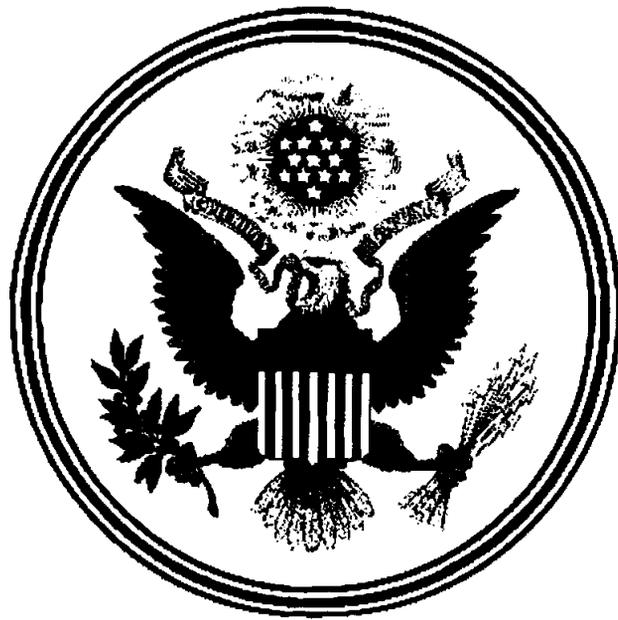


*Communications*

**BASE CLOSURE AND  
REALIGNMENT COMMISSION**



**HEARING**

**MAY 18, 2005**

**Presentation of Recommendations and  
Methodology — ARMY**



BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

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Statement  
of  
Anthony J. Principi

Chairman  
2005 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission

Hearing of the Commission

9:30 AM  
May 18th, 2005

106 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington D.C.

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Good Morning,

I'm Anthony J. Principi, Chairman of the 2005 Base Closure and Realignment Commission, or BRAC. I'm pleased to welcome Dr. Francis J. Harvey, Secretary of the Army, and General Peter J. Schoomaker, Chief of Staff of the Army. They are joined by Deputy Assistant Secretary for Infrastructure Analysis, Dr Craig College who is prepared to comment on the methodology employed by the Army in arriving at the recommended list.

Today's hearing will help shed more light on the Army recommendations for restructuring our nation's defense installations, and harnessing this process to advance long-term transformation goals.

In support of that objective, we will hear testimony today from the Department of the Army's leaders and key decision-makers. I know that the Army has poured an enormous amount of time, energy, and brainpower into the final product that is the subject of our hearing. It is only logical and proper that we afford you this opportunity to explain to the American public, and to our independent Commission, what they've proposed to do to the Army infrastructure that supports Joint military operations.

I've said this before, but it bears repeating. This Commission takes its responsibility very seriously to provide an objective and independent analysis of these recommendations. We intend to study carefully each Army and Department of Defense recommendation in a transparent manner, steadily seeking input from affected communities, to make sure they fully meet the Congressionally mandated requirements.

I now request our witnesses to stand for the administration of the oath required by the Base Closure and Realignment statute. The oath will be administered by Mr. Dan Cowhig.

Mr. Cowhig. [witnesses swear required oath]



BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

Presentation of Recommendations and Methodology  
ARMY

OPEN SESSION

Wednesday, May 18, 2004  
9:30 a.m.

106 Dirksen Senate Office Building

WITNESS LIST

The Honorable Francis J. Harvey  
Secretary of Army

General Peter J. Schoomaker, USA  
Chief of Staff, United States Army

The Honorable Craig E. College  
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army  
for Infrastructure Analysis

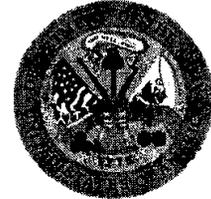
## SWEARING IN OATH

Do you swear or affirm that the testimony you are about to give, and any other evidence that you may provide, are accurate and complete to the best of your knowledge and belief, so help you God?

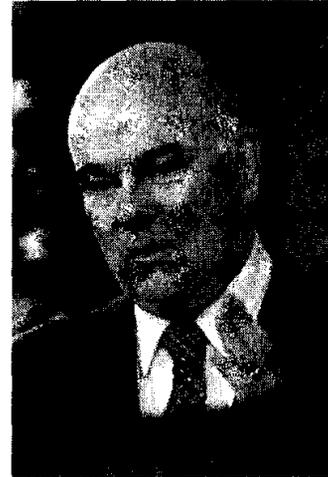


## DR. FRANCIS J. HARVEY

### Secretary of the Army



Dr. Francis J. Harvey was sworn in on November 19, 2004 as the 19th Secretary of the Army. As Secretary of the Army, he has statutory responsibility for all matters relating to Army manpower, personnel, reserve affairs, installations, environmental issues, weapons systems and equipment acquisition, communications, and financial management. Secretary Harvey is responsible for the Department of the Army's annual budget of \$98.5 billion. He leads a work force of over one million active duty, Army National Guard, and Army Reserve Soldiers, 220,000 civilian employees, thousands of contractors, and has stewardship over 15 million acres of land.



The majority of Secretary Harvey's career has been spent with corporations that provided products and services to the federal government, particularly the Department of Defense, and included a year of Government Service. He has been involved in over 20 major defense programs across the entire spectrum from undersea to outer space, including tanks, missiles, submarines, surface ships, aircraft and satellites. In addition, he was a member of the Army Science Board in the late 1990s, traveling to numerous Army installations, and participated in early studies that helped define the Future Combat System. Secretary Harvey also served for one year as a White House Fellow and assistant in the immediate office of the Secretary of Defense, Harold Brown, in the late 1970s.

Prior to his appointment as the Secretary of the Army, Secretary Harvey held various professional, management and executive positions within the Westinghouse Corporation from 1969 to 1997, including President of the Electronics Systems Group, President of the Government and Environmental Services Company, and Chief Operating Officer of the multi billion dollar Industries and Technology Group. Most recently Secretary Harvey was a Director and Vice Chairman of Duratek, a company specializing in treating radioactive, hazardous, and other wastes, as well as a member of the board of several other corporations.

Secretary Harvey earned his doctorate in Metallurgy and Material Sciences from the University of Pennsylvania and his Bachelor of Science at the University of Notre Dame in Metallurgical Engineering and Material Science

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**WRITTEN TESTIMONY OF DR. FRANCIS J. HARVEY  
SECRETARY OF THE ARMY  
AND  
GENERAL PETER J. SCHOOMAKER  
ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF  
PRESIDENTIAL BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE COMMISSION  
MAY 18, 2005**

During the Cold War, the United States Army was organized and based to defend against a primarily conventional threat. The Army's expansive infrastructure was predicated on the need to mobilize massive amounts of manpower and material for deployment to known threats in Europe and Asia. Additionally, the Army maintained large, forward-based formations and stockpiles of equipment and ammunition, as well as the large network of corresponding infrastructure to support these forces and their families.

In the 15 years since the end of the Cold War, Army forces have drawn down significantly, but we continue to maintain basing and corresponding infrastructure overseas and in the United States that is no longer appropriate for the challenges our forces have, and will, face in the dangerous and complex 21<sup>st</sup> Century security environment.

Today, the strategic landscape is fundamentally different. The Nation is facing a new enemy – one who is ruthless, immoral, sometimes stateless and willing to employ any means necessary to achieve his objectives. The events of September 11 and subsequent operations in Afghanistan and Iraq have demonstrated the need for an Army that is more expeditionary, Joint, rapidly deployable and adaptive. Accordingly, the Army is in the midst of its most sweeping transformation since prior to World War II.

Army transformation is a multidimensional process which involves adapting new technologies to war fighting; developing improved Joint operating concepts and business processes; changing organizational structures and developing leaders, people, and a culture that are relevant to the future.

In order to accomplish the Army's mission of providing relevant and ready land forces and capabilities to the Combatant Commanders in the support of national security and defense strategies, we have developed and are executing four overarching and interrelated strategies, as well as 20 supporting initiatives. These strategies are to: 1) Develop relevant and ready land forces; 2) Train and equip our Soldiers to serve as warriors and grow adaptive leaders; 3) Attain a quality of life for our Soldiers and their families that match the quality of their service; and 4) Provide the infrastructure to enable the force to fulfill its strategic roles and missions.

BRAC 2005 recommendations, if implemented, will be one of the major initiatives by which this fourth strategy is implemented. Furthermore, the Army's future infrastructure that results from implementation of BRAC 2005 recommendations will play an essential

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role in the successful execution of the other three strategies, which together will transform the Army.

The Army Modular Force Initiative – our most important transformational initiative – involves the total redesign of the Operational Army into a larger, more powerful, more flexible and more rapidly deployable force and moves us from a division-centric structure to one built around the Brigade Combat Team Unit of Action. The Brigade Combat Team Unit of Action is a stand-alone, self-sufficient, and standardized tactical force of between 3,500 and 4,000 Soldiers that is organized the way it fights. Consequently, these Brigades are more strategically responsive across the broad spectrum of operations required by the 21<sup>st</sup> Century security environment.

By the time that BRAC 2005 is completed in 2011, the Army will have grown from 33 to 43 Brigade Combat Teams (BCTs) in the Active Army and to 34 BCTs in the Army National Guard. More than 220,000 Soldier spaces in the Active Army, 217,000 in the Army National Guard, and 28,000 in the Army Reserve will have transformed into modular formations. These include combat forces, major headquarters and support forces in the Operational Army.

As part of transformation, BRAC 2005 recommends locations for units of the Operational Army returning from overseas locations back to the continental United States and realigning 10 new combat maneuver brigades. We are also rebalancing the Operational Army – transforming the Reserve Component and Active Component force mix – through the full participation of the Army Reserve and Army National Guard in the BRAC 2005 analysis.

The Army is actively participating in Department of Defense efforts for greater Joint operations and increased focus on homeland defense missions. We are more capabilities-focused, developing a range of complementary and interdependent capabilities that can dominate any adversary or situation. This effort requires the Army to have a portfolio of installations to train, sustain and enhance the readiness and well-being of Army and Joint forces and to rapidly deploy them.

The Army's BRAC strategy is to establish a streamlined portfolio of installations with a significantly reduced cost of ownership that: 1) Facilitates transformation, Joint operations and Joint business functions; 2) Divests the Army of unneeded installations that are less effective in supporting a Joint and expeditionary Army; and 3) Provides a holistic review of operational basing to accommodate new modular units and units returning from overseas as part of the Integrated Global Presence and Basing Strategy.

The Army's portion of the Secretary of Defense's BRAC recommendations is the product of the Army's careful analysis and partnership with the Air Force, the Navy and Marine Corps, and the seven Joint Cross-Service Groups. The changes envisioned in BRAC 2005 occur even as the Army fights the Global War on Terrorism

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and adapts to the significant demands generated by the 21<sup>st</sup> Century security environment.

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, as amended, sets the legal baseline for BRAC, although several significant changes were made for BRAC 2005. The guidelines for the DOD BRAC Selection Criteria were, for the first time, explicitly written into the law. Military Value (the first four of the eight Selection Criteria) was the primary consideration for BRAC 2005 actions.

To frame its process and begin to develop potential BRAC actions, the Army employed the Selection Criteria, along with the Force Structure Plan and Installation Inventory submitted to Congress. The law specifies that all BRAC recommendations must be based on the criteria, plan, and inventory; thus, these three requirements formed the analytical foundation for BRAC 2005 analysis.

The Military Value criteria of BRAC 2005 provide the Army a comprehensive, proven technique to compare and select installations to accomplish these initiatives. With BRAC, transformation to a standardized modular force, return of forces from overseas, and transformation of the Reserve Components will occur within the timeframe necessary to satisfy operational needs.

The Army conducted a comprehensive assessment of Army installations in compliance with the established BRAC law and criteria; evaluated alternatives; and developed, documented, and published candidate recommendations for submission to OSD. The Army ensured its analytical process was consistent with DOD and Army force structure plans, the DOD installation inventory, BRAC Selection Criteria, and the requirements of Public Law 101-510, as amended.

The Army analysis was channeled through a series of deliberative bodies to arrive at the Candidate Recommendations sent by the Army to the Secretary of Defense. The BRAC Senior Review Group (SRG), co-chaired by the Vice Chief of Staff of the Army and Under Secretary of the Army, consisted of members of the Army's principal senior leadership and operated as a deliberative and coordinating body for the Secretary of the Army.

The SRG evaluated potential Army recommendations for the consideration of the Executive Office of the Headquarters (EOH) and supervised the efforts of the Army Joint Cross-Service Group (JCSG) representatives as they helped develop Joint and common business function recommendations for the DoD Infrastructure Steering Group (ISG). The SRG provided guidance to The Army Basing Study (TABS) Group and reviewed its products.

The Executive Office of the Headquarters (EOH) was the senior-most deliberative group in the Army BRAC 2005 process. The EOH consists of the Secretary of the Army, the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Under Secretary of the Army, and the Vice

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Chief of Staff of the Army, and it received the recommendations of the BRAC Senior Review Group (SRG).

The Infrastructure Executive Council (IEC) was the final, Joint deliberative body to review Candidate Recommendations before submission to the Secretary of Defense. Chaired by the Deputy Secretary of Defense, its members are comprised of the Service Chiefs and Secretaries. It approved final integration of Candidate Recommendations and gave Service senior leaders a final opportunity to resolve conflicts before recommendations were finalized.

To meet BRAC requirements, the Army developed an analytical process that was comprehensive, progressive, and auditable. Throughout the process the TABS Group coordinated with Army senior leadership and Joint components and mitigated risk through internal controls, sensitivity analysis, audits, and documentation processing.

The Army began its BRAC 2005 selection process by determining its installation study list, which included and considered all installations on its property list, except those excluded by BRAC law. Using this guideline, the Army developed a study list of 97 installations (including 10 leased sites).

The Army collected and maintained certified data from the study-list installations, which became key inputs in selection process analyses. Trusted agents (points of contact within each command or agency who were authorized to handle BRAC data and who had signed Nondisclosure Agreements) of each Major Command, and Installation Management Agency regional headquarters, were critical to the success of the data collection effort.

While data collection provided the Army with an inventory of assets at its installations, capacity analysis determined the excesses and shortages that existed within this inventory. Excesses are not generally defined as whole installations or functions; rather excess exists as pockets of capacity scattered across an installation or activity. Using the force structure plan, the Army assessed the requirements and determined excesses and shortages across various metrics. In addition, by studying surge, the Army assessed possible requirements and determined how its capacity inventory accommodated uncertainty.

The Army then determined the Military Value (the primary consideration for BRAC 2005 recommendations, for each installation). The Army assessed its installations using a common set of 40 attributes, which are linked to the DOD Selection Criteria. The attributes were balanced by military judgment supported by OSD and Army BRAC strategy and objectives. By using one set of attributes, the Army defined its Military Value by capability and not current use.

Each attribute is given a weight before it is analyzed against any installation. Certified data provides the metrics against which the attributes are measured, and the Military Value of each installation is determined as the summed collective scores across

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weighted attributes. Using these scores, the Army rank ordered its installations from 1 to 97. The Army then matched this list against its requirements, to develop its initial portfolio of installations with the capacities and capabilities to meet all these requirements.

