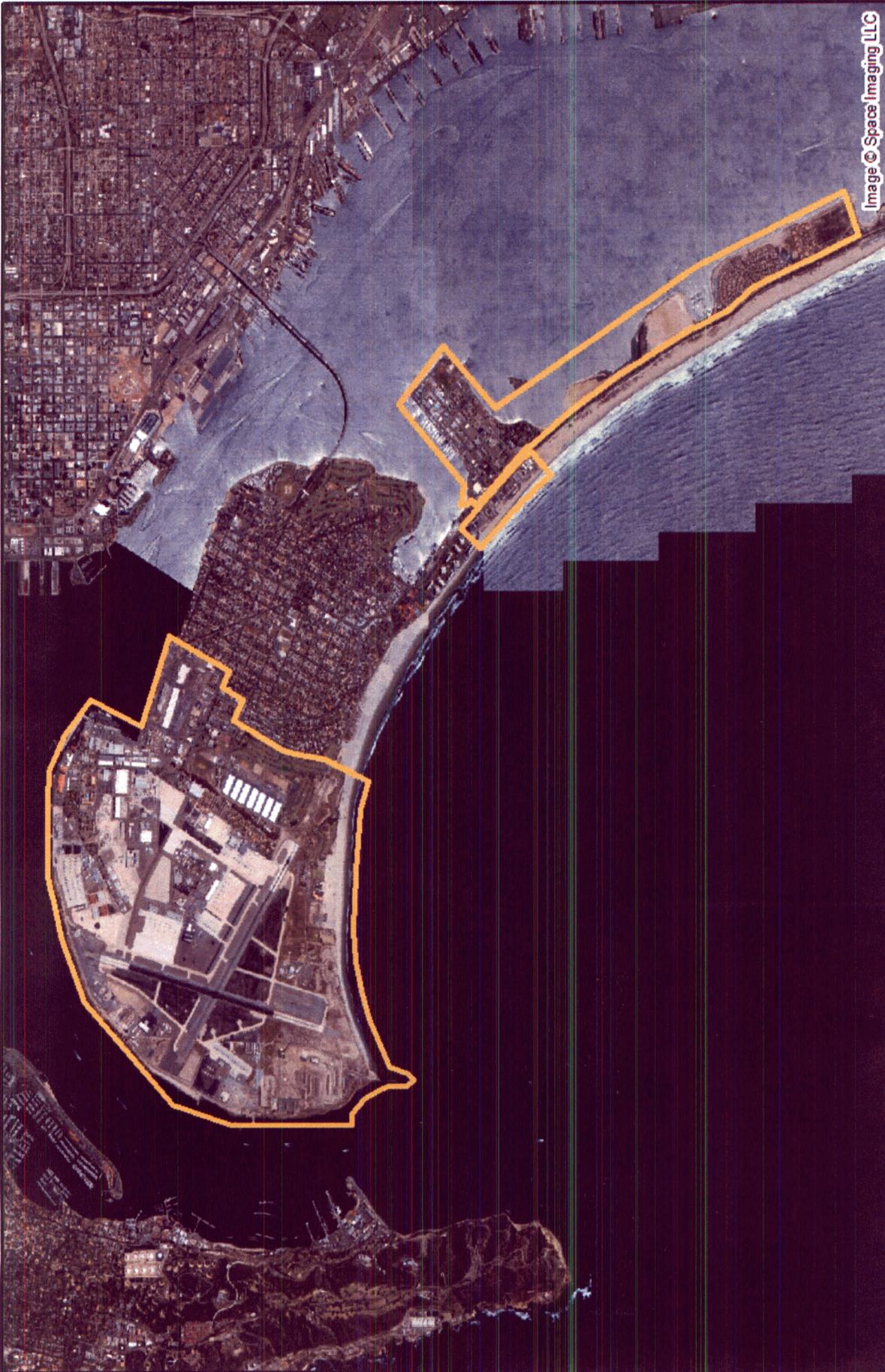
Rear Admiral Jose Luis Betancourt Jr., Commanding Officer

Naval Air Station North Island/Naval Base Coronado:

Captain Townsend G. "Tim" Alexander, Commanding Officer

Naval Air Depot, North Island:

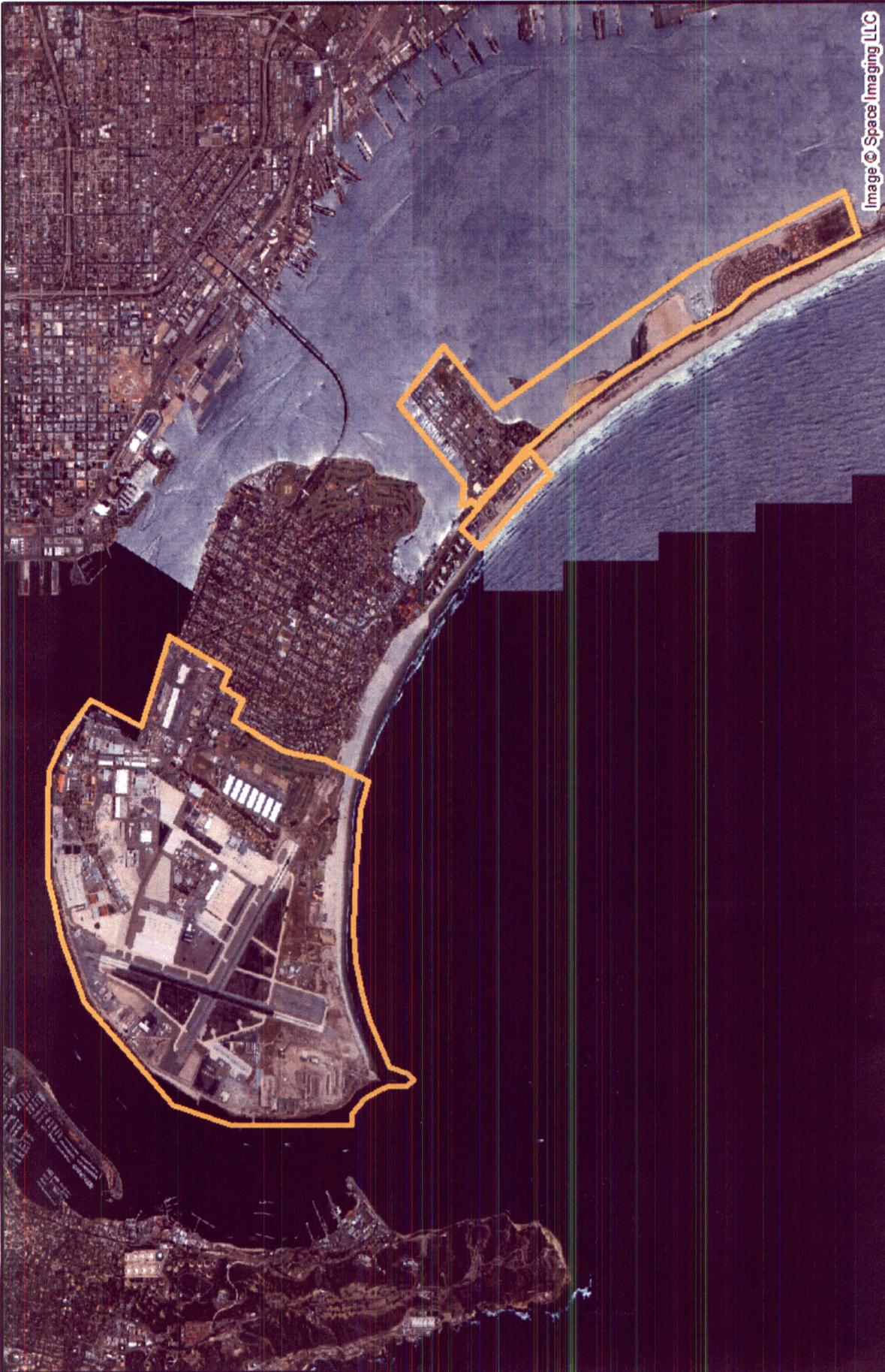
Captain William "Tim" Trainer, Commanding Officer



