

*1995 Defense Base Closure &
Realignment Commission*

Minor Installations

Alan J. Dixon
Chairman



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

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

June 5, 1995

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

MEMO TO COMMISSIONERS

From: David Lyles 
Staff Director

Of the 146 military installations or activities on the Secretary's list of proposed closures and realignments, 64 received a Commissioner visit. 38 of the remaining 82 were visited by the Commission staff.

The Commission is required to act on each of the 146 installations on the Secretary's list. In preparation for the final deliberations, we have prepared the enclosed initial information papers on those installations that did not receive a Commissioner visit. Since this information is still subject to review by Commissioners and staff, the contents of the notebook have been marked draft.

As always, the staff is prepared to answer any questions you might have on this material or on any other issue.

Document Separator

ARMY

AIR FORCELABORATORIES

C- Brooks AFB, TX
 C- Rome Lab, NY
 R- Kirtland AFB, NM

AF RESERVES

C-Greater Pittsburg IAP, PA
 C-Bergstrom AFB, TX
 A- Homestead ARS, FL
 A- Carswell ARB, TX
 A- Gen. Mitchell IAP ARS, WI
 A- Minneapolis-St. Paul IAP ARS, MN
 A- Niagara Falls IAP ARS, NY
 A- O'Hare IAP ARS, IL
 A- Youngstown-Warren MPT ARS, OH

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

C-North Highlands AGS, CA
 C- Ontario IAP, AGS, CA
 C- Roslyn AGS, NY
 C- Springfield-Beckley Map AGS, OH
 C-Moffett Federal Airfield AGS, CA

DEPOTS

R, A-McClellan AFB, CA
 R, A- Robins AFB, GA
 R, A-Tinker AFB, OK
 R, A-Kelly AFB, TX
 R, A-Hill AFB, UT

LARGE AIRCRAFT/MISSILE

R- Malmstrom AFB, MT
 R, A- Grand Forks AFB, ND
 A- Minot AFB, ND

TEST & EVALUATIONS

D- RT Dig. Cont. Analyzer, NY
 D- Elec. Warfare Evaluation Sim., TX
 R- Eglin AFB, FL
 R- Hill AFB, UT

UNDERGRAD. PILOT TRAINING

C-Reese AFB, TX
 A- Columbus AFB, MS
 A- Laughlin AFB, TX
 A- Vance AFB, OK

REDIRECTS

Williams AFB, AZ
 Lowry AFB, CO
 Homestead AFB, FL (2)
 MacDill AFB, FL
 Griffiss AFB, NY (2)

SATELLITE CONTROL BASES

R- Onizuka AFB, CA

ARMYMAJOR TRAINING AREAS

CE- Fort Chaffee, AR
 CE- Fort Indiantown Gap, PA
 CE- Fort Pickett, VA
 R- Fort Dix, NJ
 R- Fort Greely, AK
 R- Fort Hunter-Liggett, CA

TRAINING SCHOOLS

R- Fort Lee, VA
 CE- Fort McClellan, AL

COMMAND, CONTROL & ADMIN

CE- Price Support Center, IL
 CE- Fort Totten, NY
 R- Kelly Support Facility, PA
 R- Fort Buchanan, PR
 R- Fort Hamilton, NY
 R- Fort Meade, MD
 C- Fort Ritchie, MD
 C- US Army Garrison, Selfridge, MI

MEDICAL CENTER

CE- Fitzsimons Army Med. Center, CO

COMMODITY

R- Detroit Arsenal, MI
 RD- Fort Detrick, MD

DEPOTS

R, A- Letterkenny Army Depot, PA
 C- Red River Army Depot, TX
 A- Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA

PROVING GROUNDS

R- Dugway Proving Ground, UT

PORTS

C- Bayonne Ocean Terminal, NJ
 A- Oakland Army Base, CA

AMMUNITION STORAGE

C- Savanna Army Depot, IL
 R- Sierra Army Depot, CA
 CE- Seneca Army Depot, NY

INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

C- Stratford Engine Plant, CT

LEASES

C- Concepts Analysis, MD
 C- Info Sys. Software Cmd., VA
 C,D- Aviation Troop Cmd., MO
 A- Space & Strategic Defense Cmd., AL

MINOR SITES

C- Baltimore Publications Dist., MD
 C- Bellmore Logistics Facility, NY
 C- Big Coppitt Key, FL
 C- Branch U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, CA
 C- Camp Bonneville, WA
 C- Camp Kilmer, NJ
 C- Camp Pecktown (Severe-Sandberg), NJ
 C- Caven Point U.S. Army Res. Center, NJ
 C- East Fort Baker, CA
 C- Fort Missoula, MT
 C- Hingham Cohasset, MA
 C- Recreation Center #2, NC
 C- Rio Vista U.S. Army Reserve Center, CA
 C- Sudbury Training Annex, MA
 C- Valley Grove U.S. Army Res. Center, WV

MISCELLANEOUS

A- Fort Holabird, MD

LEGEND

C- Close
 CE- Close-Except
 R- Realign
 RD- Redirect
 D- Disestablish
 A- Commission Add

NAVY

NAVAL BASES

R- Naval Activities, Guam

OPERATIONAL AIR STATIONS

C- Naval Air Facility Anak, AK

C- Naval Air Station Key West, FL

RD- Naval Air Station Agana, Guam

RD- Naval Air Station, Alameda, CA

RD- Naval Air Station, Barbers Point, HI

RD- Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, FL

RD- MC Air Station, El Toro, CA

RD- MC Air Station, Tustin, CA

RESERVE AIR STATIONS

C- NAS, South Weymouth, MA

RD- NAF, Detroit, MI

A- Naval Air Station Atlanta, GA

RESERVE ACTIVITIES

C- Reserve Center, Huntsville, AL

C- Reserve Center, Pomona, CA

C- Reserve Center, Santa Ana, CA

C- Reserve Center, Stockton, CA

C- Reserve Center, Cadillac, MI

C- Reserve Center, Staten Island, NY

C- Reserve Center, Laredo, TX

C- Reserve Center, Sheboygan, WI

C- Air Reserve Center, Olathe, KS

C- Region 7, Reserve Readiness Cmd
Charleston, SC

C- Region 10, Reserve Readiness Cmd
New Orleans, LA

TRAINING AIR STATIONS

CE- Naval Air Station, Meridian, MS

R- Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, TX

TRAINING/EDUCATIONAL CENTERS

C- Naval Tech. Training Ctr, Meridian, MS

RD- Nuclear Power Propulsion Training
Center, Orlando, FL

RD- Naval Training Center, Orlando, FL

RD- Naval Training Center, San Diego, CA

NAVAL AVIATION DEPOTS

RD- NADEP, Pensacola, FL

NAVAL SHIPYARDS

CE- Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, CA

CE- Ship Repair Facility, Guam

RD- Naval Shipyard, Philadelphia, PA

A- Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, ME

FLEET AND INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTERS

C- FISC, Guam

C- FISC, Charleston, SC

A- FISC, Oakland, CA

TECHNICAL CENTERS/LABORATORIES

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery

C- Medical Research Institute, Bethesda, MD

C- Health Research Center, San Diego, CA

C- Biodynamics Lab, New Orleans, LA

Bureau of Naval Personnel

C- Personnel R&D Cent, San Diego, CA

Chief of Naval Research

C- Research Laboratory Detachment,
Underwater Sound Reference

Laboratory, Orlando, FL

RD- Office of Naval Research,
Arlington, VA

Naval Air Systems Command

C- Naval Air Warfare Center, Aircraft
Div, Indianapolis, IN

C- Naval Air Warfare Ctr., Aircraft Div,
Patuxent River Det, Warminster, PA

C- Naval Air Warfare Center, Aircraft
Div, Patuxent River Det, Deep
Water Test Facility, Orlando, PA

CE- Naval Air Warfare Center, Aircraft
Div, Lakehurst, NJ

C- Naval Air Technical Services
Facility, Philadelphia, PA

C- Naval Aviation Engineering Service
Unit, Philadelphia, PA

A- Naval Air Warfare Center, Weapons
Division, Point Mugu, CA

Naval Sea Systems Command

RD- Sea Systems Command, Arlington, VA

RD- Naval Surface Warfare Center, Crane
Division Det, Louisville, KY

C- Naval Surface Warfare Center,
Dahlgren Div. Det, White Oak, MD

CE- Naval Surface Warfare Center,
Carderock Division Det,
Annapolis, MD

C- Naval Undersea Warfare Center,
Newport Division, Newport, RI

R- Naval Undersea Warfare Center,
Newport Div Det, New London, CT

A- Naval Warfare Assessment Division,
Corona, CA

R- Naval Undersea Warfare Center, Keyport, WA

Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command

C- NCCOSC, RDT&E Division, San
Diego Detachment, Warminster, PA

CE- NCCOSC, In-service Engineering,
East Coast Division, Charleston
Detachment, Norfolk, VA

C- NCCOSC, In-service Engineering,
West Coast Division, San Diego, CA

C- Naval Management Systems Support
Office, Chesapeake, VA

ENGINEERING FIELD DIVISION/ACTIVITIES

A- Engineering Field Activity, San Bruno, CA

PUBLIC WORKS CENTERS

A- Public Work Center, Guam

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES

R- Information Systems Management
Center, Arlington, VA

RD- Space and Naval Warfare Systems
Command, Arlington, VA

RD- Naval Recruiting Cmd., Wash., D.C.

RD- Naval Security Group Cmd Det
Potomac, Washington, DC

RD- Naval Recruiting, San Diego, CA

SUPERVISORS OF SHIPBUILDING, CONVERSION AND REPAIR

C- SUPSHIP Long Beach, CA

A- SUPSHIP San Francisco, CA

DEFENSE INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE

RD- Investigations Control & Automation
Directorate, Fort Holabird, MD

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

CONTRACT MANAGEMENT DISTRICTS

D- Defense Contract Management District South,
Marietta, GA

RD- Defense Contract Management District West,
El Segundo, CA

R- Defense Contract Management Command
International, Dayton, OH

DISTRIBUTION DEPOTS

Stand-Alone Depots

R- Defense Depot Columbus, Columbus, OH

C- Defense Depot Memphis, Memphis, TN

C- Defense Depot Ogden, Ogden, UT

Collocated Depots

C, A- Defense Depot Letterkeny, PA

C- Defense Depot Red River, Texarkana, TX

A- Defense Depot Oklahoma City, OK

A- Defense Depot San Antonio, TX

A- Defense Depot Warner-Robins, GA

A- Defense Depot Hill, UT

A- Defense Depot McClellan, CA

A- Defense Depot Tobyhanna, PA

INVENTORY CONTROL POINTS

C- Defense Industrial Supply Ctr, Philadelphia, PA

LEGEND

C- Close

CE- Close-Except

R- Realign

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CE- Fort McClellan, AL

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C- Camp Pedricktown (Severs-Sandberg), NJ
C- Cayen Point U.S. Army Res. Center, NJ
C- East Fort Baker, CA
C- Fort Missonia, MI
C- Hingham Cohasset, MA
C- Recreation Center #2, NC
C- Rio Vista U.S. Army Reserve Center, CA
C- Sudbury Training Annex, MA
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ARMY**

TRAINING SCHOOL INSTALLATIONS

TAB	INSTALLATION
1	FORT LEE, VIRGINIA (R)

COMMAND, CONTROL & ADMIN INSTALLATIONS

TAB	INSTALLATION
2	FORT MEADE, MARYLAND (R)
3	KELLY SUPPORT FACILITY, PENNSYLVANIA (R)
4	FORT HAMILTON, NEW YORK (R)
5	FORT TOTTEN, NEW YORK (C)

COMMODITY INSTALLATIONS

TAB	INSTALLATION
6	FORT DETRICK, MARYLAND (R)

LEASES

TAB	INSTALLATION
7	CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY, MARYLAND (C)
8	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SOFTWARE COMMAND, VIRGINIA (C)

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MINOR INSTALLATIONS

TAB	INSTALLATION	
9	BALTIMORE PUBLICATIONS DISTRIBUTION CENTER, MARYLAND	(C)
10	BELLMORE LOGISTICS FACILITY, NEW YORK	(C)
11	BIG COPPETT KEY, FLORIDA	(C)
12	BRANCH U.S. DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS, LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA	(C)
13	CAMP BONNEVILLE, WASHINGTON	(C)
14	CAMP KILMER, NEW JERSEY	(C)
15	CAMP PEDRICKTOWN, NEW JERSEY	(C)
16	CAVEN POINT U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTER, NEW JERSEY	(C)
17	EAST FORT BAKER, CALIFORNIA	(C)
18	FORT MISSOULA, MONTANA	(C)
19	HINGHAM COHASSET, MASSACHUSETTS	(C)
20	RECREATION CENTER #2, NORTH CAROLINA	(C)
21	RIO VISTA U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTER, CALIFORNIA	(C)
22	SUDBURY TRAINING ANNEX, MASSACHUSETTS	(C)
23	VALLEY GROVE AREA MAINTENANCE SUPPORT ACTIVITY, WEST VIRGINIA	(C)

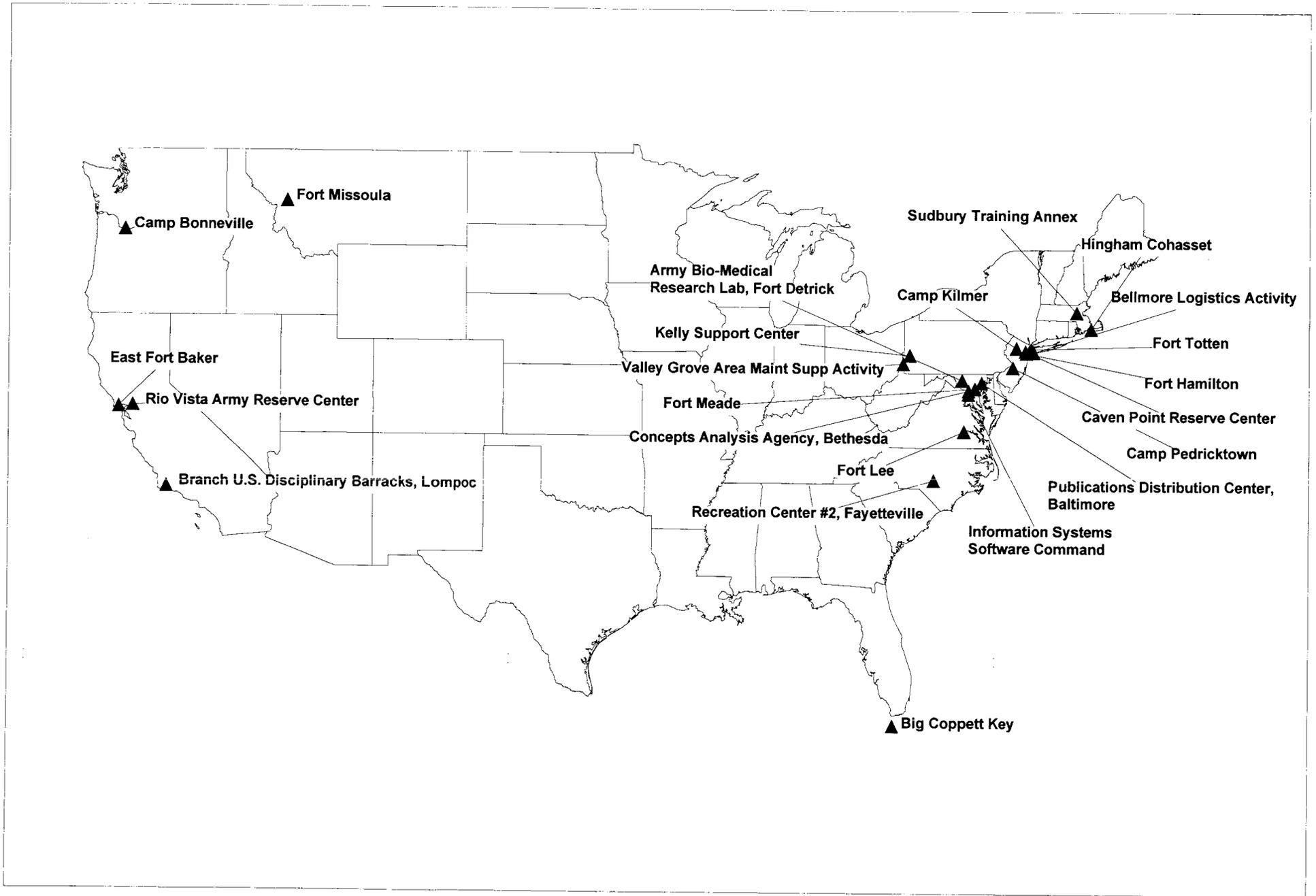
MISCELLANEOUS INSTALLATIONS

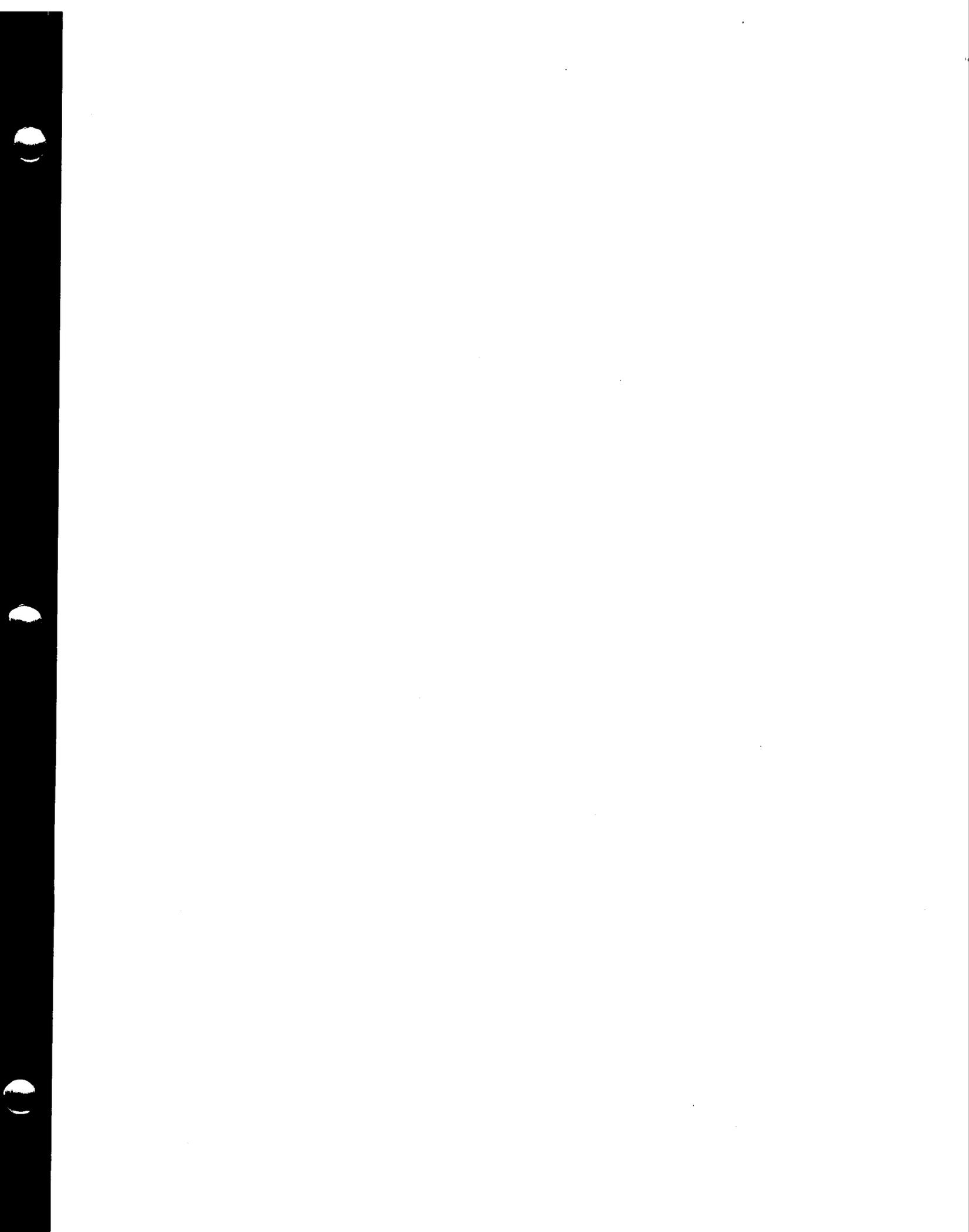
TAB	INSTALLATION	
24	FORT HOLABIRD, MARYLAND	(C)

- (C) = DoD recommendation for closure
 (R) = DoD recommendation for realignment
 (X) = Joint Cross Service Group alternative for closure or realignment
 (*) = *Commission add for further consideration*

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Army - Min Installations





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BASE ANALYSIS
FORT LEE, VIRGINIA

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Realign Fort Lee, by reducing Kenner Army Community Hospital to a clinic. Eliminate inpatient services.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	12 of 14
FORCE STRUCTURE	No impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	2.1
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	3.7
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1997 (1 Year)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	50.5
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	64.4
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	99 / 106
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	- 0.1 % / + 0.1 %
ENVIRONMENTAL	No known impediments

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

FORT LEE, VIRGINIA

INSTALLATION MISSION

Fort Lee is the home of the U.S. Army Combined Arms Support Command which provides command and support to the garrison, the Quartermaster Center and School, the Army Logistics Management College, and other Combat Service Support schools sited at other installations. Various deployable Forces Command units, including the 49th Quartermaster Group are also sited at Fort Lee. Fort Lee is home to the Defense Commissary Agency, U.S. Army Information Systems Software Development Center-Lee, and 21 other tenants.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Realign Fort Lee by reducing Kenner Army Community Hospital to a clinic. Eliminate inpatient services.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Eliminates excess medical treatment capacity.
- Inpatient care available at other nearby military medical activities and through the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services.
- The Medical Joint Cross Service Group suggested this realignment.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. Community alleges savings will not be realized.
 - Staff Comment – Army’s certified data and COBRA analysis show net savings. Additional analysis is warranted, but currently pending receipt of details behind community argument.
2. Community alleges staff reductions are too great to adequately operate a “super clinic.”
 - Staff Comment – Staff reductions for the alternative were determined by Army Medical Command. Specific operating requirements of the realigned facility will be determined during execution.

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3. Community alleges that a clinic cannot adequately support Fort Lee's training and deployment missions.
 - Staff Comment – Army's argument that the remaining on-base clinic and local civilian hospitals can handle the medical needs of the Fort Lee community appears to be valid.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff has reviewed the concerns raised by the community. At this time, staff supports the DoD recommendation.

David Lewis/Army Team/5-Jun-95

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**BASE ANALYSIS
FORT MEADE, MARYLAND**

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Realign Fort Meade by reducing Kimbrough Army Community Hospital to a clinic. Eliminate inpatient services.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	5 of 15
FORCE STRUCTURE	No impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	1.6
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	3.5
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1997 (1 Year)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	49.5
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	103.4
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	55 / 74
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	0.0 % / - 0.1 %
ENVIRONMENTAL	No known impediments

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

FORT MEADE, MARYLAND

INSTALLATION MISSION

Provide base operations support to intelligence activities and other tenants, including the National Security Agency, First U.S. Army (inactivating in FY 95), Defense Information School, Naval Security Group Activity, 902nd Military Intelligence Group, First Recruiting Brigade, and 48 other tenants.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Realign Fort Meade by reducing Kimbrough Army Hospital to a clinic. Eliminate inpatient activity.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Eliminates excess medical treatment capacity.
- Inpatient care available at other nearby military medical activities and through the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services.
- The Medical Joint Cross Service Group suggested this realignment.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

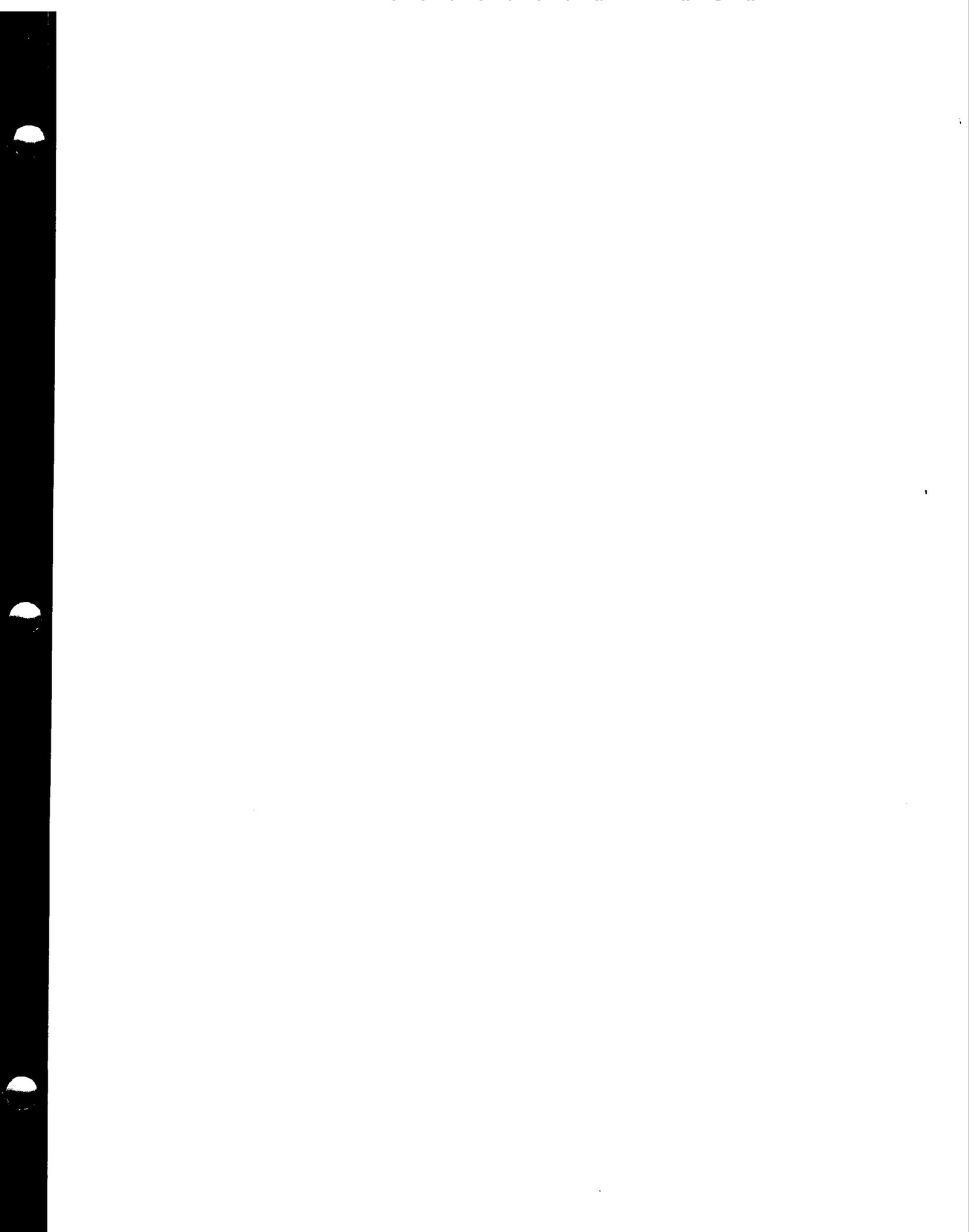
1. Community alleges savings will not be realized.
 - Staff Comment – Community argument is based on assumptions about post-realignment CHAMPUS costs, the cost of care at other military hospitals, and where current Kimbrough inpatient workload will go; these assumptions differ from the certified data used by the Army. The Army position appears reasonable.
2. Community alleges hospital users, particularly Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP) enrollees and retirees, will be hurt by loss of inpatient support.
 - Staff Comment – Army response is that nearby military hospitals (Walter Reed and Bethesda) and civilian providers can meet the inpatient hospital care needs of EFMP enrollees and retirees. Some are likely to be inconvenienced by travel to Walter Reed or to incur higher costs when they utilize CHAMPUS, Medicare, or other health insurance.

3. Community is concerned that the recommended hospital realignment was not made in consultation with the large tenant community at Fort Meade, and that the ability of these tenants to accomplish their missions will be harmed by the loss of the hospital's inpatient beds and emergency room.
 - Staff Comment – Army response is that Army Medical Command is responsible for resolving implementation issues and ensuring the right services are available to support the installation. In the case of Fort Meade, the medical facility is already linked to the other hospitals in the National Capital Area. Between the on-base clinic that would be in place after the realignment and nearby medical centers, the medical needs of the Fort Meade community should not be adversely affected, though some inpatient care will not be as convenient to access.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff has reviewed the concerns raised by the community. At this time, staff supports the DoD recommendation.

David Lewis/Army Team/5-Jun-95



BASE ANALYSIS KELLY SUPPORT CENTER, PENNSYLVANIA

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Realign the Kelly Support Center by consolidating Army Reserve units onto three of its five parcels. Dispose of remaining two parcels. Relocate the Army Reserve's leased maintenance activity in Valley Grove, West Virginia to the Kelly Support Center.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	13 of 15
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	0.3
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	0.7
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	2001 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	8.4
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	4.9
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 13
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	0.0 % / - 0.1 %
ENVIRONMENTAL	No known impediments

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

KELLY SUPPORT CENTER, PENNSYLVANIA

INSTALLATION MISSION

Provide administrative and logistical support to Army units in Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Realign the Kelly Support Center by consolidating Army reserve units onto three of its five parcels.
- Dispose of the remaining two parcels.
- Relocate the Army Reserve's leased maintenance activity in Valley Grove, WV to the Kelly Support Center.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- The Kelly Support Center is low in military value when compared to other command, control and administrative installations.
- It possesses no permanent facilities or mobilization capability.
- Relocating the reserve activity from Valley Grove, WV will consolidate it with its parent unit and save lease costs.

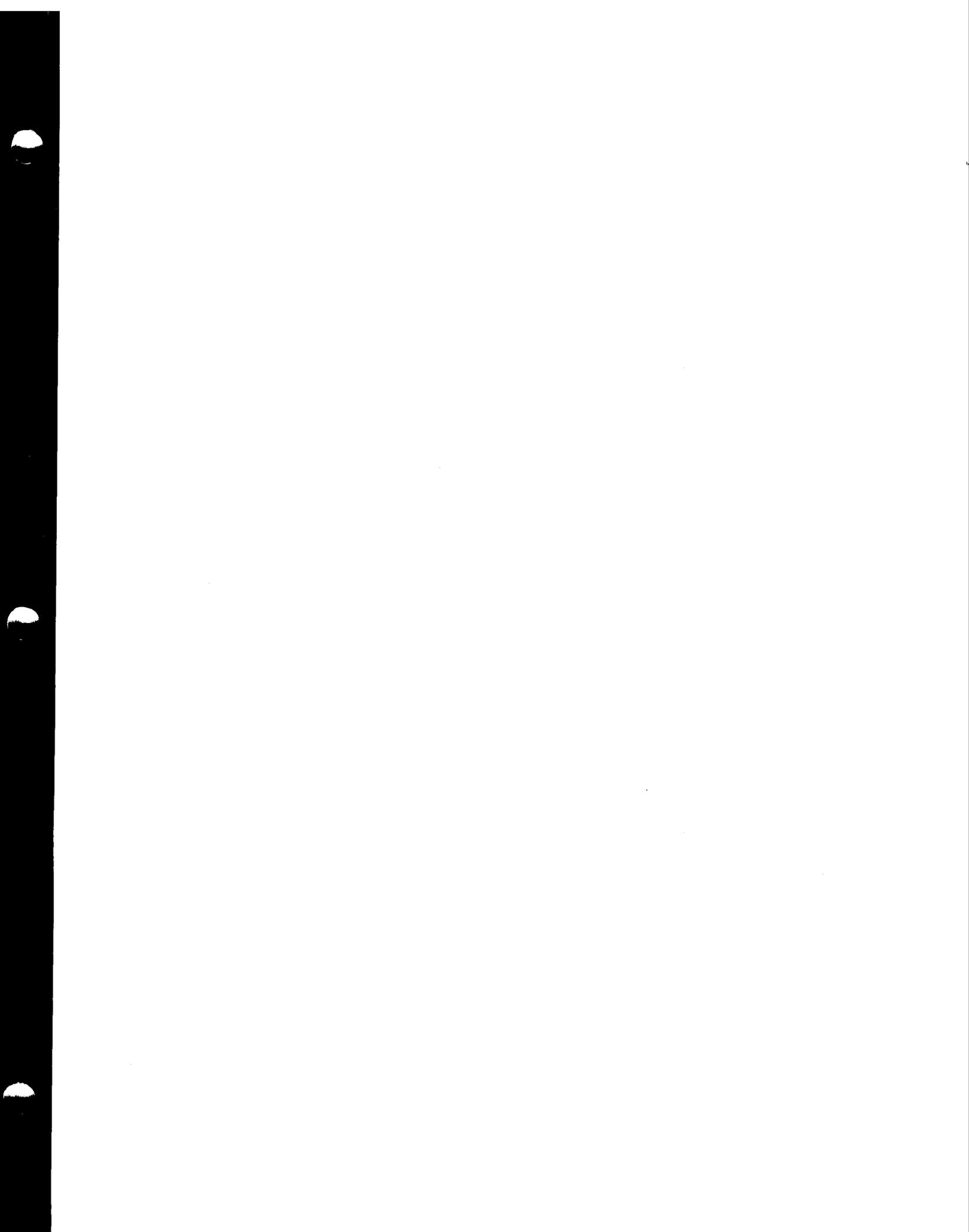
SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. Revised Army COBRA.
 - Staff Comment – Revised COBRA appears to change initial recommendation and significantly reduce costs. It eliminates military construction (\$32.4 M), reduces civilian personnel eliminations (23 versus 98 positions), and cancels realignments to Fort Drum and from Valley Grove, West Virginia.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports changing the DoD recommendation to exclude relocation of the Army Reserve's leased maintenance activity in Valley Grove, WV to the Kelly Support Center.

Mike Kennedy/Army Team/5-Jun-95



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BASE ANALYSIS

FORT HAMILTON, NEW YORK

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Realign Fort Hamilton. Dispose of all family housing. Retain minimum essential land and facilities for existing Army units and activities. Relocate all Army Reserve units from Caven Point, New Jersey, to Fort Hamilton.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	14 of 15
FORCE STRUCTURE	No impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	0.4
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	2.2
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	2001 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	24.4
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	25.7
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 14
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	0.0 % / - 0.1 %
ENVIRONMENTAL	No known impediments

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

FORT HAMILTON, NEW YORK

INSTALLATION MISSION

- Provide administrative and logistical support for Army and DoD agencies (active component, reserve component, and retired) in the New York metropolitan area.
- Serve as headquarters for sub-installation - Fort Totten.
- Provide engineer support and services for two installations and 16 reserve centers in the NYC and Northern New Jersey area; transportation and personal security for DoD, DA, Non-DoD governmental and foreign dignitaries visiting the NYC area.
- Perform personal property shipping and passenger travel support for all branches of the service in the NYC area.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Realign Fort Hamilton. Dispose of all family housing. Retain minimum essential land and facilities for existing Army units and activities.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Fort Hamilton is low in military value compared to the other command and control/administrative support installations. The post has limited capacity for additional growth or military development. No new or additional missions are planned.
- Proposal reduces the size of Fort Hamilton by about one-third to support necessary military missions in the most cost effective manner. The New York Area Command, which includes protocol support to the United Nations, will remain at Fort Hamilton. A to-be-determined installation will assume the area support currently provided to the New York area.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. A below BRAC-threshold recommendation that affects only family housing.
 - Staff Comment – By obtaining Commission approval of a below-threshold action, Army can circumvent passage of protective legislation.
2. Family housing is approaching end of useful lifespan.
 - Staff Comment – Family housing units total 442. Unit age is in three distinct blocks; historic (large, free standing senior officer quarters), four twelve-story high-rises (built in 1953), and two-story, multi-family Wherry Housing (constructed in 1960/61). With

exception of historic housing, layouts are generally small (ex., two bedroom configurations - 1250 SF; four bedroom - 1800 SF). Although housing is not up to 1990s standards and offer limited amenities, they are generally comparable with local economy housing.

3. Off-post housing is expensive and limited.

- Staff Comment –

- ⇒ All types of local rentals are expensive and difficult to find. Most require three months rent, security deposit and a broker's fee for start-up costs. Two and three bedroom unfurnished apartments list in a range from \$750 - 1300 per month (several hundred dollars above basic allowance for quarters and variable housing allowance offsets). Availability is an added problem. Most neighborhoods are culturally cohesive; occupants are long-term residents; vacancy rates in the 2% range.
- ⇒ DoD's position assumes that adequate local housing is available. Further, they hold that residual military are predominantly senior non-commissioned officers and field grade officers who can afford housing costs above their entitlements. The Department's belief in housing availability was developed without local investigation. Because occupancy rate of family quarters runs in the 80 - 85% range (currently 83%), Fort Dix, NY, (the parent installation) does not maintain a resident housing referral office nor local referral lists at Fort Hamilton.

4. Service lacks money for continued family housing upkeep.

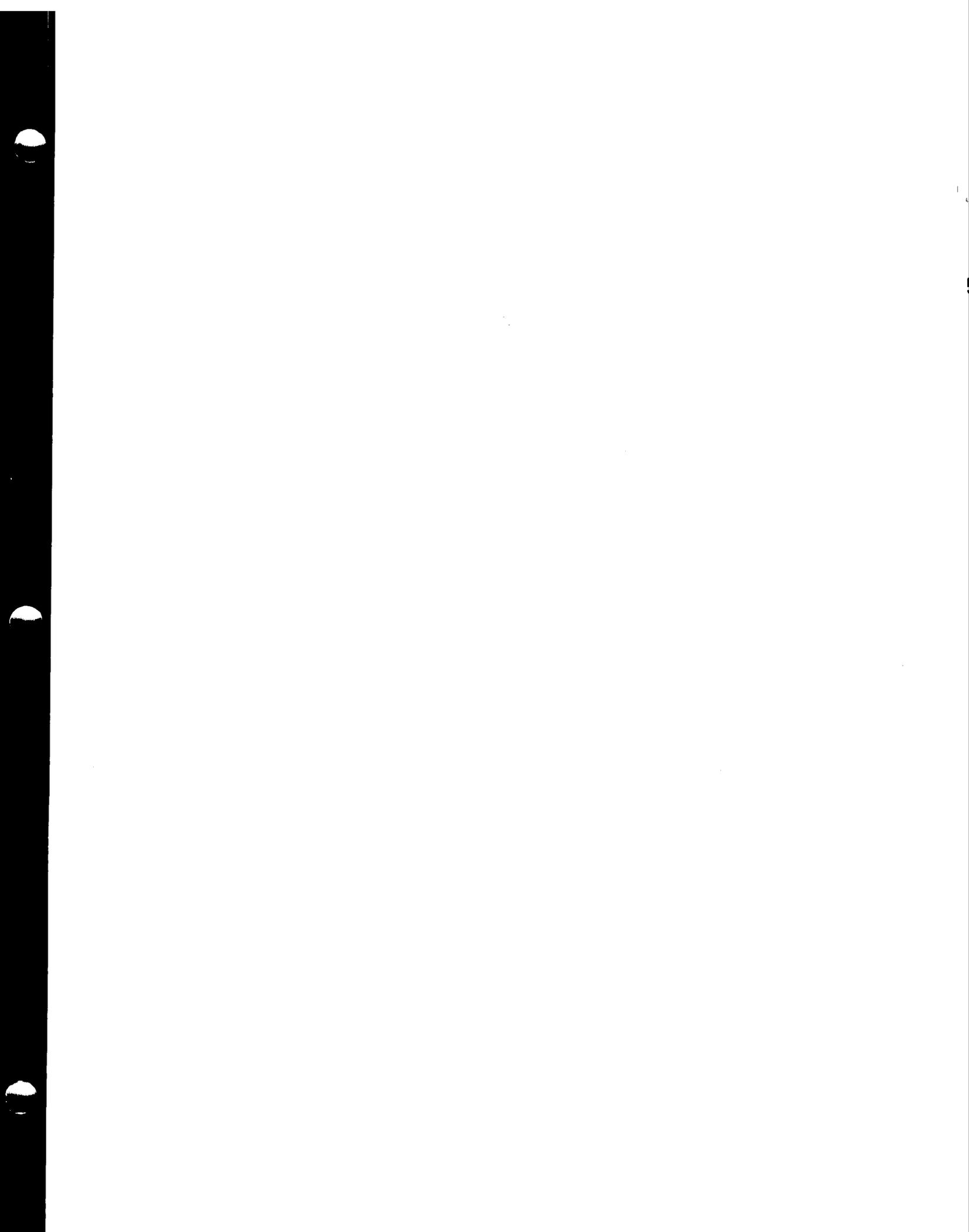
- Staff Comment –

- ⇒ SECDEF has stated his number one concern is family housing. Army lacks funds to upgrade amenities to current standards (i.e., dishwashers would be required in all units). Lead paint has been found in two of the three housing areas. Lead abatement procedures can run from no cost to \$12,000 per unit. Currently, Army averages almost \$6900 per unit per year in maintenance costs. Installation's FY 96 deferred maintenance list contains \$2.3 million in unfunded projects.
- ⇒ Community group interests, alternatively, urge the Commission to allow recent privatization initiatives to mature in-lieu of approving housing divestiture.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports Commission rejection of the DoD recommendation.

Rick Brown/Army Team/5-Jun-95



DRAFT

BASE ANALYSIS
FORT TOTTEN, NEW YORK

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Close Fort Totten, except an enclave for the U. S. Army Reserve. Dispose of family housing.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	15 of 15
FORCE STRUCTURE	No impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	3.3
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	1.6
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	2001 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	17.4
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	4.1
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 3
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	11 / 11
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	0.0 % / - 0.1%
ENVIRONMENTAL	No known impediments

DRAFT

DRAFT

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

FORT TOTTEN, NEW YORK

INSTALLATION MISSION

- As a sub-post of Fort Hamilton and part of the New York Area Command, provides support to active duty and retired personnel within the local area.
- Serves as host to Headquarters, 77th U.S. Army Reserve Command.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close Fort Totten, except an enclave for the U. S. Army Reserve. Dispose of family housing.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Fort Totten, a sub-installation of Fort Hamilton, provides administrative and logistical support to Army Reserve units in the New York City metropolitan area.
- Fort Totten is low in military value compared to other command and control/ administrative support installations. The post has limited capacity for growth or further military development.
- Fort Totten is home to the Ernie Pyle U.S. Army Reserve Center, the largest in the country. Realignment of the Center to nearby Fort Hamilton is not possible since Fort Hamilton has little available space. Therefore, the Army decided to retain this facility as a reserve enclave.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. A below BRAC-threshold recommendation that affects only family housing.
 - Staff Comment – By obtaining Commission approval of a below-threshold action, Army can preclude passage of protective legislation.
2. Family housing is approaching the end of its useful lifespan.
 - Staff Comment - Fort Totten has 188 sets of quarters: 60 listed as historic (built between 1860/1940) and 128 constructed in 1959/60. Thirty of the units are inactive due to unfunded maintenance/ rehabilitation requirements. Remaining lifespan of all units expires within the next decade. Although amenities are limited and living conditions not to 1990s standards, housing is generally comparable with local economy.

DRAFT

3. Off-post housing is expensive and limited.

- Staff Comment –

⇒ All local rentals are expensive and difficult to find. The surrounding community of Bayside, Queens, is an up-scale community of mostly dual income families working in downtown Manhattan. They are willing (and do) pay for their relative proximity to work. Most rentals require three months rent, security deposit and a broker's fee for start-up costs. Two and three bedroom unfurnished apartments list in a range from \$850 - 1300 per month. Availability is an added problem; vacancy rates run in the 2% range.

⇒ Army intends to reimburse US Navy to revitalize approximately 125 sets of family housing at Mitchell Field (approximately 20 miles from Fort Totten). Service has estimated \$2.25 million for the rehabilitation. Army is already occupying about 90 units at Mitchell.

4. Service lacks money for continued family housing upkeep.

- Staff Comment –

⇒ SECDEF has stated his number one concern is family housing. Army lacks funds to repair inactive units and upgrade amenities to current standards in occupied units. Additionally, the demand does not exist. Occupancy rate at Fort Totten is 80%.

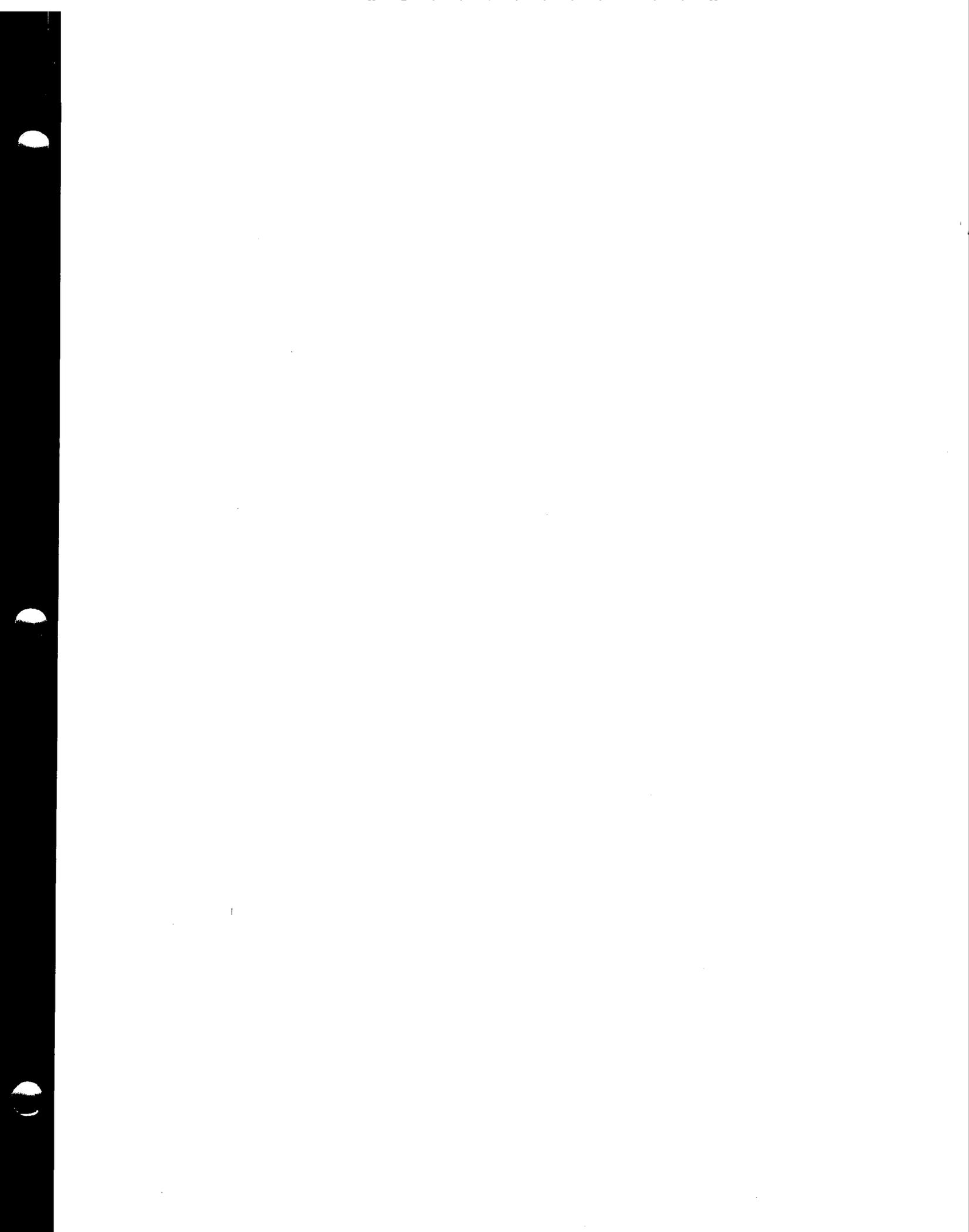
⇒ Lead paint has been found in both housing areas. Lead abatement procedures can run from no cost to \$12,000 per unit.

⇒ Currently, Army spends almost \$7900 per unit per year in maintenance costs at Fort Totten. The installation's FY 96 deferred maintenance program lists \$4.1 million in unfunded projects.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DoD recommendation.

Rick Brown/Army Team/5-Jun-95



DRAFT

BASE ANALYSIS

FORT DETRICK, MARYLAND

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Change the recommendation of the 1991 Commission regarding Tri-Service Project Reliance. Upon disestablishment of the U.S. Army Biomedical Research and Development Laboratory at Fort Detrick, do not collocate environmental and occupational toxicology research with the Armstrong Laboratory at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH. Instead relocate the health advisories environmental fate research and military criteria research functions of the Environmental Quality Research Branch to the Army Environmental Hygiene Agency, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD. Maintain the remaining functions of conducting nonmammalian toxicity assessment models and onsite biomonitoring research of the Research Methods Branch at Fort Detrick.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	6 of 9
FORCE STRUCTURE	No impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	0.3
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	0.03
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1996 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	4.1
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	39.4
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 9
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	0.0 % / - 0.6 %
ENVIRONMENTAL	No known impediments

DRAFT

DRAFT

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

FORT DETRICK, MARYLAND

INSTALLATION MISSION

Provide technical expertise and installation support to 29 agencies and non-DOD tenant organizations involved in bio-medical research and development, medical materiel management, medical intelligence, and other areas.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Upon disestablishment of the U.S. Army Biomedical Research and Development Laboratory at Fort Detrick, do not collocate environmental and occupational toxicology research with the Armstrong Laboratory at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH.
- Instead relocate the health advisories environmental fate research and military criteria research functions of the Environmental Quality Research Branch to the Army Environmental Hygiene Agency, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.
- Maintain the remaining functions of conducting nonmammalian toxicity assessment models and onsite biomonitoring research of the Research Methods Branch at Fort Detrick. Realign Fort Meade by reducing Kimbrough Army Hospital to a clinic. Eliminate inpatient activity.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- No operational advantages accrue by relocating this activity to Wright-Patterson.
- Substantial resources went into developing this unique laboratory at Fort Detrick.
- No facilities are available at Wright-Patterson to accommodate this unique aquatic research activity. Significant new construction is required at Wright-Patterson to duplicate facilities at Fort Detrick, resulting in either several years of costly overlapping research in Maryland and Ohio or the loss of over 10 years experience with the unique lab colonies used at Fort Detrick.
- The Navy and Air Force agree that true synergy is possible without relocation.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

- None

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DoD recommendation.

David Lewis/Army Team/5-Jun-95

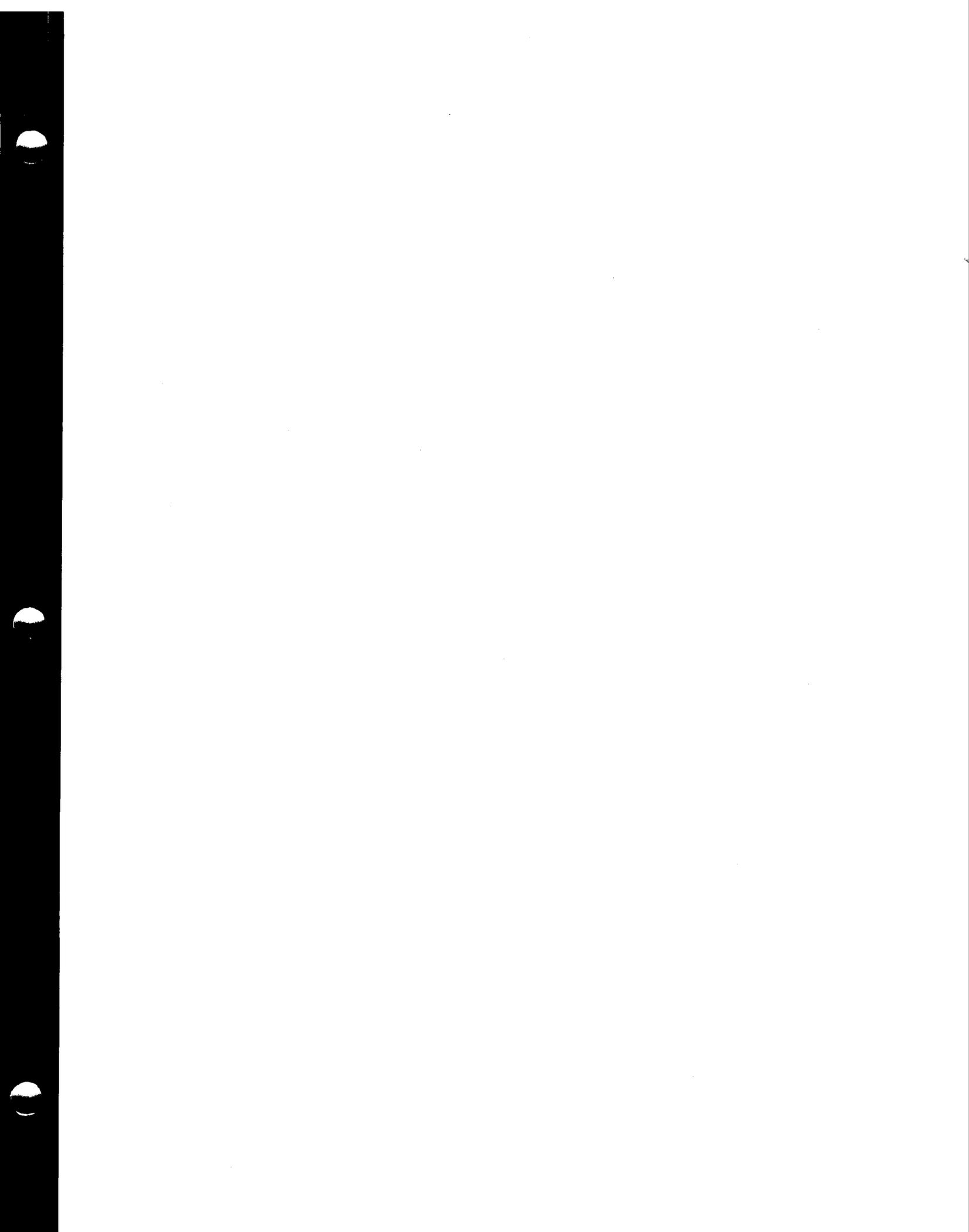
DRAFT

1991 COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

TRI-SERVICE PROJECT RELIANCE, VARIOUS LOCATIONS

Disestablish the U.S. Army Biomedical Research Development Laboratory at Fort Detrick and transfer medical materiel research to the U.S. Army Medical Materiel and Development Activity at Fort Detrick. **Collocate environmental and occupational toxicology research with the Armstrong Laboratory at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.**

1995 DoD RECOMMENDATION REDIRECTS PORTION IN BOLD



DRAFT

BASE ANALYSIS

CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY, MARYLAND

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Close by relocating Concepts Analysis Agency to Fort Belvoir, VA.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	Not Ranked
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	3.7
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	0.9
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	2003 (5 Years)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	7.4
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	1.5
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	54 / 124
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	None – Same MSA
ENVIRONMENTAL	No known impediments

DRAFT

DRAFT

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY, MARYLAND

INSTALLATION MISSION

Conduct studies of strategic concepts, alternative strategies, and broad military options

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close by relocating to Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Because of the cost of leasing, the Army's goal is to minimize lease space where feasible, and maximize the use of government-owned space. Since Army studies indicate space is available at Fort Belvoir, the Concepts Analysis Agency can easily relocate with limited renovation.

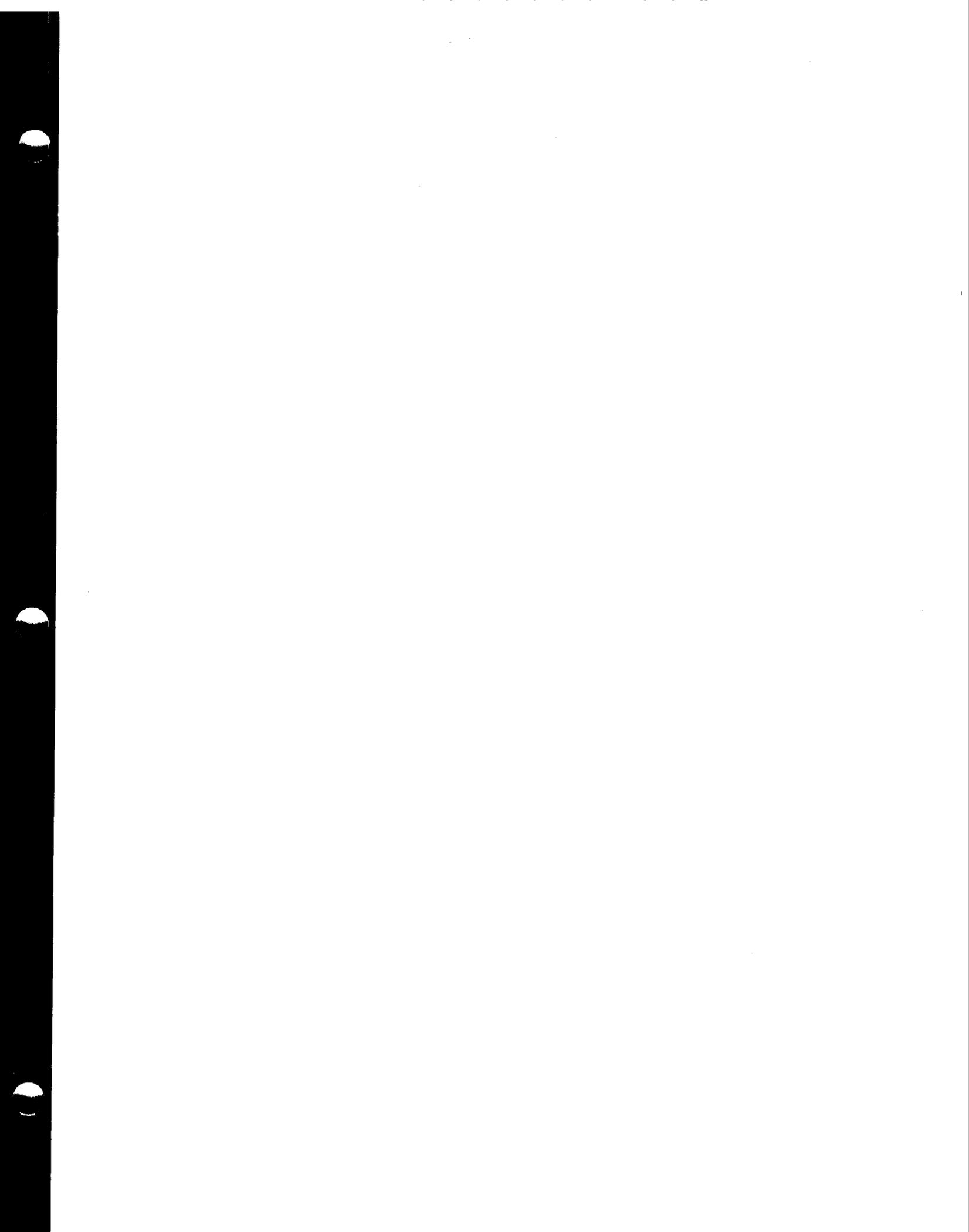
SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. Fort Belvoir officials claim there is no existing space to renovate, so new construction is required.
 - Staff Comment – Savings are still realized with new construction . The return on investment is 11 years (2009), and the net present value decreases to - \$3.3 million.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DoD recommendation.

Mike Kennedy/Army Team/5-Jun-95



DRAFT

BASE ANALYSIS

INFORMATION SYSTEMS SOFTWARE COMMAND, VIRGINIA

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Close by relocating Information Systems Software Command to Fort Meade, MD.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	Not Ranked
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	9.0
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	1.2
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	2007 (9 Years)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	7.1
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	2.1
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	141 / 191
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	None – Same MSA
ENVIRONMENTAL	No known impediments

DRAFT

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

INFORMATION SYSTEMS SOFTWARE COMMAND, VIRGINIA

INSTALLATION MISSION

To provide post deployment software support for Standard Army Management Information Systems.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close by relocating to Fort Meade, Maryland.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Because of the cost of leasing, the Army's goal is to minimize lease space, and where feasible, maximize the use of government-owned facilities. This activity can relocate for a minor cost.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

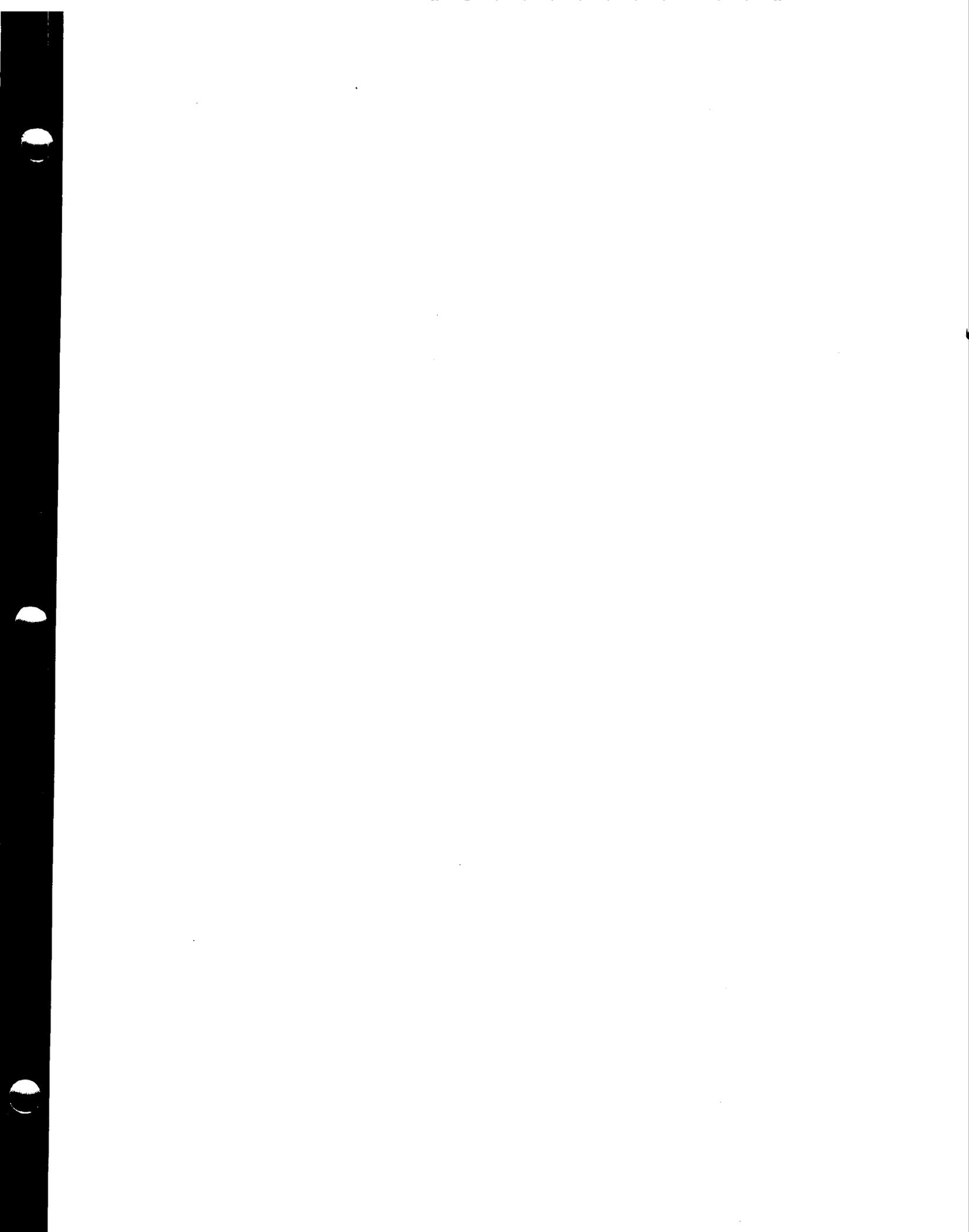
1. The space designated for ISSC at Fort Meade will be backfilled by August 1995. Therefore, these units will have to move again in FY98 or new construction will be required .
 - Staff Comment – If new construction is required, the recommendation is not desirable since return on investment is 18 years (2016) and the 20 year net present value is + \$0.5 million.
2. ISSC has proposed moving 69 personnel to existing space at Fort Belvoir.
 - Staff Comment – If plan is approved, it would reduce one-time cost as well as a decrease annual recurring savings by \$0.4 million. Awaiting Army response.
3. ISSC currently provides space for 136 contract personnel, but these requirements are not included in the recommendation.
 - Staff Comment – Awaiting Army response.