In addition to the 97 installations, the Army supports more than 4,000 Army Reserve and National Guard facilities. Full transformation of the Army requires transformation of Reserve Component (RC) facilities, as well. Due to the sheer number of facilities and the difficulty of comparing Reserve Component capabilities to Active Component (AC) capabilities, the Army invited the Adjutants General from each state and commanders from Army Reserve Regional Readiness Commands to provide information for the conduct of analyses of RC facilities against the established Military Value criteria and additional Reserve requirements. The Army identified existing or new installations in the same demographic area to provide enhanced homeland defense, training, and mobilization capabilities. The Army sought to create multi-component facilities (Guard, Reserve and Active) and multi-service, Joint facilities to further enhance mission accomplishment.

The results of the capacity and Military Value analyses provided a foundation for the development of potential BRAC recommendations. Capacity analysis provided the Army with an evaluation of physical assets, excesses, shortages, and surge capacities and capabilities. Military Value analysis ranked Army installations and provided an initial portfolio analysis that sought to maximize Military Value subject to capacity constraints, including accounting for surge. These results were the starting point for scenario development.

With the initial installation portfolio in hand, the Army developed ideas and potential BRAC actions (scenarios) that both supported its BRAC objectives and exploited the capabilities of multifunctional installations while reducing excess capacity.

Within major focus areas, the Army had specific objectives:

**Operational Army:** Realign operational forces, including Modular Brigades, Special Operations Forces, Guard and Reserve Forces and units returning from overseas.

**Major Commands and Headquarters:** Realign installations to consolidate headquarters and activities into Joint, multi-functional, multi-component installations.

**Institutional Training:** Realign installations to create Joint and Army Training Centers of Excellence that enhance coordination, doctrine development and training effectiveness.

**Materiel & Logistics:** Realign installations to integrate Army critical munitions, armaments maintenance and materiel management capabilities.

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**Research, Development, Acquisition, Test & Evaluation:** Consolidate Department of Defense Research, Development, Acquisition, Test and Evaluation organizations to create efficiencies and greater jointness.

Within these objectives, the Army developed stationing actions to move units from installations with lower Military Value to installations with higher Military Value, subject to capacity and operational constraints.

Once a scenario had been developed the Army considered the remaining four Selection Criteria to determine the impacts of these scenarios. For BRAC Selection Criteria 5 – 8, the Army evaluated scenarios by using the DOD-sanctioned models that, respectively, provided cost and savings information, economic impact assessment, the local area infrastructure's ability to support Army requirements, and environmental analysis to provide the minimum set of considerations required.

The Army developed and analyzed numerous scenarios and selected candidate recommendations for submission to OSD. From this list the Secretary of Defense determined the final BRAC 2005 recommendations for submission to the BRAC Commission and Congress. Based on Military Value and capacity analysis, the Secretary of Defense resolved to submit the following recommendations:

**Realign the operational forces of the Active Army:** Military Value analysis permitted the Army to identify high Military Value installations for stationing its Modular Brigade Combat Teams (BCTs) and other forces. The Army recommends realigning BCTs to Fort Bliss, TX; Fort Bragg, NC; Fort Knox, KY and one to Fort Riley, KS. In addition, the Army validates previous temporary stationing of BCTs at Fort Campbell, KY; Fort Drum, NY; Fort Lewis, WA; Fort Richardson, AK; and Fort Stewart, GA. To enhance Joint training and deployment, the Army recommends realigning the 7<sup>th</sup> Special Forces Group from Fort Bragg, NC, to Eglin Air Force Base, FL, thus freeing training and maneuver space for the 4<sup>th</sup> BCT at Fort Bragg.

**Realign overseas units back to the continental United States:** Army analysis provided a means to identify installations with high Military Value to restation forces returning from overseas. Army recommendations relocate three BCTs from Europe to Fort Bliss, TX, and validate the stationing of one BCT from Korea at Fort Carson, CO.

**Realign the operational forces of the Reserve Army:** The Army used BRAC to transform the Reserve Force and enable it to enhance its homeland defense mission, while creating jointness and reducing cost of ownership. The Army recommends creating 125 Joint or Multi-Component Armed Forces Reserve Centers and closing 176 Army Reserve Centers and 211 National Guard Armories upon agreement of State Governors. These actions group Reserve and National Guard units in multi-component, Joint facilities that enhance homeland defense capability and improve mobilization and deployment capabilities. The Army recommendations also reduce the number of Reserve Regional Readiness Commands (RRCs) from 10 to 4, and, by converting the

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remaining 6 RRCs to Deployable Force Structure, support Modularity and transformation.

**Realign or close installations to consolidate headquarters and other activities in Joint or multi-functional installations:** The Army recommends relocating Headquarters, Forces Command and Headquarters, US Army Reserve Command to Pope Air Force Base, NC; Headquarters, 1<sup>st</sup> Army, to Rock Island Arsenal, IL; Headquarters 3<sup>rd</sup> Army to Shaw Air Force Base, SC; Headquarters, Army Material Command to Redstone Arsenal, AL; and Headquarters, Training and Doctrine Command to Fort Eustis, VA, enabling the closure of Forts McPherson, Gillem, and Monroe, and in each case creating Joint or multi-functional installations and reducing facilities cost-of-ownership. In addition, many other smaller headquarters are re-located to consolidate into single, more efficient locations or to create Joint or otherwise multi-functional installations. Several Army regional headquarters are consolidated from four to two locations.

**Realign installations to create Joint and Army Training Centers of Excellence:** The Army pursued these actions to enhance training coordination, doctrine development, training effectiveness, and efficiency. The Army recommends realigning installations by consolidating the Armor and Infantry Schools and Centers to create a Maneuver Center at Fort Benning, GA; consolidating the Air Defense and Field Artillery Schools and Centers to create a Net Fires Center at Fort Sill, OK; and consolidating the Transportation, Quartermaster, and Ordnance Schools and Centers to create a Combat Service Support Center at Fort Lee, VA, which is also collocated with a Joint Transportation Management School. The United States Military Academy Preparatory School is realigned with the United States Military Academy at West Point, NY. The recommendations also realign three drill sergeant schools into one school at Fort Jackson, SC, and realign the Aviation Logistics School with the Aviation Center and School at Fort Rucker, AL.

**Realign or close installations to integrate critical munitions production, armaments maintenance, and materiel management capabilities to enhance Joint productivity and reduce cost:** The Army recommends closing four Army Ammunition Plants, three Chemical Demilitarization sites, and two Army Depots to reduce cost-of-ownership and increase efficiency. The Army recommends realigning workload among nine other Army Depots and Arsenals and seven Army Ammunition Plants to eliminate single-function sites and create multi-functional, Joint sites that consolidate and streamline these functions.

**Realign DOD RDAT&E organizations into Joint Centers of Excellence that enhance mission accomplishment at reduced cost:** Recommendations collocate Communications Electronics Command, numerous PEOs and PMs, Biological-Medical and Chemical and Biological Research, Development and Acquisition to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD creating a powerful center for Soldier-focused systems that permits integration and coordination at every step from R&D, through Acquisition, and

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T&E. Other recommendations create similar Joint facilities to reduce cost and enhance effectiveness. The recommendations permit the closure of Fort Monmouth, NJ.

The BRAC 2005 recommendations of the Secretary of Defense close, realign, or add functions at 76 of the 97 installations on the Army's study list. The recommendations close 15 installations, 7 leased sites, 176 Army Reserve Readiness Centers, and enable State Governors to close 211 armories and readiness centers if they choose to move those units into one of the new 125 local Armed Forces Reserve Centers which are also contained in the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense.

In terms of cost savings, the BRAC 2005 recommendations create 20-year gross savings of nearly \$20.4B for a one-time cost of \$12.8B and generate 20-year net savings of \$7.6B. This is 1.2 times the savings from the last four BRAC rounds combined. Recurring savings after completion of BRAC implementation are expected to be \$1.5B annually, which is 1.7 times the savings from the last four BRAC rounds combined.

The return of forces from overseas and the establishment of new BCTs within the continental United States, under BRAC law, generate significant BRAC costs but do not reflect the substantial savings generated by these actions overseas. These related, but non-BRAC costs and savings, would add \$800M to cost but another \$20.4B to the 20-year net savings for a total of \$28B, which is 4.3 times the total of the last four BRAC rounds combined, and increase recurring savings to \$2.5B annually, which is 2.6 times the total of the last four BRAC rounds combined.

In conclusion, the Army's strategy is to establish a streamlined portfolio of installations with a significantly reduced cost of ownership that: Facilitates transformation, Joint operations and Joint business functions; divests the Army of unneeded installations that are less effective in supporting a Joint and expeditionary Army and provides a holistic review of operational basing to accommodate new modular units and units returning from overseas as part of the Integrated Global Presence and Basing Strategy.

BRAC 2005 is a key transformational tool that allows the Army to enhance its forward presence, increase its ability to fulfill its commitments, and work with allies and partners across the spectrum of military activities from combat to peace operations. BRAC 2005 also enables the Army to evolve from the Current Army to the Future Army and support a new Defense strategy that requires a different base structure alignment. BRAC focuses on enhancing both the quality and character of Army installations to optimize mission capability. It enables us to train, sustain, and enhance the readiness and quality of life of a Joint, expeditionary Army and rapidly deploy it. The results will also ensure that the Army fulfills its responsibility to provide our Soldiers and their families with a quality of life that matches the quality of their service.

Installation transformation also provides opportunities for local reuse and development. Through community involvement and partnership, BRAC is a win-win situation. The Army will work closely and actively with the local communities to expedite closure,

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realignment or disposal actions in a cost-effective manner, and will assist in the development of viable economic re-use plans.

The result of the Army's BRAC 2005 analysis is a portfolio of installations that enables the Army to transform to a campaign quality, Joint and expeditionary Army in support of the Combatant Commanders. The convergence of these decisions within BRAC 2005 affords a window of opportunity to transform the Army's combat capability and infrastructure in an enduring way.



## Army Recommendations

### Realign the Operational Forces of the Active Army (including returning overseas units)

**Objective:** Locate operational units at installations DoD-wide, capable of training modular formations at home station.

**Results:**

- CONUS-based Operational Forces:
  - Activate a Modular Brigade Combat Team (BCT) at Fort Bliss, TX; Fort Bragg, NC; Fort Knox, KY; and Fort Riley, KS.
  - Realign a Modular BCT to Fort Carson, CO.
  - Validate previous temporary stationing of Modular BCTs at Fort Campbell, KY; Fort Drum, NY; Fort Polk, LA; Fort Richardson, AK; and Fort Stewart, GA.
  - Relocate the 7th Special Forces Group from Fort Bragg, NC to Eglin AFB, FL to enhance joint training and deployment.
  - Relocate a Fires Brigade from Fort Sill, OK to Fort Bliss, TX and an Air Defense Artillery Brigade from Fort Bliss, TX to Fort Sill, OK to support Army Training Centers of Excellence.
  - Relocate an Attack Aviation Battalion from Fort Campbell, KY to support the formation of a Multi-Functional Aviation Brigade at Fort Riley, KS.
- Units returning from overseas:
  - Relocate 3 Modular BCTs at Fort Bliss, TX and various returning support units at Fort Bragg, NC; Fort Carson, CO; Fort Knox, KY; and Fort Riley, KS.
  - Validate the temporary stationing of a Modular BCT from Korea to Fort Carson, CO.

### Transform the Reserve Component

**Objective:** Realign and close facilities to reshape the command and control functions and force structure and create joint or multi-functional installations.

**Results:**

- Close 176 Army Reserve facilities and build 125 new multi-component Armed Forces Reserve Centers (AFRC) distributed throughout the United States and Puerto Rico.
  - The Army understands that state governors will close 211 Army National Guard facilities and relocate their tenant units into these new 125 AFRCs.
  - These new AFRCs will improve the readiness and ability of Reserve and National Guard units to train, alert and deploy in support of current and future contingency operations, including homeland defense.
- Disestablish 10 Army Reserve Regional Readiness Commands and establish 4 Regional Readiness Sustainment Commands and 6 new deployable warfighting units (2 Maneuver Enhancement Brigades and 4 Sustainment Brigades).

### Transform DoD Research, Development, Acquisition, Testing, and Evaluation (RDAT&E) Organizations into Joint Centers of Excellence

**Objective:** Consolidate DoD RDAT&E organizations to enhance support of DoD transformation and joint operations.

**Results:**

- Create a Center for Soldier-Focused Systems at Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD that permits integration and coordination at every step from R&D through T&E and Acquisition by co-locating Human Systems, Information Systems, Sensors, Electronics, Bio-Medical, and Chem-Bio Defense.
- Create RDAT&E Joint Centers of Excellence at Detroit Arsenal, MI (ground vehicles), Redstone Arsenal, AL (aviation), and Picatinny Arsenal, NJ (guns and ammunitions).

### Realign or Close Installations to Consolidate Headquarters (HQ) and Other Activities in Joint or Multi-functional Installations

**Objective:** Co-locate HQs with subordinate commands or establish joint campuses by stationing organizations with their service counterparts. Provide responsive, quality, and cost-effective medical and dental care.

**Results:**

- Create a new Walter Reed National Military Medical Center at Bethesda, MD by relocating WRAMC's specialty care to Bethesda and its primary and secondary care to Fort Belvoir, VA to enhance Soldier and other patient quality of care.
- Relocate HQ, Training and Doctrine Command to Fort Eustis, VA.
- Relocate HQ, Army Materiel Command to Redstone Arsenal, AL.
- Relocate HQ, FORSCOM and HQ, US Army Reserve Command to Pope AFB, NC.
- Co-locate HQ, 3rd US Army with the Air Force (AF) component of US Forces Central Command, 9th AF at Shaw AFB, SC.
- Realign HQ, 1st US Army at Rock Island Arsenal, IL to facilitate oversight of Reserve training, readiness, and mobilization throughout the United States.
- Close Fort McPherson, GA; Fort Monroe, VA; and Fort Gillem, GA.
- Relocate smaller HQs by consolidating geographically-split organizations and aligning the regional structures of multiple missions.
  - Relocate the Army Test and Evaluation Command (ATEC) and the Army Evaluation Center to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.
  - Relocate HQ, Installation Management Agency (IMA) to Fort Sam Houston, TX.
  - Realign IMA, the Network Enterprise Technology Command, and the Army Contracting Agency regional HQ structures into Eastern and Western Regions at Fort Eustis, VA, and Fort Sam Houston, TX, respectively.

### Realign Installations to Create Joint and Army Training Centers of Excellence

**Objective:** Consolidate or realign training to enhance coordination, doctrine development, training effectiveness, and improve operational and functional efficiencies.