Naval Base Coronado, CA

 Installation Boundary

Image © Space Imaging LLC

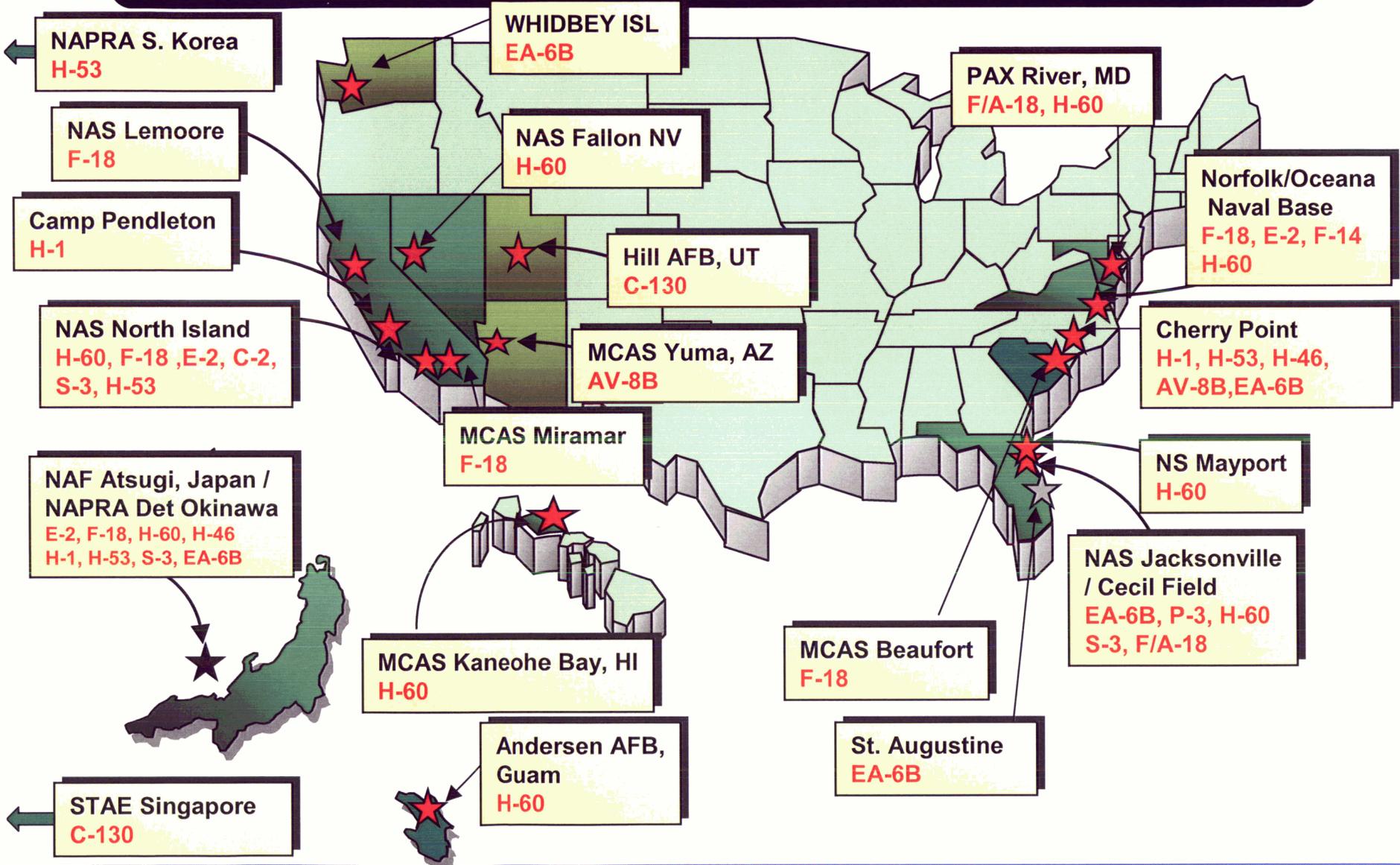


Naval Base Coronado, CA

 Installation Boundary

Image © Space Imaging LLC

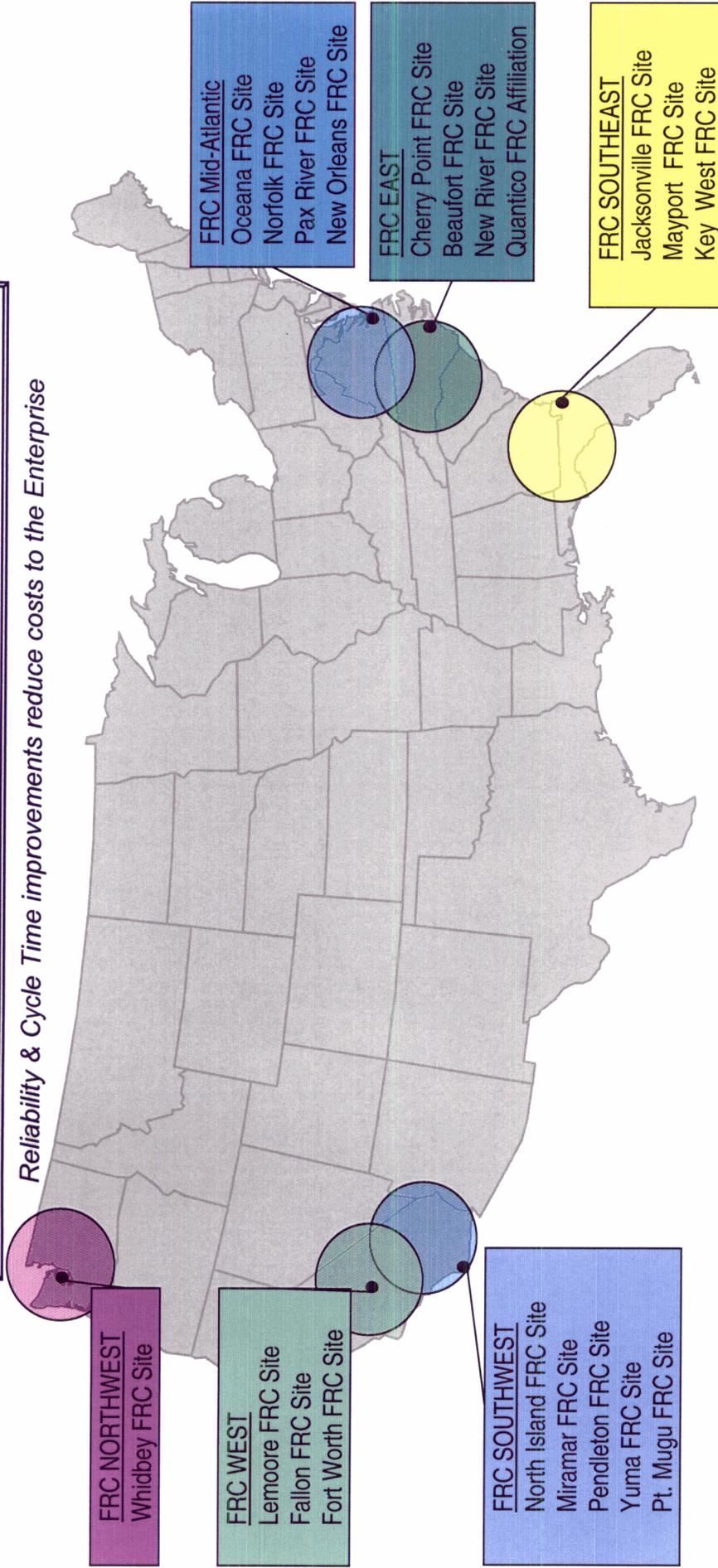
Naval Aviation IMC/P ; 1 example of "Doing Business Differently To Better Support Fleet"



Fleet Readiness Centers

IMA / MALS / DEPOT CONSOLIDATION

Reliability & Cycle Time improvements reduce costs to the Enterprise



What the Navy is doing represents transformation

Fleet Readiness Centers - FRCs

- **Improved utilization of capabilities:**
 - Integrating D & I to take advantage of collaboration between Civil Service Artisans and Sailors / Marines.
 - "Right Capability" in the "Right Place". Right "Capacity" at each place too.

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 - Lower "Total Repair Cycle-Time" by less routing to off-site repair locations.
 - Maintenance performed where it makes best sense (next to Operating Forces or centrally).
 - Reduced Steps In Supply Chain.
 - Reduced # Of Assets Req'd In Pipelines (reduced TAT and smaller spares pool).
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- **Less Total System Cost:**
 - FRC Concept with AirSpeed Drives ~1000 Civil Service and ~450 Military Billet reductions over several years (A Graceful People Reduction to match workload rqmts).
 - Reductions of half a million square feet of facility space.
 - Spare parts total requirements reductions of ~14%.

- **Effectiveness Optimized:**
 - Naval Aviation Enterprise "Value Stream Optimized".
 - Cost-Wise-Readiness Complaint.
 - Fleet Response Plan, FRP (6 + 2) Supportive.
 - Better Alignment = Better Effectiveness and Efficiency.

X = Industrial Maintenance function closed

"DRAFT"

FRC

Naval Aviation's Enterprise
Off Aircraft/Off Equipment Maintenance

12MAY05

FRC Mid Atl SITE Pax River

FRC MID ATLANTIC
AIMD OCEANA
AIMD Norfolk
AIMD NAS Corpus Christi
NADEP CP Det Oceana
NADEP JAX Det Norfolk
NADEP JAX Det Oceana
NAWC Lakehurst Det Norfolk

FRC EAST
NADEP CHERRY POINT
MALS-14 Cherry Point
AIMD Willow Grove
FRC East Det Lakehurst

FRC EAST Site New River
MALS-26 & 29 New River
NADEP CP Det New River

FRC EAST Site Beaufort
MALS-31 Beaufort
NADEP JAX Det Beaufort

FRC SE Site Mayport
AIMD Mayport
NADEP JAX Det Mayport
NAWCAD LKE Det Mayport

FRC SE Site Key West

FRC SOUTHEAST
NADEP JAX
NADEP JAX Det Cecil Field
AIMD JAX
AIMD Brunswick

FRC Mid Atl Site N. Orleans
AIMD Atlanta (E-2C support)
NAVAIRES New Orleans

NSWC Crane (ALQ-99 only)

FRC EAST 'affiliation'
HMX-1 Quantico

AIMD Willow Grove

AIMD Brunswick

FRC WEST Site Fort Worth
AIMD Atlanta (FA-18 support)
NAVAIRES Fort Worth

AIMD China Lake (OMD+ Established)

FRC SW Site Yuma
MALS-13 Yuma
NADEP NI Det Yuma

FRC NORTHWEST
AIMD WHIDBEY ISLAND
(add Crane ALQ-99 workload)

FRC W Site Fallon
NADEP NI Det Fallon

FRC WEST
AIMD LEMOORE
NADEP NI Det Lemoore

FRC SW Site Pendleton
MALS-39 Pendleton
NADEP NI Det Pendleton

FRC SW Site Pt. Mugu

FRC SOUTHWEST
MALS-11 & 16 Miramar
NADEP NI Det Miramar
AIMD North Island
NADEP North Island
NADEP North Island DET NI

FRC SOUTHWEST (NORTH ISLAND)
NADEP NORTH ISLAND (REALIGNS INTO FRC SOUTHWEST)
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FRC WEST (LEMOORE)
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FRC NORTHWEST (WHIDBEY)
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NADEP JACKSONVILLE (REALIGNS INTO FRC SOUTHEAST)
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HMX-1 QUANTICO (REALIGNS INTO FRC EAST SITE QUANTICO)
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FRC MID ATLANTIC (OCEANA)
AIMD OCEANA (REALIGNS INTO FRC MID ATLANTIC)
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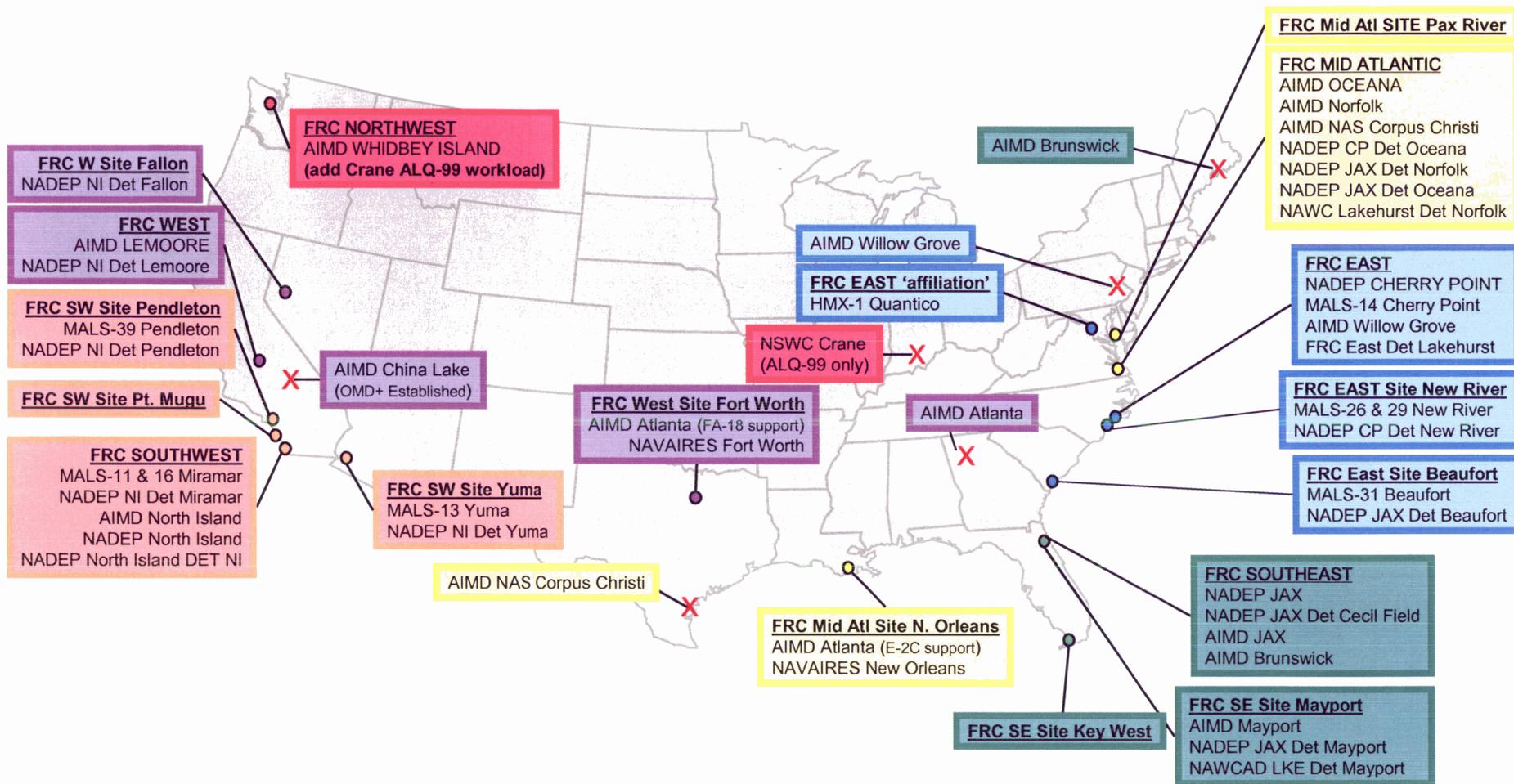
X = Industrial Maintenance function closed

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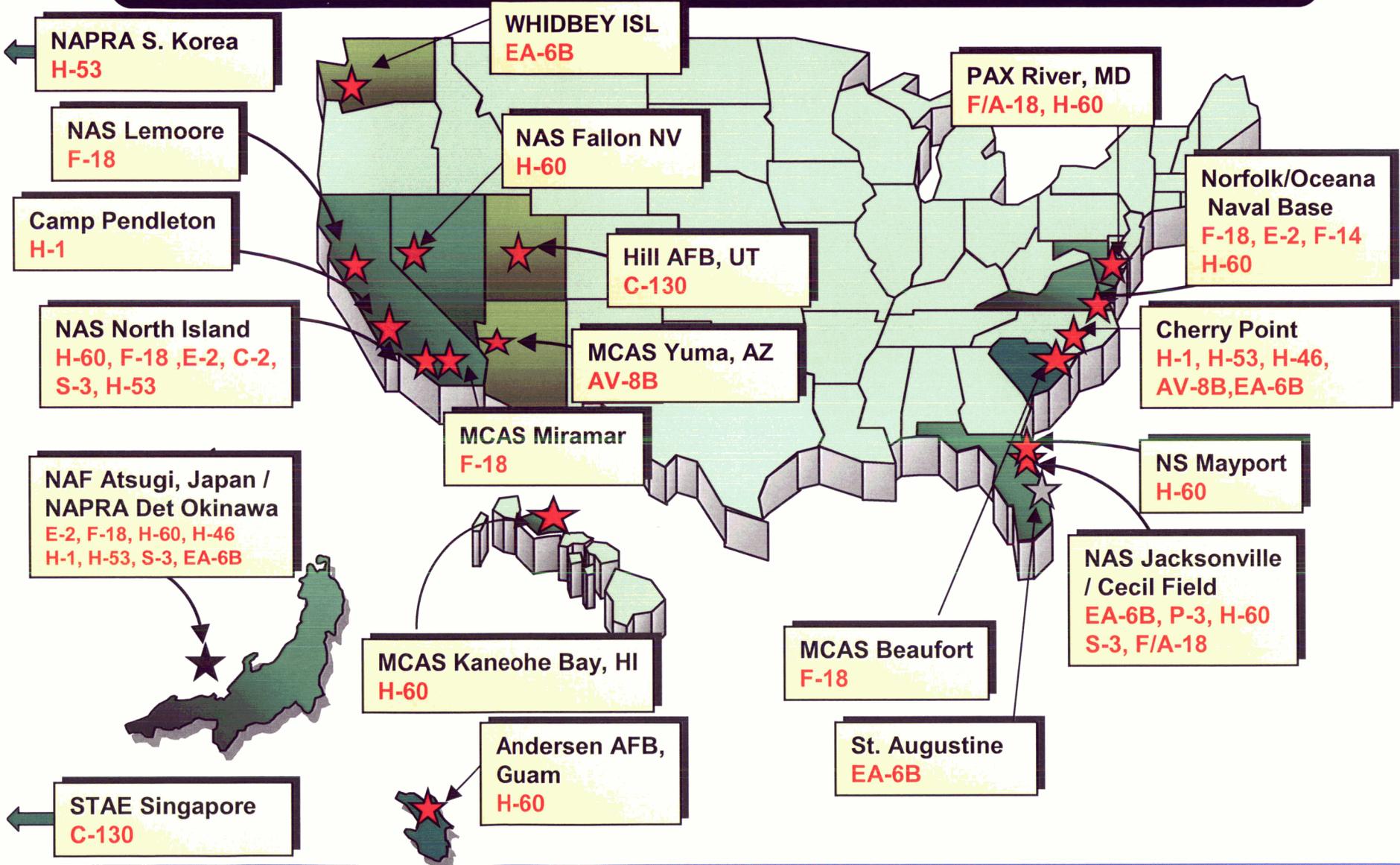
FRC