DRAFT

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff is continuing the review of this recommendation.

Mike Kennedy/Army Team/5-Jun-95



DRAFT

BASE ANALYSIS

PUBLICATIONS DISTRIBUTION CENTER BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Close by relocating the U.S. Army Publications Distribution Center, Baltimore to the U.S. Army Publications Center St. Louis, Missouri.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	Not ranked
FORCE STRUCTURE	No impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	7.0
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	8.5
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1998 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	111.0
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	1.8
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 91
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	2 / 38
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	< - 0.1 % / < - 0.1 %
ENVIRONMENTAL	No known impediments

DRAFT

DRAFT

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

U.S. ARMY PUBLICATIONS DISTRIBUTION CENTER–BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

INSTALLATION MISSION

- US Army Publications Distribution Center–Baltimore provides wholesale and retail distribution functions of publication distribution.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close US Army Publications Distribution Center–Baltimore by relocating to the US Army Publications Center–St. Louis.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Consolidation of the USAPDC–B with the USAPDC–S combines the wholesale and retail distribution functions of publication distribution into one location. The consolidation eliminates a manual operation at Baltimore in favor of an automated facility at St. Louis and creates efficiencies in the overall distribution process. This move consolidates two leases into one less costly lease.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. Greater savings by consolidating all DoD Publications Centers, not just the Army's publications distribution centers.
 - Staff Comment – DoD study underway on consolidating administrative publications/forms.
2. DoD moving away from paper forms/manuals to electronic media.
 - Staff Comment – As DoD moves to electronic publishing, distribution centers needs to be collocated with a defense mega-center. One currently exists in St. Louis, but not in Baltimore
3. Army classified Baltimore Center as manual operation.
 - Staff Comment – Baltimore Center has automated warehouse control system, requires forklift operators to store and retrieve publications/forms; St. Louis Center has totally automated storage & retrieval system.

DRAFT

4. Army required to lease additional space in St. Louis

- Staff Comment – The Army is using Army-owned warehouse space during transition to one center. The requirement to lease space in St. Louis would only be temporary.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DoD recommendation.

C. Wooten/Army Team/5-Jun-95

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

March 23, 1995

Please refer to this number
when responding 950324-15

The Honorable Alan Dixon
Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Senator Dixon:

We believe that the U.S. Army's recommendation to close the Publications Distribution Center (USAPDC-B) in Middle River, Maryland is seriously flawed. As your staff prepares to visit this center, we wanted to draw your attention to our concerns and to some of the specific items that will be highlighted tomorrow.

Because of the small size of this facility, we are especially concerned that the very real mistakes that have been made in the justification for this closure will be overlooked. In fact, closing this facility would preclude the Department of Defense from achieving tremendously significant savings from a service-wide consolidation of distribution centers. Tomorrow, your staff will be presented with substantial evidence from the Army which acknowledges these potential savings.

1) USAPDC-B is highly automated.

- o The closure justification submitted to the BRAC Commission is flat out wrong when it labels the Baltimore facility "manual" in comparison to St. Louis, which is labelled "automated." Both are highly automated, and by objective standards, Baltimore more fully so.
- o The automation at USAPDC-B has been studied by other services and by private companies from around the world. It compares favorably to the most advanced private-sector warehouses.
- o The automation architectures of Baltimore and St. Louis are quite different. St. Louis is heavily dependent upon a single robotic structure, while Baltimore has taken a more modular approach. Both are world-class facilities; both are far more technologically-advanced than other distribution centers within the DOD.

2) The capabilities of each center are consistently mis-characterized throughout the submission to BRAC.

- o The Army suggests that the centers do not have comparable missions. A review of workloads, however, indicates that they have almost identical roles -- each facility handles both bulk and loose issue.
- o The justification indicates savings and efficiencies are achieved by consolidating two leases (Baltimore and St. Louis) into one (St. Louis), yet St. Louis would need additional space in a remote facility without any automation to absorb just the current stock from Baltimore. In addition, it appears that expensive quantities of stock will be destroyed to accommodate the move.

3) The potential for savings from closing either Army center is insignificant compared to the savings that could be achieved by a consolidation of all DOD centers.

- o Proposals currently being developed and evaluated at DOD indicate significant savings could be achieved by consolidating all DOD centers. Closing USAPDC-B would eliminate that possibility.

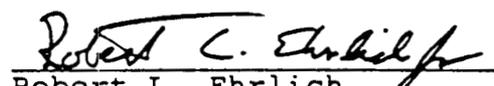
Clearly the USAPDC-B should not have been recommended for closure as part of the BRAC process. Until an independent review of the benefits of consolidating all publications distribution facilities, no action should be taken that jeopardizes the significant potential savings. We strongly encourage the Commission to ask the DOD to proceed with an independent review.

Due to the strong evidence supporting the retention of USAPDC-B, we would also again extend our invitation and request that a Commissioner visit this facility. We look forward to seeing your staff tomorrow.

Sincerely,


Barbara A. Mikulski
United States Senator


Paul S. Sarbanes
United States Senator


Robert L. Ehrlich
Member of Congress

cc: All BRAC Commissioners

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

April 4, 1995

Pages refer to this number
when responding 950404-6

The Honorable Alan Dixon
Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Senator Dixon:

We want to thank your staff, Mr. Mike Kennedy and Mr. Cliff Wooten, for their visit to the U.S. Army Publications Distribution Center (USAPDC-B) in Middle River, Maryland on Friday, March 24, 1995. We appreciate the opportunity afforded to the Maryland delegation and to the employees of the Center to point out the serious flaws in the closure justification that was submitted to the Commission.

During their visit, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Wooten were presented with evidence that:

1) Closing USAPDC-B would preclude the DOD from achieving significant savings by consolidating publications distribution centers service-wide.

- o Savings from closing either Army center -- \$35 million over 20 years -- are insignificant compared with those achieved by consolidation (up to \$257 million over just 6 years according to a 1992 Army study).
- o The investment in automation and experience with technology at USAPDC-B would be critical to efficiently and effectively achieving savings from a consolidation.
- o The modular approach to automation and storage at USAPDC-B, as well as availability of adjoining space in Middle River Depot, allow for quick and seamless expansion to absorb a DOD consolidation.

2) The closure justification is wrong in key aspects, as we outlined in our March 23, 1995 letter.

- o USAPDC-B is highly automated, not "manual."
- o St. Louis would need to lease additional (unautomated) space, so two leases are not consolidated into one.
- o Attempts to characterize the missions and performance

The Honorable Alan Dixon
March 30, 1995
Page 2

of the two centers as incomparable are belied by the Army's own documents suggesting service-wide consolidation because the missions of all DOD centers are so alike.

3) BRAC criteria for closure are overlooked or ignored, especially when considering the impact of a DOD-wide consolidation of publications distribution centers.

- o Readiness and Expandability: The automation structure and space availability at USAPDC-B are uniquely situated to accommodate a DOD-wide consolidation.
- o Accessibility: Middle River's location gives immediate access to major air, sea, rail & truck shipping lines.
- o Contingency and Mobilization: The phenomenal record of response of USAPDC-B during Desert Shield/Desert Storm was completely overlooked.

We appreciate the attention that Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Wooten have paid to the issues we have raised. We believe that this case exemplifies the ability embodied in the BRAC process to provide an independent analysis that recommends significant savings for our nation. We trust that your review will support our conclusions that USAPDC-B should not be closed and that the DOD should conduct and implement an independent review of service-wide consolidation of publications distribution centers.

We continue to believe the Commission's deliberations would be well-served by having a member visit this facility, and reiterate our willingness to host a Commissioner at any time. We look forward to discussing this with you further.

Sincerely,

Barbara A. Mikulski
United States Senator

Paul S. Sarbanes
United States Senator

Robert L. Ehrlich
Member of Congress

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

March 31, 1995

Please refer to this number
when responding 950331-11

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon
Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

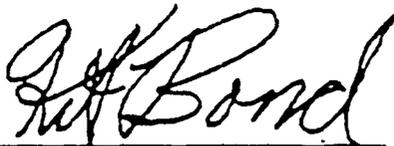
Dear Chairman Dixon,

As the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission reviews the department of Defense's proposals, we take this opportunity to express our strong support for the plan to merge the U.S. Army's Publications facility in Baltimore into the automated center in St. Louis. Our St. Louis facility demonstrates its value to the Army on a day-in, day-out basis and was appropriately selected over its less modern counterpart by the Army after a thorough review process.

St. Louis is the ideal city in which to locate a streamlined and consolidated Army publications distribution facility. This recommendation makes good economic sense in terms of well trained and highly motivated personnel, efficient automated facilities, and lower annual lease expenditures. In short, we believe this consolidation will optimize the Department of the Army's distribution system at its facility of choice.

We look forward to working with you to insure that you and the Commission are provided with accurate and timely information concerning this publications facility, the city of St. Louis and the state of Missouri.

Sincerely,



Christopher S. Bond
United States Senator



John Ashcroft
United States Senator



James M. Talent
Member of Congress

RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

THIRD DISTRICT, MISSOURI

DEMOCRATIC LEADER

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
1228 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-2503
PHONE: (202) 225-2871

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-2503

DISTRICT OFFICE:
11140 SOUTH TOWNE SQUARE
ROOM 201
ST. LOUIS, MO 63123
PHONE: (314) 884-3400

998 E. GANNON DR.
P.O. Box 392
FESTUS, MO 63028
PHONE: (314) 937-6399

April 25, 1995

Please refer to this number
when responding 950426-21

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Chairman Dixon:

I am writing to urge that the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission support the Secretary of Defense's recommendation to consolidate the Army's publications distribution operations at the St. Louis Publications Distribution Center. The Secretary of Defense's recommendation to the Commission is based on a well-reasoned analysis of the St. Louis facility's merits and the Army's future needs.

As you know, the St. Louis Publications Distribution Center distributes Army technical, equipment maintenance and supply publications worldwide. The St. Louis center also manages all of the Army's classified and accountable publications and forms. The facility consists of a fully automated, high-rise storage area built six years ago, as well as other space that was recently renovated. Of particular significance is the facility's unique, state-of-the-art robotics equipment.

As part of the 1995 base closure and realignment process, the Army has proposed relocating operations at the Baltimore Publications Distribution Center to the St. Louis center. I believe this proposal is based on a sound military and economic analysis of the two facilities, and takes advantage of state-of-the-art capabilities that are unique to the St. Louis facility. I would like to take this opportunity to outline the basis for this conclusion.

MILITARY AND ECONOMIC SUPERIORITY OF THE ST. LOUIS CENTER

In 1994, the Army found that its overall downsizing, including personnel and funding constraints on the Information Systems Command, dictated consideration of consolidating its St. Louis and Baltimore publications distribution centers. The Army Publication and Printing Command (USAPPC) conducted an analysis to determine the most desirable center for consolidation, using criteria that measured operational capability, location factors, flexibility to meet future requirements, and cost. These and other criteria used by the USAPPC allowed for an analysis consistent with the military value criteria set forth by the

Defense Department for the base closure process.

Based on this analysis, the USAPPC concluded that St. Louis was the most desirable center for consolidation, based on its score of 53.7 percent versus Baltimore's score of 46.3 percent.

The Army Information Systems Command (AISC) then conducted an economic analysis to determine the most cost-effective manner in which to consolidate the St. Louis and Baltimore centers. The AISC evaluated the merits of both centers, and found that the merits of the St. Louis center outweigh those of the Baltimore center. Specifically, the AISC found that the St. Louis center has unique attributes and capabilities that will best serve the Army in the future, including:

- state-of-the art robotics equipment for processing pallet loads of publications, which minimizes the resources necessary to perform this function;
- a classified and accountable storage area that has recently been upgraded to meet security requirements; and,
- a well-maintained facility that has been designated as a Government Services Administration (GSA) showcase.

In addition to these advantages the St. Louis center provides to the Army, the AISC's economic analysis found that consolidation in St. Louis will reduce the Army's annual costs by \$7.3 million. The Army's COBRA analysis confirmed that savings will result from consolidation in St. Louis, with a return on investment in two years and a 20-year net present value of \$35 million in savings.

STATE-OF-THE-ART FACILITY

As noted above, the Army found that the St. Louis center possesses the attributes and capabilities best suited to meet the Army's present and future requirements. This is largely due to the investments made in recent years to ensure that this center continues to provide quality publications distribution and storage.

Recent investments in the St. Louis center have made it the most efficient and specialized Army facility for publications distribution and storage. In 1988, the GSA and the Army invested \$7.3 million to construct a nine-story warehouse at the center, including a state-of-the-art guided vehicle and shipping/receiving system. The GSA and the Army recently invested an additional \$2 million in the center, installing two new mailing systems to facilitate the shipping of envelopes and packages.

These investments, as well as the robotics equipment described above, have made the St. Louis a specialized facility uniquely equipped to address the Army's publications distribution needs. At the same time, however, they limit the GSA's ability to re-lease the structure to other parties should the Commission choose to consolidate publications

functions elsewhere. Consequently, if the Army were to abandon the St. Louis center in favor of another, less advanced center, it would likely be forced to continue paying rent for the agency-unique part of the St. Louis site. The Army would also be forced to incur additional construction costs in order to provide classified and accountable storage areas that the Baltimore facility does not possess, as well as comparable distribution equipment.

The USAPPC recently conducted a study to determine whether consolidation of its publications distribution centers would affect shipping costs. This study concluded that consolidation would not significantly affect shipping costs, and that consolidation in St. Louis would produce other important efficiencies due to its central location in the United States.

* * * * *

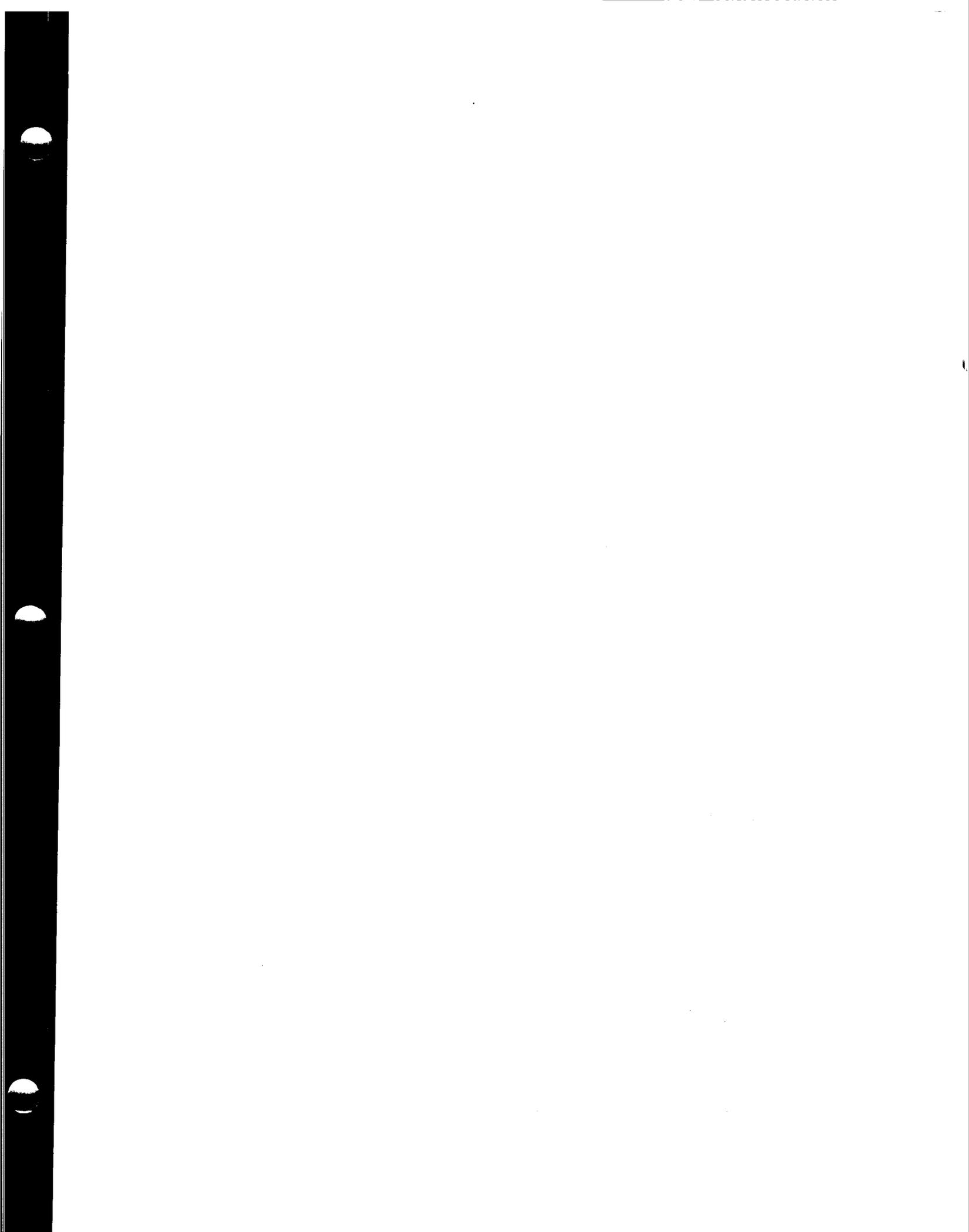
In conclusion, the above information clearly demonstrates that the Army acted appropriately in recommending that its publications distribution operations be consolidated in St. Louis. This consolidation allows the Army to maximize the value of state-of-the-art distribution equipment, avoid building a costly classified and accountable storage area in Baltimore, and make best use of a facility that GSA has invested millions in to accommodate the Army's unique requirements. Based on these facts, I hope you will concur with the Army's recommendation.

Thank you for your attention to this matter, which is of considerable importance to the preservation of critical national defense capabilities.

Yours very truly,

Richard A. Gephardt

Richard A. Gephardt



DRAFT

BASE ANALYSIS

BELLMORE LOGISTICS ACTIVITY, NEW YORK

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Close Bellmore Logistics Activity.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	Not ranked
FORCE STRUCTURE	No impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	0
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	0.3
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1996 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	5.3
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	0
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	None
ENVIRONMENTAL	No known impediments

DRAFT

6/5/95

DRAFT

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

BELLMORE LOGISTICS ACTIVITY, NEW YORK

INSTALLATION MISSION

- Bellmore Logistics Activity formerly provided maintenance and logistical support to Reserve Component units.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close Bellmore Logistics Activity.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Closing Bellmore Logistics Activity will save base operations and maintenance funds and provide reuse opportunities.

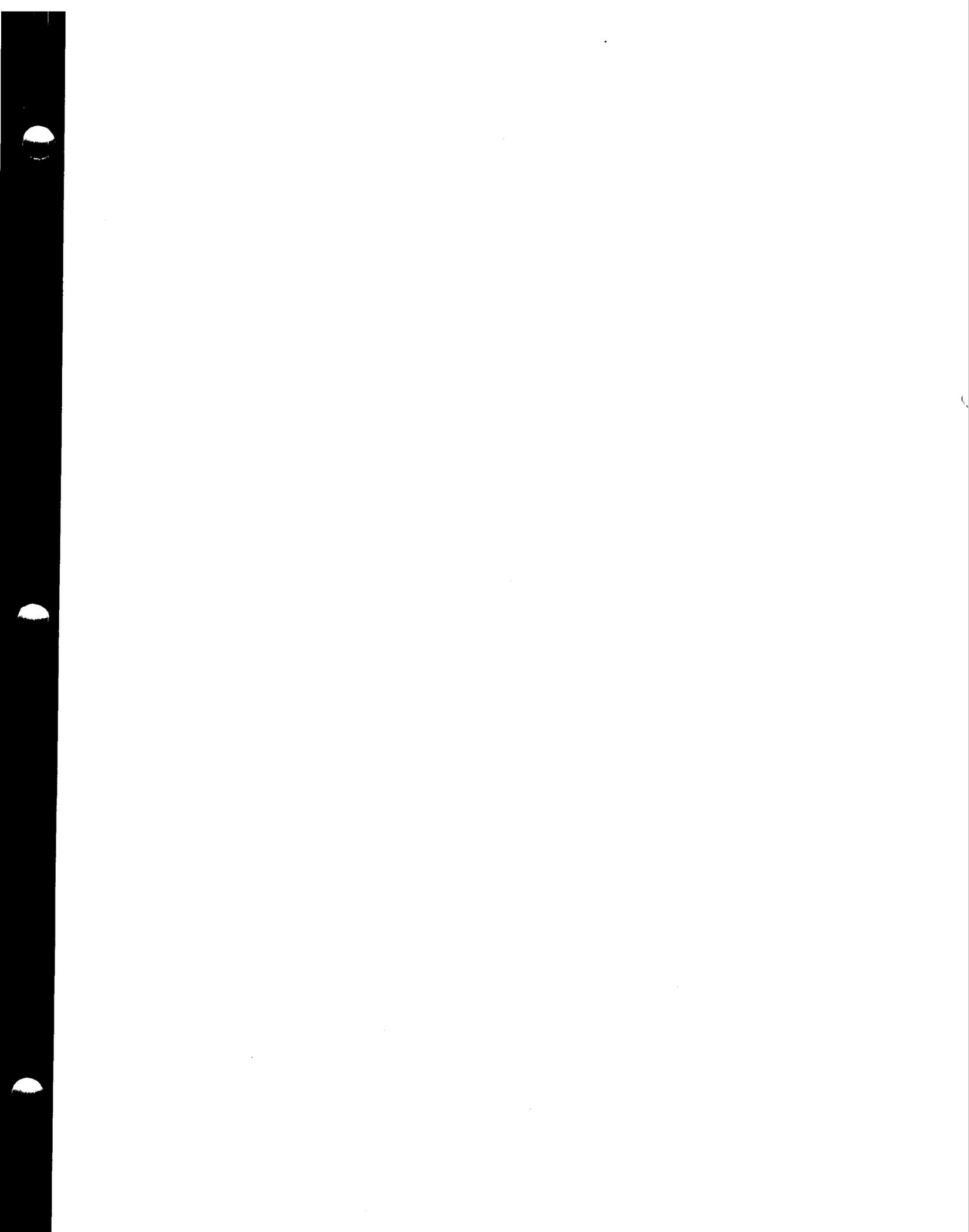
SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

- No issues identified.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DoD recommendation.

C. Wooten/Army Team/5-Jun-95



DRAFT

BASE ANALYSIS

BIG COPPETT KEY, FLORIDA

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Close Big Coppett Key.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	Not ranked
FORCE STRUCTURE	No impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	0
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	0.01
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1996 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	0.1
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	0
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	None
ENVIRONMENTAL	No known impediments

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

BIG COPPETT KEY, FLORIDA

INSTALLATION MISSION

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

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close Big Coppett Key.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

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

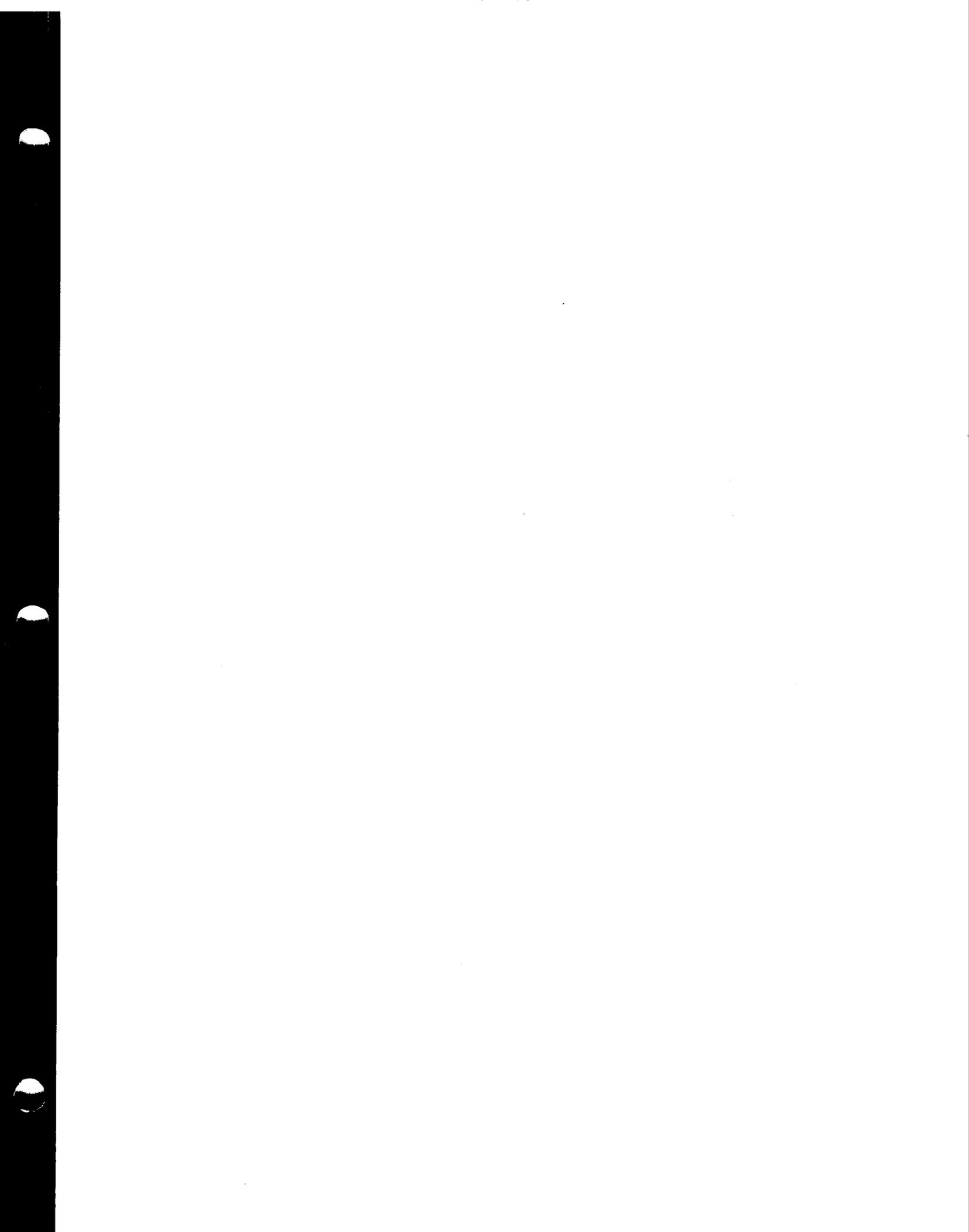
SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

- No issues identified.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DoD recommendation.

C. Wooten/Army Team/6/5/95



DRAFT

BASE ANALYSIS

BRANCH U.S. DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS, CALIFORNIA

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Close Branch U.S. Disciplinary Barracks (USDB), Lompoc, CA.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	Not ranked
FORCE STRUCTURE	No impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	*
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	*
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	*
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	*
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	0
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	None
ENVIRONMENTAL	No known impediments

* — There are no costs or savings associated with this recommendation.

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

BRANCH US DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS, CALIFORNIA

INSTALLATION MISSION

- Currently Branch US Disciplinary Barracks has no military mission.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close Branch US Disciplinary Barracks.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Branch USDB is permitted to and operated by the Federal Bureau of Prisons. There are no Army activities on USDB, Lompoc. Accordingly, it is excess to the Army's requirements.

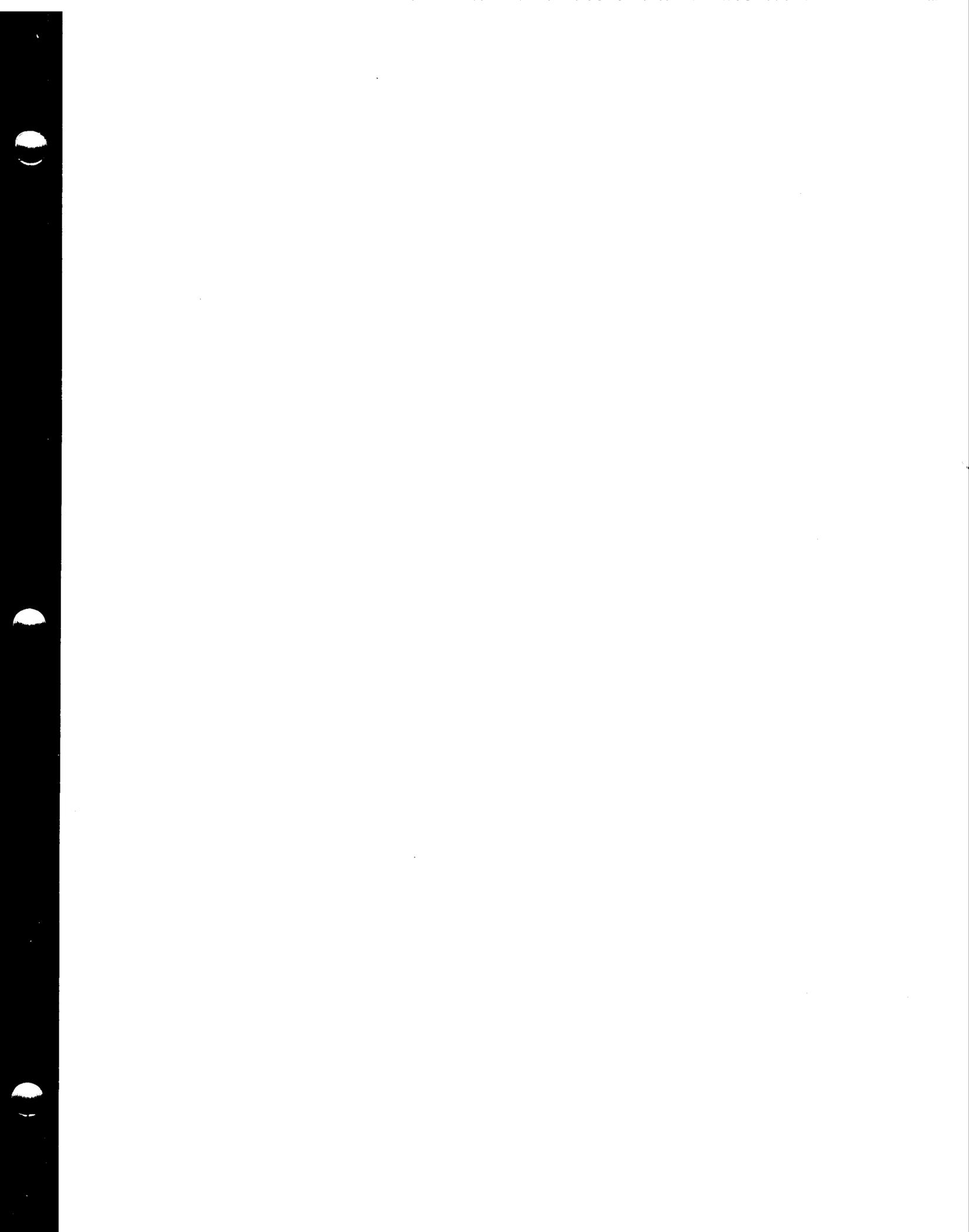
SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

- No issues identified.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DoD recommendation.

C. Wooten/Army Team/6/5/95



DRAFT

BASE ANALYSIS

CAMP BONNEVILLE, WASHINGTON

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Close Camp Bonneville.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	Not ranked
FORCE STRUCTURE	No impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	0.04
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	0.2
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1996 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	2.1
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	0
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	None
ENVIRONMENTAL	No known impediments

DRAFT

6/5/95

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

CAMP BONNEVILLE, WASHINGTON

INSTALLATION MISSION

- The primary mission of Camp Bonneville is to provide training facilities for Active and Reserve units.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close Camp Bonneville.
- Training currently conducted at Camp Bonneville will be shifted to Fort Lewis, Washington.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Camp Bonneville is excess to the Army's requirements. Closing the camp will save base operations and maintenance funds and provide reuse.

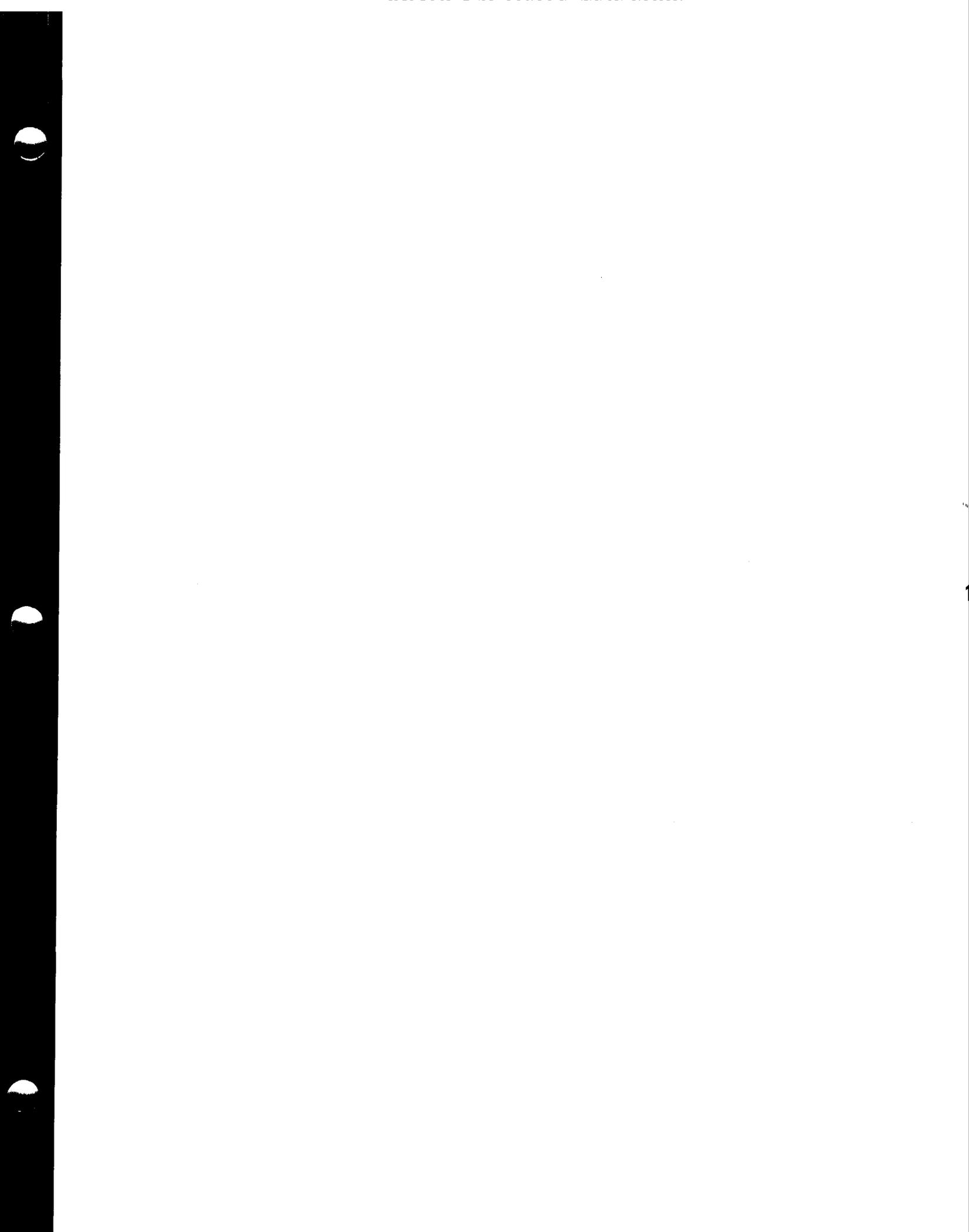
SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

- No issues identified.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DoD recommendation.

C. Wooten/Army Team/6/5/95



DRAFT

BASE ANALYSIS

CAMP KILMER, NEW JERSEY

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Close Camp Kilmer, except an enclave for minimum necessary facilities to support the Reserve Components.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	Not ranked
FORCE STRUCTURE	No impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	0.1
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	0.2
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1997 (1 year)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	2.9
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	0
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	None
ENVIRONMENTAL	No known impediments

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

CAMP KILMER, NEW JERSEY

INSTALLATION MISSION

- Camp Kilmer provides administration, supply, training, maintenance, and logistics support to Reserve Component forces.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close Camp Kilmer, except an enclave for the minimum necessary facilities to support the Reserve Components.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- The vast majority of the site is excess to the Army's requirements. Closing Camp Kilmer will save base operations and maintenance funds and provide reuse opportunities for approximately 56 acres.

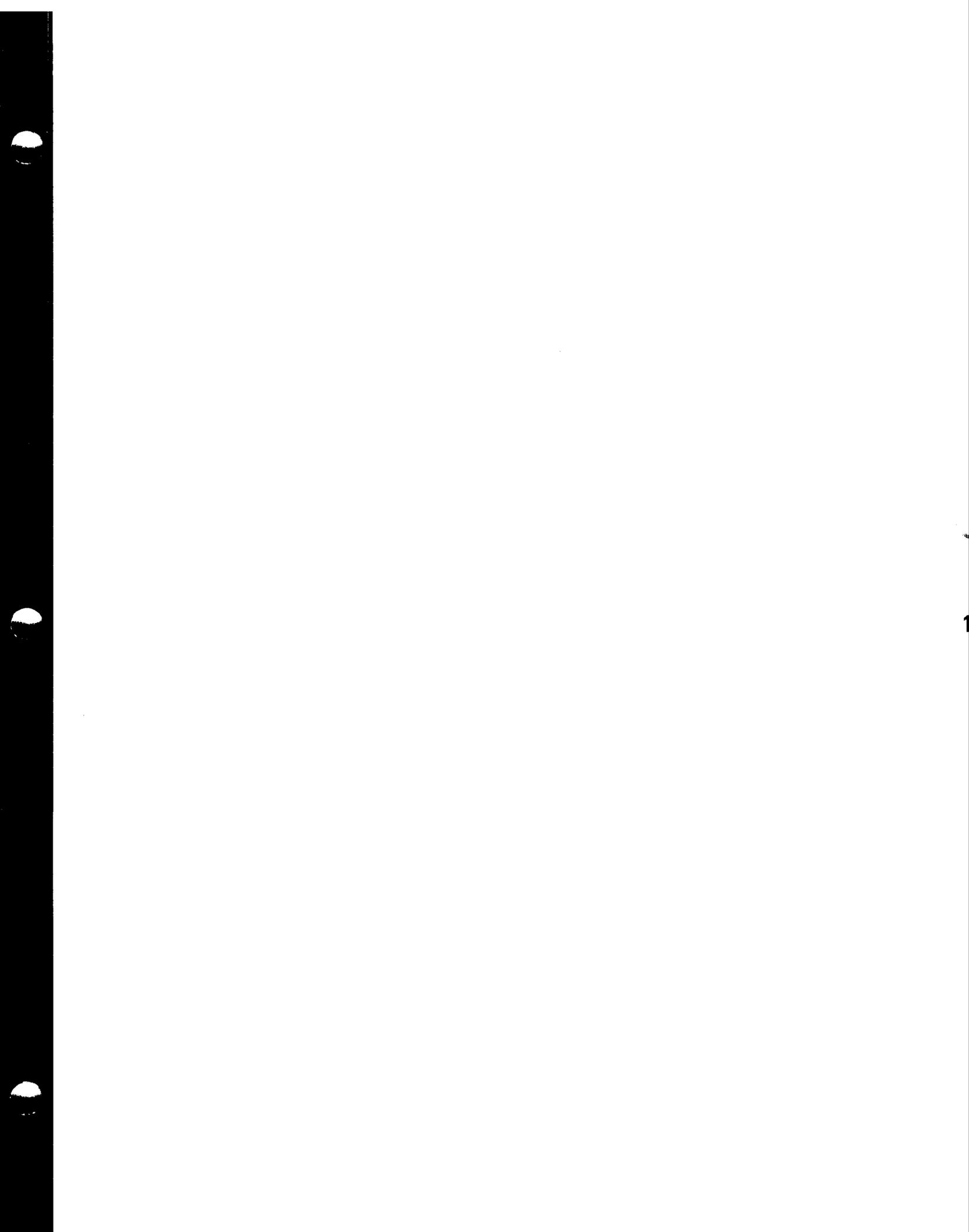
SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

- No issues identified.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DoD recommendation.

C. Wooten/Army Team/6/5/95



DRAFT

BASE ANALYSIS

CAMP PEDRICKTOWN, NEW JERSEY

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Close Camp Pedricktown, except the Sievers-Sandberg Reserve Center.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	Not ranked
FORCE STRUCTURE	No impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	0.1
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	0.4
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	Immediate (1996)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	-5.2
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	0
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	None
ENVIRONMENTAL	No known impediments

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

CAMP PEDRICKTOWN, NEW JERSEY

INSTALLATION MISSION

- Camp Pedricktown's primary mission is to provide administration, supply, training, maintenance, and logistics support to Reserve Component forces.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close Camp Pedricktown, except the Sivers-Sanberg Reserve Center.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- The vast majority of Camp Pedricktown's land and facilities are excess to Army requirements. Closing it will save base operations and maintenance funds and provide reuse opportunities for approximately 60 acres.

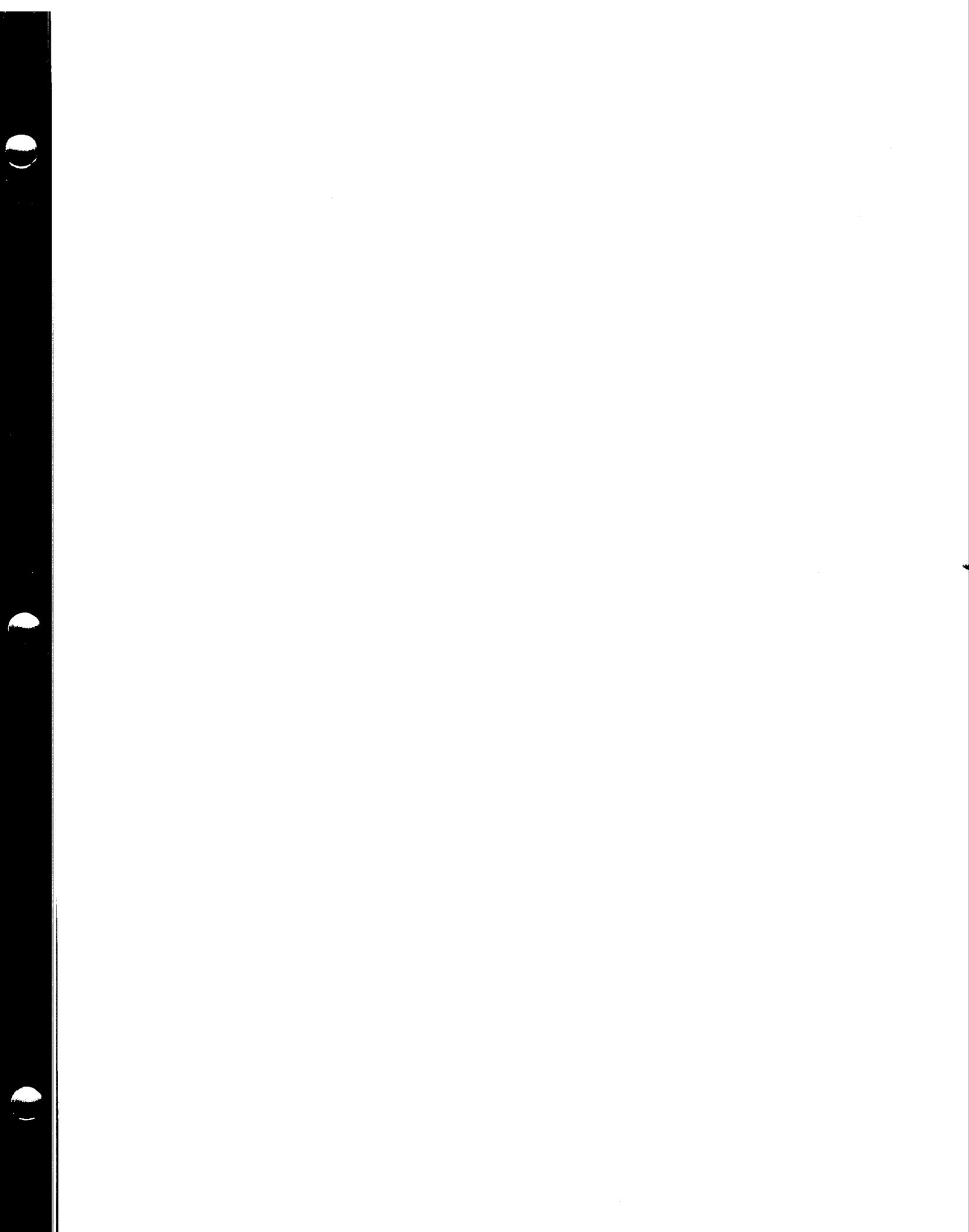
SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

- No issues identified.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DoD recommendation.

C. Wooten/Army Team/ 6/5/95



DRAFT

BASE ANALYSIS

CAVEN POINT US ARMY RESERVE CENTER, NEW JERSEY

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Close Caven Point U. S. Army Reserve Center. Relocate its reserve activities to the Fort Hamilton, NY, provided the recommendation to realign Fort Hamilton is approved.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	Not ranked
FORCE STRUCTURE	No impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ K)	13
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ K)	13.1
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	Never
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$K)	12.9
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ K)	25.6
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	10 / 4
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	0% / 0.1 %
ENVIRONMENTAL	No known impediments

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

CAVEN POINT US ARMY RESERVE CENTER, NEW JERSEY

INSTALLATION MISSION

- The primary mission of Caven Point USARC is to provide administration, logistics, and maintenance support to the US Army Reserve.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close Caven Point US Army Reserve Center.
- Relocate its service activities to Fort Hamilton, NY, provided the recommendation to realign Fort Hamilton is approved.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- The consolidation of tenants from Caven Point USARC with Reserve Component activities remaining on Fort Hamilton will achieve savings in operations costs.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. Open storage requirements for the Caven Point units.
 - Staff Comment — Can be met on Fort Hamilton only if morale, welfare, and recreational (MWR) open space facilities are used.
2. Accessibility of Fort Hamilton by the tractor-tanker equipment of USAR unit relocating from Caven Point.
 - Staff Comment — Situated at the foot of the Verrazano Narrows Bridge connecting Brooklyn with Staten Island, the only land entrances to Fort Hamilton is through narrow urban streets. Local resident on-street parking potentially hampers unit deployment without significant local law enforcement assistance.
3. Arms room not available at Fort Hamilton.
 - Staff Comment — Nearest available secure storage is on Fort Totten, approximately one hour (plus) by ground transportation. No military construction funds were included in recommendation cost estimates. Forces Command implementation plan contradicts Army recommendation.

DRAFT

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports Commission rejection of the DoD recommendation.

C. Wooten/ Army Team/5-Jun-95



DRAFT

BASE ANALYSIS

EAST FORT BAKER, CALIFORNIA

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Close East Fort Baker. Relocate all tenants to other installations that meet mission requirements. Return all real property to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	Not ranked
FORCE STRUCTURE	No impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	11.9
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	1.3
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	2009 (11 Years)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	5.2
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	0
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 8
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	74 / 62
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	< - 0.1 % / - 0.5 %
ENVIRONMENTAL	No known impediments

DRAFT

6/5/95

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

EAST FORT BAKER, CALIFORNIA

INSTALLATION MISSION

- East Fort Baker provides facilities and housing for the Headquarters, 91st Training Division and the 6th Recruiting Brigade.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close East Fort Baker.
- Relocate all tenants to other installations that meet mission requirements.
- Return all real property to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Closing East Fort Baker saves operations and support costs by consolidating tenants to other military installations without major construction.

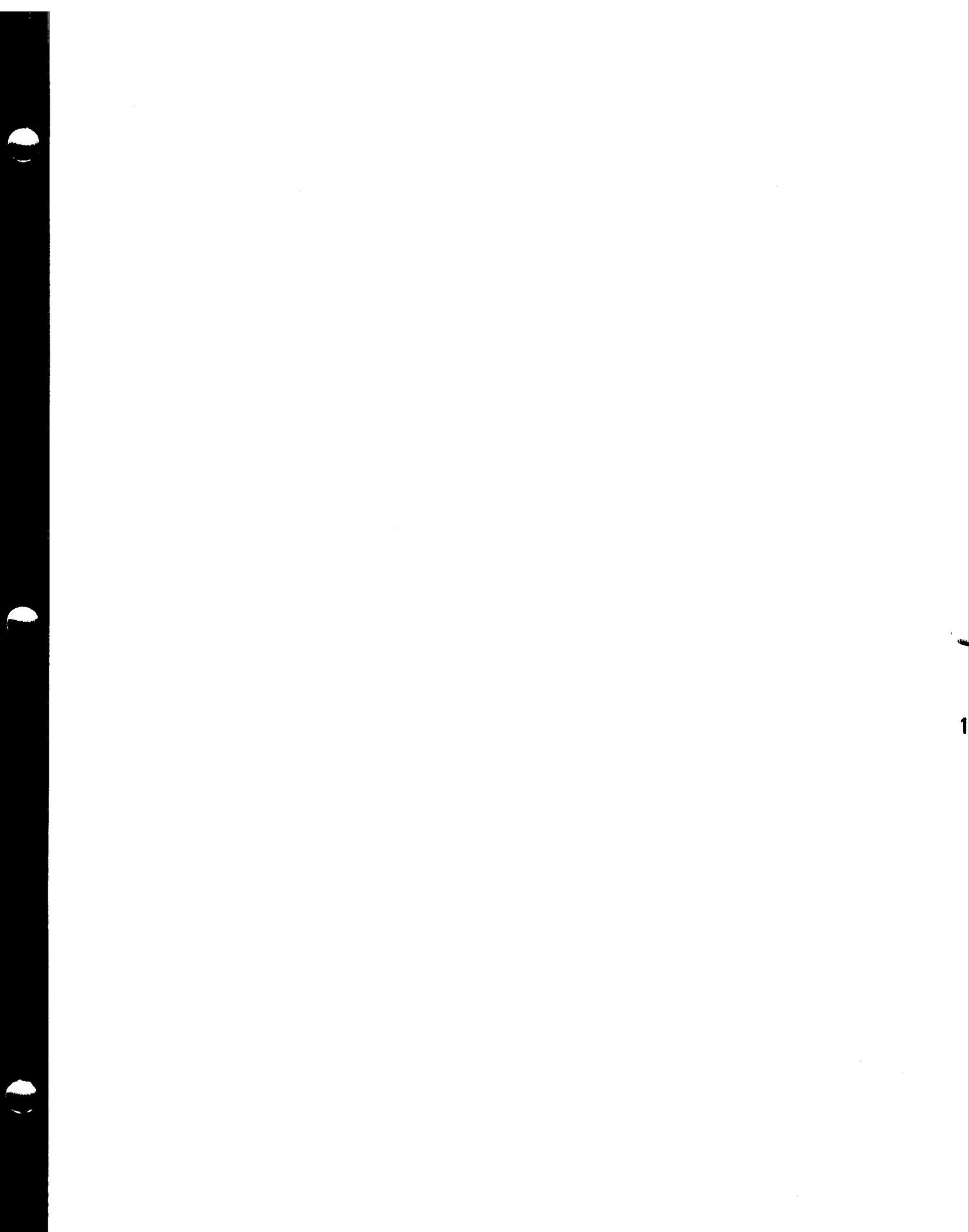
SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

- No issues identified.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DoD recommendation.

C. Wooten/Army Team/6/5/95



DRAFT

BASE ANALYSIS

FORT MISSOULA, MONTANA

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Close Fort Missoula, except an enclave for minimum essential land and facilities to support the Reserve Component units.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	Not ranked
FORCE STRUCTURE	No impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	0.4
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	0.2
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1998 (2 years)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	2.2
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	0
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	None
ENVIRONMENTAL	No known impediments

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6/5/95

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

FORT MISSOULA, MONTANA

INSTALLATION MISSION

- Fort Missoula provides administration, supply, training, maintenance, and logistics support to Reserve Component forces.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close Fort Missoula, except an enclave for minimum essential land and facilities to support the Reserve Component Units.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Closing Fort Missoula will save base operations and maintenance funds and provide reuse opportunities for approximately 25 acres. The Army intends to continue to license buildings and land currently occupied by the Army National Guard.

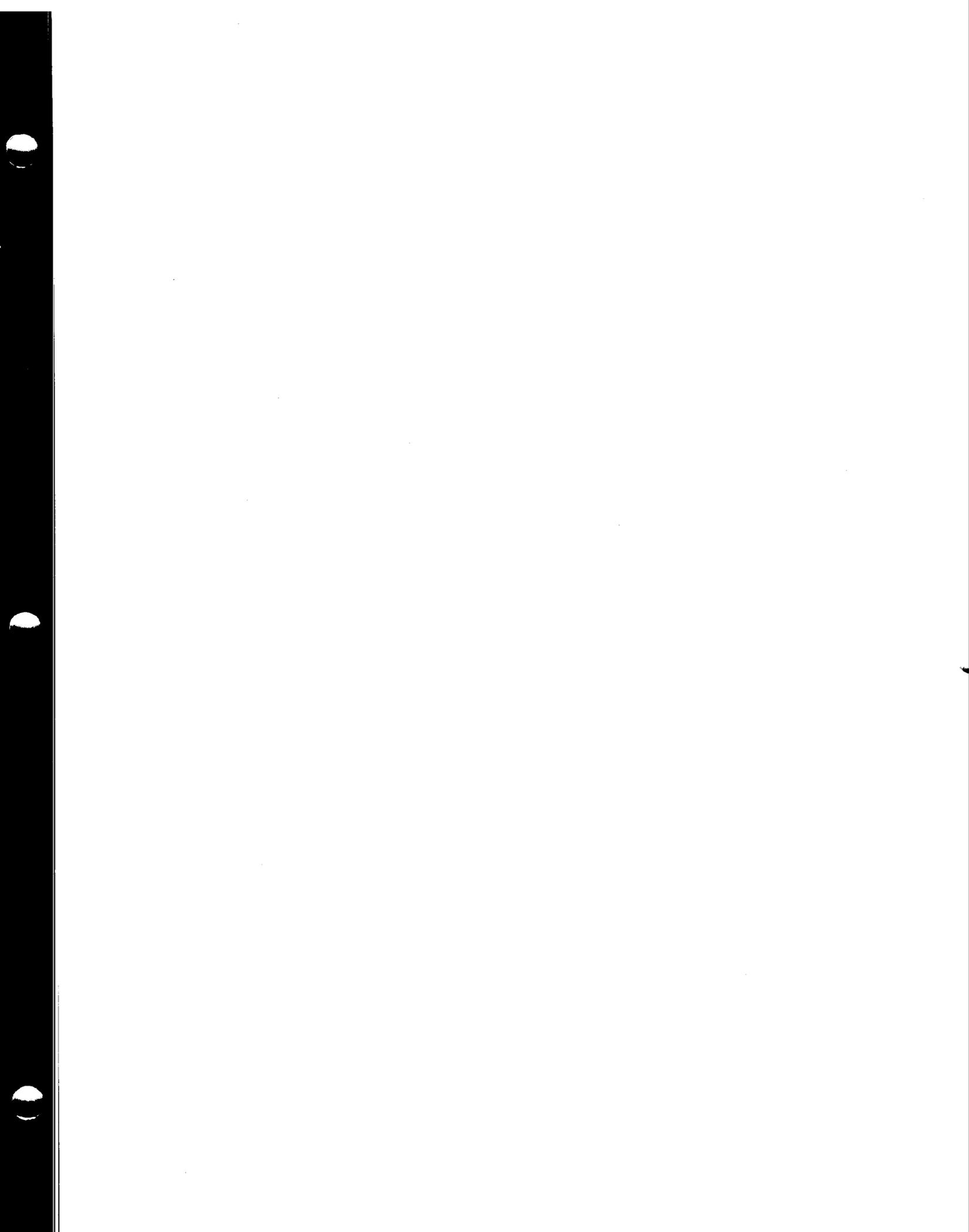
SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

- No issues identified.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DoD recommendation.

C. Wooten/Army Team/6/5/95



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CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	Not ranked
FORCE STRUCTURE	No impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	0
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	0.2
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1996 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	2.2
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	0
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	None
ENVIRONMENTAL	No known impediments

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Close Hingham Cohasset.

HINGHAM COHASSET, MASSACHUSETTS

BASE ANALYSIS

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

HINGHAM COHASSET, MASSACHUSETTS

INSTALLATION MISSION

- Hingham Cohasset currently has no mission. It was formerly a US Army Reserve Center.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close Hingham Cohasset.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Closing Hingham Cohasset will save base operations and maintenance funds and provide reuse opportunities.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

- No issues identified.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DoD recommendation.



DRAFT

BASE ANALYSIS

RECREATION CENTER #2, NORTH CAROLINA

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Close Recreation Center #2, Fayetteville, NC.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	Not ranked
FORCE STRUCTURE	No impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	*
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	*
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	*
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	*
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	0
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	None
ENVIRONMENTAL	No known impediments

* = There are no costs or savings associated with this recommendation.

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

RECREATION CENTER #2, NORTH CAROLINA

INSTALLATION MISSION

- Recreation Center #2 is currently being leased to the city of Fayetteville, NC, and is excess to the Army's requirements.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close Recreation Center #2.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Closing Recreation Center #2 will provide reuse opportunities.

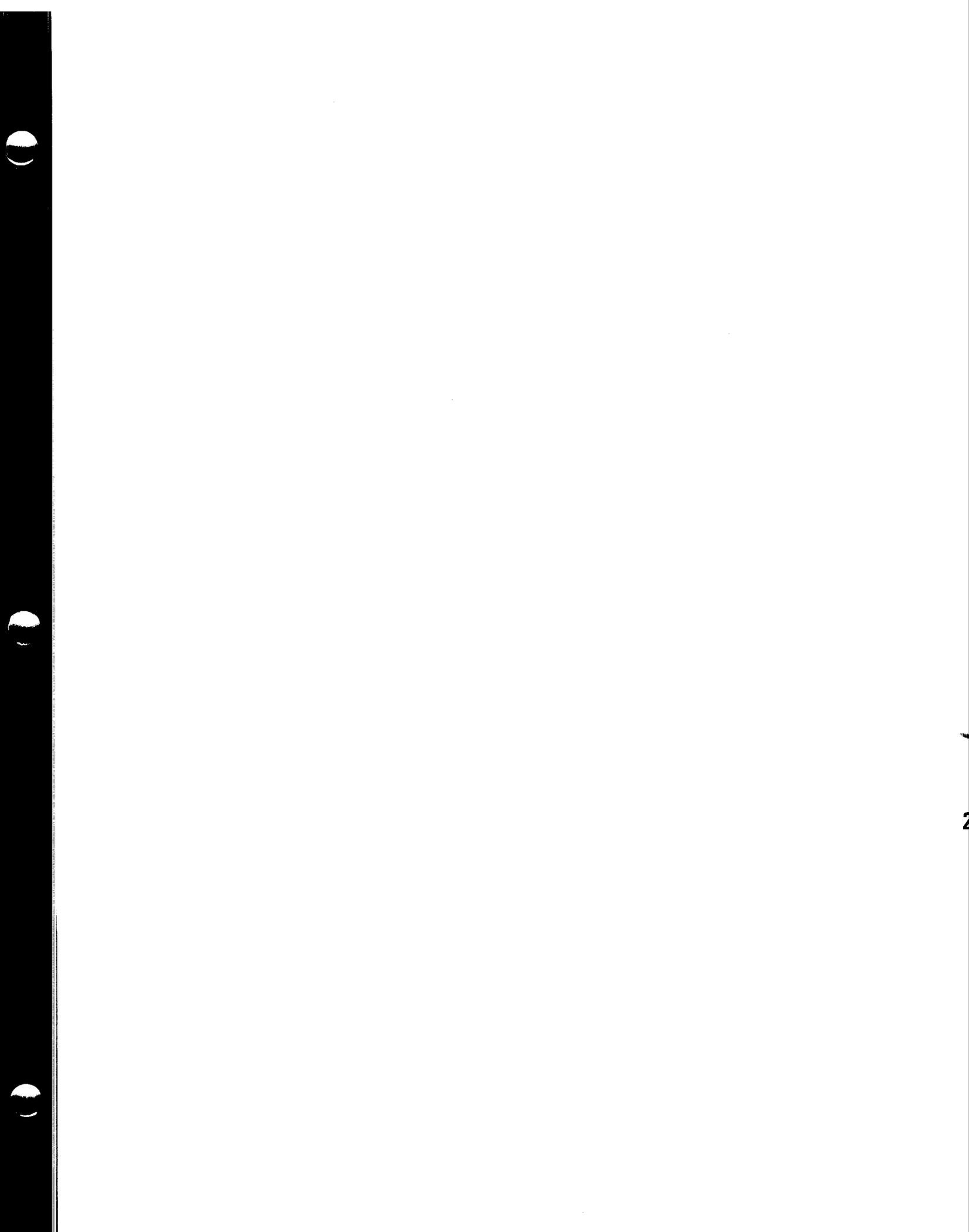
SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

- No issues identified.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DoD recommendation.