**Results:**

- Consolidate the Armor and Infantry Centers and Schools to create a Maneuver Center at Fort Benning, GA.
- Consolidate the Air Defense and Field Artillery Centers and Schools to create a Net Fires Center at Fort Sill, OK.
- Consolidate the Transportation, Quartermaster, and Ordnance Centers and Schools to create a Combat Service Support Center at Fort Lee, VA.
- Realign the United States Military Academy (USMA) Prep School with the USMA at West Point, NY.
- Consolidate Drill Sergeants training from 3 locations to 1 at Fort Jackson, SC.
- Realign the Aviation Logistics School with the Aviation Center and School at Fort Rucker, AL.
- Realign the Prime Power School with the Maneuver Support Center at Fort Leonard Wood, MO.
- Create Joint Centers of Excellence for culinary training and transportation management at Fort Lee, VA and religious training at Fort Jackson, SC.

### Transform Materiel and Logistics

**Objective:** Realign or close installations to integrate critical munitions production and storage, manufacturing, depot-level maintenance, and materiel management to enhance joint productivity and efficiency and reduce cost.

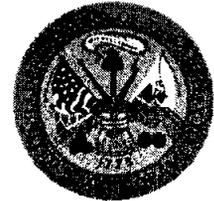
**Results:**

- Close 4 Army ammunition plants, 3 chemical depots, and 2 Army depots (1 maintenance and 1 munitions storage) to reduce costs and increase efficiency.
- Realign workload among 9 other depots and arsenals and 5 Army ammunition plants; enhance 4 Joint Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence for specific commodities; create 3 Joint Manufacturing and Technology Centers; create a Joint Logistics Expeditionary Center; and create 5 Joint Munitions Centers of Excellence.



## PETER J. SCHOOMAKER

Chief of Staff, U.S. Army



General Schoomaker became the 35th Chief of Staff, United States Army, on August 1, 2003.

General Schoomaker graduated from the University of Wyoming in 1969 with a Bachelor of Science Degree. He also holds a Master of Arts Degree in Management from Central Michigan University, and an Honorary Doctorate of Laws from Hampden-Sydney College. General Schoomaker's military education includes the Marine Corps Amphibious Warfare School, the United States Army Command and General Staff College, the National War College, and the John F. Kennedy School of Government Program for Senior Executives in National and International Security Management.



Prior to his current assignment, General Schoomaker spent 31 years in a variety of command and staff assignments with both conventional and special operations forces. He participated in numerous deployment operations, including DESERT ONE in Iran, URGENT FURY in Grenada, JUST CAUSE in Panama, DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM in Southwest Asia, UPHOLD DEMOCRACY in Haiti, and supported various worldwide joint contingency operations, including those in the Balkans.

Early in his career, General Schoomaker was a Reconnaissance Platoon Leader and Rifle Company Commander with 2nd Battalion, 4th Infantry, and a Cavalry Troop Commander with 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment in Germany. He then served in Korea as the S-3 Operations Officer of 1st Battalion, 73rd Armor, 2nd Infantry Division. From 1978 to 1981, he commanded a Squadron in the 1st Special Forces Operational Detachment - D. Following Army Command and General Staff College, General Schoomaker served as the Squadron Executive Officer, 2nd Squadron, 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment in Germany. In August 1983, he returned to Fort Bragg, North Carolina, to serve as Special Operations Officer, J-3, Joint Special Operations Command. From August 1985 to August 1988, General Schoomaker commanded another Squadron in the 1st Special Forces Operational Detachment - D. Following the National War College, he returned as the Commander, 1st Special Forces Operational Detachment - D from June 1989 to July 1992. Subsequently, General Schoomaker served as the Assistant Division Commander of the 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas, followed by a tour in the Headquarters, Department of the Army staff as the Deputy Director for Operations, Readiness and Mobilization.

General Schoomaker served as the Commanding General of the Joint Special Operations Command from July 1994 to August 1996, followed by command of the United States Army Special Operations Command at Fort Bragg, North Carolina through October 1997. His most recent assignment prior to assuming duties as the Army Chief of Staff was as Commander in Chief, United States Special Operations Command at MacDill Air Force Base, Florida, from November 1997 to November 2000.

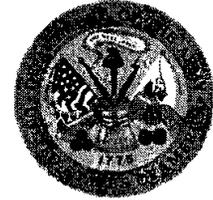
General Schoomaker's awards and decorations include the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, two Army Distinguished Service Medals, four Defense Superior Service Medals, three Legions of Merit, two Bronze Star Medals, two Defense Meritorious Service Medals, three Meritorious Service Medals, the Joint Service Commendation Medal, Joint Service Achievement Medal, Combat Infantryman Badge, Master Parachutist Badge and HALO Wings, the Special Forces Tab, and the Ranger Tab.



## DR. CRAIG E. COLLEGE

Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army

### Infrastructure Analysis



Dr. Craig E. College joined the I&E staff from his former post as Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, G-8, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff. Dr. College is responsible for providing executive leadership of the Army's efforts to examine the issues surrounding the realignment and closure of Army installations and make recommendations to the Secretary of the Army and Chief of Staff.



Dr. College is a 1978 graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point, and a former Field Artillery Officer. He received his Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy degrees from Stanford University in 1984 and 1986 respectively. Prior to his assignment in the G-8, Dr. College served in various positions in the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Office of the Chief of Staff.

Dr. College's awards include the Presidential Rank Award as a Distinguished And Meritorious Senior Executive, the Secretary of Defense Meritorious Civilian Service Award, the Hammer Award for Reinvention, the Joint Meritorious Service Medal, and the Meritorious Service Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster.

Dr. College is a native of Hershey, Pennsylvania and is married to the former Patricia D. Warrick.

**Questions for Chairman Principi  
Base Closure and Realignment Commission**

**Hearing on Department of the Army Recommendations and Methodology**

Witnesses:

The Honorable Francis J. Harvey, Secretary of the U.S. Army;  
General Peter J. Schoomaker, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army; and  
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Infrastructure Analysis,  
Dr. Craig College.

May 18, 2005

1. During his testimony, Under Secretary Wynne indicated that the Commission would receive the certified detailed data supporting the Secretary's recommendations sometime this week. Can you tell me whether those instructions were passed to the Army and when can we expect to receive this data that is critical to our analysis?
2. DOD's 2005 Base Closure and Realignment Report\* identifies over 13,000 personnel as "undistributed or Overseas Reductions," associated with a category called "Germany, Korea, and Undistributed." The Commission needs to know what is planned for these troops. Who are they and where will they go? \*(Volume 1, Part 1, Appendix C, BRAC 2005 Closure and Realignment Impacts by State, page C-28)
3. So many Army-related recommendations pertain to the reserve component activities where personnel changes are below the personnel threshold levels (i.e. 300 authorized civilians) where closure action under the BRAC law would be required.
  - a. Why are you proposing these reserve component actions under BRAC when BRAC is not needed to authorize them? If we were to look closely at each of these reserve actions, how many of them actually save money?
4. Improved business practices. Are any of the proposed savings a result of improved business practices – that is, have you assumed savings because of improvements in the organization, processes, or available resources rather

that closures or realignments? If so, please provide details on the improvements and methodology of calculating savings.

**Suggested Commissioner Questions  
Base Closure and Realignment Commission**

**Hearing on Department of the Army Recommendations and Methodology**

Witnesses:

The Honorable Francis J. Harvey, Secretary of the U.S. Army;  
General Peter J. Schoomaker, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army; and  
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Infrastructure Analysis,  
Dr. Craig College.

May 18, 2005

**Process**

1. Late removal of bases from Army-related BRAC lists. Can the Army bases disapproved for closure or realignment by DOD's Infrastructure Executive Committee (IEC) and the Army's Senior Review Group (SRG) late in the process-from mid-April forward- be identified for the Commission on a list that includes a brief statement of the reason for each action?
2. Leased Space. It appears that some of the moves out of leased space in the National Capitol Region (NCR) move the same activities into leased space at their new locations, such as the headquarters for Installation Management Agency (IMA) move to Ft Sam Houston. If this is the case, how does this support the initiative of moving out of leased space, and enhancing force protection? Aren't we just trading one landlord for another?
3. BRAC restrictive guidance. Did OSD direct Army groups responsible for generating the BRAC list to remove or add any installation closures or realignments to the final BRAC list? If so, what installations?
4. Past BRAC rounds. Looking back at past BRAC rounds, did Army accomplish as much of its closure and realignment plan as was feasible or did unexpected circumstances limit implementation? What can this BRAC round do to better execute identified closures and realignments, to realize promised savings, and to accommodate community transition concerns?

5. US Government Agency inclusion on Army bases. What is the increase of use of Army bases by non-DOD US Government agencies resulting from this BRAC rebasing plan? Is there greater potential for use of Army bases by non-DOD US Government agencies and how would that be funded? Is there unsatisfied demand by non-DOD US Government agencies for use of Army bases?
6. Tracking of proposals. Yesterday's testimony mentioned that 845 locations are affected by the 222 recommendations. Why are there a number of realignments (gains, losses and disestablishment of capability) not listed in the formal listings by state or the complete list of indexed actions by state, but actions on those installations can be found within the narrative for each of the teams? (For example: Watervliet Arsenal, Lima Tank Plant, Tooele Army Depot, Sierra Army Depot.)

### **Force Structure**

7. Relocating Guard and Reserve units to nearby Army installations The Commission appreciates the essential contribution to national defense and domestic emergencies made by our Guard and Reserve forces. Many Guard and Reserve units and personnel are currently located within 50 miles of Army installations, but nevertheless maintain separate bases and facilities. Not all Guard and Reserve locations that could move onto nearby Army installations are planning to do so even though many Army installations have space for them, improved security could result, and some Reserve Component basing costs could be reduced. Is there additional opportunity to relocate some Guard and Reserve units from separate bases to Army installations, and eliminate additional facilities?
8. Guard & Reserve. Many of the Army's Reserve Component related recommendations are predicated on the ability to acquire land to construct new facilities, often adjacent to existing Guard facilities. What is the Army's estimate of land acquisition costs and are those costs reflected in their COBRA costs and savings calculations? How can the Commission be assured that the Army will be able to purchase needed land, and how is this an efficiency?

9. Guard & Reserve. How does the Army expect to dispose of existing excess reserve property? To the extent that land sales are planned, does the Army have any projection of revenues from such sales?
10. State Adjutant's General involvement in BRAC decisions DOD testimony indicated that The Adjutant Generals (TAG) were involved in reserve component-related BRAC recommendations. Were TAGs in agreement with all BRAC recommendations affecting their states? Were there notable exceptions?
11. Return of overseas units. DOD may not have indicated basing for all of the returning troops from Europe and Korea. How can the Commission be assured that a facility identified for realignment or closure might not later be needed? How can decisions about potential excess basing capacity be discussed without knowing all basing needs?
12. Unit Rebasing. The Army is currently moving many units from one base to another base under Army Modularity. Does the DOD BRAC report include these numbers? If not, why not? If not, how will these additional forces impact costs and the impact on base and community infrastructure?
13. Joint/Cross Service Installations. DOD has emphasized joint and cross-service criteria in its BRAC plans. To what extent will Army bases evolve from principally single-service bases to significant joint/cross-service use as a result of BRAC rebasing?

## **Cost**

14. Army Materiel Command (AMC) & Leased Space. A theme affecting a number of AMC recommendations is to move AMC elements out of leased space, however it is not always clear how these moves result in consolidation and economic efficiencies: moving the Communications-Electronics Command (CECOM) from Ft. Monmouth to Aberdeen, MD; the Tank-Automotive Command (TACOM) personnel located at Rock Island, IL to Detroit, MI, and AMC Headquarters personnel from Ft. Belvoir, VA to Hunstville, AL. It is unclear what the goal was. Since we do not yet have the Army details, please discuss your logic for these and other command moves.

15. Army budgeting to implement BRAC The Overseas Basing Commission indicated that the Army plan for basing of overseas units returning to the US may benefit from scheduling that allows time for the receiving US bases to more fully prepare the infrastructure needed to accommodate returning units. Required military infrastructure includes base housing, headquarters, training, and maintenance facilities; Civilian community infrastructure includes family housing, schools, roads, and diverse municipal services.

- a. Do Army BRAC implementation plans allow enough flexibility for gaining bases and gaining communities to have the time and resources to prepare for the arrival of the planned additional personnel?
- b. Do Army's plans address the losing community needs, as was suggested recently by DOD?
- c. Will the next budget request for Army include information that will lay out the budget and funding plan to match the BRAC basing plan so that Congress (the Armed Services and Defense Appropriations committees) and the impacted communities can see the matching of funds to BRAC moves?
- d. Specifically, please speak to this at Ft Bliss where 11,000 additional troops will be quartered.

16. Cold Region Test Activity Transfer. In the 1995 BRAC, the Cold Region Test Activity (CRTA) and the Northern Warfare Training Center were moved from Ft Greely to Ft Wainwright. The training location did not change and remains at Bolio Lake for CRTA. The 2005 Army plan moves the CRTA back to Ft Greely. The cost for the 95 BRAC move was \$23.1 million with a savings of \$17.9 million. The 2005 proposal costs \$50,000 with a savings of \$200,000 yet the 2005 proposal appears to be a simple reversal of the 1995 decision. Could you comment on this? Will the Army lose some or all of the original planned \$17.9 million in savings?

### **Recommendation / Function Specific**

17. Ft Monroe Closure. How do the moves to Ft Eustis and Ft Knox enhance military value? Does Ft Eustis have existing facilities comparable to those at Ft Monroe or will TRADOC and Installation Management Agency require new facilities?

18. Ft Monmouth Closure. Ft Monmouth is an acquisition and research installation. Is there concern that highly trained technology expertise will be lost in the move of these important Army functions?
19. Ft Gilliam and Ft McPherson Closures. Are the closures of Ft Gilliam and Ft McPherson independent? Ft McPherson is located on a major transportation hub. Is there concern about transportation access for FORSCOM after the move? Why would USARC not be relocated to a site with a large concentration of reserve component forces rather than Pope AFB?
20. Depot Maintenance & 50/50 The law requires that no more than 50 percent of a service's depot maintenance workload can be contracted out in order to retain a viable organic base to perform this work. What assurances can you provide us that implementation of your recommendations will not violate the "50/50" provision?
21. Depot Maintenance 50/50 reporting How will the service consolidation of intermediate and depot level maintenance activities affect the ability to accurately account for depot level maintenance under 50/50 reporting requirements?
22. Red River Army Depot It is not surprising to see Red River Army Depot on the list given prior BRAC round discussions. The HMMMV is a critical Army vehicle that has been in short supply and you have leveraged Red River greatly to achieve some of your goals. How does your recommendation to close Red River impact Army operations, transformation to modularity, and the Army's Tactical Wheeled Vehicle Strategy?
23. Realign Pope AFB to Ft Bragg Given the Air Force's planned reduction in stationed airlift at Pope AFB after realignment, is the Army satisfied that sufficient airlift capability will exist at Pope to meet its increased training and operational requirements, resulting from the addition of an airborne brigade?