12MAY05

Naval Aviation's Enterprise
Off Aircraft/Off Equipment Maintenance



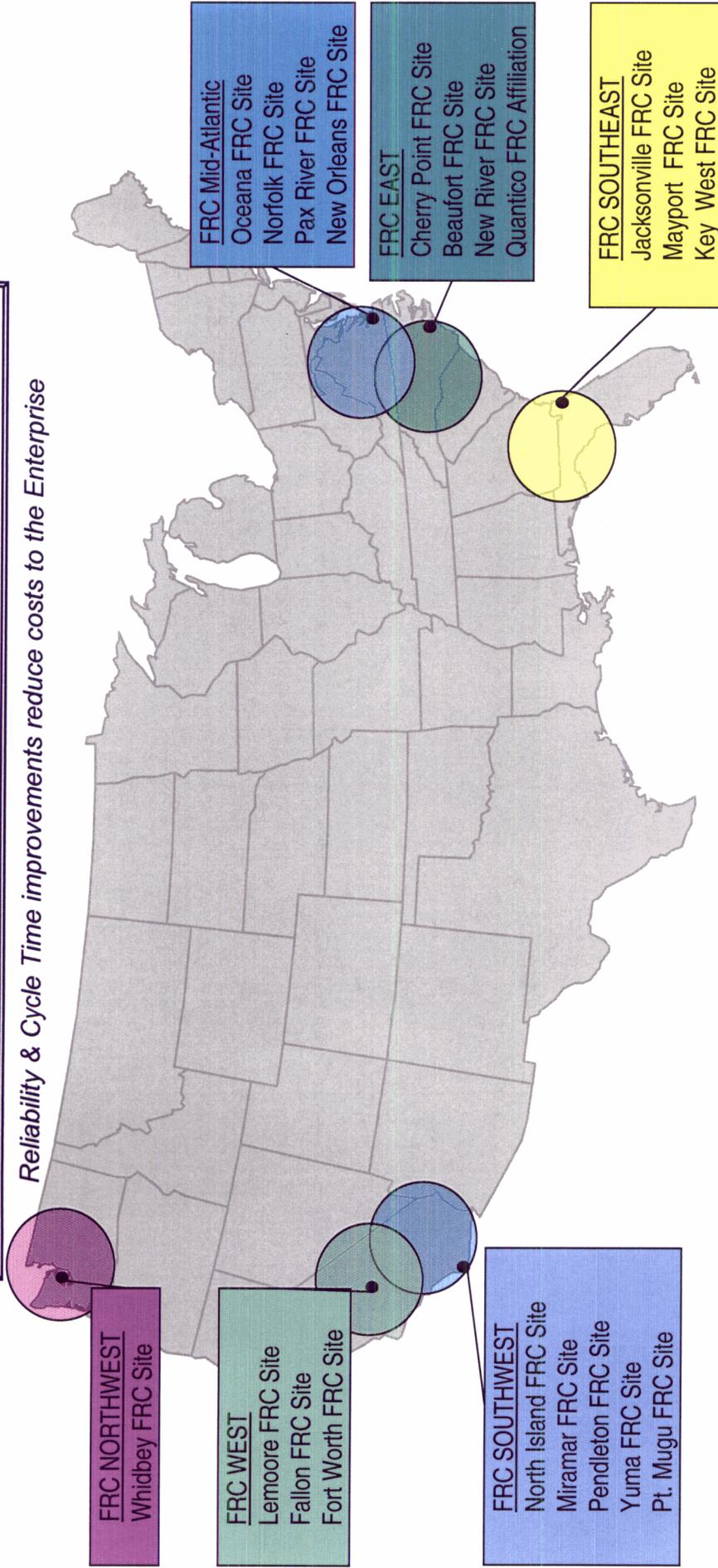
Naval Aviation IMC/P ; 1 example of "Doing Business Differently To Better Support Fleet"



Fleet Readiness Centers

IMA / MALS / DEPOT CONSOLIDATION

Reliability & Cycle Time improvements reduce costs to the Enterprise



What the Navy is doing represents transformation

Fleet Readiness Centers - FRCs

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FRC SW Site Pt. Mugu

FRC SOUTHWEST
MALS-11 & 16 Miramar
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FRC W Site Fallon
NADEP NI Det Fallon

FRC WEST
AIMD LEMOORE
NADEP NI Det Lemoore

FRC SW Site Pendleton
MALS-39 Pendleton
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AIMD WHIDBEY ISLAND
(add Crane ALQ-99 workload)

AIMD Brunswick

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FRC EAST 'affiliation'
HM-X-1 Quantico

NSWC Crane (ALQ-99 only)

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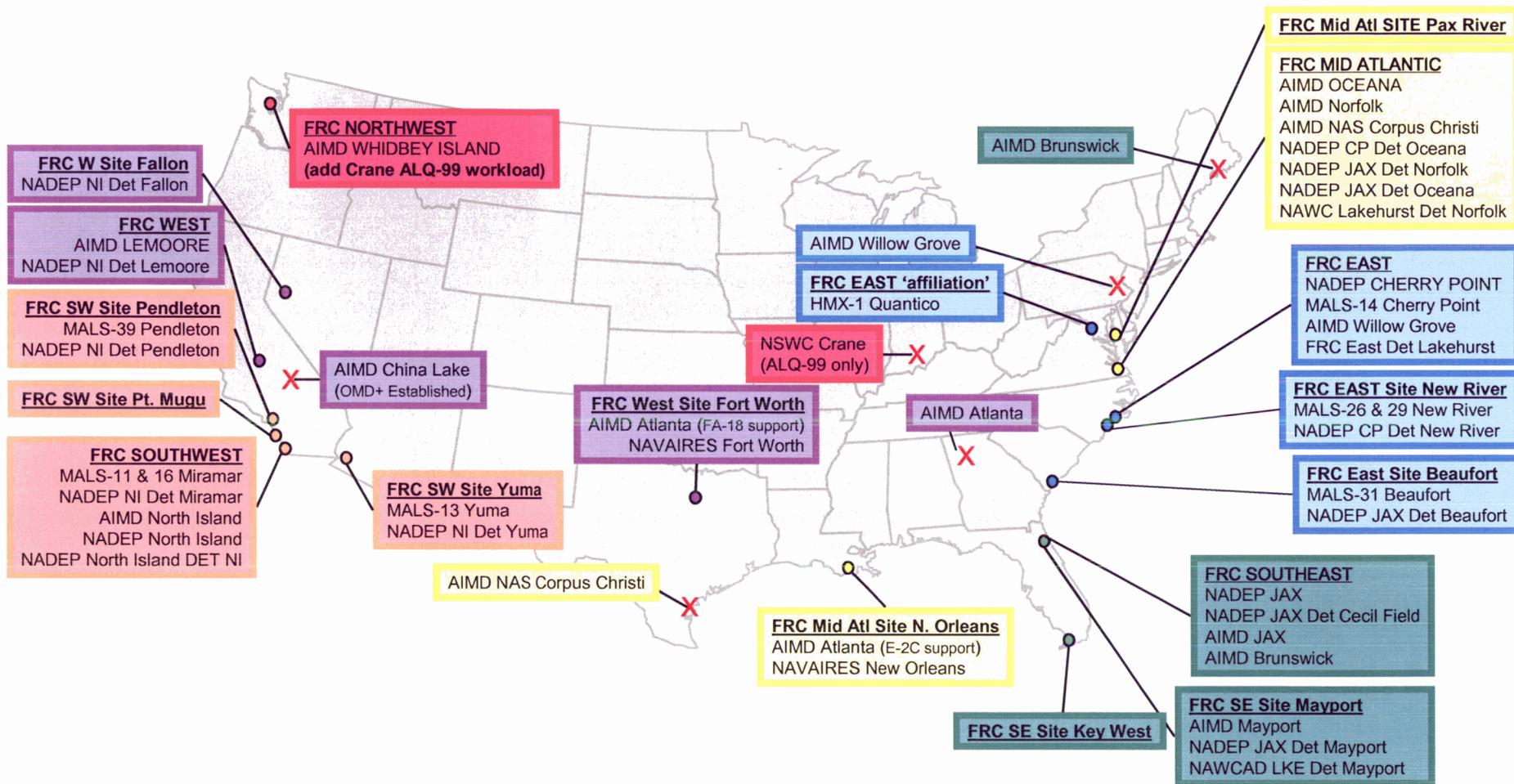
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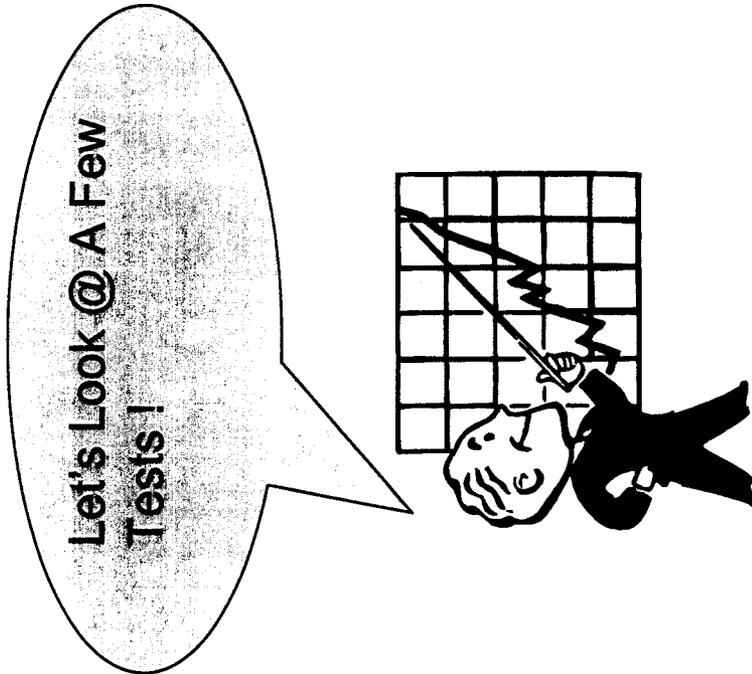
FRC

12MAY05

Naval Aviation's Enterprise
Off Aircraft/Off Equipment Maintenance



One Test Is Worth A Thousand Opinions



Integrated NAE Solution

an experiment between **NADEP N. Island / AIMD Lemoore**

Fleet Assistance Support Team (FAST) – and initial foray into I-D integration.