C. Wooten/Army Team/6/5/95



DRAFT

BASE ANALYSIS

RIO VISTA US ARMY RESERVE CENTER, CALIFORNIA

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Close Rio Vista Army Reserve Center.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	Not ranked
FORCE STRUCTURE	No impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	0
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	0.1
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1996 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	1.6
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	0
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	None
ENVIRONMENTAL	No known impediments

DRAFT

DRAFT

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

RIO VISTA US ARMY RESERVE CENTER, CALIFORNIA

INSTALLATION MISSION

- Rio Vista USARC formerly supported an Army Reserve watercraft unit.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close Rio Vista US Army Reserve Center.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Since Reserve Components no longer use Rio Vista Reserve Center, it is excess to the Army's requirements. Closing Rio Vista USARC will save base operations and maintenance funds and provide reuse opportunities for approximately 28 acres.

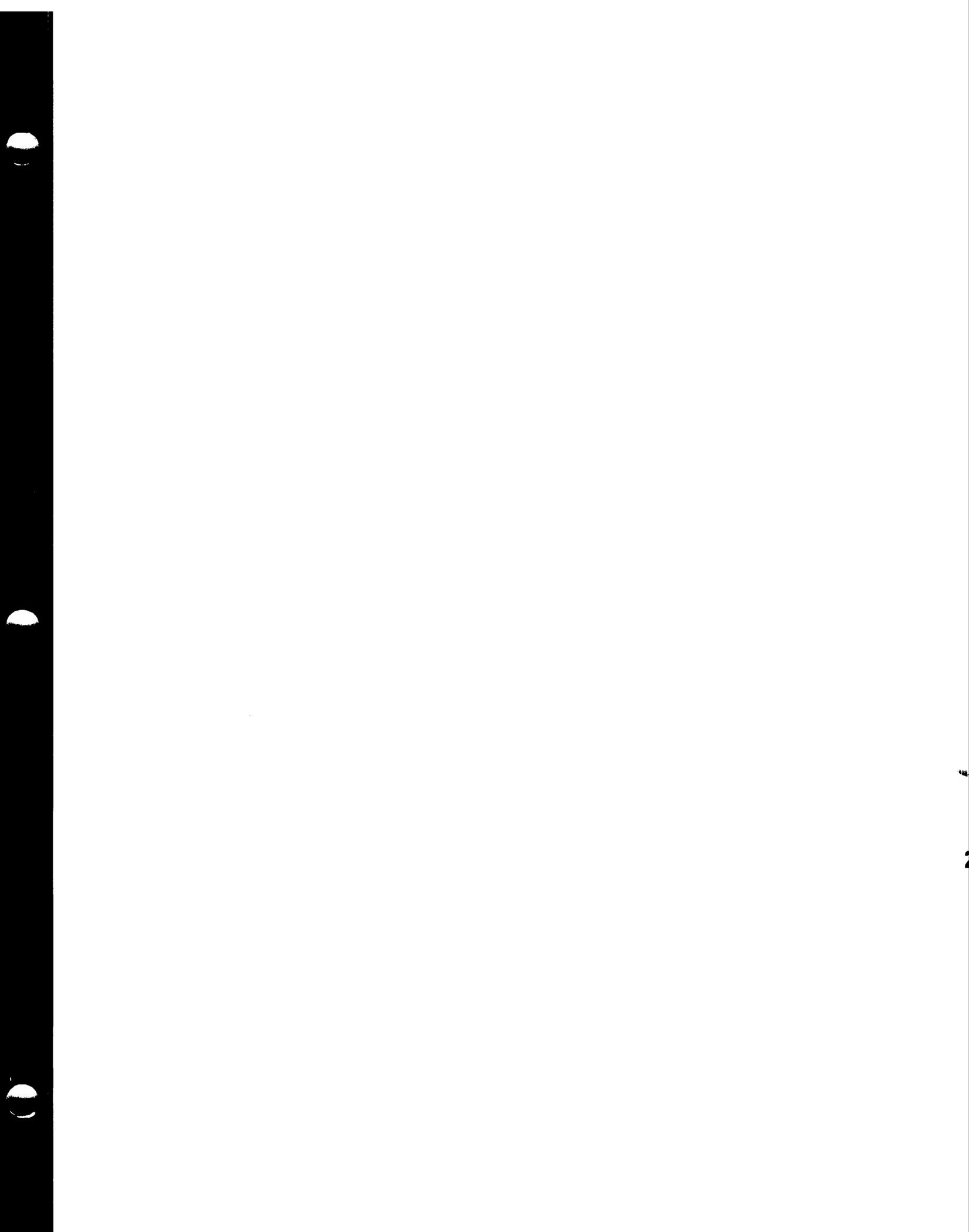
SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

- No issues identified.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DoD recommendation.

C. Wooten/Army Team/6/5/95



DRAFT

BASE ANALYSIS

SUDBURY TRAINING ANNEX, MASSACHUSETTS

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Close Sudbury Training Annex.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	Not ranked
FORCE STRUCTURE	No impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	0.8
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	0.1
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	2003 (5 years)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	1.2
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	0
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 35
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	None
ENVIRONMENTAL	National Priority List Site

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DRAFT

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

SUDBURY TRAINING ANNEX, MASSACHUSETTS

INSTALLATION MISSION

- The primary mission of Sudbury Training Annex is to provide storage facilities for various Department of Defense activities.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close Sudbury Training Annex.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Sudbury Training Annex is excess to the Army's requirements. Closing Sudbury Training Annex will save base operations and maintenance funds and provide reuse opportunities for approximately 2,000 acres.

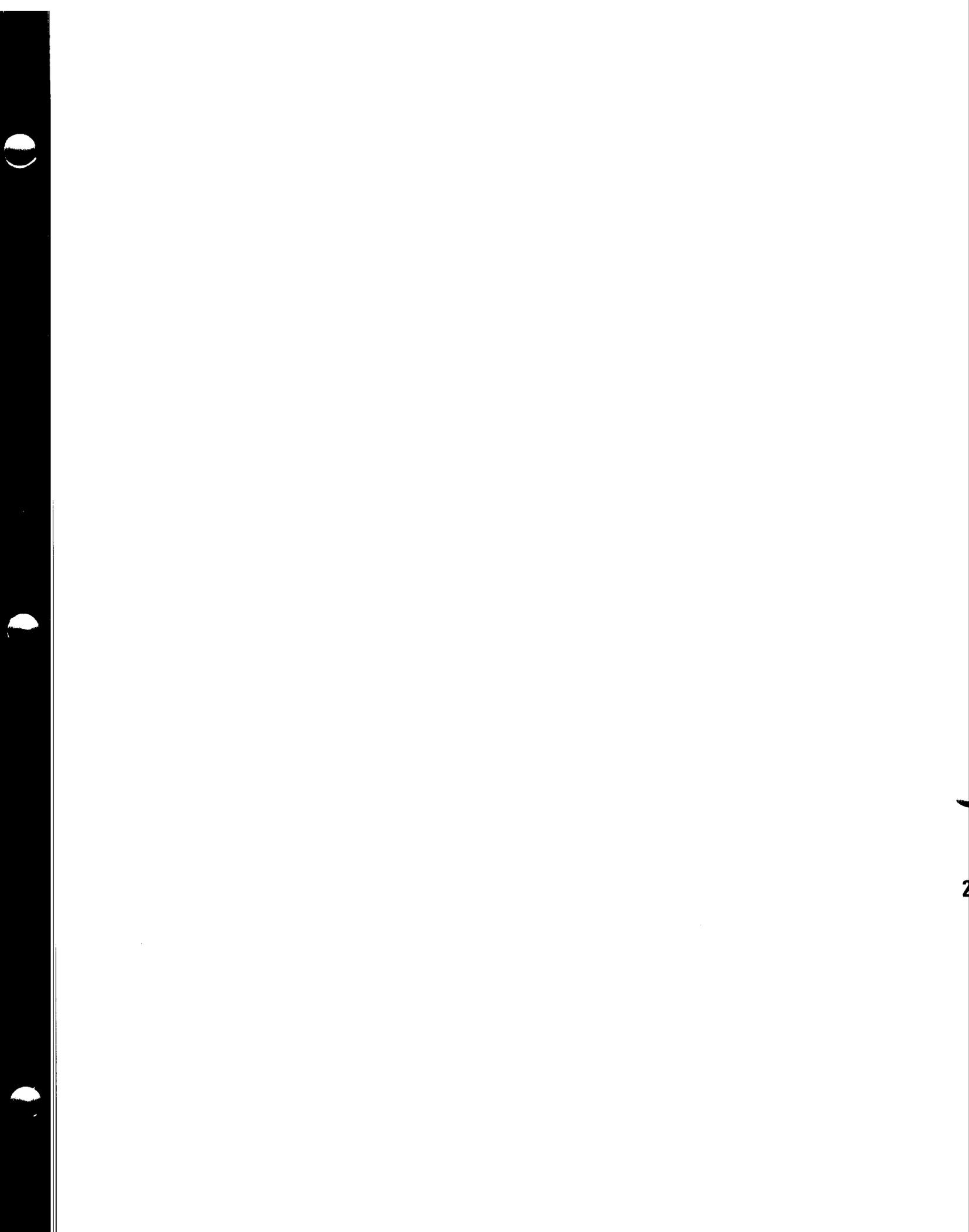
SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

- No issues identified.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DoD recommendation.

C. Wooten/Army Team/6/5/95



DRAFT

BASE ANALYSIS

VALLEY GROVE AREA MAINTENANCE SUPPORT ACTIVITY, WEST VIRGINIA

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Close Valley Grove Area Maintenance Support Activity (AMSA). Relocate reserve activity to the Kelly Support Center, PA, provided the recommendation to realign Kelly Support Center is approved.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	Not ranked
FORCE STRUCTURE	No impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	2.6
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	0.007
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	100+ Years
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	2.5
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	0.04
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 7
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	0 % / 0 %
ENVIRONMENTAL	No known impediments

DRAFT

DRAFT

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

VALLEY GROVE AREA MAINTENANCE SUPPORT ACTIVITY, WEST VIRGINIA

INSTALLATION MISSION

- Valley Grove USARC's primary mission is to provide maintenance support to Army Reserve activities.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close Valley Grove Area Maintenance Support Activity (AMSA).
- Relocate reserve activity to the Kelly Support Center, PA, provided the recommendation to realign Kelly Support Center is approved.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Consolidating tenants from Valley Grove AMSA with the Reserve Component activities remaining on Kelly Support Center will reduce the cost of operation.

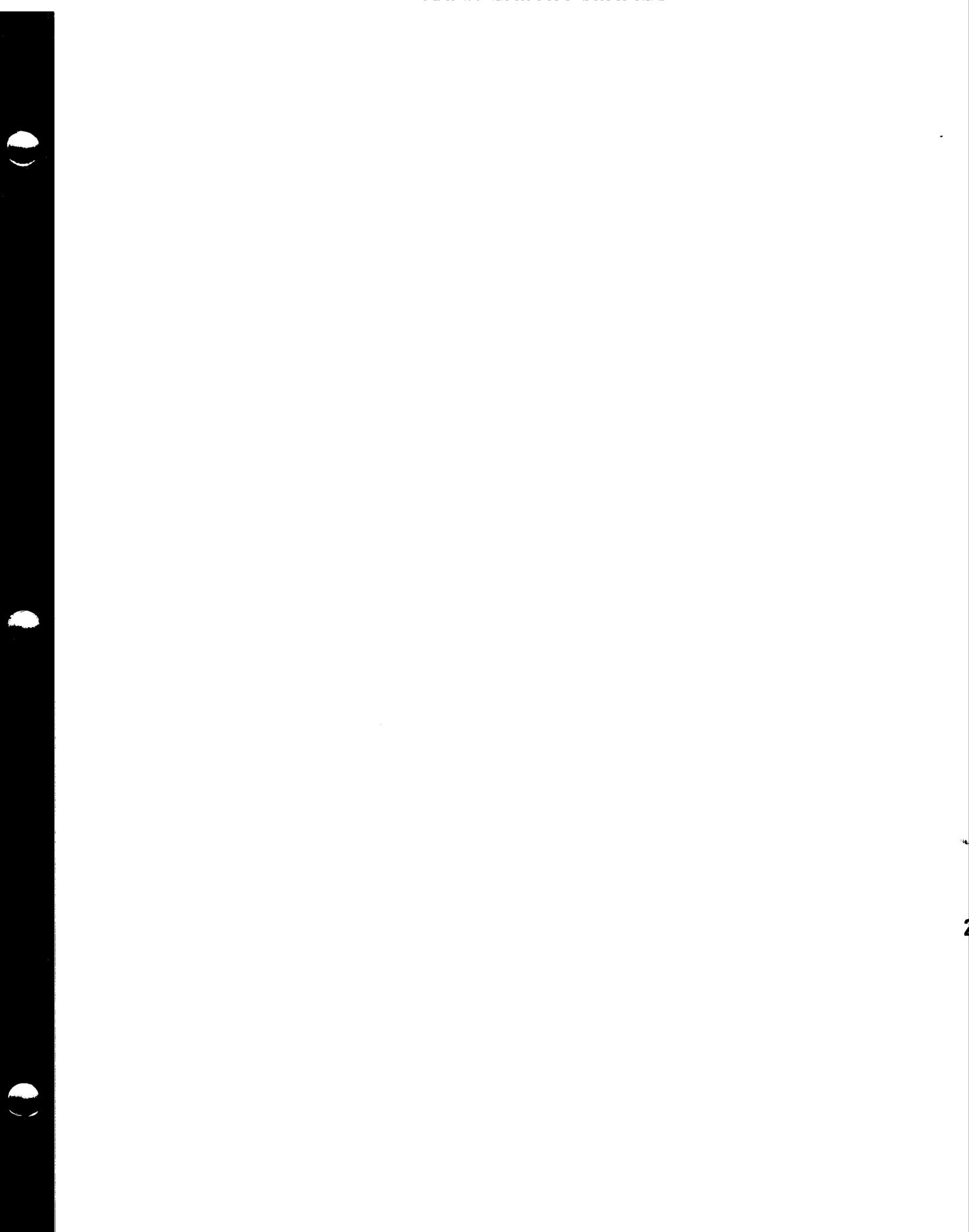
SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. New facility under construction for Valley Grove AMSA.
 - \$6.4 million contract awarded in September for maintenance facility for Valley Grove Activity.
2. Revised Army COBRA.
 - Army originally included costs & savings associated with this recommendation as part of the recommendation to realign Kelly Support Center.
 - The Army has now separated the two recommendations and the COBRA for Valley Grove shows return on investment of 100+ years.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports Commission rejection of the DoD recommendation.

C. Wooten/Army Team/6/5/95



DRAFT

BASE ANALYSIS

FORT HOLABIRD, MARYLAND

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Relocate the Defense Investigative Service (DIS), Investigations Control and Automation Directorate (IC&AD) from Fort Holabird, Maryland, to a new facility to be built on Fort Meade, Maryland. This proposal is a revision to the 1988 Base Closure Commission's recommendation to retain the Defense Investigative Service at Fort Holabird. Once DIS vacates the building on Fort Holabird, the base will be vacant.

COMMISSION ADDITION FOR CONSIDERATION: Close Fort Holabird, Maryland.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	Not ranked
FORCE STRUCTURE	No impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	11.1
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	0.5
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	2003 (5 Years)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	4.2
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	0.4
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 11
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 301
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	None - Same MSA
ENVIRONMENTAL	No known impediments

DRAFT

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

FORT HOLABIRD, MARYLAND

INSTALLATION MISSION

- Provide essential logistical and administrative support to the Investigations Control and Automation Directorate (IC&AD) of the Defense Investigative Service (DIS).

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Relocate IC&AD to a new facility to be built on Fort Meade, Maryland.
- This proposal revises the 1988 Base Closure Commission's recommendation to retain the Defense Investigative Service at Fort Holabird.
- When DIS leaves Fort Holabird, the base will be vacant.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Fort Holabird facilities are in disrepair and continue to deteriorate.
- Recent Corps of Engineers (COE) Building Analysis indicated that the cost to bring the building up to code and to correct the environmental deficiencies would be approximately \$9.1 million.
- Military construction project on Fort Meade based on 1998 DIS force structure is estimated to cost \$9.4 million.

COMMISSION ADDITION FOR CONSIDERATION

- Close Fort Holabird, MD.

COMMISSION JUSTIFICATION

- Upon relocation of IC&AD, Fort Holabird is vacant.
- In response to question for the record, the Army recommended disposal of Fort Holabird be executed through the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990.

DRAFT

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. Congressional delegation endorses closure of Fort Holabird, but wants this parcel to be consolidated with the parcel declared excess in accordance with the 1988 Commission recommendation.
 - Staff Comment – Commission action to adopt Congressional delegation request would permit cancellation of current agreement to lease 1988 parcel to homeless provider as required by McKinney Act which community opposes. Staff supports Commission decision to take no action to block current disposal agreement.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports proposal to close Fort Holabird.

Ed Brown/Army Team/5-Jun-95

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

May 24, 1995

The Hon. Alan Dixon
Chairman, Defense Base Closure
and Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Senator Dixon:

On May 10, 1995, the BRAC Commission indicated that it would be considering the addition of Ft. Holabird in Baltimore, Maryland to the 1995 closure list. We support this decision in conjunction with moving the last remaining DOD tenant of Fort Holabird -- the Defense Investigative Service -- to new facilities at Ft. Meade, Maryland that can adequately support its mission.

Because Fort Holabird has been disposed of piecemeal over the years, we would also additionally request that you include in your recommendation clear direction to the Army Corps of Engineers to incorporate into the 1995 process any remaining parcels of Fort Holabird that are still owned by the Department of Defense and have not yet been disposed of or assigned to another federal agency. This would specifically redirect a BRAC 1988 disposal into the 1995 process.

The City of Baltimore, with the support of the local communities, has already redeveloped major portions of Ft. Holabird into an industrial park that has received national recognition as a model for reutilization. With the ongoing 1988 and potential 1995 disposals, the community and City would face multiple concurrent disposal procedures that might depart significantly from the models established at Ft. Holabird. Consolidating these disposals under the 1995 rules would provide maximum community input and guarantee that the City could establish a comprehensive plan incorporating the remaining parcels of this facility.

We strongly urge you to include language in your final recommendation that provides for this procedural consolidation.

Sincerely,

Barbara A. Mikulski

Barbara A. Mikulski
United States Senator

Paul Sarbanes

Paul S. Sarbanes
United States Senator

Ben Cardin

Benjamin L. Cardin
Member of Congress

Document Separator

NAVY

NAVY

NAVAL BASES

R- Naval Activities, Guam

OPERATIONAL AIR STATIONS

C- Naval Air Facility Adak, AK
C- Naval Air Station Key West, FL
RD- Naval Air Station Agana, Guam
RD- Naval Air Station, Alameda, CA
RD- Naval Air Station, Barbers Point, HI
RD- Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, FL
RD- MC Air Station, El Toro, CA
RD- MC Air Station, Tustin, CA

RESERVE AIR STATIONS

C- NAS, South Weymouth, MA
RD- NAF, Detroit, MI
A- Naval Air Station Atlanta, GA

RESERVE ACTIVITIES

C- Reserve Center, Huntsville, AL
C- Reserve Center, Pomona, CA
C- Reserve Center, Santa Ana, CA
C- Reserve Center, Stockton, CA
C- Reserve Center, Cadillac, MI
C- Reserve Center, Staten Island, NY
C- Reserve Center, Laredo, TX
C- Reserve Center, Sheboygan, WI
C- Air Reserve Center, Olathe, KS
C- Region 7, Reserve Readiness Cmd
Charleston, SC
C- Region 10, Reserve Readiness Cmd
New Orleans, LA

TRAINING AIR STATIONS

CE- Naval Air Station, Meridian, MS
R- Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, TX

TRAINING/EDUCATIONAL CENTERS

C- Naval Tech. Training Ctr, Meridian, MS
RD- Nuclear Power Propulsion Training
Center, Orlando, FL
RD- Naval Training Center, Orlando, FL
RD- Naval Training Center, San Diego, CA

NAVAL AVIATION DEPOTS

RD- NADEP, Pensacola, FL

NAVAL SHIPYARDS

CE- Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, CA
CE- Ship Repair Facility, Guam
RD- Naval Shipyard, Philadelphia, PA
A- Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, ME

FLEET AND INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTERS

C- FISC, Guam
C- FISC, Charleston, SC
A- FISC, Oakland, CA

TECHNICAL CENTERS/LABORATORIES

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery
C- Medical Research Institute, Bethesda, MD
C- Health Research Center, San Diego, CA
C- Biodynamics Lab, New Orleans, LA

Bureau of Naval Personnel

C- Personnel R&D Cent, San Diego, CA

Chief of Naval Research

C- Research Laboratory Detachment,
Underwater Sound Reference
Laboratory, Orlando, FL
RD- Office of Naval Research,
Arlington, VA

Naval Air Systems Command

C- Naval Air Warfare Center, Aircraft
Div, Indianapolis, IN
C- Naval Air Warfare Ctr., Aircraft Div,
Patuxent River Det, Warminster, PA
C- Naval Air Warfare Center, Aircraft
Div, Patuxent River Det, Deep
Water Test Facility, Orlando, PA
CE- Naval Air Warfare Center, Aircraft
Div, Lakehurst, NJ
C- Naval Air Technical Services
Facility, Philadelphia, PA
C- Naval Aviation Engineering Service
Unit, Philadelphia, PA
A- Naval Air Warfare Center, Weapons
Division, Point Mugu, CA

Naval Sea Systems Command

RD- Sea Systems Command, Arlington, VA
RD- Naval Surface Warfare Center, Crane
Division Det, Louisville, KY
C- Naval Surface Warfare Center,
Dahlgren Div. Det, White Oak, MD
CE- Naval Surface Warfare Center,
Carderock Division Det,
Annapolis, MD
C- Naval Undersea Warfare Center,
Newport Division, Newport, RI
R- Naval Undersea Warfare Center,
Newport Div Det, New London, CT
A- Naval Warfare Assessment Division,
Corona, CA
R- Naval Undersea Warfare Center, Keyport, WA

Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command

C- NCCOSC, RDT&E Division, San
Diego Detachment, Warminster, PA
CE- NCCOSC, In-service Engineering,
East Coast Division, Charleston
Detachment, Norfolk, VA
C- NCCOSC, In-service Engineering,
West Coast Division, San Diego, CA
C- Naval Management Systems Support
Office, Chesapeake, VA

ENGINEERING FIELD DIVISION/ACTIVITIES

A- Engineering Field Activity, San Bruno, CA

PUBLIC WORKS CENTERS

A- Public Work Center, Guam

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES

R- Information Systems Management
Center, Arlington, VA
RD- Space and Naval Warfare Systems
Command, Arlington, VA
RD- Naval Recruiting Cmd, Wash, D.C.
RD- Naval Security Group Cmd Det
Potomac, Washington, DC
RD- Naval Recruiting, San Diego, CA

**SUPERVISORS OF SHIPBUILDING,
CONVERSION AND REPAIR**

C- SUPSHIP Long Beach, CA
A- SUPSHIP San Francisco, CA

**DEFENSE INVESTIGATIVE
SERVICE**

RD- Investigations Control & Automation
Directorate, Fort Holabird, MD

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

CONTRACT MANAGEMENT DISTRICTS

D- Defense Contract Management District South,
Marietta, GA
RD- Defense Contract Management District West,
El Segundo, CA
R- Defense Contract Management Command
International, Dayton, OH

DISTRIBUTION DEPOTS

Stand-Alone Depots

R- Defense Depot Columbus, Columbus, OH
C- Defense Depot Memphis, Memphis, TN
C- Defense Depot Ogden, Ogden, UT

Collocated Depots

C, A- Defense Depot Letterkeny, PA
C- Defense Depot Red River, Texarkana, TX
A- Defense Depot Oklahoma City, OK
A- Defense Depot San Antonio, TX
A- Defense Depot Warner-Robins, GA
A- Defense Depot Hill, UT
A- Defense Depot McClellan, CA
A- Defense Depot Tobyhanna, PA

INVENTORY CONTROL POINTS

C- Defense Industrial Supply Ctr, Philadelphia, PA

LEGEND
C- Close
CE- Close-Except
R- Realign
RD- Redirect
D- Disestablish
A- Commission Add

NAVY

OPERATIONAL AIR STATIONS

TAB	INSTALLATION
1	NAF ADAK, AK (C)
2	NAS ALAMEDA, CA (RD)
3	MCAS EL TORO/TUSTIN, CA (RD)
4	NAS CECIL FIELD, FL (RD)
5	NAS KEY WEST, FL (C)
6	NAS BARBERS POINT, HI (RD)

RESERVE AIR STATIONS

TAB	INSTALLATION
7	NAF DETROIT, MI (C)

TRAINING AIR STATIONS

TAB	INSTALLATION
8	NAS CORPUS CHRISTI, TX (C)

(C) = DoD recommendation for closure

(R) = DoD recommendation for realignment

(X) = Joint Cross Service Group alternative for closure or realignment

(*) = *Commission add for further consideration*

RESERVE ACTIVITIES

TAB	INSTALLATION
9	NRC HUNTSVILLE, AL (C)
9	NRC POMONA, CA (C)
9	NRC SANTA ANA, CA (C)
9	NRC STOCKTON, CA (C)
9	NRC CADILLAC, MI (C)
9	NRC STATEN ISLAND, NY (C)
9	NRC LAREDO, TX (C)
9	NRC SHEBOYGAN, WI (C)
9	NARCEN OLATHE, KS (C)
9	REDCOM 7 CHARLESTON, SC (C)
9	REDCOM 10 NEW ORLEANS, LA (C)

TRAINING/EDUCATIONAL CENTERS

TAB	INSTALLATION
10	NAVAL TRAINING CENTER, SAN DIEGO, CA/ORLANDO, FL (RD)
11	NAVY NUCLEAR POWER PROPULSION TRNG, ORLANDO, FL (RD)

NAVAL AVIATION DEPOTS

TAB	INSTALLATION
12	NADEP PENSACOLA, FL (RD)

NAVAL SHIPYARDS

TAB	INSTALLATION
13	NSY NORFOLK DETACHMENT, PHILADELPHIA (RD)

FLEET AND INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTERS

TAB	INSTALLATION
14	FISC CHARLESTON, SC (C)

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

TAB	INSTALLATION
15	NAVAL MEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, BETHESDA, MD (C)
16	NAVAL HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER, SAN DIEGO, CA (C)
17	NAVAL BIODYNAMICS LABORATORY (C)

BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

TAB	INSTALLATION
18	NAVY PERSONNEL R&D CENTER, SAN DIEGO, CA (C)

TAB	INSTALLATION
23	NCOSC EAST, NORFOLK, VA (C)
24	NCOSC WEST, SAN DIEGO, CA (C)
25	NAVMASSO, CHESAPEAKE, VA (C)

SPACE AND NAVAL WARFARE SYSTEMS COMMAND

TAB	INSTALLATION
22	NUWC KEYPORT, WA (R)

NAVAL SEA SYSTEMS COMMAND

TAB	INSTALLATION
21	NAWC ORELAND, PA (C)

NAVAL AIR SYSTEMS COMMAND

TAB	INSTALLATION
19	NRL, UNDERWATER SOUND REFERENCE LAB, ORLANDO, FL (C)
20	OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH, ARLINGTON, VA (RD)

CHIEF OF NAVAL RESEARCH

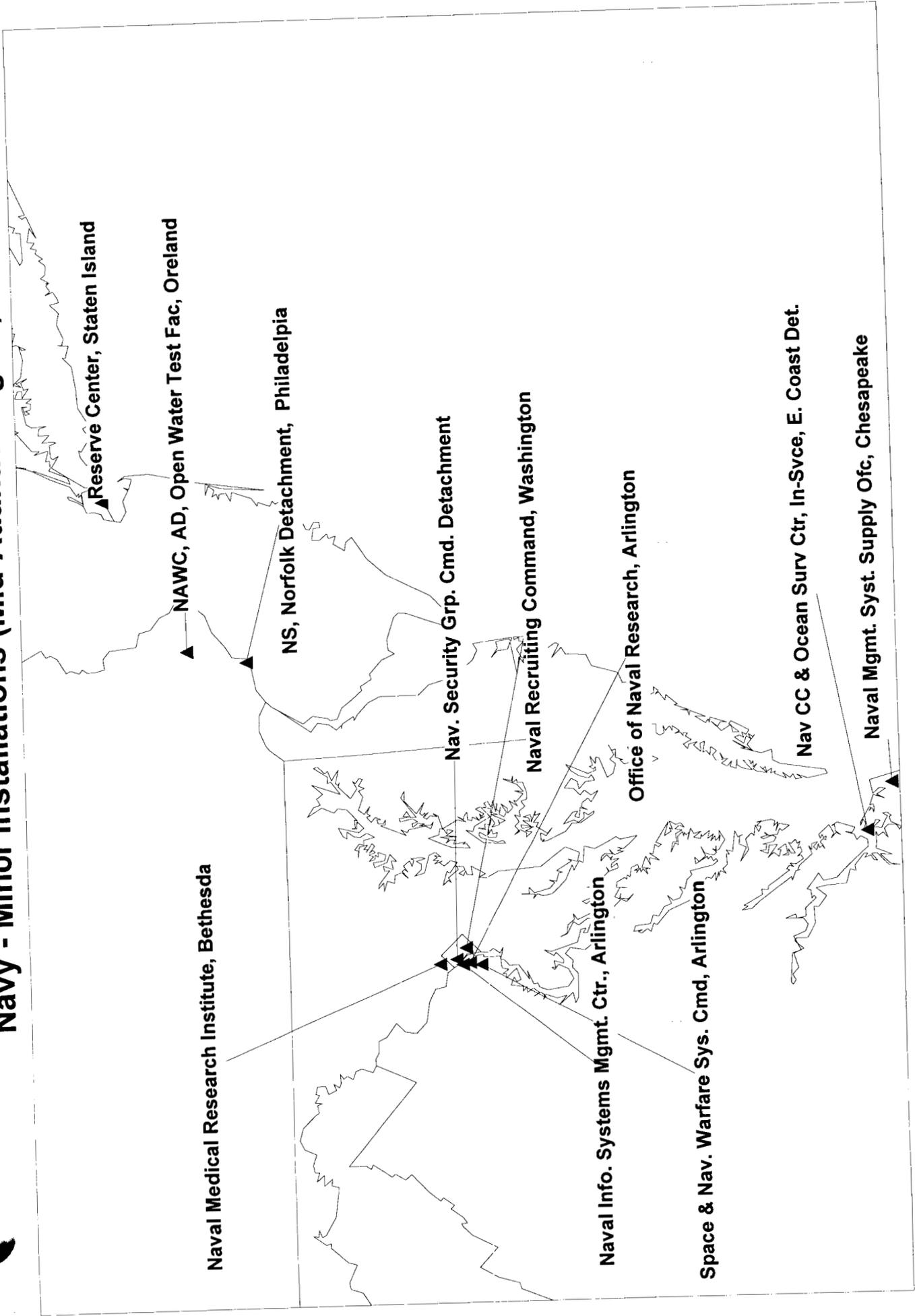
ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES

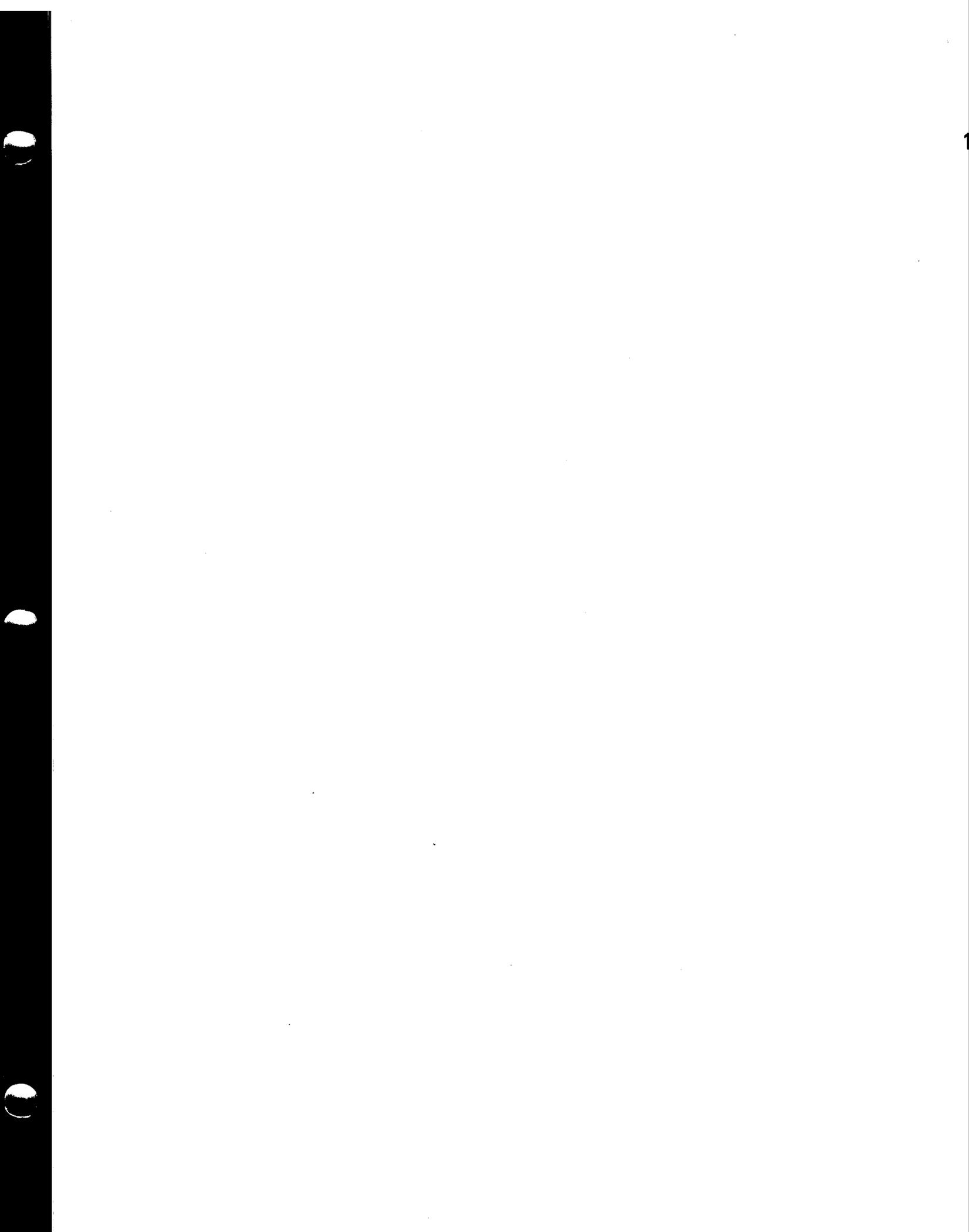
TAB	INSTALLATION
26	NAVAL RECRUITING DISTRICT, SAN DIEGO, CA (RD)
27	NAVAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT CENTER (R)
28	SPACE AND NAVAL WARFARE SYSTEMS COMMAND (RD)
29	NAVAL RECRUITING COMMAND, WASHINGTON, DC (RD)
30	NAVAL SECURITY GROUP COMMAND DET, POTOMAC (RD)

Navy - Military Installations



Navy - Minor Installations (Mid-Atlantic Region)





BASE ANALYSIS

Naval Air Facility Adak, AK

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Close Naval Air Facility, Adak, AK.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	20 of 20
FORCE STRUCTURE	Anti-Submarine Warfare Force Reduction
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	9.4
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	26
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1997 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	354
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	24.3
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	1044 / 75
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	10.4% / 10.4%
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact

DRAFT

DRAFT

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

NAVAL AIR FACILITY ADAK, AK

INSTALLATION MISSION

Facility supports the anti-submarine warfare (ASW) surveillance mission.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close the Facility and save about \$26 million in annual operating costs.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- A shift in the location of ASW operations and a reduction in maritime patrol operations allows the Navy to close NAF Adak and reduce excess capacity.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. Closing Adak will reduce costs and excess capacity for the Navy, and at the same time allow for re-use of the facility.

- Staff Comment - Closing NAF Adak will result in reducing excess capacity and not reduce the Navy's ability to perform its ASW mission.

2. The Alaska State Legislature recently introduced a resolution calling for steps to develop a new community for the western Aleutians at NAF Adak. The state's resolution proposes converting the Facility into one that can be use beneficially by the citizens of the Aleutians.

3. The Coast Guard has expressed concern about the loss of NAF Adak as a support base for their air and sea operations.

- Staff Comment - The Coast Guard has been asked for more information about their concerns. Awaiting Navy response.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DOD recommendation.

D.L. Reedy/Navy/06/05/95 9:28 AM

DRAFT



THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20590

May 12, 1995

The Honorable Alan Dixon
Chairman, Defense Base Closure
and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

PLEASE REFER TO THIS LETTER
BY NUMBER C150517-6

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The Coast Guard has a significant interest in the 1995 Base Closure and Realignment process. We are reviewing the list of closures and realignments provided by the Secretary of Defense and are assessing the impacts to our operations. We intend to provide comments directly to your staff, as well as through public hearings.

Initial review of the list provided by the Secretary of Defense indicates the potential closure of Naval Air Facility Adak. This causes great concern as Adak is important for Coast Guard cutter and aircraft operations in this primary operating area. The loss of Adak will cause the Coast Guard to obtain support at a greater distance from this operating area, increasing costs and time away from critical missions. I have enclosed a synopsis of the Coast Guard's use of Adak and other Department of Defense facilities in the Northern Pacific.

In this time of reinventing government, it is essential that we continue to meet our customers' needs. To that end, I ask that you consider the Coast Guard in your recommendations to the President. Should you have questions, please contact me or Steven Palmer, Assistant Secretary for Governmental Affairs, at (202) 366-4573.

Sincerely,

Federico Peña

Enclosure

SYNOPSIS OF COAST GUARD USE OF
DOD NORTHERN PACIFIC FACILITIES

PROBLEM: The U.S. fishing trade in the Northern Pacific exceeds \$1.2 billion annually; its impact on the U.S. economy approaches \$20 billion. The Coast Guard presence there provides for the enforcement of maritime laws and treaties that protect and support U.S. fishing industries and the environment. In addition, the Coast Guard provides critical search and rescue, medical evacuation, navigational, and communications support. In turn the Coast Guard relies on numerous Department of Defense facilities for logistics and forward operating bases. Closure of these facilities in these vital remote areas would have a tremendous adverse impact to the Coast Guard's ability to provide these services. It is crucial for the industry and the environment that these services continue in the Northern Pacific.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FACILITIES: Adak, Shemya, and Midway all serve as vital forward operating support bases for Coast Guard law enforcement, aids to navigation and search and rescue missions; these bases may close within the next five years.

COAST GUARD IMPACTS: Affected programs and units include: Search and Rescue, Law Enforcement and Aids-to-Navigation programs and LORAN Station Attu, Air Station Kodiak, Adak LORAN Monitor, and Communications Station Kodiak units.

Our cutters and particularly aircraft rely on these facilities to accomplish Coast Guard missions. If all are closed, we expect the following:

♦ Search and Rescue: Forced to stage long range search and rescue in the western portion of our area of responsibility from Cold Bay, Dutch Harbor, or St. Paul. Each of these is nearly 1,000 miles further to the east of Shemya. This would substantially decrease aircraft on-scene time for search and rescue and will result in increased loss-of-life cases, crew fatigue, and safety violations. Closed medical facilities will delay initial medical treatment of medical evacuation patients a minimum of 3.5 hours. Likewise, cutters will expect to spend extra days in transit for medical evacuation cases.

♦ Law Enforcement: Similarly, forced to stage from airports to the east, law enforcement aircraft will drastically reduce on-scene periods for law enforcement. We will be unable to fly 80% of the High Seas Drift Net area resulting in major U.S. economic impact due to lack of enforcement. Attempts to maintain current levels of service will result in increased crew fatigue, loss of profitable patrol hours, and perhaps a greater dependancy on out-of-district recovery areas such as Japan, Guam, and Hawaii. Tension between the United States and Japan over the issue of fishing practices is likely to increase if we rely more heavily on them to stage our enforcement of the High Seas Drift Net area and other regulations on Japanese fishing vessels. Cutters will

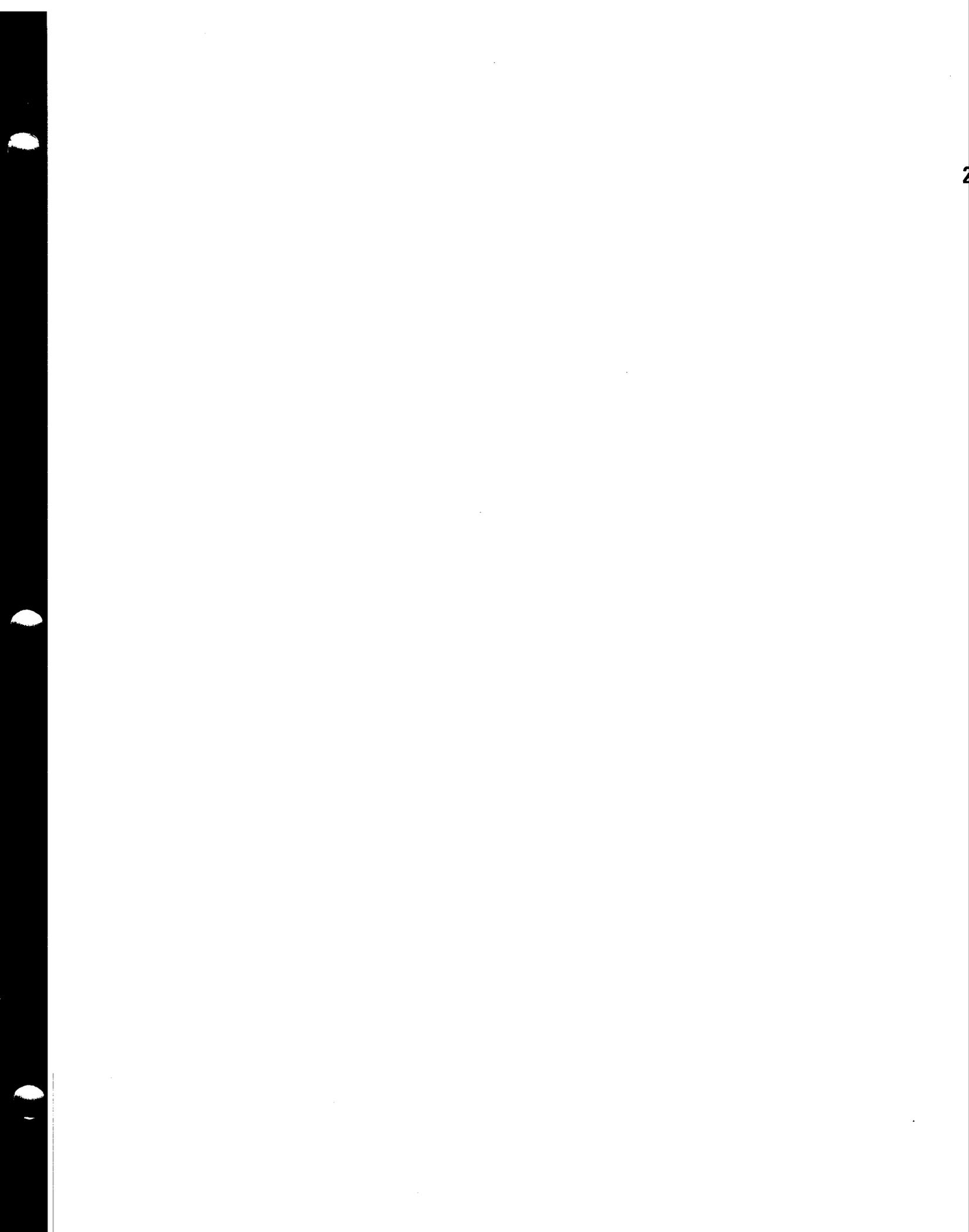
lose numerous days in transit for each patrol for fueling purposes.

♦ COMMUNICATIONS: Loss of communications services provided will have a severe impact on unit effectiveness and morale of LORAN Station Attu. The cost to overcome this loss will include acquiring a satellite earth station for installation on Attu. Also the high frequency communications repeater at Adak will require a costly replacement.

♦ AIDS-TO-NAVIGATION: Loss of airstrip at Shemya will force uncompleted logistics missions to Attu due to weather and will severely disrupt delivery of food/mail to Attu. Loss of LORAN monitoring station at Adak will force a very expensive relocation of the site.

EXISTING DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPORT:

- Use of runway facilities for search and rescue, emergency landings and navigational support
- Medical services at clinics (includes medical evacuations which means delayed initial medical treatment of patients)
- Use of fueling pier for cutters
- Commissary and servemart assistance during High Seas Drift Net patrols
- Flight crew messing and berthing
- LORAN C monitoring site
- High frequency transmitter/receiver and medium frequency transmitter remotely operated from Kodiak.
- Refueling, alternative landing site, emergency airfield and navigational support
- Minor and emergent runway repairs
- LORSTA Attu landline communications-telephones



BASE ANALYSIS

Naval Air Station Alameda, CA

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Change the receiving sites specified by the 1993 Commission for the closure of Naval Air Station, Alameda, CA (1993 Commission Report, at page 1-35) for “aircraft along with the dedicated personnel, equipment and support” and “reserve aviation assets” from “NAS North Island” and “NASA Ames/Moffett Field,” respectively, to “other naval air stations, primarily the Naval Air Facility, Corpus Christi, TX, to support the Mine Warfare Center of Excellence, Naval Station, Ingleside, TX.”

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	Not Available
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	83.4 *
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	33.4 *
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1996 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	471.2 *
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	47.8
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	19/1
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0/0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	0.1 %/0.1%
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact

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

DRAFT

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

NAVAL AIR STATION ALAMEDA, CA (REDIRECT)

INSTALLATION MISSION

Naval Air Station Alameda was directed to be closed during the BRAC 93 round. Before its closure it was a dual purpose base which supported both air and surface missions/forces

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Change the receiving sites specified by the 1993 Commission, (1993 Commission Report, at page 1-35).
 - Aircraft along with the dedicated personnel, and reserve aviation assets from “NAS North Island” and “NASA Ames/Moffett Field.”
 - To other naval air stations, primarily to NAF Corpus Christi, TX to support the Mine Warfare Center of Excellence, NS Ingleside, TX.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Military Construction costs of \$53.5 million at NAS North Island are avoided.
- An MH-53 squadron at NAF Corpus Christi is needed to provide the air training services for mine hunting and mine laying.
- Excess capacity exists at NAF Corpus Christi if the undergraduate pilot training function moves to NAS Pensacola as recommended.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. Economic Impact

- Staff Comment: Since this redirect involves unexecuted BRAC 1993 recommendations, it causes no net change in the employment of San Diego economic area except there will not be a comparatively minor job gain. The addition of the squadron in the Corpus Christi MSA will somewhat soften the loss of some undergraduate pilot training from the NAF Corpus Christi.

DRAFT

2. Military Operations

- Staff Comment: The decision to collocate all mine warfare assets, including air assets, at the Mine Warfare Center of Excellence at NS Ingleside, TX, coupled with the lack of existing facilities at NAS North Island, support the movement of mine warfare helicopter assets to NAS Corpus Christi. The Marine Reserves stationed at NAS Alameda who fly RH-53D's would desire to either go to NAS Miramar, to be close to the regular component of the USMC or to NAS Fort Worth JRB where other reserve assets are located.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DoD recommendation.

James R Brubaker/Navy/06/05/95 10:51 AM

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

Naval Submarine Base, New London's capacity is excess to that required to support the number of ships reflected in the DoD Force Structure Plan. A comprehensive analysis of naval station berthing capacity was performed with a goal of reducing excess capacity to the maximum extent possible while maintaining the overall military value of the remaining naval stations. To provide berthing to support the projected force structure, the resulting mix of naval stations was configured to satisfy specific mission requirements, including: 100 percent aircraft carrier berthing in each fleet; ammunition ships at ESQD-approved berthing; one SSN/SSBN unique base complex per fleet; and maintenance of the Norfolk and San Diego fleet concentrations. With a reduction in ships, the Navy requires one submarine base per Fleet. In view of the capacity at the Submarine Base, Kings Bay and the Naval Station, Norfolk, the submarines based at New London can be relocated to activities with a higher military value. The education and training missions being performed at the Submarine Base, New London will continue to be performed there and the Navy will retain piers, waterfront facilities and related property. This realignment, combined with other recommended closures and realignments in the Atlantic Fleet, results in the maximum reduction of excess capacity while increasing the average military value of the remaining Atlantic Fleet bases.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community claimed the Navy's proposal to realign New London did not reduce excess capacity. Instead, it only duplicated existing resources elsewhere and therefore wasted the taxpayers' money. The community also questioned the Navy's configuration analysis. The Navy's analysis required that (1) Norfolk be a part of any solution and (2) there be only one SSBN/SSN unique base per fleet. The community claimed these rules led the Navy to exclude New London automatically from any solution. The community argued the Navy's analysis thus appeared to be used to justify its previous judgment to exclude New London. The community questioned the strategic gain and increase in military value resulting from the realignment of New London, since military value did not

appear to be a part of the Navy's configuration analysis. The community proposed an alternate plan involving retaining submarines that would ostensibly save \$1.2 billion. The community also stated the economic effect of the realignment would be grave because the New London area is heavily dependent on defense industries.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the Secretary of Defense's recommendation to terminate Naval Submarine Base (SUBBASE) New London's mission to homeport submarines calls for substantial military construction (MILCON) at SUBBASE King's Bay and Naval Station Norfolk to replace capabilities and facilities that exist in New London. The Commission further found the Navy's analysis was very sensitive to one-time costs due to the sizeable MILCON, particularly in view of what costs the Navy deemed appropriate to consider. Just prior to final deliberations, the Chairman of the Navy's Base Structure Evaluation Committee reported to the Commission that the Navy was not likely ever to move attack submarines to Kings Bay.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criteria 2, 4, and 5. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: Naval Submarine Base, New London remains open and does not realign. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Naval Air Station Alameda, California

Category: Naval Base

*Mission: Support of Aviation Activities,
Afloat Units, and Other Activities*

One-time Cost: \$ 193.69 million

Savings: 1994-99: \$ -72.17 million (Cost)

Annual: \$ 41.69 million

Payback: 10 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close Naval Air Station (NAS), Alameda, California and relocate its aircraft along with the dedicated personnel, equipment and support to NASA Ames/Moffett Field, California and NAS North Island. In addition, those ships currently berthed

at NAS Alameda will be relocated to the Fleet concentrations at San Diego and Bangor/Puget Sound/Everett. Disposition of major tenants is as follows: Navy Regional Data Automation Center, San Francisco realigns to NAS North Island; Ship Intermediate Maintenance Department disestablishes; the Naval Air Reserve Center and the Marine Corps Reserve Center relocate to leased space at NASA/Ames.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The projected carrier air wing reductions in the DoD Force Structure Plan require a significant decrease in air station and naval station capacity. NAS Alameda is recommended for closure as it has the lowest military value of those air stations supporting the Pacific Fleet. Given the number of aircraft "bedded down" at the air station, it has greatest amount of excess capacity. Also, given the need to eliminate excess ship berthing, its capacity is not required to meet force levels, since no more than five carrier berths are required on the West Coast; three at the fleet concentration in San Diego and two at Bangor/Puget Sound/Everett. Both the limited aircraft (primarily reserve) and ship assets at NAS Alameda can be readily absorbed at bases with a higher military value. This closure results in an increased average military value of both the remaining air stations and naval stations in the Pacific Fleet.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community believed the Navy penalized NAS Alameda's military value ranking because the Navy evaluated Alameda as a naval air station when its capabilities more closely resemble those of a naval station. The community criticized the Navy's plan to build at NAVSTA Everett and NAS North Island to replace existing capabilities at NAS Alameda; it said the Navy underestimated the costs of closing at Alameda and rebuilding elsewhere. The community also asserted that both Everett and North Island required dredging and building nuclear carrier piers and that the licensing and environmental procedures are difficult. The community argued that even if this costly construction were completed, Everett would not have a contiguous airfield while NAS Alameda does, asserting the presence of a contiguous airfield creates a synergism among the facilities at Alameda.

By contrast, the absence of a contiguous airfield would pose potentially significant operational problems at Everett.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the aircraft beddown capacity and ship berthing at NAS Alameda is excess to that required to support the DoD force structure. The Commission also found NAS Alameda had the lowest military value as a Naval Air Station in the Pacific fleet. While its military value as a Naval Station is relatively high, its primary purpose is the homeporting of nuclear-powered aircraft carriers, and there is sufficient carrier berthing capacity in San Diego, Puget Sound, and Everett. Substantial military construction (MILCON) is occurring at Naval Station, Everett, Washington, and Naval Air Station North Island, California, to replace a portion of the nuclear aircraft carrier berthing capacity that exists at Alameda. These MILCON projects are being accomplished separate from the base closure process and will ultimately result in the Navy's ability to homeport aircraft carriers at a reduced cost.

In a letter dated June 1, 1993, the Chief of Naval Operations advised the Commission that the original Secretary of Defense recommendation to close Naval Air Station Alameda did not fully distinguish between active duty aviation assets and tenant reserved aviation assets. That distinction is made clear in the Commission recommendation.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: close Naval Air Station (NAS), Alameda, California and relocate its aircraft along with the dedicated personnel, equipment and support to NAS North Island. In addition, those ships currently berthed at NAS Alameda will be relocated to the Fleet concentrations at San Diego and Bangor/Puget Sound/Everett. Disposition of major tenants is as follows: Reserve aviation assets relocate to NASA Ames/Moffett Field, California, NAS Whidbey Island, and NAS Willow Grove; Navy Regional Data Automation Center, San Francisco

realigns to NAS North Island; Ship Intermediate Maintenance Department disestablishes; the Naval Air Reserve Center and the Marine Corps Reserve Center relocate to leased space at NASA/Ames.

Naval Station Treasure Island, California

Category: Naval Base

*Mission: Maintain and Operate Facilities
and Support Tenant Activities*

One-time Cost: \$ 30.95 million

Savings: 1994-99: \$ 123.0 million

Annual: \$ 44.48 million

Payback: 3 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

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

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The DoD Force Structure Plan supports a decrease in naval station capacity. Naval Station, Treasure Island has a relatively low military value and its capacity is not required to support Navy requirements. The naval bases to which its activities will be relocated have higher military value to the Navy than does this naval station. A comprehensive analysis of naval station berthing capacity was performed with a goal of reducing excess capacity to the maximum extent possible while maintaining the overall military value of the remaining naval stations. To provide berthing to support the projected force structure, the resulting mix of naval stations was configured to satisfy specific mission requirements, including: 100 percent aircraft carrier berthing in each fleet; ammunition ships at ESQD-approved

berthing; one SSN/SSBN unique base complex per fleet; and maintenance of the Norfolk and San Diego fleet concentrations. This closure, combined with other recommended closures and realignments in the Pacific Fleet, reduces excess capacity while increasing the average military value of the remaining Pacific Fleet bases.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

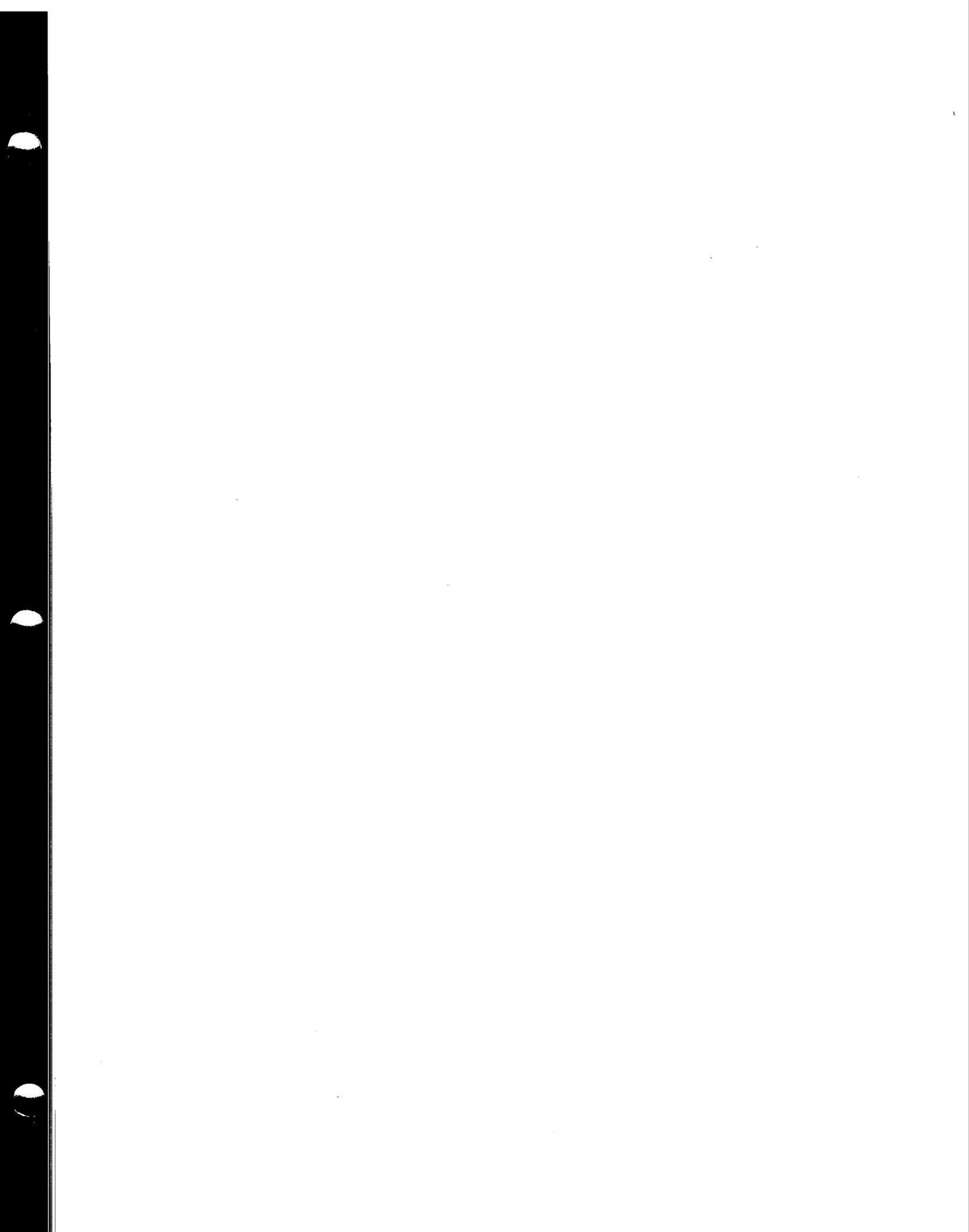
The community argued the closure of Naval Station (NAVSTA) Treasure Island, along with the other proposed Bay Area closures, would destroy the strategic infrastructure of the San Francisco area. It pointed out NAVSTA Treasure Island had a new fire fighting school that was environmentally sound and was the only one of its kind on the West Coast. It was also the site of over 1,000 family housing units and other support services the military retirement community depended upon heavily, particularly in light of the closure of the Presidio of San Francisco.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the capacity to homeport ships at Naval Station Treasure Island was excess to that required to support the DoD force structure. Further, the Commission found the primary purposes of NAVSTA Treasure Island are to provide military family housing, some training and other support for shipboard personnel and dependents in the San Francisco Bay area. In view of the recommendations to close NAS Alameda, these facilities are not required.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: close Naval Station, Treasure Island and relocate personnel, as appropriate to the Naval Station, San Diego, California; Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Virginia; Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois and various Naval Reserve sites in California. Major tenants are impacted as follows: Naval Reserve Center San Francisco relocates to the Naval/Marine Corps Reserve Center, Alameda, California and REDCOM 20 relocates to the Naval Reserve Center, San Bruno,



BASE ANALYSIS

Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, CA And Marine Corps Air Station, Tustin, CA

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Change the receiving sites for “squadrons and related activities at NAS Miramar” specified by the 1993 Commission (1993 Commission Report, at page 1-18) from “NAS Lemoore and NAS Fallon” to “other naval air stations, primarily NAS Oceana, VA, NAS North Island, California, and NAS Fallon, NV.” Change the receiving sites for MCAS Tustin, CA, specified by the 1993 Commission from “NAS North Island, NAS Miramar, or MCAS Camp Pendleton” to “other naval air stations, primarily MCAS New River, NC; MCB Hawaii (MCAF Kaneohe Bay); MCAS Camp Pendleton, CA; and NAS Miramar, CA.”

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	Closed Base
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	90.2
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	6.9
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1996 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	346.8
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	Closed Base
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0/0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0/0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	Redirect
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, EL TORO CA, AND MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, TUSTIN, CA (REDIRECT)

INSTALLATION MISSION

To provide facilities and services in support of aviation activities of the Marine Corps and other activities as directed. Tustin was the home to all USMC west coast active duty CH-46 and CH-53 squadrons, including two Fleet Readiness Squadrons or (FRS). El Toro is the home of all USMC west coast active duty fixed wing assets such as the F/A-18 and KC-130, as well as the home of a reserve H-46 squadron.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- MCAS Tustin was recommended for closure by the 1991 BRAC and MCAS El Toro closed by the 1993 BRAC.
- The DoD recommendation for 1995 process is to change the receiving sites for squadrons and related activities at NAS Miramar specified by the 1993 Commission (see attached page 1-18 of the Commission 1993 Report) to other Naval Air Stations primarily NAS Oceana.
- The DoD recommendation for 1995 also includes a redirect of Marine helicopter assets to other naval air stations, primarily NAS Miramar.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- The redirect of squadrons and related activities at NAS Miramar specified by the 1993 Commission will eliminate the need for \$345 million in construction of new capacity at NAS Lemoore.
- The single siting of F-14's at NAS Oceana, VA, fully utilize that installation's capacity and avoids the need to provide support on both coasts for this aircraft series which is scheduled to leave the active inventory.
- This recommendation also permits the relocation of Marine Corps helicopter squadrons in the manner best able to meet operational imperatives.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. Economic Impact

- Staff Comment: Because of the redirect of F-14's to Oceana and the E-2's to North Island, the anticipated 10.9% increase in the Kings County, CA employment base will not occur. (Kings County includes the area around NAS Lemoore).