## **Environmental**

24. Environmental Costs. The commission has been informed that the COBRA model does not include costs for environmental restoration. If so, are there any BRAC installations where such costs would be in excess of \$10 million? Please provide a complete list of these locations, with a description for each of the environmental problems and an estimate of the clean-up costs.
25. The reuse potential, and hence fair market value, of property will be affected if property is conveyed with institutional controls. For example, a deed restriction requiring fencing, signage, or limiting the reuse of the property to only specified activities.

We would appreciate it if you would discuss any sites that you are aware of where there will be prime property conveyed with institutional controls.

Could you please provide any additional or supplemental information for the record?

## **Economic**

26. Retiree medical access. Closure or downsizing of medical facilities can have a significant adverse effect on the local retiree community. The Commission has been informed that the COBRA model includes estimates of TRICARE costs. Has the Army determined if adequate health care will be available locally to fully meet the medical needs of each retiree community?
27. DOD/Army Assistance to Gaining Communities. Some communities that are gaining jobs are suggesting that DOD/Army help build transportation and other municipal infrastructure. What is DOD/Army policy on financially helping affected communities and can you identify in the budget associated money?

## BRAC 2005 Closure and Realignment Impacts by State

State Installation	Action	Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
		Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
<b>Alabama</b>									
Abbott U.S. Army Reserve Center Tuskegee	Close	(2)	(1)	0	0	(2)	(1)	0	(3)
Anderson U.S. Army Reserve Center Troy	Close	(15)	0	0	0	(15)	0	0	(15)
Armed Forces Reserve Center Mobile	Close	(27)	0	22	0	(5)	0	0	(5)
BG William P. Screws U.S. Army Reserve Center Montgomery	Close	(15)	(3)	0	0	(15)	(3)	0	(18)
Fort Ganey Army National Guard Reserve Center Mobile	Close	(13)	0	0	0	(13)	0	0	(13)
Fort Hanna Army National Guard Reserve Center Birmingham	Close	(28)	0	0	0	(28)	0	0	(28)
Gary U.S. Army Reserve Center Enterprise	Close	(9)	(1)	0	0	(9)	(1)	0	(10)
Navy Recruiting District Headquarters Montgomery	Close	(31)	(5)	0	0	(31)	(5)	(5)	(41)
Navy Reserve Center Tuscaloosa AL	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)
The Adjutant General Bldg, AL Army National Guard Montgomery	Close	(85)	0	0	0	(85)	0	0	(85)
Wright U.S. Army Reserve Center	Close	(8)	(1)	0	0	(8)	(1)	0	(9)
Anniston Army Depot	Gain	0	(87)	0	1,121	0	1,034	0	1,034
Dannelly Field Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	18	42	18	42	0	60
Fort Rucker	Gain	(423)	(80)	2,157	234	1,734	154	0	1,888
Redstone Arsenal	Gain	(1,322)	(288)	336	1,874	(986)	1,586	1,055	1,655
Birmingham Armed Forces Reserve Center	Realign	(146)	(159)	0	0	(146)	(159)	0	(305)
Birmingham International Airport Air Guard Station	Realign	(66)	(117)	0	0	(66)	(117)	0	(183)
Maxwell Air Force Base	Realign	(740)	(511)	0	0	(740)	(511)	0	(1,251)
<b>Alabama Total</b>		<b>(2,937)</b>	<b>(1,253)</b>	<b>2,533</b>	<b>3,271</b>	<b>(404)</b>	<b>2,018</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>2,664</b>

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

State Installation	Action	Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
		Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
<b>Alaska</b>									
Kulis Air Guard Station	Close	(218)	(241)	0	0	(218)	(241)	0	(459)
Eielson Air Force Base	Realign	(2,821)	(319)	0	0	(2,821)	(319)	200	(2,940)
Elmendorf Air Force Base	Realign	(1,499)	(65)	397	233	(1,102)	168	0	(934)
Fort Richardson	Realign	(86)	(199)	0	0	(86)	(199)	(1)	(286)
<b>Alaska Total</b>		<b>(4,624)</b>	<b>(824)</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>(4,227)</b>	<b>(591)</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>(4,619)</b>
<b>Arizona</b>									
Air Force Research Lab, Mesa City	Close	(42)	(46)	0	0	(42)	(46)	0	(88)
Allen Hall Armed Forces Reserve Center, Tucson	Close	(60)	0	0	0	(60)	0	0	(60)
Leased Space - AZ	Close/Realign	0	(1)	0	0	0	(1)	0	(1)
Marine Corps Air Station Yuma	Gain	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	5
Phoenix Sky Harbor I	Gain	0	0	10	29	10	29	0	39
Fort Huachuca	Realign	0	(212)	0	44	0	(168)	1	(167)
Luke Air Force Base	Realign	(101)	(177)	0	0	(101)	(177)	0	(278)
<b>Arizona Total</b>		<b>(203)</b>	<b>(436)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>(193)</b>	<b>(358)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>(550)</b>
<b>Arkansas</b>									
El Dorado Armed Forces Reserve Center	Close	(24)	0	0	0	(24)	0	0	(24)
Stone U.S. Army Reserve Center, Pine Bluff	Close	(30)	(4)	0	0	(30)	(4)	0	(34)
Little Rock Air Force Base	Gain	(16)	0	3,595	319	3,579	319	0	3,898
Camp Pike (90th)	Realign	(86)	(91)	0	0	(86)	(91)	0	(177)
Fort Smith Regional	Realign	(19)	(59)	0	0	(19)	(59)	0	(78)
<b>Arkansas Total</b>		<b>(175)</b>	<b>(154)</b>	<b>3,595</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>3,420</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,585</b>

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

State Installation	Action	Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
		Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
<b>California</b>									
Armed Forces Reserve Center Bell	Close	(72)	0	48	0	(24)	0	0	(24)
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Oakland	Close	0	(50)	0	0	0	(50)	0	(50)
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, San Bernardino	Close	0	(120)	0	0	0	(120)	0	(120)
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, San Diego	Close	(3)	(237)	0	0	(3)	(237)	0	(240)
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Seaside	Close	(10)	(51)	0	0	(10)	(51)	0	(61)
Naval Support Activity Corona	Close	(6)	(886)	0	0	(6)	(886)	0	(892)
Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Concord	Close	0	(71)	0	0	0	(71)	0	(71)
Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center, Encino	Close	(33)	0	0	0	(33)	0	0	(33)
Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center, Los Angeles	Close	(48)	0	0	0	(48)	0	0	(48)
Onizuka Air Force Station	Close	(107)	(171)	0	0	(107)	(171)	0	(278)
Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant	Close	0	(4)	0	0	0	(4)	(85)	(89)
Leased Space - CA	Close/Realign	(2)	(14)	0	0	(2)	(14)	0	(16)
AFRC Moffett Field	Gain	0	0	87	166	87	166	0	253
Channel Islands Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	4	15	4	15	0	19
Edwards Air Force Base	Gain	(14)	0	23	42	9	42	0	51
Fort Hunter Liggett	Gain	0	0	25	18	25	18	0	43
Fresno Air Terminal	Gain	0	0	57	254	57	254	0	311
Marine Corps Base Miramar	Gain	(46)	(3)	87	34	41	31	0	72
Marine Corps Reserve Center Pasadena CA	Gain	0	0	25	0	25	0	0	25
Naval Air Station Lemoore	Gain	(39)	0	44	35	5	35	0	40
Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake	Gain	(44)	(14)	198	2,329	154	2,315	0	2,469
Naval Base Point Loma	Gain	(12)	(341)	312	350	300	9	0	309
Naval Station San Diego	Gain	(1)	(2)	1,085	86	1,084	84	2	1,170

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

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

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

State Installation	Action	Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
		Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
<b>Connecticut</b>									
SGT Libby U.S. Army Reserve Center, New Haven	Close	(14)	(7)	0	0	(14)	(7)	0	(21)
Submarine Base New London	Close	(7,096)	(952)	0	0	(7,096)	(952)	(412)	(8,460)
Turner U.S. Army Reserve Center, Fairfield	Close	(13)	(4)	0	0	(13)	(4)	0	(17)
U.S. Army Reserve Center Area Maintenance Support Facility Middletown	Close	(13)	(5)	0	0	(13)	(5)	0	(18)
Bradley International Airport Air Guard Station	Realign	(23)	(88)	26	15	3	(73)	0	(70)
<b>Connecticut Total</b>		<b>(7,159)</b>	<b>(1,056)</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>(7,133)</b>	<b>(1,041)</b>	<b>(412)</b>	<b>(8,586)</b>
<b>Delaware</b>									
Kirkwood U.S. Army Reserve Center, Newark	Close	(7)	(2)	0	0	(7)	(2)	0	(9)
Dover Air Force Base	Gain	0	0	115	133	115	133	0	248
New Castle County Airport Air Guard Station	Realign	(47)	(101)	0	0	(47)	(101)	0	(148)
<b>Delaware Total</b>		<b>(54)</b>	<b>(103)</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>District of Columbia</b>									
Leased Space - DC	Close/Realign	(103)	(68)	0	79	(103)	11	0	(92)
Bolling Air Force Base	Realign	(96)	(242)	0	0	(96)	(242)	(61)	(399)
Naval District Washington	Realign	(108)	(845)	28	522	(80)	(323)	40	(363)
Potomac Annex	Realign	(4)	(5)	0	0	(4)	(5)	(3)	(12)
Walter Reed Army Medical Center	Realign	(2,679)	(2,388)	28	31	(2,651)	(2,357)	(622)	(5,630)
<b>District of Columbia Total</b>		<b>(2,990)</b>	<b>(3,548)</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>(2,934)</b>	<b>(2,916)</b>	<b>(646)</b>	<b>(6,496)</b>

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

State Installation	Action	Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
		Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
<b>Florida</b>									
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Orlando	Close	(9)	(200)	0	0	(9)	(200)	0	(209)
Navy Reserve Center ST Petersburg	Close	(12)	0	0	0	(12)	0	0	(12)
Eglin Air Force Base	Gain	(28)	(42)	2,168	120	2,140	78	0	2,218
Homestead Air Reserve Station	Gain	0	(12)	0	83	0	71	0	71
Jacksonville International Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	0	(6)	45	22	45	16	0	61
MacDill Air Force Base	Gain	(292)	0	162	231	(130)	231	0	101
Naval Air Station Jacksonville	Gain	(72)	(245)	1,974	310	1,902	65	58	2,025
Naval Station Mayport	Gain	(6)	0	403	13	397	13	0	410
Hurlburt Field	Realign	(48)	(6)	0	0	(48)	(6)	0	(54)
Naval Air Station Pensacola	Realign	(857)	(1,304)	555	124	(302)	(1,180)	(97)	(1,579)
Naval Support Activity Panama City	Realign	(12)	(12)	0	0	(12)	(12)	0	(24)
Patrick Air Force Base	Realign	(136)	(59)	0	0	(136)	(59)	0	(195)
Tyndall Air Force Base	Realign	(48)	(19)	11	0	(37)	(19)	0	(56)
<b>Florida</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>(1,520)</b>	<b>(1,905)</b>	<b>5,318</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>3,798</b>	<b>(1,002)</b>	<b>(39)</b>	<b>2,757</b>

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

State Installation	Action	Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct	
		Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ			
<b>Georgia</b>										
Fort Gillem	Close	(517)	(570)	6	0	(511)	(570)	0	(1,081)	
Fort McPherson	Close	(2,260)	(1,881)	0	0	(2,260)	(1,881)	0	(4,141)	
Inspector/Instructor Rome GA	Close	(9)	0	0	0	(9)	0	0	(9)	
Naval Air Station Atlanta	Close	(1,274)	(156)	0	0	(1,274)	(156)	(68)	(1,498)	
Naval Supply Corps School Athens	Close	(393)	(108)	4	0	(389)	(108)	(16)	(513)	
Peachtree Leases Atlanta	Close	(65)	(97)	0	0	(65)	(97)	0	(162)	
U.S. Army Reserve Center Columbus	Close	(9)	0	0	0	(9)	0	0	(9)	
Dobbins Air Reserve Base	Gain	0	0	73	45	73	45	0	118	
Fort Benning	Gain	(842)	(69)	10,063	687	9,221	618	0	9,839	
Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany	Gain	(2)	(42)	1	193	(1)	151	0	150	
Moody Air Force Base	Gain	(604)	(145)	1,274	50	670	(95)	0	575	
Robins Air Force Base	Gain	(484)	(225)	453	224	(31)	(1)	781	749	
Savannah International Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	17	21	17	21	0	38	
Submarine Base Kings Bay	Gain	0	0	3,245	102	3,245	102	20	3,367	
<b>Georgia Total</b>		<b>(6,459)</b>	<b>(3,293)</b>	<b>15,136</b>	<b>1,322</b>	<b>8,677</b>	<b>(1,971)</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>7,423</b>	
<b>Guam</b>										
Andersen Air Force Base	Realign	(64)	(31)	0	0	(64)	(31)	0	(95)	
<b>Guam Total</b>		<b>(64)</b>	<b>(31)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(64)</b>	<b>(31)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(95)</b>	
<b>Hawaii</b>										
Amy National Guard Reserve Center Honokaa	Close	(118)	0	0	0	(118)	0	0	(118)	
Naval Station Pearl Harbor	Gain	(29)	(213)	0	324	(29)	111	0	82	
Hickam Air Force Base	Realign	(311)	(117)	159	7	(152)	(110)	0	(262)	
<b>Hawaii Total</b>		<b>(458)</b>	<b>(330)</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>(299)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(298)</b>	

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

State Installation	Action	Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
		Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
<b>Idaho</b>									
Navy Reserve Center Pocatello	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)
Boise Air Terminal Air Guard Station	Realign	(22)	(62)	0	1	(22)	(61)	0	(83)
Mountain Home Air Force Base	Realign	(1,235)	(54)	697	23	(538)	(31)	0	(569)
<b>Idaho Total</b>		<b>(1,264)</b>	<b>(116)</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>(567)</b>	<b>(92)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(659)</b>
<b>Illinois</b>									
Armed Forces Reserve Center Carbondale	Close	(32)	0	0	0	(32)	0	0	(32)
Navy Reserve Center Forest Park	Close	(15)	0	0	0	(15)	0	0	(15)
Greater Peoria Regio	Gain	0	0	13	21	13	21	0	34
Scott Air Force Base	Gain	(252)	0	131	832	(121)	832	86	797
Capital Airport Air Guard Station	Realign	(52)	(133)	22	0	(30)	(133)	0	(163)
Fort Sheridan	Realign	(17)	(17)	0	0	(17)	(17)	0	(34)
Naval Station Great Lakes	Realign	(2,005)	(124)	16	101	(1,989)	(23)	(10)	(2,022)
Rock Island Arsenal	Realign	(3)	(1,537)	157	120	154	(1,417)	0	(1,263)
<b>Illinois Total</b>		<b>(2,376)</b>	<b>(1,811)</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>1,074</b>	<b>(2,037)</b>	<b>(737)</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>(2,698)</b>

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

State Installation	Action	Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct	
		Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ			
<b>Indiana</b>										
Navy Marine Corps Reserve Center Grissom Air Reserve Base, Bunker Hill	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)	
Navy Recruiting District Headquarters Indianapolis	Close	(27)	(5)	0	0	(27)	(5)	(6)	(38)	
Navy Reserve Center Evansville	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)	
Newport Chemical Depot	Close	(210)	(81)	0	0	(210)	(81)	(280)	(571)	
U.S. Army Reserve Center Lafayette	Close	(21)	0	0	0	(21)	0	0	(21)	
U.S. Army Reserve Center Seston	Close	(12)	0	0	0	(12)	0	0	(12)	
Leased Space - IN	Close/Realign	(25)	(111)	0	0	(25)	(111)	0	(136)	
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Indianapolis	Gain	0	(100)	114	3,478	114	3,378	3	3,495	
Fort Wayne International Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	(5)	0	62	256	57	256	0	313	
Hulman Regional Airport Air Guard Station	Realign	(12)	(124)	0	0	(12)	(124)	0	(136)	
Naval Support Activity Crane	Realign	0	(672)	0	0	0	(672)	(11)	(683)	
<b>Indiana Total</b>		<b>(326)</b>	<b>(1,093)</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>3,734</b>	<b>(150)</b>	<b>2,641</b>	<b>(294)</b>	<b>2,197</b>	
<b>Iowa</b>										
Navy Reserve Center Cedar Rapids	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)	
Navy Reserve Center Sioux City	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)	
Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center Dubuque	Close	(19)	(5)	0	0	(19)	(5)	0	(24)	
Des Moines International Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	(31)	(172)	54	196	23	24	0	47	
Sioux Gateway Airport Air Guard	Gain	0	0	33	170	33	170	0	203	
Armed Forces Reserve Center Camp Dodge	Realign	(217)	(1)	0	0	(217)	(1)	0	(218)	
<b>Iowa Total</b>		<b>(281)</b>	<b>(178)</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>(194)</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(6)</b>	

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

Military figures include student load changes.