- An arrangement between NADEP North Island and AIMD Lemoore
- Provides On-Site, Hands-On maintenance support by experienced depot personnel to Sailors/Marines
- Teamed with NATEC which provides publication reviews & technical services
- Over 143 Hydraulic and Avionics AVDLR components repaired on site for a Cost Avoidance of over \$1.4M within 6 months

AN INTEGRATED NAE SOLUTION PROVIDING IMPROVED SERVICE TO THE FLEET

AIMD COST AVOIDANCE

NADEP Jax Teaming With AIMD Whidbey



- Depot Inservice Repair Team (ISR) and Local AIMD Repair Driven Savings

(FY04) (FY05)

– Canopies

\$2.4M \$428K

- See next slide

– Flight Control Surfaces
(Stabs, Flaps, Slats)

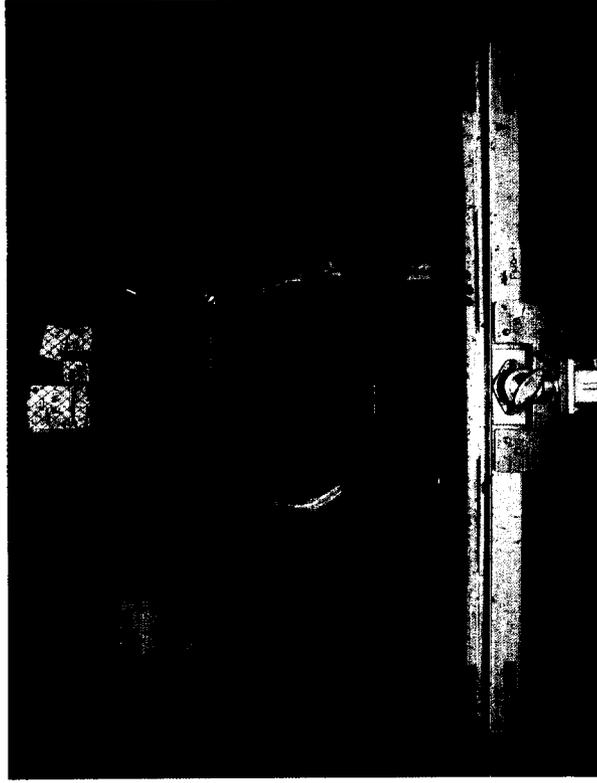
\$2.4M \$421K

- Request local ISR Depot repair via message. In work establishing ISR repair site within AIMD facility to LEAN the repair process and allow enhanced training of I-level techs.

EA-6B CANOPY REPAIR



- Established EA-6B canopy glass replacement work center March 2003.
- Received initial depot level canopy repair training from NADEP JAX to expand scope of repair.
- I-Level techs work side-by-side with local ISR Depot artisans in AIMD facility.
- Replaced glass in 70 canopies, saving over \$4.2M AVDLR costs (Mar 2003 – Dec 2004).



NADEP Cherry Point Teaming with MALS-29

- Provide Technical Training to MALS-29
 - Addressed high value/readiness impact components
 - Welding /structural repairs
 - H46 / H53 Rotorhead repair
 - H53 Engine Air Particle Separators (EAPS)
 - Composite rotor blade repair
- Initiated rotor blade repairs at MALS 29 as required
- Dual use of MCAS New River's paint facility
 - Improved depot capacity and throughput while improving quality and responsiveness to fleet requirements by sharing an underutilized, modern facility between the I and D level
- Test Cell Cross-Training Program
 - Along with I-levels at Cherry Point, New River and Norfolk we are establishing process for our test cell operators and I-level counterparts can fully operate and certify engines on both I and D level test cells

Summary



**"FRCs are the NAE path ahead.
We Are Committed To Making The
Transformation To This New Concept
In Readiness for
Naval Aviation Maintenance"**

FRC Implementation

25 I-Levels

1. AIMD North Island
2. AIMD Point Mugu
3. MALS-11
4. MALS-16
5. MALS-39
6. MALS-13
7. AIMD Lemoore
8. AIMD China Lake
9. AIMD Fallon
10. AIMD Fort Worth
11. AIMD Whidbey Island
12. AIMD Jacksonville
13. AIMD Brunswick
14. AIMD Mayport
15. AIMD Key West
16. MALS-14
17. MALS-31
18. MALS-26
19. MALS-29
20. AIMD Atlanta
21. AIMD Willow Grove
22. AIMD Oceana
23. AIMD Norfolk
24. AIMD Corpus Christi
25. AIMD Patuxent River
- XX HMX-1 Quantico

3 D-Levels

1. NADEP North Island
2. NADEP Jacksonville
3. NADEP Cherry Point

TO
→
6
FRC's

1. FRC SOUTHWEST

- NADEP North Island
- AIMD North Island
- AIMD Point Mugu
- MALS-11 & 16 *
- MALS-13 *
- MALS-39 *

2. FRC WEST

- AIMD Lemoore
- AIMD Fallon

3. FRC NORTHWEST

- AIMD Whidbey Island

4. FRC SOUTHEAST

- NADEP Jacksonville
- AIMD Mayport
- AIMD Jacksonville
- AIMD Key West

5. FRC EAST

- NADEP Cherry Point
- MALS-14 *
- MALS-31 *
- MALS-26 & 29 *
- HMX-1 Quantico

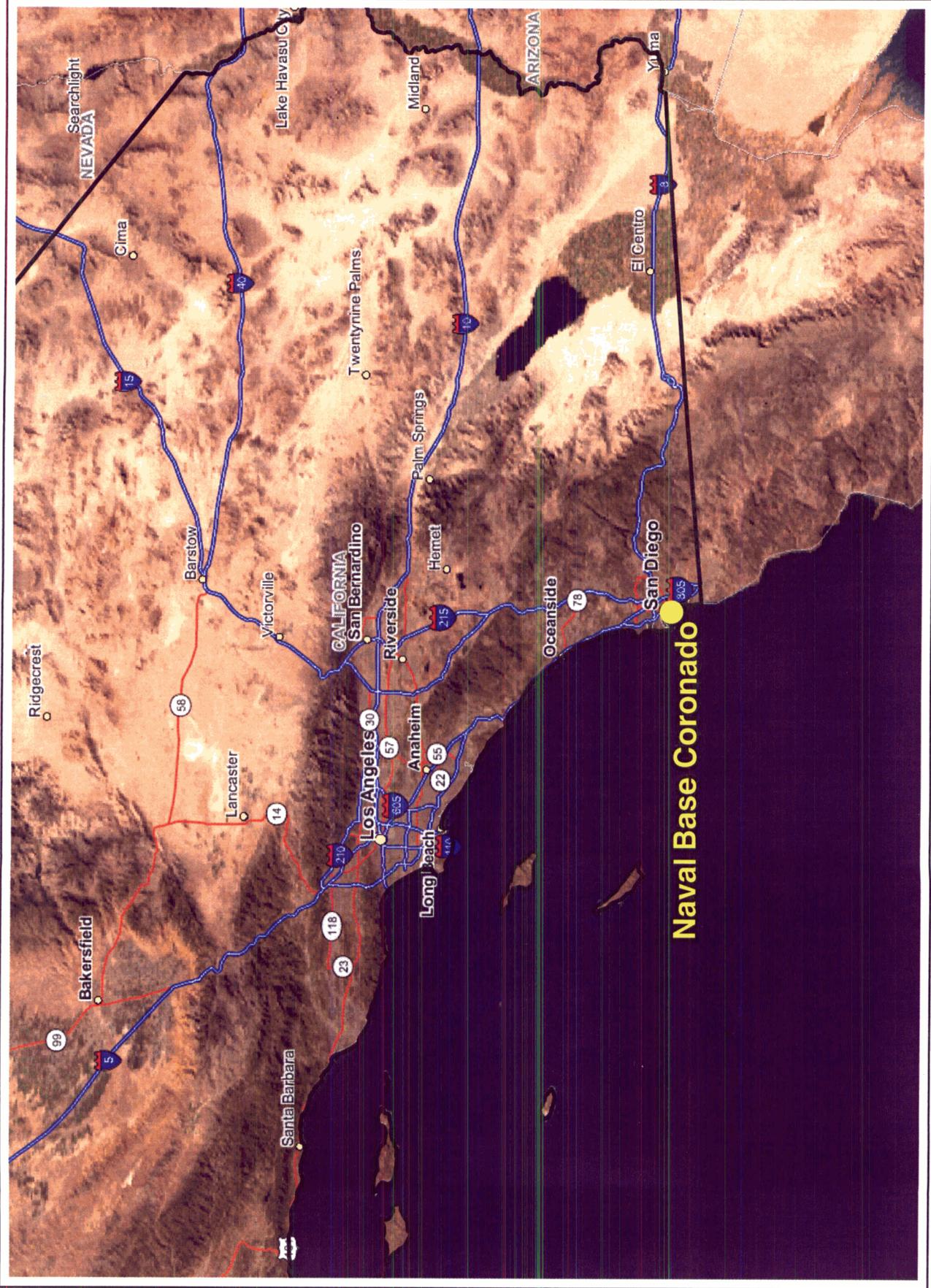
6. FRC MIDATLANTIC

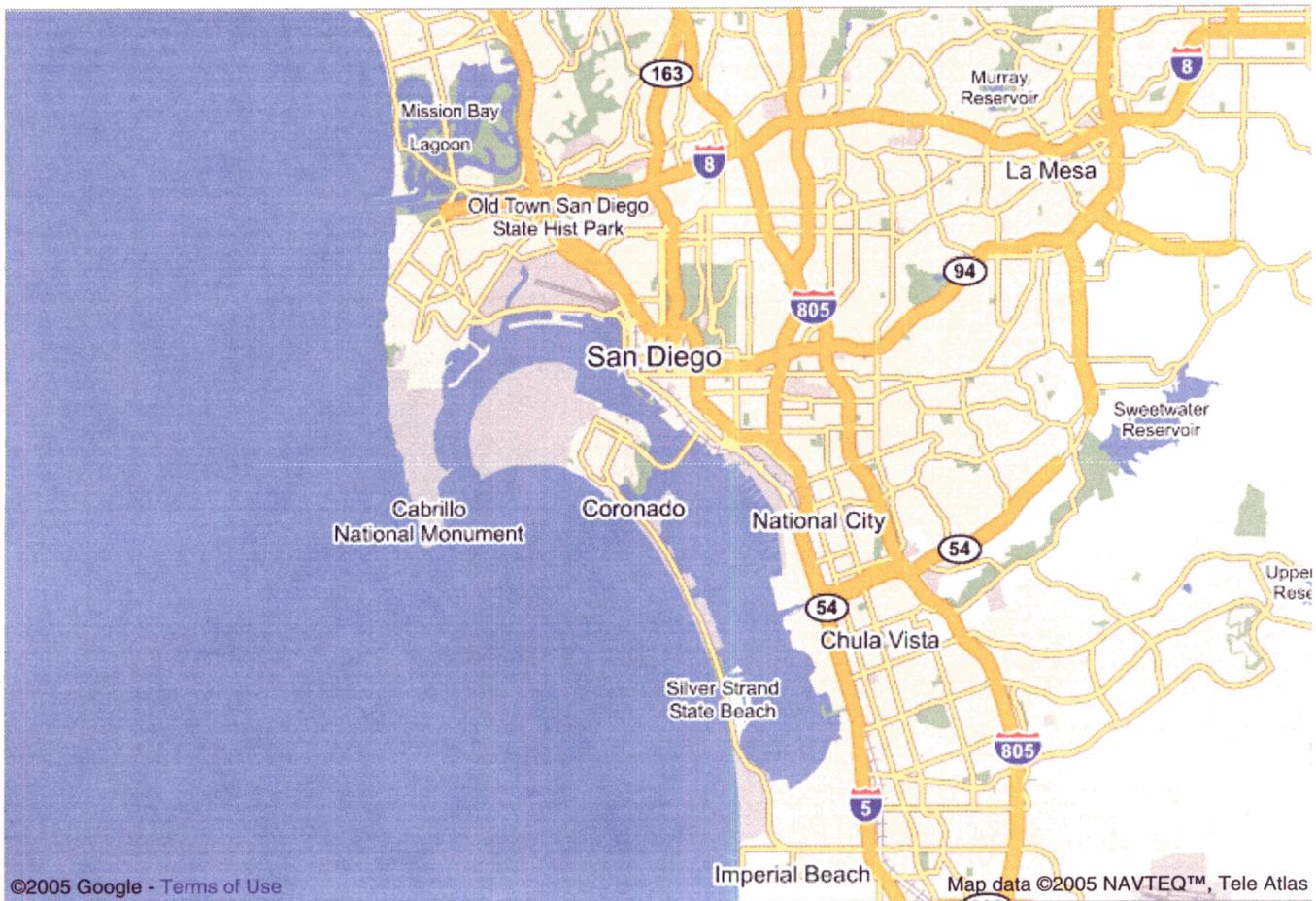
- AIMD Oceana
- AIMD Norfolk
- NAWCAD Patuxent River

