

*Commissioner's
Base Visit Book*



**Fort Eustis
Realignment Recommendations**

*Commissioner Anthony J. Principi
Commissioner General Lloyd W.
Newton (USAF, Ret)*

25 May 2005

**Fort Eustis
Commission Base Visit
25 May 2005**

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Draft #2	Actual Visit: Wed, 25 May 2005				
Time	Activity	Location	Agenda/Key Points	POC(Name)	POC Phone #
1200-1300	Mr. Principi, GEN(R) Newton en route to Fort Eustis via Ground Transportation-arrival (TBD)	Washington DC to Welcome Center (Bldg 2) then to Command Group (Bldg 210)	Met by COL Zargan, escorts entourage to Command Group Vehicle #1: MP Escort, Executive Service, Vehicle #2: CPL McFerrin, COL Zargan, Mr. Principi, GEN Newton, Mr. Rhody, Mr. Dinsick	Executive Services MAJ Utley CPL McFerrin	879-4380 878-4802 218-1741
1300-1310	Command Group	Bldg 210/CG Office	Met by MG Geehan escorts Mr. Principi and entourage to his office, conducts Office Call. Note: after completion of Office Call, CG will escort entourage to the Command Conference Room to receive briefings	MAJ Utley	878-4802
10 min					
1310-1400	US Army Transportation School Move Briefing or Relocation Briefing???	Command Conference RM	Greeted by COL Dooley, presents Challenge of Maritime and Rail Training Note: all personnel remain in the CCR for additional briefings	COL Dooley	878-0400
50 min					
1400-1445	US Army Aviation Logistic School Move Briefing or Relocation Briefing	Command Conference Rm	Greeted by Mr. Jones, presents Magnitude of USAALS Relocation Note: all personnel remain in the CCR for additional briefings	Mr. Jones	878-6850
45 min					
1445-1510	US Army Garrison Command BRAC Issues	Command Conference Room	Greeted by COL Ellis, presents BRAC Recommendations followed by BRAC issues Briefings on: Realignment of Installation Management Functions, BASOPS Funding Stream Integration Issues, Mobilization/PPP Impact, RCI Housing Impact and MILCON Impact Note: all personnel remain in the CCR for additional briefings	COL Ellis	878-2908
25 min					
1510-???	Watercraft Proponency	Command Conference Room	COL Dooley presents Watercraft Proponency Issues???	COL Dooley	878-0400
TBD	En route to Welcome Center to prepare for departure	Bldg 2	COL Zargan escorts Mr. Principi, GEN Newton and entourage to the Welcome Center to prepare for departure, END OF TOUR. Vehicle #1: MP Escort, Executive Service, Vehicle #2: CPL McFerrin, COL Zargan, Mr. Principi, GEN Newton, Mr. Rhody, Mr. Dinsick	COL Zargan Executive Services	878-4803 879-4803

**DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
BASE SUMMARY SHEET**

Ft Eustis Virginia

Installation Mission

The U.S. Army Transportation Center, Fort Eustis, is an 8,300-acre facility in southeastern Virginia, within the City of Newport News. Fort Eustis is the Transportation Corps Training Center, providing training in road, rail, marine, amphibian operations and other modes of transportation. Fort Eustis began operations in 1918 as a training camp and became a permanent installation in 1923. Approximately 17,500 military personnel and civilians work, live, or train at Fort Eustis.

Fort Story, a major sub-installation of Fort Eustis, is located at Cape Henry, at the juncture of the Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. It is the prime location and training environment for both Army amphibious operations and Joint Logistics-Over-the-Shore (LOTS) training events. Special Operations forces make extensive use of the installation for training purposes, also.

Fort Eustis is home to the 7th Transportation Group (Composite), the Army's most deployed unit. The 7th Group supported Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Operation Restore Hope, Operation Provide Hope, and Operation Vigilant Warrior, as well as operations in Rwanda, Haiti, and Bosnia.

See a more detailed description at Tab F.

DoD Recommendations

The Army intends to transform Fort Eustis by relocating TRADOC Headquarters, IMA Regional Headquarters, the Army Contracting Agency Northern Region, and NETCOM Regional Headquarters to Fort Eustis. It additionally intends to create a Combat Service Support Center of Excellence (consolidation of the Ordnance, Quartermaster, Transportation Centers and Schools) at Fort Lee. It also consolidates Aviation Logistics training with the Aviation Center and School at Fort Rucker, and the Surface Deployment and Distribution Command with Air Force Air Mobility Command Headquarters and Transportation Command Headquarters at Scott Air Force Base.

See the full text of proposals at Tab D.

Gaining Activities

What: TRADOC HQs from Fort Monroe, VA.

Why: In conjunction with other relocation actions, this move enables the closure of Fort Monroe -- this supports the Army objective of developing a portfolio of multi-functional installations matched to Army requirements, while eliminating excess capacity. It allows the Army to move administrative headquarters to multi-purpose, higher value installations that provide the Army more flexibility to accept new missions. This relocation maintains vital links between TRADOC HQs and Joint Forces Command (JFCOM) HQs by placing them within easy commuting distance of each other.

What: Installation Management Agency (IMA) NE Headquarters, US Army Network Enterprise Technology Command (NETCOM) NE Headquarters, and the Army Contracting Agency (ACA) Northern Region from Fort Monroe, VA.

Why: In conjunction with other relocation actions, these moves enable the closure of Fort Monroe -- this supports the Army objective of developing a portfolio of multi-functional installations matched to Army requirements, while eliminating excess capacity. The relocation of IMA and NETCOM HQ consolidates the Northeastern and Southeastern regions of these two commands into one Eastern Region at Fort Eustis. The ACA Northern Region is relocated from Fort Monroe to Fort Eustis with its two largest customers (TRADOC and IMA). It allows the Army to move administrative headquarters to multi-purpose, higher value installations that provide the Army more flexibility to accept new missions.

What: IMA Southeastern Region Headquarters and the NETCOM Southeastern Region Headquarters from Fort McPherson, GA.

Why: The IMA and NETCOM HQs are moved to Ft. Eustis because they consolidate the Northeastern and Southeastern regions of these two commands into one Eastern Region. The ACA Southern Region HQs is moved to Ft. Sam Houston where it is recommended to consolidate with the ACA Southern Hemisphere Region HQs, and where it will co-locate with other Army service providing organizations. In conjunction with other relocation actions, these moves enable the closure of Fort McPherson -- this supports the Army objective of developing a portfolio of multi-functional installations matched to

Army requirements, while eliminating excess capacity. It allows the Army to move administrative headquarters to multi-purpose, higher value installations that provide the Army more flexibility to accept new missions.

Losing Activities

What: The Aviation Logistics School to Fort Rucker, AL.

Why: Consolidates Aviation logistics training with the Aviation Center and School at a single location; fosters consistency, standardization and training proficiency and reducing the total number of Military Occupational Skills (MOS) training locations (reducing the TRADOC footprint). This provides the same or a better level of training at reduced costs.

What: The Transportation Center and School to Fort Lee, VA.

Why: Enables the consolidation of Combat Service Support (CSS) training and doctrine development at a single installation, which promotes training effectiveness and functional efficiencies. This consolidation advances the Maneuver Support Center (MANSCEN) model, currently in place at Fort Leonard Wood, which consolidates the Military Police, Engineer, and Chemical Centers and Schools. This move improves the MANSCEN concept by consolidating functionally related Branch Centers & Schools. With the planned addition of the Air Force's Transportation Management training at Fort Lee, it creates opportunities for Joint curriculum development and training.

What: The Army Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (SDDC) to Scott Air Force Base, IL.

Why: This relocation consolidates SDDC with Air Force Air Mobility Command Headquarters and Transportation Command Headquarters at Scott Air Force Base. This consolidation of TRANSCOM and Service components will collocate activities with common functions and facilitates large-scale transformation, and reduces personnel to realize long-term savings.

What: Realign Fort Eustis, VA, by disestablishing the inpatient mission at the Fort Eustis Medical Facility; converting the hospital to a clinic with an ambulatory surgery center.

Why: The Department of the Army will rely on the civilian medical network for inpatient services at this installation. This recommendation supports strategies of reducing excess capacity and locating military medical personnel to activities with a more diverse workload, providing them with enhanced opportunities to maintain their medical skills currency to meet COCOM requirements. Additionally, a robust network with available inpatient capacity of Joint Accreditation of Hospital Organizations and/or Medicare accredited civilian/VA hospitals is located within 40 miles.

What: Mobilization processing functions to Ft Bragg, NC.

Why: This relocation realigns a lower threshold mobilization site to an existing large capacity site and enables the transformation into Joint Pre-Deployment/Mobilization Platform at Fort Bragg. This action is expected to have the long term effect of creating a pre-deployment/ mobilization center of excellence, leveraging economies of scale, reducing costs, and improving service to mobilized service members.

COST AND MANPOWER DETAILS

Cost Considerations Developed by DoD

Title	Gain	Installation	Delta BOS (\$K)	Delta	Total
Fort Monroe, VA	Gain	Fort Eustis	\$5,506	\$395	\$5,901
Fort McPherson, GA	Gain	Fort Eustis	\$156	\$10	\$166
Aviation Log to Fort Rucker	Loss	Fort Eustis	(\$5,700)	(\$2,856)	(\$8,556)
CSS Center Fort Lee	Loss	Fort Eustis	(\$3,897)	(\$2,054)	(\$5,951)
Establish Joint Bases	Loss	Fort Eustis	(\$563)	\$0	(\$563)
TRANSCOM Components to Scott	Loss	Fort Eustis	(\$764)	(\$385)	(\$1,149)
Joint Mob Sites	Loss	Fort Eustis	(\$2)	(\$17)	(\$19)
Convert Inpatient Services to Clinics	Loss	Fort Eustis	(\$86)	(\$104)	(\$190)
Total			(\$5,350)	(\$5,011)	(\$10,361)

Manpower Implications of All Recommendations Affecting This Installation

Title	Installation	Sum of mil- (+/-)	Sum of Civ (+/-)	Mil Realign	Civ Realign	Student Realign	Mil Net	Civ Net	Student Net
Fort Monroe, VA	Fort Eustis	0	0	954	1368	6	954	1368	6
Fort McPherson, GA	Fort Eustis	0	0	2	64	0	2	64	0
Aviation Log to Fort Rucker	Fort Eustis	-105	-55	-368	-93	-1789	-473	-148	-1789
CSS Center Fort Lee	Fort Eustis	-99	-75	-349	-135	-990	-448	-210	-990
Establish Joint Bases	Fort Eustis	-68	-170	0	0	0	-68	-170	0
Joint Mob Sites	Fort Eustis	-1	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0
Convert Inpatient Services	Fort Eustis	-10	-24	0	0	0	-10	-24	0
TRANSCOM Components	Fort Eustis	-6	-52	-17	-248	0	-23	-300	0
		-289	-376	222	956	-2773	-67	580	-2773

Environmental Considerations

The Army normally considers the 10 following attributes for environmental capacities: Air Quality, Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources, Dredging, Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resources Areas, Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries, Noise, Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat, Waste Management, Water Resources, and Wetlands. TABS produced an assessment report for each installation based on these 10 attributes. Two issues are highlighted in the Army recommendations for Ft Eustis: air quality and water resources.

An Air Conformity determination and New Source Review and permitting effort will be required at Fort Eustis. Air quality measures the air attainment status for specified criteria pollutants in accordance with the EPA's Clean Air Act. Air attainment status reflects the "quality" of air above an installation, not necessarily emitted by the installation itself. Criteria pollutants considered in the Army data collection included CO, NO₂, SO₂, Pb (Lead), O₃ (1 hour), O₃ (8 Hour), PM_{2.5}, and PM₁₀. Out of these eight measures, NO₂ and SO₂, are precursors to O₃, O₃ (1-hr) is obsolete, and Pb is not reported to be a problem in any of the installations studied. TABS considers CO, O₃ (8 Hour), and PM₁₀ as the most significant pollutants for use in capacity analysis. Sixty-one installations reported either "in attainment" for all three pollutants or "not applicable," indicating that they are in attainment. Twenty-two installations are in non-attainment for one pollutant, three are in non-attainment for two, and one installation is in non-attainment for all three of the pollutants.

Significant mitigation measures to limit releases to impaired waterways may be required at Fort Eustis to reduce impacts to water quality and achieve US EPA water quality standards. Ft Eustis is bounded by the James and Warwick Rivers which flow into the Chesapeake Bay. This recommendation will require spending approximately \$1.95M for environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation.

Economic Impact

These figures are cumulative of all realignments proposed by DoD at Fort Eustis.

Potential Employment Loss:	-4,218 (-2,152 direct; -2,066 indirect)
Net Mission Contractor jobs affected:	-169
Economic Area Employment:	978,888
Percentage:	-0.4%

Military Issues

Initial survey at Ft Eustis will begin the week of the Commissioners' visit. Issues identified will be provided to the commissioners upon arrival. Topics listed below are derived from planned questions, TABS interviews, and review of available data and literature.

Close Ft Monroe, transfer TRADOC and support elements to Ft Eustis.

- 1) Siting of TRADOC headquarters building.
- 2) Capability to construct facilities at Ft Lee for the Transportation School, move the school, then refit the school building for occupancy by HQ TRADOC within the 6-year BRAC limitation.
- 3) Availability of sufficient band-width and high-speed connectivity for a major command headquarters.
- 4) Review of investment cost for implementation.

Close Ft McPherson, transfer of IMA(SE) to Ft Eustis.

- 1) Siting of IMA Eastern Region building.
- 2) Capability to construct facilities for occupancy by IMA Eastern Region within the 6-year BRAC limitation.
- 3) Availability of sufficient band-width and high-speed connectivity for a regional operation.
- 4) Review of investment cost for implementation.

Aviation Log to Ft Rucker

No issues identified.