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2. March Air Reserve Base

- Staff Comment: The Commission has been asked by Congressman Calvert's office to consider the movement of Marine Corps rotary wing assets to March ARB as an alternative, in lieu of movement to other air stations as recommended by the 1995 DOD recommendation. This would require the Marine Corps to reopen March as an active base. The Marine Corps would be required to fund the cost of base operations at March. Staff continues to study this case.

3. Single siting F-14s

- Staff Comment - The consolidation of all F-14 assets at NAS Oceana and the redirect of E-2 assets to NAS North Island eliminates the need for additional MILCON at NAS Lemoore to accommodate those assets. Single siting F-14s is acceptable operationally. The Navy currently single sites all its EA-6B's at NAS Whidbey Island, WA.

4. NAS Miramar

- Staff Comment - The single siting of Marine fixed and rotary wing assets together at NAS Miramar, while although not an ideal situation is from an economical standpoint is the most affordable not only in terms of dollars and personnel.

5. Operational Flexibility

- Staff Comment - The mix of operational air stations and the assets they support resulting from these recommendations provides substantial operational flexibility.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff is continuing the review of this recommendation.

James R Brubaker/Navy/06/05/95 10:56 AM

When relocating a function from a closing shipyard, the Navy should determine the availability of the required capability from another DoD entity or the private sector prior to the expenditure of resources to recreate the capability at another shipyard.

The Department of Defense and the United States government bear the obligation for all environmental restoration costs, regardless of whether a military installation is closed and therefore, should not be considered as part of the costs to close a base.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria, and therefore, the Commission recommends the following: close Mare Island Naval Shipyard (NSY). Relocate the Combat Systems Technical Schools Command activity to Dam Neck, Virginia. Relocate one submarine to the Naval Submarine Base, Bangor, Washington. Family housing located at Mare Island NSY will be retained as necessary to support Naval Weapons Station Concord.

Operational Air Stations

Marine Corps Air Station El Toro, California

Category: Operational Air Station
Mission: Support Aviation Operations
One-time Cost: \$ 897.6 million
Savings: 1994-99: \$ 349.9 million
Annual: \$ 148.5 million
Payback: 4 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) El Toro, California. Relocate its aircraft along with their dedicated personnel, equipment and support to Naval Air Station (NAS) Miramar, California and MCAS Camp Pendleton, California.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

Naval and Marine air wings are projected to be reduced consistent with fleet requirements in the DoD Force Structure Plan, creating an excess in air station capacity. MCAS El Toro is recommended for closure since, of the jet bases

supporting the Pacific Fleet, it has the lowest military value, has no expansion possibilities, is the subject of serious encroachment and land use problems, and has many of its training evolutions conducted over private property. The redistribution of aviation assets allows the relocation of Marine Corps fixed wing and helicopter assets to the NAS Miramar, in a manner which both eliminates excess capacity and avoids the construction of a new aviation facility at Marine Corps Air-Ground Combat Center, 29 Palms, California. In an associated action the squadrons and related activities at NAS Miramar will move to NAS Lemoore in order to make room for the relocation of the MCAS El Toro squadrons. This closure results in a new configuration of Naval and Marine Corps air stations having an increased average military value when compared to the current mix of air stations in the Pacific Fleet. Finally the Department of the Navy will dispose of the land and facilities at MCAS El Toro and any proceeds will be used to defray base closure expenses.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community expressed concern the closure of MCAS El Toro would have a significantly adverse economic impact on an area already affected by other defense cutbacks. It also argued that the Navy's military value ranking of MCAS El Toro was too low and that the ranking did not reflect the quality performance of the units from El Toro. The community suggested alternatives to the closure of El Toro; it stated that NAS Miramar would be a more appropriate candidate for closure because NAS Miramar had older facilities and less housing than did MCAS El Toro. The community argued that the Navy greatly overstated Miramar's expansion capability citing that Miramar had environmental constraints on any further development.

The Twentynine Palms community also suggested that the Commission reconsider its 1991 recommendation to close MCAS Tustin and its 1993 recommendation to redirect rotary wing aircraft from Marine Corps Air-Ground Combat Center Twentynine Palms to NAS Miramar. The community maintained that those recommendations would cause overwhelming operational problems because they would place both rotary and fixed wing aircraft at NAS Miramar.

The Tustin community did not want the Commission to reconsider its 1991 recommendation to close MCAS Tustin; it wanted the 1991 Commission's closure decision to remain intact. The Tustin community had already invested substantially in a base reuse program. It did not want to abandon its two-year investment of effort and money in the reuse plan. The Tustin community also believed better alternatives existed to relocate Marine Corps helicopters without retaining MCAS Tustin. Specifically, it proposed: keeping MCAS El Toro open and adding the MCAS Kaneohe Bay fixed wing mission there; closing NAS Miramar and relocating its units per the Secretary of Defense's recommendations. It asserted this proposal would enhance operational readiness and still allow the community to pursue its reuse plan. The Tustin community also contended the Commission's decision to reconsider its 1991 recommendation would encourage other communities to ignore the finality of the Commission's actions and would encourage communities to resist closures long after the final vote of the Commission.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found air and ground encroachment at MCAS El Toro precluded future mission growth or force structure changes, and current mission requirements cause operations to be conducted over private property. It also found that force-structure reductions have created excess capacity at the Navy and Marine Corps west coast air stations. Relocation of fixed and rotary wing aircraft to NAS Miramar places these assets at a base that is relatively free of future encroachment, eliminates excess capacity, and integrated operations can be safely accomplished through careful base and flight operations planning. The Commission found relocation to NAS Miramar to be operationally advantageous due to close proximity to the Marine division at Camp Pendleton, where a significant percentage of critical training is conducted.

The Commission also found a sufficient number of acres were available at NAS Miramar to accommodate the aircraft, personnel, and support equipment from MCAS Tustin in spite of environmental constraints on development.

While areas expected to be affected by necessary expansion included critical habitats, none were located in quantities sufficient to preclude anticipated necessary expansion. It further found that acreage expected to be developed for the placement of KC-130s was constrained such that either adjustment to development plans or relocation to MCAS Yuma, Arizona, was required.

The Secretary of Defense suggested a revision to his original March 1993 recommendation. The Commission found the revised proposal had a higher military value and resulted in increased savings and should be adopted.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from criteria 1, 2, and 3. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: close Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) El Toro, California. Relocate its aircraft along with their dedicated personnel, equipment and support to other naval air stations, primarily, Naval Air Station (NAS) Miramar, California, and MCAS Camp Pendleton, California. In associated action, the squadrons and related activities at NAS Miramar will move to other naval air stations, primarily NAS Lemoore and NAS Fallon in order to make room for the relocation of the MCAS El Toro squadrons. Relocate Marine Corps Reserve Center to NAS Miramar. Additionally, change the recommendation of the 1991 Commission, which was to close MCAS Tustin and relocate its helicopter assets to Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center at Twentynine Palms, California, as follows: relocate MCAS Tustin helicopter assets to NAS North Island, NAS Miramar, or MCAS Camp Pendleton, California. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Naval Air Station Barbers Point, Hawaii

Category: Operational Air Station

Mission: Support Naval Aviation Operations

One-time Cost: \$ 897.6 million

Savings: 1994-99: \$ 349.9 million

Annual: \$ 148.5 million

Payback: 4 years

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the Navy's 1991 request, and the 1991 Commission's subsequent recommendation to outlease Hunters Point Annex unnecessarily inhibits the Navy's ability to dispose of this property.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: permit the Navy to dispose of Hunters Point Annex to Naval Station Treasure Island, California, in any lawful manner, including outleasing.

Marine Corps Air Station Tustin, California

Category: Operational Air Station

Mission: Support Naval Aviation Operations

One-time Cost: \$ 897.6 million

Savings: 1994-99: \$ 349.9 million

Annual: \$ 148.5 million

Payback: 4 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

None. The Commission added this military installation to the list of installations recommended for closure or realignment. MCAS Tustin was recommended for closure in 1991, with its aviation assets to relocate to MCAGCC Twentynine Palms or Camp Pendleton or both. In 1993 MCAS Tustin's aviation assets were recommended by the Secretary of Defense for redirection to NAS Miramar and MCAS Camp Pendleton.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community did not want the Commission to reconsider its 1991 recommendation to close MCAS Tustin; it wanted the 1991 Commission's closure decision to remain intact. The community had already invested substantially in a base reuse program. It did not want to abandon its two-year investment of effort and money in the reuse plan. The community also believed better alternatives existed to relocate Marine Corps helicopters without retaining MCAS Tustin. Specifically, it proposed: keeping MCAS El Toro open and adding the MCAS Kaneohe Bay fixed

wing mission there; closing NAS Miramar and relocating its units per the Secretary of Defense's recommendations. The community asserted this proposal would enhance operational readiness and still allow the community to pursue its reuse plan. The community also contended the Commission's decision to reconsider its 1991 recommendation would encourage other communities to ignore the finality of the Commission's actions and would encourage communities to resist closures long after the final vote of the Commission.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found a sufficient number of acres were available at NAS Miramar to accommodate the aircraft, personnel, and support equipment from MCAS Tustin in spite of environmental constraints on development. While areas expected to be affected by necessary expansion included critical habitats, none were located in quantities sufficient to preclude anticipated necessary expansion. The Commission also found relocation to NAS Miramar to be operationally advantageous due to close proximity to the Marine division at Camp Pendleton, where a significant percentage of critical training is conducted.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

See Marine Corps Air Station El Toro.

Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Center (NESEC) San Diego, California and NESEC Vallejo, California

Category: Naval Technical Center

Mission: Electronic In-Service Engineering

One-time Cost: \$ 914 thousand

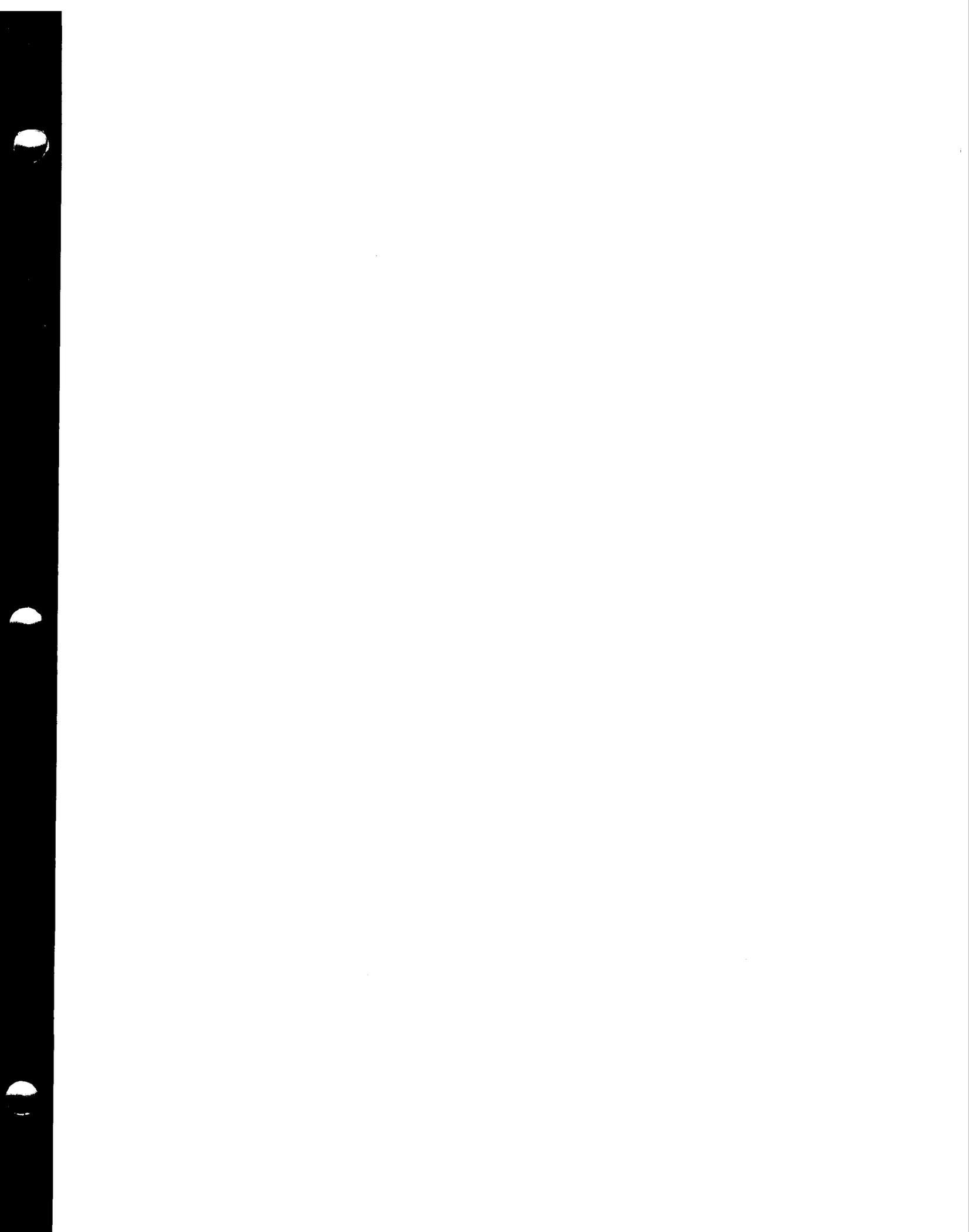
Savings: 1994-99: \$ 2.5 million

Annual: \$ 0.65 million

Payback: 3 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Change the receiving location of the Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Center (NESEC) San Diego, California and the NESEC Vallejo, California to be Air Force Plant #19 in San Diego vice new construction at Point Loma, San Diego, California.



BASE ANALYSIS

Naval Air Station Cecil Field, FL

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Change the receiving sites specified by the 1993 Commission (1993 Commission Report, at page 1-20) from “Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, NC; Naval Air Station, Oceana, VA; and Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, SC” to “other naval air stations, primarily Naval Air Station, Oceana, Virginia; Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina; Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, FL; and Naval Air Station, Atlanta, GA; or other Navy or Marine Corps Air Stations with the necessary capacity and support infrastructure.” In addition, add the following: “To support Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, retain OLF Whitehouse, the Pinecastle target complex, and the Yellow Water family housing area.”

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	Closed Base
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	66.6
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	11.5
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1996 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	437.8
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	Closing Base
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	85 / 220
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	Redirect
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

NAVAL AIR STATION CECIL FIELD, FL (REDIRECT)

INSTALLATION MISSION

Naval Air Station Cecil Field was directed to be closed during the BRAC 93 round. Before its closure it provided facilities and services in support of aviation activities of the Navy and other activities as directed. It was the east coast home for the Navy's F/A-18's and S-3's.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Change the receiving sites specified by the 1993 Commission (see attached page 1-20 of the 1993 Commission Report)
 - Move two Navy F-18 squadrons to MCAS Beaufort in lieu of MCAS Cherry Point.
 - Move eight Navy F-18 squadrons, a Fleet Replacement Squadron, and the Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Department to NAS Oceana in lieu of MCAS Cherry Point.
 - Move two Reserve F-18 squadrons (1 Navy & 1 Marine) to NAS Atlanta in lieu of MCAS Beaufort.
 - Move the S-3's to NAS Jacksonville in lieu of NAS Oceana.
- "To support NAS Jacksonville, retain OLF Whitehouse, the Pinecastle target complex, and the yellow Water family housing area."

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- First, it avoids \$332.3 million in new construction at MCAS Cherry Point and utilizes existing capacity at NAS Oceana and MCAS Beaufort.
- Second, it permits collocation of all fixed wing carrier-based anti-submarine warfare (ASW) air assets in the Atlantic Fleet with the other aviation ASW assets at NAS Jacksonville and NAVSTA Mayport and support for those assets.
- Third, it permits recognition of the superior demographics for the Navy and Marine Corps reserves by relocation of reserve assets to Atlanta, GA.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. NAS Atlanta

- Staff Comment: NAS Atlanta which was listed as a receiver site for two reserve F-18 squadrons as part of the NAS Cecil redirect, has been listed as a potential facility for closure by the 1995 DBCRC. Should NAS Atlanta be closed, then a suitable alternative will have to be identified.

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2. Economic Impact

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

3. NAS Oceana

- Staff Comment - A staff-only visit was made to NAS Oceana and it is my finding that Oceana can accommodate the F-18 redirects due to the accelerated retirement of the A-6 aircraft by the end of FY-97. Additionally, the F-14 fleet is being downsized which will also allow Oceana to accommodate additional F-14 assets as a result of the MCAS El Toro/Tustin redirect.

4. MCAS Cherry Point

- Staff Comment - A staff only visit was conducted on June 1, 1995. The facilities were in excellent condition and the naval air station could accomodate additional aircraft. However, further assessment is required.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff is continuing to review this recommendation.

James R Brubaker/Navy/06/05/95 3:02 PM

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close the Naval Air Station (NAS) Barbers Point and relocate its aircraft along with their dedicated personnel, equipment and support to Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS), Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii and NAS Whidbey Island, Washington. Retain the family housing as needed for multi-service use.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The NAS Barbers Point is recommended for closure because its capacity is excess to that required to support the reduced force levels contained in the DoD Force Structure Plan. The analysis of required capacity supports only one naval air station in Hawaii. NAS Barbers Point has a lower military value than MCAS Kaneohe Bay and its assets can be readily redistributed to other existing air stations. By maintaining operations at the MCAS, Kaneohe Bay, we retained the additional capacity that air station provides in supporting ground forces. With the uncertainties posed in overseas basing MCAS Kaneohe Bay provides the flexibility to support future military operations for both Navy and Marine Corps and is of greater military value. In an associated move the F-18 and CH-46 squadrons at MCAS Kaneohe Bay will move to NAS Miramar to facilitate the relocation of the NAS Barbers Point squadrons. Finally the Department of the Navy will dispose of the land and facilities at NAS Barbers Point and any proceeds will be used to defray base closure expenses.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The State of Hawaii supports the closure of NAS Barbers Point because it is interested in reusing the land currently occupied by the Navy.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found retention of the Naval Air Reserve Center, in view of force structure reductions, was not consistent with operational requirements. It also found these reductions indicate the need for only one major Naval Air Station in Hawaii, and that MCAS Kaneohe Bay, with significantly higher military value and no ground-encroachment problems, was clearly the base warranting retention. The Commission found

that relocation of many of the Marine Corps air assets at Kaneohe Bay which were planned for relocation to other air stations, was required to make room for the aviation assets from NAS Barbers Point.

The Secretary of Defense suggested a revision to his original March 1993 recommendation. The Commission found the revised proposal had a higher military value and should be adopted.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from the force-structure plan and criteria 1 and 2. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: Close Naval Air Station (NAS) Barbers Point and relocate its aircraft along with their dedicated personnel and equipment support to other naval air stations, including Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS), Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii, and NAS Whidbey Island, Washington. Disestablish the Naval Air Reserve Center. Retain the family housing as needed for multi-service use. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Naval Air Station Cecil Field, Florida

Category: Operational Air Station

Mission: Support Naval Aviation Operations

One-time Cost: \$ 312.1 million

Savings: 1994-99: \$ -189.1 million (Cost)

Annual: \$ 48.9 million

Payback: 13 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close Naval Air Station, Cecil Field and relocate its aircraft along with dedicated personnel, equipment and support to Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina; Naval Air Station, Oceana, Virginia, and Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina. Disposition of major tenants is as follows: Marine Corps Security Force Company relocates to MCAS Cherry Point; Aviation Intermediate Maintenance Department relocates to MCAS Cherry Point; Air Maintenance Training Group Detachment, Fleet Aviation Support Office Training Group Atlantic, and Sea Operations Detachment relocate to MCAS Cherry Point and NAS Oceana.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

Carrier air wings will be reduced consistent with fleet requirements in the DoD Force Structure Plan, creating an excess in air station capacity. Reducing this excess capacity is complicated by the requirement to "bed down" different mixes of aircraft at various air stations. In making these choices, the outlook for environmental and land use issues was significantly important. In making the determination for reductions at air stations supporting the Atlantic Fleet, NAS Cecil Field was selected for closure because it represented the greatest amount of excess capacity which could be eliminated with assets most readily redistributed to receiving air stations. The preponderance of aircraft to be redistributed from NAS Cecil Field were F/A-18s which were relocated to two MCAS on the East Coast, Beaufort and Cherry Point. These air stations both had a higher military value than NAS Cecil Field, alleviated concerns with regard to future environmental and land use problems and dovetail with the recent determination for joint military operations of Navy and Marine Corps aircraft from carrier decks. Some NAS Cecil Field assets are relocating to NAS Oceana, an air station with a lower military value, because NAS Oceana is the only F-14 air station supporting the Atlantic Fleet and had to be retained to support military operations of these aircraft. Its excess capacity was merely utilized to absorb the remaining aircraft from NAS Cecil Field.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community claimed the Navy's recommendation was flawed because it understated the military value of NAS Cecil Field and overstated the savings associated with closing NAS Cecil Field. The community argued closing NAS Cecil Field and relocating its aircraft to MCAS Beaufort, MCAS Cherry Point and NAS Oceana would be more expensive than leaving NAS Cecil Field open. The community focused on Cecil Field's greater expansion capability. It stated Cecil Field, unlike Cherry Point, Beaufort, and Oceana, did not have encroachment problems; furthermore, the community of Jacksonville adopted a Land-Use Comprehensive Plan which strictly limited the amount of development around Cecil Field. The community also argued MCAS

Beaufort and MCAS Cherry Point had significant wetlands contained within their installations which limited the expansion of runways. It emphasized construction on wetlands would require the Navy to create new wetlands to offset the loss of sensitive environmental land and the ratio of wetlands use was lower at NAS Cecil Field than at either Beaufort or Cherry Point.

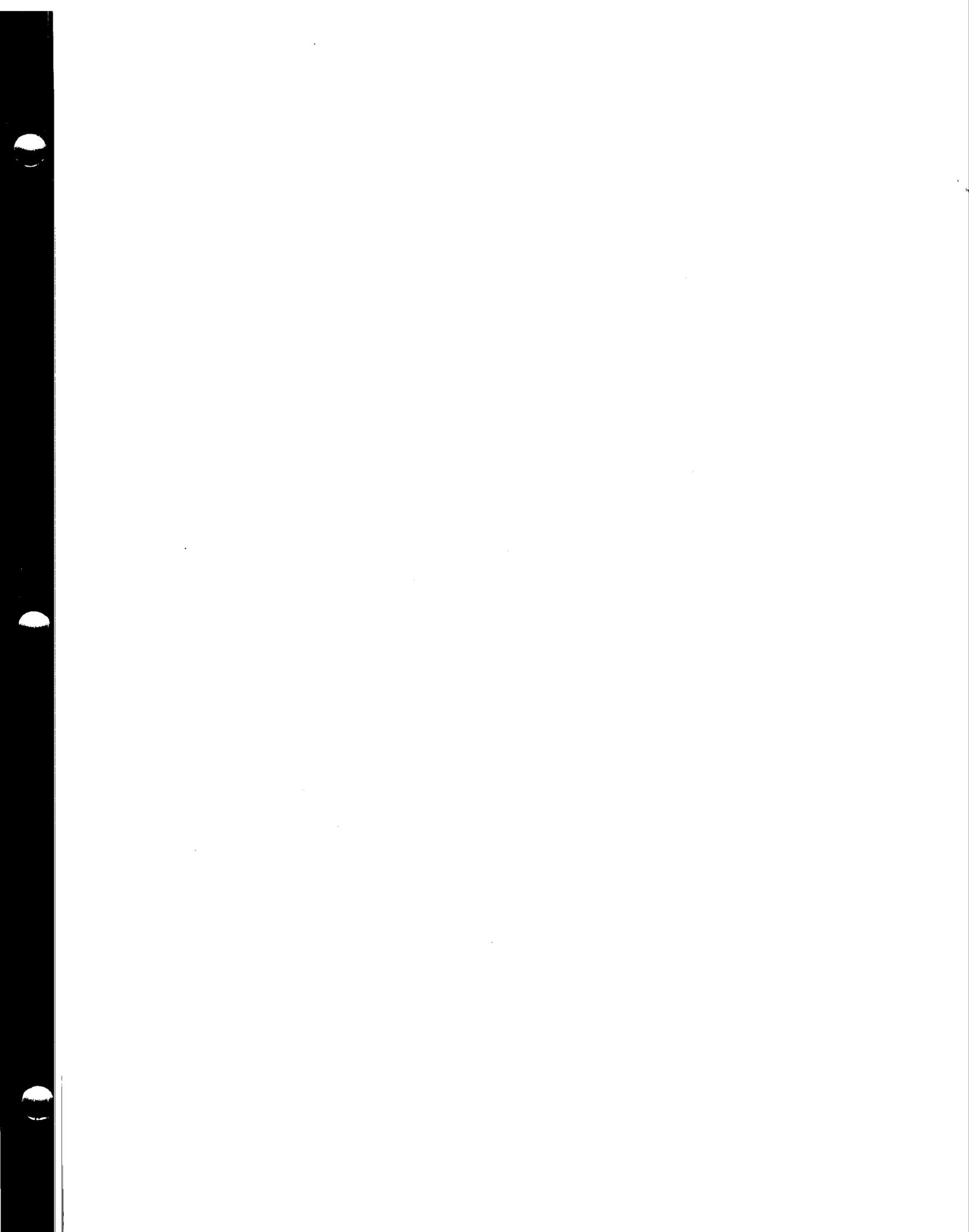
The community also claimed operating costs would be lower at NAS Cecil Field than at the other air stations because Cecil Field was the closest to its training areas. The community stated the Navy should have considered these factors when assigning its military value ranking to Cecil Field and had the Navy done so, it would have seen that Cecil Field ranked far above Oceana, Beaufort and Cherry Point.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found significant excess capacity existed at NAS Cecil Field. The Commission also found current and potential future air encroachment at NAS Cecil Field were overstated by the Navy. The Commission also found other east coast air stations had higher priority missions, and NAS Cecil Field was not close enough to the Marine Corps Division at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC to support Marine Corps air assets.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: Close Naval Air Station, Cecil Field and relocate its aircraft along with dedicated personnel, equipment and support to Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina; Naval Air Station, Oceana, Virginia, and Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina. Disposition of major tenants is as follows: Marine Corps Security Force Company relocates to MCAS Cherry Point; Aviation Intermediate Maintenance Department relocates to MCAS Cherry Point; Air Maintenance Training Group Detachment, Fleet Aviation Support Office Training Group Atlantic, and Sea Operations Detachment relocate to MCAS Cherry Point and NAS Oceana.



BASE ANALYSIS

Naval Air Station Key West, FL

DOD RECOMMENDATION: In order to maintain access to the air training ranges, realign NAS Key West to become a Naval Air Facility and dispose of piers, wharfs and buildings in the Truman Annex and Trumbo Point.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	19 of 20
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	.4
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	1.8
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1997 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	25.5
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	47.8
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	19 / 1
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	0.1 %/0.1%
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL

INSTALLATION MISSION

Provides support to aviation units performing air combat training.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Realign the air station to a facility and dispose of excess capacity.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- The Navy views the training air space at Key West as vital and irreplaceable, but wants to dispose of excess infrastructure not associated with the operational training mission. The excess facilities include unneeded piers, wharfs and buildings.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. The conversion reduces unused infrastructure and avoids the loss of a training asset while reducing operational costs.

- Staff Comment - The realignment should result in retaining access to training airspace at reduced cost.

2. The community supports the recommendation.

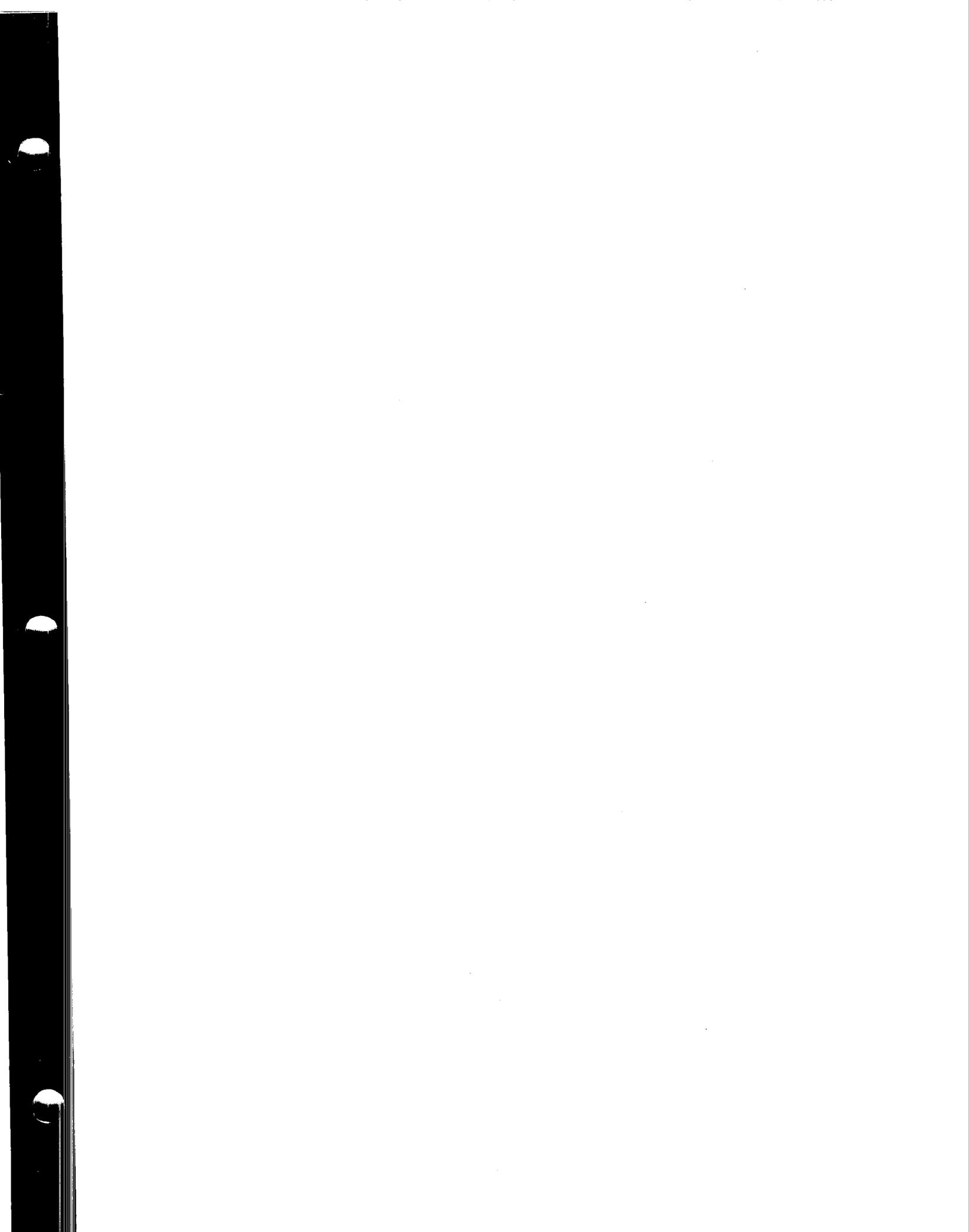
- Staff Comment - Realignment will cause only a small reduction in the number of people assigned, and will have a very modest economic impact on the region.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DoD recommendation.

D. L. Reedy/Navy/06/05/95 9:38 AM

DRAFT



BASE ANALYSIS

Naval Air Station Barbers Point, HI

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Change the Commission's 1993 recommendation in order to retain the Commissary facilities, Public Works compound (including the sanitary landfill) and recreational beach areas known as Nimitz Beach and White Plains Beach.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	Redirect - Closed base
FORCE STRUCTURE	No impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ K)	37
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ K)	100
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1996 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	18.4
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	N/A
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0/0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0/148
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	0/0
ENVIRONMENTAL	Retention of landfill will prevent possible burning or off-island disposal problems.

DRAFT

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

NAVAL AIR STATION, BARBERS POINT, HI

INSTALLATION MISSION

NONE. Base closed as part of BRAC 1993.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

Retain sanitary landfill, Nimitz and White Plains beaches, and commissary facilities.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Family housing was retained under 1993 recommendation but several quality of life interests were not retained.
- Retention of the sanitary landfill avoids major construction or disposal costs.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. The cost avoidance which creates the savings is generated from not having to create another sanitary landfill.

- Staff concurs.

2. Beaches and commissary facilities are quality of life issues.

- Staff concurs; nearest beaches would be almost 50 minutes away. Nearest commissary would be almost 45 minutes away.

3. Civilian community leaders have expressed their support for this recommendation.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DoD recommendation

Eric Lindenbaum/Navy/06/05/95 9:12 AM

DRAFT

The Tustin community did not want the Commission to reconsider its 1991 recommendation to close MCAS Tustin; it wanted the 1991 Commission's closure decision to remain intact. The Tustin community had already invested substantially in a base reuse program. It did not want to abandon its two-year investment of effort and money in the reuse plan. The Tustin community also believed better alternatives existed to relocate Marine Corps helicopters without retaining MCAS Tustin. Specifically, it proposed: keeping MCAS El Toro open and adding the MCAS Kaneohe Bay fixed wing mission there; closing NAS Miramar and relocating its units per the Secretary of Defense's recommendations. It asserted this proposal would enhance operational readiness and still allow the community to pursue its reuse plan. The Tustin community also contended the Commission's decision to reconsider its 1991 recommendation would encourage other communities to ignore the finality of the Commission's actions and would encourage communities to resist closures long after the final vote of the Commission.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found air and ground encroachment at MCAS El Toro precluded future mission growth or force structure changes, and current mission requirements cause operations to be conducted over private property. It also found that force-structure reductions have created excess capacity at the Navy and Marine Corps west coast air stations. Relocation of fixed and rotary wing aircraft to NAS Miramar places these assets at a base that is relatively free of future encroachment, eliminates excess capacity, and integrated operations can be safely accomplished through careful base and flight operations planning. The Commission found relocation to NAS Miramar to be operationally advantageous due to close proximity to the Marine division at Camp Pendleton, where a significant percentage of critical training is conducted.

The Commission also found a sufficient number of acres were available at NAS Miramar to accommodate the aircraft, personnel, and support equipment from MCAS Tustin in spite of environmental constraints on development.

While areas expected to be affected by necessary expansion included critical habitats, none were located in quantities sufficient to preclude anticipated necessary expansion. It further found that acreage expected to be developed for the placement of KC-130s was constrained such that either adjustment to development plans or relocation to MCAS Yuma, Arizona, was required.

The Secretary of Defense suggested a revision to his original March 1993 recommendation. The Commission found the revised proposal had a higher military value and resulted in increased savings and should be adopted.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from criteria 1, 2, and 3. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: close Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) El Toro, California. Relocate its aircraft along with their dedicated personnel, equipment and support to other naval air stations, primarily, Naval Air Station (NAS) Miramar, California, and MCAS Camp Pendleton, California. In associated action, the squadrons and related activities at NAS Miramar will move to other naval air stations, primarily NAS Lemoore and NAS Fallon in order to make room for the relocation of the MCAS El Toro squadrons. Relocate Marine Corps Reserve Center to NAS Miramar. Additionally, change the recommendation of the 1991 Commission, which was to close MCAS Tustin and relocate its helicopter assets to Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center at Twentynine Palms, California, as follows: relocate MCAS Tustin helicopter assets to NAS North Island, NAS Miramar, or MCAS Camp Pendleton, California. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Naval Air Station Barbers Point, Hawaii

Category: Operational Air Station

Mission: Support Naval Aviation Operations

One-time Cost: \$ 897.6 million

Savings: 1994-99: \$ 349.9 million

Annual: \$ 148.5 million

Payback: 4 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close the Naval Air Station (NAS) Barbers Point and relocate its aircraft along with their dedicated personnel, equipment and support to Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS), Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii and NAS Whidbey Island, Washington. Retain the family housing as needed for multi-service use.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The NAS Barbers Point is recommended for closure because its capacity is excess to that required to support the reduced force levels contained in the DoD Force Structure Plan. The analysis of required capacity supports only one naval air station in Hawaii. NAS Barbers Point has a lower military value than MCAS Kaneohe Bay and its assets can be readily redistributed to other existing air stations. By maintaining operations at the MCAS, Kaneohe Bay, we retained the additional capacity that air station provides in supporting ground forces. With the uncertainties posed in overseas basing MCAS Kaneohe Bay provides the flexibility to support future military operations for both Navy and Marine Corps and is of greater military value. In an associated move the F-18 and CH-46 squadrons at MCAS Kaneohe Bay will move to NAS Miramar to facilitate the relocation of the NAS Barbers Point squadrons. Finally the Department of the Navy will dispose of the land and facilities at NAS Barbers Point and any proceeds will be used to defray base closure expenses.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The State of Hawaii supports the closure of NAS Barbers Point because it is interested in reusing the land currently occupied by the Navy.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found retention of the Naval Air Reserve Center, in view of force structure reductions, was not consistent with operational requirements. It also found these reductions indicate the need for only one major Naval Air Station in Hawaii, and that MCAS Kaneohe Bay, with significantly higher military value and no ground-encroachment problems, was clearly the base warranting retention. The Commission found

that relocation of many of the Marine Corps air assets at Kaneohe Bay which were planned for relocation to other air stations, was required to make room for the aviation assets from NAS Barbers Point.

The Secretary of Defense suggested a revision to his original March 1993 recommendation. The Commission found the revised proposal had a higher military value and should be adopted.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from the force-structure plan and criteria 1 and 2. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: Close Naval Air Station (NAS) Barbers Point and relocate its aircraft along with their dedicated personnel and equipment support to other naval air stations, including Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS), Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii, and NAS Whidbey Island, Washington. Disestablish the Naval Air Reserve Center. Retain the family housing as needed for multi-service use. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Naval Air Station Cecil Field, Florida

Category: Operational Air Station

Mission: Support Naval Aviation Operations

One-time Cost: \$ 312.1 million

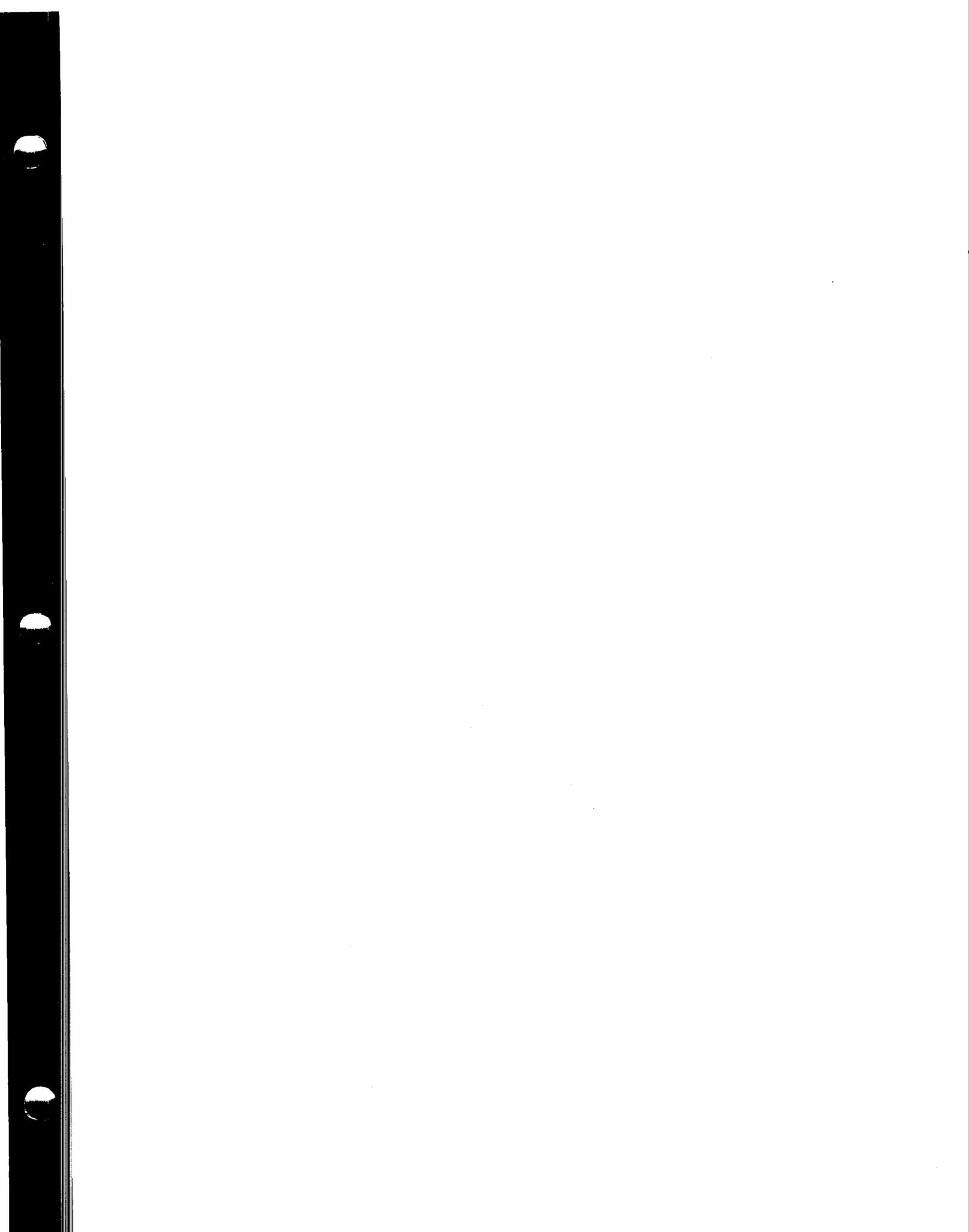
Savings: 1994-99: \$ -189.1 million (Cost)

Annual: \$ 48.9 million

Payback: 13 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close Naval Air Station, Cecil Field and relocate its aircraft along with dedicated personnel, equipment and support to Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina; Naval Air Station, Oceana, Virginia, and Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina. Disposition of major tenants is as follows: Marine Corps Security Force Company relocates to MCAS Cherry Point; Aviation Intermediate Maintenance Department relocates to MCAS Cherry Point; Air Maintenance Training Group Detachment, Fleet Aviation Support Office Training Group Atlantic, and Sea Operations Detachment relocate to MCAS Cherry Point and NAS Oceana.



BASE ANALYSIS

Naval Air Facility Detroit, MI

DOD RECOMMENDATION: The Navy wants to change the receiving site specified in the 1993 Commission Recommendation from Twin Cities, MN to Selfridge, MI.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	Not Ranked
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	0
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	0
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1996 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	9.3
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	.1
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	None
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact

DRAFT

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

NAVAL AIR FACILITY DETROIT, MI

INSTALLATION MISSION

Facility is a Marine Corps Reserve Center that provides a place for reservists to drill.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Change the receiving site specified by the 1993 BRAC for the Mt. Clemens, MI, Marine Corps Reserve Center from Twin Cities, MN to Air National Guard Base, Selfridge, MI.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- The Navy wants to avoid the cost of moving out of state.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. The Navy wants to avoid spending \$9.0 million for a move.
 - The cost of relocating to an existing base less than 30 miles away is less than moving to another state. The estimated cost to move to Twin Cities, MN is roughly \$9.0 million, most of which is for construction.
2. Staff Comment - The move has already been made to Selfridge, MI.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DoD recommendation.

D.L. Reedy/Navy/06/05/95 9:45 AM

DRAFT

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found excess capacity existed in Naval Pilot Training, but it did not exist in Naval Strike Pilot Training. The Commission found a second full-strike training base was required to accommodate the current and future pilot training rate (PTR). The Commission further found military construction for the T-45, the Navy's new intermediate and advanced strike training aircraft, which is complete at NAS Kingsville and has begun at NAS Meridian, is required at two sites to support future pilot training.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from criteria 1, 2, and 3. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: Naval Air Station, Meridian will remain open. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Reserve Air Stations

Naval Air Facility Detroit, Michigan

Category: Reserve Air Station
Mission: Support for Reserve Units
One-time Cost: \$ 11.6 million
Savings: 1994-99: \$ 44.8 million
Annual: \$ 10.3 million
Payback: Immediate

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close Naval Air Facility (NAF), Detroit and relocate its aircraft and associated personnel, equipment and support to the Naval Air Station Jacksonville, Florida and Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth, TX. The Mt. Clemons, Michigan Marine Corps Reserve Center will relocate to the Marine Corps Reserve Center, Twin Cities, Minnesota.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

Naval air forces are being reduced consistent with fleet reductions in the DoD Force Structure Plan. Projected force levels reflected for both active and reserve aviation elements leave the Department with significant excess capacity in the reserve air station category. Given the greater

operational activity of active air stations, the decision to rely on reserve aviation elements in support of active operating forces places a high military value on locating reserve aviation elements on active operating air bases to the extent possible. Closure of NAF Detroit will eliminate excess capacity at the reserve air base with the lowest military value and allow relocation of most of its assets to the major P-3 active force base at NAS Jacksonville. In arriving at the recommendation to close NAF Detroit, a specific analysis was conducted to ensure that there was demographic support for purposes of force recruiting in the areas to which the reserve aircraft are being relocated.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community argued the recession and high local unemployment rates compounded with the loss of income generated by both active duty and reserve personnel in the local economy totaled \$50 million. In addition, the local community council integrated NAF Detroit personnel to such an extent that many community youth services (i.e. youth sport leagues, Special Olympics) would suffer a negative impact. The community concern suggested that the relocation of the Medical and Dental Clinics would leave the Midwest devoid of Aviation Medical Assets to provide Navy Flight Physicals for Reserve Officer Training Programs and the Navy Recruiting District offices assigned to recruit aviation personnel in the Midwest. In addition, the community expressed concern regarding the disposition of other tenant commands, including the Personnel Support Detachment and the Personnel Support Detachment, Cleveland, Ohio. Reserve representatives expressed concern about the loss of qualified reservists with a resulting loss of readiness, and they projected it would take eighteen to sixty months to reconstitute reserve squadrons and restore readiness at the projected receiver sites.

The Michigan Air National Guard, the local communities, and the Detroit Wayne County Metropolitan Airport were all opposed to joint use of Selfridge ANG as an air passenger terminal. It stated the base infrastructure and local heavy industry would not support a civilian air cargo operation. Finally, representatives questioned the accuracy of the Navy's cost and savings analysis.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found demographics at receiver locations would effectively support the manning of the reserve squadrons and would place them closer to operating areas. The Commission also found some inconsistencies in COBRA data regarding \$5.7 million in required military construction costs prior to closure. However, this cost did not significantly affect savings. In addition, tenant activities were not specifically addressed in the Secretary's recommendation. However, these activities were all below threshold, and parent commands could designate receiver sites. Finally, the Commission found closure of NAF Detroit significantly reduced excess capacity in Reserve Naval Air Stations. This facility was rated lowest in military value, so consolidation of its assets at receiver sites resulted in an overall improvement in military value.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: close Naval Air Facility (NAF), Detroit and relocate its aircraft and associated personnel, equipment and support to the Naval Air Station Jacksonville, Florida or Naval Air Station South Weymouth, Massachusetts and Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth, TX. The Mt. Clemons, Michigan Marine Corps Reserve Center will relocate to the Marine Corps Reserve Center, Twin Cities, Minnesota.

Naval Air Facility Martinsburg, West Virginia

Category: Reserve Air Station
Mission: Support for Reserve Units
One-time Cost: \$27.1 million
Savings: 1994-99: \$70.2 million
Annual: \$13.1 million
Payback: Immediate

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

None. The Commission added this military installation to the list of installations recommended for closure or realignment.

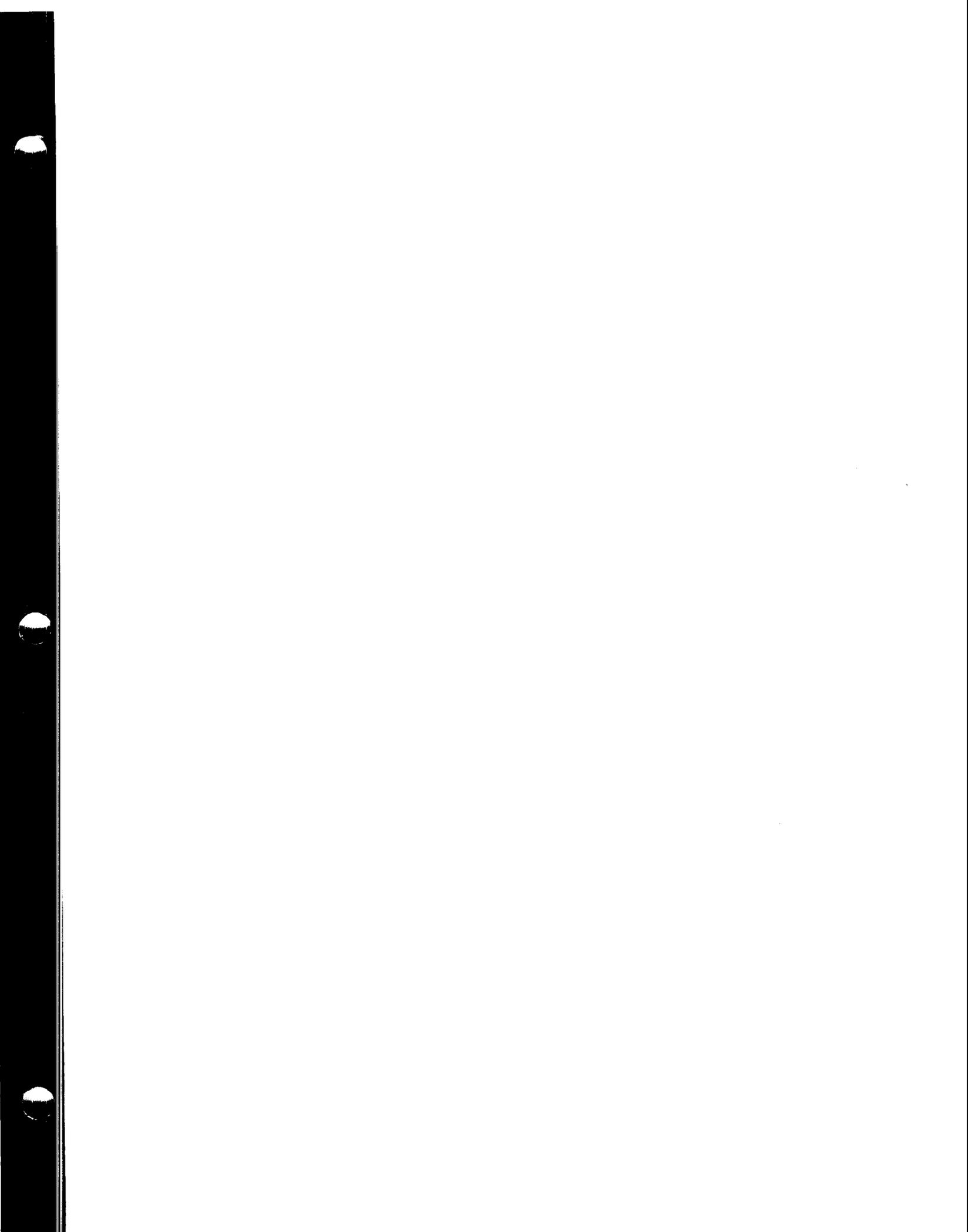
COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community asserted that a 1986 Center for Naval Analysis (CNA) Study identified Martinsburg as one of four sites for location of Naval Medium/Heavy Airlift (C-130) Squadrons (the others listed were NAS Glenview, NAS New Orleans, and NAS Point Magu). It also indicated that Martinsburg would be more cost efficient to operate both because the Navy would be a tenant of the Air National Guard, and because of the relative low cost-of-living index when compared with other locations. Additionally, it stated that current experience with reserve recruiting and retention in the Air National Guard was indicative of a rich demographic environment that would successfully draw on the greater Washington-Baltimore area to supply qualified personnel. The community noted its central location in Eastern United States, its excellent transportation network, good infrastructure, and relatively uncrowded airspace were attributes that supported the decision to place a C-130 squadron in Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Regarding economic impact, they projected at least 200 full-time positions and 200 reservists positions will be assigned to the Martinsburg Facility. The assignment would have a significant positive impact on one of the poorest sections of West Virginia.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the construction of this facility is in the planning stages only. No ground has been broken. COBRA runs provided by the Navy for Martinsburg were not useable for comparison with similar existing reserve and active air stations. The assumption that high Air National Guard manning levels are predictors of high Naval Reserve manning levels for this activity presumes there are adequate numbers of qualified naval veterans or civilians with aviation background, or that members of the West Virginia Air National Guard currently awaiting billet assignments would sacrifice seniority to request interservice transfers. While the CNA study identified Martinsburg as one of four sites for location of a Naval Reserve Medium/Heavy Airlift squadron, it was conducted



BASE ANALYSIS

Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, TX

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Realign Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, TX as a Naval Air Facility, and relocate the undergraduate pilot training function and associated personnel, equipment and support to Naval Air Station, Pensacola, FL and Naval Air Station, Whiting Field, FL.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	3 of 5
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	13.0
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	5.1
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1998 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	106.4
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	39.8
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	56 / 19
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	250 / 106
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	-.1% / +.2%
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact

DRAFT

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX

INSTALLATION MISSION

To provide facilities and services in support of aviation activities of the Naval Air Training Command and other activities as directed. One primary pilot training squadron and all maritime undergraduate pilot training is performed here.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Realign Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, TX as a Naval Air Facility, and relocate the undergraduate pilot training function and associated personnel, equipment and support to NAS Pensacola, FL and NAS Whiting Field, FL.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Reductions in force structure have led to decreases in pilot training rates. This reduction has allowed the Navy to consolidate maritime and primary fixed wing pilot training in the Pensacola-Whiting complex while retaining the airfield and airspace at Corpus Christi to support the consolidation of strike training at the Kingsville-Corpus Christi complex after the closure of NAS Meridian. This NAF will continue to support its current group of DoD and Federal agency tenants and their aviation-intensive needs, as well as other regional Navy air operations as needed.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. DoD recommendation

- Staff Comment - The movement of primary pilot training from Corpus Christi to NAS Whiting Field creates efficiencies by single citing these aircraft.
- Staff Comment - The community opposes the movement of the Maritime Training Aircraft, (T-44's) claiming that they have sufficient excess capacity to handle Maritime Training at Corpus Christi plus act as an outlying field for carrier pilot training at Kingsville. Staff does not agree.
- The Community recognizes that the move of Chief of Naval Air Training Headquarters from NAS Corpus Christi to NAS Pensacola is an internal Navy decision. Although they would like to retain this function at Corpus Christi they recognize the Navy's position.

DRAFT

2. NAS Kingsville Capacity

- Staff Comment - The Navy has said that they need the additional capacity that NAS Corpus Christi would provide as an outlying field for carrier pilot training operations out of Kingsville. In order to have this capacity the Navy also has said that the primary and maritime pilot training would have to be transferred to another naval air station.

3. Designation as an NAF

- Staff Comment - The designation of NAS Corpus Christi as a Naval Air Facility (NAF) should have minimal impact on its day to day operations assuming the remainder of the Navy's recommendations are approved by the Commission.

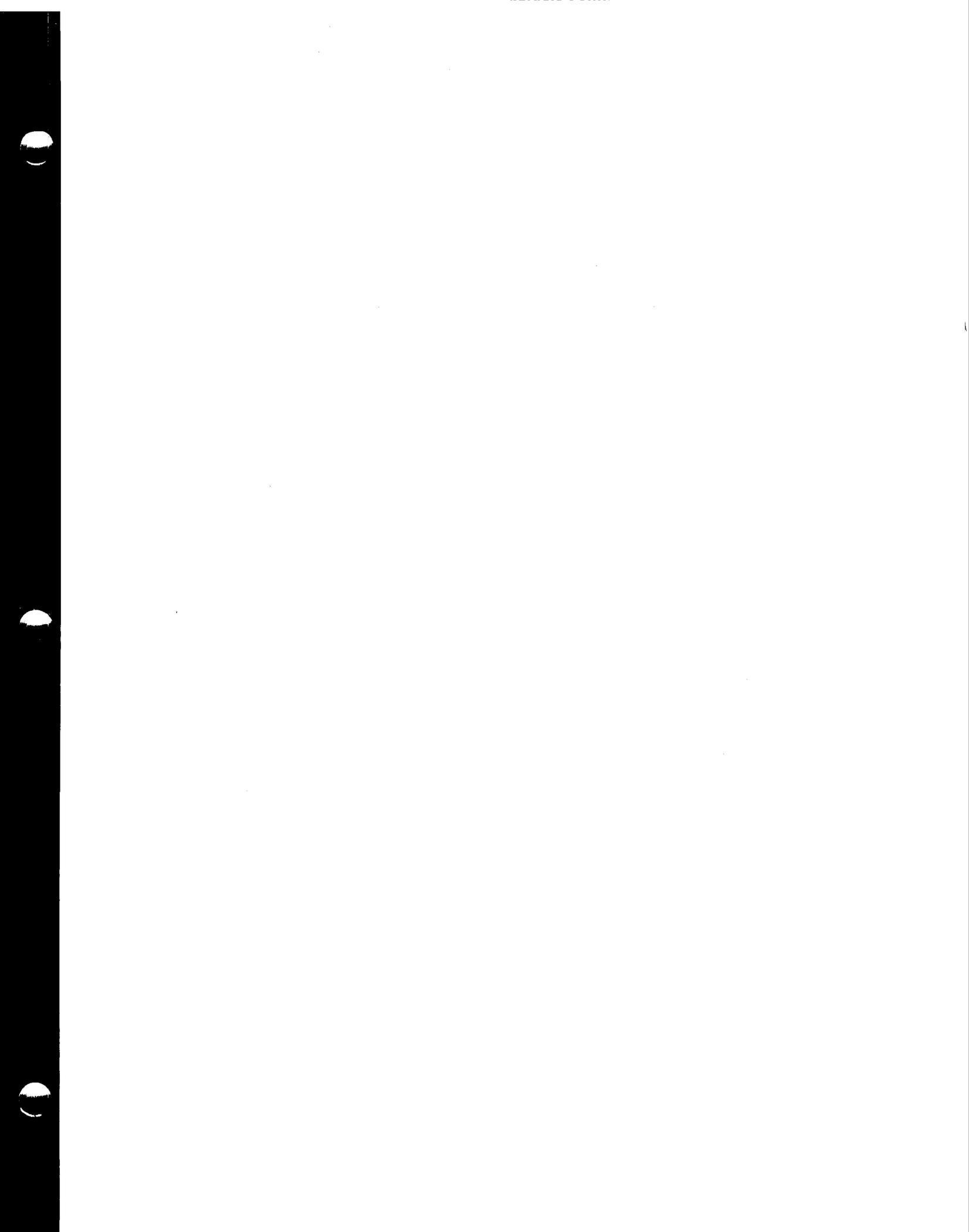
4. Army Helicopters

- Staff Comment - The Army's helicopter depot, Corpus Christi Army Depot, is the largest helicopter maintenance facility in DoD.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff has reviewed the concerns raised by the community. At this time, staff supports the DoD recommendation.

James R Brubaker/Navy/06/05/95 9:48 AM



BASE ANALYSIS Reserve Commands

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Close Naval Reserve Centers Stockton, CA, Pomona, CA and Santa Ana, CA.

CRITERIA	NRC STOCKTON (C)	NRC POMONA (C)	NRC SANTA ANA (C)
MILITARY VALUE	95 of 193	142 of 183	180 of 183
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact	No Impact	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	.045	.048	.041
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	.4	.3	.5
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1996 (Immediate)	1996 (Immediate)	1996 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	5.4	5.1	8.1
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	.080	.047	.064
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	7/0	7/0	12/0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0/0	0/0	0/0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	<.1 %/.6 %	<.1%/.4%	<.1%/1.1%
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact	No Impact	No Impact

BASE ANALYSIS

Reserve Commands (cont)

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Close Naval Reserve Centers Laredo TX, Sheboygan, WI, and Cadillac, MI.

CRITERIA	NRC LAREDO (C)	NRC SHEBOYGAN (C)	NRC CADILLAC (C)
MILITARY VALUE	176 of 193	178 of 183	164 of 183
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact	No Impact	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	.027	.031	.046
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	.3	.3	.3
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1996 (Immediate)	1996 (Immediate)	1996 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	3.8	4.1	5
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	.01	.032	.031
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	6/0	6/0	8/0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0/0	0/0	0/0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	<.1 %/<.1 %	<.1%/<.1%	.1%/.1%
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact	No Impact	No Impact

BASE ANALYSIS

Reserve Commands (cont)

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Close Naval Reserve Centers Staten Island, NY and Huntsville, AL and Naval Air Reserve Center Olathe, KS.

CRITERIA	NRC STATEN ISLAND (C)	NRC HUNTSVILLE (C)	NARC OLATHE (C)
MILITARY VALUE	60 of 193	125 of 183	11 of 13
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact	No Impact	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	.043	.051	.2
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	.6	.5	.7
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1996 (Immediate)	1996 (Immediate)	1996 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	9.8	7.2	10.9
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$M)	.08	.075	.0324
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	12/0	11/0	10/4
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0/0	0/0	0/0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	<.1 %/.1 %	<.1%/2.7%	<.1%/.1%
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact	No Impact	No Impact

BASE ANALYSIS

Reserve Commands (cont)

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Close Naval Reserve Readiness Commands Region Seven - Charleston, SC and Region Ten - New Orleans, LA.