State Installation	Action	Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct	
		Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ			
<b>Kansas</b>										
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant	Close	0	(8)	0	0	0	(8)	(159)	(167)	
Forbes Field Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	53	194	53	194	0	247	
Fort Leavenworth	Gain	(16)	0	211	8	195	8	0	203	
Fort Riley	Gain	0	0	2,415	440	2,415	440	0	2,855	
McConnell Air Force Base	Gain	(27)	(183)	704	28	677	(155)	0	522	
U.S. Army Reserve Center Wichita	Realign	(22)	(56)	0	0	(22)	(56)	0	(78)	
<b>Kansas</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>(65)</b>	<b>(247)</b>	<b>3,383</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>3,318</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>(159)</b>	<b>3,582</b>	
<b>Kentucky</b>										
Army National Guard Reserve Center Paducah	Close	(31)	0	0	0	(31)	0	0	(31)	
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Lexington	Close	(5)	(40)	0	0	(5)	(40)	0	(45)	
Navy Reserve Center Lexington	Close	(9)	0	0	0	(9)	0	0	(9)	
U.S. Army Reserve Center Louisville	Close	(30)	(13)	0	0	(30)	(13)	0	(43)	
U.S. Army Reserve Center Maysville	Close	(16)	(2)	0	0	(16)	(2)	0	(18)	
Louisville International Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	6	
Fort Campbell	Realign	(433)	0	73	9	(360)	9	0	(351)	
Fort Knox	Realign	(10,159)	(772)	5,292	2,511	(4,867)	1,739	184	(2,944)	
Navy Recruiting Command Louisville	Realign	(6)	(217)	0	0	(6)	(217)	0	(223)	
<b>Kentucky</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>(10,889)</b>	<b>(1,044)</b>	<b>5,365</b>	<b>2,526</b>	<b>(5,324)</b>	<b>1,482</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>(3,658)</b>	

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

State Installation	Action	Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
		Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
<b>Louisiana</b>									
Baton Rouge Army National Guard Reserve Center	Close	(128)	0	11	0	(117)	0	0	(117)
Naval Support Activity New Orleans	Close	(1,997)	(652)	0	0	(1,997)	(652)	(62)	(2,711)
Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center Baton Rouge	Close	(18)	0	0	0	(18)	0	0	(18)
Roberts U.S. Army Reserve Center, Baton Rouge	Close	(30)	0	0	0	(30)	0	0	(30)
Leased Space - Slidell	Close/Realign	(1)	(102)	0	0	(1)	(102)	(48)	(151)
Barksdale Air Force Base	Gain	0	0	5	60	5	60	0	65
Naval Air Station New Orleans	Gain	0	0	1,407	446	1,407	446	3	1,856
Naval Air Station New Orleans Air Reserve Station	Realign	(4)	(308)	45	76	41	(232)	0	(191)
<b>Louisiana Total</b>		<b>(2,178)</b>	<b>(1,062)</b>	<b>1,468</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>(710)</b>	<b>(480)</b>	<b>(107)</b>	<b>(1,297)</b>
<b>Maine</b>									
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Limestone	Close	0	(241)	0	0	0	(241)	0	(241)
Naval Reserve Center, Bangor	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)
Naval Shipyard Portsmouth	Close	(201)	(4,032)	0	0	(201)	(4,032)	(277)	(4,510)
Bangor International Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	45	195	45	195	0	240
Naval Air Station Brunswick	Realign	(2,317)	(61)	0	0	(2,317)	(61)	(42)	(2,420)
<b>Maine Total</b>		<b>(2,525)</b>	<b>(4,334)</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>(2,480)</b>	<b>(4,139)</b>	<b>(319)</b>	<b>(6,938)</b>

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

State Installation	Action	Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
		Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
<b>Maryland</b>									
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Patuxent River	Close	0	(53)	0	0	0	(53)	0	(53)
Navy Reserve Center Adelphi	Close	(17)	0	0	0	(17)	0	0	(17)
PFC Flair U.S. Army Reserve Center, Frederick	Close	(20)	(2)	0	0	(20)	(2)	0	(22)
Leased Space - MD	Close/Realign	(19)	(156)	0	0	(19)	(156)	0	(175)
Aberdeen Proving Ground	Gain	(3,862)	(290)	451	5,661	(3,411)	5,371	216	2,176
Andrews Air Force Base	Gain	(416)	(189)	607	489	191	300	(91)	400
Fort Detrick	Gain	0	0	76	43	76	43	(15)	104
Fort Meade	Gain	(2)	0	684	2,915	682	2,915	1,764	5,361
National Naval Medical Center Bethesda	Gain	0	0	982	936	982	936	(29)	1,889
Naval Air Station Patuxent River	Gain	(10)	(142)	7	226	(3)	84	6	87
Naval Surface Weapons Station Carderock	Gain	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	6
Army Research Laboratory, Adelphi	Realign	0	(43)	0	0	0	(43)	0	(43)
Bethesda/Chevy Chase	Realign	(5)	(2)	0	0	(5)	(2)	0	(7)
Fort Lewis	Realign	0	(164)	0	0	0	(164)	0	(164)
Martin State Airport Air Guard Station	Realign	(17)	(106)	0	0	(17)	(106)	0	(123)
Naval Air Facility Washington	Realign	(9)	(9)	0	0	(9)	(9)	0	(18)
Naval Station Annapolis	Realign	0	(13)	0	0	0	(13)	0	(13)
Naval Surface Warfare Center Indian Head	Realign	0	(137)	0	42	0	(95)	0	(95)
<b>Maryland Total</b>		<b>(4,377)</b>	<b>(1,306)</b>	<b>2,807</b>	<b>10,318</b>	<b>(1,570)</b>	<b>9,012</b>	<b>1,851</b>	<b>9,293</b>

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

State Installation	Action	Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
		Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
<b>Massachusetts</b>									
Malony U.S. Army Reserve Center	Close	(100)	(55)	0	0	(100)	(55)	0	(155)
Otis Air Guard Base	Close	(62)	(443)	0	0	(62)	(443)	0	(505)
Westover U.S. Army Reserve Center, Cicopoe	Close	(13)	0	0	0	(13)	0	0	(13)
Barnes Municipal Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	0	(5)	23	89	23	84	0	107
Hanscom Air Force Base	Gain	(47)	(223)	546	828	499	605	0	1,104
Westover Air Force Base	Gain	0	0	69	11	69	11	0	80
Natick Soldier Systems Center	Realign	0	(19)	0	0	0	(19)	0	(19)
Naval Shipyard Puget Sound-Boston Detachment	Realign	0	(108)	0	0	0	(108)	0	(108)
<b>Massachusetts Total</b>		<b>(222)</b>	<b>(853)</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>491</b>
<b>Michigan</b>									
Navy Reserve Center Marquette	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)
Parisan U.S. Army Reserve Center, Lansing	Close	(25)	0	0	0	(25)	0	0	(25)
Selfridge Army Activity	Close	(126)	(174)	0	0	(126)	(174)	0	(300)
W. K. Kellogg Airport Air Guard Station	Close	(68)	(206)	0	0	(68)	(206)	0	(274)
Detroit Arsenal	Gain	(4)	(104)	4	751	0	647	0	647
Selfridge Air National Guard Base	Gain	(3)	(76)	72	167	69	91	(76)	84
<b>Michigan Total</b>		<b>(233)</b>	<b>(560)</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>(157)</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>(76)</b>	<b>125</b>
<b>Minnesota</b>									
Navy Reserve Center Duluth	Close	(8)	0	0	0	(8)	0	0	(8)
Fort Snelling	Realign	(130)	(124)	0	0	(130)	(124)	0	(254)
<b>Minnesota Total</b>		<b>(138)</b>	<b>(124)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(138)</b>	<b>(124)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(262)</b>

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

State Installation	Action	Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
		Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
<b>Mississippi</b>									
Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant	Close	0	(4)	0	0	0	(4)	(50)	(54)
Naval Station Pascagoula	Close	(844)	(112)	0	0	(844)	(112)	(7)	(963)
U.S. Army Reserve Center Vicksburg	Close	(26)	(2)	0	0	(26)	(2)	0	(28)
Columbus Air Force Base	Gain	0	0	104	3	104	3	0	107
Jackson International Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Human Resources Support Center Southeast	Realign	0	(138)	0	0	0	(138)	(10)	(148)
Keesler Air Force Base	Realign	(181)	(31)	0	0	(181)	(31)	(190)	(402)
Key Field Air Guard Station	Realign	(33)	(142)	0	0	(33)	(142)	0	(175)
Naval Air Station Meridian	Realign	(15)	0	0	0	(15)	0	(1)	(16)
<b>Mississippi Total</b>		<b>(1,099)</b>	<b>(429)</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>(995)</b>	<b>(425)</b>	<b>(258)</b>	<b>(1,678)</b>
<b>Missouri</b>									
Army National Guard Reserve Center Jefferson Barracks	Close	(67)	0	0	0	(67)	0	0	(67)
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Kansas City	Close	(37)	(576)	0	0	(37)	(576)	0	(613)
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, St. Louis	Close	(2)	(291)	0	0	(2)	(291)	0	(293)
Marine Corps Support Center Kansas City	Close	(191)	(139)	0	0	(191)	(139)	(3)	(333)
Navy Recruiting District Headquarters Kansas	Close	(21)	(6)	0	0	(21)	(6)	(6)	(33)
Navy Reserve Center Cape Girardeau	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)
Leased Space - MO	Close/Realign	(709)	(1,234)	0	0	(709)	(1,234)	(150)	(2,093)
Rosecrans Memorial Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	8	27	8	27	0	35
Whiteman Air Force Base	Gain	0	0	3	58	3	58	0	61
Fort Leonard Wood	Realign	(181)	(2)	71	25	(110)	23	0	(87)
Lambert International Airport- St Louis	Realign	(34)	(215)	0	0	(34)	(215)	0	(249)
<b>Missouri Total</b>		<b>(1,249)</b>	<b>(2,463)</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>(1,167)</b>	<b>(2,353)</b>	<b>(159)</b>	<b>(3,679)</b>

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

State Installation	Action	Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
		Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
<b>Montana</b>									
Galt Hall U.S. Army Reserve Center, Great Falls	Close	(14)	(3)	0	0	(14)	(3)	0	(17)
Great Falls International Airport Air Guard Station	Realign	(26)	(81)	0	0	(26)	(81)	0	(107)
<b>Montana</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>(40)</b>	<b>(84)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(40)</b>	<b>(84)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(124)</b>
<b>Nebraska</b>									
Army National Guard Reserve Center Columbus	Close	(31)	0	0	0	(31)	0	0	(31)
Army National Guard Reserve Center Grand Island	Close	(31)	0	0	0	(31)	0	0	(31)
Army National Guard Reserve Center Kearny	Close	(8)	0	0	0	(8)	0	0	(8)
Naval Recruiting District Headquarters Omaha	Close	(19)	(7)	0	0	(19)	(7)	(6)	(32)
Navy Reserve Center Lincoln	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)
Offutt Air Force Base	Realign	0	(227)	54	69	54	(158)	0	(104)
<b>Nebraska</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>(96)</b>	<b>(234)</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>(42)</b>	<b>(165)</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>(213)</b>
<b>Nevada</b>									
Hawthorne Army Depot	Close	(74)	(45)	0	0	(74)	(45)	(80)	(199)
Nellis Air Force Base	Gain	(265)	(5)	1,414	268	1,149	263	0	1,412
Naval Air Station Fallon	Realign	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)
Reno-Tahoe International Airport Air Guard Station	Realign	(23)	(124)	0	0	(23)	(124)	0	(147)
<b>Nevada</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>(369)</b>	<b>(174)</b>	<b>1,414</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>(80)</b>	<b>1,059</b>
<b>New Hampshire</b>									
Doble U.S. Army Reserve Center Portsmouth	Close	(39)	(5)	0	0	(39)	(5)	0	(44)
Armed Forces Reserve Center Pease Air Force Base	Gain	0	0	20	28	20	28	0	48
<b>New Hampshire</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>(39)</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>(19)</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>

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

Military figures include student load changes.