CSS Center Fort Lee

- 1) Post-move location of the water training for the Transportation School. Fifteen percent of the student load trains on watercraft. Ft Lee has no port facilities.
- 2) Linkage of the Transportation School and the 7th Transportation Group (Composite)
- 3) Review of military training load for Driver training (MOS 88M). Instruction is currently given at three locations: Forts Eustis, Bliss and Leonard Wood.
- 4) Requirements for convoy protection training with emphasis on safety range fan requirements.

Establish Joint Bases

Review authorities, responsibilities, and requirements for commanders, including UCMJ, fund control, prioritization, liability (federal and state), and civilian workforce grievance procedures (including EEO).

TRANSCOM Components to Scott

No issues identified.

Joint Mobilization Sites

Effect on 7th Transportation Grp (C) of mobilization processing functions transfer to Ft Bragg, NC.

Convert Inpatient Services to Clinics

No military issues identified.

Community Concerns/Issues

Community hearings have not yet been held for the Ft Eustis proposals. Below is a distillation of the issues identified in press releases and newspaper articles.

Negative

- 1) Lack of support for major closures and realignment during a period of crisis (Congresswoman Jo Ann Davis).
- 2) Concern for lost jobs and the effect on local businesses and people.
- 3) Newport News officials had hoped to see the headquarters of TRANSCOM relocate to Ft Eustis to join its element (the Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command Operations Center) already there. The Newport News major, Joe Frank, indicated the city may challenge the recommendation but would review the Pentagon's rationale first (Daily Press).
- 4) The transfer of base operations support to Langley Air Force Base came as a "shock." Quote: "Of all the elements, that was the most surprising."

Positive

- 1) Job losses will not greatly affect the city's overall economy. Statement in the Daily Press from the city development director.
- 2) "It could be worse." Statement in the Virginia Gazette.

Representation - Biographies follow this page.

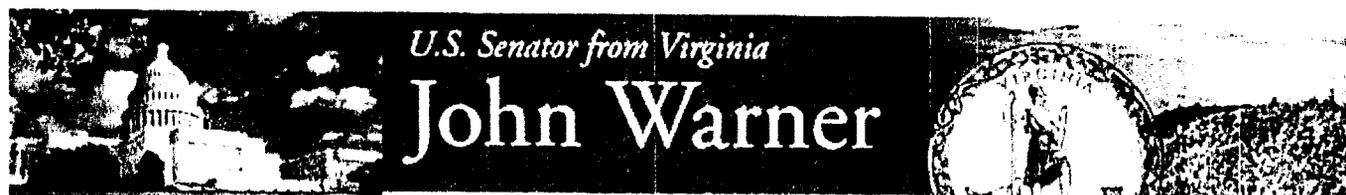
Governor: Mark Warner. See Gov Warner's statement on BRAC following his biography.

Senators: John W. Warner (R)
George Allen (R)

Representative: Bobby Scott (D-3rd District) has Ft Eustis in his district.

Thelma D. Drake (R-2nd District) has Ft Story in her district. A short news article containing her comments on BRAC follows her biography.

Jo Ann S. Davis (R-1st District) has been very involved with Fort Eustis even though it is outside of her district. Her statement on BRAC follows her biography.


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JOHN WILLIAM WARNER, Republican from Virginia twenty-fifth year of service in the United States Senate, 2003 after having been elected to his fifth term on 7, 2002. He is currently the third longest serving U.S. Senator in the history of the Commonwealth after Harry F. Byrd and

Senator Warner was born on February 18, 1927. He is the grandson of John W. and Mary Tinsley Warner of Arlington, Virginia, and the son of the late Martha Budd Warner and Dr. John W. Warner, a physician and surgeon.

Senator Warner has had the good fortune — the privilege — to have been a public servant in seven different positions. He has a cumulative service of almost forty years. His first opportunity

came during World War II when in January, 1945, at age 17, he enlisted in the U.S. Navy and served on active duty until the summer of 1946 and was honorably discharged as Petty Officer Third Class, electronic technician's mate.

He then attended Washington and Lee University, from which his father graduated in 1949. Warner then attended the University of Virginia Law School.

At the outbreak of the Korean War in the summer of 1950, Warner interrupted his college education and commenced a second tour of active military duty, beginning in October 1950, this time with the United States Marine Corps. A year later, October 1951, as a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps, he volunteered for duty in Korea and served as a ground officer with the First Marine Division. Following his active service in Korea, he remained in the Marine Corps Reserve and was promoted to rank of Captain.

Upon his return from the Korean Peninsula, Senator Warner finished his law degree at the University of Virginia, and, in 1953, he was appointed law clerk to the late Chief Justice Warren E. Burger of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. In 1956, he was appointed U.S. attorney and served four years in the trial and appellate divisions. He entered private law practice in 1960.

Senator Warner's next public service began as the U.S. Senate confirmed his Presidential appointment to be Under Secretary of Navy in February 1969. For over 5 years (1969-74) in Vietnam, he served in the Department of Defense, completing his service as Under Secretary of Navy in 1974.

During that period he also had special assignments in the field of diplomacy — twice as a representative for the Secretary of Defense to the Law of the Sea Talks in Geneva, 1973, and subsequently, as the principal negotiator and signatory for the United States "Incidents at Sea Executive Agreement" between the United States and the former Soviet Union (1970-72). This Executive Agreement is still in effect today and has been used as a model for similar agreements between other nations covering the operational directives for merchant ships and aircraft in international sea lanes throughout the world.

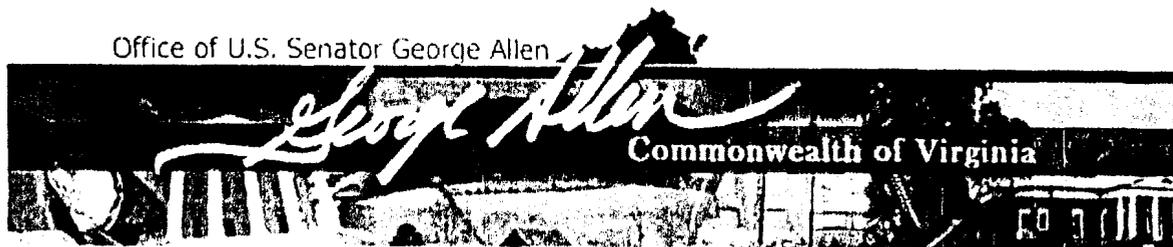
Following his work in the Navy Department, Senator Warner was appointed by President Nixon to represent the Executive Branch at events, both at home and abroad, honoring the Bicentennial of the founding of the United States of America.

Senator Warner's public service continued with his 1978 election to the U.S. Senate.

time, he has served on a wide range of committees, reflecting the diverse needs Commonwealth. Presently, he is the Republican with the longest tenure on the E and Public Works Committee. In January 2005, Senator Warner joined the Senate on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, and he was recently reappointed Committee on Intelligence as an ex-officio member. In addition, Senator Warner appreciated the opportunity to serve with, and work on behalf of, the men and women in armed forces. Accordingly, he is especially pleased to serve as Chairman of the Services Committee, a panel on which he has served throughout his Senate career.

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May 21, 2005

Senator's Biography

Keyword Search

Senator George Allen is working tirelessly in the U.S. Senate to make Virginia and America live, learn, work and raise a family. A self-described "common sense Jeffersonian Conservat trusts free people and free enterprise.

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- Academy Nominations
- Flag Requests
- Issues and Legislation
- Stance on the Issues
- Current Legislation
- Voting Record
- Congressional
- Nanotechnology Caucus

Senator Allen has set clear priorities during his first term in the United States Senate:

- Strengthening and supporting America's national defense and homeland security.
- Increasing the competitiveness of Virginia and the U.S. for investment and quality, c
- Advocating and embracing policies to make America a leader in the advancement of
- Reducing the tax burden on families and small business owners.

As a member of the influ Science and Transportatic well as the Small Busines Entrepreneurship Commit has made the creation of paying jobs in the Comm Because of his experience the tremendous high-tec Virginia, Senator Allen wa 2001 to serve as Chairma High Tech Task Force wh advocate policies to make in innovation from nanote broadband to the educati engineers and scientists. Senate passed Allen's Int Nondiscrimination Act, leg extends the ban on multi discriminatory taxation or October 31st 2007. The b three types of taxes that the Internet, including req Internet access, multiple example, by two or more product or service bought and discriminatory taxes purchases differently from sales.



Senator Allen is also work America from foreign thre global security challenges September 11th world, S his knowledge of Virginia' and key military assets to member of the Senate Fo Committee - the Senate with the consideration of declaration of war. He cur the Chairman of the Fore

Committee's Subcommittee on European Affairs. As a member of the Foreign Relations Corr Senator has consistently stood strong with the brave men and women who serve in our Arr fight to protect our freedoms around the world. Senator Allen introduced a bill in Congress i

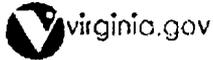
MAIL ALERT !!!!!

Dear Constituents:

As you may have heard in news accounts, all mail coming to the U.S. Capitol is now shipped to a special decontamination and screening site. This is an important step in security to protect the many people who work to serve you. It does, however, cause significant delays of up to 6 weeks before our office receives your letters. In light of these delays, we hope you will take advantage of our **e-mail** system. You can send e-mail to our offices by using our **on-line e-mail**

webform. We look forward to hearing from you.

for the families of soldiers killed in service of their country by raising the death benefit for \$12,000 to \$100,000.



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Jamestown 2007

In 2005, Senator Allen was also appointed to serve on the Energy and Natural Resources Committee. He is working to reduce America's over-dependence on foreign oil and shape a national energy policy that strikes a careful balance between our environmental and energy security needs for families in Virginia and all of America.

Prior to his election to the Senate, Senator Allen served as the 67th Governor of Virginia from 1994 to 1998. As Governor, he won wide recognition for educational improvements such as the implementation of higher academic standards and accountability. Several other hallmarks of Senator Allen's tenure as Governor include the overhaul of an outdated juvenile justice system, work-oriented welfare reform and the creation of a program for felons. Senator Allen is also widely credited with bringing a record \$14 billion of private investment to Virginia along with hundreds of thousands of jobs to Virginia through the expansion and relocation of manufacturing companies.

Bringing the same innovative, constructive leadership to Washington, Senator Allen was unanimously elected a member of the Senate Republican Leadership as Chairman of the National Republican Senatorial Conference in 2002. In the 2004 election, under Senator Allen's leadership, Republicans picked up four seats in the Senate.

Senator Allen holds a B.A. in History with distinction as well as a law degree from the University of Virginia. He and his wife, Susan, reside near Mt. Vernon in Fairfax County with their three children: Tyler, Brooke and Brooke.

Senator George Allen

- Professional:
 - 2001 - Present 51st United States Senator from Virginia
 - 1994 - 1998 67th Governor of the Commonwealth
 - 1991 - 1993 U.S. Representative, elected in a special election
 - 1983 - 1991 Virginia House of Delegates
- Personal:
 - Birth date: March 8, 1952
 - Family: Married, Susan
 - Three children, Tyler, Forrest and Brooke
 - Resides: Mt. Vernon, Virginia
 - Political Heroes: Thomas Jefferson, Ronald Reagan

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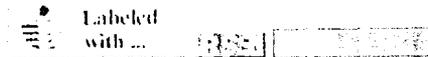
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(540) 772-6870 fax

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(276) 676-2588 fax

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Congressman Robert C. "Bobby" Scott

★ Representing Virginia's Third Congressional District ★

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Biography of Rep. Robert C. "Bobby" Scott

Congressman Robert C. "Bobby" Scott began his seventh term as a member of Congress on January 4, 2005. He won his re-election campaign with 69 percent of the vote in the recent 2004 elections. Congressman Scott served in the Virginia House of Delegates from 1978 to 1983 and in the Virginia State Senate from 1983 to 1993.



During his 15-year tenure in the Virginia General Assembly, Rep. Scott built coalitions to pass critical to Virginians in healthcare, education, employment, economic development, crime prevention, social services and consumer protection. Among his legislative successes are laws that improve healthcare benefits for women, infants and children, increased the Virginia minimum wage, created the Governor's Employment and Training Council and established The Neighborhood Assistance Act provides tax credits to businesses for donations made to approved social service and crime prevention programs. In November 1992, Congressman Scott became only the second African American from Virginia to be elected to the United States House of Representatives and the first since "Reconstruction." Having a maternal grandfather of Filipino ancestry also gives Rep. Scott the honor of being the first American with Filipino heritage to serve in the United States Congress.

Rep. Scott serves on the **House Judiciary Committee** where he is the lead Democrat on the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism and Homeland Security and a member of the Constitution subcommittee. After taking a leave of absence in the 108th congress to serve on the House Budget Committee, Rep. Scott has returned to the **House Committee on Education and the Workforce**.



In Congress, he has championed several successful legislative initiatives. In 1997, Rep. Scott led a key fight to protect the rights of all children with disabilities to a free and appropriate education under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). He also sponsored the Death in Custody Act that was signed into law on October 17, 2000. It requires a report information regarding the death of any person who is in the process of being arrested,

custody of law enforcement officials. He is also known in Congress as a champion of the Bill the U.S. Constitution.

Most recently he led bipartisan efforts to pass comprehensive juvenile delinquency prevention to provide resources to state and local governments to prevent and address juvenile crime and designed to reduce the school dropout rate.

Rep. Scott is a leading Congressional opponent of efforts to permit employment discrimination on race or religion in federally funded programs.