CRITERIA	REDCOM SEVEN (C)	REDCOM TEN (C)
MILITARY VALUE	6 of 13	1 of 13
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	.5	.6
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	.7	1.9
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1996 (Immediate)	1996 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	39.9	23.8
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	80	1.148
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	30/11	22/11
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0/5	2/5
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	<.1 %/8.4 %	<.1%/<.1%
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact	No Impact

DRAFT

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

NAVAL RESERVE CENTER STOCKTON, CA
NAVAL RESERVE CENTER POMONA, CA
NAVAL RESERVE CENTER SANTA ANA, CA
NAVAL RESERVE CENTER LAREDO, TX
NAVAL RESERVE CENTER SHEBOYGAN, WI
NAVAL RESERVE CENTER CADILLAC, MI
NAVAL RESERVE CENTER STATEN ISLAND, NY
NAVAL RESERVE CENTER HUNTSVILLE, AL
NAVAL AIR RESERVE CENTER OLATHE, KS
NAVAL RESERVE READINESS COMMAND, REGION SEVEN, CHARLESTON, SC
NAVAL RESERVE READINESS COMMAND, REGION TEN, NEW ORLEANS, LA

INSTALLATION MISSION

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

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close the Naval Reserve Centers Stockton, CA; Pomona, CA; Santa Ana, CA; Laredo, TX; Sheboygan, WI; Cadillac, MI; Staten Island, NY; Huntsville, AL; Naval Air Reserve Center Olathe, KS; and Naval Reserve Readiness Commands Region Seven (Charleston, SC) and Region Ten (New Orleans, LA)

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Existing capacity in support of the Reserve component continues to be in excess of the force structure requirements for the year 2001.
- Reserve Centers Stockton, Pomona, and Santa Ana, scored low in military value because there were fewer drilling reservists than the number of billets available.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. Concerns have been expressed by the community about only two Naval Reserve Centers: Laredo and Staten Island. With regard to Laredo, the concern is that the data presented by DoD in justifying its closure is unconvincing and that travel costs incurred by reservists in the event of closure would exceed the operating costs of the center. Staten Island was mentioned in a letter expressing general concern over all facilities in New York recommended for closure or realignment.

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- Staff Comment - Waiting for Navy response to the issues attendant to the Laredo closure.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff has reviewed the concerns raised by the communities. At this time staff supports the DoD recommendation.

Jeff Mulliner/Navy/06/05/95 9:56 AM

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BASE ANALYSIS
Naval Training Centers (NTC) (Redirect)
(NTC Orlando, FL and NTC San Diego, CA)

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Instead of sending all schools to where the Service School Command is to be located, component courses should be realigned in a manner “consistent with training requirements.”

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	Redirect - Closed Base
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	5.9
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	.2
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1996 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	20.7
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	N/A
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0/0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0/0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	N/A
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Significant Impact

DRAFT

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

NAVAL TRAINING CENTERS (NTC) (REDIRECT)
(NTC ORLANDO, FL AND NTC SAN DIEGO, CA)

INSTALLATION MISSION

NONE. Bases were closed as part of 1993 DBCRC round.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Removal all references to Service School Command from the 1993 recommendation allows schools to be best located to take advantage of existing facilities and similar training.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Relocation of this command with the entire Training Center would prohibit cost and training effective consolidations of several training elements.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1993 recommendation fails to allow consolidation of like training or existing facilities at different sites than at Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, IL.

- Staff concurs.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

Staff supports the DoD recommendation.

Eric Lindenbaum/Navy/06/05/95 9:14 AM

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California. Naval Technical Training Center relocates to Fleet Training Center San Diego, Naval Amphibious School, Little Creek and Naval Training Center Great Lakes.

Naval Training Centers

Naval Training Center Orlando, Florida

Category: Naval Training Center

Mission: Training of Officer and Enlisted Personnel

One-time Cost: \$ 374 million

Savings: 1994-99: \$ -83.5 million (cost) annual: \$ 75.8 million

Payback: 9 years

(These cost figures include the cost to close NTC San Diego.)

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close the Naval Training Center (NTC), Orlando, and relocate certain personnel, equipment and support to NTC Great Lakes and other locations, consistent with DoD training requirements. Disposition of major tenants is as follows: Recruit Training Command relocates to NTC Great Lakes; the Nuclear Power School and the Nuclear "A" School relocate to the Submarine School at the Naval Submarine Base (NSB), New London; Personnel Support Detachment relocates to NTC Great Lakes; Service School Command relocates to Great Lakes; Naval Dental Clinic relocates to Great Lakes; Naval Education and Training Program Management Support Activity disestablishes.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The 1991 Commission rejected the recommendation to close NTC Orlando due to prohibitive closure costs. This recommendation encompasses the additional closure of NTC San Diego and proposes significantly reduced closure costs by taking advantage of facilities made available by the recommended realignment of NSB New London. Projected manpower reductions contained in the DoD Force Structure Plan require a substantial decrease in naval force structure. As a result of projected manpower levels the Navy has two to three times the capacity required, as measured by a variety of indicators,

to perform the recruit training function. The closure of the NTC Orlando removes excess capacity and relocates training to a naval training center with a higher military value and results in an efficient collocation of the Submarine School, the Nuclear Power School and the Nuclear "A" School at the NSB, New London. The resulting consolidation at the NTC Great Lakes not only results in the highest possible military value for this group of military activities but also is the most economical alignment for the processing of personnel into the Navy. In addition, NTC Orlando has equipment and facilities which are more readily relocated to another naval training center.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The Orlando community argued the Navy's goal to eliminate the greatest amount of excess capacity while maintaining and/or improving overall military value did not necessarily generate the most cost-effective option. The community also maintained the various COBRA alternatives it generated showed a net present value for NTC Orlando 2-4 times greater than the Navy's recommendation. The community claimed the climate affects utility costs, impacts training routines and student morale; however, the Navy did not consider climate a relevant training factor.

The Orlando community also maintained the Navy's military-value questionnaire was flawed because it did not accurately evaluate the training center's capability. The community emphasized the questions asked were not relevant and there were more negative than positive responses to the questions. Further, the community added that NTC Orlando's military value was incorrectly judged to be lower than NTC Great Lakes and utility costs and cost of operations were not included in the military value calculations.

The community also stressed the Navy did not know the true cost of relocating or replicating NTC Great Lakes's engineering "hot-plant" trainers but still justified its decision in large part on the prohibitive cost of moving or rebuilding these trainers. As an example, the community mentioned training simulators could be used to replace "hot-plant" trainers at a fraction of the cost of the "hot plants".

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the Secretary's closure recommendation was consistent with force-structure plan. Closure of NTC Orlando would contribute to the elimination of excess training capacity which is 2-3 times greater than the projected requirement. The Commission accepted the Navy's argument that consolidation of naval training at a single training site allows DoD to generate savings through the reduction of overhead expenses and the elimination of redundant training staff. Consolidation of naval training at NTC Orlando would have required a substantial capital investment which the Commission questioned whether an acceptable return on investment could be realized. The Commission found relocation or replacement of NTC Great Lakes engineering propulsion systems ("hot plants") at another NTC would result in an extended period when training could not be effectively conducted. In addition, the Commission found NTC Great Lakes provides facilities and personnel support for numerous tenants and regional reserve units which could not be economically replaced.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: close the Naval Training Center (NTC), Orlando, and relocate certain personnel, equipment, and support to NTC Great Lakes and other locations, consistent with DoD training requirements. Disposition of major tenants is as follows: Recruit Training Command relocates to NTC Great Lakes; the Nuclear Power School and the Nuclear "A" School relocate to the Submarine School at the Naval Submarine Base (NSB), New London; Personnel Support Detachment relocates to NTC Great Lakes; Service School Command relocates to Great Lakes; Naval Dental Clinic relocates to Great Lakes; Naval Education and Training Program Management Support Activity disestablishes.

Naval Training Center San Diego, California

*Category: Naval Training Center
Mission: Training of Officer and
Enlisted Personnel*

One-time Cost: \$ 374 million

Savings: 1994-99: \$ -83.5 Million (Cost)

Annual: \$ 75.8 million

Payback: 9 years

*(These cost figures also include the cost to close
NTC Orlando.)*

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close the Naval Training Center (NTC), San Diego, and relocate certain personnel, equipment, and support to NTC Great Lakes, and other locations, consistent with training requirements. Disposition of major tenants is as follows: Recruit Training Command relocates to NTC, Great Lakes; Branch Medical Clinic relocates to Submarine Base, San Diego; Naval Recruiting District relocates to Naval Air Station, North Island; Service School Command (Electronic Warfare) relocates to Naval Training Center, Great Lakes; Service School Command (Surface) relocates to NTC Great Lakes; the remainder of the Service School Command relocates to NTC Great Lakes, Naval Air Station Pensacola, and Fleet Training Center, San Diego.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

Projected manpower reductions contained in the DoD Force Structure Plan require a substantial decrease in naval force structure capacity. As a result of projected manpower levels, the Navy has two to three times the capacity required, as measured by a variety of indicators, to perform the recruit training function. The closure of NTC San Diego removes unneeded excess capacity and results in the realignment of training to a training center with a higher military value. The resulting consolidation at NTC Great Lakes not only results in the highest possible military value but also is the most economical alignment for the processing of personnel into the Navy. In addition, NTC San Diego has equipment and facilities which can more readily be relocated to another naval training center.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community argued NTC San Diego would be the best option for single-site naval training for several reasons. First, San Diego is collocated with the fleet. This allows for more cost-efficient training because it permits quick filling of vacant training billets and greater interaction between operational training units. Furthermore, consolidating naval training at NTC San Diego would eliminate the need for large, recurring transportation costs, since 88% of NTC San Diego's instructors come from San Diego-based units. Retaining naval training in a fleet-concentration area would also produce a higher quality of life for NTC personnel, since fewer sailors would have to be separated from their families. Reduced family separation increases retention rates which, in turn, lowers training costs. The community also stated NTC San Diego had the capacity and land space to accept additional naval training with minimal military construction.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the Secretary's closure recommendations were consistent with projected force-structure reductions. Closure of NTC San Diego would contribute to the elimination of excess training capacity, which is two to three times greater than the projected requirement. The Commission accepts the Navy's argument consolidation of naval training at a single training site allows DoD to generate savings through the reduction of overhead expenses and the elimination of redundant training staff. The Commission found NTC San Diego possesses less available land to absorb training requirements than the Navy's two other training centers and would be severely constrained during periods of mobilization or surge.

The Secretary of Defense suggested a revision to his original March 1993 recommendation. The Commission found the revised proposal had a higher military value and should be adopted.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from criteria 1 and 2. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: Close Naval Training Center (NTC),

San Diego. Relocate certain personnel, equipment and support to NTC Great Lakes, and other locations, consistent with training requirements. Disposition of major tenants is as follows: Recruit Training Command relocates to NTC, Great Lakes; Branch Medical Clinic relocates to Submarine Base, San Diego; Naval Recruiting District relocates to Naval Air Station North Island; Service School Command (Electronic Warfare) relocates to Naval Training Center, Great Lakes; Service School Command (Surface) relocates to NTC Great Lakes; the remainder of the Service School Command relocates to NTC Great Lakes, Naval Air Station Pensacola, and the Fleet Training Center, San Diego. The cogeneration plant and the bachelor quarters and adjacent non-appropriated fund activities (marinas) located aboard NTC San Diego property will be retained by the Navy to support other naval activities in the San Diego area. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Naval Aviation Depots

Naval Aviation Depot Alameda, California

Category: Naval Aviation Depot

Mission: Aviation Depot Level Maintenance

One-time Cost: \$ 171 million

Savings: 1994-99: \$ 116 million

Annual: \$ 78 million

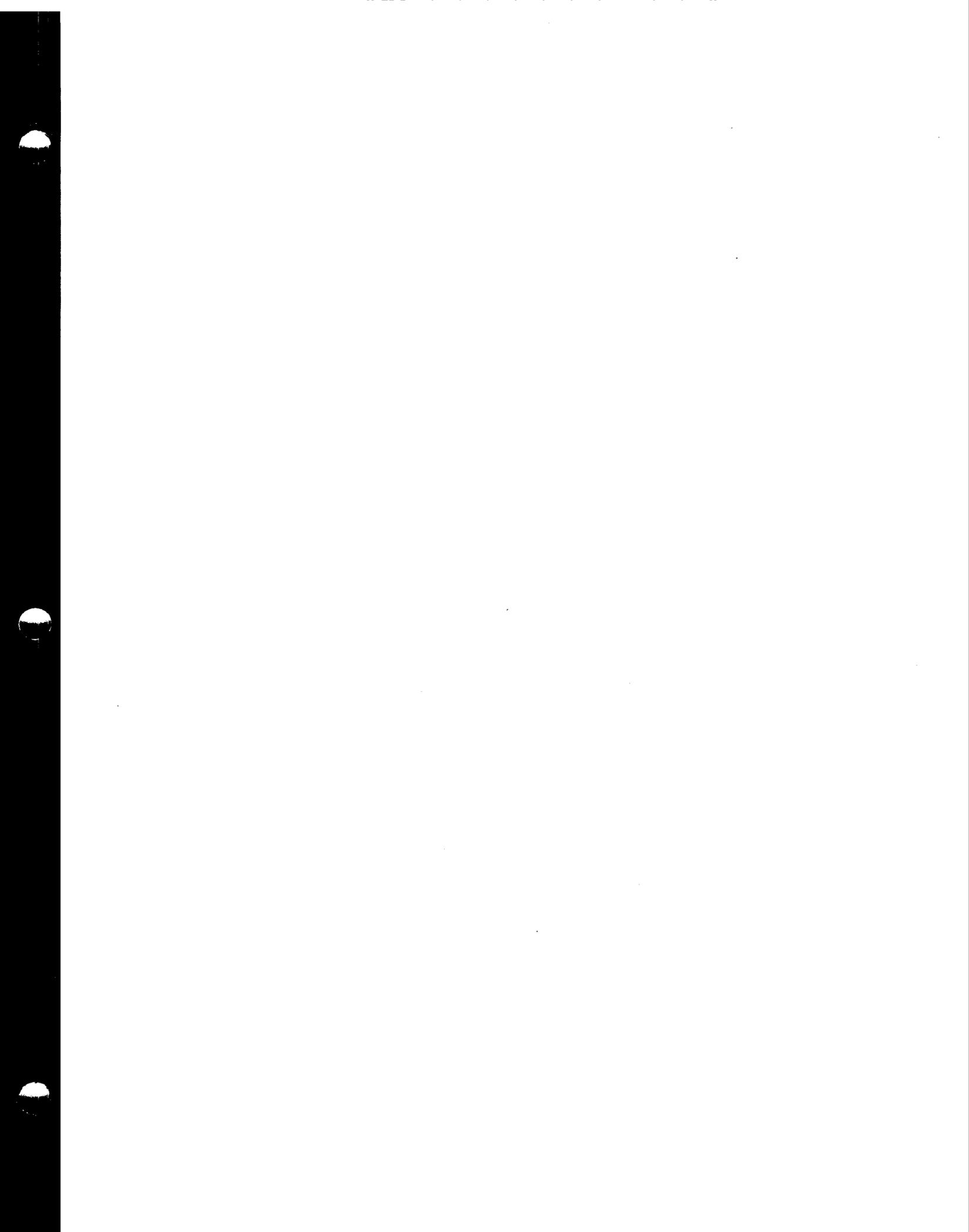
Payback: 5 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATIONS

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

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

Naval Aviation Depot, Alameda is recommended for closure because its capacity is excess to that required to support the DoD Force Structure Plan. Projected reductions require an almost 50 percent reduction in capacity in the Navy aviation depots. In determining the mix of aviation depots which would achieve the maximum



BASE ANALYSIS
Navy Nuclear Power Propulsion Training Center
Naval Training Center, Orlando, FL

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Change the receiving site of the Navy Nuclear Power Propulsion Training Center presently located in Orlando, FL. from Naval Submarine Base, New London, CT to Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, SC.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION	COMMUNITY RECOMMENDATION (ORLANDO, FL)	COMMISSION ALTERNATIVE (New BOS, PCS savings, MILCON)
MILITARY VALUE	Redirect	Redirect	Redirect
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact	No Impact	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	147.9	8.1	150.9
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	5.3	0	10.8
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1997(1 Year)	1996(Immediate)	1997(1 Year)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	71.1	103.3	101.5
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$M)	.0759	2	+.0145
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0/0	0/0	0/0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0/0	0/0	0/0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	N/A(Redirect)	0/0	N/A(Redirect)
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Significant Impact (See issues)	No Significant Impact	No Significant Im pact (See issues)

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

NAVY NUCLEAR POWER PROPULSION TRAINING CENTER NAVAL TRAINING CENTER, ORLANDO, FL REDIRECT

INSTALLATION MISSION

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

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Redirect the Nuclear Power School and Nuclear "A" School to Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, South Carolina. 1993 Commission Report relocated the Nuclear "A" School and Nuclear Power School to Subbase New London, CT.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- The decision of 1993 BRAC Commission to retain the submarine piers at Naval Submarine Base New London, Connecticut meant facilities for the Nuclear Power School would not be available without new MILCON. Locating this school with the Nuclear Propulsion Training Unit of the Naval Weapons Station, Charleston achieves an enhanced training capability, provides access to the moored training ships now at the Weapons Station, and avoids the significant costs of building and/or renovating facilities at New London.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. The military construction (MILCON), base operating costs (BOS) and personnel moving costs all changed from the original estimates.

Staff comments:

- MILCON costs for both New London and Charleston went up due to revised estimates and revised standards, specifically new Bachelor Enlisted Quarters (BEQ) requirements. The relative difference though between the two sites remained relatively constant.
- BOS figures were revised downward for Charleston. This was based on Commission staff analysis and agreed to by the Base Structure Analysis Team (BSAT).
- Personnel movement costs of sailors transiting to their new duty station (which were counted as a cost avoidance for the Charleston scenario) were revised downward reflecting historic data. (This was not agreed to by BSAT)

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2. The Orlando community expressed concern that the NNPTC should remain in Orlando.

Staff Comments

- The “remain in Orlando” scenario falls out due to mainly the increased cost of BOS which would be entirely charged to the NNPTC instead of spread out over various commands.
- The COBRA analysis submitted by the Orlando community was flawed in several ways:
 - The BOS cost differential between Orlando and Charleston was listed at only \$2 million per year. A NAVSEA study listed the BOS differential as \$7.8 million.
 - The \$2.1 million contract termination cost for New London was not included.
 - No real plant maintenance (RPMA) cost was included.
 - BSAT is reviewing the community’s COBRA and will forward their findings.

3. The New London community argued the 1993 Commission finding, which kept the submarines in New London and meant the BEQ facilities would not be available for the NNPTC, only causes a slight increase in the total cost of the scenario. They further argued it was the added costs later required by the Navy that caused the costs to increase.

Staff Comments -

- The latest cost estimate for the required BEQ in New London is \$96 million. This is a \$96 million cost that did not exist until the 1993 Commission recommendation was accepted.
- There have been increases in the New London cost estimate over and above the BEQ requirement but the difference (\$22 million) does not overcome the 20 year net present value (NPV) of the Charleston option.
- The New London scenario, while still more cost effective than remaining in Orlando, still has a lower NPV than the Charleston scenario due mainly to higher MILCON costs and a smaller personnel movement cost savings than in Charleston.

4. Both the New London and Orlando communities argued new infrastructure should not be built when it already exists at their respective locations.

Staff comments -

- The “redirect to Charleston” scenario does create new infrastructure which does not presently exist, but the one-time and recurring savings, as compared to the other two locations, overcome the one-time costs.

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5. Both the New London and the Charleston sites take advantage of collocating at sites where follow on training occurs.

- New London does have the Submarine School (a follow-on school) and Charleston does have one of the two Nuclear Power Prototype Schools but all graduates of the NNPTC school must go directly to a prototype trainer and then to a follow-on school. This means only Charleston can claim any substantial cost savings. (Staff estimate of \$836,000 per year)

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff is continuing the review of this recommendation.

Eric Lindenbaum/Navy/06/05/95 11:23 AM

STROM THURMOND, SOUTH CAROLINA, CHAIRMAN

JOHN W. WARNER, VIRGINIA
WILLIAM S. COHEN, MAINE
JOHN MCCAIN, ARIZONA
TRENT LOTT, MISSISSIPPI
DAN COATS, INDIANA
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RICHARD L. REYNARD, STAFF DIRECTOR
ARNOLD L. PUNARO, STAFF DIRECTOR FOR THE MINORITY

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6050

May 19, 1995

Honorable Alan J. Dixon
Chairman
Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Please refer to this number
when responding 950602-8

Dear Alan:

The 1993 Base Realignment and Closure Commission directed the closure of the Naval Training Center located at Orlando Florida and directed its tenant, the Navy Nuclear Power Propulsion Training Command (NNPTC), be moved to New London, Connecticut. This was not a decision to simply realign the Naval Training Center at Orlando, it was a decision to close the entire installation. Since then, the Secretary of Defense determined it would not be possible to send the NNPTC to New London, and has decided to redirect that activity to Charleston, SC. That redirect was sent as part of his 1995 Base Closure recommendation.

The decision to redirect NNPTC was made by the Secretary of Defense based on advice and information furnished by the Department of Navy. Both of us have read that information and found it to be complete, accurate, and compelling. In fact, we believe that between the information provided when the original decision to close the Orlando installation was made and the information provided to make the decision to redirect, there is no doubt that the NNPTC should not remain at an installation which is to be closed and that its new home should be the Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, South Carolina. Despite assertions made by Congressman Bill McCollum, the appropriate selection criteria were considered during both the 1993 closure and the 1995 redirect decision. We believe the Secretary of Defense has made the appropriate decision.

It may be too late to reconsider Orlando in any event. The time for adding an installation to this years BRAC has passed and Orlando is not part of the "add list".

Alan, we are sure you are well aware of how hard Charleston has been hit by base closings. This redirection is an excellent opportunity to provide a little relief to a community that has already suffered their share of this nations military down-sizing.

We would urge you to confirm Secretary Perry's decision to relocate the NNPTC to Charleston. This would save the expense of keeping an entire installation open to house an activity that can comfortably be accommodated at Charleston.

Sincerely,


Ernest F. Hollings
Senator


Strom Thurmond
Senator

California. Naval Technical Training Center relocates to Fleet Training Center San Diego, Naval Amphibious School, Little Creek and Naval Training Center Great Lakes.

Naval Training Centers

Naval Training Center Orlando, Florida

Category: Naval Training Center

Mission: Training of Officer and Enlisted Personnel

One-time Cost: \$ 374 million

Savings: 1994-99: \$ -83.5 million (cost)

annual: \$ 75.8 million

Payback: 9 years

(These cost figures include the cost to close NTC San Diego.)

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close the Naval Training Center (NTC), Orlando, and relocate certain personnel, equipment and support to NTC Great Lakes and other locations, consistent with DoD training requirements. Disposition of major tenants is as follows: Recruit Training Command relocates to NTC Great Lakes; the Nuclear Power School and the Nuclear "A" School relocate to the Submarine School at the Naval Submarine Base (NSB), New London; Personnel Support Detachment relocates to NTC Great Lakes; Service School Command relocates to Great Lakes; Naval Dental Clinic relocates to Great Lakes; Naval Education and Training Program Management Support Activity disestablishes.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The 1991 Commission rejected the recommendation to close NTC Orlando due to prohibitive closure costs. This recommendation encompasses the additional closure of NTC San Diego and proposes significantly reduced closure costs by taking advantage of facilities made available by the recommended realignment of NSB New London. Projected manpower reductions contained in the DoD Force Structure Plan require a substantial decrease in naval force structure. As a result of projected manpower levels the Navy has two to three times the capacity required, as measured by a variety of indicators,

to perform the recruit training function. The closure of the NTC Orlando removes excess capacity and relocates training to a naval training center with a higher military value and results in an efficient collocation of the Submarine School, the Nuclear Power School and the Nuclear "A" School at the NSB, New London. The resulting consolidation at the NTC Great Lakes not only results in the highest possible military value for this group of military activities but also is the most economical alignment for the processing of personnel into the Navy. In addition, NTC Orlando has equipment and facilities which are more readily relocated to another naval training center.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The Orlando community argued the Navy's goal to eliminate the greatest amount of excess capacity while maintaining and/or improving overall military value did not necessarily generate the most cost-effective option. The community also maintained the various COBRA alternatives it generated showed a net present value for NTC Orlando 2-4 times greater than the Navy's recommendation. The community claimed the climate affects utility costs, impacts training routines and student morale; however, the Navy did not consider climate a relevant training factor.

The Orlando community also maintained the Navy's military-value questionnaire was flawed because it did not accurately evaluate the training center's capability. The community emphasized the questions asked were not relevant and there were more negative than positive responses to the questions. Further, the community added that NTC Orlando's military value was incorrectly judged to be lower than NTC Great Lakes and utility costs and cost of operations were not included in the military value calculations.

The community also stressed the Navy did not know the true cost of relocating or replicating NTC Great Lakes's engineering "hot-plant" trainers but still justified its decision in large part on the prohibitive cost of moving or rebuilding these trainers. As an example, the community mentioned training simulators could be used to replace "hot-plant" trainers at a fraction of the cost of the "hot plants".

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the Secretary's closure recommendation was consistent with force-structure plan. Closure of NTC Orlando would contribute to the elimination of excess training capacity which is 2-3 times greater than the projected requirement. The Commission accepted the Navy's argument that consolidation of naval training at a single training site allows DoD to generate savings through the reduction of overhead expenses and the elimination of redundant training staff. Consolidation of naval training at NTC Orlando would have required a substantial capital investment which the Commission questioned whether an acceptable return on investment could be realized. The Commission found relocation or replacement of NTC Great Lakes engineering propulsion systems ("hot plants") at another NTC would result in an extended period when training could not be effectively conducted. In addition, the Commission found NTC Great Lakes provides facilities and personnel support for numerous tenants and regional reserve units which could not be economically replaced.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: close the Naval Training Center (NTC), Orlando, and relocate certain personnel, equipment, and support to NTC Great Lakes and other locations, consistent with DoD training requirements. Disposition of major tenants is as follows: Recruit Training Command relocates to NTC Great Lakes; the Nuclear Power School and the Nuclear "A" School relocate to the Submarine School at the Naval Submarine Base (NSB), New London; Personnel Support Detachment relocates to NTC Great Lakes; Service School Command relocates to Great Lakes; Naval Dental Clinic relocates to Great Lakes; Naval Education and Training Program Management Support Activity disestablishes.

Naval Training Center San Diego, California

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Mission: Training of Officer and
Enlisted Personnel*

One-time Cost: \$ 374 million

Savings: 1994-99: \$ -83.5 Million (Cost)

Annual: \$ 75.8 million

Payback: 9 years

*(These cost figures also include the cost to close
NTC Orlando.)*

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close the Naval Training Center (NTC), San Diego, and relocate certain personnel, equipment, and support to NTC Great Lakes, and other locations, consistent with training requirements. Disposition of major tenants is as follows: Recruit Training Command relocates to NTC, Great Lakes; Branch Medical Clinic relocates to Submarine Base, San Diego; Naval Recruiting District relocates to Naval Air Station, North Island; Service School Command (Electronic Warfare) relocates to Naval Training Center, Great Lakes; Service School Command (Surface) relocates to NTC Great Lakes; the remainder of the Service School Command relocates to NTC Great Lakes, Naval Air Station Pensacola, and Fleet Training Center, San Diego.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

Projected manpower reductions contained in the DoD Force Structure Plan require a substantial decrease in naval force structure capacity. As a result of projected manpower levels, the Navy has two to three times the capacity required, as measured by a variety of indicators, to perform the recruit training function. The closure of NTC San Diego removes unneeded excess capacity and results in the realignment of training to a training center with a higher military value. The resulting consolidation at NTC Great Lakes not only results in the highest possible military value but also is the most economical alignment for the processing of personnel into the Navy. In addition, NTC San Diego has equipment and facilities which can more readily be relocated to another naval training center.

changes the 1988 Base Realignment and Closure Commission's recommendation to partially close this base.

Sand Point received a low grade for military value because previous functions and missions had been reduced, culminating in the loss of almost one-half of the property. Commander, Naval Base Seattle, the Navy's Pacific Northwest regional coordinator, will move to Submarine Base Bangor, consistent with his concurrent responsibilities as Commander Submarine Group Nine. Commanding Officer, Naval Station Puget Sound, will move to Naval Station Everett when construction there is completed. Since most existing Sand Point billets will remain in the area and since new billets will be added at Everett, economic impacts will be slight.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community did not argue against the closure of Sand Point. The local government plans to use the land for park expansion and has proposed additional community uses. The main community concerns were expeditious cleanup of the site and the incompatibility of the remaining Navy brig with planned park use.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

Naval Station Sand Point has no mission, its facilities are poor, and it cannot contribute significantly to meeting surge requirements. The major tenants are relocating. The current small overhead explains the long payback period.

RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds that DoD's recommendation did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and the final selection criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the closure of Puget Sound Naval Station (Sand Point). A majority of the functions will be relocated to Everett, Washington. The regional brig and a small surrounding parcel of land may be retained by

the Secretary after study. The Navy will dispose of the remainder of the property. This is a change to the 1988 Base Closure Commission recommendation to partially close the installation.

Naval Training Center Orlando, Florida

Category: Training

Mission: Recruit Training; Service School

Command: Nuclear Power Schools

Cost to Close: N/A

Savings: N/A

Payback: N/A

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close Naval Training Center (NTC) Orlando and the supporting Naval Hospital Orlando. The recruit training will be absorbed by NTC Great Lakes, Illinois, and NTC San Diego, California. The nuclear training function and all "A" schools will be relocated.

Force-structure reductions decrease requirements for basic recruit and follow-on training. As a result, slightly over two Recruit Training Commands (RTCs) can accommodate future requirements, leaving an excess capacity of approximately one RTC. Major savings can only be realized by closure of a complete NTC.

NTC Orlando was graded lowest in military value for the following key reasons: First, the Navy wants to retain the NTC in San Diego because of its collocation with major fleet concentrations. Second, significant capital is invested in complex, sophisticated, and expensive training devices, systems, and buildings at NTC Great Lakes. Third, NTC Great Lakes has expansion and surge capability; NTC Orlando does not. And finally, Naval Hospital Orlando was identified for closure as a "follower" because of its reduced support to the active-duty population in the area.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community claimed that the Navy improperly rated NTC Orlando lowest in expansion capability. The community also argued that one of the reasons for excluding NTC Great Lakes from consideration for closure was the estimated cost to relocate its extensive training devices but that the training devices are not recruit related.

The community argued that the major reason for not proposing the closure of San Diego was its collocation with the fleet, which is not recruit related. Also, the Navy omitted the infrastructure costs at Great Lakes to accommodate the Orlando move. The community also noted that extensive pharmacy costs had been omitted from the hospital COBRA (Cost of Base Realignment Actions) computations. And finally, the community claimed that failure to consider Orlando's mobilization capacity adversely affected its overall ranking.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found that DoD based its closure recommendation of NTC Orlando on the basis of excess capacity in the recruit training assets. The Commission found that although NTC Orlando has excess capacity in recruit training, this excess does not carry over to the other training schools. The Commission also found that DoD based its closure recommendation of Orlando on an overall low military rating and that this rating was significantly influenced by a low rating for criterion 3. Further, the Commission found that NTC Orlando had more surge capacity than NTC San Diego which received a high rating for criterion 3. The Commission also found that Orlando has much more land than NTC San Diego, on which to develop additional facilities in the event of mobilization requirements.

The Commission found that the Navy's analysis was very sensitive to one-time costs due to the sizable military construction (MILCON) required to relocate the Orlando schools to NTC Great Lakes. The original COBRA submitted by the Navy yielded a

12-year payback and a \$57.1 million annual savings. An updated COBRA submitted by the Navy indicates a 20-year payback and a \$35.5 million annual savings after six years. The Commission's COBRA run on NTC Orlando yielded a cost to close of \$423.2 million and a payback period of 100 years.

RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds that with regard to the DoD recommendation to close NTC Orlando, the Secretary deviated substantially from criteria 3 and 5 by not considering the significant surge capacity as required for mobilization and by overestimating return on investment. Therefore, the Commission recommends that the Naval Training Center and the Naval Hospital Orlando remain open.

Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, Pennsylvania

Category: Naval Shipyard

Mission: Repair, Maintenance, and Overhaul of Navy Ships

Cost to Close: \$102 million

Savings: 1992-97: \$38.1 million;

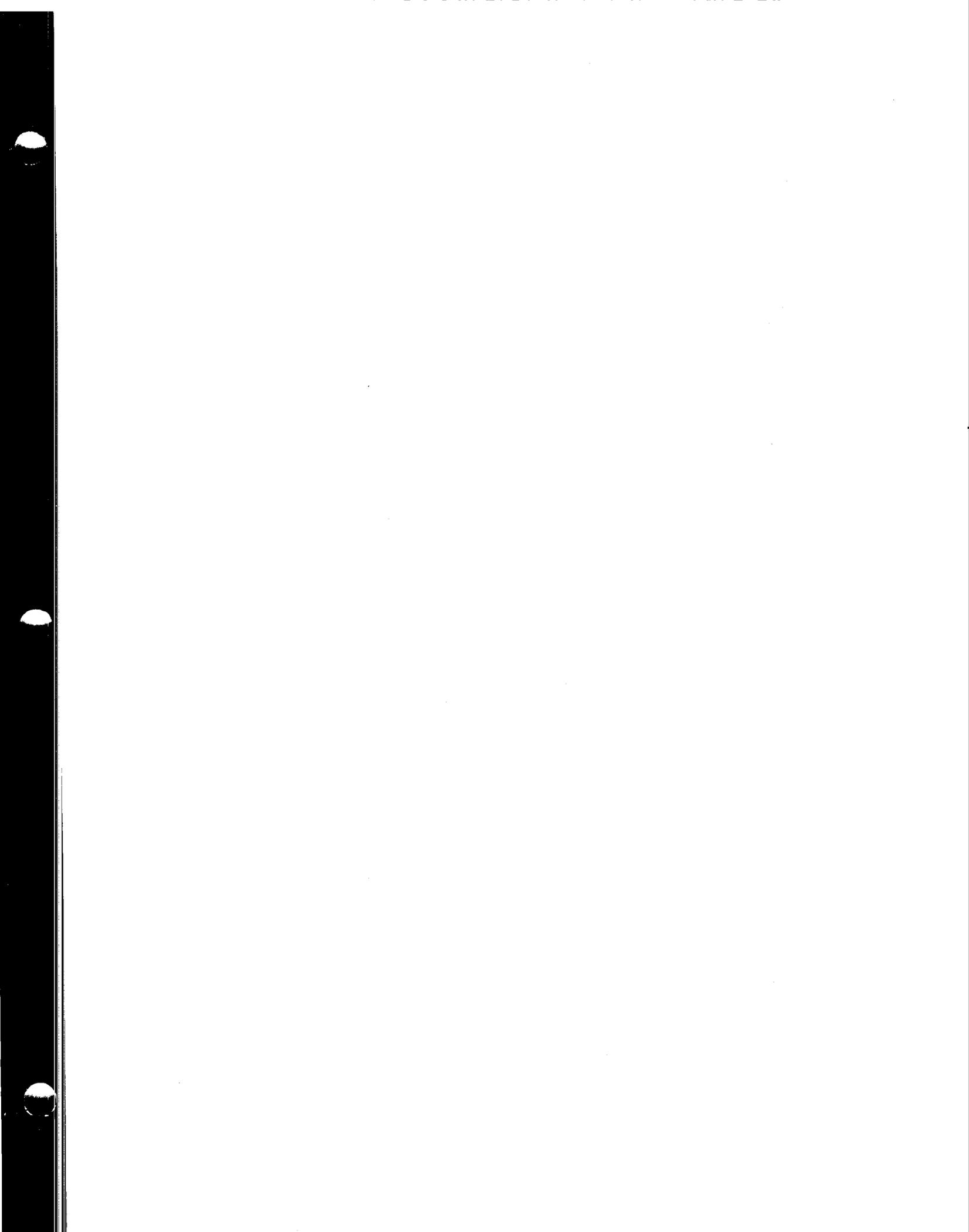
Annual: \$36 million

Payback: 2 years

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATIONS

Close Philadelphia Naval Shipyard and preserve for emergent requirements. Retain the propeller facility (shops and foundry), Naval Inactive Ships Maintenance Facility, and Naval Ship System Engineering Station in active status on shipyard property.

Changes in the force structure will reduce ship-repair requirements and terminate the carrier service life extension program (CV-SLEP). Closure of a naval shipyard is necessary to balance the Navy's industrial infrastructure with this reduced workload. Maintaining the shipyard in mothball status will allow its use for unplanned requirements



BASE ANALYSIS

Naval Aviation Depot Pensacola, FL

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Change the 1993 recommendation which closed the Naval Aviation Depot Pensacola, FL by deleting the requirement to move the whirl tower and dynamic components facility .

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	Not Available
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	1.5
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	.2
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1996 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	3.8
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	Closing Base
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0/0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0/0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	0.0 %/+4.4%
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact

DRAFT

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT, PENSACOLA, FL

INSTALLATION MISSION

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

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Delete the portion of the 1993 recommendation which specified that “the whirl tower and dynamic component facility be moved to Cherry Point Navy or Corpus Christi Army Depots or the private sector.”

DOD JUSTIFICATION

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

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. In 1993 the Commission agreed with the Navy’s recommendation to close NADEP Pensacola. However, because of increased projected savings the Commission changed the recommendation and did not allow the retention of the whirl tower and dynamic components facility at Pensacola. This redirect revises the wording of the Commission’s 1993 recommendation to allow the Navy to dispose of the two facilities. The Community has not submitted any concerns about this recommendation.

- Staff Comment - the redirect does not change the 1993 Commission intent and allows the Navy increased flexibility to implement the NADEP closure.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DoD recommendation.

Alex Yellin/Navy/06/05/95 10:04 AM

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SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

Naval Aviation Depot Norfolk is recommended for closure because its capacity is excess to that required to support the DoD Force Structure Plan. Projected reductions require an almost 50 percent reduction in capacity in the Navy aviation depots. In determining the mix of aviation depots which would achieve the maximum reduction in excess capacity, the Navy determined that there must be at least one aviation depot at a fleet concentration on each coast. The work performed at NADEP, Norfolk can be performed at other aviation maintenance activities, including the private sector. While the military value of the Naval Aviation Depot, Norfolk was not substantially less than that of the Naval Aviation Depots at Cherry Point and Jacksonville, those NADEPs possess unique features and capabilities which required their retention. The closure of NADEP Norfolk will reduce excess capacity in this category and maintain or increase the average military value of the remaining depots.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community stressed NADEP Norfolk's military value score did not properly credit its assets and capabilities. Also, with the concentration of air and sea assets in the Norfolk area, the community argued having a NADEP in Norfolk provided a valuable synergy which resulted in cost and service efficiencies. The community claimed NADEP Norfolk had the lowest labor costs compared to its counterparts, and the very high rate used by the Navy was incorrect. In addition, community representatives challenged the Navy's justification that NADEP Norfolk was chosen instead of Cherry Point because NADEP Cherry Point had unique composite capabilities. Finally, the community asserted closing three NADEPs would eliminate too much of the Navy's in-house capacity; therefore, a maximum of two NADEPs should be closed.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found excess capacity in the depot category which indicated three NADEPs should be closed. The Commission agreed with the Navy's military judgement that one NADEP

must be maintained on each coast. The Commission evaluated scenarios which corrected the high rates used by the Navy.

It also considered the results of other management decisions which would have unfairly disadvantaged NADEP Norfolk's comparison to other NADEPs. Even after cost adjustments, an objective evaluation and, given the Navy's requirement for a NADEP on each coast, the Commission found the closure of NADEP Norfolk resulted in less disruption and lower costs.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: close Naval Aviation Depot (NADEP), Norfolk and relocate repair capability as necessary to other depot maintenance activities. This relocation may include personnel, equipment and support. The Depot workload will move to other depot maintenance activities, including the private sector.

Naval Aviation Depot Pensacola, Florida

Category: Naval Aviation Depot
Mission: Depot Level Aviation Maintenance
One-time Cost: \$ 214 million
Savings: 1994-99: \$71 million
Annual: \$ 51 million
Payback: 5 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close Naval Aviation Depot Pensacola (NADEP), and relocate repair capability as necessary to other depot maintenance activities. This relocation may include personnel, equipment and support. The Depot workload will move to other depot maintenance activities, including the private sector. The dynamic component and rotor blade repair facility will remain in place.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

Naval Aviation Depot, Pensacola is recommended for closure because its capacity is excess to that required to support the DoD Force Structure Plan. Projected reductions require an almost

50 percent reduction in capacity in the Navy aviation depots. In determining the mix of aviation depots which would achieve the maximum reduction in excess capacity the Navy determined that there must be at least one aviation depot at a fleet concentration on each coast. The work performed at Naval Aviation Depot, Pensacola can be performed at other aviation maintenance activities, including the private sector. The closure of NADEP Alameda will reduce excess capacity in this category and maintain or increase the average military value of the remaining depots.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community suggested the process to determine NADEP Pensacola's military value was flawed and deserved a much higher value. It noted closing NADEP Pensacola would be a major loss to the Navy. It has an extremely diverse workforce, performs a high level of interservice work, and has skills in the repair and maintenance of rotary-wing aircraft and dynamic components. Its current configuration is already able to handle the new V-22 Osprey. In addition, they asserted no other facility could absorb their workload without new construction, especially for a whirl tower to handle the largest helicopter's blades.

The community proposed all of the Navy's rotary-wing workload be moved to Pensacola. This scenario, according to their estimates, would provide more savings for the Navy.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found NADEP Pensacola's military value should have been higher due to its high level of interservice work, special skills and equipment, unique capabilities for doing rotary wing work, and diverse workforce. The Commission evaluated the unique capabilities of NADEP Pensacola in a variety of scenarios to quantify the cost and disruption of closing NADEP Pensacola. The Commission evaluation noted the need for construction at the receiving facilities in order to accommodate Pensacola's workload and unique equipment. However, the construction cost was not excessive, and did not significantly degrade the potential savings derived from closing the NADEP.

The Commission also found the cost to construct a new whirl tower and to accommodate Pensacola's dynamic component workload at NADEP Cherry Point or Corpus Christi Army Depot, was far less than the costs associated with keeping these activities at Pensacola. Therefore, the Commission found it was more economical and cost effective to close NADEP Pensacola completely.

In evaluating various closure scenarios, the Commission found closing NADEP Pensacola resulted in less disruption and lower costs. The combination of other NADEPs remaining open provided a better overall savings, military value and excess capacity reduction.

The Commission found that the Navy considered interservicing possibilities when analyzing base closure costs. The Navy intended to interservice some of its rotary wing work from NADEP Pensacola to the Corpus Christi Army Depot, and to transfer work it was doing on Air Force helicopters to NADEP Cherry Point. The Commission analyzed projected rotary wing workload forecasts and found excess capacity existed at both the Corpus Christi and Cherry Point Depots. Accordingly, the Commission agreed with the Navy plan to interservice H-60 and H-1 rotary wing workload to Corpus Christi Army Depot under a depot maintenance interservicing agreement. The Commission also agreed transferring the H-2, H-3 and H-53 rotary wing workload to NADEP Cherry Point was sound policy. This plan would increase facility utilization rates and contribute to reduced overall hourly operating costs for both of the receiving depots.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from criteria 4 and 5. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: close the Naval Aviation Depot at Pensacola, and relocate repair and maintenance capabilities for H-1 and H-60 helicopters to Corpus Christi Army Depot, and the remaining repair and maintenance activities to the NADEP at Cherry Point. This relocation will include the personnel and equipment needed to accommodate the new work. In addition, the Commission recommends that the whirl tower and

dynamic component facility be moved to Cherry Point Navy or Corpus Christi Army Depots or the private sector, in lieu of the Navy's plan to retain these operations in a stand-alone facility at NADEP Pensacola. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Naval Inventory Control Points

Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Category: Inventory Control Point

Mission: Naval Aviation Logistical Support

One-time Cost: N/A

Savings: N/A

Annual: N/A

Payback: N/A

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close the Aviation Supply Office (ASO), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and relocate necessary personnel, equipment and support to the Ship Parts Control Center (SPCC), Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The reductions in the DoD Force Structure Plan equate to a significant workload reduction for the Navy's inventory control points. Since there is excess capacity in this category the Navy decided to consolidate their two inventory control points at one location. A companion consideration was the relocation of the Naval Supply Systems Command from its present location in leased space in the National Capital Region, to a location at which it could be collocated with major subordinate organizations. This major consolidation of a headquarters with its operational components can be accomplished at SPCC, Mechanicsburg with a minimum of construction and rehabilitation. The end result is a significantly more efficient and economical organization.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The Philadelphia community claimed the military value assessment for ASO Philadelphia focused on the installation and geography

instead of on the intellectual capacity and experience of the managers. In addition, the community maintained the ASO's management efficiency, which amounted to just 5% of material cost, was not considered in the service analysis. The community also emphasized savings were overstated because they did not reflect the cost of operating the ASO.

The community pointed out ASO Philadelphia was a model of innovation and cost-saving techniques, and movement would require years to train a new work force to accomplish the same results. The community also stated that a consolidation of other activities in Philadelphia at the ASO compound would save \$350 million.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the savings to be realized by moving the Naval Aviation Supply Office were exaggerated since the ASO Compound in North Philadelphia would remain open even after ASO departed, and the facility's operating costs were not included in the cost analysis. The Commission did not find a significant synergy from collocating the ASO with the SPCC in Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania. The cumulative economic impact on Philadelphia was also found to be severe, with no appreciable savings to the Department of Defense.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criteria 4, 5, 6. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: the Naval Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia, PA, remains open. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Technical Centers (SPAWAR)

Naval Air Warfare Center-Aircraft Division, Trenton, New Jersey

Category: Technical Center

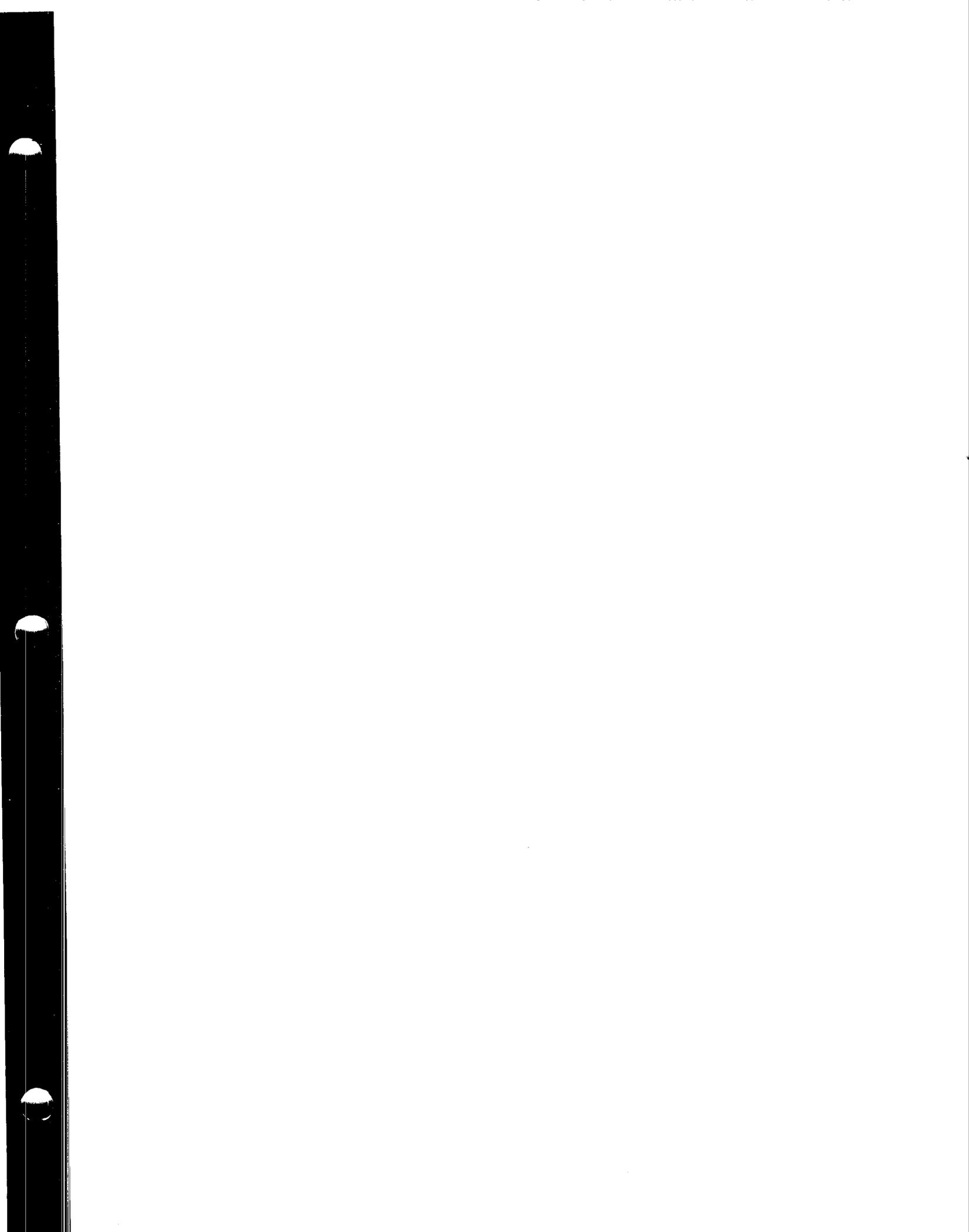
*Mission: Research, Development, Testing,
and Evaluation Support*

One-time Cost: \$97.0 million

Savings: 1994-1999: \$31.0 million

Annual: \$ 19.3 million

Payback: 11 years



BASE ANALYSIS

Naval Shipyard, Norfolk Detachment, Philadelphia, PA

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Change the recommendation of the 1991 Commission relating to the closure of the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard (1991 Commission Report, at page 5-28) to delete “and preservation” (line 5) and “for emergent requirements” (lines 6-7).

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	Not Ranked
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Homeported Ships
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	.032
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	8.78
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1996 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	134.7
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	0
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	0% / 1.2%
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact

DRAFT

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

NAVAL SHIPYARD, NORFOLK DETACHMENT, PHILADELPHIA, PA

INSTALLATION MISSION

BRAC-91 closed NSYD Philadelphia, a non-nuclear shipyard, retaining the propeller shop and deep-draft drydocks with associated facilities as surge assets. Additionally, facilities were retained to accommodate two technical tenant activities which performed related missions.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Change the recommendation of the 1991 Commission relating to the closure of the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard to say, "...the Commission recommends the closure of Philadelphia Naval Shipyard. The propeller facility, Naval Inactive Ships Maintenance Facility, and Naval Ship System Engineering Station will remain in active status on shipyard property."

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- The contingency seen in 1991 for which the facilities at this closed shipyard were being retained no longer exists, and their continued retention is neither necessary nor consistent with the DON objective to divest itself of unnecessary infrastructure.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. Recommendation supports the community's planned reuse for the shipyard.
- Staff Comment - Disposing of the facility is consistent with the Navy's current position that they do not need to retain extra carrier-capable drydocks for unscheduled needs.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DoD recommendation.

Larry Jackson/Navy/06/05/95 10:44 AM

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COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community claimed that the Navy improperly rated NTC Orlando lowest in expansion capability. The community also argued that one of the reasons for excluding NTC Great Lakes from consideration for closure was the estimated cost to relocate its extensive training devices but that the training devices are not recruit related.

The community argued that the major reason for not proposing the closure of San Diego was its collocation with the fleet, which is not recruit related. Also, the Navy omitted the infrastructure costs at Great Lakes to accommodate the Orlando move. The community also noted that extensive pharmacy costs had been omitted from the hospital COBRA (Cost of Base Realignment Actions) computations. And finally, the community claimed that failure to consider Orlando's mobilization capacity adversely affected its overall ranking.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found that DoD based its closure recommendation of NTC Orlando on the basis of excess capacity in the recruit training assets. The Commission found that although NTC Orlando has excess capacity in recruit training, this excess does not carry over to the other training schools. The Commission also found that DoD based its closure recommendation of Orlando on an overall low military rating and that this rating was significantly influenced by a low rating for criterion 3. Further, the Commission found that NTC Orlando had more surge capacity than NTC San Diego which received a high rating for criterion 3. The Commission also found that Orlando has much more land than NTC San Diego, on which to develop additional facilities in the event of mobilization requirements.

The Commission found that the Navy's analysis was very sensitive to one-time costs due to the sizable military construction (MILCON) required to relocate the Orlando schools to NTC Great Lakes. The original COBRA submitted by the Navy yielded a

12-year payback and a \$57.1 million annual savings. An updated COBRA submitted by the Navy indicates a 20-year payback and a \$35.5 million annual savings after six years. The Commission's COBRA run on NTC Orlando yielded a cost to close of \$423.2 million and a payback period of 100 years.

RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds that with regard to the DoD recommendation to close NTC Orlando, the Secretary deviated substantially from criteria 3 and 5 by not considering the significant surge capacity as required for mobilization and by overestimating return on investment. Therefore, the Commission recommends that the Naval Training Center and the Naval Hospital Orlando remain open.

Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, Pennsylvania

Category: Naval Shipyard

Mission: Repair, Maintenance, and Overhaul of Navy Ships

Cost to Close: \$102 million

Savings: 1992-97: \$38.1 million;

Annual: \$36 million

Payback: 2 years

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATIONS

Close Philadelphia Naval Shipyard and preserve for emergent requirements. Retain the propeller facility (shops and foundry), Naval Inactive Ships Maintenance Facility, and Naval Ship System Engineering Station in active status on shipyard property.

Changes in the force structure will reduce ship-repair requirements and terminate the carrier service life extension program (CV-SLEP). Closure of a naval shipyard is necessary to balance the Navy's industrial infrastructure with this reduced workload. Maintaining the shipyard in mothball status will allow its use for unplanned requirements

or its reconstitution if future needs are greater than now anticipated.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community stated that Philadelphia provides the skilled workforce and facilities that the Navy will need to repair its large conventional ships in the future. It believes that the shipyard is particularly well suited to repair Aegis-equipped ships because of specialized public and private industrial facilities in the area. The community also claimed that Philadelphia is the most cost-effective and efficient public shipyard, with the lowest man-day rate and highest productive ratio. This, along with its facilities for repairing large ships, justifies keeping the facility open during the 1990s, even at a reduced workload level, until the conventional ship workload increases.

The community pointed to the recent congressional decision to require the aircraft carrier *John F. Kennedy* to undergo a CV-SLEP in Philadelphia, as a reason not to consider the shipyard for closure - the planned schedule runs too close to the end of the required closure milestone date.

The impact on the city of Philadelphia would be severe, particularly when added to proposed closures of other Philadelphia-area bases. The community believes that this is too large an impact for any single region to bear. If Philadelphia Naval Shipyard is closed and mothballed, the community stated that it would vigorously pursue legislative relief to force reversion or outleasing of shipyard property to the city.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found that the overall public shipyard workload is falling significantly because of force reductions and budget limitations. The projected workload in nuclear shipyards during the 1990s was found to limit the potential for closing any nuclear shipyard until the late 1990s.

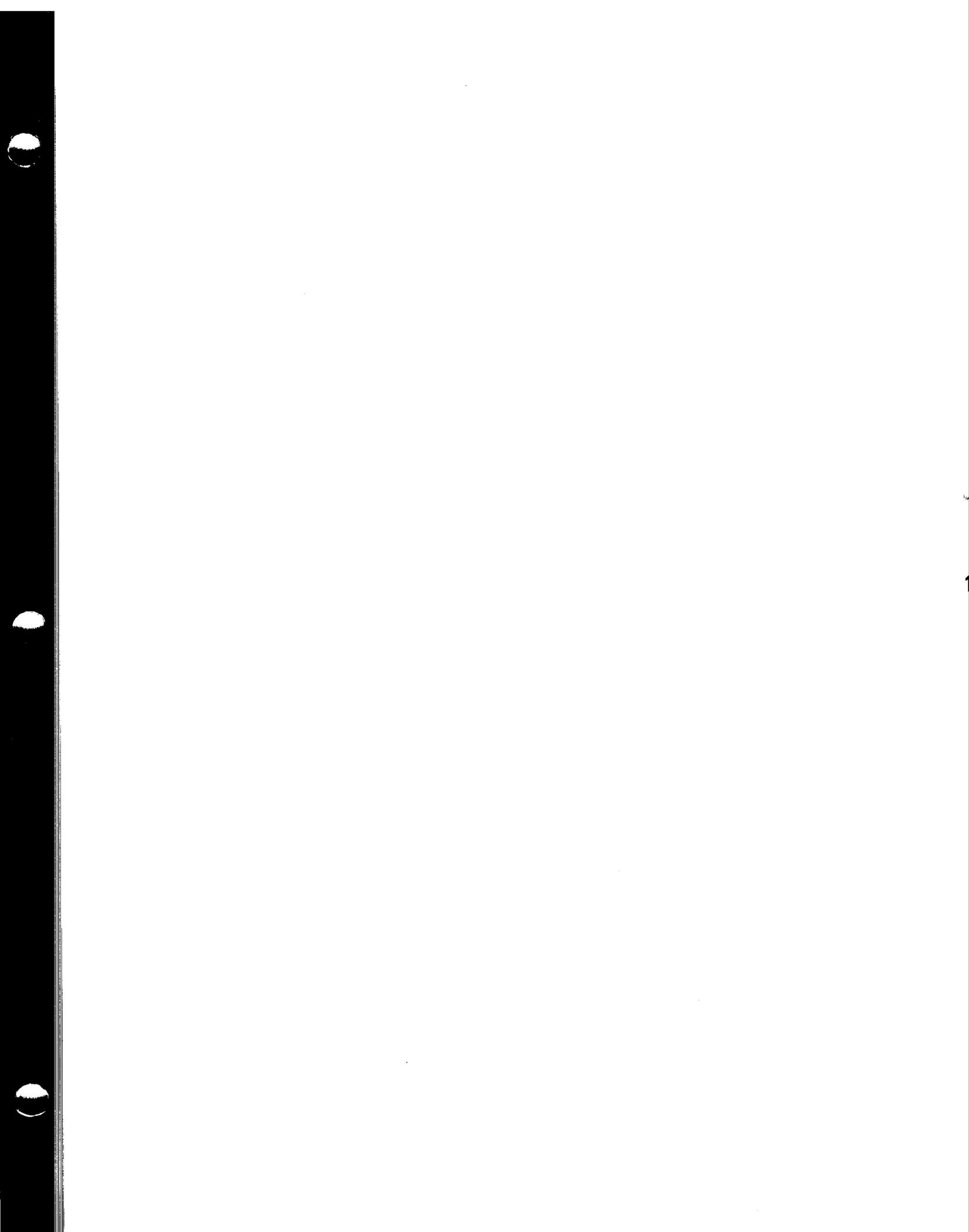
The largest portion of Philadelphia's recent workload has been CV-SLEP, which the Navy desires to terminate. However, Congress has passed legislation that requires a CV-SLEP at Philadelphia. The Commission found that this CV-SLEP should be completed in mid-1996, about a year before the required closure date.

Workload is available that could be diverted from public and private East Coast shipyards to Philadelphia to bring its activity up to levels that justify keeping it open. However, this would limit the Navy's ability to meet its target of putting 30 percent of its repair work in private yards. It may increase costs at public shipyards, such as Norfolk, which would lose workload. The Commission found that retaining Philadelphia active at a low employment level, such as the 1,200-person option considered by the Navy, would increase the cost for work performed at Philadelphia over the cost for the same work performed at a public shipyard with a traditional staffing level.

The Commission found that the combination of carrier-capable drydocks at Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Newport News Shipbuilding, and the mothballed drydocks at Philadelphia provide capacity for unplanned requirements.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Commission finds that the Secretary's recommendation did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and the final selection criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the closure and preservation of Philadelphia Naval Shipyard for emergent requirements. The propeller facility, Naval Inactive Ships Maintenance Facility, and Naval Ship System Engineering Station will remain in active status on shipyard property.



BASE ANALYSIS
Fleet and Industrial Supply Center, Charleston, SC

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Close the Fleet and Industrial Supply Center.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	8 of 8
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	2.3
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	0.9
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1999 (2 years)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	10.8
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	1.4
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	2 / 0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 83
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	0.0 % / 8.4%
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact

DRAFT

DEFENSE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

FLEET AND INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER, CHARLESTON, SC

INSTALLATION MISSION

- The current mission of FISC Charleston includes typical supply functions such as contracting, requisitioning, stock management, outfitting, warehousing and delivery to ships.
- After implementation of BRAC 93, the remaining mission will be only contracting, both large and small purchase, including the largest small purchase function in the Navy, supports more than 800 activities in 11 states, as well as ships husbanding functions for ports in Central and South America.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close the Fleet and Industrial Supply Center.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Fleet and Industrial Supply Centers are follower activities whose existence depends upon active fleet units in their homeport area.
- Prior BRAC actions closed or realigned most of this activity's customer base.
- Most of its personnel have already transferred to the Naval Command, Control, and Ocean Surveillance Center, In-Service Engineering, East Coast Division, Charleston, SC.
- Planned further force structure reduction further erode the requirement for support of active forces.
- The remaining workload can efficiently be handled by other FISCs or other naval activities.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

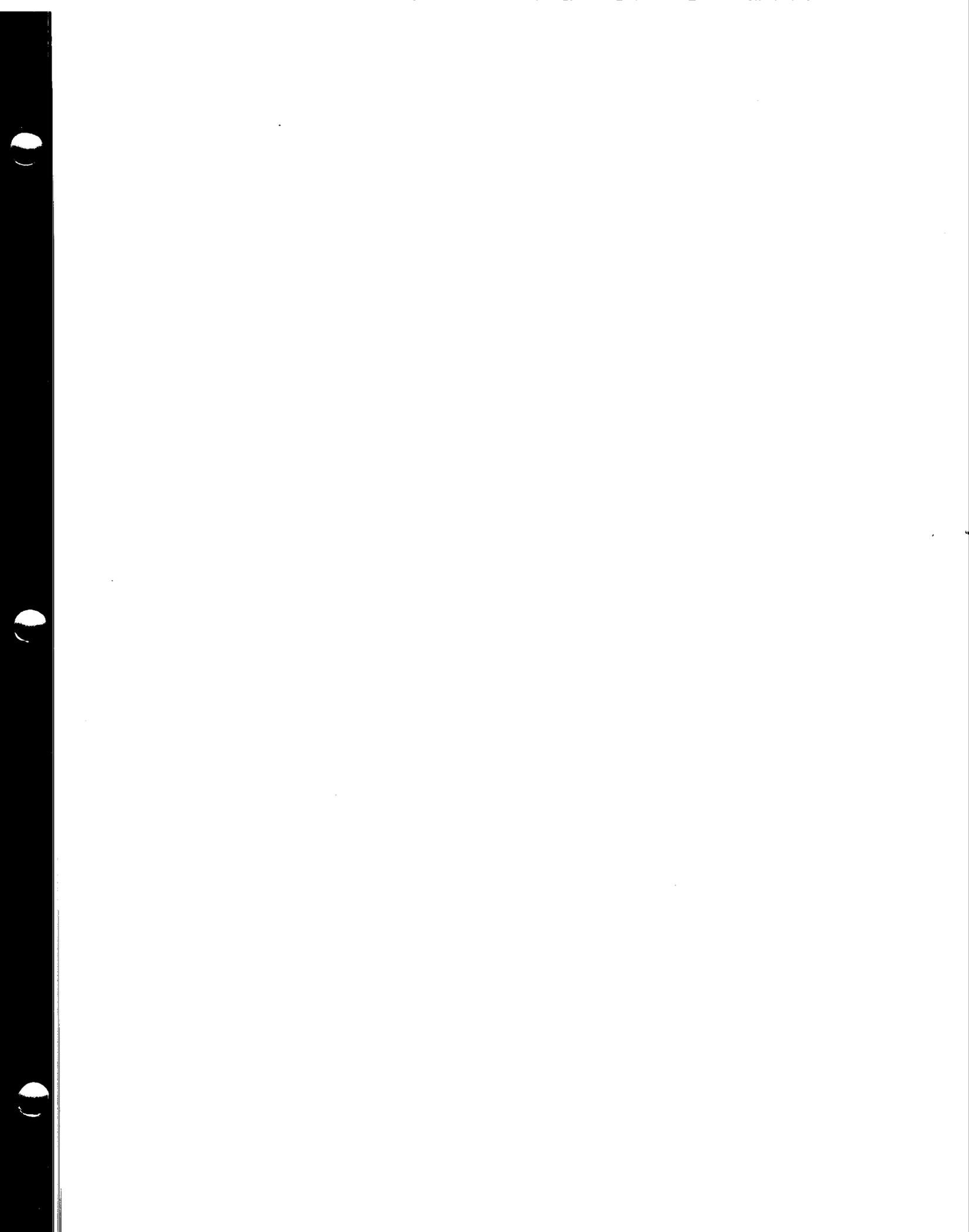
1. Employees and responsibilities of FISC Charleston are being transferred to other Charleston area commands, both Navy and other DoD.
- Staff Comment - Supply functions remaining in the Charleston area can be accommodated by the proposed staff transfers.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DoD recommendation.