* MALS retain complete USMC Chain of Command



Recommended California Base Realignments and Closures

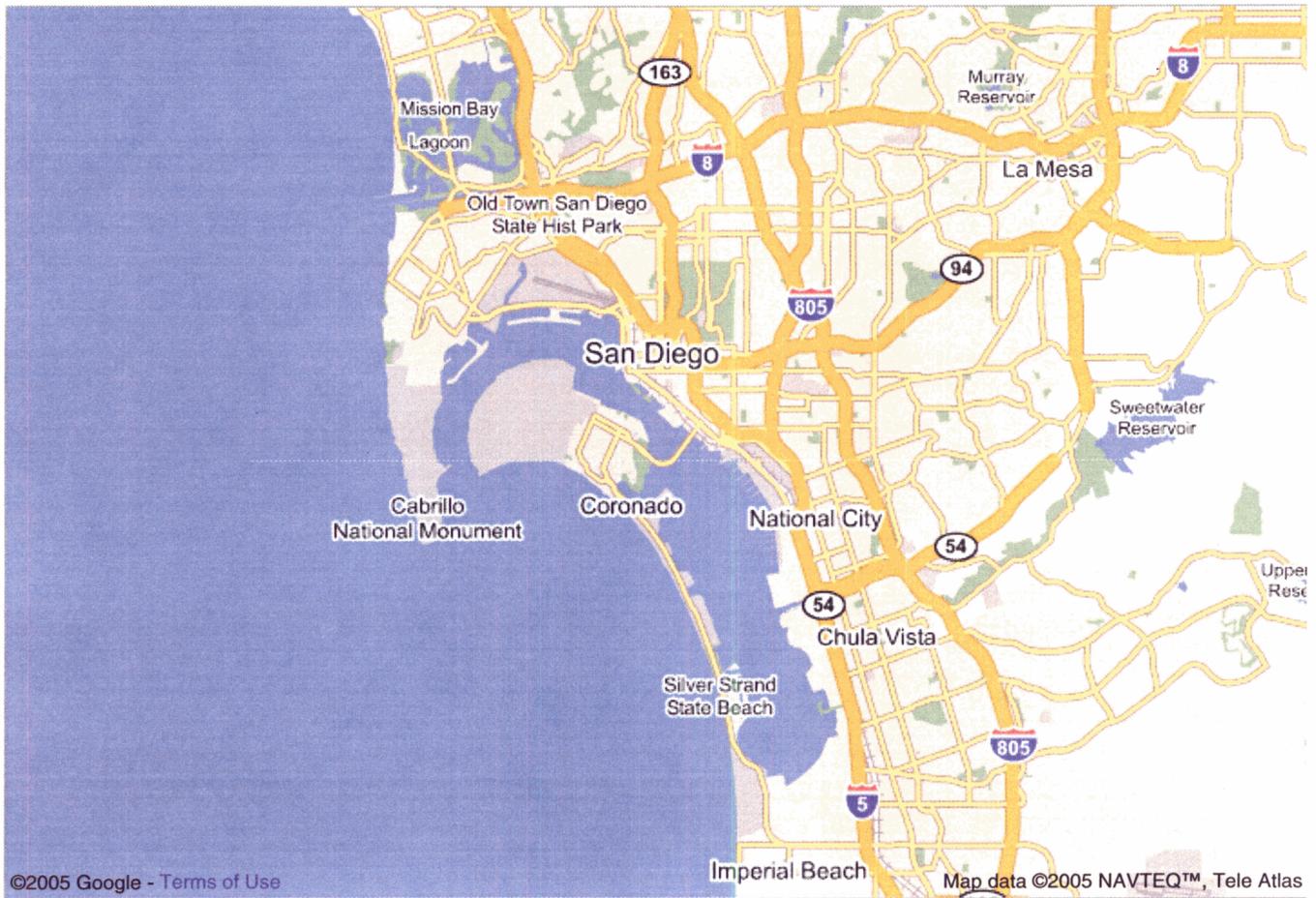




San Diego, CA



San Diego, CA



San Diego, CA



San Diego, CA

STATE CLOSURE HISTORY LIST – CALIFORNIA

Major Base Closures and Realignments

1993

San Francisco Bay Area:

Close Mare Island Naval Shipyard (NSY). Relocate the Combat Systems Technical Schools Command activity to Dam Neck, Virginia. Relocate one submarine to the Naval Submarine Base, Bangor, Washington. Family housing locate at Mare Island NSY will be retained as necessary to support Naval Weapons Stations Concord.

Close Naval Air Station (NAS), Alameda, California and relocate its aircraft along with the dedicated personnel, equipment and support to NAS North Island. In addition, those ships currently berthed at NAS Alameda will be relocated to the Fleet concentrations at San Diego and Bangor/Puget Sound/Everett. Disposition of major tenants is as follows: Reserve aviation assets relocate to NASA Ames/Moffett Field, California, NAS Whidbey Island, and NAS Willow Grove; navy Regional Data Automation Center, San Francisco realigns to NAS North Island; Ship Intermediate Maintenance Department disestablishes; the Naval Air Reserve Center and the marine Corps Reserve Center relocate to leased space at NASA/Ames.

Close Naval Aviation Depot (NADEP), Alameda and relocate repair capability as necessary to other depot maintenance activities. This relocation may include personnel, equipment and support. The depot workload will move to other depot maintenance activities, including the private sector.

Close the Naval Hospital, Oakland and relocate certain military and civilian personnel to other Naval hospitals, and certain military personnel to the Naval Air Stations at Lemoore and Whidbey Island. The Deployable Medical Unit, Northwest Region, will relocate to Naval Hospital, Bremerton, Washington.

Close Naval Station, Treasure Island and relocate personnel, as appropriate to the naval Station, San Diego, California; Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Virginia; Naval Training Center, Great lakes, Illinois and various Naval Reserve sites in California. Major tenants are impacted as follows: naval Reserve Center San Francisco relocates to the Naval/marine Corps Reserve Center Alameda, California and REDCOM 20 relocates to the naval Reserve Center, San Bruno, California, naval Technical Training Center relocates to Fleet Training Center San Diego, Naval Amphibious School, Little Creek and Naval Training Center Great Lakes.

Retain the Presidio of Monterey but dispose of all facilities at the Presidio of Monterey Annex except the housing, commissary, child care facility, and post exchange required to support the Presidio of Monterey and naval Post Graduate School. Consolidate base-operations support with the Naval Post Graduate School by interservice support agreement. The Department of Defense will evaluate whether contracted base operations support will provide savings for the Presidio Monterey.

Close Naval Civil Engineering Laboratory, Port Hueneme, CA, and realign necessary functions, personnel, equipment, and support at the Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, California.

Close Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) El Toro, California. Relocate its aircraft along with their dedicated personnel, equipment and support to other naval air stations, primarily, Naval Air Station (NAS) Miramar, California and MCAS Camp Pendleton, California. In associate action, the squadrons and related activities at NAS Miramar will move to other naval air stations, primarily NAS Lemoore and NAS Fallon in order to make room for the relocation of the MCAS El Toro squadrons. Relocate Marine Corps Reserve Center to NAS Miramar. Additionally, change the recommendation of the 1991 Commission, which was to close MCAS Tustin and relocate its helicopter assets to Marine Corps Ground Combat Center at Twentynine Palms, California, as follows: relocate MCAS Tustin helicopter asses to NAS North Island, NAS Miramar, or MCAS Camp Pendleton, California.

March AFB, California is recommended for realignment. The 22nd Air Refueling Wing will inactivate. The KC-10 (Active and Associate Reserve) aircraft will be relocated to Travis AFB, California. The Southwest Air Defense Sector will remain at March in a cantonment area pending the outcome or NORAD sector consolidation study. If the sector remains it will be transferred to the Air National Guard (ANG). The 445th Airlift Wing Air Force Reserve (AFRES), 452nd Air Refueling Wing (AFRES), 163rd Reconnaissance Group ANG becomes an Air Refueling Group, the Air Force Audit Agency and the Media Center (from Norton AFB, California) will remain and the base will convert to a reserve base. Additionally, the Army Corps of Engineers Unit, the US Customs Aviation Operation Center West, and the Drug Enforcement Agency aviation unit will remain at March.

Close Naval Training Center (NTC) San Diego. Relocate certain personnel, equipment and support to NTC Great Lakes, and other locations, consistent with training requirements. Disposition of major tenants is as follows: Recruit Training Command relocates to NTC, Great lakes; Branch Medical Clinic relocates to Submarine Base, San Diego; Naval Recruiting District relocates to Naval Air Station North Island; Service School Command (Electronic Warfare) relocates to naval Training Center, Great Lakes; Service School Command (Surface) relocates to NTC Great Lakes; the remainder of the Service School Command relocates to NTC Great Lakes, Naval Air Station Pensacola, and Fleet Training Center, San Diego. The co-generation plant and the bachelor quarters and adjacent non-appropriated fund activities (marinas) located aboard NTC San Diego

property will be retained by the Navy to support other naval activities in the San Diego area.

1995

Realign Fort Hunter Liggett by relocating the U.S. Army Test and Experimentation Center missions and functions to Fort Bliss, Texas. Eliminate the Active Component mission. Retain minimum essential facilities and training area as an enclave to support the Reserve Component.

Close Oakland Army Base, California. Relocate Military Traffic Management Command—Western Area and 1302nd Major Port Command to locations to be determined.

Close McClellan AFB including the Logistics Center. Disestablish the Defense Distribution Depot, Sacramento. Move the common-use ground-communication electronics to Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA. Retain the Radiation Center and make it available for dual-use and/or research, or close as appropriate. Consolidate the remaining workloads to other DOD depots or to private sector commercial activities as determined by the Defense Depot Maintenance Council. Move the required equipment and any required personnel to the receiving locations. All other activities and facilities at the base will close.

Close Ontario International Airport Air Guard Station and relocate the 148th Combat Communications Squadron and the 210th Weather Flight to March AFB, CA.

This is a redirect of the following BRAC 93 Commission recommendation: “**Relocate the Defense Contract Management District, El Segundo, CA, to Long Beach Naval Shipyard, Los Angeles, CA, or space obtained from exchange of land for space between the Navy and Port Authority/City of Long Beach.**” 95 Recommendation: Relocate the DCMD, El Segundo (a) to Government property in the Los Angeles/Long Beach area, or (b) to space obtained from exchange of land between the Navy and Port Authority/City of Long Beach, or (c) to a purchased office building, whichever is most cost-effective for DOD.

Realign Sierra Army Depot by reducing the conventional ammunition mission to the level necessary to support the conventional ammunition demilitarization mission. Retain a conventional ammunition demilitarization capability and an enclave for the Operational Project Stocks mission and the static storage of ores.

Realign Onizuka Air Station. The 750th Space Group will inactivate and its functions will relocate to Falcon AFB, Colorado. Detachment 2, Space and Missile Systems Center (AFMC) will relocate to Falcon, AFB Colorado. Some tenants will remain in existing facilities.



CONGRESSMAN DUNCAN HUNTER

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: *May 13, 2005* CONTACT: *Joe Kasper (202)
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BRAC LIST RELEASED: SAN DIEGO BASES NOT SET FOR CLOSURE SAYS HUNTER

Washington, D.C.- This morning, Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld submitted a list of bases to be closed or realigned in the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) process. Congressman Duncan Hunter (R-CA), Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, was pleased to learn that none of San Diego's military bases are set for closure.

"Once again, the capabilities and tremendous value of San Diego's military installations have been acknowledged. By not being recommended for closure, the Department of Defense (DoD) correctly recognizes the vital role our bases play in the training and development of our servicemen and women.

"While we have cleared a major hurdle in the BRAC process, the Commission will now begin its work. I will continue my efforts to ensure San Diego's military bases remain off the BRAC list."

Throughout 2004, Congressman Hunter, working in partnership with local and state officials, was actively engaged in promoting the national security benefits offered by San Diego's military facilities and installations. In addition, he worked to improve the BRAC implementation process to prohibit the Commission from changing the Secretary of Defense's recommendations unless specific conditions are met.

Over the next several months, the BRAC Commission will assess the Department of Defense's recommendations for base realignments and closures. The criteria that the Commission will use focuses primarily on the military value of each site. This includes current and future mission capabilities and the impact on operational readiness of the DoD's total force, warfighting, training and readiness.

Each installation on the BRAC list will be visited at least once by each Commissioner. To add or remove a facility from the current BRAC list, seven members of the Commission must support the decision and at least two Commissioners must visit the installation in question. The list must be submitted to Congress no later than September 23, 2005, at which point Congress will have 45 days to pass a motion of disapproval or the list becomes law.

“All of the Commissioners have years of experience as military and defense leaders,” added Congressman Hunter. “I am confident that the BRAC Commission will give every base on the list a fair assessment and objectively review each of the Secretary of Defense’s recommendations.”

###

Familiar names show up on Army's closure list

CongressDaily
Megan Scully
May 13, 2005

The Pentagon base closure list issued Friday shows a shuffling of many Army warfighting centers, dramatically changing the makeup of some of the service's oldest and best-known bases.

The armor center at Fort Knox, Ky., will move to Fort Benning, Ga., home of Army infantry, to create a maneuver warfighting center. In return, Fort Knox will get a brigade combat team and other relocated offices.

The air defense center at Fort Bliss in Texas will move to Fort Sill, Okla. The Pentagon also recommended closing Fort Monroe, a historic and serene Army base in southern Virginia. The installation is home to the Army's future-minded Training and Doctrine Command, which will move to nearby Fort Eustis, said Army Vice Chief of Staff Richard Cody.

In addition, officials want to shut Fort Monmouth in northern New Jersey, which deals primarily with the service's communications and electronics development programs. A closure there would affect 5,272 employees. Fort Meade and Aberdeen Proving Ground, both in Maryland, and Fort Belvoir, Va., will take on some of those responsibilities.

The Pentagon wants to close the Army's century-old hospital at Walter Reed Medical Center, the world-renowned facility in Washington that has treated presidents as well as soldiers and veterans. The proposal is part of a broad reordering of the military's system for medical education, research and care, which the Pentagon says suffers from a mismatch of needs and resources.