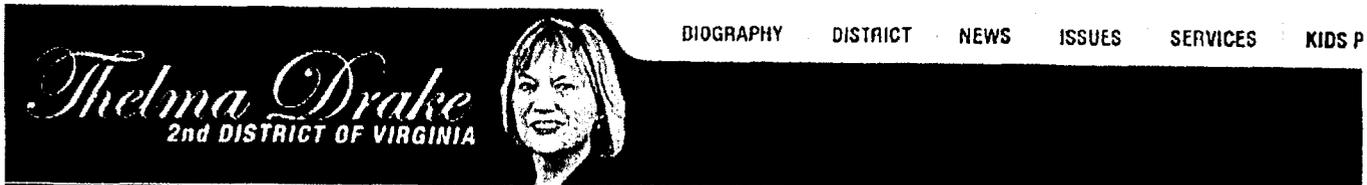


Rep. Scott was born April 30, 1947 in Washington, D.C. and grew up in News, Virginia. He is a graduate of Harvard College and Boston College School. After graduating from law school, he returned to Newport News and practiced law from 1973 to 1991. He received an honorable discharge for service in the Massachusetts National Guard and the United States Army.

Rep. Scott is a member of St. Augustine's Episcopal Church in Newport News. He has been a member of many professional, community and civic boards and organizations.

Awards and Citations

- March 2003, Head Start Association (VaHSA) presented Rep. Scott with an award in appreciation of his outstanding and dedicated service to Head Start Children, Parents, and Staff.
- February 23, 2003, Hampton Roads Black Media presented Rep. Scott with an award for recognition of his invaluable contribution to the community.
- February 22, 2003, Hampton University's TRIO Program presented Rep. Scott with the award for appreciation of his continued support for TRIO.
- January 25, 2003, The Newport News Chapter of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference award in appreciation for his hard work and dedication to civil rights.
- 2002 Boston College Law School presented Rep. Scott with the St. Thomas More Award.
- 2002, The Council of Chief State School Officers award for representing students, parents, and educators as a member of the United States House of Representatives.



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Representative Thelma Drake

Congresswoman Thelma Drake was elected on November 2, 2004 to represent Virginia's Second Congressional District in the U.S. House of Representatives. The Second District includes all of Virginia Beach, parts of the cities of Norfolk and Hampton, and Accomack and Northampton counties on Virginia's Eastern Shore.

Shortly after being sworn in as a Member of the United States House of Representatives on January 3, 2005, Thelma Drake was appointed to serve on the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Resources and the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

Congresswoman Drake's position on the House Armed Services Committee will be of tremendous importance to the significant military presence in Virginia's Second District. As a Member and Chairwoman of the Personnel Subcommittee, she is quickly becoming known as a leader and advocate for military personnel and their families, and for military retirees. As a Member of the Military and Veterans Affairs Subcommittee, Thelma Drake is well-positioned to influence military issues of importance to national security and for the Hampton Roads region.

Likewise, the health of the Chesapeake Bay is an important issue to Virginia's Second District. Her appointment to the environmentally-focused House Resources Committee is a leap forward for the area. Ensuring that the Chesapeake Bay provides a vibrant marine fishery to support the well-being of many residents on Virginia's Eastern Shore is a top priority for Congresswoman Drake. She is a member of the Fisheries & Oceans and the Energy & Mineral Resources subcommittees, as well as a task force to study and evaluate the effectiveness of the National Environmental Protection Agency's Chesapeake Bay Task Force.

Bringing higher-paying jobs to the Hampton Roads region is another commitment of Thelma Drake. Her appointment to the House Committee on Education and the Work Force provides opportunity to address issues related to job training, higher education, K-12 education, and other issues to ensure the region is competitive in the 21st century. She is a member of the Workforce Protections and the 21st Century Competitiveness subcommittees.

In addition to her seats on these key committees, Representative Drake will be a member of the Republican Policy Committee, which plays an integral role in shaping the House Republican major policy initiatives.

Prior to being elected to Congress, Thelma Drake served in the Virginia House of Delegates from 1995 to 2004 to represent the 87th District. While there, Thelma Drake was a steadfast advocate for quality education, efficient transportation, and insurance and property reforms. Thelma has spent her life working to bring responsive government to Hampton Roads and Virginia.

Thelma Drake served as chairman of the Virginia Housing Commission, and is a former Board member of the Virginia Zoological Society. She also served on the Chesapeake Bay Commission.

Thelma Drake was a realtor with RE/MAX Allegiance Realty's Hampton Roads Home Team. She worked in real estate for 20 years and was a consistent member of the Circle of Excellence from 1985 to 2004.

Thelma was born and raised in Elyria, Ohio and lives in Norfolk. She has raised two children spending time with her four grandchildren. She is happily married to Ted Drake. They are members of Bayview United Church of Christ in Norfolk.



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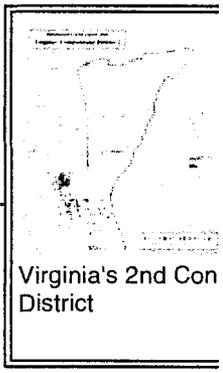
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Contact: Jim Jeffries (

BRAC: Defense Department Recommends Net Gain for Virginia's Congressional District

Rep. Drake encouraged by outcome but vows to work with BRAC Co to assure the best decision is made

Washington, May 13 - The Department of Defense today released its recommendations to the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission, which provides a positive net effect on Virginia's Second Congressional District, represented by Congresswoman Thelma Drake (R-VA).



Virginia's Second Congressional district would experience a net gain of 757 personnel. While the report proposes the closure of Fort Monroe, two of its tenant commands – the Army's Training and Doctrine Command and the Installation Management Agency – would be realigned to Ft. Eustis, keeping the jobs in the Hampton Roads region. Also, other military bases in the district would gain thousands of personnel, offsetting the losses created by its closure.

Nevertheless, Congresswoman Drake is determined to work with Senator Warner, the other the Hampton Congressional delegation and leaders of the City of Hampton to implement make the case before the BRAC Commission for sustaining Ft. Monroe.

"As in the past, the Second District gained from BRAC," said Drake. "However, the proposed closure of Fort Monroe is troubling. It will take a team effort on the part of the City of Hampton, its citizens, the federal delegation to make the case for Ft. Monroe. We have four months to make our case, so we will give it our best shot."

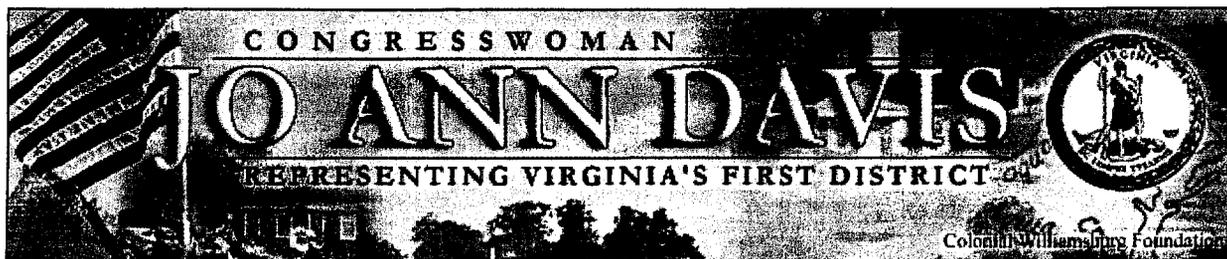
The report also proposes the relocation of fast attack submarines from Connecticut to Norfolk, VA, and their attendant personnel, equipment and support functions. Also, Fort Story would be realigned to the Navy Region Mid-Atlantic Command.

Naval Air Station Oceana would lose some personnel to Eglin Air Force Base, FL to establish a command for the proposed Joint Strike Fighter. However, it would gain personnel as a Readiness Command is established for Air Intermediate Maintenance. The impact on Oceana is a net loss of 60 jobs.

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Representative Jo Ann Davis (VA-1) - Biography

First elected to Congress in November of 2000, Jo Ann Davis brings to Washington a fresh perspective from outside the political Washington D.C. beltway. The first elected female Republican to the United States House of Representatives from the Commonwealth, Jo Ann is deeply in touch with the constituents of "America's First District." Concentrating on a district first approach to her role in Congress, Jo Ann's emphasis is on local issues before D.C. politics. This principle remains the bedrock of the Congresswoman's convictions and plays an integral role in her service to her community.

The 109th Congress has signaled significant leadership opportunities for the third term Representative. In addition to her committee work on the House Armed Services, International Relations and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Jo Ann also serves as Chair of the Intelligence Committee's Subcommittee on Intelligence Policy. As a member of the International Relations Committee, Jo Ann Chairs the U.S. delegation of the Transatlantic Legislators' Dialogue (TLD). The Congresswoman's committee assignments and chairmanships enable her to work on legislative initiatives of great interest to Virginia's First District and the country as a whole.

Issues affecting the First District are Jo Ann's priority, and throughout her time in Congress, Davis has worked for important projects in the First District.

National security and shipbuilding is essential to the health of the district, and during her tenure, Davis secured \$160 Million for construction on the Navy's next generation aircraft carrier, CVNX, and more recently, \$47 Million for the removal of a portion of the James River Reserve Fleet, otherwise known as the Ghost Fleet.

A strong advocate for both our men and women in uniform and federal employees, Congresswoman Davis maintains continued success in passing landmark legislation to correct significant benefit shortfalls. In March of 2001, the House passed Jo Ann's first piece of legislation - HR 1015, the SGLI Adjustment Act, which increased the amount of Servicemember's Group Life Insurance paid to beneficiaries of members of the Armed Forces who died in the performance of their duty between *November 1st, 2000 and April 1st, 2001*.

Further inspired by the trials of Stafford County Pentagon survivor Louise Kurtz, Jo Ann moved through legislation to correct pension shortfalls for injured federal employees. HR 978 changes the way a federal employee's benefits are calculated during a disability by increasing the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) benefit to cover any shortfall.

In addition to HR 1015 and 978, Representative Davis was successful in passing legislation

that revised the boundaries of the George Washington Birthplace National Monument to allow the National Park Service to purchase 110 acres of additional land surrounding the national treasure located in Westmoreland County, Virginia.

Continuing her work to help regulate the amount of interstate waste that the Commonwealth is forced to import, Jo Ann passed legislative language in HR 2673 directing the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) to evaluate truck transport solid waste containment procedures in order to keep our roads safe and environmentally sound. Davis was also successful in passing language to establish a series of random safety inspections of trash trucks to ensure that they met safety road regulations.

Aware of the need to cut government waste and save taxpayer dollars, one of Davis' current priorities is legislation designed to reign in government waste and inefficiency by preventing redundancy in government programs. H.R. 75, the "Government Accountability and Streamlining Act," would require the Comptroller General of the United States to determine whether any proposed legislation in the House or Senate creates any new "federal entities, programs or function" that are redundant of any existing federal program.

With many legislative accomplishments behind her, Congresswoman Jo Ann Davis looks forward to continuing her work for the people of "America's First District" during the 109th Congress. Jo Ann believes that Congress should work to strengthen our national defense while holding down spending in other areas. Davis is also an advocate of tax relief for all who pay taxes, and believes that the federal government must reign in growth and spending to provide this tax relief.

As a former real estate broker and small business owner, Jo Ann opened Davis Management Company in 1988 and Jo Ann Davis Realty in 1990. In this capacity, Jo Ann focused her attention on achieving the highest level of ethical standards for her industry, serving first on the Grievance Committee of the Virginia Peninsula Association of Realtors and then on its Professional Standards Committee.

An avid horse enthusiast, Jo Ann and her husband of 30 years reside in Gloucester. Jo Ann and Chuck have two grown sons.

Contact Information

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CONGRESSWOMAN
JO ANN DAVIS
REPRESENTING VIRGINIA'S FIRST DISTRICT

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Colonial-Williamsburg Foundation

5/13/05

Jo Ann Davis Statement on the Pentagon's Release of BRAC List

Local lawmaker stresses that although no First Congressional district bases closed or severely impacted, efforts still underway to protect other VA bases

Congresswoman Jo Ann Davis made the following statement on the Pentagon's release of the Base Realignment and Closure List. Although no military bases in Davis' district were closed or severely impacted, Davis stressed the need to work towards protecting other bases in Virginia.

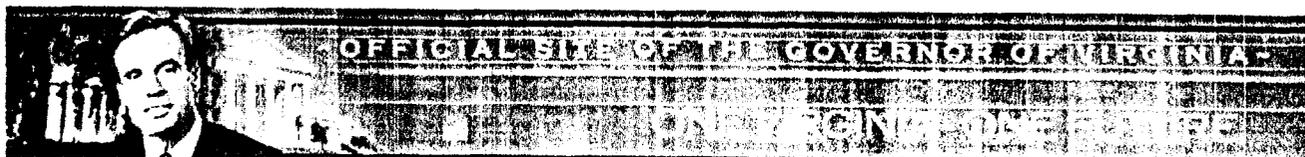
"During a time of war, as America battles terrorism across the globe in Afghanistan and Iraq, and as we face emerging threats worldwide, I do not support the closing and realignment of our military bases at this time, and although no bases in my congressional district have been listed for closure or drastic realignment, my opposition to BRAC has not changed," said Congresswoman Jo Ann Davis, whose district includes Yorktown Naval Weapons Station, Cheatham Annex Naval Station, Fort AP Hill, Quantico and Dahlgren.

"Although no bases in my congressional district were closed or severely impacted, work to protect these bases is not over," said Davis. "The BRAC Commission will now tour selected bases and hear from those who take issue with the merit on which other bases were chosen. Therefore, we in the community must be diligent in efforts to continue protecting our bases," said Davis, who orchestrated the creation of a district wide Congressional BRAC Task Force in 2001 comprised of local representatives from counties across the district.

Davis noted that the bases in her congressional district that were listed for gain or realignment include Quantico Marine Base, which is listed to expand by 3,013, Dahlgren Naval Surface War Center, which will decrease by 351 (current civilian workforce is almost 4,000), and Yorktown Naval Weapons Station, which will decrease by 179 (current civilian workforce is 900).

"The bases in the First District proved their effectiveness and value to our nation's military," said Davis. "I thank our local community leaders for working with me and other advocates in protecting our bases and demonstrating their true value to the national security of the United States," added Davis.