State Installation	Action	Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
		Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
<b>New Jersey</b>									
Fort Monmouth	Close	(620)	(4,652)	0	0	(620)	(4,652)	0	(5,272)
Inspector/Instructor Center West Trenton	Close	(11)	(1)	0	0	(11)	(1)	0	(12)
Kilmer U.S. Army Reserve Center, Edison	Close	(23)	(21)	0	0	(23)	(21)	0	(44)
SFC Nelson V. Brittin U.S. Army Reserve Center	Close	(34)	(1)	0	0	(34)	(1)	0	(35)
Atlantic City International Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	(3)	(53)	62	263	59	210	0	269
Fort Dix	Gain	0	0	209	144	209	144	0	353
McGuire Air Force Base	Gain	0	0	498	37	498	37	0	535
Picatinny Arsenal	Gain	0	0	5	688	5	688	0	693
Naval Air Engineering Station Lakehurst	Realign	(132)	(54)	0	0	(132)	(54)	0	(186)
Naval Weapons Station Earle	Realign	0	(63)	2	0	2	(63)	0	(61)
<b>New Jersey</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>(823)</b>	<b>(4,845)</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>1,132</b>	<b>(47)</b>	<b>(3,713)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(3,760)</b>
<b>New Mexico</b>									
Cannon Air Force Base	Close	(2,385)	(384)	0	0	(2,385)	(384)	(55)	(2,824)
Jenkins Armed Forces Reserve Center Albuquerque	Close	(35)	(1)	0	0	(35)	(1)	0	(36)
Kirtland Air Force Base	Gain	(7)	0	37	176	30	176	0	206
Holloman Air Force Base	Realign	(17)	0	0	0	(17)	0	0	(17)
White Sands Missile Range	Realign	(13)	(165)	0	0	(13)	(165)	0	(178)
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>(2,457)</b>	<b>(550)</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>(2,420)</b>	<b>(374)</b>	<b>(55)</b>	<b>(2,849)</b>

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

State Installation	Action	Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
		Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
<b>New York</b>									
Armed Forces Reserve Center Amityville	Close	(24)	(4)	0	0	(24)	(4)	0	(28)
Army National Guard Reserve Center Niagara Falls	Close	(1)	0	0	0	(1)	0	0	(1)
Carpenter U.S. Army Reserve Center, Poughkeepie	Close	(8)	(1)	0	0	(8)	(1)	0	(9)
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Rome	Close	0	(290)	0	0	0	(290)	0	(290)
Navy Recruiting District Headquarters Buffalo	Close	(25)	(6)	0	0	(25)	(6)	(6)	(37)
Navy Reserve Center Glenn Falls	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)
Navy Reserve Center Horsehead	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)
Navy Reserve Center Watertown	Close	(9)	0	0	0	(9)	0	0	(9)
Niagara Falls International Airport Air Guard Station	Close	(115)	(527)	0	0	(115)	(527)	0	(642)
United States Military Academy	Gain	0	0	226	38	226	38	0	264
Fort Totten / Pyle	Realign	(75)	(74)	0	0	(75)	(74)	0	(149)
Rome Laboratory	Realign	(13)	(124)	0	0	(13)	(124)	0	(137)
Schenectady County Air Guard Station	Realign	(10)	(9)	0	0	(10)	(9)	0	(19)
<b>New York</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>(294)</b>	<b>(1,035)</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>(68)</b>	<b>(997)</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>(1,071)</b>

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

State Installation	Action	Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
		Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
<b>North Carolina</b>									
Navy Reserve Center Asheville	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)
Niven U.S. Army Reserve Center, Albemarle	Close	(34)	0	0	5	(34)	5	0	(29)
Charlotte/Douglas International Airport	Gain	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	6
Fort Bragg	Gain	(1,352)	0	5,430	247	4,078	247	0	4,325
Seymour Johnson Air Force Base	Gain	0	0	345	17	345	17	0	362
Army Research Office, Durham	Realign	(1)	(113)	0	0	(1)	(113)	0	(114)
Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point	Realign	(16)	(664)	64	8	48	(656)	(20)	(628)
Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune	Realign	(182)	(16)	0	15	(182)	(1)	(9)	(192)
Pope Air Force Base	Realign	(5,969)	(345)	1,148	1,153	(4,821)	808	(132)	(4,145)
<b>North Carolina Total</b>		<b>(7,561)</b>	<b>(1,138)</b>	<b>6,993</b>	<b>1,445</b>	<b>(568)</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>(161)</b>	<b>(422)</b>
<b>North Dakota</b>									
Grand Forks Air Force Base	Realign	(2,290)	(355)	0	0	(2,290)	(355)	0	(2,645)
<b>North Dakota Total</b>		<b>(2,290)</b>	<b>(355)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(2,290)</b>	<b>(355)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(2,645)</b>

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

State Installation	Action	Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
		Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
<b>Ohio</b>									
Army National Guard Reserve Center Mansfield	Close	(59)	(2)	0	0	(59)	(2)	0	(61)
Army National Guard Reserve Center Westerville	Close	(12)	0	0	0	(12)	0	0	(12)
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Dayton	Close	0	(230)	0	0	0	(230)	0	(230)
Mansfield Lahm Municipal Airport Air Guard Station	Close	(63)	(171)	0	0	(63)	(171)	0	(234)
Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center Akron	Close	(26)	0	0	0	(26)	0	0	(26)
Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center Cleveland	Close	(24)	(1)	0	0	(24)	(1)	0	(25)
Parrott U.S. Army Reserve Center Kenton	Close	(9)	(1)	0	0	(9)	(1)	0	(10)
U.S. Army Reserve Center Whitehall	Close	(25)	0	0	0	(25)	0	0	(25)
Leased Space - OH	Close/Realign	0	(187)	0	0	0	(187)	0	(187)
Armed Forces Reserve Center Akron	Gain	0	0	37	0	37	0	0	37
Defense Supply Center Columbus	Gain	(2)	(960)	65	2,655	63	1,695	0	1,758
Rickenbacker International Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Toledo Express Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	14	112	14	112	0	126
Wright Patterson Air Force Base	Gain	(69)	(729)	658	559	589	(170)	75	494
Youngstown-Warren Regional Airport	Gain	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	8
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Cleveland	Realign	(15)	(1,013)	0	0	(15)	(1,013)	0	(1,028)
Glenn Research Center	Realign	0	(50)	0	0	0	(50)	0	(50)
Rickenbacker Army National Guard Bldg 943 Columbus	Realign	(4)	0	0	0	(4)	0	0	(4)
Springfield-Beckley Municipal Airport Air Guard Station	Realign	(66)	(225)	0	0	(66)	(225)	0	(291)
<b>Ohio Total</b>		<b>(374)</b>	<b>(3,569)</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>3,335</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>(234)</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>241</b>

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

State Installation	Action	Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
		Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
<b>Oklahoma</b>									
Armed Forces Reserve Center Broken Arrow	Close	(26)	0	32	0	6	0	0	6
Armed Forces Reserve Center Muskogee	Close	(14)	(2)	0	0	(14)	(2)	0	(16)
Army National Guard Reserve Center Tishomingo	Close	(30)	0	0	0	(30)	0	0	(30)
Krowse U.S. Army Reserve Center Oklahoma City	Close	(78)	(6)	0	0	(78)	(6)	0	(84)
Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center Tulsa	Close	(32)	0	0	0	(32)	0	0	(32)
Oklahoma City (95th)	Close	(31)	(22)	0	0	(31)	(22)	0	(53)
Fort Sill	Gain	(892)	(176)	4,336	337	3,444	161	(3)	3,602
Tinker Air Force Base	Gain	(9)	(197)	9	552	0	355	0	355
Tulsa International Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	22	81	22	81	0	103
Vance Air Force Base	Gain	0	0	93	6	93	6	0	99
Altus Air Force Base	Realign	(16)	0	0	0	(16)	0	0	(16)
Will Rogers World Airport Air Guard Station	Realign	(19)	(145)	103	46	84	(99)	0	(15)
<b>Oklahoma</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>(1,147)</b>	<b>(548)</b>	<b>4,595</b>	<b>1,022</b>	<b>3,448</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>3,919</b>
<b>Oregon</b>									
Navy Reserve Center Central Point	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)
Umatilla Army Depot	Close	(127)	(385)	0	0	(127)	(385)	0	(512)
Portland International Airport Air Guard Station	Realign	(112)	(452)	0	0	(112)	(452)	0	(564)
<b>Oregon</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>(246)</b>	<b>(837)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(246)</b>	<b>(837)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(1,083)</b>

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

State Installation	Action	Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct	
		Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ			
<b>Pennsylvania</b>										
Bristol	Close	(9)	(2)	0	0	(9)	(2)	0	(11)	
Engineering Field Activity Northeast	Close	(4)	(188)	0	0	(4)	(188)	0	(192)	
Kelly Support Center	Close	(174)	(136)	0	0	(174)	(136)	0	(310)	
Naval Air Station Willow Grove	Close	(865)	(362)	0	0	(865)	(362)	(5)	(1,232)	
Navy Crane Center Lester	Close	(1)	(54)	0	0	(1)	(54)	0	(55)	
Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center Reading	Close	(18)	0	0	0	(18)	0	0	(18)	
North Penn U.S. Army Reserve Center, Norristown	Close	(22)	(1)	0	0	(22)	(1)	0	(23)	
Pittsburgh International Airport Air Reserve Station	Close	(44)	(278)	0	0	(44)	(278)	0	(322)	
Serrenti U.S. Army Reserve Center, Scranton	Close	(47)	(8)	0	0	(47)	(8)	0	(55)	
U.S. Army Reserve Center Bloomsburg	Close	(20)	(2)	0	0	(20)	(2)	0	(22)	
U.S. Army Reserve Center Lewisburg	Close	(9)	(2)	0	0	(9)	(2)	0	(11)	
U.S. Army Reserve Center Williamsport	Close	(25)	(4)	0	0	(25)	(4)	0	(29)	
W. Reese U.S. Army Reserve Center/OMS, Chester	Close	(9)	(1)	0	0	(9)	(1)	0	(10)	
Letterkenny Army Depot	Gain	0	0	0	409	0	409	0	409	
Naval Support Activity Philadelphia	Gain	0	(10)	0	301	0	291	0	291	
Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center Lehigh	Gain	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	8	
Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center Pittsburgh	Gain	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	7	
Tobyhanna Army Depot	Gain	(1)	(82)	3	355	2	273	0	275	
Defense Distribution Depot Susquehanna	Realign	0	(15)	0	0	0	(15)	0	(15)	
Human Resources Support Center Northeast	Realign	0	(174)	0	0	0	(174)	(9)	(183)	
Marine Corps Reserve Center Johnstown	Realign	(86)	0	0	0	(86)	0	0	(86)	
Naval Support Activity Mechanicsburg	Realign	0	(11)	0	0	0	(11)	0	(11)	
Navy Philadelphia Business Center	Realign	0	(63)	0	0	0	(63)	0	(63)	

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State Installation	Action	Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
		Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
Pitt U.S. Army Reserve Center, Corapolis	Realign	(119)	(101)	0	0	(119)	(101)	0	(220)
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>(1,453)</b>	<b>(1,494)</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>(1,435)</b>	<b>(429)</b>	<b>(14)</b>	<b>(1,878)</b>
<b>Puerto Rico</b>									
Army National Guard Reserve Center Humacao	Close	(26)	0	0	0	(26)	0	0	(26)
Lavergne U.S. Army Reserve Center Bayamon	Close	(25)	(1)	0	0	(25)	(1)	0	(26)
Aguadilla-Ramey U.S. Army Reserve Center/BMA-126	Realign	(10)	0	0	0	(10)	0	0	(10)
Camp Euripides Rubio, Puerto Nuevo	Realign	(43)	0	0	0	(43)	0	0	(43)
Fort Buchanan	Realign	(9)	(47)	0	0	(9)	(47)	0	(56)
<b>Puerto Rico</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>(113)</b>	<b>(48)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(113)</b>	<b>(48)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(161)</b>
<b>Rhode Island</b>									
Harwood U.S. Army Reserve Center, Providence	Close	(20)	(4)	0	0	(20)	(4)	0	(24)
USARC Bristol	Close	(24)	0	0	0	(24)	0	0	(24)
Naval Station Newport	Gain	(122)	(225)	647	309	525	84	(76)	533
Quonset State Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	17	29	17	29	0	46
<b>Rhode Island</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>(166)</b>	<b>(229)</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>(76)</b>	<b>531</b>
<b>South Carolina</b>									
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Charleston	Close	0	(368)	0	0	0	(368)	0	(368)
South Naval Facilities Engineering Command	Close	(6)	(492)	0	0	(6)	(492)	(45)	(543)
Fort Jackson	Gain	0	0	435	180	435	180	0	615
Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort	Gain	0	0	0	12	0	12	0	12
McEntire Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	418	8	418	8	0	426
Shaw Air Force Base	Gain	(74)	(1)	816	76	742	75	0	817
Naval Weapons Station Charleston	Realign	(170)	(149)	45	24	(125)	(125)	0	(250)
<b>South Carolina</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>(250)</b>	<b>(1,010)</b>	<b>1,714</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1,464</b>	<b>(710)</b>	<b>(45)</b>	<b>709</b>

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

State Installation	Action	Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
		Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
<b>South Dakota</b>									
Ellsworth Air Force Base	Close	(3,315)	(438)	0	0	(3,315)	(438)	(99)	(3,852)
Joe Foss Field Air Guard Station	Gain	(4)	0	32	27	28	27	0	55
<b>South Dakota</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>(3,319)</b>	<b>(438)</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>(3,287)</b>	<b>(411)</b>	<b>(99)</b>	<b>(3,797)</b>
<b>Tennessee</b>									
U.S. Army Reserve Area Maintenance Support Facility Kingsport	Close	(30)	(2)	0	0	(30)	(2)	0	(32)
Leased Space - TN	Close/Realign	0	(6)	0	0	0	(6)	0	(6)
McGee Tyson APT Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	58	190	58	190	0	248
Memphis International Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	2	6	2	6	0	8
Naval Support Activity Mid South	Gain	0	0	372	601	372	601	88	1,061
Nashville International Airport Air Guard Station	Realign	(19)	(172)	0	0	(19)	(172)	0	(191)
<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>(49)</b>	<b>(180)</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>1,088</b>

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

State Installation	Action	Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct	
		Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ			
<b>Texas</b>										
Army National Guard Reserve Center # 2 Dallas	Close	(90)	0	0	0	(90)	0	0	(90)	
Army National Guard Reserve Center (Hondo Pass) El Paso	Close	(106)	0	0	0	(106)	0	0	(106)	
Army National Guard Reserve Center California Crossing	Close	(47)	0	0	0	(47)	0	0	(47)	
Army National Guard Reserve Center Ellington	Close	(14)	(45)	0	0	(14)	(45)	0	(59)	
Army National Guard Reserve Center Lufkin	Close	(10)	0	0	0	(10)	0	0	(10)	
Army National Guard Reserve Center Marshall	Close	(15)	(1)	0	0	(15)	(1)	0	(16)	
Army National Guard Reserve Center New Braunfels	Close	(106)	0	0	0	(106)	0	0	(106)	
Brooks City Base	Close	(1,297)	(1,268)	0	0	(1,297)	(1,268)	(358)	(2,923)	
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, San Antonio	Close	(32)	(303)	0	0	(32)	(303)	0	(335)	
Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant	Close	(2)	(18)	0	0	(2)	(18)	(129)	(149)	
Naval Station Ingleside	Close	(1,901)	(260)	0	0	(1,901)	(260)	(57)	(2,218)	
Navy Reserve Center Lubbock, TX	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)	
Navy Reserve Center Orange, TX	Close	(11)	0	0	0	(11)	0	0	(11)	
Red River Army Depot	Close	(9)	(2,491)	0	0	(9)	(2,491)	0	(2,500)	
U.S. Army Reserve Center # 2 Houston	Close	(2)	0	0	0	(2)	0	0	(2)	
Leased Space - TX	Close/Realign	(78)	(147)	0	0	(78)	(147)	0	(225)	
Carswell ARS, Naval Air Station Fo	Gain	0	(12)	8	116	8	104	0	112	
Dyess Air Force Base	Gain	(1,615)	(65)	1,925	129	310	64	0	374	
Fort Bliss	Gain	(4,564)	(223)	15,918	370	11,354	147	0	11,501	
Fort Sam Houston	Gain	(117)	0	7,765	1,624	7,648	1,624	92	9,364	
Laughlin Air Force Base	Gain	0	0	102	80	102	80	0	182	
Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Ft. Worth	Gain	(54)	(5)	330	41	276	36	2	314	
Randolph Air Force Base	Gain	(576)	(174)	164	705	(412)	531	63	182	