Under the plan, the shuttering of Walter Reed would involve moving some of its staff and services to an expanded healthcare facility on the campus of the National Naval Medical Center in nearby Bethesda, Md. The new facility

would retain the Walter Reed name, officials said.

A major winner in this base-closing round could be California. The state's many military installations were prime targets in previous rounds, but it walked away this year relatively unscathed. The Pentagon's list recommended closing 12 small facilities and realigning 12 others, but the state lost only slightly more than 2,000 military, civilian and contractor jobs.

The biggest hit was the San Diego Naval Medical Center, which might have to lay off 1,630 employees. Florida also won big, gaining a Joint Strike Fighter training center at Eglin Air Force Base, which will gain 2,218 jobs. Statewide, Florida could add 2,757 military-related jobs.

The announcement of the list marks the end of the Pentagon's participation in the base-closing process. The fate of these installations is now in the hands of the independent Base Realignment and Closure Commission, which historically has approved between 80 percent and 90 percent of the Defense secretary's recommendations.

The commission must submit its list to the White House by Sept. 8. In the meantime, lawmakers and lobbyists will woo commissioners to take their bases off the list. They also could attempt to halt the 2005 BRAC round by inserting provisions into the defense authorization and appropriations bills.

Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman Richard Meyers and other top Pentagon officials will testify before the BRAC commission Monday afternoon.

San Diego Business Journal

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San Diego Military Bases Spared By BRAC

By BRAD GRAVES - 5/13/2005

San Diego Business Journal Staff

The Pentagon has spared San Diego from major base closures, though several facilities may lose hundreds of jobs and Naval Station San Diego may gain 1,170 jobs as part of the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure round.

After years of planning, the Department of Defense revealed Friday morning it wants to close 33 major bases nationwide in the effort, called BRAC. None of the bases are in San Diego.

"We've had a big victory today, but it's not over," San Diego Mayor Dick Murphy told the media late Friday morning. A nine-member commission must review and approve the Pentagon's recommendations, and may modify them.

Julie Meier Wright, head of the San Diego Regional Economic Development Corp., said her staff had been going over hundreds of pages of documents distributed by the Pentagon early Friday, trying to figure out the economic impact on San Diego. "We know over the long term it will be favorable," Wright said.

The EDC has spent \$400,000 so far on lobbying to keep San Diego's collection of bases intact, she told a press conference.

Slated for closure locally is the Defense Finance and Accounting Service office, which employs 237 civilians and three military personnel. The Defense Department is reportedly consolidating all such offices in Indianapolis.

Naval Medical Center San Diego will lose some positions, though it was unclear how many. The medical center is not closing and the quality of care will not be affected, said EDC representatives.

What is going away is a school for enlisted medical personnel, which is being consolidated with other such schools at Fort Sam Houston in Texas, according to Bill Cassidy, a former Pentagon official that the EDC hired to argue San Diego's case. The medical center employs 4,607, according to figures provided by the mayor's office.

For its part, Naval Station San Diego will gain 10 ships – specifically, mine countermeasure ships – as the Navy moves to close Naval Station Ingleside in Corpus Christi, Texas.

The economic impact of such ships is \$50 million, EDC officials said, adding the move will not only bring payrolls but business for area shipyards.

The Pentagon said Naval Station San Diego will have a net gain of 1,084 military jobs and 84 civilian jobs under the plan.

Other changes:

Naval Base Coronado, which includes North Island Naval Air Station and Naval Amphibious Base, may have a net loss of 71 military jobs and 389 civilian jobs under the realignment plan.

Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton will lose 145 military jobs and have a net gain of one civilian job under the plan.

Naval Weapons Station Fallbrook is also slated for realignment, with a potential loss of 118 civilian jobs.

Naval Base Point Loma will see a net gain of 300 military jobs and nine civilian jobs.

Marine Corps Air Station Miramar will experience a net gain of 41 military jobs and 31 civilian jobs.

Apparently spared are support facilities that civic leaders had been most worried about losing: Marine Corps Recruit Depot; various agencies in the Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command, the Navy's information technology arm, including Spawar headquarters; and Naval Air Depot North Island. The latter is a heavy repair shop for jet engines and other complex machinery.

An independent, ad hoc commission will hold hearings on the Pentagon's base closure recommendations this summer. The nine-member commission has the chance to modify the list. The closure list then goes to President Bush and Congress, who must either approve or reject the list as a whole.

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10News.com

Mayor, Governor React To BRAC Recommendations

Pentagon Proposes Shutting 150 Military Installations Nationwide

POSTED: 7:42 am PDT May 13, 2005
 UPDATED: 3:57 pm PDT May 13, 2005

WASHINGTON -- Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld proposed closing a dozen California military installations, but spared prominent bases in San Diego County.

10News Reporter Bob Lawrence Reports Live From Washington, D.C. -- Tonight On 10News Live At 5 p.m. & 6:30 p.m.

Mayor Dick Murphy called the recommendations a "big win for San Diego."

"Every major military facility in San Diego will remain open if the secretary's recommendations are followed," Murphy said.

"Overall, California's done very well," House Armed Services Committee Chairman Duncan Hunter, R-Alpine, told California reporters in a conference call. "I think we've emerged relatively unscathed for the simple reason that in the first four rounds of base closures California took major hits."

In Hunter's area of San Diego, home to many major bases, some installations likely will be losing or gaining personnel. Overall, the region comes out about even.

Gaining Personnel

MCAS Miramar
 Naval Base Point Loma
 Naval Station San Diego

Realignment

Camp Pendleton
 Naval Base Coronado
 Naval Medical Center San Diego

Closing

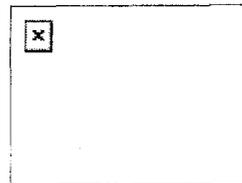
Defense Finance and Accounting Service San Diego

According to the Pentagon, nearly 1,600 employees will be transferred out of Naval Medical Center in Balboa Park.

"San Diego and California as a whole came out very well in today's announcement," Rep. Bob Filner, D-San Diego, said in a telephone interview. "Thankfully, there are no significant closures, and Balboa Hospital will remain a major force in the community."

The Pentagon is also proposing to consolidate the Defense Finance and Accounting Service office in San Diego with similar services in Indianapolis, causing a loss of 240 personnel from the region.

Camp Pendleton Marine Corps base will lose 144 military and civilian jobs, while Marine Corps Air Station Miramar will gain 72 military and civilian jobs, according to the Pentagon.



BASE CLOSURES

-  **In Depth: Recommendations By State, Timeline, More**
-  **List:** Base Closings In Alphabetical Order
-  **List:** Bases That Will Gain Because Others Are Closing
-  **PDF:** 2005 Closure/Realignments By State
-  **Fact Sheet:** Base Closings
-  **Article:** Rumsfeld Announces Base Closures
-  **Video:** Pentagon Has 33 Bases On Hit List | Some Vow To Fight Base Closing Proposal

The Pentagon proposed shutting 150 military installations nationwide.

Cassidy said the restructuring would also likely bring 10 Navy mine-sweeping ships to San Diego from Texas.

"The Department of Defense has proposed bringing new missions to a number of California's bases and realigning others, while closing relatively few in our state" compared to previous rounds of closings, Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger said. "In the coming days, we will be taking a closer look at the details to ensure that today's decisions are sound and balanced. Our initial assessment is that this is good news for California and for our nation."

Rumsfeld said the move would save \$48.8 billion in the next 20 years.

The nine-member BRAC commission will conduct hearings on the recommended base realignments and closures over the next four months. The panel has until Sept. 8 to submit a report to President George W. Bush.

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California Institute Special Report: Pentagon Base Closings List Has Fewer US and California Cuts Than Expected

May 13, 2005

Michael Freedman and Tim Ransdell

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*This report is available on the web at <http://www.calinst.org/defense/bracMay.htm>. Several tables are associated with this report, including *Proposed BRAC Changes Announced 5/13/2005 -- California Installations, DoD Military and Civilian Personnel by State Before and After 2005 BRAC Round, and BRAC 2005 Closure and Realignment Impacts by Economic Area*. These tables are available at <http://www.calinst.org/defense.htm>.*

For the first time in recent memory, the Pentagon has announced a list of base closings that does not disproportionately reduce California's bases or personnel. In sharp contrast to the closures in the 1980s and 1990s, where California shouldered more than half of the nation's net cuts, California would lose barely more than 2,000 personnel under the Pentagon plan. Compared to early predictions of cuts more than 10-fold as large, the proposed reductions are a relief to many across the nation. Whereas it is impossible to say why the closures round was less painful for the state, it may be that the unanimous bipartisan solidarity displayed by the California Congressional Delegation, Governor, State Legislature, local officials, and private sector allies from across the state had a substantially positive effect. Some areas of the state did suffer losses, but the statewide experience was relatively mild.

On the morning of Friday, May 13, 2005, Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld released a list of bases recommended for closure and realignment as part of the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) round. Nationwide, the Pentagon recommends closing 33 major military installations, conducting the major realignment of 29 other bases, and altering more than 775 smaller installations. In total, the recommendations propose cutting 26,187 Department of Defense (DoD) personnel, including military and civilian jobs. Included in the recommendations is a line item designating 13,503 cuts from "Germany, Korea, and Undistributed -- Undistributed or Overseas Reductions." If those non-domestic cuts are removed from the Secretary's recommendations, personnel reductions total 12,684 domestically. Overall, the cuts would reduce personnel by either 1.54 percent (including "Germany, Korea, and Undistributed") or by 0.75 percent (excluding "Germany, Korea, and Undistributed"). The closures and realignments figures are much less damaging than the Pentagon's initial estimate of reducing excess force structure capacity by 24 percent. Rather, the 2005 BRAC recommendations appear to only reduce the plant replacement value (a measure used by DoD to quantify the value of bases) of DoD holdings by five percent.

California escaped this first step of the BRAC process without suffering the disproportionate cuts that characterized its experiences in past BRAC rounds. Overall, the

Pentagon report reduces personnel in California by 2,018 jobs (785 military, 1,200 civilian, and 33 "mission contractors"). Depending on whether the non-"Germany, Korea, and Undistributed" personnel reductions are included in calculations, California would sustain 7.7 percent (included) or 15.9 percent (excluded) of the nation's total personnel cuts. Whereas other states gained significantly in the recommendations, California's result is relatively favorable. The personnel cuts would reduce the total military presence in the state by just over 1 percent, from 188,104 personnel to 186,086 personnel. In terms of net cuts, California had the 12th largest numeric reduction in personnel of the 50 states and the District of Columbia; as a percentage of its existing personnel (including both net losers and gainers), California's job cuts ranked 25th out of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

The Secretary identified 12 bases for closure in California. However, only two facilities would experience net reductions of more than 250 personnel -- Naval Support Activity in Corona (known as NORCO) would lose 892 jobs and Onizuka Air Force Station would lose 278 jobs. California had 12 bases designated for realignment, but only four of the realignments were categorized as major: Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow (419 job losses), Marine Base Coronado (460), Naval Base Ventura City (1,534), and Naval Medical Center San Diego (1,630). A number of California bases also gained military personnel, led by Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, which gained 2,469 personnel and Naval Station San Diego, which gained 1,170 personnel. Most of the bases considered "at-risk" for closure or realignment, particularly Los Angeles Air Force Base, the Naval Postgraduate School (Monterey), the Defense Language Institute (Monterey), and the Marine Corps Air Station Miramar were not included on the Secretary's list. In fact Miramar gained 72 personnel. In terms of the overall employment impact on the state, the Pentagon estimates that the closing and realignment of bases within California will only indirectly reduce employment by 1,540 jobs, for a total reduction of employment of 3,558 (DoD personnel plus indirect employment). As such, the base closures and realignments would only reduce employment in California by 0.02 percent.

Within the state, regional experiences varied. The Los Angeles/Orange/Ventura region experienced the most significant decrease in personnel losing 1,765 jobs, with most of the eliminated jobs located at Naval Base Ventura City. The Inland Empire and the San Diego region would each lose more than 1,000 DoD jobs under the Secretary's recommendations. Proposed effects were relatively small for the San Francisco Bay Area (-189), the Central Coast (+127), and the Central Valley (+52). Finally, bases in desert areas, driven by China Lake's gain of nearly 2,500 personnel, stand to gain more than 2,100 net jobs for the region from the BRAC process.

Across the country, the Northeast suffered the brunt of personnel reductions, while the South gained the most from movement of troops between bases. Connecticut (-8,586), Maine (-6,938), the District of Columbia (-6,496), Alaska (-4,619) are the states recommended for the most dramatic cuts. The largest gainers include Maryland (+9,293), Georgia (+7,423), and Texas (+6,150)

With the release of the Secretary's list of closures and realignments, jurisdiction for the BRAC process now transfers to the nine-member Base Realignment and Closure Commission, chaired by San Diego resident Anthony Principi. The Commission is charged with reviewing and revising the Secretary's recommendation to ensure that they

strictly follow the legally established criteria for deciding which bases to close and realign. At least one Commission member will visit each base designated on the list for closure or realignment in order to provide the community with an opportunity to present its argument for remaining open. Whereas in the past, a majority of votes on the Commission could add a base, now seven of nine votes are required to add bases to list. A simple majority can remove a base from the list.