Contact Information



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The First Lady
Lisa Collis Web site

Governor Mark R. Warner

Governor Mark R. Warner has worked hard to restore Virginia's fiscal integrity and to build the foundation for a stronger economy, improved education, and a better quality of life for all Virginians. His administration has been marked by a commitment to bipartisanship, inclusiveness, and simple accountability.



Mark R. Warner,
Virginia's 69th Governor

Just the Facts

- **Birth Date:** December 15, 1954
- **Birth Place:** Indianapolis, Indiana
- **Undergraduate Degree:** George Washington University, 1977
- **Law School Degree:** Harvard, 1980
- **Family:** Married to Lisa Collis; three daughters - Madison, Gillian, and Eliza
- **Religion:** Presbyterian
- **Party:** Democrat

For a kid-friendly biography, **check out the Kids Commonwealth Web site.**

New Directions, New Accomplishments for Government

Since his inauguration in January 2002, Governor Mark R. Warner has taken a business-like approach to reforming government services and spending, navigating Virginia through a \$6 billion revenue shortfall, streamlining state government while continuing to invest in public schools. From day one, Governor Warner has led the most diverse administration in history with an energetic commitment to accountability and "straight talk."

In 2004, Governor Warner worked with bipartisan majorities in the General Assembly to win passage of what has been called the most comprehensive tax reform proposal considered by any state in the

past decade. The plan makes the tax system more fair, keeps commitments in education, health, transportation, and tax relief, and helped Virginia retain its sterling Triple-A credit rating from Wall Street rating agencies.

The Governor's success in enacting budget and tax reforms led *Governing* magazine to name him one of its "Public Officials of the Year" in 2004. In 2005, Virginia was the only state in the nation to earn straight A's in fiscal management from teams of experts and academics assembled by the Pew Charitable Trust and *Governing* magazine (**see report summary**). The experts cited Governor Warner's leadership in implementing long-range planning and other businesslike reforms enacted throughout state government.

Governor Warner serves in a leadership role in several national organizations. The Governor serves as Chairman of the **National Governors Association**, where he has begun a national discussion about redesigning the American high school. He recently concluded terms as Chairman of the Southern Governors' Association, States' co-chairman of the Appalachian Regional Commission, and Chairman of the Education Commission of the States, a national nonpartisan policy organization.

Education a Top Priority

In 2003, Governor Warner announced a series of affordable initiatives under the banner "**Education for a Lifetime**." The 'pre-school through grad school and beyond' measures are designed to move students another rung up the ladder of educational achievement, demonstrating the linkage between degrees and other markers of academic achievement and economic prosperity.

Student performance on Virginia's Standards of Learning tests continues to rise in schools across the Commonwealth – and accountability deadlines are looming for rising seniors and schools. The Governor's nationally recognized **Partnership for Achieving Successful Schools**, or PASS program, leverages the most successful programs and personnel in Virginia schools to help make some real progress for the Commonwealth's academically challenged schools. The PASS initiative was recognized as a model for improving student achievement and the quality of the workforce by the National Alliance of Business, which gave Virginia and Governor Warner a Distinguished Program Award for leadership in advancing the quality of education and training.

Governor Warner launched **Project Graduation** in 2003, to help high school seniors across the state who will not receive a diploma without meeting 2004 SOL testing standards. The project marked the Governor's commitment to not retreat from the accountability component of the SOLs and to "walk the extra mile" with the first class of students to face the diploma deadline.

Focusing on Core Needs and Services

In 2003, the Governor and the General Assembly worked in a bipartisan way to enact his government reform agenda, which has been described as the most sweeping reform of Virginia state government in a generation. The plan brings long overdue changes in the way the state delivers mental health, workforce development, and veterans care services. It requires more discipline in state budgets and efficiency in service delivery, and it better prepares the Commonwealth against the threat of terrorism. Governor Warner has also brought common sense business principles to the way the state purchases goods and services, manages its vehicle fleet and real estate holdings, and maintains information technology functions, with an appropriate emphasis on including those who own small, women- and minority-owned businesses.

Governor Warner is working hard to build a foundation to bring economic prosperity to all corners of Virginia. Economic development and job creation are top priorities. Since January 2002, during difficult economic times, he has announced more than 100,448 new and saved jobs in the Commonwealth, representing \$9.5 billion in additional investment.

In the fall of 2002, Governor Warner led a bipartisan, statewide campaign to secure more than \$1 billion in bonds for long-overdue investments in higher education, cultural facilities, and state parks and recreation areas

A Virginia for All Virginians

Before he became governor, Governor Warner had a successful business career in venture capital, funding innovative ideas, and creating jobs and prosperity throughout Virginia and the nation. He helped found the **Virginia Health Care Foundation**, which has provided health care to more than 476,000 underserved Virginians in rural and urban areas.

Recognizing the crucial need to help bridge the digital divide, Governor Warner started **TechRiders**, an innovative program that teaches basic computer skills to those who were not exposed to them in their schools and homes. TechRiders has been hosted in more than 480 houses of worship and a dozen public libraries across Virginia reaching more than 16,000 participants. In 1997, he developed the **Virginia High-Tech Partnership**, which helps students from Virginia's five Historically Black Colleges and Universities pursue technology careers through a summer internship and job placement program.

Governor Warner is committed to giving everyone in the Commonwealth the tools and opportunity to compete and thrive in the new economy. His leadership will help ensure Virginia succeeds in an Information Age economy.

Governor Warner is married to **Lisa Collis** and is the father of three daughters -- Madison, Gillian, and Eliza.

**STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNOR ON THE
DEFENSE DEPARTMENT'S BASE REALIGNMENT
AND CLOSING (BRAC) RECOMMENDATIONS**

RICHMOND - Governor Mark R. Warner released the following statement in response to release of the Department of Defense BRAC recommendations:

"Overall, the Commonwealth appears to have fared reasonably well.

"This is a reflection of the strong efforts we have made with our local communities and members of our congressional delegation to make the case that Virginia has been a strong, reliable partner to our nation's military.

"For instance, Fort Belvoir leads the nation with a proposed gain of almost 12,000 military and civilian positions. Fort Lee could see an additional 7,300 personnel. Our Hampton Roads shipyards will grow, as will the world's largest navy base at Norfolk.

"We currently are analyzing the detailed documentation that accompanied today's announcement from the Defense Department to ensure that the correct information was used in compiling these recommendations. We will continue to work with local officials to marshal the strongest possible arguments in an effort to influence this process as it moves forward.

"On the recommendation to shift nearly 23,000 military and civilian jobs from leased office space in Northern Virginia, we will work with the commercial real estate industry to demonstrate their ability to ensure security of the facilities so the operational efficiency of remaining close to the Pentagon can be maintained.

"We will work with our congressional delegation and others to make the case in support of Fort Monroe, the only Virginia base targeted for closure.

"I have instructed members of the Virginia Commission on Military Bases to convene a meeting later today for a preliminary analysis of the potential

impact of these BRAC recommendations.

"It is important that everyone recognize this is but one step in a lengthy process that will continue through the summer and fall."

#



Joe S. Frank
Mayor, At-large
(Term Expires June 30, 2006)

Personal:

Residence

2 Madison Circle
Newport News, VA

Business

Partner
David, Kamp & Frank, LLC
739 Thimble Shoals Boulevard, Suite 105
Newport News, VA 23606

- Born November 14, 1942 in Newport News, Virginia
- Married to Jane Susan Glasser Frank
- **Children:** Jason, Missy and Shelly
- **Grandchildren:** Justin, Jessica, Brooks and Madison

Education:

- Newport News Public Schools
- Graduated Newport News High School in 1960
- B.A., Foreign Affairs (with honors) University of Virginia, 1964
- L.L.B., University of Virginia
- Law School, 1967

Military Service:

- Virginia Army National Guard, 1968-1974

Professional:

- Admitted to Virginia State Bar, 1967
- Member American Bar Association,
- Virginia State Bar, Virginia Trial
- Lawyers Association, Newport News Bar Association
- Practiced law in Newport News continuously since June, 1967

AREAS OF PRACTICE:

- Litigation
- Corporate and Business Law, Wills Estates & Trusts

CIVIC:

- Member, Newport News City Council, 1988 to present
- Vice Mayor, City of Newport News, 1988-1990, 1996
- Mayor, City of Newport News, July 1, 1996 to present
- Member, Joint Legislative Task Force on Transit Financing in Hampton Roads
- Member, Hampton Roads Crossing Coordinating Committee
- Chairman, Newport News/Williamsburg International Airport Blue Ribbon Commission
- Member, Hampton Roads Planning District Commission
- Member, Hampton Roads Metropolitan Planning Organization
- Member, Virginia Peninsula Economic Development Council Executive Committee
- Board of Directors, Hampton Roads Partnership
- Member, Virginia Peninsula Mayors and Chairs
- Member, Hampton Roads Mayors and Chairs
- Former Chairman, Newport News Advanced Research Center Committee (CEBAF)
- Former Member, Hampton Roads Public Transportation Alliance
- Former Member, Newport News Advisory Committee on Base REalignment and Closure (BRAC)
- Former Member, Board of Directors, Newport News Alliance for Youth
- Past President, Board of Directors Homebase of the Virginia Peninsula, Inc.
- Past Vice Chairman, Newport News Youth Risk Prevention Committee
- Past Chairman, Oyster Point Development Corporation
- Past Chairman, Newport News Democratic Committee
- Past President, Jewish Federation of the Virginia Peninsula
- Past President, Rodef Sholom Temple

Awards/Honors:

- Virginia Peninsula Chamber of Commerce Distinguished Citizen Award - *Citizen of the Year*
- National Conference of Christians and Jews Humanitarian Award
- Colonial Virginia Council Boy Scouts of America *Good Scout* Award
- American Hero Award Honorary Member, U.S. Army Transportation Corps Regiment

Fort McPherson, GA

Recommendation: Close Ft. McPherson, GA. Relocate the Headquarters US Army Forces Command (FORSCOM), and the Headquarters US Army Reserve Command (USARC) to Pope Air Force Base, NC. Relocate the Headquarters 3rd US Army to Shaw Air Force Base, SC. Relocate the Installation Management Agency Southeastern Region Headquarters and the US Army Network Enterprise Technology Command (NETCOM) Southeastern Region Headquarters to Ft. Eustis, VA. Relocate the Army Contracting Agency Southern Region Headquarters to Ft. Sam Houston.

Justification: This recommendation closes Ft. McPherson, an administrative installation, and moves the tenant headquarters organizations to Ft. Sam Houston, Ft. Eustis, Pope AFB and Shaw AFB. It enhances the Army's military value, is consistent with the Army's Force Structure Plan, and maintains adequate surge capabilities to address future unforeseen requirements. This closure allows the Army to employ excess capacities at installations that can accomplish more than administrative missions. The organization relocations in this recommendation also create multifunctional, multi-component and multi-Service installations that provide a better level of service at a reduced cost.

The recommended relocations also retain or enhance vital linkages between the relocating organizations and other headquarters activities. FORSCOM HQs is relocated to Pope AFB where it will be co-located with a large concentration of operational forces. The USARC HQs has a mission relationship with FORSCOM that is enhanced by leaving the two co-located. 3rd Army is relocated to Shaw AFB where it will be collocated with the Air Force component command of CENTCOM. The IMA and NETCOM HQs are moved to Ft. Eustis because of recommendations to consolidate the Northeastern and Southeastern regions of these two commands into one Eastern Region at Ft. Eustis. The ACA Southern Region HQs is moved to Ft. Sam Houston where it is recommended to consolidate with the ACA Southern Hemisphere Region HQs, and where it will co-locate with other Army service providing organizations.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$197.8M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a saving of \$111.4M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$82.1M with a payback expected in 2 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$895.2M.

This recommendation affects the U.S. Post Office, a non-DoD Federal agency. In the absence of access to credible cost and savings information for that agency or knowledge regarding whether that agency will remain on the installation, the Department assumed that the non-DoD Federal agency will be required to assume new base operating responsibilities on the affected installation. The Department further assumed that because of these new base operating responsibilities, the effect of the recommendation on the non-DoD agency would be an increase in its costs. As required by Section 2913(d) of the

BRAC statute, the Department has taken the effect on the costs of this agency into account when making this recommendation.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 7,123 jobs (4,303 direct and 2,820 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA metropolitan statistical area, which is 0.26 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 revealed no significant issues regarding the ability of the infrastructures of the local communities to support missions, forces, and personnel. When moving from Ft. McPherson to Pope AFB, the following local capability is improved: Cost of Living. The following local area capabilities are not as robust: Housing, Employment, Medical and Safety. When moving from Ft. McPherson to Ft. Eustis, the following local capabilities are improved: Cost of Living and Transportation. The following local area capabilities are not as robust: Housing, Education, and Medical Health. When moving from Ft. McPherson to Ft. Sam Houston, the following local capability is improved: Cost of Living. The following local area capabilities are not as robust: Employment, Medical and Safety. When moving from Ft. McPherson to Shaw AFB, the following local capability is improved: Cost of Living. The following local area capabilities are not as robust: Housing, Education, Medical and Safety. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: Closure of Fort McPherson will necessitate consultations with the State Historic Preservation Office. Closure of operational ranges will likely necessitate clearance of munitions and remediation of any munition constituents. The remediation costs for these ranges may be significant and the time required for completing remediation is uncertain. Fort McPherson has contaminated water resources that will require restoration and/or monitoring. A new source review will be required at Fort Sam Houston. An Air Conformity determination and New Source Review and permitting effort will be required at Fort Eustis. A minor air permit revision may be necessary at Pope AFB. Significant mitigation measures to limit releases to impaired waterways may be required at Fort Sam Houston and Fort Eustis to reduce impacts to water quality and achieve US EPA water quality standards. Construction at Pope AFB may have to occur on acreage already constrained by TES. This recommendation has the potential to impact wetlands at Pope AFB and Shaw AFB. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; or waste management. This recommendation will require spending approximately \$2.5M for environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. Fort McPherson reports \$129.7M in environmental restoration costs. Because the Department has a legal obligation to perform environmental restoration regardless of whether an installation is closed, realigned, or remains open, these costs were not 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 installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Fort Monroe, VA

Recommendation: Close Fort Monroe, VA. Relocate the US Army Training & Doctrine Command (TRADOC) Headquarters, the Installation Management Agency (IMA) Northeast Region Headquarters, the US Army Network Enterprise Technology Command (NETCOM) Northeast Region Headquarters and the Army Contracting Agency Northern Region Office to Fort Eustis, VA. Relocate the US Army Accessions Command and US Army Cadet Command to Fort Knox, KY.