David Epstein/Navy/06/05/95 10:07 AM

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BASE ANALYSIS

NAVAL MEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, BETHESDA, MARYLAND

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Close the Naval Medical Research Institute, Bethesda. Consolidate the personnel of the Diving Medicine Program with the Experimental Diving Unit, Naval Surface Warfare Center, Dahlgren Division, Coastal Systems Station, Panama City, Florida. Relocate the Infectious Diseases, Combat Casualty Care and Operational Medicine programs along with necessary personnel and equipment to the Walter Reed Army Institute for Research at Forest Glen, Maryland.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	4 out of 6
FORCE STRUCTURE	Naval Research Lab
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	3.36
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	10.9
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	2000 (1 Year)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	111
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	7.5
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	12/37
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	3/0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	less than .001/0.6
ENVIRONMENTAL	No impact

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6/5/95

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

NAVAL MEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, BETHESDA, MARYLAND

INSTALLATION MISSION

NMRI is a naval medical Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Lab that conducts biomedical research in support of operating forces in the areas of Infectious Diseases, Medical Biological Defense, Military Operations Health, and Combat Casualty Care. The Behnke Diving Facility is also located at NMRI. It conducts research in the areas of deep diving, explosive ordnance disposal, submarine rescue and naval special warfare operations.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close the Naval Medical Research Institute, Bethesda.
- Consolidate the personnel of the Diving Medicine Program with the Experimental Diving Unit, Naval Surface Warfare Center, Dahlgren Division, Coastal Systems Station, Panama City, Florida.
- Relocate the Infectious Diseases, Combat Casualty Care and Operational Medicine programs along with necessary personnel and equipment to the Walter Reed Army Institute for Research at Forest Glen, Maryland.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- This closure and realignment achieves a principal objective of the DoD by cross-servicing part of this laboratory's workload and furthers the BRAC 91 Trio-Service Project Reliance Study decision by collocating medical research with the Army.
- Other portions of that workload can be assumed by another Navy installation with only a transfer of certain personnel, achieving both a reduction in excess capacity and a cost savings by eliminating a redundant capability in the area of diving research.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. The closure of NMRI and the collocation of its activities with Walter Reed (except for the Diving Medicine Program) has been in the works for quite sometime. The community and command staff at NMRI support a move into what will be newer and better facilities at Walter Reed.

- Staff comment: It seems there is no objection to moving all but the diving facility to Walter Reed. The facilities are newer, and the movement supports the objective of cross-servicing.

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2. The community, in this case a group of diving medicine scientists, has expressed strong objection to moving the diving facility to Florida. Senators Sarbanes, Mikulski and Rep. Morella are supporting this objection. The scientists contend:

A) The Florida facility in general cannot support the NMRI mission, and the area does not foster the same synergy as Bethesda; Bethesda is R&D oriented, and Florida T&E.

- Staff comment: Analysis reveals that the Florida facility can indeed support the Bethesda mission. It is a DoD-wide goal to consolidate T&E and R&D wherever possible.

B) There is a brand-new hydrogen decompression facility at Bethesda that will not exist in Florida. In addition, an environmentally controllable room for diving research at Bethesda does not exist at the Florida facility.

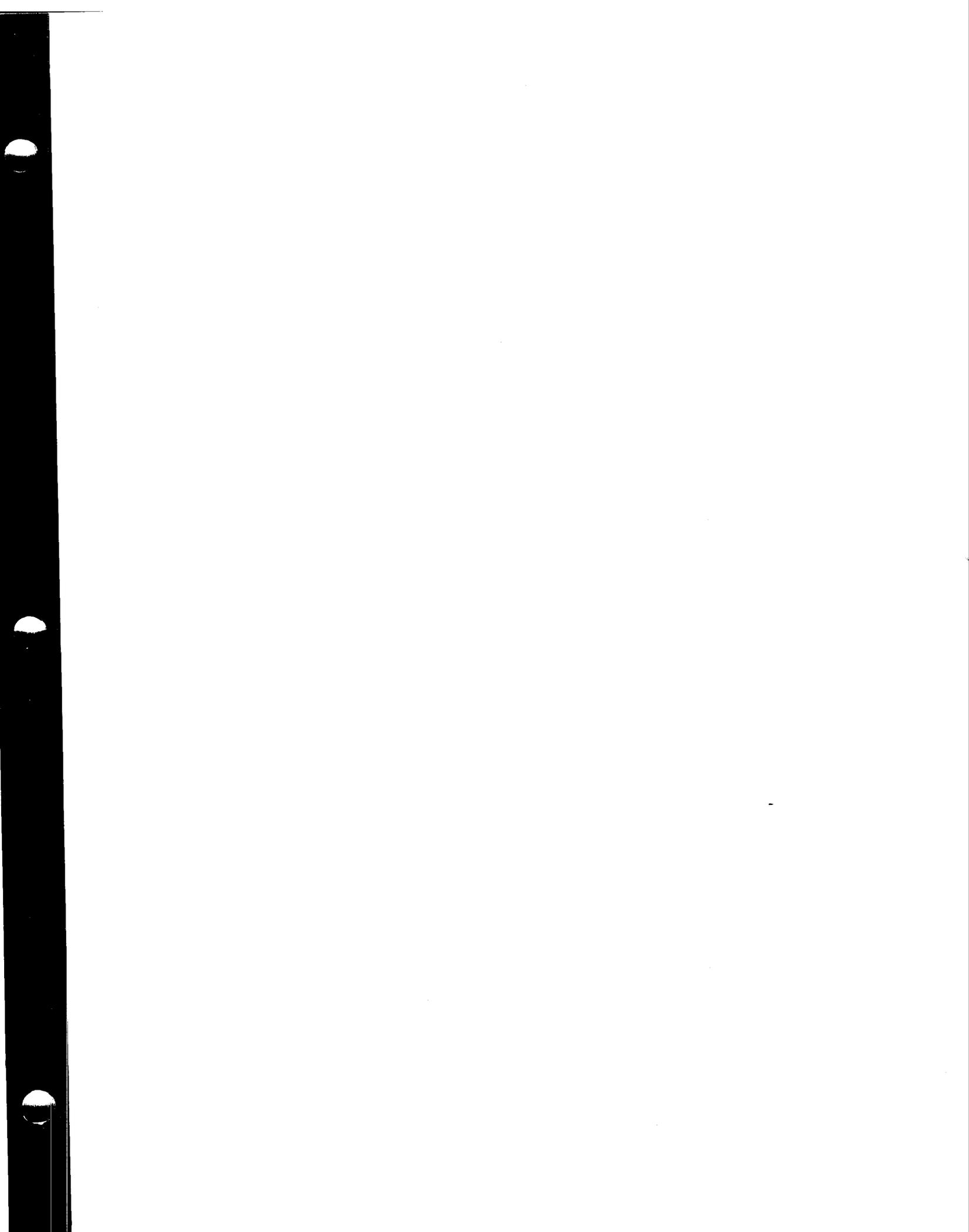
- Staff comment: An environmental room does not exist at Naval Experimental Diving Unit Panama City, Florida; however, the data call reveals it will be re-created in Florida using the Bethesda equipment. The hydrogen tank at Bethesda will be taken over by Walter Reed, which was not included in the original data call.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DoD recommendation.

Joseph Varallo/Cross Service Team

DRAFT



BASE ANALYSIS

Naval Health Research Center, San Diego, CA

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Disestablish the Naval Health Research Center, San Diego, CA, and relocate necessary functions, personnel, and equipment to the Bureau of Naval Personnel at Memphis, TN.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	3 of 8
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	6.2
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	1.4
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	2003 (4 years)
NET PRESENT VALUE	11.4
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	2.4
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	5/10
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	12/57
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	<.1/1.2
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact

DRAFT

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

NAVAL HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER, SAN DIEGO, CA

INSTALLATION MISSION

To provide medical operations research for use in such areas as predicting medical requirements for theater-specific operations, disease and injury prevention, medical and performance modeling, biomedical aids and countermeasures, health promotion, readiness standards, and medical effects of sustained operations.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Disestablish the Naval Health Research Center, San Diego, (NHRC) and relocate necessary functions, personnel, and equipment to the Bureau of Naval Personnel at Memphis, Tennessee.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- NHRC maintains databases in a number of personnel health and performance areas.
- Moving this mission to Memphis permits consolidation with the Department of the Navy's principal organization responsible for military personnel and the primary user of the NHRC's products.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. The DoD recommendation states consolidation of NHRC with the Bureau of Naval Personnel (BUPERS) would align NHRC with the primary user of its products. Concern exists over this statement; NHRC's work is overwhelmingly medical in nature and is performed under the claimancy of the Bureau of Medicine (BUMED), not BUPERS.

- Staff Comment - DoD's recommendation is consistent with reducing infrastructure and excess capacity. However, NHRC's mission is biomedical research and not personnel related research. If NHRC were to move to Memphis, it should collocated with the Bureau of Naval Personnel, but should not be subsumed by that command.
2. NHRC is specifically mentioned in a proposal to consolidate all DoD medical research under a new Armed Forces Medical Research and Development Agency (AFMRDA). NHRC would be established as a Research Unit under AFMRDA.
- Staff Comment - Waiting for response from AFMRDA to an request for an assessment of the effect on AFMRDA is NHRC were to be realigned.

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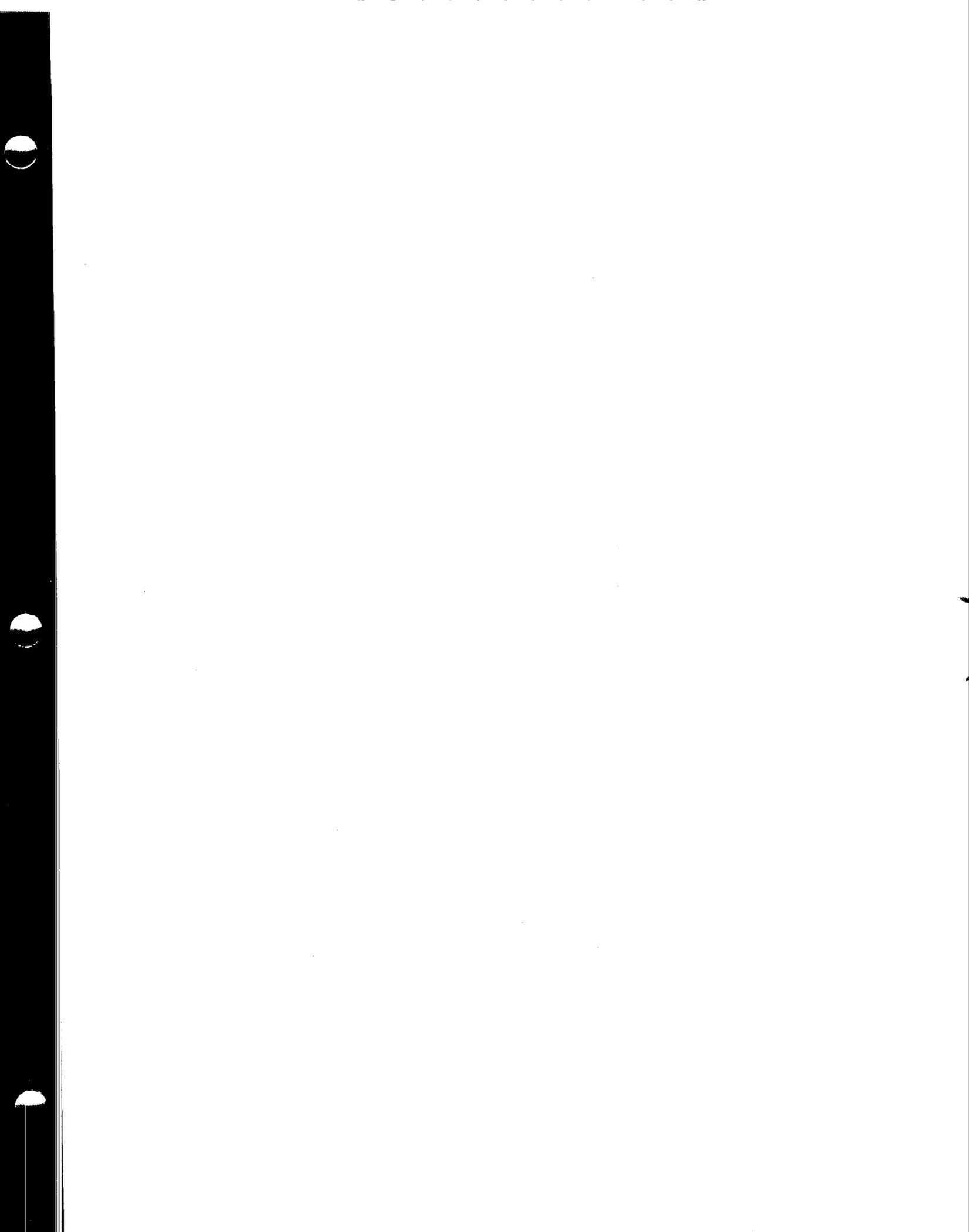
3. The local community has expressed concern over the realignment in that NHRC's mission is dependent upon being located in close proximity to a fleet concentration in order to easily draw upon a ready source of test subjects. DoD has countered this argument by allowing for increased travel costs to both send investigators to the field to bring subjects to NHRC, and to use other organizations for portions of the research.

- Staff Comment - Access to research subjects is of concern, but east coast personnel may be used. The costs to do this, however, were most likely understated in the DoD analysis.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff is continuing review of this recommendation.

Jeff Mulliner/Navy/06/05/95 10:12 AM



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BASE ANALYSIS

NAVAL BIODYNAMICS LAB, NEW ORLEANS, LA

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Closure; relocate necessary personnel to Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, OH, and Naval Medical Research Laboratory, Pensacola, FL.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	5 (out of 6)
FORCE STRUCTURE	N/A
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	0.6
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	2.9
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1996 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	41.8
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	.609
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	12/37
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	3/0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	less than .001/less than .001
ENVIRONMENTAL	No impact

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

NAVAL BIODYNAMICS LABORATORY, LOUISIANA

INSTALLATION MISSION

- Naval Biodynamics Lab is the principal Navy activity to conduct biomedical research on the effects of mechanical forces (motion, vibration, impact) encountered in ships and aircraft on Naval personnel. In addition, it establishes human tolerance limits for these forces, and develops preventive and therapeutic methods to protect personnel from the deleterious effects of such forces.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Closure; relocate necessary personnel to Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, OH, and Naval Medical Research Laboratory, Pensacola, FL.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Closure of this Laboratory reduces this excess capacity and fosters joint synergism.
- Closure provides for the transfer of its equipment and facilities to the public educational or commercial sector, thus maintaining access to its capabilities on an as-needed basis.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

This is the only Navy facility that conducts indirect impact acceleration research using man-rated horizontal and vertical test devices in order to determine human dynamic, injury and performance response. In addition, NBDL uses the Navy's only Ship Motion Simulator as it develops methods for prevention of motion sickness and other adverse motion effects.

- Staff response: Analysis reveals that though the Navy cannot mandate the future use of this facility it would like to abandon, it is expected the University of New Orleans will take over the laboratory and will re-employ the civilians. In addition, the Navy expects it will utilize the Lab on a contractual basis should that be deemed necessary in the future..

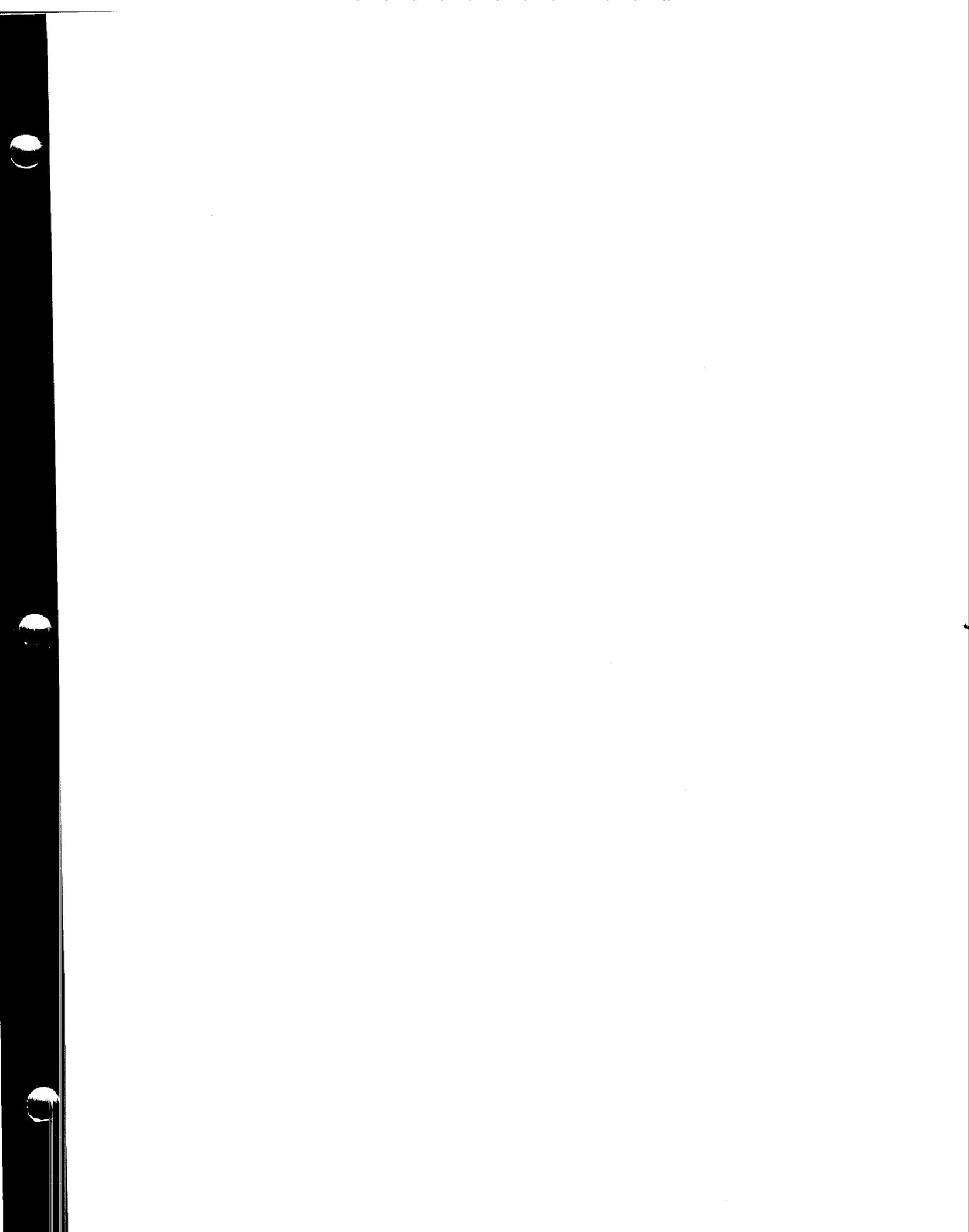
R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DoD recommendation.

Joseph Varallo/Cross Service Team

DRAFT

6/5/95



BASE ANALYSIS

Navy Personnel Research and Development Center, San Diego, CA

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Disestablish Navy Personnel Research and Development Center, San Diego, CA and relocate its functions, and appropriate personnel and equipment to Bureau of Naval Personnel, Memphis, TN, and Naval Air Warfare Center, Training Systems Division, Orlando, FL.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	1 of 1
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	7.9
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	1.9
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	2004 (4 years)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	14.9
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	3.9
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	7/5
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	10/149
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	<.1/1.2
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact

DRAFT

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

NAVY PERSONNEL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER, SAN DIEGO, CA

INSTALLATION MISSION

To provide research and development in manpower and personnel issues. Combat readiness and personnel reliability are studied with emphasis on computer-based testing and manpower modeling. Additional areas of study include organizational management and productivity enhancements, and the assessment and monitoring of attitudes and impacts of personnel policies on military personnel.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Disestablish Naval Personnel Research and Development Center and relocate its functions, and appropriate personnel, equipment, and support to the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Memphis, Tennessee, and the Naval Air Warfare Center, Training Systems Division, Orlando, Florida.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- This recommendation permits the consolidation of a technical center with the primary user of its products at Memphis.
- Furthers the technical concentration of training systems and devices at Orlando.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. The community contends that NPRDC should remain in close proximity to a fleet concentration. The concern is a need for ready access to test subjects.
 - Staff Comment - DOD's recommendation is consistent with reducing excess capacity and infrastructure. NPRDC's need for access to a large pool of ready test subjects is not compelling, however some nominal increase in travel costs may be incurred by relocating to Memphis. Waiting for Navy response.
2. DOD cost analysis shows six billets eliminated in the move from San Diego to Memphis, with commensurate savings. The community has raised an issue that five of these billets have been eliminated by the Bureau of Naval Personnel through a force reduction. If this is the case, then savings for these billets cannot be taken.
 - Staff Comment - Waiting for Navy response on this issue.

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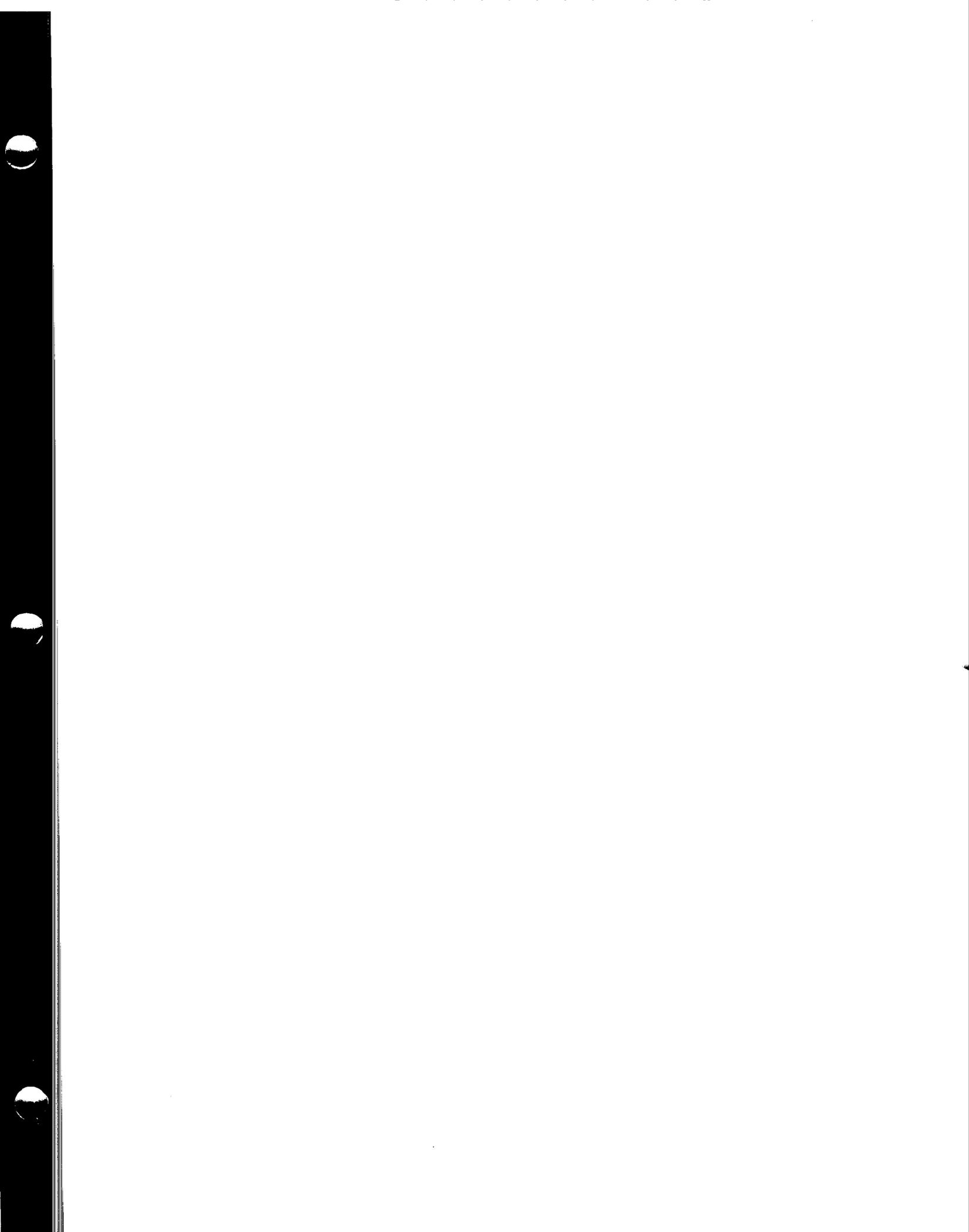
3. The community has questioned the validity of Military Construction costs at Memphis. They believe the Navy arbitrarily reduced figures derived from field estimates.

- Staff Comment - With regard to MILCON costs, the figures used by DOD in the COBRA analysis are consistent with data call information. Navy, however, is providing additional information on the cost calculations, and staff is still awaiting this data.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff is continuing the review of this recommendation.

Jeff Mulliner/Navy/06/01/95 10:49 AM



DRAFT

BASE ANALYSIS

**NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY
UNDERWATER SOUND REFERENCE DETACHMENT, ORLANDO, FL**

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Disestablish NRL-UWSRD Orlando. Relocate the calibration and standards function with associated personnel, equipment and support to the Naval Undersea Warfare Center, Newport Division, Newport, Rhode Island, except for the Anechoic Tank Facility I, which will be excessed.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	1 out of 1
FORCE STRUCTURE	Naval Research Lab
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	8.4
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	\$0.13M
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	2000 (3 Years)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	\$30.4
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	\$0.3
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0/45
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0/55
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	less than .001/2.6
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact

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6/5/95

6/5/95

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY UNDERWATER SOUND REFERENCE DETACHMENT ORLANDO, FLORIDA

INSTALLATION MISSION

- The mission of USRD is the study and settings of standards and calibrations associated with underwater sound measurements for acoustic devices for the Navy, the National Institute of Standards and Technology and Industry in general.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

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

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- The disestablishment of NRL-UWSRD reduces excess capacity by eliminating unnecessarily redundant capability, since requirements can be met by reliance on alternative lakes that exist in the Navy inventory. Consolidation of necessary functions at NUWC Newport, Rhode Island achieves efficiencies and economies.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. Florida Rep. Bill McCollum, speaking at the Birmingham regional hearing, made several points:

A) Operational as well as cost issues are reasons to reject the recommendation to NRL-UWSRD in Orlando.

B) The Lab uses a nearby lake for its activities that has unique properties. The Navy has extensive experience using this location and it will be very difficult to move this facility and retain the essential level of accuracy.

C) The level of expertise from staff that will not move to Newport, Rhode Island will be extremely detrimental to the accomplishment of the mission

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- Staff comment: While this Lab has a long history, analysis demonstrates that its mission is necessary, but that its mission can be taken up elsewhere. The one-time costs to move do appear to be high since the mission will need to be performed somewhere. Past experience in the base closure process reveal that many professionals simply do not relocate. Other Navy facilities, it appears, can absorb the activities it performs at the nearby lake.

2. A letter to the Navy (and a response) written by Congressman McCollum on this installation was provided to the Commission.

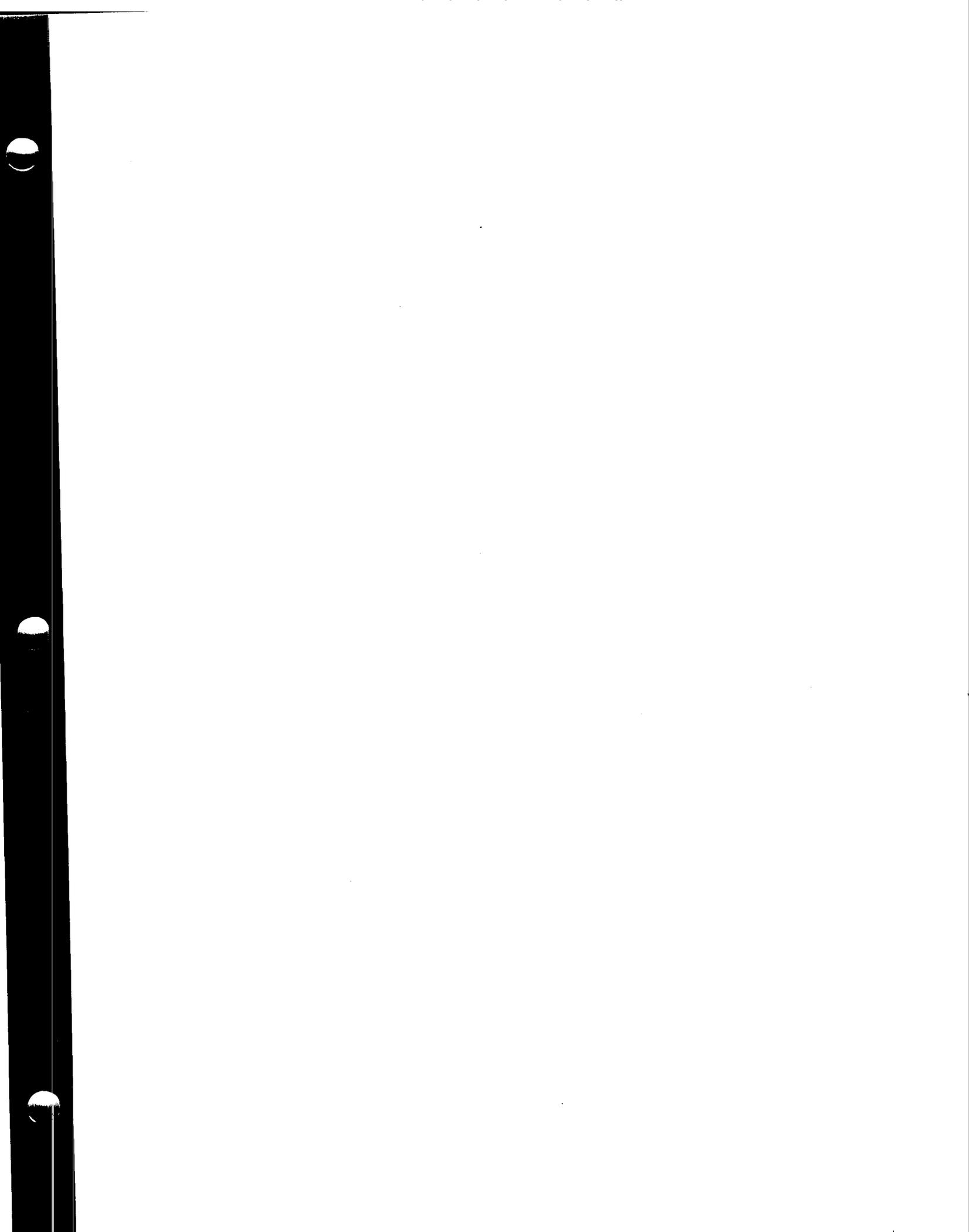
- Staff comment: The economies of scale at Newport demonstrate a long-term cost savings. It appears that other Navy facilities can absorb the current mission of NRL-UWSRD without significant damage to the mission goals.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DoD recommendation.

Joseph Varallo/Cross Service Team

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BASE ANALYSIS

Office of Naval Research, Arlington, VA

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Change the recommendation of the 1993 Commission by deleting the Office of Naval Research from the list of National Capital Region activities to relocate from leased space to government-owned space within the NCR.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	1 of 1
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	Cobra Requested
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	“
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	“
NET PRESENT VALUE	“
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	“
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	None--all jobs remain in the same MSA
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH, ARLINGTON, VA

INSTALLATION MISSION

To provide the scientific and technological base to assess, promote, coordinate, and manage naval basic research, exploratory development, and advanced technology development to increase fleet warfare capabilities.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Change the recommendation of the 1993 Commission by deleting the Office of Naval Research (ONR) from the list of National Capital Region (NCR) activities to relocate from leased space to Government-owned space within the NCR.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Because of other changes recommended BRAC-95 actions, space designated for this activity is no longer available (i.e.. Naval Sea Systems Command is now moving to the Washington Navy Yard, the original relocation site for ONR).
- Relocation to other Navy-owned space in the NCR (Nebraska Avenue) would require substantial new construction.
- Synergy results from the activity's present location at Ballston Commons where it is in close proximity to the Advanced Research Projects Agency and the Science Foundation.
- The opportunity exists for the future collocation of other like-activities of other Services.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. In the absence of a cost analysis, the argument that the Office of Naval Research should remain in leased space to avoid MILCON costs is not persuasive. If this were the case, then a number of much larger Navy commands in the National Capital Region would not move and would remain in leased space. The Navy has been asked to provide a COBRA analysis that supports this recommendation.

- Staff Comment - This recommendation cannot be assessed until the requested cost analysis has been provided by the Navy.
- Staff Comment - Whether or not beneficial synergy results from ONR's present location will be substantiated by a staff visit.

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R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff is continuing the review of this recommendation.

Jeff Mulliner/Navy/06/05/95 11:01 AM

DRAFT

Depot. The Commission found that since the Naval Aviation Depot is recommended by the Commission for closure, the workload requirement would diminish significantly and excess capacity would result.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: dis-establish the Naval Supply Center (NSC), Pensacola.

National Capital Regional (NCR) Activities

National Capital Regional (NCR) Activities

Category: National Capital Region

Mission: Personnel

One-time Cost: \$ 427 million

Savings: 1994-99: \$ -66 million (Cost)

Annual: \$ 110 million

Payback: 2-14 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Realign Navy National Capital Region activities and relocate them as follows:

Naval Air Systems Command
to Naval Air Station
Patuxent River, Maryland

Naval Supply Systems Command
(Including Food Service System
Office, and Defense Printing
Management Systems Office)
to Ship Parts Control Center
Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania

Bureau of Naval Personnel
(Including Office of Military
Manpower Management) to
Naval Air Station
Memphis, Tennessee

Naval Recruiting Command
to Naval Training Center
Great Lakes, Illinois

Naval Security Group Command
(Including Security Group Station
and Security Group Detachment,
Potomac) to National Security Agency
Fort Meade, Maryland

Tactical Support Office to
Commander-in-Chief
Atlantic Fleet
Norfolk, Virginia

Relocate the following National Capital Region activities from leased space to Government-owned space within the NCR, to include the Navy Annex, Arlington, Virginia; Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D.C.; 3801 Nebraska Avenue, Washington, D.C.; Marine Corps Combat Development Command, Quantico, Virginia; or the White Oak facility, Silver Spring, Maryland:

Naval Sea Systems Command
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Space and Naval Warfare Systems
Command

Office of the General Counsel
Office of the Judge Advocate General
Navy Field Support Activity
Office of the Secretary of the Navy

- Legislative Affairs
- Program Appraisal
- Comptroller
- Inspector General
- Information

Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
Office of Civilian Manpower Management
International Programs Office
Combined Civilian Personnel Office
Navy Regional Contracting Center
Naval Criminal Investigative Service
Naval Audit Service
Strategic Systems Programs Office
Office of Naval Research
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff
(Installations & Logistics),
U.S. Marine Corps
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff
(Manpower & Reserve Affairs),
U.S. Marine Corps
Marine Corps Systems Command
(Clarendon Office)

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The State of Virginia, and Arlington County in particular, argued they would suffer an unfair and disproportionate share of job losses from the recommended NCR actions. The community also challenged the COBRA cost savings estimated for these recommendations. It asserted the military construction (MILCON) and travel costs were understated at receiver locations, present and future lease costs for current office space were overstated, and the elimination of personnel associated with these realignments and relocations relied on unsubstantiated expectations. Further, the community asserted all required personnel reductions could be made in place.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found cost savings produced through realigning NCR activities were substantial. The Commission found significant military value in the consolidation of NCR missions at receiver locations. With respect to various unsolicited and revocable lease and sale offers for buildings in Northern Virginia presently occupied by Navy tenants, the Commission did not have the information or expertise to evaluate properly whether the "offers" provided the best value to the government or if they met the Navy's requirements. Moreover, the Commission was not the appropriate entity to accept or reject the proposals. If, after careful scrutiny of these or other proposals, the Navy wishes to seek purchase of these or any facilities, it can submit a recommended change concerning these NCR activities to the 1995 Commission.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission found the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following:

Realign Navy National Capital Region activities and relocate them as follows:

Naval Air Systems Command to
Naval Air Station
Patuxent River, Maryland

Naval Supply Systems Command
(Including Food Service System
Office, and Defense Printing
Management Systems Office)
to Ship Parts Control Center
Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania

Bureau of Naval Personnel
(Including Office of Military
Manpower Management) to
Naval Air Station
Memphis, Tennessee

Naval Recruiting Command
to Naval Training Center
Great Lakes, Illinois

Naval Security Group Command
(Including Security Group Station
and Security Group Detachment,
Potomac) to National Security Agency
Fort Meade, Maryland

Tactical Support Office
to Commander-in-Chief
Atlantic Fleet
Norfolk, Virginia

Relocate the following National Capital Region activities from leased space to Government-owned space within the NCR, to include the Navy Annex, Arlington, Virginia; Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D.C.; 3801 Nebraska Avenue, Washington, D.C.; Marine Corps Combat Development Command, Quantico, Virginia; or the White Oak facility, Silver Spring, Maryland:

Naval Sea Systems Command
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Space and Naval Warfare Systems
Command

Office of the General Counsel
Office of the Judge Advocate General
Navy Field Support Activity
Office of the Secretary of the Navy

- Legislative Affairs
- Program Appraisal
- Comptroller
- Inspector General
- Information

Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
Office of Civilian Manpower Management
International Programs Office
Combined Civilian Personnel Office
Navy Regional Contracting Center
Naval Criminal Investigative Service
Naval Audit Service
Strategic Systems Programs Office
Office of Naval Research
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff
(Installations & Logistics),
U.S. Marine Corps
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff
(Manpower & Reserve Affairs),
U.S. Marine Corps
Marine Corps Systems Command
(Clarendon Office)

Other Naval Bases

1st Marine Corps District Garden City, New York

Category: Administrative Activity

Mission: Recruiting Support

One-time Cost: \$ N/A

Savings: 1994-99: \$ N/A

Annual: \$ N/A

Payback: N/A

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close the 1st Marine District, Garden City, New York and relocate necessary personnel, equipment and support to the Defense Distribution Region East, New Cumberland, Pennsylvania. The Defense Contract Management Area Office, a present tenant in the facility occupied by this activity as its host, will remain in place and assume responsibility for this facility. The Marine Corps Reserve Center, Garden City will relocate to Fort Hamilton, New York.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The reductions in force structure require a reduction of capacity in administrative activities. Consolidation of this activity into a joint services organization will enhance its ability to discharge its mission most effectively and economically.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community opposed the relocation of the First Marine Corps District to New Cumberland, Pennsylvania. Citing the long history of Marine service in Garden City, the community asserted the Marines were an integral part of the community. The Marine Corps supported relocation of this recruiting support activity to Pennsylvania to locate it more centrally within the nine-state area it services. However, relocation of the Marine Corps Reserve Activity to Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, New York, would not be cost effective since Fort Hamilton does not have adequate facilities. The community suggested an alternative to collocate with an existing reserve facility within a reasonable commuting distance from Garden City, or become a tenant of the Defense Contract Management Area Office.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found military construction would be required at Fort Hamilton, New York, to accommodate the relocation of the Marine Corps Reserve Center. The Commission found this additional military construction was neither cost effective nor necessary from a military perspective.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criterion 4. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: the 1st Marine Corps District, Garden City, New York, will remain open. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

DoD Family Housing and Family Housing Office, Niagara Falls, New York

Category: Miscellaneous Other Support Activities

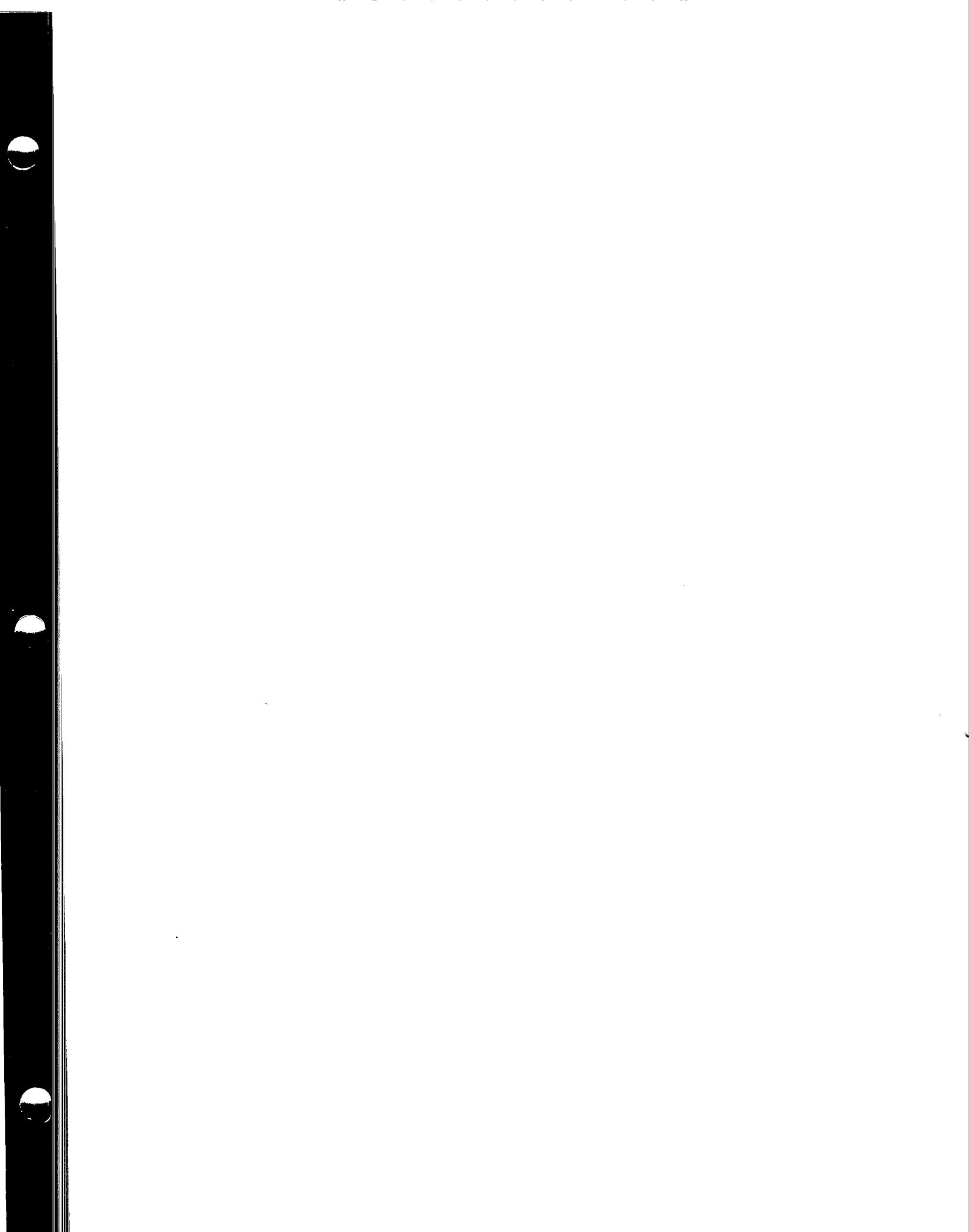
Mission: To provide housing for military personnel

One-time Cost: \$.1 million

Savings: 1994-99: \$ 7.9 million

Annual: \$ 1.5 million

Payback: Immediate



BASE ANALYSIS

Naval Air Warfare Center, Aircraft Division, Open Water Test Facility, Oreland, PA

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Close the Naval Air Warfare Center, Aircraft Division's Open Water Test Facility in Oreland, PA.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	7.54
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	.050
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	.015
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1999(3 years)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	.2
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	.015
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	None
ENVIRONMENTAL	None

DRAFT

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

NAVAL AIR WARFARE CENTER, AIRCRAFT DIVISION **OPEN WATER TEST FACILITY, ORELAND, PA**

INSTALLATION MISSION

An open water test facility that tests active and passive transducers and sonobuoy subsystems.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close the Naval Air Warfare Center, Aircraft Division, Open Water Test Facility in Oreland, PA.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Overall reduction in operational forces and sharp decline of the Navy budget through fiscal year 2001 is resulting in reduced technical workload and excess capacity.
- Closure of this test facility reduces excess capacity by eliminating redundant capability and requirements can be met elsewhere in Navy.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

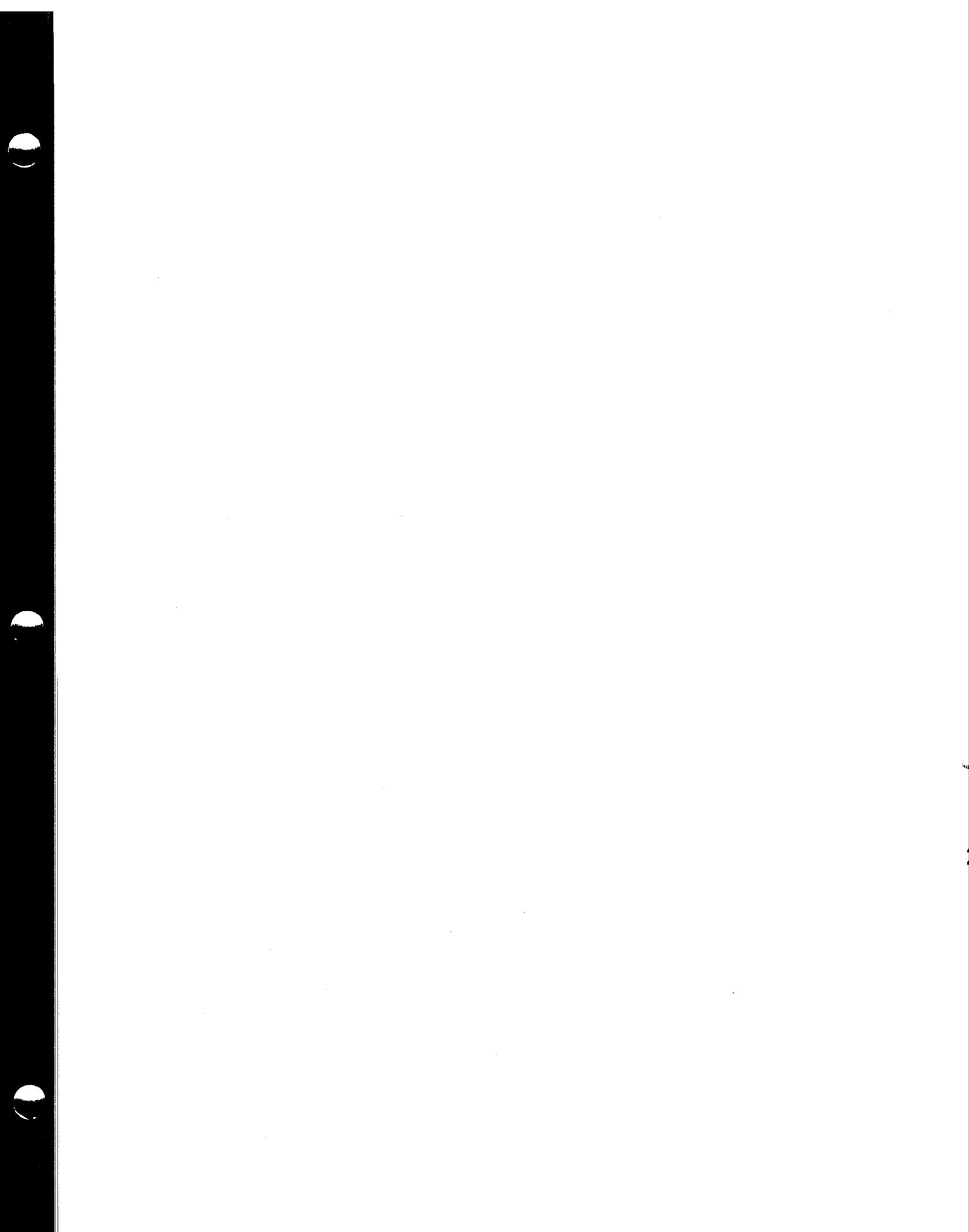
No significant issues were identified involving DOD's recommendation to close this facility.

R & A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DOD recommendation.

Les Farrington/Cross-Service Team
6/04/95

DRAFT



BASE ANALYSIS

Naval Undersea Warfare Center, Keyport, WA

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Realign Naval Undersea Warfare Center, Keyport, WA by moving its ships' combat systems refurbishment depot maintenance and general industrial workload to Naval Shipyard, Puget Sound, Bremerton, WA.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	2 of 4
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	2.1
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	2.1
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1998 (1 Year)
NET PRESENT VALUE	29.7
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	35.5
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 28
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 87
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	- 0.1% / +7.3%
ENVIRONMENTAL	None

DRAFT

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE CENTER, KEYPORT, WA

INSTALLATION MISSION

To support the Navy and the Naval Undersea Warfare Center by providing test and evaluation, in-service engineering, maintenance and repair, fleet support, and industrial base support for undersea warfare systems, undersea weapons systems, countermeasures, and sonar systems.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Realign Naval Undersea Warfare Center, Keyport, Washington, by moving its ships' combat systems console refurbishment depot maintenance and general industrial workload to Naval Shipyard, Puget Sound, Bremerton, Washington.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- There is an overall reduction in operational forces and a sharp decline of the DON budget through FY 2001.
- The Department of the Navy wants to remove depot level maintenance workload from technical centers and return it to depot industrial activities. Electronic test and repair capabilities remain at NUWC Keyport, as well as torpedo depot maintenance, thereby removing the need to replicate facilities.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

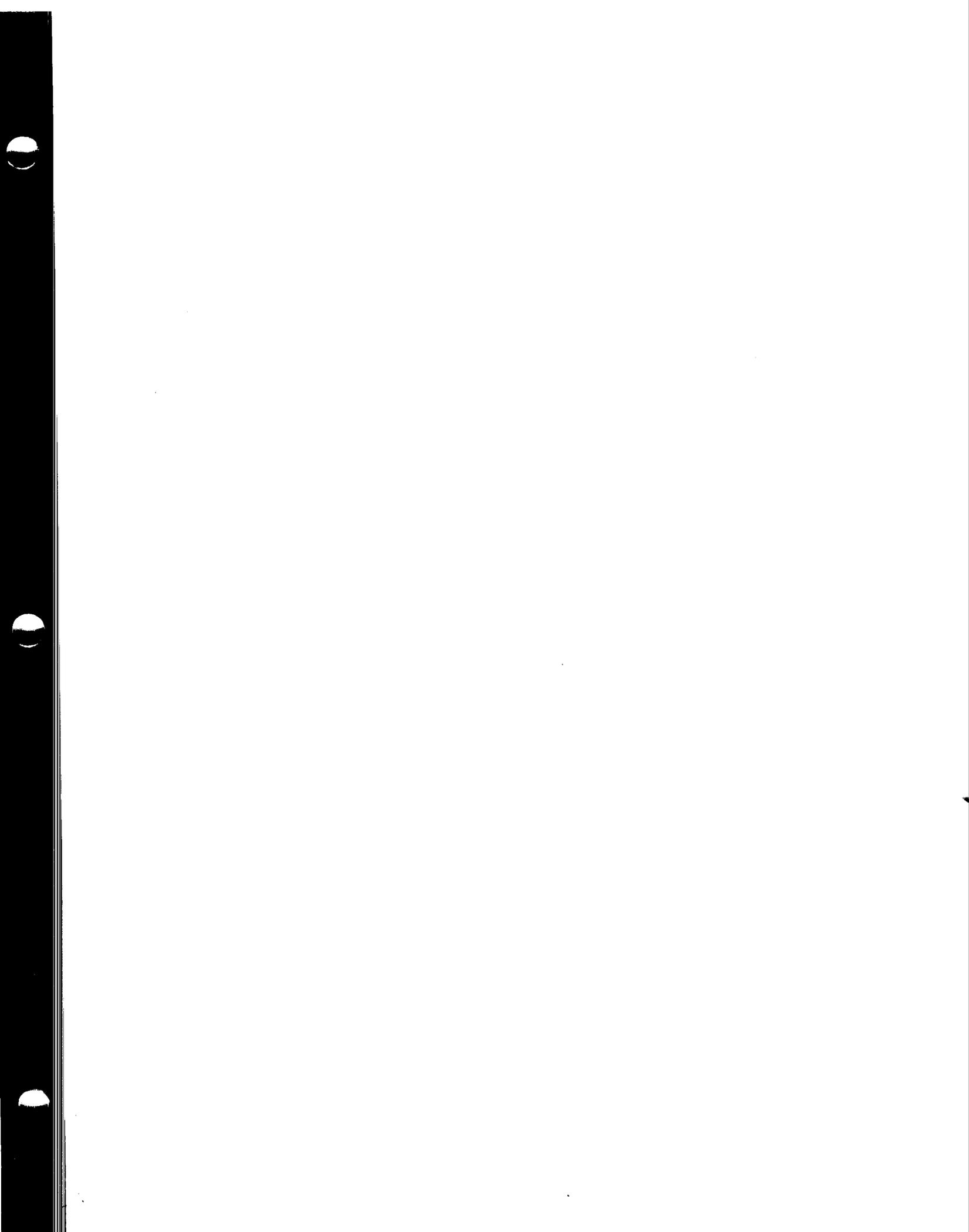
- None identified.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DoD recommendation.

Larry Jackson/Navy/06/05/95 10:26 AM

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BASE ANALYSIS

**NAVAL COMMAND, CONTROL AND OCEAN SURVEILLANCE CENTER
IN-SERVICE ENGINEERING,
EAST COAST DETACHMENT, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Close the In-Service Engineering East Coast Detachment, St. Juliens Creek Annex, Norfolk, Virginia, of the Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center, except retain in place the transmit and receive equipment and antennas currently at the St. Juliens Creek Annex. Relocate functions, necessary personnel and equipment to Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Norfolk, Virginia.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	18.13
FORCE STRUCTURE	C4I support for fleet systems
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	5
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	2
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	2002 (3 years)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	20.4
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	12
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	6 / 53
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	0.0 / 1.0
ENVIRONMENTAL	Not on National Priorities List

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

NAVAL COMMAND, CONTROL AND OCEAN SURVEILLANCE CENTER IN-SERVICE ENGINEERING, EAST COAST DETACHMENT (NISE) NORFOLK, VA

INSTALLATION MISSION

- Provide electronics material support for systems and equipment under NISE cognizance, to support fleet readiness requirements worldwide. Specific geographic responsibilities are coordinated with NISE San Diego. As the In-Service Engineering Agent (ISEA) provides:
 - System engineering design support
 - System integration, design and installation support
 - Logistics analysis, requirements and planning
 - Training analysis and support
 - Program management, formulation and execution
- Provides in-service engineering program support for joint maritime command information system (C4I-JMCIS).

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close the In-Service Engineering East Coast Detachment, St. Juliens Creek Annex, Norfolk, Virginia, of the Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center, except retain in place the transmit and receive equipment and antennas currently at the St. Juliens Creek Annex. Relocate functions, necessary personnel and equipment to Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Norfolk, Virginia.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- There is an overall reduction in operational forces and a sharp decline of the Department of the Navy budget through FY 2001. Specific reductions for technical centers are difficult to determine, because these activities are supported through customer orders. However, the level of forces and the budget are reliable indicators of sharp declines in technical center workload through FY 2001, which leads to a recognition of excess capacity in these activities. The excess and the imbalance in force and resource levels dictate closure/realignment or consolidation of activities wherever possible. The closure of this activity and the relocation of its principle functions achieves improved efficiencies and a reduction of excess capacity by aligning its functions with other fleet support provided by the shipyard.

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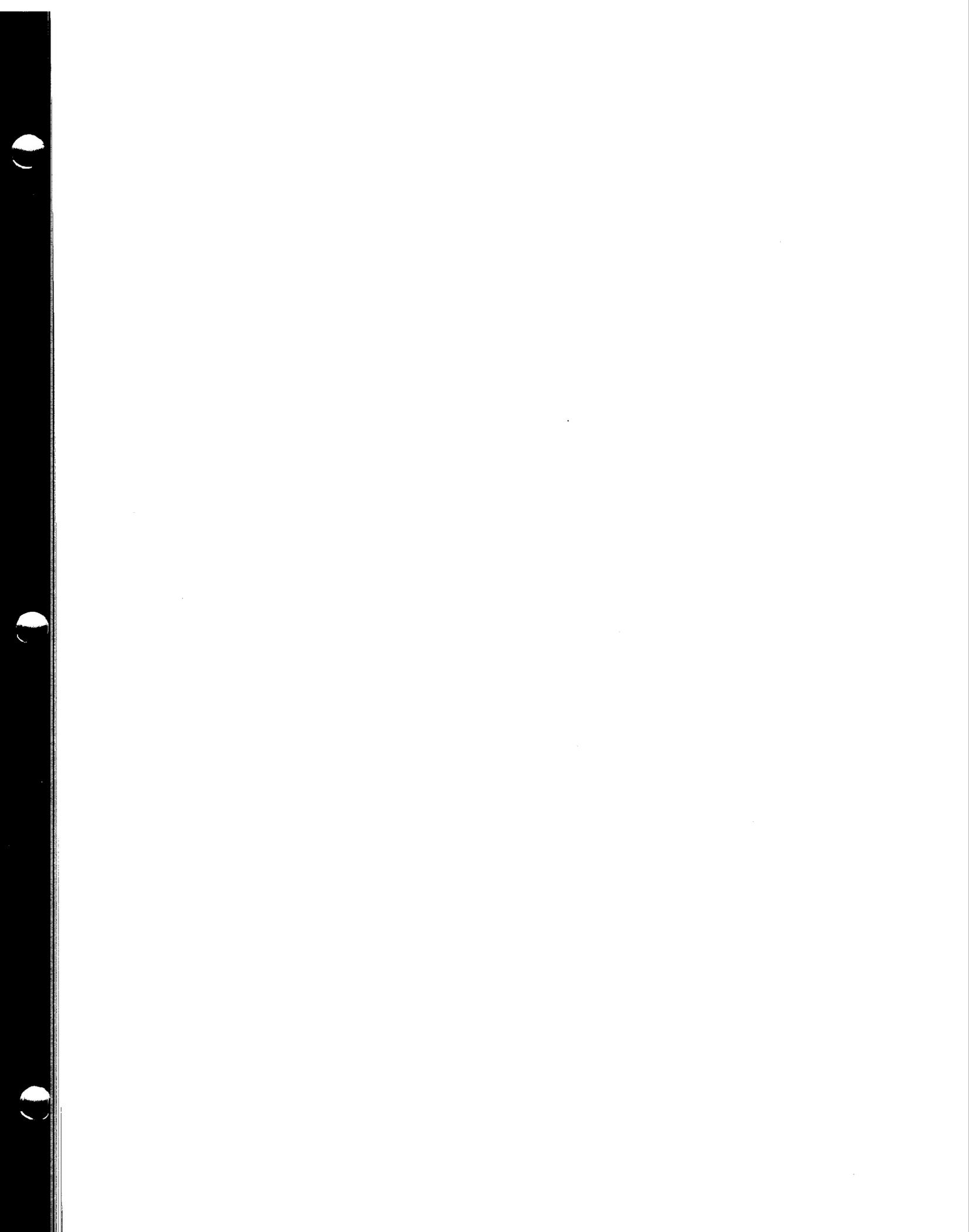
SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. NISE East Detachment Norfolk is currently located on Norfolk Naval Shipyard property known as St. Juliens Creek Annex. This recommendation moves the people, equipment and essential functions into facilities within the main NNSY complex. Existing facilities on NNSY complex will be refurbished for light lab and personnel. Staging facilities will be constructed.
2. The BRAC '93 DOD Recommendation consolidated all but 59 NISE personnel to Charleston, South Carolina. The 1993 recommendation left in place at St. Juliens, C4I related equipment and NISE fleet support equipment, and the 59 personnel. The 1995 DOD Recommendation moves the 59 personnel within Norfolk Naval Shipyard, and leaves in place at St. Juliens, the existing antennas and C4I equipment which will be operated remotely.
3. The 1993 recommendation is in the process of being completed, as of 25 May 1995, 380 personnel still remain at St. Juliens, however, they are slated to relocate to Charleston.
4. If the 1995 recommendation is approved the Norfolk Naval Base proposes to convert the newly built (1992) laboratory space at St. Juliens into warehouse and administrative space.
5. It remains unclear how there are cost savings to the Navy by doing this because NQ positions are eliminated, and the overhead costs at St. Juliens would still be paid for by the Department of the Navy.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff is continuing the review of this recommendation.