The Commission will have approximately four months, until September 8, 2005, to amend the list and present its revised recommendations to the President. By September 23, 2005, the President must approve, as a whole, the Commission's list of closures and realignments or disapprove and send it back to the Commission for further modification. If the President disapproves of the Commission's list, they have until October 20, 2005 to revise and resubmit it. The President must transmit the closure and realignment list to Congress by November 7, 2005, or the BRAC process dies. Finally, by December 22, 2005, Congress must approve or disapprove of the list transmitted to them by the President. If they disapprove, the BRAC process dies; if they approve the list, the closures and realignments assume the power of law and bases will begin to close.

In sum, notwithstanding the prospective harm to certain communities within the state and whatever changes might result from the BRAC Commission's adjustments, this closure round appears to be starting on a high note for California.

For more information on the BRAC process, see a recently published California Institute report entitled *California Past Base Closure Experiences and the 2005 BRAC Round* that can be viewed at <http://www.calinst.org/defense/base1a.htm> . In addition, the California Institute has established a page on its website dedicated to BRAC and defense industry issues, which can be reached at <http://www.calinst.org/defense.htm> . A pdf version of the full list of proposed closures from DoD is mirrored on our website, at <http://www.calinst.org/defense/braclist2005.pdf> . Finally, in April, the California Council on Base Support and Retention released a report on California's military strength that can be viewed at <http://www.omas.ca.gov/Retention/pdf/report.pdf> .

Tables associated with this report are available on the California Institute website. Tables associated with this report are available on the California Institute website at <http://www.calinst.org/defense/BRACstat.pdf> . These include tables entitled *Proposed BRAC Changes Announced 5/13/2005 -- California Installations, DoD Military and Civilian Personnel by State Before and After 2005 BRAC Round* (which compares proposed BRAC list changes with DoD's Base Structure Report count of personnel for 9/30/2005), and *BRAC 2005 Closure and Realignment Impacts by Economic Area*. These tables are available at <http://www.calinst.org/defense.htm> in either pdf or xls format.

'Huge victory' as county to keep all major bases

Balboa hospital faces job cuts

By Rick Rogers
STAFF WRITER

May 14, 2005

Two years of intense lobbying and countless hours spent extolling San Diego County's value to the military seem to have paid off.

Yesterday, the Pentagon recommended that 33 major bases in 22 states be closed as part of the largest-ever downsizing for the U.S. armed forces. Absent from the list were any substantial bases in the county, which is remarkable given the area's high concentration of military operations.

- [Defense Department's base closure list](#)
- [Regional airport options dwindle as bases spared](#)

That doesn't mean the region is spared completely.

The county faces an overall loss of 1,041 military-related jobs – more than half of the 2,018 such positions targeted throughout California. The reductions would come from realignment of four local installations and the closure of an administrative center for the Defense Department near Mesa College in San Diego.

"I consider it a huge victory to have lost less than 1 percent of our personnel," said San Diego Mayor Dick Murphy, who had lobbied state leaders and military officials in Washington, D.C. "Every major base in San Diego (County) will remain open. There is an expectation that we will probably gain more people in the area of research and development in the future."



JOHN GASTALDO / Union-Tribune
Although San Diego County came away relatively unscathed in the Pentagon's list of recommended base closures, the San Diego Naval Medical Center faces losing 1,630 jobs - the deepest cuts of any military installation in California.

The county's 14 military bases and commands pump an estimated \$18 billion into the local economy and employ more than 110,000 people.

Rep. Susan Davis, D-San Diego, echoed Murphy's assessment.

"We knew going in that everyone was going to bleed," she said, "but San Diego walked away with just a scratch."

That scratch is the San Diego Naval Medical Center in Balboa Park, which faces the deepest cuts of any

installation in California. The complex would lose 1,630 people, most of them enlisted sailors enrolled in medical courses.

Other proposed personnel cuts in the county include: 460 positions at Naval Amphibious Base Coronado; 240 at the Defense Finance and Accounting Service in San Diego; 144 at Camp Pendleton; and 118 at the Fallbrook Naval Weapons Station.

Anticipated gains include: 72 positions at Miramar Marine Corps Air Station, 309 at Point Loma Naval Base and 1,170 at San Diego Naval Station at 32nd Street.

The local cuts sound worse than they really are, said Julie Meier Wright, president of the San Diego Regional Economic Development Corp., a key advocacy group for the county's bases.

Wright said that only 100 to 150 of the positions targeted at the Balboa hospital involve full-time, permanent staff members.

She also said the region's leaders had been worried that Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego, Miramar Marine Corps Air Station or Point Loma Naval Base might be shuttered or lose a substantial number of jobs.

Other local lobbyists agreed with Wright's positive outlook.

"San Diego avoided all the big bullets," said House Armed Services Committee Chairman Duncan Hunter, R-El Cajon.

Yesterday's recommendations by Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld – which must be approved by President Bush, Congress and an independent commission – represent his attempt to balance a whirl of competing forces.



JOHN GASTALDO / Union-Tribune
San Diego Naval Station at 32nd Street would gain 1,170 jobs under the Base Realignment and Closure process.

They include the changing threats facing the nation, massive federal deficits, wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, political pressures and the economies of thousands of communities coast to coast.

Overall, Rumsfeld intends to cut 26,187 positions during this fifth and latest round of the Base Realignment and Closure process, or BRAC.

Those jobs would come not only from shuttering bases, but also by consolidating or realigning operations. Rumsfeld proposed 775 "minor closures and realignments" yesterday, compared with 235 in the four previous rounds combined.

While legislators and lobbyists combed through a thicket of data that the Pentagon presented, the overarching theme of Rumsfeld's plan became clear: To be more combat-ready and affordable, the military branches must become leaner and more unified.

The Army, for example, would move the 7th Special Forces Group from Fort Bragg, N.C., to the Air Force's Eglin, Fla., base so that both services' elite troops could train together more easily. An airfield next to Eglin is the headquarters of the Air Force Special Operations Command.

Under the plan, the crown jewel of the Army hospital system, the venerable Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, would be closed. The hospital would move staff and services to the National Naval Medical Center in nearby Bethesda, Md., to create a new and expanded facility carrying the Walter Reed name.

The military describes these moves as "jointness" – the services combining their strengths rather than working separately.

"Because jointness is key to creating military value, that was our goal," said Michael Wynne, the Pentagon's technology and weapons-buying chief who oversaw the base-review project.

In general, Northeast states would suffer the greatest downsizing, while those in the South and Southwest would gain considerably.

Rumsfeld's proposal generated immediate protest from members of Congress whose states stand to lose civilian and military jobs. The Pentagon pledged to help the hardest-hit communities.

"It is wrong. It is shortsighted," Sen. Joseph Lieberman, D-Conn., said when he learned that recommended closures would include the submarine base at Groton. He called it "cruel and unusual punishment" of his state, which would suffer a net loss of 7,133 military and 1,041 civilian jobs.

States that fared well included Georgia, which would register a net gain of 8,677 military positions, and Texas, which would pick up nearly 9,000 military positions, with El Paso and San Antonio acquiring the most.

Rumsfeld said he knows some communities will struggle to cope with job losses, but he made clear that the nation's security can be assured only if the military gets stronger.

It's a theme Rumsfeld has sounded throughout his tenure at the Pentagon. He alluded to it again in a cover letter for yesterday's report to Anthony J. Principi, chairman of the BRAC commission.

"Increasing combat effectiveness and transforming U.S. forces are critical if our country is to be able to meet tomorrow's national defense challenges," Rumsfeld wrote. He recommended that a similar base-use review be done every five to 10 years. The latest review was the first since 1995.

Shortly after Rumsfeld's announcement, Sen. Dianne Feinstein, D-Calif., described the list as "not as bad as we thought, or as good as one might have hoped."

Among the California sites suggested for closure are Marine Corps reserve centers in Encino and Los Angeles, and the Concord, Calif. detachment of the Seal Beach Naval Weapons Station. But Feinstein noted the survival of bases that had been viewed as vulnerable, such as Los Angeles Air Force Base and the Defense Language School in Monterey.

As for San Diego County, many military and defense analysts nationwide had predicted that the region would come out relatively unscathed.

"Considering the whole point of this exercise was to close bases and save money, California in general and San Diego County in particular did well," said Loren Thompson of the Lexington Institute, a think tank in Arlington, Va.

Ninety-seven bases were closed during the previous BRAC rounds – in 1988, 1991, 1993 and 1995.

San Diego County lost the Naval Training Center in 1993, but picked up the Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command in 1995.

Before yesterday's announcement, California had lost 93,456 military-related jobs because of the earlier BRAC rounds. San Diego County had gained 6,099 – by far the most of any region in the state, according to an April study by the California Institute for Federal Policy Research.

Copley News Service correspondent Otto Kreisher and The Associated Press contributed to this report.

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BRAC report's local impact: Base by base

North County Times (San Diego, CA)

Darrin Mortenson

May 15, 2005

NORTH COUNTY ---- San Diego County's military force will suffer only small cuts and consolidations in the next several years, according to the recommendations made by Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld on Friday.

While Rumsfeld proposed no major base closures in the San Diego area, his report suggested ways to shuffle or shed redundant or obsolete programs to save billions of dollars and realign the military from the Cold War to the so-called War on Terror.

While some of the details in the 398-page "Base Closure and Realignment Report" sometimes differ slightly from the shorter summary issued to local lawmakers and the media Friday, the major proposals for San Diego County region that appear in both reports include the following:

Fallbrook Naval Weapons Station

Perhaps the biggest shock to North County was a proposal to move 118 civilian workers from the Fallbrook Naval Weapons Station.

The workers are employees of what the military calls a "tenant" organization that occupies a section of the facility, but has nothing to do with the functions of the base, according to Greg Smith, the spokesman for the Fallbrook weapons depot.

The Marine Corps Programs division of the Naval Surface Warfare Center, a tenant organization at the weapons depot, would be transferred to China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station under the Pentagon plan.

Smith said none of the proposed changes would affect the operations of the weapons station, which stores, repairs and supplies weapons such as missiles and bombs to naval vessels and Marine aviation units deployed aboard those ships.

San Diego Naval Medical Center

As many as 1,600 instructor and student positions could be lost at the San Diego Naval Medical Center, also known as Balboa Naval Hospital.

The Pentagon proposed moving some training for enlisted Navy medical personnel to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where all such training would take place for the military.

According to Navy spokeswoman Amy Rohlf, the cuts would have no impact on patient care at the hospital.

"We will continue the wonderful services we have always had here," she said by telephone Friday.

San Diego Defense Finance and Accounting Service

The military proposed shuttering the 10-year-old San Diego branch of this office, which is dedicated to payroll and other military and contract civilian pay issues. Under the recommendations, the office would be consolidated at a base in Ohio, Colorado or Indiana.

Three military and 237 civilian jobs could be lost, according to a summary published on the Defense Department's Web site Friday.

Miramar Marine Corps Air Station

The Pentagon proposed moving Camp Pendleton's brig to Miramar, which would create the Southwest Joint Regional Correctional Facility.

The corrections centers at Edwards Air Force Base and Kirtland Air Force Base in New Mexico, would also be consolidated at the Miramar center, adding as many as 87 military positions and 34 civilian jobs to the Miramar roster.

In another proposed shuffle, Miramar could lose 40-some instructor pilots and support personnel

who would be transferred to Eglin Air Force Base in Florida, where the military proposes establishing its Joint Strike Fighter training site.

The Joint Strike Fighter is the next generation fighter/bomber that will be used by the Navy, Marines and Air Force.

Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base

Camp Pendleton stands to lose its brig to nearby Miramar, where Pentagon planners have proposed establishing a regional military corrections facility.

The base could lose a net of 144 positions in this and other small adjustments proposed Friday.

While base officials refused to comment on how the BRAC process could effect the base and its operations, no proposals offered by the Defense Department Friday seemed aimed at changing the way Camp Pendleton operates.

March Air Reserve Base

While Pentagon officials said this Moreno Valley base is the most valuable of the 16 Air Reserve bases in the country, it could be made more efficient by consolidating it from two commands into a single command.

The proposal would transfer the base's Air National Guard operations to McConnell Air Force Base in Kansas, McGhee-Tyson National Guard Base in Tennessee, and Pease National Guard Base in New Hampshire.

Some 70 military and 40 civilian positions could be lost.

San Diego Naval Station

The Pentagon plans to move at least 10 mine sweeper ships to the San Diego Naval Station if it closes the Ingleside Naval Station near Corpus Christi, Texas.

According to a summary issued by the Defense Department Friday, the move would account for most of the estimated 1,084 military posts, and

86 civilian jobs expected to be added to the San Diego Naval Station under the closure and realignment plan.