Justification: This recommendation closes Fort Monroe, an administrative installation, and moves the tenant Headquarters organizations to Fort Eustis and Fort Knox. It enhances the Army's military value, is consistent with the Army's Force Structure Plan, and maintains adequate surge capabilities to address future unforeseen requirements. The closure allows the Army to move administrative headquarters to multi-purpose installations that provide the Army more flexibility to accept new missions. Both Fort Eustis and Fort Knox have operational and training capabilities that Fort Monroe lacks and both have excess capacity that can be used to accept the organizations relocating from Fort Monroe.

The recommended relocations also retain or enhance vital linkages between the relocating organizations and other headquarters activities. TRADOC HQs is moved to Ft. Eustis in order to remain within commuting distance of the Joint Forces Command (JFCOM) HQs in Norfolk, VA. JFCOM oversees all joint training across the military. IMA and NETCOM HQs are moved to Ft. Eustis because of recommendations to consolidate the Northeastern and Southeastern regions of these two commands into one Eastern Region at Ft. Eustis. The ACA Northern Region is relocated to Ft. Eustis because its two largest customers are TRADOC and IMA. The Accessions and Cadet Commands are relocated to Ft. Knox because of recommendations to locate the Army's Human Resources Command at Ft. Knox. The HRC recommendation includes the collocation of the Accessions and Cadet Commands with the Recruiting Command, already at Ft. Knox and creates a Center of Excellence for military personnel and recruiting functions by improving personnel life-cycle management.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$72.4M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a saving of \$146.9M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$56.9M with a payback expected in 1 year. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$686.6M.

This recommendation affects the U.S. Post Office, a non-DoD Federal agency. In the absence of access to credible cost and savings information for that agency or knowledge regarding whether that agency will remain on the installation, the Department assumed that the non-DoD Federal agency will be required to assume new base operating responsibilities on the affected installation. The Department further assumed that because of these new base operating responsibilities, the effect of the recommendation on the non-DoD agency would be an increase in its costs. As required by Section 2913(d) of the

BRAC statute, the Department has taken the effect on the costs of this agency into account when making this recommendation.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 2,275 jobs (1,013 direct and 1,262 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC metropolitan statistical area, which is 0.23 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 revealed no significant issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the communities to support missions, forces, and personnel. When moving from Ft. Monroe to Ft. Eustis, the following local area capabilities improved: Child Care, Population and Transportation. When moving from Ft. Monroe to Ft. Knox, the following local area capabilities improved: Child Care, Cost of Living, Education and Safety. The following capabilities are not as robust: Employment and Medical. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: Closure of Fort Monroe will necessitate consultations with the State Historic Preservation Office to ensure that historic properties are continued to be protected. Increased operational delays and costs are likely at Fort Knox in order to preserve cultural resources and tribal consultations may be necessary. An Air Conformity determination and New Source Review and permitting effort will be required at Fort Eustis. Significant mitigation measures to limit releases may be required at Fort Eustis to reduce impacts to water quality and achieve US EPA water quality standards. This recommendation will require spending approximately \$1.95M for environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. Although no restoration costs were reported, Fort Monroe has a probable Military Munitions Response Program site that may require some combination of UXO sweeps, clearance, munition constituent cleanup, remediation, and land use controls. Because the Department has a legal obligation to perform environmental restoration regardless of whether an installation is closed, realigned, or remains open no cost for environmental remediate 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 installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Recommendations and Justifications

Aviation Logistics School

Recommendation: Realign Fort Eustis by relocating the Aviation Logistics School and consolidating it with the Aviation Center and School at Fort Rucker.

Justification: This recommendation consolidates Aviation training and doctrine development at a single location. Consolidating Aviation Logistics training with the Aviation Center and School fosters consistency, standardization and training proficiency. It consolidates both Aviation skill level I producing courses at one location, which allows the Army to reduce the total number of Military Occupational Skills (MOS) training locations (lessening the TRADOC footprint). Additionally, it enhances military value, supports the Army's force structure plan, and maintains sufficient surge capability to address future unforeseen requirements. It improves training capabilities while eliminating excess capacity at institutional training installations. This provides the same or better level of service at a reduced cost. This recommendation supports Army Transformation by collocating institutional training, MTOE units, RDT&E organizations and other TDA units in large numbers on single installations to support force stabilization and engage training.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$492.3M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of \$348.1M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$42.9M with a payback expected in 13 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$77.4M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 5,000 jobs (2,410 direct jobs and 2,590 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA, metropolitan statistical area, which is 0.5 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes revealed no significant 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 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 will require spending approximately \$0.4M 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.

Combat Service Support Center

Amy
Recommendation: Realign Fort Eustis, VA, by relocating the Transportation Center and School to Fort Lee, VA. Realign Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD by relocating the Ordnance Center and School to Fort Lee, VA. Realign Redstone Arsenal, AL, by relocating the Missile and Munitions Center to Fort Lee, VA. Consolidate the Transportation Center and School and the Ordnance Center and School with the Quartermaster Center & School, the Army Logistic Management College, and Combined Arms Support Command, to establish a Combat Service Support Center at Fort Lee, VA.

Justification: This recommendation consolidates Combat Service Support (CSS) training and doctrine development at a single installation, which promotes training effectiveness and functional efficiencies. The moves advance the Maneuver Support Center (MANSCEN) model, currently in place at Fort Leonard Wood, MO, which consolidates the Military Police, Engineer, and Chemical Centers and Schools. This recommendation improves the MANSCEN concept by consolidating functionally related Branch Centers & Schools. It enhances military value, supports the Army's force structure plan, and maintains sufficient surge capability to address future unforeseen requirements. It improves training capabilities while eliminating excess capacity at institutional training installations. This provides the same or better level of service at a reduced cost. This recommendation supports Army Transformation by collocating institutional training, MTOE units, RDT&E organizations, and other TDA units in large numbers on single installations to support force stabilization and engage training.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$754.0M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a savings of \$352.4M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$131.8M with a payback expected in 6 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$934.2M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 3,516 jobs (1,709 direct jobs and 1,807 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport New, VA-NC, metropolitan economic area, which is 0.4 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 7,386 jobs (4,200 direct jobs and 3,186 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Baltimore-Towson, MD, metropolitan economic area, which is 0.5 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 2,120 jobs (1,443 direct jobs and 677 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Huntsville, AL, metropolitan economic area, which is 0.9 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes revealed no significant 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 Fort Lee. However, noise caused by Ordnance School operations may result in significant impacts at Fort Lee. A noise analysis and mitigation may be required. This recommendation will have some impact on water resources at Fort Lee due to the increased in demand from incoming personnel. This recommendation may require upgrade of wastewater treatment plan. This recommendation has no impact on cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; or wetlands. The 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.

Create Joint Mobilization Sites

Recommendation: Realign Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, Washington Navy Yard, DC, and Naval Submarine Base New London, CT, by relocating all mobilization functions to Fort Dix, NJ, designating it as Joint Pre-Deployment/Mobilization Site Dix/McGuire/Lakehurst. Realign Submarine Base Bangor, WA, by relocating all mobilization processing functions to Ft Lewis, WA, designating it as Joint Pre-Deployment/Mobilization Site Lewis/McChord. Realign Ft Huachuca, AZ, by relocating all mobilization processing functions to Ft Bliss, TX, designating it as Joint Pre-Deployment/Mobilization Site Bliss/Holloman. Realign Ft Eustis, VA, Ft Jackson, SC, and Ft Lee, VA, by relocating all mobilization processing functions to Ft Bragg, NC, designating it as Joint Pre-Deployment/Mobilization Site Bragg/Pope.

Justification: This recommendation realigns eight lower threshold mobilization sites to four existing large capacity sites and transforms them into Joint Pre-Deployment/ Mobilization Platforms. This action is expected to have the long-term effect of creating pre-

deployment/mobilization centers of excellence, leverage economies of scale, reduce costs, and improve service to mobilized service members. This recommendation specifically targets four of the larger capacity mobilization centers located in higher density Reserve Component (RC) personnel areas. These platforms have the added military value of strategic location, Power Projection Platform (PPP) and deployment capabilities. The gaining bases all have an adjoining installation from another service(s), thereby gaining the opportunity to increase partnership and enhance existing joint service facilities and capabilities. The eight realigned, lower thresholds mobilization sites have significantly less capacity and many less mobilizations. The realignment of these pre-deployment/mobilization missions to the other joint pre-deployment/mobilization sites will not overload the gaining joint mobilization installations. These new joint regional pre-deployment/redeployment mobilization processing sites, Fort Dix, Fort Lewis, Fort Bliss and Fort Bragg have the capability to adequately prepare, train and deploy members from all services while reducing overall mobilization processing site manpower and facilities requirements. Numerous other intangible savings are expected to result from transformation opportunities by consolidating all services' mobilization operations and optimizing existing and future personnel requirements. Additional opportunities for savings are also expected from the establishment of a single space mobilization site capable of supporting pre-deployment/mobilization operations from centralized facilities and infrastructure. The establishment of these Joint Pre-Deployment/Mobilization Sites will not preclude the services from using any/all of their other existing mobilization sites, nor will they affect any service rapid mobilization units/wings. These joint platforms will not effect any of the services units that have specific unit personnel/equipment requirements necessitating their mobilization from a specified installation.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$0.1M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings \$30.9M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$0.8M with a payback expected immediately. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$37.9M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 5 jobs (3 direct jobs and 2 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Norwich-New London, CT, 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 2 jobs (1 direct job and 1 indirect job) over the 2006-2011 period in the Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC 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 2 jobs (1 direct job and 1 indirect job) over the 2006-2011 period in the Columbia, SC 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 has no impact on air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resources 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 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.

Joint Basing

Recommendation: Realign McChord Air Force Base (AFB), WA, by relocating the installation management functions to Fort Lewis, WA, establishing Joint Base Lewis-McChord.

Realign Fort Dix, NJ, and Naval Air Engineering Station Lakehurst, NJ, by relocating the installation management functions to McGuire AFB, NJ, establishing Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst.

Realign Naval Air Facility Washington, MD, by relocating the installation management functions to Andrews AFB, MD, establishing Joint Base Andrews-Naval Air Facility Washington, MD.

Realign Bolling AFB, DC, by relocating the installation management functions to Naval District Washington at the Washington Navy Yard, DC, establishing Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling-Naval Research Laboratory (NRL), DC.

Realign Henderson Hall, VA, by relocating the installation management functions to Fort Myer, VA, establishing Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall, VA.

Realign Fort Richardson, AK, by relocating the installation management functions to Elmendorf AFB, AK, establishing Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson, AK.

Realign Hickam AFB, HI, by relocating the installation management functions to Naval Station Pearl Harbor, HI, establishing Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, HI.

Realign Fort Sam Houston, TX, and Randolph AFB, TX, by relocating the installation management functions to Lackland AFB, TX.

Realign Naval Weapons Station Charleston, SC, by relocating the installation management functions to Charleston AFB, SC.

Realign Fort Eustis, VA, by relocating the installation management functions to Langley AFB, VA.

Realign Fort Story, VA, by relocating the installation management functions to Commander Naval Mid-Atlantic Region at Naval Station Norfolk, VA.

Realign Andersen AFB, Guam, by relocating the installation management functions to Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Marianas Islands, Guam.

Justification: All installations employ military, civilian, and contractor personnel to perform common functions in support of installation facilities and personnel. All installations execute these functions using similar or near similar processes. Because these installations share a common boundary with minimal distance between the major facilities or are in near proximity, there is significant opportunity to reduce duplication of efforts with resulting reduction of overall

manpower and facilities requirements capable of generating savings, which will be realized by paring unnecessary management personnel and achieving greater efficiencies through economies of scale. Intangible savings are expected to result from opportunities to consolidate and optimize existing and future service contract requirements. Additional opportunities for savings are also expected to result from establishment of a single space management authority capable of generating greater overall utilization of facilities and infrastructure. Further savings are expected to result from opportunities to reduce and correctly size both owned and contracted commercial fleets of base support vehicles and equipment consistent with the size of the combined facilities and supported populations. Regional efficiencies achieved as a result of Service regionalization of installation management will provide additional opportunities for overall savings as the designated installations are consolidated under regional management structures.

Specific exceptions not included in the functions to relocate are Health and Military Personnel Services. In general, the Department anticipates transferring responsibility for all other Base Operating Support (BOS) functions and the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) portion of Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization (SRM), to the designated receiving location. However, because of the variety of circumstances at each location, the Department requires flexibility to tailor implementation to the unique requirements at each location.

In all but three realignments, discussed below, the quantitative military value score validated by military judgment was the primary basis for determining which installation was designated as the receiving location.

McGuire's quantitative military value compared to the Fort Dix quantitative military value score was too close to be the sole factor for determining the receiving installation for installation management functions. Military judgment favored McGuire AFB as the receiving installation for the installation management functions because of its mission in support of operational forces compared to Fort Dix, which has a primary mission of support for Reserve Component training. As an installation accustomed to supporting operational forces, it was the military judgment of the JCSG that McGuire was better able to perform those functions for both locations.