Brian Kerns/Cross-Service/06/05/95 11:01 AM



BASE ANALYSIS
Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center,
In-Service Engineering West Coast Division, San Diego, CA

DOD RECOMMENDATION:

- Disestablish the In-Service Engineering West Coast Division (NISE West), San Diego, CA, of the Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center (NCCOSC).
- Consolidate necessary functions and personnel with the Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center, RDT&E Division, either in NCCOSC RDT&E Division spaces at Point Loma, CA or in current NISE West spaces in San Diego, CA.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	3 of 9
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	6.2
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	1.4
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	2002 (4 years)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	11.4
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	32.8
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 58
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 115
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	.1 % / 1.2%
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact

DRAFT

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

NAVAL COMMAND, CONTROL AND OCEAN SURVEILLANCE CENTER, IN-SERVICE ENGINEERING WEST COAST DIVISION, SAN DIEGO, CA

INSTALLATION MISSION

Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command (SPAWAR) has several major divisions. Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center (NCCOSC), located in San Diego, CA heads up the largest division. Under NCCOSC are three major offices:

- NISE West, an In-Service Engineering facility being consolidated in San Diego, CA;
- NISE East, an In-Service Engineering facility being consolidated in Charleston, SC;
- NRaD, the Research and Development Division in San Diego, CA.

The NISE West mission is to provide electronics material support for systems and equipments under the cognizance of the NCCOSC, and to support the fleet readiness requirements of fleet commands and activities world wide. Specific geographic and systems responsibilities are coordinated with NISE East. As the In-Service Engineering Agent (ISEA), provides:

- System engineering and design support
- System integration, design and installation support
- Logistics analysis, requirements and planning
- Training analysis and support
- Program management, formulation and execution

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Disestablish the In-Service Engineering West Coast Division (NISE West), San Diego, CA, of the Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center (NCCOSC).
- Consolidate necessary functions and personnel of NRaD and NISE West in spaces of either command.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Sharp declines in technical center workload through 2001 which leads to excess capacity in these activities. This excess and the imbalance in force and resource levels dictate closure/realignment or consolidation of activities wherever practicable. This action permits the elimination of the command and support structure of the closing activity resulting in improved efficiency, reduced costs, and reduced excess capacity.

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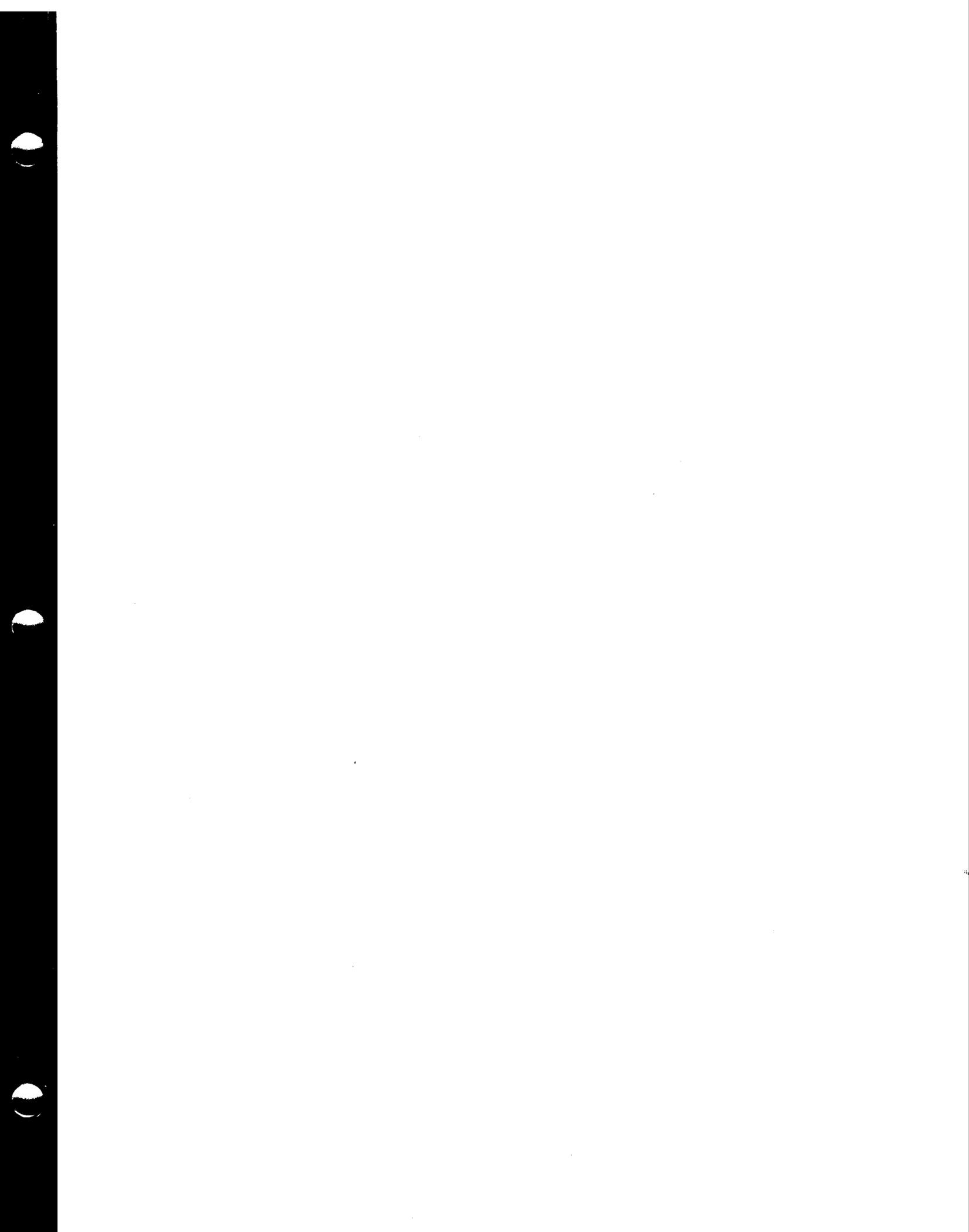
SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. Staff was told action was already underway.
 - Staff Comment - Staff was told no employees are expected to lose their jobs as a consequence of the elimination of 58 billets. Billets can be eliminated without job losses because fewer employees of the NISE West office in Vallejo, which is moving to San Diego as a result of BRAC 91, are moving to San Diego than were expected, and other personnel are retiring and resigning.
2. Does this move make sense?
 - Staff agrees that proposed action appears to make sense. The consolidated organization has the potential for additional billet savings.
3. Some NRaD employees cautioned that the proposed BRAC action masks the cost effectiveness of the proposed move of SPAWAR from Crystal City to San Diego, which is another 1995 DoD Recommendation.
 - Staff Comment - The nature of DBOF organization will encourage the identification of additional billets for reduction which could be identified after the two commands are combined.
4. There may not be sufficient space at NRaD for an additional 115 employees.
 - Staff Comment - Based on NRaD data, this concern is not justified. There appears to be sufficient space for 115 additional employees at NRaD. Furthermore, the figure of 115 billets to be realigned is only an estimate. In reality, some billets may shift from NISE West to NRaD and other billets may be moved from NRaD to the NISE West facility. In addition, there is plenty of excess space in the current NISE West Facility.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DoD recommendation.

David Epstein/Navy/06/05/95 10:28 AM



BASE ANALYSIS

Naval Management Systems Support Office, Chesapeake, VA

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Disestablish the Naval Management Systems Support Office, Chesapeake, VA, and relocate its functions and necessary personnel and equipment as a detachment of NCCOSC, San Diego, CA in government-owned space in Norfolk, VA.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	7 of 9
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	2.2
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	2.7
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1999 (1 year)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	34.9
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	5.4
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	6 / 15
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	95 / 252
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	< 0.1 % / 1.0 %
ENVIRONMENTAL	None

DRAFT

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

NAVAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS SUPPORT OFFICE, CHESAPEAKE, VA

INSTALLATION MISSION

Information design, development, installation, and life cycle support that includes Requirements Analysis; Systems Design; Technical functional, integrated test and evaluation; System and user documentation; training curricula; data base design; data communications; software and site configuration management,; customer support.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Disestablish the Naval Management Systems Support Office, Chesapeake, VA, and relocate its functions and necessary personnel and equipment as a detachment of NCCOSC, San Diego, CA in government-owned space in Norfolk, VA.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Sharp declines in technical center workload through 2001 which leads to excess capacity in these activities. This excess and the imbalance in force and resource levels dictate closure/realignment or consolidation of activities wherever practicable. This action permits the elimination of the command and support structure of the closing activity resulting in improved efficiency, reduced costs, and reduced excess capacity.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

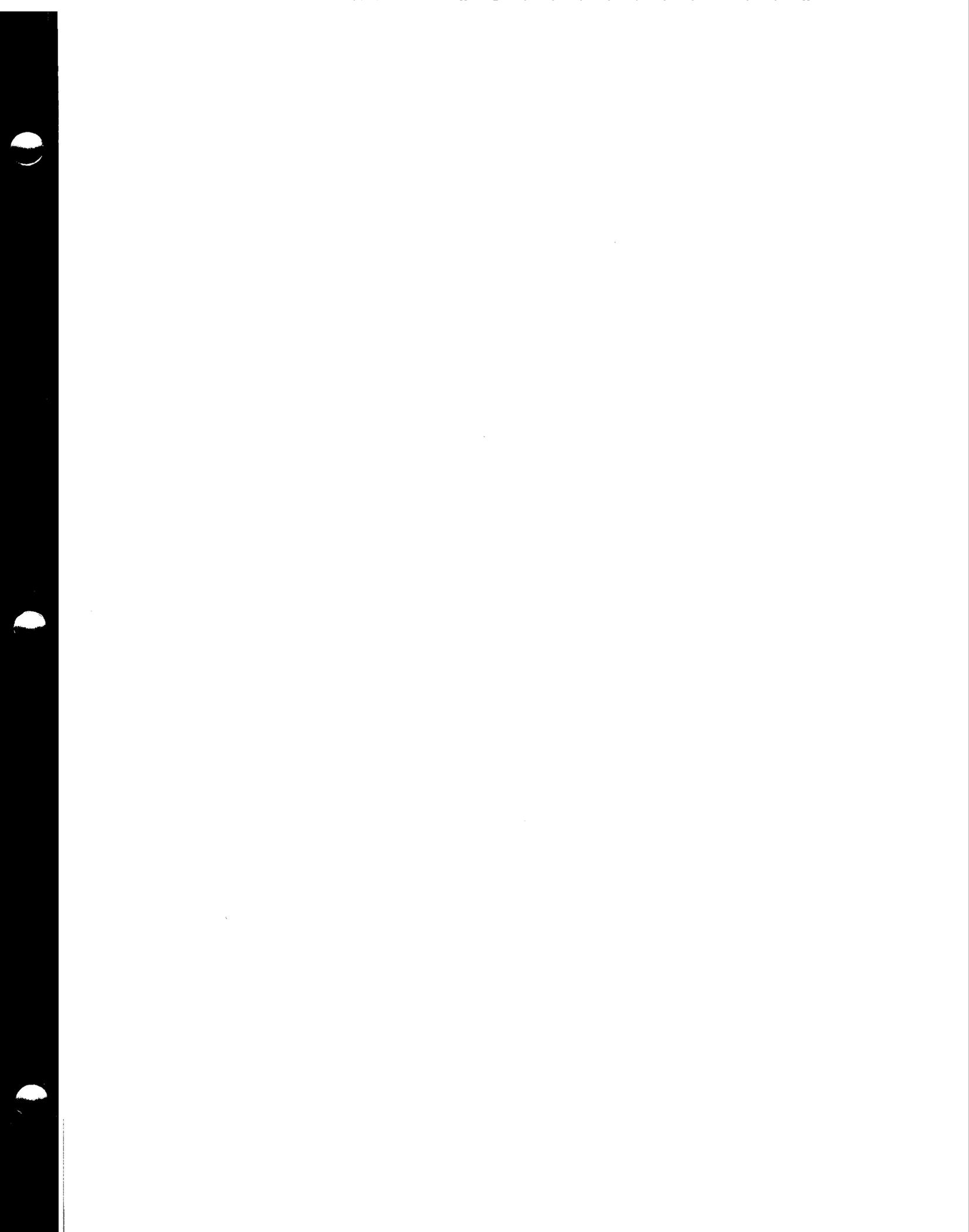
- Moves NAVMASSO out of leased spaced and into Government owned space.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DoD recommendation.

David Epstein/Navy/06/05/95 10:30 AM

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BASE ANALYSIS

Naval Recruiting District, San Diego, CA

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Change the receiving site for the Naval Recruiting District, San Diego, CA, specified by the 1993 Commission from "Naval Air Station North Island, CA" to "other government-owned space in San Diego, CA."

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	Not Ranked
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	.3
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	None
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1997 (1 year)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	.089
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	N/A
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	None
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact

DRAFT

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

NAVAL RECRUITING DISTRICT, SAN DIEGO, CA

INSTALLATION MISSION

To recruit men and women to meet the Navy's quantitative, qualitative, and program needs as specified by the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Change the receiving site for the Naval Recruiting District, San Diego, CA from "Naval Air Station North Island, CA", as specified by BRAC-93, to "other government-owned space in San Diego, CA.

Note: Although not specified in the redirect language, COBRA data indicate the proposed relocation site will be the Fleet Industrial and Supply Center (FISC) San Diego, CA.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- The North Island location is somewhat isolated and not necessarily conducive to the discharge of a recruiting mission; moving this activity to a more central and accessible location will enhance its operations.
- BRAC-95 has recommended the relocation of additional assets to North Island and there is a need for the space previously allocated to this activity.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

- None identified.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DoD recommendation.

Jeff Mulliner/Navy/06/05/95 10:33 AM

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COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the Secretary's closure recommendation was consistent with force-structure plan. Closure of NTC Orlando would contribute to the elimination of excess training capacity which is 2-3 times greater than the projected requirement. The Commission accepted the Navy's argument that consolidation of naval training at a single training site allows DoD to generate savings through the reduction of overhead expenses and the elimination of redundant training staff. Consolidation of naval training at NTC Orlando would have required a substantial capital investment which the Commission questioned whether an acceptable return on investment could be realized. The Commission found relocation or replacement of NTC Great Lakes engineering propulsion systems ("hot plants") at another NTC would result in an extended period when training could not be effectively conducted. In addition, the Commission found NTC Great Lakes provides facilities and personnel support for numerous tenants and regional reserve units which could not be economically replaced.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: close the Naval Training Center (NTC), Orlando, and relocate certain personnel, equipment, and support to NTC Great Lakes and other locations, consistent with DoD training requirements. Disposition of major tenants is as follows: Recruit Training Command relocates to NTC Great Lakes; the Nuclear Power School and the Nuclear "A" School relocate to the Submarine School at the Naval Submarine Base (NSB), New London; Personnel Support Detachment relocates to NTC Great Lakes; Service School Command relocates to Great Lakes; Naval Dental Clinic relocates to Great Lakes; Naval Education and Training Program Management Support Activity disestablishes.

Naval Training Center San Diego, California

Category: Naval Training Center

*Mission: Training of Officer and
Enlisted Personnel*

One-time Cost: \$ 374 million

Savings: 1994-99: \$ -83.5 Million (Cost)

Annual: \$ 75.8 million

Payback: 9 years

*(These cost figures also include the cost to close
NTC Orlando.)*

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close the Naval Training Center (NTC), San Diego, and relocate certain personnel, equipment, and support to NTC Great Lakes, and other locations, consistent with training requirements. Disposition of major tenants is as follows: Recruit Training Command relocates to NTC, Great Lakes; Branch Medical Clinic relocates to Submarine Base, San Diego; Naval Recruiting District relocates to Naval Air Station, North Island; Service School Command (Electronic Warfare) relocates to Naval Training Center, Great Lakes; Service School Command (Surface) relocates to NTC Great Lakes; the remainder of the Service School Command relocates to NTC Great Lakes, Naval Air Station Pensacola, and Fleet Training Center, San Diego.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

Projected manpower reductions contained in the DoD Force Structure Plan require a substantial decrease in naval force structure capacity. As a result of projected manpower levels, the Navy has two to three times the capacity required, as measured by a variety of indicators, to perform the recruit training function. The closure of NTC San Diego removes unneeded excess capacity and results in the realignment of training to a training center with a higher military value. The resulting consolidation at NTC Great Lakes not only results in the highest possible military value but also is the most economical alignment for the processing of personnel into the Navy. In addition, NTC San Diego has equipment and facilities which can more readily be relocated to another naval training center.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community argued NTC San Diego would be the best option for single-site naval training for several reasons. First, San Diego is collocated with the fleet. This allows for more cost-efficient training because it permits quick filling of vacant training billets and greater interaction between operational training units. Furthermore, consolidating naval training at NTC San Diego would eliminate the need for large, recurring transportation costs, since 88% of NTC San Diego's instructors come from San Diego-based units. Retaining naval training in a fleet-concentration area would also produce a higher quality of life for NTC personnel, since fewer sailors would have to be separated from their families. Reduced family separation increases retention rates which, in turn, lowers training costs. The community also stated NTC San Diego had the capacity and land space to accept additional naval training with minimal military construction.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found the Secretary's closure recommendations were consistent with projected force-structure reductions. Closure of NTC San Diego would contribute to the elimination of excess training capacity, which is two to three times greater than the projected requirement. The Commission accepts the Navy's argument consolidation of naval training at a single training site allows DoD to generate savings through the reduction of overhead expenses and the elimination of redundant training staff. The Commission found NTC San Diego possesses less available land to absorb training requirements than the Navy's two other training centers and would be severely constrained during periods of mobilization or surge.

The Secretary of Defense suggested a revision to his original March 1993 recommendation. The Commission found the revised proposal had a higher military value and should be adopted.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from criteria 1 and 2. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: Close Naval Training Center (NTC),

San Diego. Relocate certain personnel, equipment and support to NTC Great Lakes, and other locations, consistent with training requirements. Disposition of major tenants is as follows: Recruit Training Command relocates to NTC, Great Lakes; Branch Medical Clinic relocates to Submarine Base, San Diego; Naval Recruiting District relocates to Naval Air Station North Island; Service School Command (Electronic Warfare) relocates to Naval Training Center, Great Lakes; Service School Command (Surface) relocates to NTC Great Lakes; the remainder of the Service School Command relocates to NTC Great Lakes, Naval Air Station Pensacola, and the Fleet Training Center, San Diego. The co-generation plant and the bachelor quarters and adjacent non-appropriated fund activities (marinas) located aboard NTC San Diego property will be retained by the Navy to support other naval activities in the San Diego area. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Naval Aviation Depots

Naval Aviation Depot Alameda, California

Category: Naval Aviation Depot

Mission: Aviation Depot Level Maintenance

One-time Cost: \$ 171 million

Savings: 1994-99: \$ 116 million

Annual: \$ 78 million

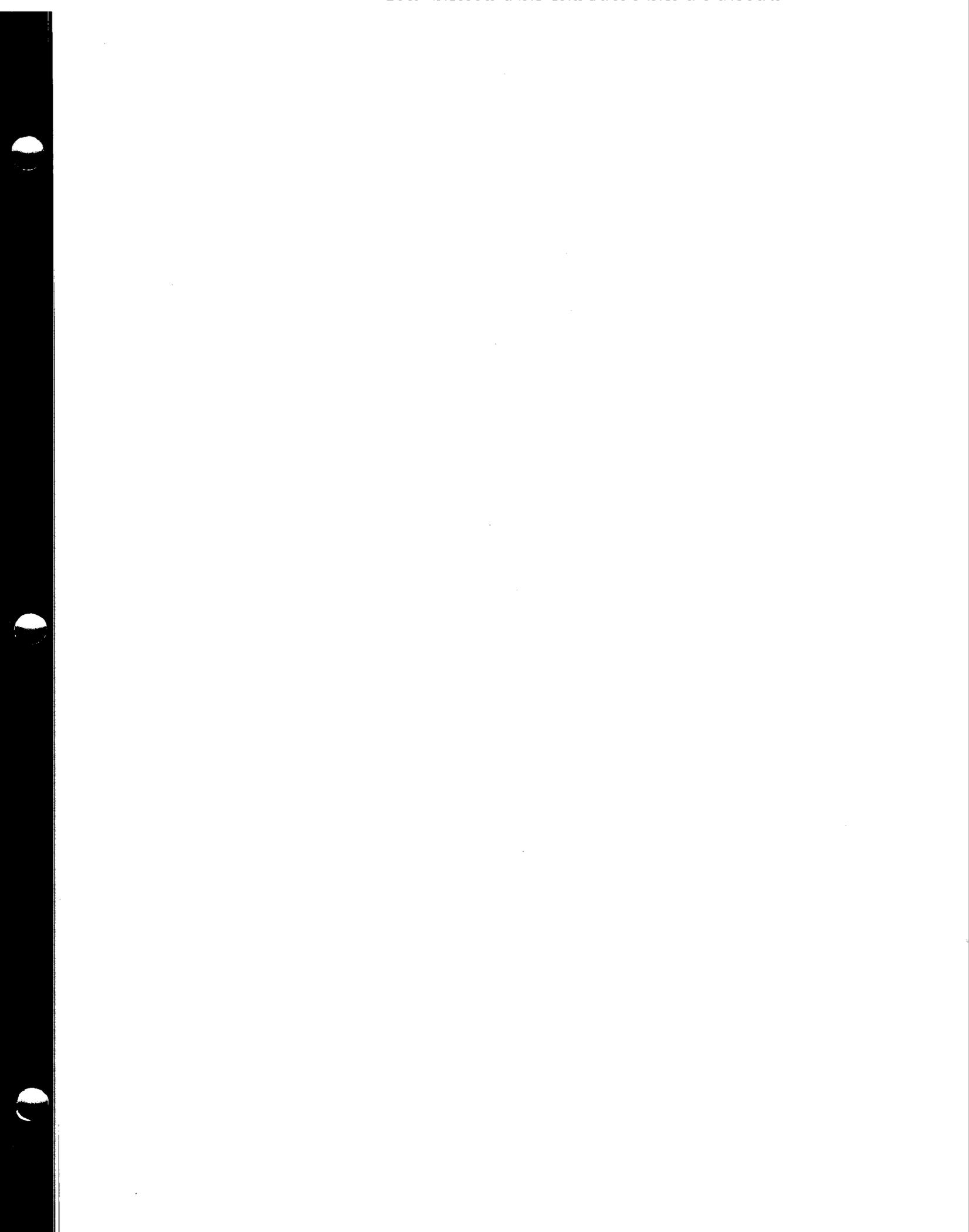
Payback: 5 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATIONS

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

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

Naval Aviation Depot, Alameda is recommended for closure because its capacity is excess to that required to support the DoD Force Structure Plan. Projected reductions require an almost 50 percent reduction in capacity in the Navy aviation depots. In determining the mix of aviation depots which would achieve the maximum



BASE ANALYSIS

Naval Information Systems Management Center, Arlington, VA

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Relocate the Naval Information Systems Management Center, Arlington, VA from leased space in Arlington, VA to the Washington Navy Yard.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	24 of 32
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	.1
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	.3
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	2000 (2 years)
NET PRESENT VALUE	1.7
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	In Leased Space
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0/0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	5/44
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	None--all jobs remain in same MSA
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

NAVAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT CENTER, ARLINGTON, VA

INSTALLATION MISSION

To manage Department of the Navy information resources through all stages of the development, operation, and acquisition of information systems. To integrate Department of the Navy information support structure at both the process and the technology levels.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Relocate the Naval Information Systems Management Center from leased space in Arlington, VA to the Washington Navy Yard.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- This recommendation reduces excess capacity and achieves savings by the movement from leased space to government-owned space.
- Furthers the Navy's policy decision to merge this activity with the Information Technology Acquisition Center which is already housed in the Washington Navy Yard.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

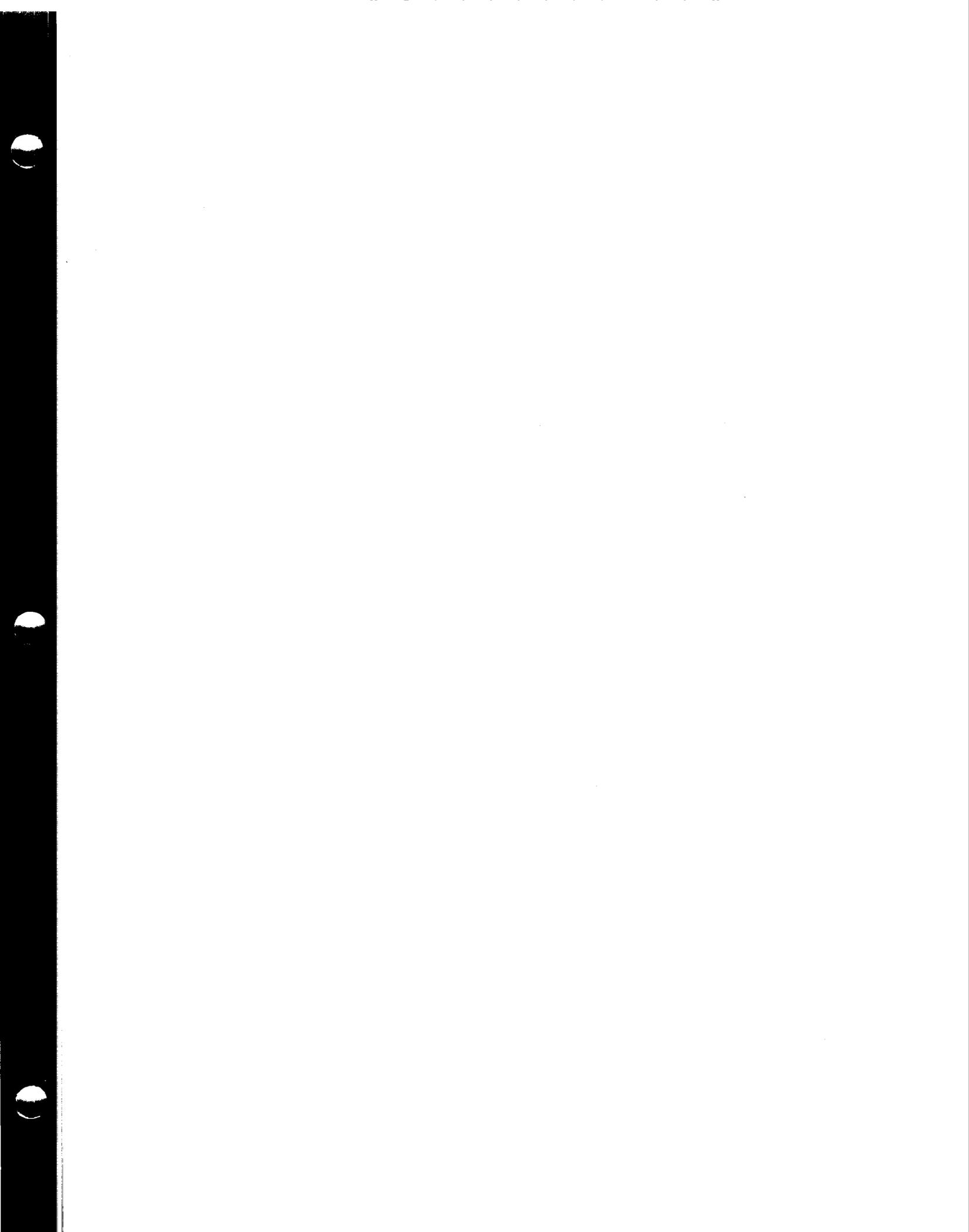
- None identified.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DoD recommendation.

Jeff Mulliner/Navy/06/05/95 10:35 AM

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BASE ANALYSIS

Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command, Arlington, VA

DOD RECOMMENDATION:

- Change the BRAC 93 SPAWARS' recommendation from relocate "to Government-owned space within the NCR (National Capital Region)" to "to Government-owned space in San Diego, California, to allow consolidation of the Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center, with the Space and Naval Warfare Command headquarters."
- This relocation does not include SPAWAR Code 40, which is located at the Naval Research Laboratory (NRL) in Washington, DC.
- This relocation does not include the Program Executive Officer for Space Communication Sensors and his immediate staff who will remain in Navy-owned space in the National Capital Region.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	8 of 9
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	24.0
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	25.3
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1998 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	360.0
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	In Leased Space
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	47 / 358
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	154 / 502
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	0.1 % / 0.6 %
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact

DRAFT

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

SPACE AND NAVAL WARFARE SYSTEMS COMMAND, ARLINGTON, VA REDIRECT

INSTALLATION MISSION

To oversee the development of electronics programs, including Research and Development, planning, and implementation.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Change the BRAC 93 Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command (SPAWAR) recommendation from relocate “to Government-owned space within the NCR (National Capital Region)” to “to Government-owned space in San Diego, CA, to allow consolidation of the Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center, with the Space and Naval Warfare Command headquarters.”
- This relocation does not include SPAWAR Code 40, which is located at the Naval Research Laboratory (NRL) in Washington, DC.
- This relocation does not include the Program Executive Officer for Space Communication Sensors and his immediate staff who will remain in Navy-owned space in the National Capital Region.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Administrative Activities must continue to reduce.
- Space available in San Diego permits further consolidation of the SPAWAR command structure and the elimination of levels of command structure.
- This consolidation will achieve not only significant savings from elimination of unnecessary command structure but also efficiencies and economies of operation.
- In addition, by relocating to San Diego instead of the NCR, there will be sufficient readily available space in the Washington Navy Yard for the Naval Sea Systems Command.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. Moving SPAWAR to San Diego may complicate Systems Command level contacts (NAVSEA, NAVAIR, etc.), as well as well as dealings with National Security Agency, Army, and Air Force, Navy Acquisition Executive, Naval Research Laboratory, Office of Naval Intelligence, etc..

- Staff Comment - The DOD recommendation leaves a small office which will be retained in Washington to perform some of these functions.

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2. SPAWAR's major subordinate command NCCOSC provides an extra and perhaps unnecessary management layer between SPAWAR and its technical groups. SPAWAR employees suggested that the first part of the solution is to eliminate NCCOSC and the second part might be tied to excess billets and personnel Navy proposes to eliminate in conjunction with NISE West/NRaD merger.

- Staff Comment - It's not clear where positions should be eliminated, but it would seem that cuts should be larger, given collocation of three levels of the SPAWAR organization.

3. It would appear that the costs of the move itself, particularly MILCON and/or other costs associated with building offices and facilities in San Diego were significantly understated.

- Staff Comment - Underestimate was not so much so as to make the redirect unattractive. COBRA revision will be prepared.

4. Major alternative considered by Laboratory Joint Cross Service Group was realignment of SPAWAR to Fort Monmouth to collocate with Army Communications and Electronics Command, or to Hanscom AFB to collocate with Air Force Electronic Systems Command. All three commands might potentially be collocated.

- Staff Comment - Acceptance of DoD recommendation might have an adverse effect on possible future collocation. However, the JCSG alternative was not endorsed by any of the services.

5. Costs of additional travel may have been greatly understated unless paradigm for travel is not changed.

- Staff comment - questions relating to extent of travel have been forwarded to BSAT.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff is continuing the review of this recommendation.

David Epstein/Navy/06/05/95 10:36 AM

Depot. The Commission found that since the Naval Aviation Depot is recommended by the Commission for closure, the workload requirement would diminish significantly and excess capacity would result.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: dis-establish the Naval Supply Center (NSC), Pensacola.

National Capital Regional (NCR) Activities

National Capital Regional (NCR) Activities

Category: National Capital Region

Mission: Personnel

One-time Cost: \$ 427 million

Savings: 1994-99: \$ -66 million (Cost)

Annual: \$ 110 million

Payback: 2-14 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Realign Navy National Capital Region activities and relocate them as follows:

Naval Air Systems Command
to Naval Air Station
Patuxent River, Maryland

Naval Supply Systems Command
(Including Food Service System
Office, and Defense Printing
Management Systems Office)
to Ship Parts Control Center
Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania

Bureau of Naval Personnel
(Including Office of Military
Manpower Management) to
Naval Air Station
Memphis, Tennessee

Naval Recruiting Command
to Naval Training Center
Great Lakes, Illinois

Naval Security Group Command
(Including Security Group Station
and Security Group Detachment,
Potomac) to National Security Agency
Fort Meade, Maryland

Tactical Support Office to
Commander-in-Chief
Atlantic Fleet
Norfolk, Virginia

Relocate the following National Capital Region activities from leased space to Government-owned space within the NCR, to include the Navy Annex, Arlington, Virginia; Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D.C.; 3801 Nebraska Avenue, Washington, D.C.; Marine Corps Combat Development Command, Quantico, Virginia; or the White Oak facility, Silver Spring, Maryland:

Naval Sea Systems Command
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Space and Naval Warfare Systems
Command

Office of the General Counsel
Office of the Judge Advocate General
Navy Field Support Activity
Office of the Secretary of the Navy

- Legislative Affairs
- Program Appraisal
- Comptroller
- Inspector General
- Information

Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
Office of Civilian Manpower Management
International Programs Office
Combined Civilian Personnel Office
Navy Regional Contracting Center
Naval Criminal Investigative Service
Naval Audit Service
Strategic Systems Programs Office
Office of Naval Research
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff
(Installations & Logistics),
U.S. Marine Corps
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff
(Manpower & Reserve Affairs),
U.S. Marine Corps
Marine Corps Systems Command
(Clarendon Office)

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The State of Virginia, and Arlington County in particular, argued they would suffer an unfair and disproportionate share of job losses from the recommended NCR actions. The community also challenged the COBRA cost savings estimated for these recommendations. It asserted the military construction (MILCON) and travel costs were understated at receiver locations, present and future lease costs for current office space were overstated, and the elimination of personnel associated with these realignments and relocations relied on unsubstantiated expectations. Further, the community asserted all required personnel reductions could be made in place.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found cost savings produced through realigning NCR activities were substantial. The Commission found significant military value in the consolidation of NCR missions at receiver locations. With respect to various unsolicited and revocable lease and sale offers for buildings in Northern Virginia presently occupied by Navy tenants, the Commission did not have the information or expertise to evaluate properly whether the "offers" provided the best value to the government or if they met the Navy's requirements. Moreover, the Commission was not the appropriate entity to accept or reject the proposals. If, after careful scrutiny of these or other proposals, the Navy wishes to seek purchase of these or any facilities, it can submit a recommended change concerning these NCR activities to the 1995 Commission.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission found the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following:

Realign Navy National Capital Region activities and relocate them as follows:

Naval Air Systems Command to
Naval Air Station
Patuxent River, Maryland

Naval Supply Systems Command
(Including Food Service System
Office, and Defense Printing
Management Systems Office)
to Ship Parts Control Center
Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania

Bureau of Naval Personnel
(Including Office of Military
Manpower Management) to
Naval Air Station
Memphis, Tennessee

Naval Recruiting Command
to Naval Training Center
Great Lakes, Illinois

Naval Security Group Command
(Including Security Group Station
and Security Group Detachment,
Potomac) to National Security Agency
Fort Meade, Maryland

Tactical Support Office
to Commander-in-Chief
Atlantic Fleet
Norfolk, Virginia

Relocate the following National Capital Region activities from leased space to Government-owned space within the NCR, to include the Navy Annex, Arlington, Virginia; Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D.C.; 3801 Nebraska Avenue, Washington, D.C.; Marine Corps Combat Development Command, Quantico, Virginia; or the White Oak facility, Silver Spring, Maryland:

Naval Sea Systems Command
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Space and Naval Warfare Systems
Command

Office of the General Counsel
Office of the Judge Advocate General
Navy Field Support Activity
Office of the Secretary of the Navy

- Legislative Affairs
- Program Appraisal
- Comptroller
- Inspector General
- Information

Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
Office of Civilian Manpower Management
International Programs Office
Combined Civilian Personnel Office
Navy Regional Contracting Center
Naval Criminal Investigative Service
Naval Audit Service
Strategic Systems Programs Office
Office of Naval Research
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff
(Installations & Logistics),
U.S. Marine Corps
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff
(Manpower & Reserve Affairs),
U.S. Marine Corps
Marine Corps Systems Command
(Clarendon Office)

Other Naval Bases

1st Marine Corps District Garden City, New York

Category: Administrative Activity

Mission: Recruiting Support

One-time Cost: \$ N/A

Savings: 1994-99: \$ N/A

Annual: \$ N/A

Payback: N/A

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close the 1st Marine District, Garden City, New York and relocate necessary personnel, equipment and support to the Defense Distribution Region East, New Cumberland, Pennsylvania. The Defense Contract Management Area Office, a present tenant in the facility occupied by this activity as its host, will remain in place and assume responsibility for this facility. The Marine Corps Reserve Center, Garden City will relocate to Fort Hamilton, New York.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The reductions in force structure require a reduction of capacity in administrative activities. Consolidation of this activity into a joint services organization will enhance its ability to discharge its mission most effectively and economically.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community opposed the relocation of the First Marine Corps District to New Cumberland, Pennsylvania. Citing the long history of Marine service in Garden City, the community asserted the Marines were an integral part of the community. The Marine Corps supported relocation of this recruiting support activity to Pennsylvania to locate it more centrally within the nine-state area it services. However, relocation of the Marine Corps Reserve Activity to Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, New York, would not be cost effective since Fort Hamilton does not have adequate facilities. The community suggested an alternative to collocate with an existing reserve facility within a reasonable commuting distance from Garden City, or become a tenant of the Defense Contract Management Area Office.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found military construction would be required at Fort Hamilton, New York, to accommodate the relocation of the Marine Corps Reserve Center. The Commission found this additional military construction was neither cost effective nor necessary from a military perspective.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criterion 4. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: the 1st Marine Corps District, Garden City, New York, will remain open. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

DoD Family Housing and Family Housing Office, Niagara Falls, New York

Category: Miscellaneous Other Support Activities

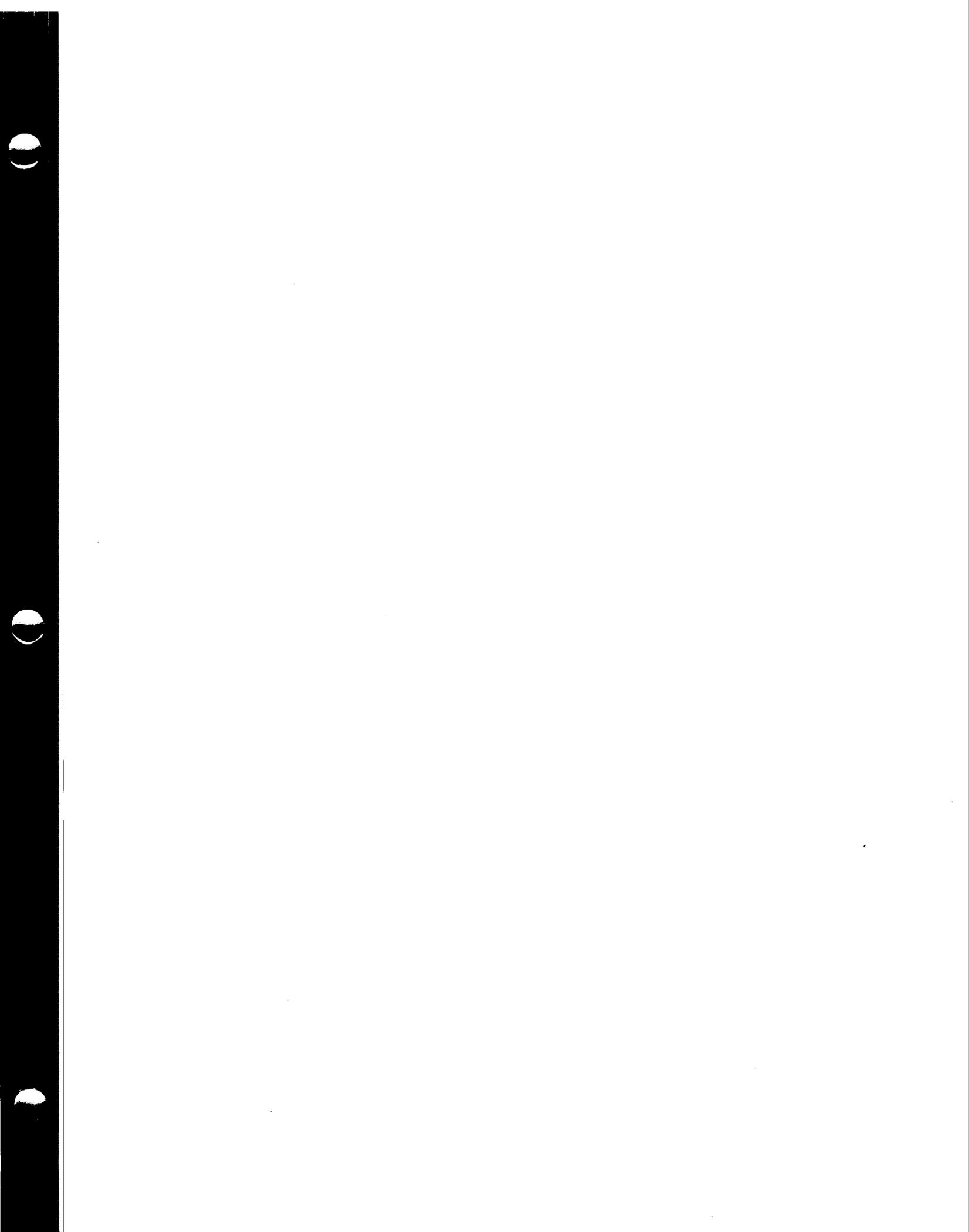
Mission: To provide housing for military personnel

One-time Cost: \$.1 million

Savings: 1994-99: \$ 7.9 million

Annual: \$ 1.5 million

Payback: Immediate



BASE ANALYSIS

Naval Recruiting Command, Washington, DC

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Change the receiving site for the Naval Recruiting Command, Washington, DC, specified by the 1993 Commission from Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois” to “Naval Support Activity, Memphis, Tennessee.”

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	Not Ranked
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	6.5
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	0
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1996 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	1.2
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	N/A
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	None--action effects unexecuted relocations from prior BRAC recommendation
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact

DRAFT

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

NAVAL RECRUITING COMMAND, WASHINGTON, DC

INSTALLATION MISSION

To recruit men and women to meet the Navy's quantitative, qualitative, and program needs as specified by the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Change BRAC-93 receiving site for the Naval Recruiting Command from Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, IL to Naval Support Activity, Memphis, TN.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- This recommendation permits the single-siting of the Navy's personnel recruiting and personnel management headquarters-level activities and reduces potential building congestion at NTC Great Lakes, IL.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

- None identified.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DoD recommendation.

Jeff Mulliner/Navy/06/05/95 10:40 AM

DRAFT

Depot. The Commission found that since the Naval Aviation Depot is recommended by the Commission for closure, the workload requirement would diminish significantly and excess capacity would result.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: dis-establish the Naval Supply Center (NSC), Pensacola.

National Capital Regional (NCR) Activities

National Capital Regional (NCR) Activities

Category: National Capital Region

Mission: Personnel

One-time Cost: \$ 427 million

Savings: 1994-99: \$ -66 million (Cost)

Annual: \$ 110 million

Payback: 2-14 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Realign Navy National Capital Region activities and relocate them as follows:

Naval Air Systems Command
to Naval Air Station
Patuxent River, Maryland

Naval Supply Systems Command
(Including Food Service System
Office, and Defense Printing
Management Systems Office)
to Ship Parts Control Center
Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania

Bureau of Naval Personnel
(Including Office of Military
Manpower Management) to
Naval Air Station
Memphis, Tennessee

Naval Recruiting Command
to Naval Training Center
Great Lakes, Illinois

Naval Security Group Command
(Including Security Group Station
and Security Group Detachment,
Potomac) to National Security Agency
Fort Meade, Maryland

Tactical Support Office to
Commander-in-Chief
Atlantic Fleet
Norfolk, Virginia

Relocate the following National Capital Region activities from leased space to Government-owned space within the NCR, to include the Navy Annex, Arlington, Virginia; Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D.C.; 3801 Nebraska Avenue, Washington, D.C.; Marine Corps Combat Development Command, Quantico, Virginia; or the White Oak facility, Silver Spring, Maryland:

Naval Sea Systems Command
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Space and Naval Warfare Systems
Command

Office of the General Counsel
Office of the Judge Advocate General
Navy Field Support Activity
Office of the Secretary of the Navy

- Legislative Affairs
- Program Appraisal
- Comptroller
- Inspector General
- Information

Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
Office of Civilian Manpower Management
International Programs Office

Combined Civilian Personnel Office
Navy Regional Contracting Center
Naval Criminal Investigative Service
Naval Audit Service

Strategic Systems Programs Office
Office of Naval Research
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff
(Installations & Logistics),

U.S. Marine Corps

Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff
(Manpower & Reserve Affairs),
U.S. Marine Corps

Marine Corps Systems Command
(Clarendon Office)

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The State of Virginia, and Arlington County in particular, argued they would suffer an unfair and disproportionate share of job losses from the recommended NCR actions. The community also challenged the COBRA cost savings estimated for these recommendations. It asserted the military construction (MILCON) and travel costs were understated at receiver locations, present and future lease costs for current office space were overstated, and the elimination of personnel associated with these realignments and relocations relied on unsubstantiated expectations. Further, the community asserted all required personnel reductions could be made in place.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found cost savings produced through realigning NCR activities were substantial. The Commission found significant military value in the consolidation of NCR missions at receiver locations. With respect to various unsolicited and revocable lease and sale offers for buildings in Northern Virginia presently occupied by Navy tenants, the Commission did not have the information or expertise to evaluate properly whether the "offers" provided the best value to the government or if they met the Navy's requirements. Moreover, the Commission was not the appropriate entity to accept or reject the proposals. If, after careful scrutiny of these or other proposals, the Navy wishes to seek purchase of these or any facilities, it can submit a recommended change concerning these NCR activities to the 1995 Commission.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission found the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following:

Realign Navy National Capital Region activities and relocate them as follows:

Naval Air Systems Command to
Naval Air Station
Patuxent River, Maryland

Naval Supply Systems Command
(Including Food Service System
Office, and Defense Printing
Management Systems Office)
to Ship Parts Control Center
Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania

Bureau of Naval Personnel
(Including Office of Military
Manpower Management) to
Naval Air Station
Memphis, Tennessee

Naval Recruiting Command
to Naval Training Center
Great Lakes, Illinois

Naval Security Group Command
(Including Security Group Station
and Security Group Detachment,
Potomac) to National Security Agency
Fort Meade, Maryland

Tactical Support Office
to Commander-in-Chief
Atlantic Fleet
Norfolk, Virginia

Relocate the following National Capital
Region activities from leased space to
Government-owned space within the
NCR, to include the Navy Annex,
Arlington, Virginia; Washington Navy
Yard, Washington, D.C.; 3801 Nebraska
Avenue, Washington, D.C.; Marine Corps
Combat Development Command, Quantico,
Virginia; or the White Oak facility, Silver
Spring, Maryland:

Naval Sea Systems Command
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Space and Naval Warfare Systems
Command

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Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
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International Programs Office
Combined Civilian Personnel Office
Navy Regional Contracting Center
Naval Criminal Investigative Service
Naval Audit Service
Strategic Systems Programs Office
Office of Naval Research
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff
(Installations & Logistics),
U.S. Marine Corps
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff
(Manpower & Reserve Affairs),
U.S. Marine Corps
Marine Corps Systems Command
(Clarendon Office)

Other Naval Bases

1st Marine Corps District Garden City, New York

Category: Administrative Activity

Mission: Recruiting Support

One-time Cost: \$ N/A

Savings: 1994-99: \$ N/A

Annual: \$ N/A

Payback: N/A

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close the 1st Marine District, Garden City, New York and relocate necessary personnel, equipment and support to the Defense Distribution Region East, New Cumberland, Pennsylvania. The Defense Contract Management Area Office, a present tenant in the facility occupied by this activity as its host, will remain in place and assume responsibility for this facility. The Marine Corps Reserve Center, Garden City will relocate to Fort Hamilton, New York.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The reductions in force structure require a reduction of capacity in administrative activities. Consolidation of this activity into a joint services organization will enhance its ability to discharge its mission most effectively and economically.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community opposed the relocation of the First Marine Corps District to New Cumberland, Pennsylvania. Citing the long history of Marine service in Garden City, the community asserted the Marines were an integral part of the community. The Marine Corps supported relocation of this recruiting support activity to Pennsylvania to locate it more centrally within the nine-state area it services. However, relocation of the Marine Corps Reserve Activity to Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, New York, would not be cost effective since Fort Hamilton does not have adequate facilities. The community suggested an alternative to collocate with an existing reserve facility within a reasonable commuting distance from Garden City, or become a tenant of the Defense Contract Management Area Office.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found military construction would be required at Fort Hamilton, New York, to accommodate the relocation of the Marine Corps Reserve Center. The Commission found this additional military construction was neither cost effective nor necessary from a military perspective.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criterion 4. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: the 1st Marine Corps District, Garden City, New York, will remain open. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

DoD Family Housing and Family Housing Office, Niagara Falls, New York

Category: Miscellaneous Other Support Activities

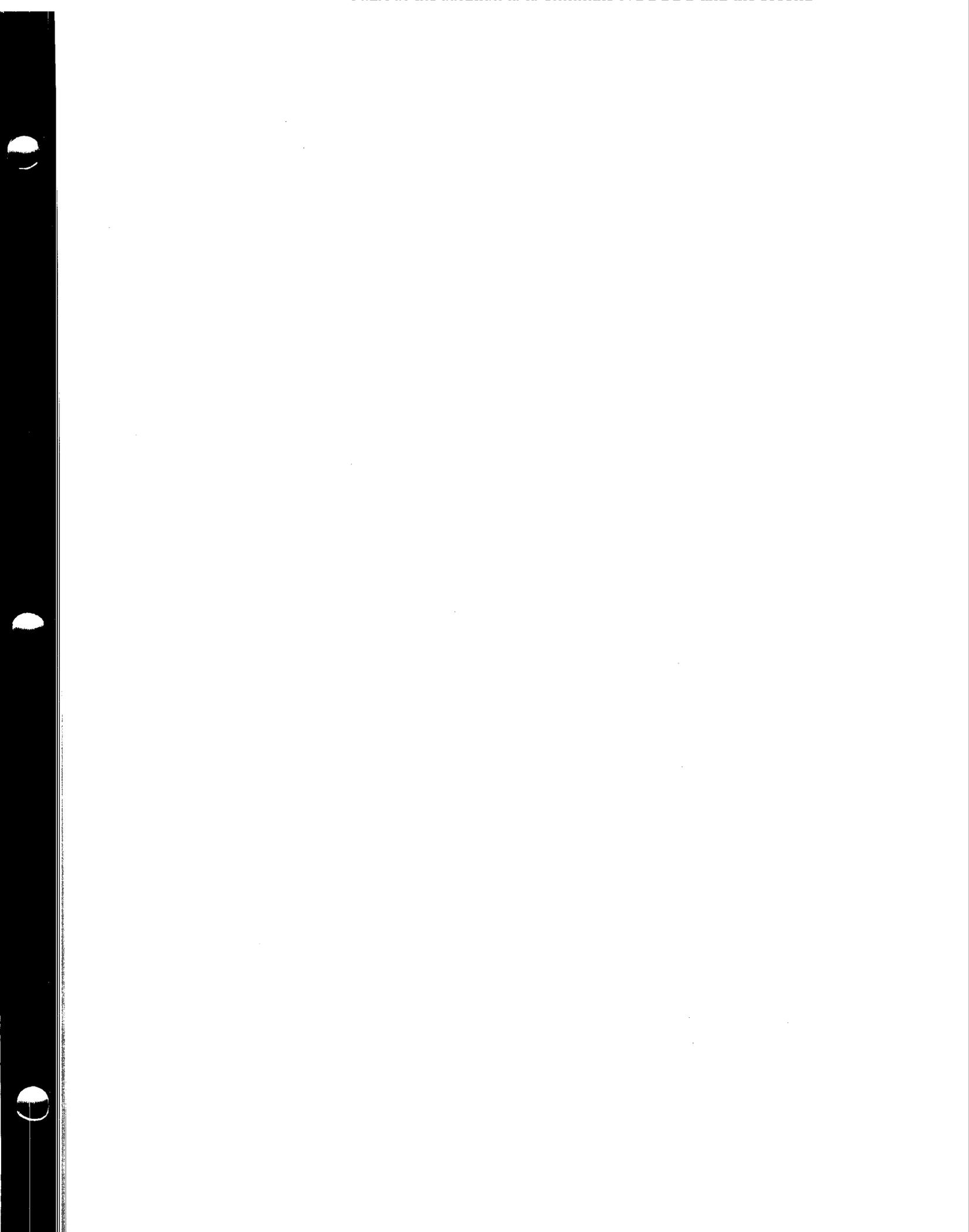
Mission: To provide housing for military personnel

One-time Cost: \$.1 million

Savings: 1994-99: \$ 7.9 million

Annual: \$ 1.5 million

Payback: Immediate



BASE ANALYSIS

Naval Security Group Command Detachment Potomac, Washington, DC

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Change the receiving site for the Naval Security Group Command Detachment Potomac, Washington, DC from "National Security Agency, Ft. Meade, MD" specified by the 1993 Commission to "Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, DC"

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	Not Ranked
FORCE STRUCTURE	No Impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	None--activity remains in present location
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ K)	4
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1996 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ K)	4
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	N/A
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0 / 0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	None
ENVIRONMENTAL	No Impact

DRAFT

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

NAVAL SECURITY GROUP COMMAND DETACHMENT POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, DC

INSTALLATION MISSION

Responsible for the operation and management of the Advanced Tactical Ocean Surveillance System (ATOSS) and its associated communications support. Also advises the Chief of Naval Operations on cryptologic matters relating to national reconnaissance.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Change the receiving site for the Naval Security Group Command Detachment Potomac from “National Security Agency, Ft. Meade”, as originally by BRAC-93, to the “Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, DC”

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- The mission of this activity requires that it be collocated with space surveillance equipment that is located at the Naval Research Laboratory and not at Ft Meade, MD.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. DOD recommendation

- Staff Comment - DOD’s recommendation corrects an oversight of a previous BRAC recommendation. The Naval Security Group Command Detachment Potomac is presently located at the Naval Research Laboratory and this redirect prevents an unnecessary move that would prevent the ability of this detachment to perform its mission.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DoD recommendation.

Jeff Mulliner/Navy/06/05/95 10:41 AM

DRAFT

Depot. The Commission found that since the Naval Aviation Depot is recommended by the Commission for closure, the workload requirement would diminish significantly and excess capacity would result.