Coronado Naval Base and North Island Naval Air Station

Numerous changes of small maintenance, storage and logistics departments to and from North Island Naval Air Station would contribute to an overall loss of 71 military posts and 389 civilian jobs at North Island according to the Defense Department's proposal.

Some of the air wing maintenance operations would be consolidated into a Southwest Fleet Readiness Center with headquarters at North Island, and satellite offices at Pendleton, Miramar, Yuma and Point Mugu.

The North Island Naval Air Depot will also take on some of the current supply, storage and distribution operations for lubricants and other maintenance products that are now done at San Diego Naval Station.

Barstow Marine Corps Logistics Base

Perhaps some good news for Marine operations at Camp Pendleton and Twentynine Palms is that the Marine Corps Logistics Base in Barstow could shed many of its specialty functions, including some optics and weapons repair operations, which would increase space and personnel devoted to refurbishing Humvees, Amphibious Assault Vehicles and other vehicles for Marine Units returning from the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Barstow is the only West Coast facility that completely overhauls Marines vehicles and weapons that require more work than can be done at the unit level or local motorpools.

The Pentagon said the consolidation could add to the West Coast Marines' ability to rapidly ramp up or recover from military operations.

The communities around Barstow could lose as many as 140 military and 330 civilian jobs, however.

Point Loma Naval Submarine Base

If the Navy's mine warfare operations, including 10 mine-hunting ships, are moved to San Diego Naval Station, then the Point Loma Naval Base would be the new home of the commander of the Mine Warfare Command and his staff, as well as the commander of the Mobile Mine Assembly Group.

The new commands would come from the mine warfare base at Ingleside, Texas, from which ships could be relocated to San Diego.

A new Space Warfare Systems Command, mostly devoted to research and development, is also proposed for the Point Loma base.

After accounting for personnel that could be lost by consolidating many small specialty departments, Point Loma could still add about 300 military positions and nine civilian positions to its rolls if the BRAC commission follows the Pentagon's recommendations for closing Ingleside.



Good Afternoon! 31 May 2005 2:04PM

City of San Diego

Search



Mayor Dick Murphy

SAN DIEGO MILITARY BASES SAFE FROM CLOSURE

San Diego - After two years of intense work, I am pleased to announce that San Diego's military bases will remain open.

Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld and the Department of Defense released its recommendations for base closures and realignment and not one local major facility is on the 2005 BRAC list. It also appears San Diego will be home to new ships, Marine Corps units and Navy and Marine Corps activities.

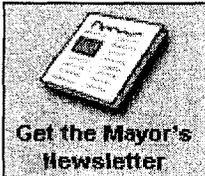
This is a big win for San Diego. I have been actively working with a team of professionals to keep our local military facilities open. This success is due to the outstanding teamwork of the city of San Diego, the San Diego Regional Economic Development Corporation, San Diego's military leaders and San Diego's congressional delegation.

Since my first trip to Washington, D.C. in August 2003, more than four dozen meetings by our team with top military officials and key decision-makers have provided San Diego the opportunity to objectively discuss the value of our bases and military activities in the San Diego region.

San Diego bases are vital to our national defense. They provide a unique synergy to the Navy and Marine Corps for operations, training, and research and development. The strength of our local economy is also closely tied to the military. The military comprises 10 percent of the population of San Diego County and has an annual impact of approximately \$23 billion on our local economy.

While the BRAC process continues, we are hopeful that San Diego will remain a big winner.

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Strong Mayor Proposal

Proposed City of San Diego Charter Article XV Strong-Mayor Trial Form of Govt

These documents are available for viewing in Portable Document Format

Remarks
of
Anthony J. Principi

Chairman
2005 Base Realignment and Closure Commission

Downtown Partnership
San Diego, California

June 7, 2005

*

Good (morning/afternoon),

Thank you _____, for your generous introduction, and thank you for the opportunity to share this (time of day) with you.

Every American has a stake in our national defense and a relationship of reciprocal obligation with the men and women who embody our armed forces. But for the people of San Diego, that stake, and that relationship, is more immediate and more intimate. Few communities are more intertwined with America's armed forces and with America's servicemembers. Here, history, culture, commerce, and personal relationships combine to intertwine community and military lives and institutions in ways not often found in America.

It is, therefore, particularly appropriate that I visit this community, one I still call my home, to discuss the BRAC Commission's role in implementing the legislation establishing and governing the 2005 round of military base realignments and closures.

As you know, it has been less than a month since Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld released his recommendations for closing or realigning the base infrastructure supporting our Nation's armed forces. Now, the President, the Congress, the American people, and most importantly, the uniformed men and women who defend our Nation's freedoms and opportunities have turned to the men and women who embody the BRAC Commission to rise to the challenges embodied in those recommendations.

In 1815, Simon Bolivar, contemplating the governance of newly independent South American countries, wrote that: "a Federal system requires virtues and political talents much superior to our own". I agree with him only in part. Our Federal government **does** require great virtues and political talents. But I also believe that, when confronted with great challenges, the American people, our government, ----- and our --- will display the virtues and political talents to surmount those challenges.

Service on the 2005 BRAC does, of necessity, call out great virtues. For it is our challenge, and our mandate, to give life to the voices of the States and communities, to hear ---- and more importantly, to **listen** to those voices, and to incorporate the information we obtain into our deliberations on, and assessment of, the DoD proposal.

I have been through the process before.

First as a staffer for the Senate Armed Services Committee during one of the earlier BRAC rounds. I recall vividly the genuine anxiety, even fear, in the faces and voices of ordinary citizens facing the possibility of lives turned upside down, and dreams transformed into nightmares, because of a process they did not understand and felt powerless to influence.

And, last year ago, when I was Secretary of Veterans Affairs, VA announced a plan for transforming its' medical infrastructure, designed for medicine as it was practiced after World Wars I and II, into a system to provide 21st century veterans with 21st century medicine. That transformation is necessary to ensure quality healthcare for America's veterans, but it also embodies profound changes for institutions with major, and sometimes defining, influences in their communities. Balancing the needs of VA's healthcare system with the interests of the communities that support, and sometimes depend upon, VA's facilities was a major test that VA had to pass if its plan was to succeed.

Based on those experiences, I warned the members and staff of the BRAC Commission that we will face daunting challenges over the next few months:

challenges to our intellects as we grapple with difficult and complex material.

challenges to our energy as we complete a vast, and enormously difficult, task in a very short period of time.....

challenges to our personal lives as we travel throughout our land to meet our obligation to provide communities and people with direct input into our deliberations and decisions....

challenges to our emotions as we face our fellow citizens knowing that our decisions will profoundly affect their lives and the future of their communities,

challenges to our self-discipline as we set aside concerns of partisanship and parochialism to debate, decide, and record our findings based only on our assessment of the Defense Department's recommendations against the criteria established by the Congress.

These challenges cloak the burden of great responsibility.

The Congress and the President look to the BRAC Commission to provide an unbiased assessment of, and clear-eyed reality check to, DoD's proposals for restructuring the base infrastructure supporting our Armed Forces.

It goes without saying that the ultimate defense of our 229 year experiment in a Federal representative government lies in the the men and women who wear the uniform of our Armed Forces..... and that while the resources our Nation commits to our defense are great, those resources **are** limited. In war there are no prizes for second place and our servicemembers can't ensure a first if our Nation doesn't make the most of the limited resources available for our defense.

National defense can be discussed in an abstract manner with emphasis on strategy and tactics, on operational concepts and the problems of resource allocation or the capabilities of weapons systems. But, for me, national defense is best viewed in a human dimension.... in terms of the men and women who volunteered to wear the uniforms of our nation's armed forces and to serve wherever, and under whatever conditions necessary to complete the missions entrusted to them.

I have been privileged to observe the skill, professionalism, and commitment of our servicemembers, men and women, in Kabul, in Baghdad, at sea in the Persian Gulf aboard the USS Harry S Truman, in the Army hospital in Landstuhl Germany, and countless other facilities, at home and abroad.

There is no question those uniformed men and women understand and accept the almost unlimited commitment they made to our country when they accepted the responsibilities of an American servicemember. As an American, I am grateful for their



commitment. As a public servant, I bear part of the responsibility for America's reciprocal commitment to them.

As a nation, we must ensure that the resources allocated for our national defense are wisely used.

Every dollar consumed in redundant, unnecessary, obsolete, inappropriately designed or located infrastructure is a dollar not available to provide the training that might save a Marine's life, purchase the munitions to win a soldier's firefight, or fund advances that could ensure dominance of the air or the seas.

At the same time however, decisions on bases are not exercises in sterile cost-accounting.



Without people, uniformed and civilian, bases are nothing but lifeless concrete, asphalt and steel. It is people, not structure or acreage who bring our bases to life. And those people have human needs, aspirations, and fears. Without the communities that host and support them, bases and military facilities would be isolated and artificial islands ----
- unable to perform their missions unless kept on artificial life support.

The words "closure" and "realignment" are easy to write on paper, but they have profound effects on communities and the people who bring those communities to life. The ripples spreading from the DoD proposals will be seen as tsunamis in the communities they hit.

The Congress, in authorizing the 2005 BRAC recognized the necessity for cost-effective operation of the Armed Services.



The Congress, in establishing this Commission ----- and in setting forth the standards against which we are charged to measure DoD's proposals, ----- also ensured decisions shaping support for our armed forces and defining the future of America's communities would not made in a vacuum and that DoD's proposals, as well as their rationale and supporting data, would be subject to independent, objective analysis and assessment.

The members of this Commission accepted the challenge, and necessity, of providing that assessment. From that necessity we are bound to call forth great virtues.

I committed to the Congress, to the President, and to the American people, that we would address any conflicts of interest we may have,

that we would be open, independent, fair and equitable,

that we would ensure a voice for the people affected by DoD's proposals through both site visits and public hearings,

and that we would seek a consensus in our decisions by integrating the views of all members of the Commission and that our deliberations and actions would be devoid of politics.

The Congress set forth in statute criteria for the Secretary of Defense to apply in formulating his proposal for base and facility realignment and closures. Our task, during our deliberations and decisions, is to apply those same criteria in our assessment of the Secretary's proposal.

We will assess the DoD proposal in terms of the current and future mission capabilities of our Armed Forces and the impact of the proposed closings and realignments on the operational readiness of the total force of the Department of Defense, including the impact on joint warfighting, training, and readiness. The "total force" of the Department of Defense includes the reserve components, including the National Guard and Air National Guard.

The military value criteria set forth by Congress also include the availability and condition of land, facilities, and associated airspace taking into consideration the need for training for operations in diverse climates and terrain and possible use as staging areas for homeland defense missions.

The Congress also directed the consideration of the effect of proposed closings and realignments on the ability of our Armed Forces to accommodate contingency, mobilization, surge contingencies and the future requirements of the total force to support operations and training at both existing and potential receiving locations.

The only certainty in predicting the future is that we can expect the unexpected. It would have been a wise man indeed who predicted the global war on terror -- on September 10, 2001 or, on June first, 1950, the war in Korea. Neither you nor I can predict what the future will bring in Korea, or Iran, or China, or any one of hundreds of other locations around the globe. But, our armed forces must be ready --- equipped and trained -- and with the necessary support infrastructure, to respond to challenges no matter where or when they arise. As a Commission, our task will be to assess the DoD BRAC proposal against the statutory requirement to accommodate contingency, mobilization, and surge requirements.

We must also assess the effect on the cost of operations and the implications for manpower.

While the Congress directed a priority for these military considerations, the statute also requires an assessment of the extent and timing of potential costs and savings, the economic impact of the proposals on communities in the vicinity of military installations, the ability of current and potential receiving communities to support forces, missions and personnel and the environmental impact, including the cost of remediation and compliance, of proposed closings or realignments.

A calculation of the cost and return on investment of proposals must take into account the effect of the proposed actions on other DoD or Federal agencies that would be required to assume responsibility for activities at the proposed locations.

It is significant that while the Congress imposed specific procedural hurdles, the Commission can recommend closures or realignments in addition to those proposed by the Secretary of Defense. To do so, at least two members of the Commission would have to visit the site of the proposed addition, we would have to give the Secretary of Defense at least 15 days advance notice and hold a hearing at which he could provide his views on the proposed addition. Most importantly, seven of the nine members of the Commission must support any expansion of the Secretary's proposal.

Perhaps the most challenging of all the commitments assumed by the Commission is the commitment to adhere to the rigid timeline for completing our deliberations and provide our report to the President by September 8, just over three months from now.



To meet those obligations we will conduct hearings and visit bases and communities into mid-July and can expect to be marking up our report in mid to late August.

We are spending much of the summer on the road because we can not meet our obligation to the citizens of the communities affected by Secretary Rumsfeld's proposal if we do not act from first hand knowledge of the facilities in question and if we do not have the benefit of the information we can obtain only from the citizens of those communities.

It will be a long, hard, hot summer but we will present our report to the President on September 8.

Thank you and I welcome your questions.