Similarly, the quantitative military value score of Charleston AFB compared to that of Naval Weapons Station Charleston was too close to be the sole factor for determining the receiving installation for installation management functions. Military judgment favored Charleston AFB as the receiving installation for the installation management functions because of its mission in support of operational forces compared to Naval Weapons Station Charleston, which has a primary mission to support training and industrial activities. As an installation accustomed to supporting operational forces, it was the military judgment of the JCSG that Charleston AFB was better able to perform those functions for both locations.

Langley AFB's quantitative military value score compared to the Fort Eustis quantitative military value score was a clear margin for Fort Eustis. However, pending changes to Fort Eustis resulting from other BRAC recommendations causes military judgment to favor Langley AFB as the receiving installation for the installation management functions. Relocations of organizations currently based at Fort Eustis will cause a significant population decline and overall reduction in the scope of the installation's supporting mission. Based on these changes, it was the military

judgment of the JCSG that Langley AFB was better able to perform these functions for both locations.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$50.6M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of \$601.3M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$183.8M with an immediate payback expected. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$2,342.5M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 776 jobs (422 direct jobs and 354 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Tacoma, WA Metropolitan Division, which is 0.2 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 285 jobs (173 direct jobs and 112 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Edison, NJ 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 182 jobs (89 direct jobs and 93 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Camden, NJ 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 253 jobs (150 direct jobs and 103 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division economic 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 412 jobs (224 direct jobs and 188 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Anchorage, AK Metropolitan Statistical Area economic area, which is 0.2 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 511 jobs (277 direct jobs and 234 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Honolulu, HI Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is a less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 382 jobs (189 direct jobs and 193 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the San Antonio, TX 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 657 jobs (264 direct jobs and 393 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the

Charleston-North Charleston, SC Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.2 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 546 jobs (238 direct jobs and 306 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC 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 174 jobs (95 direct jobs and 79 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Guam County, GU economic area, which is .3 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: 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: Naval Air Engineering Station Lakehurst is in severe non-attainment for ozone (1hr). Some permit changes are possible. This recommendation has no impact on cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resources areas; marine mammals, resources or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately \$0.4M cost for waste management and environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs 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.

Convert Inpatient Services to Clinics

Recommendation: Realign Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC by disestablishing the inpatient mission at Naval Hospital Cherry Point; converting the hospital to a clinic with an ambulatory surgery center.

Realign Fort Eustis, VA, by disestablishing the inpatient mission at the Fort Eustis Medical Facility; converting the hospital to a clinic with an ambulatory surgery center.

Realign the United States Air Force Academy, CO, by relocating the inpatient mission of the 10th Medical Group to Fort Carson Medical Facility, CO; converting the 10th Medical Group into a clinic with an ambulatory surgery center.

Realign Andrews Air Force Base, MD, by disestablishing the inpatient mission at the 89th Medical Group; converting the hospital to a clinic with an ambulatory surgery center.

Realign MacDill Air Force Base, FL, by disestablishing the inpatient mission at the 6th Medical Group; converting the hospital to a clinic with an ambulatory surgery center.

Realign Keesler Air Force Base, MS, by disestablishing the inpatient mission at the 81st Medical Group; converting the medical center to a clinic with an ambulatory surgery center.

Realign Scott Air Force Base, IL, by disestablishing the inpatient mission at the 375th Medical Group; converting the hospital to a clinic with an ambulatory surgery center.

Realign Naval Station Great Lakes, IL, by disestablishing the inpatient mission at Naval Hospital Great Lakes; converting the hospital to a clinic with an ambulatory surgery center.

Realign Fort Knox, KY, by disestablishing the inpatient mission at Fort Knox's Medical Facility; converting the hospital to a clinic with an ambulatory surgery center.

Justification: The Department will rely on the civilian medical network for inpatient services at these installations. This recommendation supports strategies of reducing excess capacity and locating military personnel in activities with higher military value with a more diverse workload, providing them with enhanced opportunities to maintain their medical currency to meet COCOM requirements. Additionally, a robust network with available inpatient capacity of Joint Accreditation of Hospital Organizations (JCAHO) and/or Medicare accredited civilian/Veterans Affairs hospitals is located within 40 miles of the referenced facilities.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$12.9M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of \$250.9M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$60.2M with payback expected immediately. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$818.1M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 69 jobs (38 direct jobs and 31 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the New Bern, NC Micropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 78 jobs (34 direct jobs and 44 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC 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 11 jobs (6 direct jobs and 5 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Colorado Springs, CO 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 265 jobs (160 direct jobs and 105 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the

Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV 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 35 jobs (19 direct jobs and 16 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, 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 352 jobs (212 direct jobs and 140 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Gulfport-Biloxi, MS Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.2 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 143 jobs (77 direct jobs and 66 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the St. Louis, MO-IL 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 122 jobs (45 direct jobs and 77 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI 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 147 jobs (85 direct jobs and 62 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Elizabethtown, KY Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.2 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 community 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 could have a minimal impact on water resources at Fort Carson where increased installation population may require upgrade of water infrastructure. 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; waste management; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately \$0.1M 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.

2.4 Installation Value

MVI is the ranking of Army installations from 1 to 97 in terms of value and their ability to support current and future Army requirements. The Army ranked installations in two contexts: one is an overall ranking, and the second is the relative ranking within a capability (see Annex 1 for capability rankings). Both rankings provided a means to evaluate the installation across the different Military Value criteria.

The rankings for each installation for the overall perspective follow in Table 6. For more detail on the rankings for each individual MV capability, see Annex 1.

Installation	Rank	Overall Score	Installation	Rank	Overall Score	Installation	Rank	Overall Score
Ft Bliss	1	6.25	Redstone Arsenal	30	2.99	Milan AAP	59	1.92
Ft Lewis	2	5.76	Hawthorne AD	31	2.97	Mississippi AAP	60	1.91
Ft Hood	3	5.70	Crane AD	32	2.92	West Point	61	1.88
Ft Stewart / Hunter AAF	4	5.48	Ft Eustis	33	2.91	Ft Leavenworth	62	1.85
Ft Bragg	5	5.37	Ft Gordon	34	2.80	Newport Chem Depot	63	1.85
Yuma PG	6	5.31	Ft Leonard Wood	35	2.79	Pine Buff Arsenal	64	1.84
Ft Carson	7	5.26	Ft Lee	36	2.79	Ft Mc Nair	65	1.83
Dugway PG	8	5.25	Tobyhanna AD	37	2.79	Ft Myer	66	1.81
Ft Benning	9	5.24	Ft Belvoir	38	2.70	Kansas AAP	67	1.80
White Sands MR	10	5.16	Letterkenny AD	39	2.69	Ft Monroe	68	1.79
Ft Wainwright	11	5.09	Red River AD	40	2.61	Lake City AAP	69	1.78
Ft Knox	12	4.91	Sierra AD	41	2.49	Iowa AAP	70	1.78
Ft Riley	13	4.89	Tooele AD	42	2.48	Lone Star AAP	71	1.73
Ft Campbell	14	4.81	Ft Sam Houston	43	2.42	Adelphi Labs	72	1.71
Ft Drum	15	4.71	Deseret Chem Plant	44	2.36	Ft Hamilton	73	1.69
Ft Polk	16	4.67	Bluegrass AD	45	2.34	Detroit Arsenal	74	1.63
Ft Irwin	17	4.56	Walter Reed AMC	46	2.33	Carlisle	75	1.62
Aberdeen PG	18	4.18	Picatinny Arsenal	47	2.33	Lima Tank Plant	76	1.60
Ft Sill	19	4.03	Watervliet Arsenal	48	2.25	Corpus Christi ADA	77	1.59
Schofield Barracks	20	3.95	Ft Meade	49	2.25	Scranton AAP	78	1.55
Ft Huachuca	21	3.86	Ft Monmouth	49	2.25	USAG Selfridge	79	1.51
Ft AP Hill	22	3.68	Ft McPherson	51	2.22	Radford AAP	80	1.51
Ft Dix	23	3.47	Ft Gillem	52	2.20	Ft Shafter	81	1.48
Ft Mc Coy	24	3.21	Rock Island Arsenal	53	2.14	Ft Buchanan	82	1.47
Anniston AD	25	3.19	MOT Sunny Point	54	2.09	Holston AAP	83	1.44
Ft Jackson	26	3.14	Pueblo Chem Depot	55	2.03	Presidio Of Monterey	84	1.35
McAlester AAP	27	3.10	Ft Detrick	56	1.98	Umatilla Chem Depot	85	1.31
Ft Rucker	28	3.07	Soldier Support Center	57	1.96	Tripler AAP	87	1.26
Ft Richardson	29	3.00	Charles Kelley	58	1.93	Riverbank AAP	89	1.18
			Lease - HQ, ATEC	86	1.27	Lease - Hoffman complex	92	1.11
			Lease - Rosslyn Complex	88	1.20	Lease - ARPERCEN	94	1.06
			Lease - Bailey's Crossroads	90	1.16	Lease - PEO STRICOM	95	1.01
			Lease - Army Research	91	1.15	Lease - Army JAG Agency	96	0.94
			Lease - Crystal City Complex	92	1.11	Lease - Army JAG School	97	0.91

Table 6. Installation Ranking (MVI)

Fort Eustis

Fort Eustis is located on the James River at the northern tip of Newport News and only minutes from Williamsburg, Virginia. It is collocated with HQ TRADOC and the Joint Warfighting Center at Fort Monroe and Air Combat Command at Langley AFB. Across Hampton Roads is Atlantic Command at Norfolk Naval Base. Fort Eustis is the home of the US Army Transportation Corps, which includes the Transportation Center and School, the Aviation Logistics School, and the Non-commissioned Officer Academy.

Fort Story, a major sub-installation of Fort Eustis, is located at Cape Henry, at the juncture of the Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. It is the prime location and training environment for both Army amphibious operations and Joint Logistics-Over-the-Shore (LOTS) training events.

The U.S. Army Transportation Center, Fort Eustis, is an 8,300-acre facility in southeastern Virginia, within the City of Newport News. Fort Eustis is the Transportation Corps Training Center, providing training in rail, marine, and amphibian operations and other modes of transportation. Fort Eustis began operations in 1918 as a training camp and became a permanent installation in 1923. Approximately 17,500 military personnel and civilians work, live, or train at Fort Eustis.

Fort Eustis, located in Newport News, Virginia, was established in 1918. The original purpose was to serve as a point of concentration, organization, training and embarkation for the troops of the Coast Artillery Corps intended for duty abroad as heavy field artillery, trench mortar batteries, and antiaircraft artillery units. Since 1918, Fort Eustis has served a number of purposes, including an Army training facility for artillery and artillery observation, a prison for prohibition law offenders, and a work camp for the Works Progress Administration. Beginning in the World War II era, the primary mission of Fort Eustis has been Army transportation training, research and development, engineering, and operations, including aviation and marine shipping activities. The post is currently under the command of the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC)

The Transportation Center, which includes Forts Eustis and Story, is always on the move, playing a critical role in deployments by providing transportation services to the Army, Department of Defense, and other government agencies in peacetime and war. In addition to training military and civilian transporters for Active Army, Reserve, National Guard, and Department of Defense, the Transportation Center is responsible for providing the only training center in the Army for Logistics-Over-the-Shore (LOTS) training. LOTS training conducted at Fort Story ensures mission readiness to work in areas with no existing port.

Fort Eustis is home to the 7th Transportation Group (Composite), the Army's most deployed unit. The 7th Group supported Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Operation Restore Hope, Operation Provide Hope, and Operation Vigilant Warrior, as well as operations in Rwanda, Haiti, and Bosnia.

Fort Eustis has approximately 8300 acres of land with 2000 acres of cantonment area. The training areas total 6081 acres distributed throughout the installation, including 1000 acres for small arms ranges. Training areas are located on both improved and unimproved grounds. The improved grounds include the Third Port facility and Felker Army Airfield. There is also a Fast Sealift Ship training ship located at Lambert's Point in Norfolk, Virginia. Felker Army Airfield specializes in helicopter flight training. There are 77 miles of paved road and 15 miles of unpaved road that allow access to remote sections of the installation. There are 31 miles of railroad track used for rail training on the installation. The unimproved training areas include forests, wetlands and open plains field to provide the soldiers realistic terrain to train on.

With fewer U.S. forces permanently stationed overseas, the military services must increase the capability to move forces abroad. This means that troops, equipment, and supplies must travel even greater distances, so deployments must be accomplished more efficiently than ever. With the reduction of funds available for training, the use of Forts Eustis and Story for future training exercises is more important than ever. Ongoing training exercises are critical to the success of the 7th Transportation Group; troops need to maintain their edge to accomplish missions as quickly and efficiently as possible. However, training for rapid deployment without compromising the environment requires strategic planning and coordination. Strategic planning for environmental issues such as National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documentation and environmental training (particularly spill and pollution prevention) for troops has remained a

challenge.

Fort Eustis employs a workforce of about 9,600 military and 4,150 civilian personnel. There are about 1,350 housing units on-post, with 1,100 military personnel and 2,700 dependents in residence. On-post dormitories house about 1,600 military personnel. Additionally, there is an average of about 600 short-term military personnel on-post for training.

Fort Eustis is located within the city of Newport News, Virginia. The area around the post is used for a combination of rural, residential, commercial and industrial activities. The post is bounded by the James River to the west and south and the Warwick River to the east. These rivers are commonly used for recreational boating and fishing activities. Commercial fishing also occurs in the vicinity of the post.

Fort Eustis was proposed for the EPA National Priorities List in January 1994, and listed in December 1994. The post encompasses an area of about 8,300 acres. For remedial activity purposes, Fort Eustis has delineated 22 Installation Restoration Program areas, consisting of landfills, waste holding ponds, leaking underground storage tanks and fuel spills, maintenance and fuel storage areas, and fire fighting training areas.