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State	Installation	Action	Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
			Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
	Corpus Christi Army Depot	Realign	0	(92)	0	0	0	(92)	0	(92)
	Ellington Field Air Guard Station	Realign	0	(3)	0	0	0	(3)	0	(3)
	Fort Hood	Realign	(9,135)	(118)	9,062	0	(73)	(118)	0	(191)
	Lackland Air Force Base	Realign	(2,489)	(1,223)	235	453	(2,254)	(770)	(116)	(3,140)
	Naval Air Station Corpus Christi	Realign	(926)	(89)	0	0	(926)	(89)	(10)	(1,025)
	Sheppard Air Force Base	Realign	(2,519)	(158)	51	2	(2,468)	(156)	0	(2,624)
	<b>Texas Total</b>		<b>(25,722)</b>	<b>(6,695)</b>	<b>35,560</b>	<b>3,520</b>	<b>9,838</b>	<b>(3,175)</b>	<b>(513)</b>	<b>6,150</b>
<b>Utah</b>										
	Deseret Chemical Depot	Close	(186)	(62)	0	0	(186)	(62)	0	(248)
	Fort Douglas	Realign	(15)	(38)	0	0	(15)	(38)	0	(53)
	Hill Air Force Base	Realign	(13)	(447)	291	24	278	(423)	0	(145)
	<b>Utah Total</b>		<b>(214)</b>	<b>(547)</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>(523)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(446)</b>
<b>Vermont</b>										
	Burlington International Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	3	53	3	53	0	56
	<b>Vermont Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>56</b>

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

State Installation	Action	Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
		Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
<b>Virginia</b>									
Fort Monroe	Close	(1,393)	(1,948)	0	0	(1,393)	(1,948)	(223)	(3,564)
Leased Space - VA	Close/Realign	(6,199)	(15,754)	0	0	(6,199)	(15,754)	(972)	(22,925)
Defense Supply Center Richmond	Gain	0	(77)	0	83	0	6	0	6
Fort Belvoir	Gain	(466)	(2,281)	4,537	8,010	4,071	5,729	2,058	11,858
Fort Lee	Gain	(392)	(2)	6,531	1,151	6,139	1,149	56	7,344
Headquarters Battalion, Headquarters Marine Corps, Henderson Hall	Gain	(52)	(22)	453	206	401	184	81	666
Langley Air Force Base	Gain	(53)	(46)	780	68	727	22	0	749
Marine Corps Base Quantico	Gain	(50)	0	496	1,357	446	1,357	1,210	3,013
Naval Amphibious Base Little Creek	Gain	0	0	10	27	10	27	0	37
Naval Shipyard Norfolk	Gain	0	0	177	1,774	177	1,774	85	2,036
Naval Station Norfolk	Gain	(373)	(1,085)	3,820	356	3,447	(729)	89	2,807
Naval Support Activity Norfolk	Gain	(6)	0	573	205	567	205	16	788
Arlington Service Center	Realign	(224)	(516)	435	406	211	(110)	(383)	(282)
Center for Naval Research	Realign	(25)	(313)	0	0	(25)	(313)	0	(338)
Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Arlington	Realign	(7)	(401)	0	0	(7)	(401)	0	(408)
Fort Eustis	Realign	(3,863)	(852)	962	1,432	(2,901)	580	169	(2,152)
Naval Air Station Oceana	Realign	(110)	(3)	0	53	(110)	50	0	(60)
Naval Medical Center Portsmouth	Realign	(463)	(25)	28	0	(435)	(25)	(1)	(461)
Naval Surface Warfare Center Dahlgren	Realign	0	(503)	0	169	0	(334)	(17)	(351)
Naval Weapons Station Yorktown	Realign	0	(179)	0	0	0	(179)	0	(179)
Richmond International Airport Air Guard Station	Realign	(25)	(101)	0	0	(25)	(101)	0	(126)
U.S. Marine Corps Direct Reporting Program Manager Advanced Amphibious Assault	Realign	0	(32)	0	0	0	(32)	0	(32)

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

State Installation	Action	Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct	
		Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ			
<b>Virginia</b>	<b>Total</b>	(13,701)	(24,140)	18,802	15,297	5,101	(8,843)	2,168	(1,574)	
<b>Washington</b>										
1LT Richard H. Walker U.S. Army Reserve Center	Close	(38)	0	0	0	(38)	0	0	(38)	
Army National Guard Reserve Center Everett	Close	(57)	0	0	0	(57)	0	0	(57)	
Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center Tacoma	Close	(20)	0	0	0	(20)	0	0	(20)	
U.S. Army Reserve Center Fort Lawton	Close	(53)	(54)	0	0	(53)	(54)	0	(107)	
Vancouver Barracks	Close	(29)	(16)	0	0	(29)	(16)	0	(45)	
Fort Lewis	Gain	(2)	(1)	187	46	185	45	0	230	
Human Resources Support Center Northwest	Gain	0	0	0	23	0	23	0	23	
Naval Air Station Whidbey Island	Gain	(34)	0	0	173	(34)	173	0	139	
Naval Station Bremerton	Gain	0	0	0	1,401	0	1,401	0	1,401	
Fairchild Air Force Base	Realign	(26)	(172)	0	0	(26)	(172)	0	(198)	
McChord Air Force Base	Realign	(460)	(143)	36	7	(424)	(136)	(7)	(567)	
Submarine Base Bangor	Realign	0	(1)	0	0	0	(1)	0	(1)	
<b>Washington</b>	<b>Total</b>	(719)	(387)	223	1,650	(496)	1,263	(7)	760	
<b>West Virginia</b>										
Bias U.S. Army Reserve Center, Huntington	Close	(1)	0	0	0	(1)	0	0	(1)	
Fairmont U.S. Army Reserve Center	Close	(88)	0	0	0	(88)	0	0	(88)	
Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center Moundsville	Close	(16)	0	0	0	(16)	0	0	(16)	
Ewra Sheppard Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	7	3	7	3	0	10	
Yeager Airport Air Guard Station	Realign	(27)	(129)	0	0	(27)	(129)	0	(156)	
<b>West Virginia</b>	<b>Total</b>	(132)	(129)	7	3	(125)	(126)	0	(251)	

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

State Installation	Action	Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct	
		Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ			
<b>Wisconsin</b>										
Gen Mitchell International Airport ARS	Close	(44)	(302)	24	56	(20)	(246)	0	(266)	
Navy Reserve Center La Crosse	Close	(7)	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)	
Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center Madison	Close	(23)	(3)	0	0	(23)	(3)	0	(26)	
Olson U.S. Army Reserve Center, Madison	Close	(113)	0	0	0	(113)	0	0	(113)	
U.S. Army Reserve Center O'Connell	Close	(11)	(1)	0	0	(11)	(1)	0	(12)	
Armed Forces Reserve Center Madison	Gain	0	0	40	8	40	8	0	48	
Dane County Airport	Gain	(4)	0	22	37	18	37	0	55	
Fort McCoy	Realign	(379)	(82)	97	133	(282)	51	0	(231)	
<b>Wisconsin</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>(581)</b>	<b>(388)</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>(398)</b>	<b>(154)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(552)</b>	
<b>Wyoming</b>										
Army Aviation Support Facility Cheyenne	Close	(23)	0	0	0	(23)	0	0	(23)	
Army National Guard Reserve Center Thermopolis	Close	(19)	0	0	0	(19)	0	0	(19)	
Cheyenne Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	21	58	21	58	0	79	
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>(42)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>(21)</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37</b>	
<b>zz Germany, Korea, and Undistributed</b>										
Undistributed or Overseas Reductions	Realign	(14,889)	(2)	718	670	(14,171)	668	0	(13,503)	
<b>zz Germany, Korea, and Undistributed</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>(14,889)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>(14,171)</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(13,503)</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>(133,769)</b>	<b>(84,801)</b>	<b>122,987</b>	<b>66,578</b>	<b>(10,782)</b>	<b>(18,223)</b>	<b>2,818</b>	<b>(26,187)</b>	

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



***DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION***  
***2521 SOUTH CLARK STREET, Suite 600***  
***ARLINGTON, VA 22202***  
***TELEPHONE: (703) 699-2950***  
***FAX NUMBER: (703) 699-2735***

**Chairman:**

The Honorable Anthony J. Principi

**Commissioners:**

The Honorable James H. Bilbray  
The Honorable Philip E. Coyle III  
Admiral Harold W. Gehman, Jr., USN (Ret.)  
The Honorable James V. Hansen  
General James T. Hill, USA (Ret.)  
General Lloyd W. Newton, USAF (Ret.)  
The Honorable Samuel K. Skinner  
Brigadier General Sue Ellen Turner, USAF (Ret.)

**Executive Director:**

Charles Battaglia

**MEDIA PACKET**

**Presentation of Department of Defense BRAC  
Recommendations and Methodology**

**Wednesday, May 18, 2005 9:30AM  
SD-106, Washington, DC**

- **Order of Presentation**
- **2005 BRAC Commission Timelines**
- **Statement by Chairman Anthony J. Principi**
- **Biographies of the Commissioners**
- **2005 BRAC Commission Fact Sheet**
- **Charter**



## BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

# Presentation of Recommendations and Methodology ARMY

May 18, 2005 9:30AM  
SD-106, WASHINGTON, DC

- I. Statement of the Chairman, Anthony J. Principi
  
  - II. Testimony from Witnesses
    - i. Secretary of the Army  
The Honorable Francis J. Harvey
  
    - ii. Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army  
General Peter J. Schoomaker, USA
  
    - iii. Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army  
for Infrastructure Analysis  
Dr. Craig E. College
  
  - III. Questions for Witnesses
-

## ***Schedule***

### **Wednesday, 18 May**

**Hearings at the U.S. Senate Dirkson Building, Room 106**

**Morning Session**

**Time: 9:30 AM**

**Witnesses:**

**The Honorable Francis J. Harvey, Secretary of the Army**

**General Peter J. Schoomaker, Army Chief of Staff**

**Dr. Craig College, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Infrastructure Analysis**

**Subject: Presentation of Recommendations and Methodology**

### **Wednesday, 18 May**

**Hearings at the U.S. Senate Dirkson Building, Room 106**

**Afternoon Session**

**Time: 1:30 PM**

**Witnesses:**

**Industrial:**

**The Honorable Michael W. Wynne**

**Undersecretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics**

**Supply & Services:**

**Vice Admiral Keith W. Lippert**

**Director, Defense Logistics Agency**

**Education and Training:**

**The Honorable Charles S. Abell**

**Principle Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel & Readiness**

**Intelligence:**

**Ms. Carol A. Haave**

**Deputy Under Secretary of Defense, Counterintelligence and Security**

**Subject: Presentation of Recommendations and Methodology, Department of Defense, Joint Cross Service Groups**

**Statement of Chairman Anthony J. Principi**  
**2005 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission**  
**Hearing of the Commission**  
**9:30 AM**  
**May 18th, 2005**  
**106 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington D.C.**  
**\*\***

Good Morning,

I'm Anthony J. Principi, Chairman of the 2005 Base Closure and Realignment Commission, or BRAC. I'm pleased to welcome Dr. Francis J. Harvey, Secretary of the Army, and General Peter J. Schoomaker, Chief of Staff of the Army. They are joined by Deputy Assistant Secretary for Infrastructure Analysis, Dr Craig College who is prepared to comment on the methodology employed by the Army in arriving at the recommended list.

Today's hearing will help shed more light on the Army recommendations for restructuring our nation's defense installations, and harnessing this process to advance long-term transformation goals.

In support of that objective, we will hear testimony today from the Department of the Army's leaders and key decision-makers. I know that the Army has poured an enormous amount of time, energy, and brainpower into the final product that is the subject of our hearing. It is only logical and proper that we afford you this opportunity to explain to the American public, and to our independent Commission, what they've proposed to do to the Army infrastructure that supports Joint military operations.

I've said this before, but it bears repeating. This Commission takes its responsibility very seriously to provide an objective and independent analysis of these recommendations. We intend to study carefully each Army and Department of Defense recommendation in a transparent manner, steadily seeking input from affected communities, to make sure they fully meet the Congressionally mandated requirements.

I now request our witnesses to stand for the administration of the oath required by the Base Closure and Realignment statute. The oath will be administered by Mr. Dan Cowhig.

Mr. Cowhig. [witnesses swear required oath]

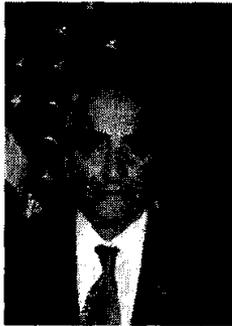


2005 Base Realignment and Closure Commission  
2521 Jefferson Davis Highway  
Arlington, Virginia 22202  
Telephone: (703) 699-2950

## Biographies of the Nine BRAC Commissioners

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### The Honorable Anthony J. Principi – Chairman



Recently served as Vice President of Pfizer Corporation and is a decorated Vietnam War veteran. Mr. Principi was nominated to be Secretary of Veterans Affairs by President George W. Bush on December 29, 2000, and was confirmed by the Senate on January 23, 2001. He once served as a Republican chief counsel for the Senate Armed Services Committee and Senate Veterans Affairs Committee. He also has been a top official with defense contractor Lockheed Martin. Mr. Principi is a 1967 graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and first saw active duty aboard the destroyer USS Joseph P. Kennedy. He later commanded a River Patrol Unit in Vietnam's Mekong Delta. Mr. Principi earned his law degree from Seton Hall University in 1975 and was assigned to the Navy's Judge Advocate General Corps in San Diego, California. In 1980, he was transferred to Washington as a legislative counsel for the Department of the Navy.

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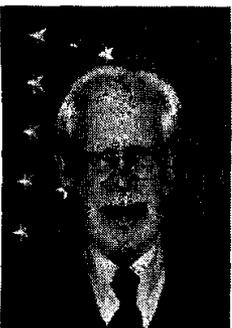
### The Honorable James H. Bilbray



Primary area of practice is government relations and administrative law. Former Congressman Bilbray received his B.A. in Government and Public Administration from the American University in Washington, DC in 1962, and his JD from the Washington College of Law in 1964. He is a Nevada native, and prior to being elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1987, was a Nevada State Senator, where he served as Chairman on the Taxation Committee and was a member of the Judiciary Committee. During his four terms in the US Congress, he served as Chairman of the Small Business Sub-Committee on Taxation, Tourism and Procurement. He was also a member of the Foreign Affairs, Armed Services, and Intelligence Committees. He joined the firm of Kummer Kaempfer Bonner & Renshaw as Of Counsel in 1996, where he specialized in dealing with local, state and federal issues. In 2001, he received an honorary doctorate of laws from the University of Nevada Las Vegas for his extensive contributions to the State and U.S. government.