SDDC Organization Worldwide

SDDC Headquarters, Alexandria, Va.

200 Stovall St.
Alexandria, VA 22332

SDDC Headquarters, Ft. Eustis, Va.

661 Sheppard Place
Fort Eustis, Va. 23604

Transportation Engineering Agency

720 Thimble Shoals Blvd.
Newport News, Va. 23606

595th Transportation Group, Camp Spearhead, Ash Shuaiba, Kuwait

831st Transportation Battalion, Manama, Bahrain
840th Transportation Battalion, LSA Anaconda, Iraq

597th Transportation Group, Southport, NC

832rd Transportation Battalion, Jacksonville, Fla.

Detachment in Puerto Rico

833rd Transportation Battalion, Seattle, Wash.

834th Transportation Battalion, Concord, Calif.

841st Transportation Battalion, Charleston, S.C.

842nd Transportation Battalion, Beaumont, Texas

954th Transportation Co., Cape Canaveral, Fla.

956th Transportation Co., Fort Monmouth, N.J.

598th Transportation Group, Rotterdam, the Netherlands

838th Transportation Battalion, Rotterdam, the Netherlands

Detachment in Rhine River

839th Transportation Battalion, Livorno, Italy

Detachment in Greece and Azores

840th Transportation Battalion, Izmir, Turkey

950th Transportation Co., Bremerhaven, Germany

951st Transportation Co., United Kingdom

599th Transportation Group, Wheeler Army Airfield, Wahiawa, HI

835th Transportation Battalion, Okinawa, Japan

836th Transportation Battalion, Yokohama, Japan

837th Transportation Battalion, Pusan, Korea

Distribution

Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (SDDC) provides global surface distribution management and services to meet National Security objectives in peace and war. SDDC is a joint-service, major Army command, and the surface transportation component of the U. S. Transportation Command.

Its mission "To provide global surface distribution management and services to meet National Security objectives in peace and war" positions SDDC as the link between DOD shippers, commercial carriers and the warfighters in providing safe, responsive, efficient distribution solutions for our military.

The focus of the Command can be summed up as follows:

SDDC's number one priority is support to the warfighter.

SDDC is fully engaged in transformation, right now, to meet the objective force of 2015.

SDDC is a change agent for the move from supply-based to distribution-based logistics.

SDDC remains focused on its customers. Our distribution expertise touches every soldier, sailor, airman and Marine in the U.S. military whether it is in their deployment and sustainment or the movement of their POV's and household goods. For nearly four decades, SDDC has supported every war, every major contingency, and every humanitarian relief operation where U.S. Military forces have been deployed.

The Deputy Commanding General/Director of Operations commands the SDDC Operations Center at Fort Eustis, Va., which is the hub for SDDC operations worldwide and which is transforming to become the global surface distribution center for USTRANSCOM.

SDDC has four subordinate units, three of which manage seaports. More specifically, the 597th Transportation Terminal Group, Sunny Point, NC, is the major subordinate headquarters, responsible for the command's port terminal units in the United States and Puerto Rico. The 598th Transportation Group, Rotterdam, The Netherlands, and the 599th Transportation Group, Wheeler Army Air Field, Hawaii, manage the command's remaining worldwide terminal units. The fourth subordinate unit, the Transportation Engineering Agency, Newport News, Va., conducts global deployability engineering and analysis to support national security requirements and influences transportation engineering policies.

Transformation

SDDC is transforming itself from a traffic management-focused organization to one that highlights surface distribution solutions. The command serves as the face to the field for surface distribution. Its mission meets DOD's need to link supply and transportation into a seamless, agile system that coordinates surface movements from the source of supply to the end user. Core elements of the command's work in the management, documentation and synchronization of cargo moving by land and sea, on a global basis, are being reviewed to incorporate new business processes and technological innovations that assure customers in-transit visibility and total asset visibility (ITV/TAV). Additional benefits of these initiatives are a reduced logistics footprint in the operational theater and the ability to divert or redirect materiel while it is in transit. The end state will be a fused distribution process that is seamless, flexible, and responsive, delivering the power and the force to the theater of operation.

Recommended Virginia Base Realignments and Closures



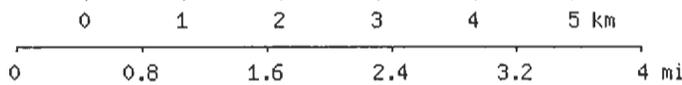
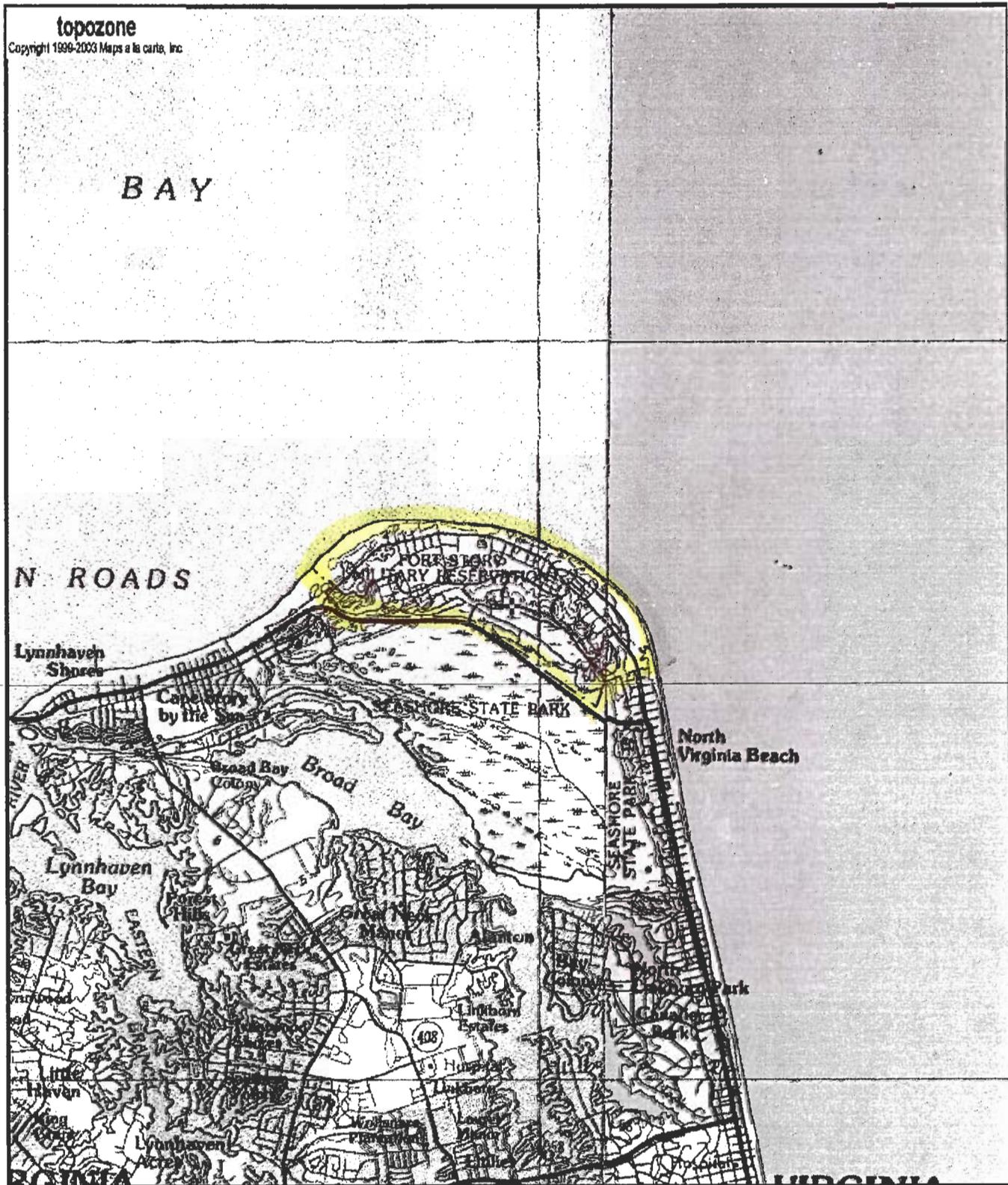
Ft. Eustis Statistics

Total Acres: 8,228 Total Personnel: 11,107
Acres Owned: 8,227 Mli: 7,645
Chr: 2,119 Other: 1,343



Fort Eustis, VA - U.S. Army

-  Installation Boundary
-  Range Complex Boundaries



Map center is UTM 18 409620E 4086727N (WGS84/NAD83)
Cape Henry quadrangle
 Projection is UTM Zone 18 NAD83 Datum



M=-10.962
 G=-0.61

TENNESSEE

1993	Naval Air Station Memphis	REALIGN
1993	Naval Reserve Center Kingsport	CLOSE
1993	Naval Reserve Center Memphis	CLOSE
1995	Defense Distribution Depot Memphis	CLOSE

TEXAS

1988	Fort Bliss	REALIGN
1988	Naval Station Galveston	CLOSE
1991	Bergstrom Air Force Base	CLOSE
1991	Carswell Air Force Base	CLOSE
1991	Goodfellow Air Force Base	REALIGN
1991	Naval Air Station Chase Field	CLOSE
1993	Air Force Data Processing Center Computer Service Center, San Antonio	CLOSE
1993	Carswell Air Force Base (Fabrication function of the 436th Training Squadron redirected from Dyess AFB to Luke AFB; maintenance training function redirected from Dyess AFB to Hill AFB)	REDIRECT
1993	Data Processing Center Air Force Military Personnel Center, Randolph AFB	CLOSE
1993	Data Processing Center Navy Data Automation Facility, Corpus Christi	CLOSE
1993	Naval Air Station Dallas	CLOSE
1993	Naval Reserve Facility Midland	CLOSE
1993	Navy/Marine Corps Reserve Center Abilene	CLOSE
1973	Red River Army Depot	REALIGN
1995	Naval Reserve Center Laredo	CLOSE
1995	Bergstrom Air Reserve Base	CLOSE
1995	Reese Air Force Base	CLOSE
1995	Kelly Air Force Base	REALIGN
1995	Defense Distribution Depot San Antonio	DISESTAB
1995	Red River Army Depot	REALIGN
1995	Naval Air Station Corpus Christi	REALIGN

UTAH

1988	Fort Douglas	CLOSE
1993	Defense Distribution Depot Tooele	DISESTAB
1993	Defense Logistics Agency Information Processing Center, Ogden	CLOSE
1993	Naval Reserve Center Ogden	CLOSE
1993	Tooele Army Depot	REALIGN
1995	Hill Air Force Base (Utah Training and Test Range)	REALIGN
1995	Defense Distribution Depot Ogden	CLOSE

VIRGINIA

1788	Cameron Station	CLOSE
1988	Defense Mapping Agency (DMA) site, Herndon	CLOSE
1988	Manassas Family Housing	CLOSE
1988	NIKE Norfolk 85 Housing	CLOSE
1988	Woodbridge Housing Site	CLOSE
1991	Army Research Institute, Alexandria	REALIGN

1991	Belvoir Research and Development Center, Fort Belvoir	REALIGN
1991	Directed Energy and Sensors Basic and Applied Research Element of the Center for Night Vision and Electro-Optics, Ft. Belvoir	REALIGN
1991	Harry Diamond Laboratory, Woodbridge	CLOSE
1991	Naval Mine Warfare Engineering Activity, Yorktown	CLOSE
1991	Naval Sea Combat Systems Engineering Station Norfolk	REALIGN
1993	Air Force Data Processing Center 7th Communications Group, Pentagon, Arlington	CLOSE
1993	Bureau of Navy Personnel, Arlington (Including the Office of Military Manpower Management, Arlington)	REALIGN
1993	Data Processing Center Naval Air Station Oceana	CLOSE
1993	Data Processing Center Naval Supply Center Norfolk	CLOSE
1993	Data Processing Center Navy Recruiting Command, Arlington	CLOSE
1993	Defense Logistics Agency Information Processing Center, Richmond	CLOSE
1993	Fort Belvoir	REALIGN
1993	Naval Air Systems Command, Arlington	REALIGN
1993	Naval Aviation Depot Norfolk	CLOSE
1993	Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Center, Portsmouth	CLOSE
1993	Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Alexandria	REALIGN
1993	Naval Mine Warfare Engineering Activity, Yorktown (Realign to Panama City, FL vice Dam Neck, VA)	REDIRECT
1993	Naval Recruiting Command, Arlington	REALIGN
1993	Naval Reserve Center, Staunton	CLOSE
1993	Naval Sea Systems Command, Arlington	REALIGN
1993	Naval Supply Systems Command, Arlington (Including Defense Printing Office, Alexandria, VA and Food Systems Office, Arlington, VA)	REALIGN
1993	Naval Surface Warfare Center - Port Hueneme, Yorktown Detachment, Virginia Beach (Naval Mine Warfare Activity)	REALIGN
1993	Naval Undersea Warfare Center - Norfolk Detachment	DISESTAB
1993	Navy Data Processing Center Naval Computer & Telecommunications Area Master Station, Atlantic, Norfolk	CLOSE
1993	Navy Radio Transmission Facility, Driver	CLOSE
1993	Tactical Support Office, Arlington	REALIGN
1993	Vint Hill Farms	CLOSE
1993	Planning, Estimating, Repair, and Alterations Center (Surface) Atlantic, Norfolk	DISESTAB
1993	Naval Electronics Systems Engineering Center Portsmouth	CLOSE
1993	Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command	REALIGN
1993	Office of the General Counsel (Navy)	REALIGN
1993	Office of the Judge Advocate General (Navy)	REALIGN
1993	Office of the Secretary of the Navy (Legislative Affairs, Program Appraisal, Comptroller, Inspector General, and Information)	REALIGN
1993	Office of the Chief of Naval Operations	REALIGN
1993	Office of Civilian Manpower Management (Navy)	REALIGN