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### The Honorable Phillip Coyle



Philip Coyle is a Senior Advisor to the President of the Center for Defense Information and a defense consultant. Formerly, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Test and Evaluation, (1994-2001), Mr. Coyle is a recognized expert on U.S. and worldwide military research, development and testing. During the 1995 BRAC, he served as the Co-Chairman of the DoD Joint Cross-Service Group for Test and Evaluation. Prior to serving at the Pentagon, Mr. Coyle served as Laboratory Associate Director of the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in Livermore, California, and as Deputy to the Laboratory Director. During the Carter Administration, Mr. Coyle served as Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Defense Programs in the Department of Energy. With more than 40 years of experience in testing and test-related matters, he was selected by Aviation Week magazine as one of its "Laurels" honorees for 2000, a select group of people recognized for outstanding contributions in the aerospace field.

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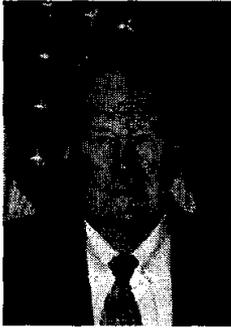


## Biographies of the Nine BRAC Commissioners

Page 2 of 3

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### The Honorable James V. Hansen



Former US Representative from Utah, Congressman Hansen was elected to the 97th Congress and to the 10 succeeding terms ( January 3, 1981 to January 3, 2003 ). Congressman Hansen did not seek re-election to the 108<sup>th</sup> Congress in 2002. During the 105<sup>th</sup> Congress, he served as Chairman on the Standards and Official Conduct Committee. During the 107<sup>th</sup> Congress, he served as Chairman of the Committee of Resources. He served in the United States Navy from 1951 to 1955. He also served as a member of the Farmington, Utah City Council from 1960 to 1972. He then was elected to the Utah State House of Representatives from 1973 to 1980 and served as Speaker of the House, 1979 - 1980.

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### General James T. Hill (USA, Ret)



Former Commander of the United States Southern Command. General Hill previously served as the Commanding General, I Corps and Ft Lewis. He is from El Paso, Texas, and was commissioned into the infantry following graduation from Trinity University in San Antonio, Texas, in 1968. He also graduated from the Command and General Staff College and the National War College. In addition, he holds a Master's degree in Personnel Management from Central Michigan University. General Hill's other key assignments include: Commanding General 25th Infantry Division and Deputy Commander United States Forces UN Mission Haiti.

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### Admiral Harold W. ( Hal ) Gehman, Jr., (USN, Ret)



Retired after 35 years of service on active duty in the U.S. Navy in October 2000, with his last assignment as NATO's Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic and as the Commander in Chief of the U.S. Joint Forces Command, one of the five U.S. Unified Commands. Immediately after retiring, Admiral Gehman served as Co-Chairman of the Department of Defense review of the terrorist attack on the USS Cole. In 2003, he served as Chairman of the Columbia Accident Investigation Board. He graduated from Pennsylvania State University with a Bachelor of Science degree in Industrial Engineering and received a commission in the Navy from the NROTC program. He served at all levels of leadership and command before being promoted to four-star Admiral in 1996. He became the 29<sup>th</sup> Vice Chief of Naval Operations in September 1996. As Vice Chief, he was a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, formulated the Navy's \$70 billion budget, and developed and implemented policies governing the Navy's 375,000 personnel.

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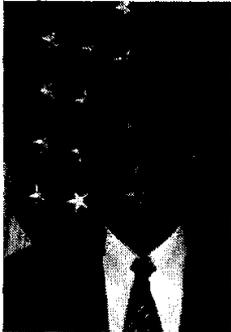


## Biographies of the Nine BRAC Commissioners

Page 3 of 3

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### General Lloyd W. "Fig" Newton (USAF, Ret)



Currently serves as Executive Vice President of Pratt & Whitney, Military Engines. Former Commander of Air Education and Training Command, headquartered at Randolph Air Force Base, Texas. He was responsible for the recruiting, training and education of Air Force personnel. His command included Air Force Recruiting Service, two numbered air forces and Air University. He was also commander of three wings and an air division and held numerous staff positions. From 1993 to 1995, he was Director of Operations, J-3, U.S. Special Operations Command. General Newton is a command pilot with more than 4,000 flying hours in the T-37, T-38, F-4, F-15, C-12 and F-117 stealth fighter. He earned a Bachelor of Science degree in aviation education from Tennessee State University and a Master of Arts degree in public administration from George Washington University.

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### The Honorable Samuel K. Skinner



Mr. Skinner is the retired Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of USF Corporation, one of the nation's leading transportation and logistics companies. He also served from 1993-1998 as President of Commonwealth Edison Company and its holding company, Unicom Corporation. Prior to joining Commonwealth Edison, Mr. Skinner served as Chief of Staff to President George H.W. Bush. Prior to his White House service, he served in the President's Cabinet for nearly three years as Secretary of Transportation. As Secretary, Mr. Skinner was credited with numerous successes, including the development of the President's National Transportation Policy and the development and passage of landmark aviation and surface transportation legislation. Mr. Skinner is currently an Adjunct Professor of Management and Strategy at the Kellogg School of Management at Northwestern University. He served as a member of the Illinois National Guard and the United States Army reserve from 1957-1968.

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### Brigadier General Sue E. Turner (USAF, Ret.)



General Turner retired in 1995, following 30 years active duty. Her key assignments included: Director, Nursing Services, Office of the USAF Surgeon General; Chief Nurse, Wilford Hall Medical Center; and the Medical Inspection Team, USAF Inspector General. General Turner joined the Air Force Nurse Corps in 1965 and went on to earn a Bachelor of Science in Nursing from Incarnate Word College and a Master of Science in nursing from the University of Alabama in Birmingham. She also completed Squadron Officer School, Air Command and Staff College, Air War College, and National Security Management. In recent years, she has served on the American Battle Monuments Commission and the Board of Directors of a large credit union.

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## 2005 BRAC Commission Fact Sheet

### **Q1. What is the BRAC Commission?**

**A1.** BRAC stands for Base Realignment and Closure and the Commission is an independent entity, authorized by Congress in the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Pub. L. 101-510), as amended through the FY05 Authorization Act. The BRAC Commission was created to provide an objective, thorough, accurate, and non-partisan review and analysis, through a process determined by law, of the list of bases and military installations which the Department of Defense (DOD) has recommended be closed.

### **Q2. What is the purpose of the BRAC Commission?**

**A2.** The BRAC Commission was established by law to provide a transparent review, open to the public, of the recommendations made by the DOD to close certain bases and military installations. The Commission is mindful of the human impact of these decisions and will serve to ensure that a full review of the facts, and full consideration of community and related interests has been made.

### **Q3. What is the timeline for the BRAC Commission?**

**A3.** The timeline is as follows:

- May 13, 2005: The BRAC Commission received the list of recommendations from the DOD.
- September 8, 2005: The BRAC Commission delivers its final report to the President by this date.
- September 23, 2005: By this date, the President must forward the report to Congress or return it to the Commission for further deliberations.
- October 20, 2005: If the report is returned to the BRAC Commission, the Commission must resubmit its report to the President by this date.
- November 7, 2005: Should the report have been returned to the Commission and then resubmitted to the President, the President must transmit his approval and certification of resubmitted report to Congress.

Congress has 45 legislative days from the day it receives the report from the President to enact a joint resolution to reject the report, or the report becomes law. If the President fails to approve and transmit either the initial or revised Commission recommendations by the dates discussed above, it will terminate the BRAC process.

April 15, 2006: The Commission will be terminated by law.

### **Q4. What is the schedule for the BRAC Commission hearings being held this week?**

**A4.** For all media wishing to attend this week's hearings, please see the attached schedule.

### **Q5. How many regional hearings will be held?**

**A5.** There will be approximately 15 regional hearings, with dates and locations to be determined. Please visit our website to remain updated (address listed below).

**Q6. What are the Commissioners' travel schedules?**

**A6.** Their schedules are yet to be determined.

**Q7. How can communities provide input into the decision-making process?**

**A7.** In the interest of keeping the BRAC process fair and objective, the BRAC Commission intends to hold, as mentioned above, approximately 15 public hearings in various parts of the country and solicit public involvement in the process. The contact information for the BRAC Commission is as follows:

2521 S. Clark St., Ste. 600  
Arlington, VA 22202  
(703) 699-2950

**Q8. What is the BRAC Commission's website?**

**A8.** By May 20<sup>th</sup>, it will be [www.brac.gov](http://www.brac.gov). This website will be entirely separate from, and independent of, DoD's BRAC website, which is at [www.defenselink.mil/brac](http://www.defenselink.mil/brac).

CHARTER  
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission

- A. Official Designation: The Committee shall be known as the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.
  - B. Objectives and Scope of Activities: The Commission, in accordance with Public Law 101-510, as amended, shall review the recommendations and analysis of the Secretary of Defense and provide the President its recommendations on the timely closure and realignment of military installations inside the United States.
  - C. Commission Membership: The President shall appoint a Chairperson and eight additional Members for a total of nine Members. The Members shall be appointed for the life of the Commission as Special Government Employees under the authority of title 5, U.S.C. Each Member, other than the Chairperson, shall be paid at a rate equal to the daily equivalent of the minimum annual rate of basic pay payable for level IV of the Executive Schedule under 5 U.S.C. § 5315 for each day (including travel time) during which the Member is engaged in the actual performance of duties vested in the Commission. The Chairperson, like the other Members, shall be paid for each day engaged in the actual performance of duties vested in the Commission; however, the Chairperson shall be paid at the rate equal to the daily equivalent of the minimum annual rate of basic pay payable for level III of the Executive Schedule under 5 U.S.C. § 5314.
  - D. Commission Meetings: The Commission shall meet at the call of the Chairman, and the estimated number of Commission Meetings is 30.
  - E. Duration of the Commission: The Commission shall terminate on April 15, 2006. However, the Commission may extend its operations for an additional 60 days to facilitate the termination of the Commission under the Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972, as amended, and provide congressional testimony.
  - F. Agency Support: Federal Agencies, in accordance with Public Law 101-510, as amended, shall provide support as deemed necessary for the performance of the Commission. The Department of Defense, through the Director for Administration and Management, shall provide support as deemed necessary for the performance of the Commission's functions, and shall ensure compliance with the requirements of 5 U.S.C. § 6.
  - G. Termination Date: The Commission shall terminate upon completion of its mission or two years from the date this Charter is filed whichever is sooner or unless it is extended by Congress.
  - H. Operating Costs: It is estimated that the operating costs, to include travel costs and contract support, for this Commission shall be \$10,000,000.00, as provided by Congress. The estimated cost in man-years to the Department of Defense is 20.
  - I. Charter Filing Date: April 13, 2005
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**SD-106**

1<sup>ST</sup> STREET

SEN COCHRAN OFFICE - HOLD ROOM

ENTRANCE ON  
1<sup>ST</sup> FLOOR

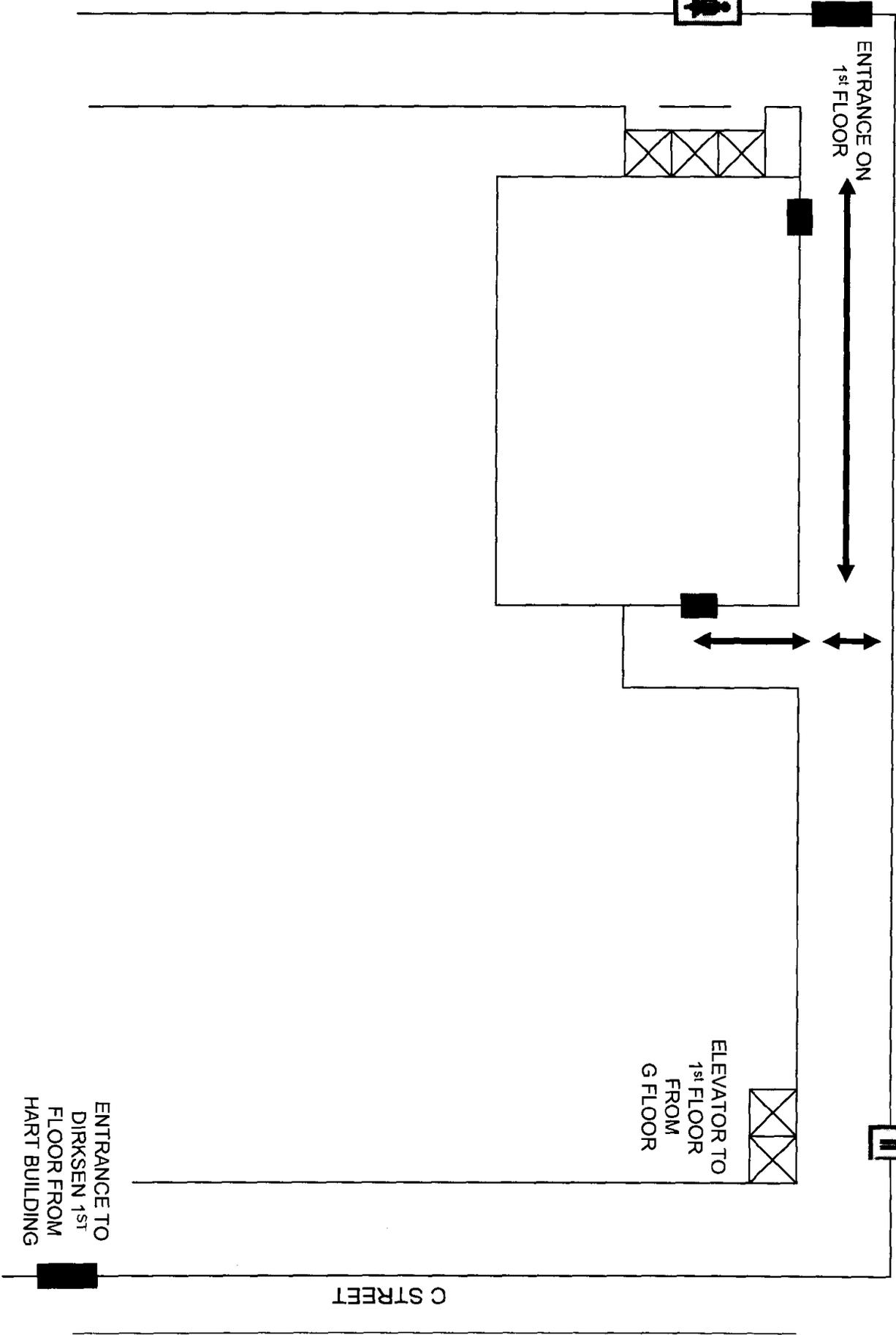


ELEVATOR TO  
1<sup>ST</sup> FLOOR  
FROM  
G FLOOR

CONSTITUTION AVENUE

C STREET

ENTRANCE TO  
DIRKSEN 1<sup>ST</sup>  
FLOOR FROM  
HART BUILDING



SD-106