1993	International Programs Office (Navy)	REALIGN
1993	Combined Civilian Personnel Office (Navy)	REALIGN
1993	Navy Regional Contracting Center	REALIGN
1993	Naval Criminal Investigative Service	REALIGN
1993	Naval Audit Agency	REALIGN
1993	Strategic Systems Programs Office (Navy)	REALIGN
1993	Office of Naval Research	REALIGN
1993	Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff (Installations & Logistics), U.S. Marine Corps	REALIGN
1993	Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff (Manpower & Reserve Affairs), U.S. Marine Corps	REALIGN
1993	Marine Corps Systems Command (Clarendon Office)	REALIGN
1995	Fort Pickett	CLOSE
1995	Naval Command, Control, and Ocean Surveillance Center, In-Service Engineering East Coast Detachment, Norfolk	CLOSE
1995	Naval Information Systems Management Center, Arlington	REALIGN
1995	Naval Management Systems Support Office, Chesapeake	DISESTAB
1995	Fort Lee	REALIGN
1995	Information Systems Software Center (ISSC)	CLOSE

WASHINGTON

1988	Midway Housing Site	CLOSE
1988	Naval Station Puget Sound (Sand Point)	CLOSE
1988	Youngs Lake Housing Site	CLOSE
1991	Naval Station Puget Sound (Sand Point)	CLOSE
1991	Naval Undersea Warfare Engineering Station Keyport	REALIGN
1993	Data Processing Center Naval Air Station Whidbey Island	CLOSE
1993	Data Processing Center Naval Supply Center Puget Sound	CLOSE
1993	Navy Data Processing Center Trident Refit Facility Bangor	CLOSE
1993	Planning, Estimating, Repair, and Alterations Center (CV), Bremerton	DISESTAB
1995	Naval Undersea Warfare Center Keyport	REALIGN
1995	Camp Bonneville	CLOSE
1995	Naval Sea Systems Command, Arlington	REDIRECT
1995	Office of Naval Research	REDIRECT
1995	Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command, Arlington	REDIRECT

WISCONSIN

1988	Sun Prairie Family Housing	CLOSE
1995	Naval Reserve Center Sheboygan	CLOSE

WEST VIRGINIA

1993	Naval Air Facility Martinsburg	CLOSE
1993	Naval Reserve Center Parkersburg	CLOSE

OTHER CLOSURES AND REALIGNMENTS

1991	Army Corps of Engineers	REALIGN
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http://www.vagazette.com/news/va-news1_051405may14,0,1673719.story?coll=va-news

Thousands of jobs could leave bases

By Tara Hayden
The Virginia Gazette

May 14 2005

Two military bases near Williamsburg were slammed Friday by the Pentagon's Base Realignment & Closure list.

Fort Eustis, which employs hundreds in the Williamsburg area, will lose 2,901 military staff while gaining about 580 civilian employees in a year's time.

However, the BRAC document issued Friday said 8,000 civilian and uniform jobs would be lost over a five-year phase-out by moving the Army Transportation Center & School to Fort Lee outside Petersburg and relocating the Army Aviation Logistics School to Fort Rucker, Ala. Fort Lee is home to the Quartermaster Corps.

Yorktown Naval Weapons Station expects 179 of 900 civilian employees will be relocated fairly soon, including employees from the Space Warfare Systems Center who will relocate to the Norfolk Naval Station.

As expected, Fort Monroe was recommended for closure. That would cost 3,564 jobs, including 2,700 civilians, some of whom commute from the Williamsburg area. According to BRAC documents, there are plans to transfer some of Fort Monroe's departments to Fort Eustis.

Realignments at Fort Eustis also include moving the Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command Operation Center to Scott Air Force Base in Belleville, Ill., moving all mobilization processing functions to Fort Bragg, N.C., and all installation management functions to Langley Air Force Base.

It could be worse. Although there are no base closings nearby except for Fort Monroe, Rep. JoAnn Davis cautioned that's no reason to stop efforts to protect them from future hits.

Besides the Naval Weapons Station, bases in her 1st District include Cheatham Annex Naval Station, Fort A.P. Hill, Marine Corps Base Quantico, and the Naval Surface Warfare Center at Dahlgren.

The CIA training center, Camp Peary, which is in the 1st District, is exempt from the BRAC list because it's not part of the Department of Defense. Nor is the Coast Guard Training Center at Yorktown, since it's under Homeland Security.

Fully 180 military installations, including 33 major bases, were proposed for closing. Davis warned in a written statement that the Pentagon's selection process may not be over.

In Caroline County, employees from the Naval Surface Warfare Center who work in the armaments section will be relocated to the Naval Surface Warfare Center across the Potomac River in Indian Head,

Md.

“The BRAC Commission will now tour selected bases and hear from those who take issue with the merit on which other bases were chosen,” she said in a statement. “Therefore, we in the community must be diligent in efforts to continue protecting our bases.”

The list still faces approval by the president and Congress, neither of whom can add or remove any bases. The commission has until Sept. 8 to give its final closing and realignment list to the president, who has until Sept. 23 to reject or approve the list in its entirety.

If rejected, the commission has until Oct. 20 to reconsider and submit a new list to the president for approval. After that, the president has until Nov. 7 to send it to Congress. If it's accepted, the list becomes binding 45 days later.

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BRAC plan: Eustis would lose training schools but gain officers

By KATE WILTROUT, The Virginian-Pilot

© May 14, 2005

Last updated: 11:36 PM

FORT EUSTIS — This base would see more brass and fewer boots if realignment plans stick.

The heart of the Newport News base — the 4,000 soldiers of the 7th Transportation Group — would not be affected. But other key components — including schools that train about 2,800 soldiers annually in aviation logistics and transportation — would move to Alabama and Petersburg, respectively.

Additionally, the unit that oversees the shipping and delivery of all personal military goods, the Surface Deployment and Distribution Command, would transfer for the second time in a row thanks to the base realignment process — this time to Scott Air Force Base in Illinois. That surprised base officials and politicians, who had expected that the command's headquarters might relocate to Eustis from Alexandria, Va.

Softening the blow would be an infusion of colonels and generals from Hampton's Fort Monroe, which has been recommended for closure. Monroe is the headquarters of the Army's Training and Doctrine Command, which writes training manuals, develops doctrine and draws up standards.

Others changes proposed for Eustis: turning the 30-bed McDonald Army Community Hospital into a walk-in surgery center and eliminating the base as a stop for mobilized Army reservists and National Guard members.

About 4,800 reservists and Guard members called to active duty have passed through Eustis since 2001. Those soldiers would be processed through Fort Bragg, N.C., in the future.

Base officials said it's too early to know how the realignment will go.

Department of Defense documents estimated that the Aviation Logistics School's transfer to Fort Rucker, Ala., would result in the loss of 2,410 jobs. The Transportation Center and School's relocation to Fort Lee in Petersburg would cost 1,709 jobs, while the unit heading to Illinois would account for 484 jobs, according to the report.

But almost 2,400 civilian and military personnel would flow into Fort Eustis under the proposed changes, meaning a net loss of more than 2,100 positions.

"Right now we're just focusing on the planning process and getting the message out to our soldiers and their families as soon as we can," said Col. Ron Ellis, the base's garrison commander. "Our goal is that our service support to them will not change."

Reporter Stephanie Heintz contributed to this story.

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<http://www.dailypress.com/news/dp-19973sy0may20,1,1043594.story>

Colors, command may change at Eustis

In a realignment plan, suits and more salutes would come to the post - and the Air Force would be in charge.

BY WARD SANDERSON

247-4991

May 20 2005

NEWPORT NEWS -- The forest reeks of the hot metal smell of gunpowder. A small convoy winds through the trees, branches slapping at the sides of trucks.

"Shooter on the left! Shooter on the left!" an officer yells into his radio from a back seat. Another, riding shotgun, scans the brush through the sight of an M-16. He spots a sniper in the grass, fires - pop-pop-pop - and apparently hits his target - because he is not shot.

The camouflaged truckers, Lt. j.g. Brian Schmidt and Lt. Brian Clark, were in the Coast Guard's Port Security Unit 305, based at Fort Eustis. They were Coast Guard guys in green, training with machine guns on an Army base.

The military mix-up, what the services refer to as "jointness," is just one thing that will increase at Fort Eustis if the Base Realignment and Closure process goes down as planned. Base operations at Eustis - roughly the equivalent of what a city hall does - would be run by Langley Air Force Base.

Instead of also running the infrastructure of its little brother, Fort Story, Eustis would lose the responsibility to the Navy in Norfolk.

The biggest change at this post, though, would be the amount of saluting. If Fort Monroe in Hampton closes, the colonels and generals of the Army's Training and Doctrine Command - which sets training requirements and standards for the Army - would move to Eustis.

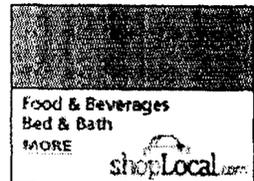
Eustis' biggest losses would be the Army Transportation Center and School and the Army Aviation Logistics School. That means possibly saying goodbye to nearly 2,800 GIs learning skills such as convoy protection and helicopter maintenance.

The Iraq veterans of the 7th Transportation Group would stay, but the character of Eustis nonetheless would turn largely from blue collar to white collar. In addition to generals, it would gain 580 civilians.

"You have much more of a headquarters culture than the institutional training culture," said Col. Ronnie Ellis, Eustis' garrison commander. "It changes the primary mission of the post."

He called it a morph from a training post to a multifunction post, where GIs and think-tank types shared the same turf.

It would also cease to be a big reserve and National Guard mobilization base. That means masses of troops wouldn't come through Eustis on their way to and from hot spots, as they have for the war in Iraq.



The Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command Operations Center - which moves supplies via ships and trucks - would move to Scott Air Force Base, Ill.

Its logistics planners would be replaced by computer gurus. The Army Network Command's Northeast Region headquarters would arrive from Fort Monroe, and its Southeast Region offices would move from Fort McPherson, Ga.

Eustis also would get Monroe's Northeast Region Office of the Installation Management Agency, which runs base infrastructures. That agency's Southeast Region headquarters would also move to Eustis from Fort McPherson.

Those moves would be a bit ironic because Eustis would no longer manage its own garrison or Fort Story.

Taken together, more military brass and more civilian suits would mean Eustis needs office space. And soon.

Ellis said current plans were to pull off all BRAC changes in four years, instead of the maximum six that the statute allowed. He said moving faster meant saving money.

What remains unclear, even to the base commander, is how the new management structure would work. Eustis was shocked to learn Langley would take over the job of making sure that the electric bill is paid and the roads are paved. "Of all the elements, that was the most surprising," said Dawn Thacker, a Eustis spokeswoman.

And its whole relationship with Fort Story would end. "We really are just one place - we just have 50 miles between us," Thacker said. "It would be very different if both of those recommendations went through."

Eustis officials have about four months to figure out how these new relationships would work: Would Langley be in command of its garrison? Would the Army garrison headquarters up and move to the Air Force base - creating more "jointness?" Would Langley simply take over and get rid of the garrison altogether?

"We don't know," said Staff Sgt. Thomas Doscher, a spokesman for Langley's 1st Fighter Wing. "That's being worked out at higher headquarters now."

However it would work out, expect more shuffling - more jointness - across the military. Ask the Coast Guard guys running through the Eustis woods with rifles. They're old hands.

"Port Security has been in a joint environment for many, many years," said Petty Officer 2nd Class Yoed Cameron from Portsmouth.

"Usually when we go, we deal with the Navy. I think that's a good thing."

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<http://www.dailypress.com/news/dp-16748sy0may14,0,818156.story?coll=dp-headlines-topnews>

New civilian jobs planned for Eustis

The Army post would shrink with the loss of more than 2,100 jobs, mostly military.

BY FRED CARROLL AND LAUREN WILLIAMS
247-4756

May 14 2005

NEWPORT NEWS -- Newport News officials expect the military restructuring announced Friday to bring more stable, better-paying jobs to Fort Eustis even as the post unexpectedly shrinks.

In total, the post loses more than 2,100 jobs, mostly military personnel. Army and city officials, though, said the job losses aren't as significant as that number indicates.

It includes a command headquarters that has yet to arrive and soldiers who leave after training at the transportation and aviation schools, said Col. Ronnie T. Ellis, garrison commander.

New civilian jobs - such as those relocating from Fort Monroe in Hampton - should pay more than military positions moving elsewhere, said Mayor Joe Frank.

"This is certainly a sea change," Frank said, "but it's not a tsunami."

Established in 1918, Fort Eustis has about 4,500 military personnel and about 2,400 civilians, making it one of Newport News' largest employers. Its payroll nears \$770 million.

Two recommended shifts surprised city officials:

Fort Lee near Petersburg will get a transportation center and school that have historically played an important role at Fort Eustis.

Ellis said without them the mission of the post changes slightly, but the full extent of the change can't be measured until the recommendations go into effect. He said a core transportation group will remain.

Scott Air Force Base in Illinois will get an operations hub that located here 10 years ago when the previous round of base closures consolidated two traffic management commands.

Newport News officials had hoped to get the hub's headquarters, which is in Alexandria, and its several hundred jobs with an average salary of \$70,000 after offering to erect a building on the post at the city's expense. But that also goes to Illinois.

Frank said the city might challenge those two recommendations, but officials first need to review the Pentagon's rationale for the transfers.



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Florence Kingston, the city's development director, said job losses will sting individual families but should not greatly affect the city's overall economy.

"Fort Eustis is the bread and butter of local businesses in the northern part of Newport News," said Sonny Chiarello, who owns Luigi's Italian Restaurant.

Chiarello worries fewer people at Fort Eustis could hurt his business, but he worries more for the families that might have to move or find a new employer. "Losing any kind of a job is going to have an impact, no matter how small it is," Chiarello said.

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Ft Eustis Realignment Actions