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Category: National Capital Region

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Savings: 1994-99: \$ -66 million (Cost)

Annual: \$ 110 million

Payback: 2-14 years

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Marine Corps Systems Command
(Clarendon Office)

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Atlantic Fleet
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(Installations & Logistics),
U.S. Marine Corps
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff
(Manpower & Reserve Affairs),
U.S. Marine Corps
Marine Corps Systems Command
(Clarendon Office)

Other Naval Bases

1st Marine Corps District Garden City, New York

Category: Administrative Activity
Mission: Recruiting Support
One-time Cost: \$ N/A
Savings: 1994-99: \$ N/A
Annual: \$ N/A
Payback: N/A

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

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Category: Miscellaneous Other Support Activities
Mission: To provide housing for military personnel
One-time Cost: \$.1 million
Savings: 1994-99: \$ 7.9 million
Annual: \$ 1.5 million
Payback: Immediate

Document Separator

AIR
FORCE

AIRLABORATORIES

C- Brooks AFB, TX
 C- Rome Lab, NY
 R- Kirtland AFB, NM

AF RESERVES

C-Greater Pittsburg IAP, PA
 C-Bergstrom AFB, TX
 A- Homestead ARS, FL
 A- Carswell ARB, TX
 A- Gen. Mitchell IAP ARS, WI
 A- Minneapolis-St. Paul IAP ARS, MN
 A- Niagara Falls IAP ARS, NY
 A- O'Hare IAP ARS, IL
 A- Youngstown-Warren MPT ARS, OH

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

C-North Highlands AGS, CA
 C- Ontario IAP, AGS, CA
 C- Roslyn AGS, NY
 C- Springfield-Beckley Map AGS, OH
 C-Moffett Federal Airfield AGS, CA

DEPOTS

R, A-McClellan AFB, CA
 R, A- Robins AFB, GA
 R, A-Tinker AFB, OK
 R, A-Kelly AFB, TX
 R, A-Hill AFB, UT

LARGE AIRCRAFT/MISSILE

R- Malmstrom AFB, MT
 R, A- Grand Forks AFB, ND
 A- Minot AFB, ND

TEST & EVALUATIONS

D- RT Dig. Cont. Analyzer, NY
 D- Elec. Warfare Evaluation Sim., TX
 R- Eglin AFB, FL
 R- Hill AFB, UT

UNDERGRAD. PILOT TRAINING

C-Reese AFB, TX
 A- Columbus AFB, MS
 A- Laughlin AFB, TX
 A- Vance AFB, OK

REDIRECTS

Williams AFB, AZ
 Lowry AFB, CO
 Homestead AFB, FL (2)
 MacDill AFB, FL
 Griffiss AFB, NY (2)

SATELLITE CONTROL BASES

R- Onizuka AFB, CA

ARMYMAJOR TRAINING AREAS

CE- Fort Chaffee, AR
 CE- Fort Indiantown Gap, PA
 CE- Fort Pickett, VA
 R- Fort Dix, NJ
 R- Fort Greely, AK
 R- Fort Hunter-Liggett, CA

TRAINING SCHOOLS

R- Fort Lee, VA
 CE- Fort McClellan, AL

COMMAND. CONTROL & ADMIN

CE- Price Support Center, IL
 CE- Fort Totten, NY
 R- Kelly Support Facility, PA
 R- Fort Buchanan, PR
 R- Fort Hamilton, NY
 R- Fort Meade, MD
 C- Fort Ritchie, MD
 C- US Army Garrison, Selfridge, MI

MEDICAL CENTER

CE- Fitzsimons Army Med. Center, CO

COMMODITY

R- Detroit Arsenal, MI
 RD- Fort Detrick, MD

DEPOTS

R, A- Letterkenny Army Depot, PA
 C- Red River Army Depot, TX
 A- Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA

PROVING GROUNDS

R- Dugway Proving Ground, UT

PORTS

C- Bayonne Ocean Terminal, NJ
 A- Oakland Army Base, CA

AMMUNITION STORAGE

C- Savanna Army Depot, IL
 R- Sierra Army Depot, CA
 CE- Seneca Army Depot, NY

INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

C- Stratford Engine Plant, CT

LEASES

C- Concepts Analysis, MD
 C- Info Sys. Software Cmd., VA
 C,D- Aviation Troop Cmd., MO
 A- Space & Strategic Defense Cmd., AL

MINOR SITES

C- Baltimore Publications Dist., MD
 C- Bellmore Logistics Facility, NY
 C- Big Coppett Key, FL
 C- Branch U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, CA
 C- Camp Bonneville, WA
 C- Camp Kilmer, NJ
 C- Camp Pedricktown (Severs-Sandberg), NJ
 C- Caven Point U.S. Army Res. Center, NJ
 C- East Fort Baker, CA
 C- Fort Missoula, MT
 C- Hingham Cohasset, MA
 C- Recreation Center #2, NC
 C- Rio Vista U.S. Army Reserve Center, CA
 C- Sudbury Training Annex, MA
 C- Valley Grove U.S. Army Res. Center, WV

MISCELLANEOUS

A- Fort Holabird, MD

LEGEND

C- Close
 CE- Close-Except
 R- Realign
 RD- Redirect
 D- Disestablish
 A- Commission Add

AIR FORCE

AIR NATIONAL GUARD INSTALLATIONS

TAB	INSTALLATION	
1	MOFFETT FEDERAL AIRFIELD AGS, CA	(C)
2	NORTH HIGHLANDS AGS, CA	(C)
3	ONTARIO IAP AGS, CA	(C)
4	ROSLYN AGS, NY	(C)
5	SPRINGFIELD-BECKLEY MAP AGS, OH	(C)

TEST & EVALUATION INSTALLATIONS

TAB	INSTALLATION	
6	AFEWES, FT. WORTH, TX	(D)
7	EGLIN AFB, FL	(R)
8	HILL AFB (UTAH TEST & TRAINING RANGE), UT	(R)
9	REDCAP, BUFFALO, NY	(D)

- (C) = DoD recommendation for Closure
(D) = DoD recommendation for Disestablishment
(R) = DoD recommendation for Realignment
(RD) = DoD recommendation for Redirect

REDIRECT INSTALLATIONS

TAB	INSTALLATION	
10	GRIFFISS AFB (AIRFIELD), NY	(RD)
11	GRIFFISS AFB (485TH EIG), NY	(RD)
12	HOMESTEAD ARB (301ST RESCUE SQUADRON, AFRES), FL	(RD)
13	HOMESTEAD ARB (726TH AIR CONTROL SQUADRON), FL	(RD)
14	LOWRY AFB, CO	(RD)
15	WILLIAMS AFB, AZ	(RD)

(C) = DoD recommendation for Closure

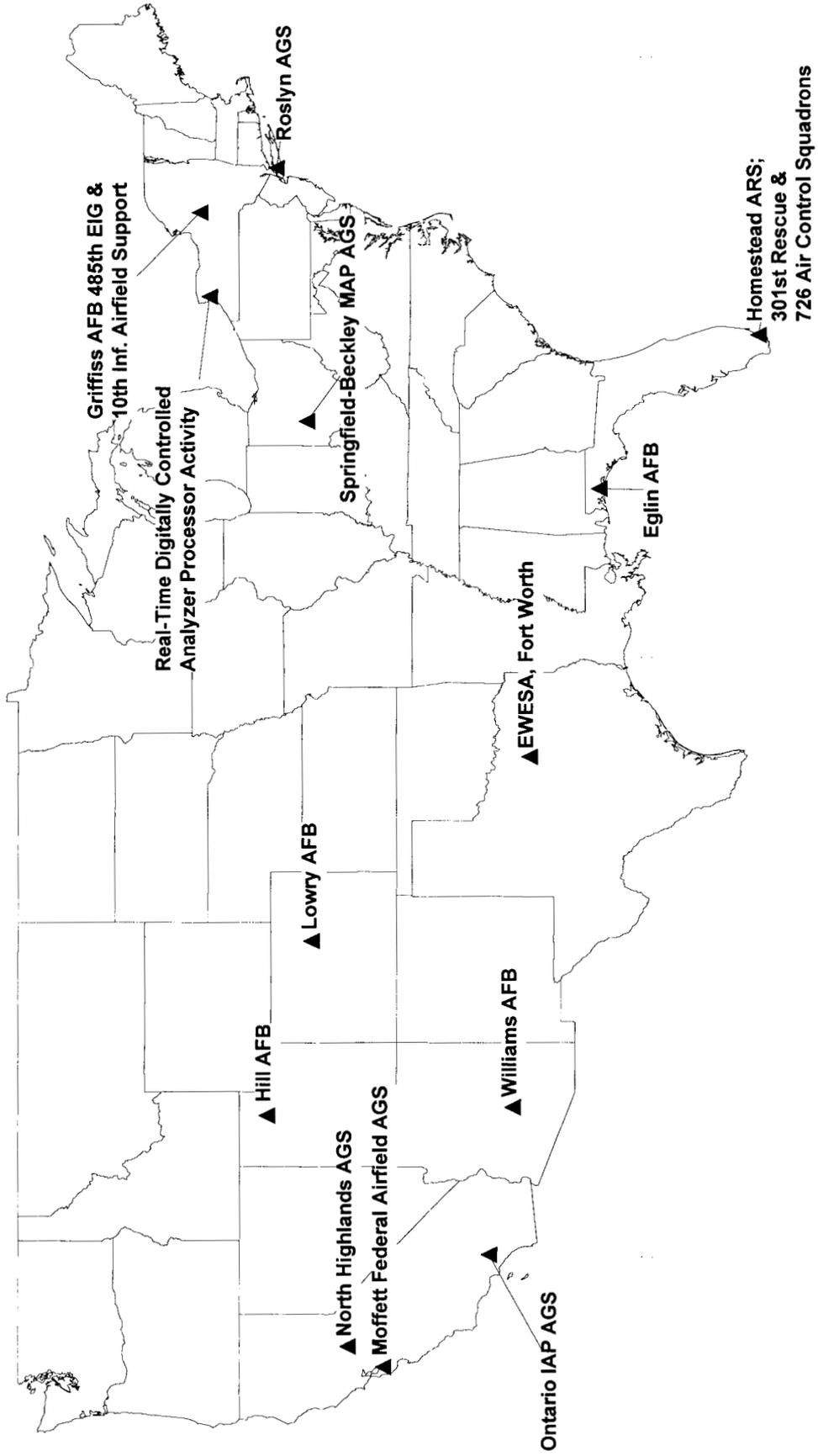
(D) = DoD recommendation for Disestablishment

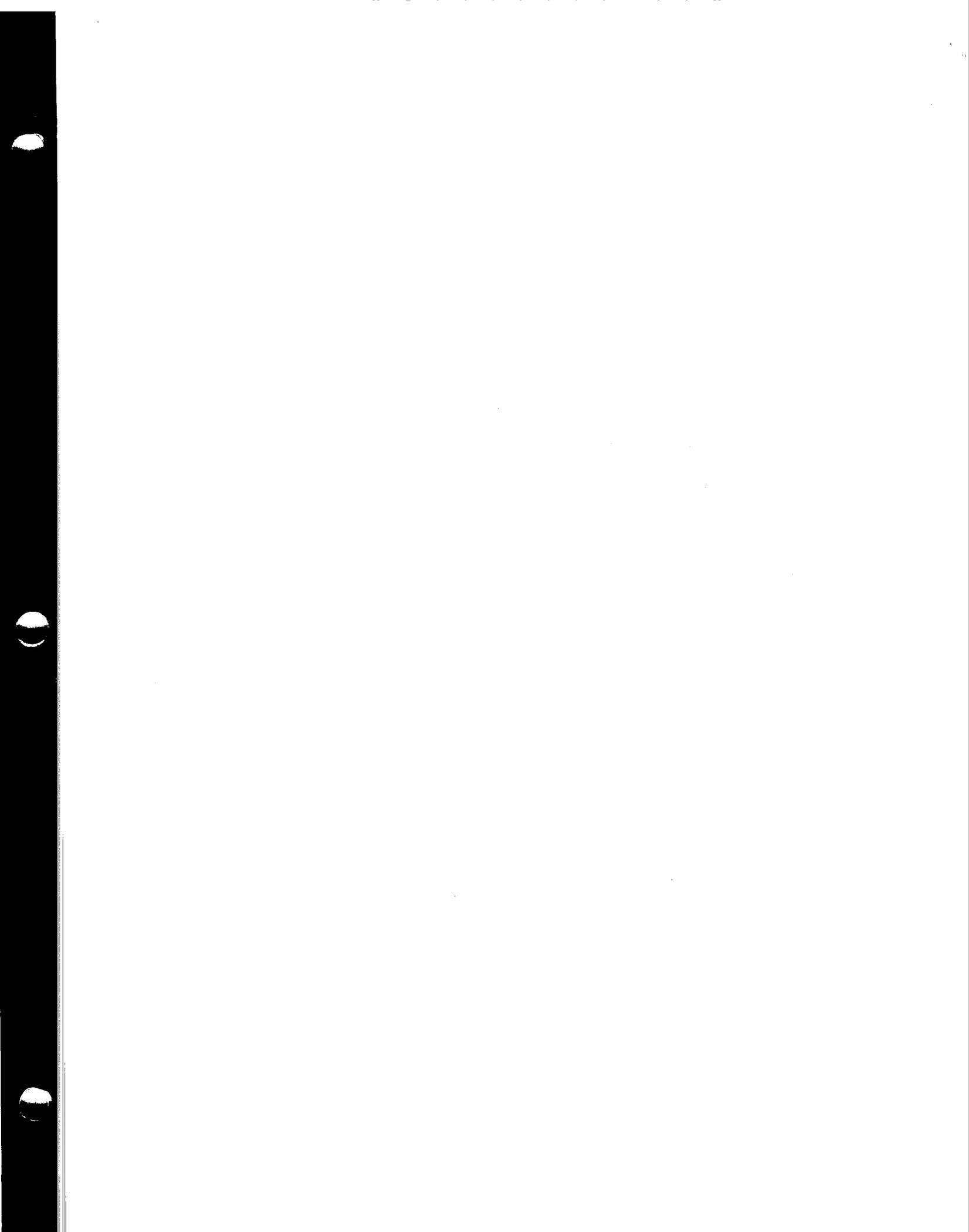
(R) = DoD recommendation for Realignment

(RD) = DoD recommendation for Redirect

DRAFT

Air Force - Major Installations





BASE ANALYSIS

MOFFETT FEDERAL AIRFIELD AIR GUARD STATION, CA

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Close Moffett Federal Airfield Air Guard Station, CA and relocate 129th Rescue Group and associated aircraft to McClellan Air Force Base, CA.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
AIR FORCE TIERING	N/A
BCEG RANK	N/A
FORCE STRUCTURE	4 HC-130 aircraft & 8 HH-60 helicopters
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	18.3
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	3.9
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	2003 (6 Years)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	34.8
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	3.8
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	6/13
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	82/217
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	0.1%/0.5%
ENVIRONMENTAL	N/A

DRAFT

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

MOFFETT FEDERAL AIRFIELD GUARD STATION, CA

INSTALLATION MISSION

Basing for the 129th Rescue Group which performs crash, fire, rescue, air traffic control and security police functions with 8 HH-60 helicopters and 4 HC-130P/N refueling aircraft.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close Moffett Federal Airfield Guard Station.
- Relocate the 129th Rescue Group and associated aircraft to McClellan Air Force Base, California.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- At Moffett Federal Airfield Guard Station, the 129th Rescue Group provides manpower for the airfield's crash, fire and rescue, air traffic control, and security police services, and pays a portion of the total associated costs.
- The Air National Guard also pays a share of other base operating support costs. These costs to the Air National Guard have risen significantly since Naval Air Station Moffett realigned to Moffett Federal Airfield, and can be avoided if the unit is moved to an active duty airfield.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. The Sunnyvale/Mountain View communities feel that the Air Force's analysis is flawed since the analysis does not consider costs which will be passed on to NASA-Ames Research Center in operating Moffett Federal Airfield and the analysis contains no military value analysis. Community officials argue that costs and savings should be calculated on a government-wide basis. Further, local officials feel that Moffett Field offers more military value than McClellan Air Force Base.
 - Staff Comment: From a government-wide perspective, the recommendation may not be cost-effective, as costs of operating Moffett Federal Airfield will be passed onto to NASA-Ames Research Center. The Air Force did not perform a military value analysis on this recommendation; however, Moffett Field and McClellan Air Force Base are comparable from a military value standpoint.
2. Community officials are concerned about the future of Moffett Federal Airfield, in light of the critical airfield services the Guard unit provides to the airfield.

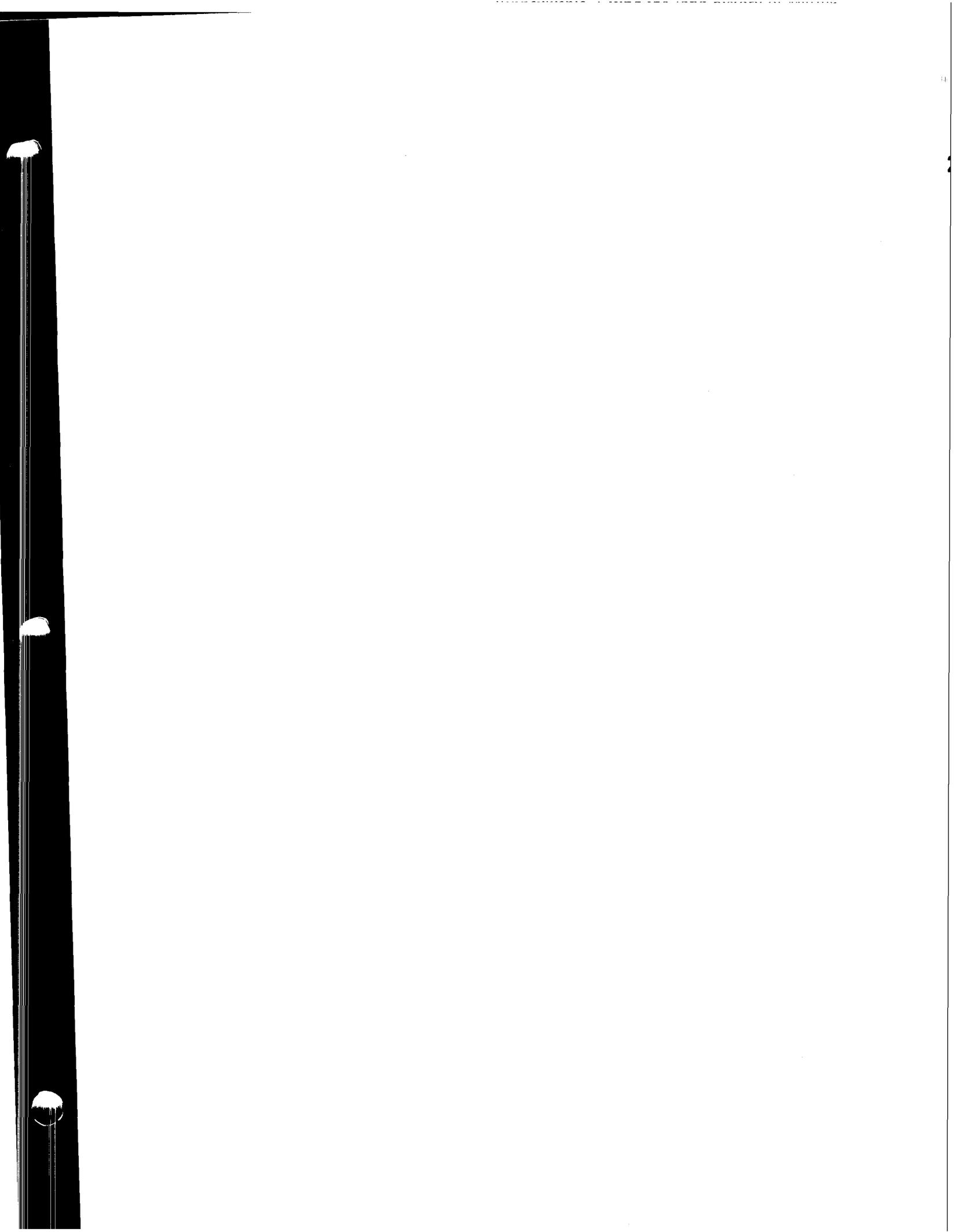
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- Staff Comment: NASA will be forced to contract out for the services the ANG now provides and it may difficult attracting new tenants to Moffett Field. Further, NASA, as part of its agency-wide restructuring announcement, has indicated it may cease operating Moffett Field. The future of Moffett Field is uncertain.
3. Community officials argue that a closure of the Guard Station would break a long-term agreement between NASA and ANG for cost sharing and reimbursement of services to operate the airfield. The agreement became necessary after Moffett Field Naval Air Station was closed by the 1991 BRAC.
 - Staff Comment: The agreement between NASA and the Air National Guard can be terminated by either party.
 4. Community officials argue that since the Air Guard Station does not meet the civilian threshold for the BRAC process, the community feels it should not have been submitted to the BRAC for consideration.
 - Staff Comment: Services may submit recommendations below the threshold for BRAC review.
 5. ANG officials estimate that recruiting and retention of personnel will improve as a result of the proposed relocation.
 - Staff Comment: Recruiting and retention will likely improve.
 6. McClellan AFB, the receiver of this unit, is being studied for closure as a separate Commission action.
 - Staff Comment: If McClellan AFB closes, then this recommendation must be disapproved.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff is continuing the review of this recommendation.

Craig Hall/Air Force Team/May 31/10:30AM



BASE ANALYSIS

NORTH HIGHLANDS AIR GUARD STATION, CA

DOD RECOMMENDATION: North Highlands Air Guard Station, CA and relocate the 162nd Combat Communications Group and the 149th Combat Communications Squadron to McClellan Air Force Base, CA.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
AIR FORCE TIERING	N/A
BCEG RANK	N/A
FORCE STRUCTURE	Air National Guard Station
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	1.3
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	0.3
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	2002 (5 Years)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	2.9
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	0.2
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	1/0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	3/36
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	0.0%/0.0%
ENVIRONMENTAL	N/A

DRAFT

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

NORTH HIGHLANDS AIR GUARD STATION, CA

INSTALLATION MISSION

Basing for 162nd Combat Communication Group and the 149th Combat Communications Squadron. There are no aircraft assigned to these units.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close North Highlands Air Guard Station.
- Relocate the 162nd Combat Communication Group and the 149th Combat Communications Squadron to McClellan Air Force Base, California.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Relocation of the 162nd Combat Communication Group and the 149th Combat Communications Squadron to McClellan Air Force Base, California will provide a more cost-effective basing arrangement than presently exists by avoiding some of the costs associated with maintaining the installation.
- Because of the very short distance from the unit's present location, most of the personnel will remain with the unit.

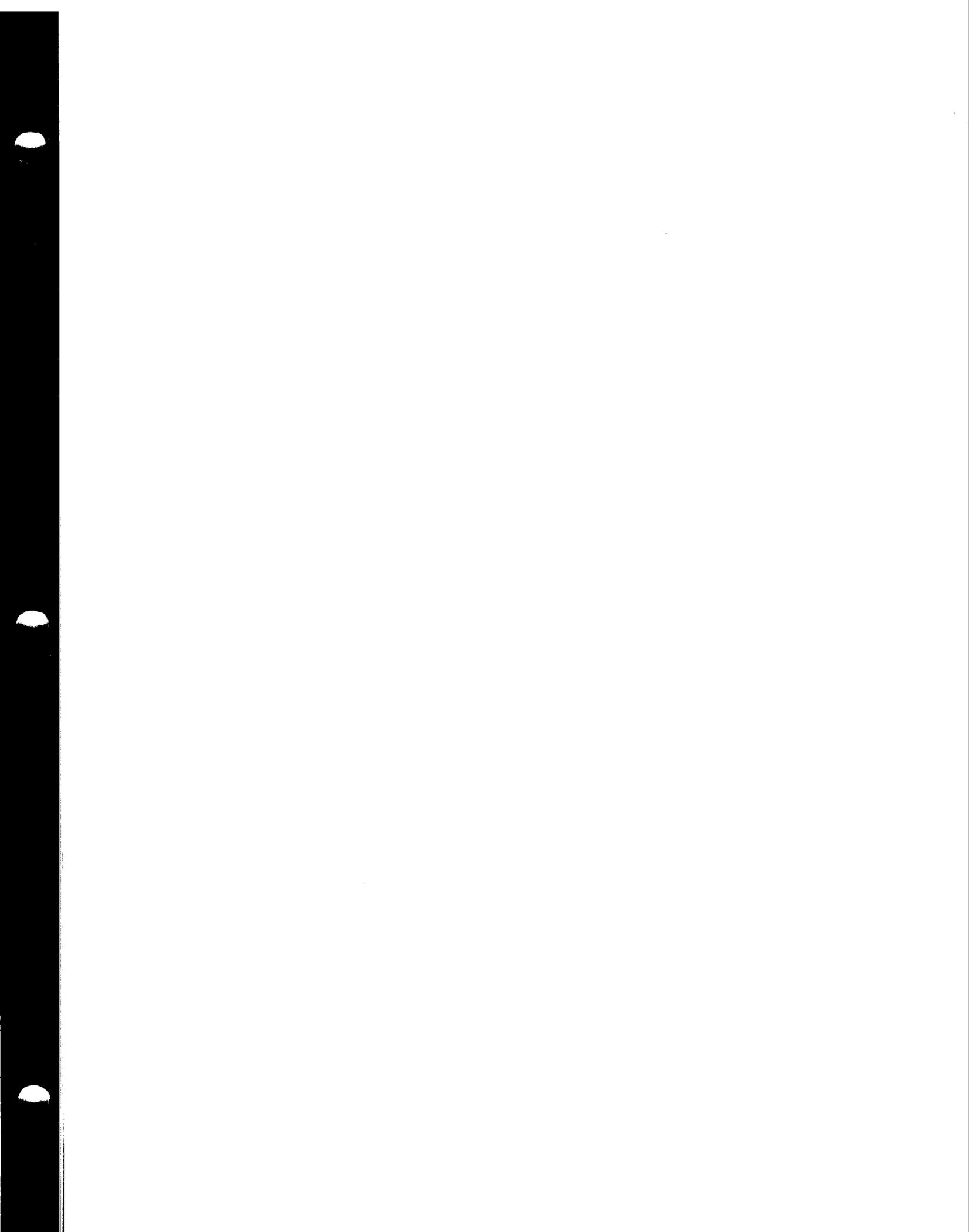
SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. Recruiting - no detrimental impact on recruiting is expected.
 - Staff Comment: Concur
2. Cost- move to McClellan Air Force Base creates operating efficiencies.
 - Staff Comment: Concur
3. McClellan AFB, the receiver of this unit, is being studied for closure as a separate Commission action.
 - Staff Comment: If McClellan AFB closes, then this recommendation must be disapproved.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DoD recommendation, if the Commission decides not to close McClellan AFB.

Craig Hall/Air Force Team/May 31/10:30AM



BASE ANALYSIS

ONTARIO AIR GUARD STATION, CA

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Close Ontario International Airport Air Guard Station, CA and relocate the 148th Combat Communications Squadron and the 210th Weather Flight to March Air Reserve Base, CA.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
AIR FORCE TIERING	N/A
BCEG RANK	N/A
FORCE STRUCTURE	Air National Guard Station
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	0.9
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	0.1
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	2006 (9 years)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	0.8
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	0.1
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	1/0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	3/22
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	0.0%/0.0%
ENVIRONMENTAL	N/A

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

ONTARIO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AIR GUARD STATION, CA

INSTALLATION MISSION

Basing for 148th Combat Communications Squadron and the 210th Weather Flight.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close Ontario International Airport Air Guard Station and relocate the 148th Combat Communications Squadron and the 210th Weather Flight to March Air Reserve Base, California.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Relocation of the 148th Combat Communications Squadron and the 210th Weather Flight to March Air Reserve Base, California will provide a more cost effective basing arrangement by avoiding some of the costs associated with maintaining the installation.
- Because of the short distance from the unit's present location on Ontario International Airport, most of the personnel will remain with the unit.

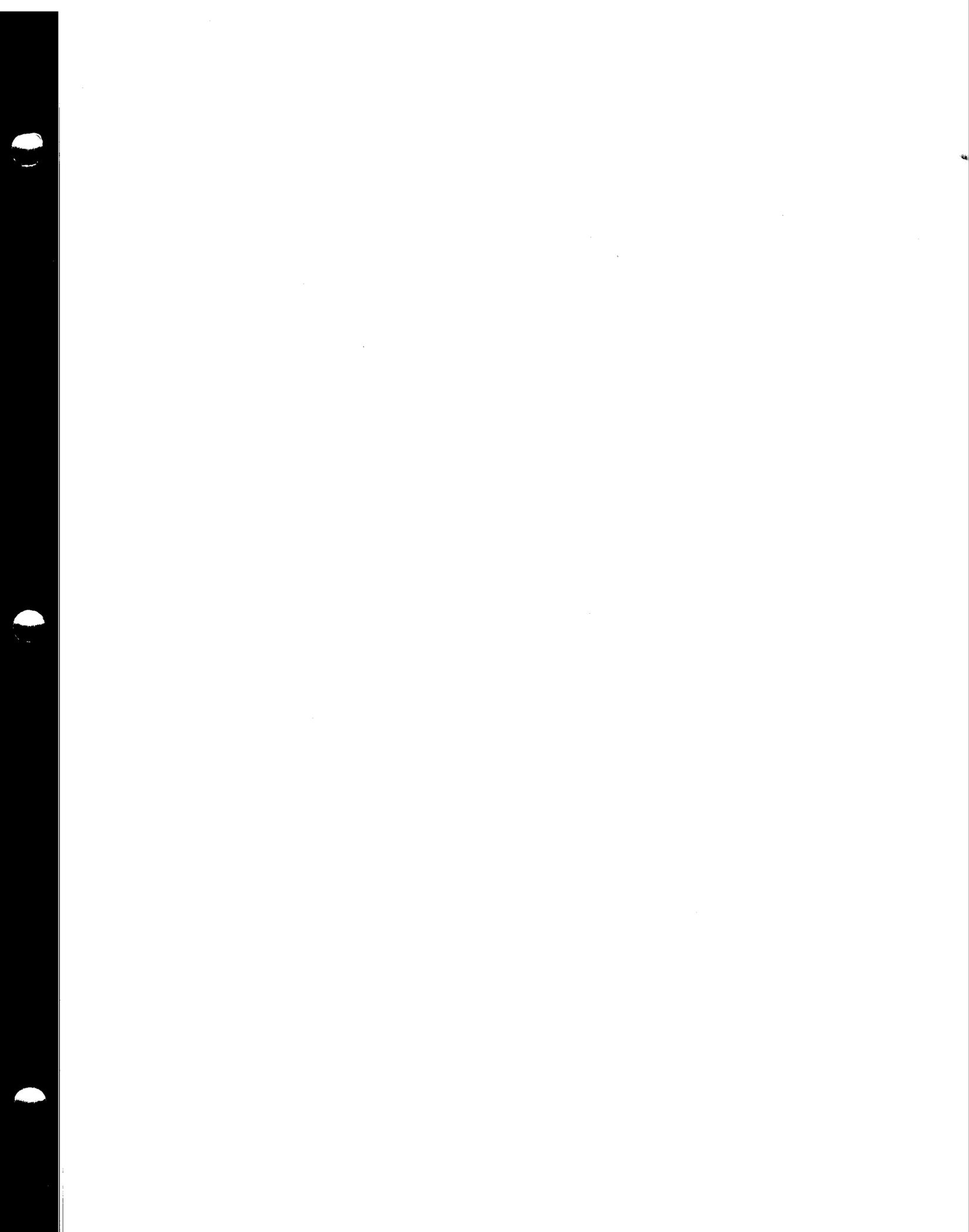
SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. Recruiting - no detrimental impact on recruiting is expected.
 - Staff Comment: Concur.
2. Cost - move to March Air Reserve Base creates operating efficiencies.
 - Staff Comment: Concur.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DoD recommendation.

Craig Hall/Air Force Team/May 23/5:30pm



BASE ANALYSIS

ROSLYN AIR GUARD STATION, NY

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Close Roslyn Air Guard Station, NY and relocate the 213th Electronic Installation Squadron and the 274th Combat Communications Group to Stewart International Airport Air Guard Station, NY.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
AIR FORCE TIERING	N/A
BCEG RANK	N/A
FORCE STRUCTURE	Air National Guard Station
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	TBD
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	TBD
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	TBD
NET PRESENT VALUE	TBD
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	0.6
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	2/2
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	5/33
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	0.0%/0.0%
ENVIRONMENTAL	N/A

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

ROSLYN AIR GUARD STATION, NEW YORK

INSTALLATION MISSION

Basing for the 213th Electronic Installation Squadron and the 274th Combat Communications Group.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close Roslyn Air Guard Station and relocate the 213th Electronic Installation Squadron and the 274th Combat Communications Group to Stewart International Airport Air Guard Station, Newburg, New York.
- The 722nd Aeromedical Staging Squadron will relocate to suitable leased space within the current recruiting area.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Relocation of the 213th Electronic Installation Squadron and the 274th Combat Communications Group to Stewart International Airport Air Guard Station, Newburg, New York will produce a more efficient and cost-effective basing structure by avoiding some of the costs associated with maintaining the installation.

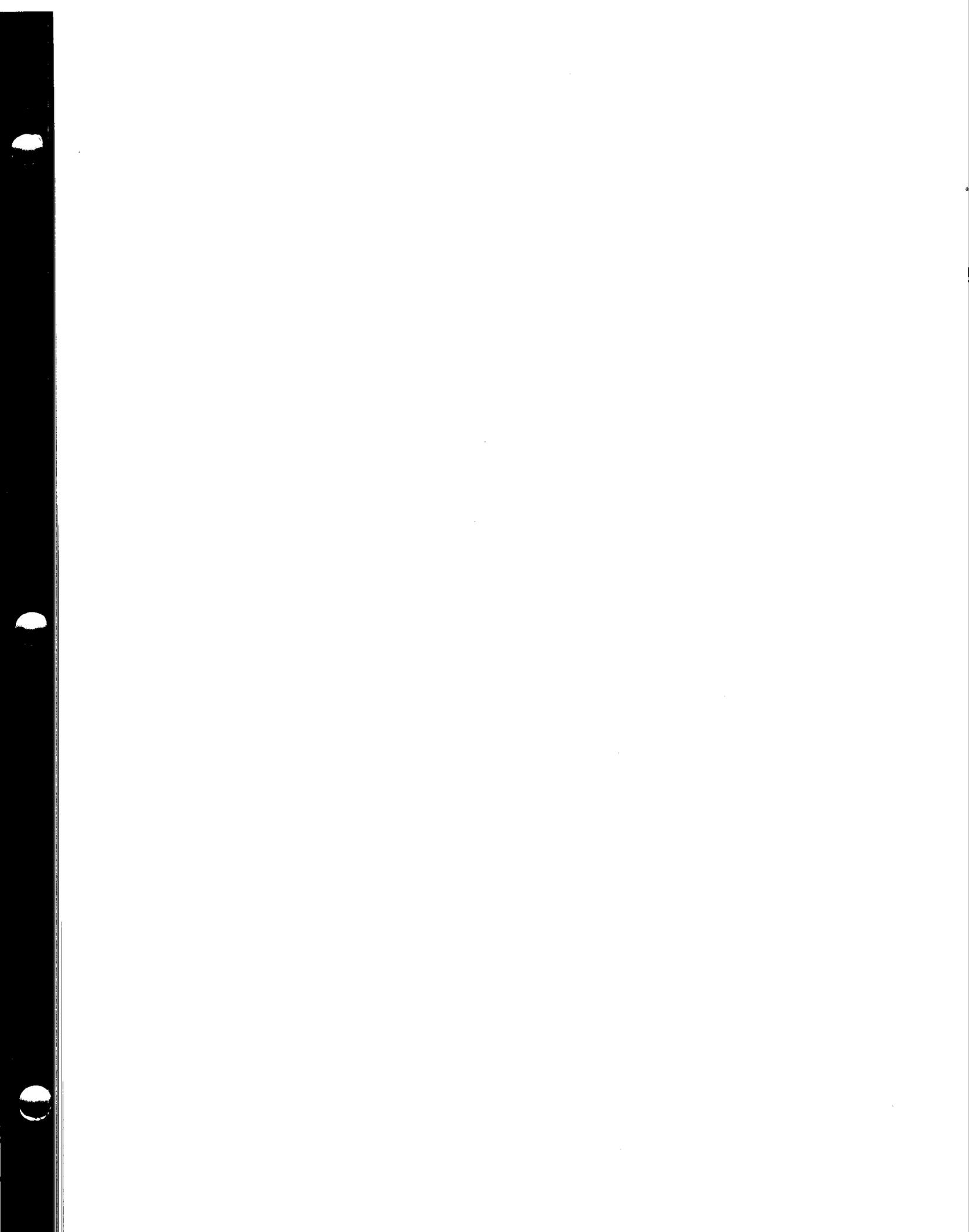
SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. Construction requirements at Stewart International Airport Air Guard Station are much larger than originally estimated. However, the Air Force is investigating the possibility of offsetting these construction costs with proceeds from the sale of the Roslyn AGS property.
 - Staff Comment: The Air Force is withholding the revised COBRA until a decision is made on the proceeds from sale of the property. If these proceeds can not be used to offset construction costs associated with the relocation, this recommendation will not be cost effective.
2. No detrimental impact on recruiting is expected.
 - Staff Comment: Concur.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Recommendation is not cost effective unless proceeds from the sale of property can be used to offset construction requirements at Stewart International Airport. This offset cannot be guaranteed, and is therefore not a deciding factor.

Craig Hall/Air Force Team/May 23, 1995/5:30pm



BASE ANALYSIS

SPRINGFIELD-BECKLEY MUNICIPAL AIRPORT AIR GUARD STATION, OH

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Close Springfield-Beckley Municipal Airport Air Guard Station, OH and relocate 178th Fighter Group, the 251st Combat Communications Group and 269th Combat Communications Squadron to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
AIR FORCE TIERING	N/A
BCEG RANK	N/A
FORCE STRUCTURE	15 F-16 aircraft
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	24.8
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	3.6
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	2005 (8 Years)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	25.7
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	3.0
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	5/22
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	56/233
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	0.0%/0.0%
ENVIRONMENTAL	N/A

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

SPRINGFIELD-BECKLEY MUNICIPAL AIRPORT AIR GUARD STATION, OH

INSTALLATION MISSION

Basing for the 178th Fighter Group, the 251st Combat Communications Group and the 269th Combat Communication Squadron. The 178th Fighter Group contains a squadron of F-16 aircraft.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close Springfield-Beckley Municipal Airport Air Guard Station and relocate the 178th Fighter Group, the 251st Combat Communications Group and the 269th Combat Communication Squadron to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- The 178th Fighter Group provides crash, fire and rescue, security police, and other base operating support services for Air National Guard activities at Springfield-Beckley Municipal Airport.
- By relocating to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, significant manpower and other savings will be realized by avoiding some of the costs associated with the installation.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. Quality of the facilities and operating environment at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base vs. those at Springfield-Beckley.
 - Staff Comment: Facilities and operating environment at Springfield-Beckley are slightly better than those at Wright-Patterson. Staff visits to Wright-Patterson AFB and Springfield-Beckley AGS are planned for June 6.
2. The state is concerned as to how much the ANG unit will be charged for its share of base operating support at Wright Patterson AFB since the state pays for 25 percent of certain base operating support costs.
 - Staff Comment: The states portion of the units' base operating support costs will increase.

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3. Local officials are concerned about the fighter unit's loss of identity as they move to a large active base in a larger city, and the resulting impact on recruiting.
 - Staff Comment: While this is a concern, it is not a major one.
4. Springfield, OH officials are concerned about the continued existence of the airport if the Guard unit leaves, as a significant portion of airport revenues will be lost, and the resulting economic impact on the community.
 - Staff Comment: The airport and the city will be impacted.
This closure was proposed by the Air Force in 1993 as a related action to the Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base, Ohio redirect, but was rejected by the Commission.
 - The 1993 Commission Report states, "There is no recommendation by the Secretary of Defense or the Commission to move the 178th Fighter Group; it will stay at Springfield Municipal Airport, Ohio."
 - Staff Comment: Situation has changed since 1993 to make the proposed relocation more attractive in 1995.
5. City of Springfield planning to make proposal to Air Force and commission to offset some of the unit's operating cost at Springfield-Beckley Municipal Airport. However, no formal proposal has been made.
 - Staff Comment: Community meeting with the Commission is scheduled for June 5th.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff has concerns on this recommendation, but is meeting with the community on June 5th, as well as conducting a site visit on June 6th.

Craig Hall/Air Force Team/May 31 1995/11:00AM



GEORGE V. VOINOVICH
GOVERNOR

STATE OF OHIO
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
COLUMBUS 43266-0601

May 10, 1995

Please refer to this number
when responding 950518-14

The Honorable Alan Dixon
Chairman
1995 Base Closure & Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Senator Dixon:

Thank you for responding to my letter concerning the Air Force recommendation to realign Ohio's Air National Guard units from Springfield-Beckley Municipal Airport to Wright Patterson Air Force Base.

As of this writing, the Air Force has completed its site survey of Wright Patterson relative to this proposal, and will soon present its findings to the Air Force Base Closure Executive Group (BCEG). This survey, intended to validate closure and realignment cost estimates contained in the original USAF recommendation, raises more questions than it answers.

In its initial announcement the Air Force estimated recurring savings generated by the realignment at \$4.2 million per annum, with one-time closure costs set at \$23 million. The site survey has reduced the savings from \$4.2 to \$3.7 million. I understand this figure will soon drop even further to \$2.1 million because the Air Force overestimated operating costs at Springfield. Concurrently, one-time closure costs have been reduced from \$23 to \$15 million, ostensibly because "new-found" space to accommodate the Air National Guard has been located at WPAFB.

The reduction in annual savings puts the 1995 recommendation more in line with the retracted 1993 proposal to realign these units. Even at the much reduced figure, several questions remain unanswered as to the true savings generated by this move. For example, while the Air Force claims recurring savings through elimination of air traffic control, fire and crash rescue, security, and many other support services at

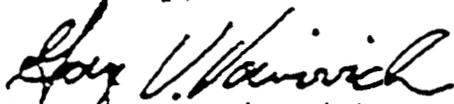
Springfield, it has yet to produce an estimate of what it will charge the Air National Guard for these services at Wright Patterson Air Force Base.

From a facilities standpoint, the newly identified space which reduced closure costs from \$23 to \$15 million was not listed on excess capacity surveys used to compile candidates for closure and realignment. I fear this situation, constructed to accommodate Air National Guard requirements, will generate "relocation" of existing functions on WPAFB that will not be factored into the overall cost of this proposal.

My general feeling on the proceedings so far in the 1995 BRAC is the Air Force is going to great lengths to justify an unjustifiable recommendation, much to the detriment of the Ohio Air National Guard and the Springfield community. I'm greatly concerned that unnecessary taxpayer dollars will be spent to facilitate this recommendation while the taxpaying public may never know the "true" costs associated with it.

Senator, I know you are concerned with adopting closure/realignment recommendations which best benefit our country, the military services, and our communities. I urge you and your fellow members to pay close scrutiny to this recommendation in validating its military value, savings to the taxpayer, and impact to the community. I'm simply not convinced this move is in anyone's best interest.

Sincerely,


George V. Voinovich
Governor

GVV/mt



GEORGE V. VOINOVICH
GOVERNOR

STATE OF OHIO
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
COLUMBUS 43266-0601

March 31, 1995

59

Please refer to this number
and report # 950405-14

The Honorable Alan Dixon
Chairman
1995 Base Closure & Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moor Street, Suite 125
Arlington, Virginia 20009

Dear Senator Dixon:

I was disturbed to learn of the Air Force's recommendation to realign Ohio Air National Guard units from Springfield to Wright Patterson AFB as part of the 1995 base closure and realignment actions. This same proposal was proffered in 1993, only to be overturned because it was not cost effective.

By the Air Force's own admission, the cost savings in the 1993 recommendation were grossly inaccurate. In the initial announcement, the cost of moving the Springfield units was estimated at \$3 million. Further analysis of the proposal projected moving costs in excess of \$42 million. The Air Force then backed away from the proposal and recommended that the units stay in place. This course of action was upheld by the BRAC Commission.

Little has changed over the past two years to warrant this recommendation. In fact, the Air Force Reserve unit currently stationed at Wright Patterson Air Force Base has been upgraded from a group to a wing and has expanded into many of the facilities targeted for use by the Air National Guard in the last proposal.

As I understand it, the next step in this process will be a site analysis of the proposal to validate its cost effectiveness. I urge your support in ensuring full disclosure by the Air Force of its methods for determining cost effectiveness and a free and open exchange of information at all levels of the Air Force as we move forward on this issue.



With regard to the military value of the proposal, I feel both readiness and recruiting will suffer if the Air National Guard is relocated to an active installation. The Air Guard enjoys superior facilities and a strong community recruiting base in Springfield. Movement to WPAFB will isolate the units from the community and result in expensive, unnecessary military construction to adequately house the Guard.

The strength of the National Guard lies in its direct ties to the community. This method of stationing America's community-based defense force has not only served us well, it has proven to be the most economical way to recruit, retain, and maintain National Guard operations. Upon close scrutiny of this proposal, I know you and members of the Commission will feel the same way.

Sincerely,



George V. Voinovich
Governor

THE CITY OF SPRINGFIELD

Office of the City Commission



INCORPORATED SINCE 1850

76 EAST HIGH STREET
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO 45502
513-324-7340
513-324-7343
FAX 513-324-4118

April 12, 1995

The Honorable Alan Dixon, Chairman
Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Please refer to the number
of the letter to: 250414-18

RE: Springfield, Ohio Air National Guard Base

Dear Mr. Dixon:

I am sending this letter to express my concern regarding the proposed closure of the Springfield, Ohio Air National Guard Base (OANG) and the proposed transfer of the same to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base (WPAFB). The Springfield, Ohio Air National Guard Base represents an excellent example of a federal - state - city and military partnership that provides a very efficient and cost effective approach to military readiness.

A similar proposal to relocate the Springfield, Ohio Air National Guard Base to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base was made by the Air Force in 1993. After just a few short weeks, it became evident that the cost to relocate this unit had been grossly understated (over \$40 million vs \$5 million estimated) and that the operational savings were suspect. As a result, the 1993 BRAC Commission rejected the Air Force's realignment proposal and kept the unit in Springfield, Ohio.

I urge you and your colleagues on the BRAC Commission to give this proposal close scrutiny as was the case two years ago. We believe and I think you will find that keeping this Ohio Air National Guard unit here in Springfield is more cost effective and is in the best interest of military value.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive that reads "Dale A. Henry".

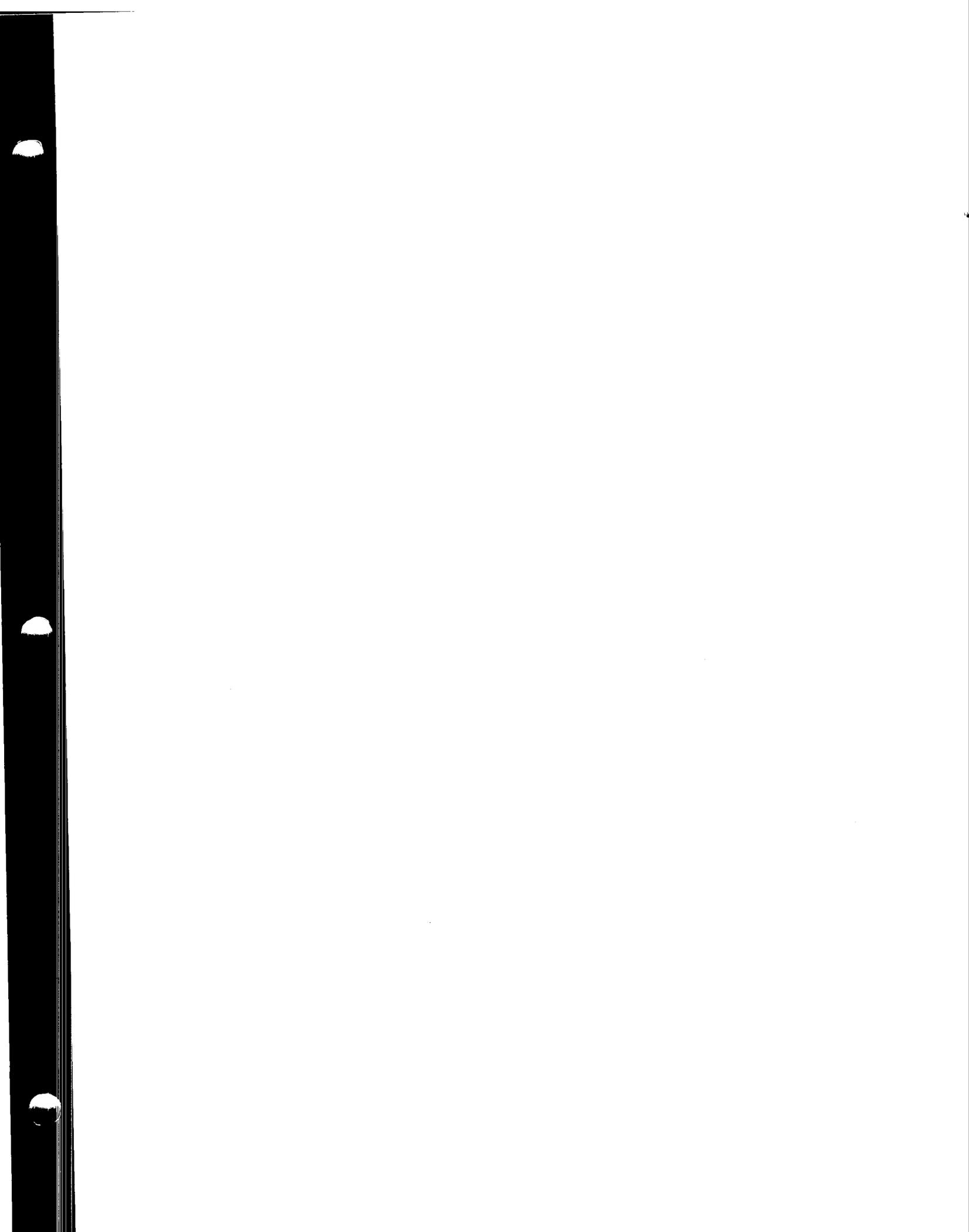
Dale A. Henry
Mayor

MAYOR
DALE A. HENRY

ASSISTANT MAYOR
FAYE M. FLACK

COMMISSIONERS
WARREN R. COPELAND
KEVIN O'NEILL
SHEILA D. BALLARD

CLERK OF COMMISSION
CONNIE J. CHAPPELL



BASE ANALYSIS

**AIR FORCE ELECTRONIC WARFARE EVALUATION SIMULATOR
Fort Worth, Texas**

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Disestablish the Air Force Electronic Warfare Evaluation Simulator (AFEWES) activity in Fort Worth. Essential AFEWES capabilities and the required test activities will relocate to the Air Force Flight Test Center (AFFTC), Edwards AFB, CA. Workload and selected equipment from AFEWES will be transferred to AFFTC. AFEWES will be disestablished and any remaining equipment will be disposed of.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
AIR FORCE TIERING	N/A
BCEG RANK	N/A
FORCE STRUCTURE	Electronic combat laboratory for testing aircraft defensive countermeasures
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	8.9
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	.8
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	2011/(13 years)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	2.1
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	N/A
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	02/01
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	02/00
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	0.0%/0.0%
ENVIRONMENTAL	N/A

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

AIR FORCE ELECTRONIC WARFARE EVALUATION SIMULATOR Fort Worth, Texas

INSTALLATION MISSION

To provide a specialized simulated environment (hardware-in-the-loop) in which to test the performance of electronic combat systems against terminal threat systems.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Disestablish the Air Force Electronic Warfare Evaluation Simulator (AFEWES) activity and dispose of any remaining equipment.
- Relocate essential AFEWES capabilities and required test activities to Air Force Flight Test Center (AFFTC), Edwards AFB, CA.
- Transfer workload and selected equipment from AFEWES to AFFTC.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- The Test and Evaluation Joint Cross-Service Group recommended that AFEWES' capabilities be relocated to an existing facility at an installation possessing a Major Range and Test Facility Base open air range.
- AFEWES' basic hardware-in-the-loop infrastructure is duplicated at other Air Force test and evaluation facilities.
- Projected workload for AFEWES is only 28 percent of its available capacity.
- Available capacity at AFFTC is sufficient to absorb AFEWES' workload.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. Questionable need to relocate AFEWES to a test facility that has an open air range and whether the move will reduce overlap and duplication at other test and evaluation facilities.

- Community and contractor raise significant concerns over factual basis to support "disestablishment and relocation" of AFEWES to AFFTC. These concerns refute Air Force positions on projected workload, cost savings, workload consolidation, infrastructure duplication personnel reductions. The AFEWES contractor believes that all

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three categories of DOD realignment criteria--military value, return on investment and impact--favor keeping AFEWES at its current location.

- A February 1994 EC consolidation study done by the Test and Evaluation Board of Operating Directors cited disadvantages associated with moving AFEWES to Edwards and addressed such issues as increased cost (\$50-\$60 million), loss of capabilities, downtime and impacts to ongoing test and evaluation programs.
- Air Force stated that its site visit to AFEWES resulted in several findings --for example, (1) Contractor cost estimates are exaggerated and include such factors as inflated man-hour costs for technical and engineering support, (2) less than one-half of AFEWES capabilities need to actually be relocated, and (3) many AFEWES capabilities have not had a customer demand recently and are not essential for conduct of the electronic warfare test process. Air Force further stated that most of the testing conducted at AFEWES can be done elsewhere and the gaining activity has sufficient excess capacity to absorb the workload.
- One-time cost for AFEWES has increased from \$5.8 to 8.9 million, primarily due to increased MILCON requirements at Edwards, the receiving location. In addition , annual savings decreased from \$839,000 to \$791,000.

2. Major concern has been raised by the community over whether DOD's proposed action is in conflict with FY 95 Congressional language that requires (1) development of an Electronic Warfare Master Plan before electronic warfare equipment can be moved, and (2) a study clearly demonstrating that data linking is technically infeasible or less efficient and cost effective than consolidation.

- Air Force has acknowledged that development of the Master Plan cannot be completed until after the results of BRAC 95 have been released. However, Air Force believes that moving AFEWES is not in conflict with the FY 95 direction of the Senate Appropriations Committee. Staff believes that an overall plan on the strategic direction of electronic combat consolidation efforts is essential to ensure that current and future EC mission requirements will be met in the most cost effective manner.

3. Air Force plans to strengthen electronic combat capabilities at Nellis and Edwards Air Force Bases by moving threat simulators and pod systems to Nellis as well as AFEWES and REDCAP capabilities to Edwards clearly establish and improve the capabilities of the Southwest Range complex. However, the rationale for dismantling Eglin (a highly rated electronic combat testing facility) and the moving of both AFEWES and REDCAP to Edwards (not extensively involved in electronic combat testing) has not been well defined by Air Force.

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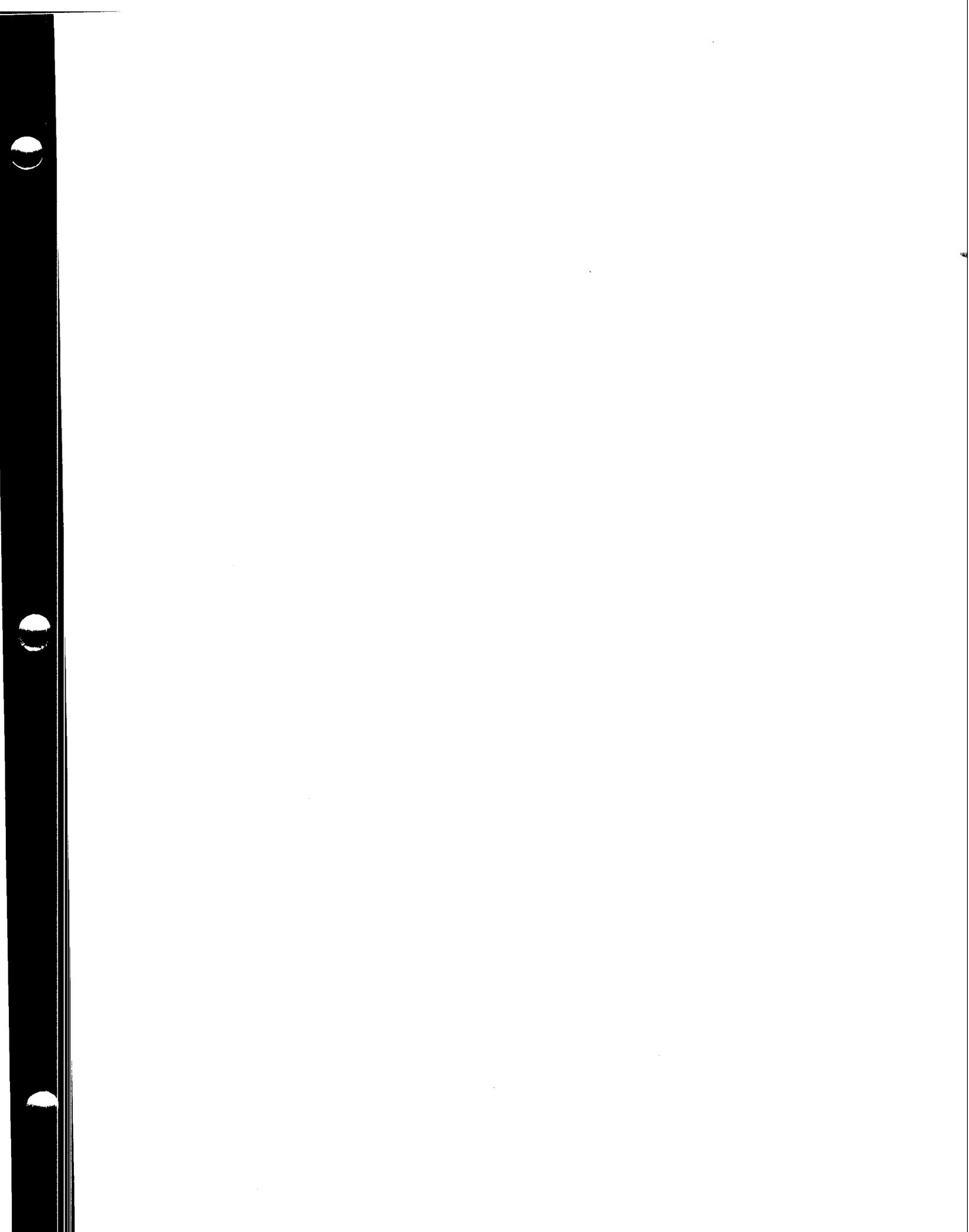
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R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff recommends rejection of the DOD recommendation. Staff believes it is essential that Air Force complete development of an electronic combat master plan and data linking of electronic combat capabilities before any facilities are moved. This analysis will ensure the cost effectiveness of BRAC-95 recommendations involving AFEWES, REDCAP and Eglin Air Force Base. Staff also believes the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from return on investment and impact realignment criteria affecting AFEWES.

Les Farrington/Cross Service
6/4/95

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BASE ANALYSIS

EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Realign Eglin AFB, Florida by relocating electronic combat threat simulator and pod systems to Nellis AFB. Emitter-only systems at Eglin necessary to support Air Force Special Operations Command and Air Warfare Center, as well as armaments/weapons test and evaluation activities will be retained.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
AIR FORCE TIERING	I
BCEG RANK	1/1
FORCE STRUCTURE	Air Force base that tests aircraft armaments/weapons and electronic combat systems.
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	6.1
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	3.7
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	2000/(2 Years)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	42.1
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	69
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	00/00
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	27/25
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	-1.3%/-1.3%
ENVIRONMENTAL	Minimal impact

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA

INSTALLATION MISSION

An Air Force Materiel base that performs test and evaluation of aircraft armaments/weapons and electronic combat systems. Tenant units include the Air Force Air Warfare Center and Special Operations Command.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Realign the Electromagnetic Test Environment (EMTE) by relocating eight Electronic Combat (EC) threat simulator systems and two EC pod systems from Eglin AFB to Nellis AFB, Nevada.
- Emitter-only systems to support Air Force Special Operations Command, the USAF Air Warfare Center, and AF Materiel Command Armament/Weapons test and evaluation activities will be retained.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- AF EC open air range workload requirements can be satisfied by one range.
- Available capacity exists at the Nellis AFB complex to absorb EMTE's projected workload.
- To ensure AF retains the capability to effectively test and realistically train in the Armaments/Weapons functional category, necessary emitter-only threat systems will remain at Eglin AFB.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. Eglin community has raised issue over congressional direction in 1995 Defense Authorization Act that directed DOD to submit an EC Master Plan to the Congress before changing the EC test infrastructure. Similarly, Senate Appropriation Committees' FY 95 report directed DOD to

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provide a study clearly demonstrating that electronic linking of hardware-in-the-loop EC test facilities was infeasible before consolidating these facilities.

- DOD has not yet complied with this congressional direction.. In fact, the Air Force has acknowledged that development of the Master Plan cannot be completed until after the results of BRAC 95 have been released. An overall plan on the direction to be taken on placement of electronic combat capabilities would help ensure that current and future electronic combat testing requirements will be met in the most cost effective manner.

2. Eglin community has expressed concern over Air Force cost estimates to close EC facilities. Community claims that one-time costs to move EMTE to Nellis, and REDCAP and AFEWES to Edwards total \$73 million versus \$14 million per Air Force. It was claimed that no savings will result from the moves. In addition, Eglin was rated by the Test and Evaluation Joint-Cross Service Group and the Test and Evaluation Board of Operating Directors as having the highest functional value among DOD's electronic combat test facilities. Nonetheless, Air Force elected to center EC testing in the Western United States.

- Moving electronic capability from Eglin to Nellis clearly demonstrate Air Force's intention to enhance the capabilities of the Southwest Range complex. However, the cost to move electronic combat testing to Nellis (from Eglin) and Edwards (from AFEWES and REDCAP) appear to be much greater than anticipated. More importantly though is the questionable rationale for dismantling a highly rated electronic combat testing activity (Eglin) and moving EC capability to a predominantly training activity (Nellis) that was not evaluated or rated during the BRAC 95 process.

3. China Lake community believes that EC threat simulators provide one opportunity for cross-servicing. In addition, both the physical facilities and capacity exists at China Lake to support the EC threat simulator systems from Eglin.

- The extent of interservicing during BRAC 95 has been minimal and disappointing. DOD decided not to direct interservicing; as a result each service retained excess test and evaluation capacity.

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4. Air Force Special Operations Command and Air Warfare Center, users of the Eglin range, have expressed concern over movement of EC emitters to Nellis. These activities are concerned with the: (1) increased cost of testing , (an additional \$4 million per year), (2) lack of availability of the Nellis range, and (3) lack of operationally realistic testing at Nellis.

- Both of these organizations, while expressing concerns over the move to Nellis, are not precluded from meeting their testing and training requirements. The proposed EC changes are likely to result in increased testing and training costs, require more people and take more time.

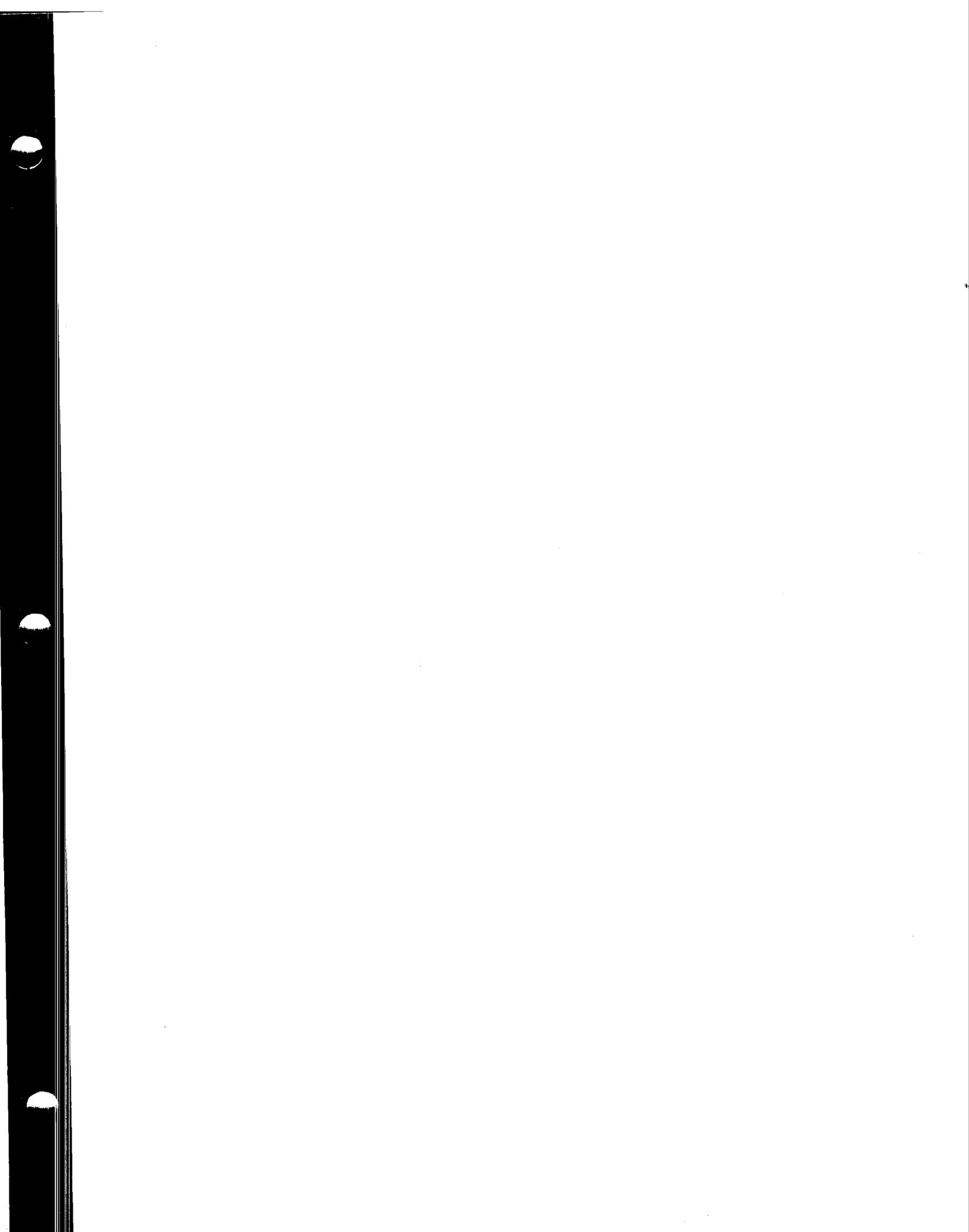
5. The cost of the EC move has grown--initially 8 emitters and 2 pod systems were to move at a one-time cost of \$2.2 million; currently 17 simulators and 2 pod systems will move at a one-time cost of \$6 million..

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff recommends rejection of the DOD recommendation. Staff believes it is essential that Air Force complete development of an electronic combat master plan before threat simulator and pod systems are moved. This analysis will ensure that current and future electronic combat requirements will be met in the most cost effective manner. Staff also believes the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from military value criteria.

Les Farrington/Cross Service 6/4/95

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BASE ANALYSIS

HILL AIR FORCE BASE, UTAH
 UTAH TEST AND TRAINING RANGE

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Realign Hill AFB by disestablishing the test range activity at UTTR. Transfer management responsibility for operation of UTTR from Air Force Material Command to Air Combat Command. Personnel, equipment and systems required to support the training range will be transferred to Air Combat Command. Some armament/weapons test and evaluation workload will transfer to Eglin and Edwards Air Force Bases.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
AIR FORCE TIERING	N/A
BCEG RANK	N/A
FORCE STRUCTURE	Air Force test and training range.
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	.242
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	6.3
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1997/(Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	93.6
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	.244
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	06/00
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	00/00
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	0.0%/0.0%
ENVIRONMENTAL	None

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

HILL AIR FORCE BASE, UTAH UTAH TEST AND TRAINING RANGE

INSTALLATION MISSION

Performance of test and evaluation on cruise missiles, unmanned air vehicles and munitions and support of training sorties with capabilities for air-to-air, ground-to-air and ground exercises.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Realign Hill AFB by disestablishing the Air Force's Material's test range activity at Utah Test and Training Range.
- Transfer management responsibility for operation of UTTR to Air Combat Command.
- Transfer some armament/weapons test and evaluation workload to Eglin AFB, Florida and Edwards AFB, California.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Most of the current test and evaluation activities can be accomplished at other testing activities (Eglin and Edwards).
- Disestablishing UTTR and transferring the range to Air Combat Command will reduce excess test and evaluation capacity within Air Force.
- Retaining the facility as a training range will (1) preserve the considerable training value offered by the range and is consistent with the current 82 percent training use of the range, and (2) allow large footprint weapons to undergo test and evaluation using mobile equipment.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. Major issue that surfaced is the priority of test and evaluation functions (e.g., cruise missiles, unmanned vehicles) as a result of the takeover of UTTR by Air Combat Command. No issues raised by the community.

- Air Force headquarters have advised DBCRC staff that test and evaluation will continue on UTTR and support of UTTR's testing infrastructure has been worked out. The Air Force initially projected that 104 positions would be eliminated with a recurring annual savings of \$12.4 million. Currently, Air Force projects that 6 positions will be eliminated with a savings of \$3.2 million.. Air Force officials advised R & A staff that an audit was done on the number of positions needed at UTTR and savings that can be appropriately

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attributed to BRAC 95. Part of the justification for the retention of personnel at UTTR involved the need to accomplish test and evaluation functions.

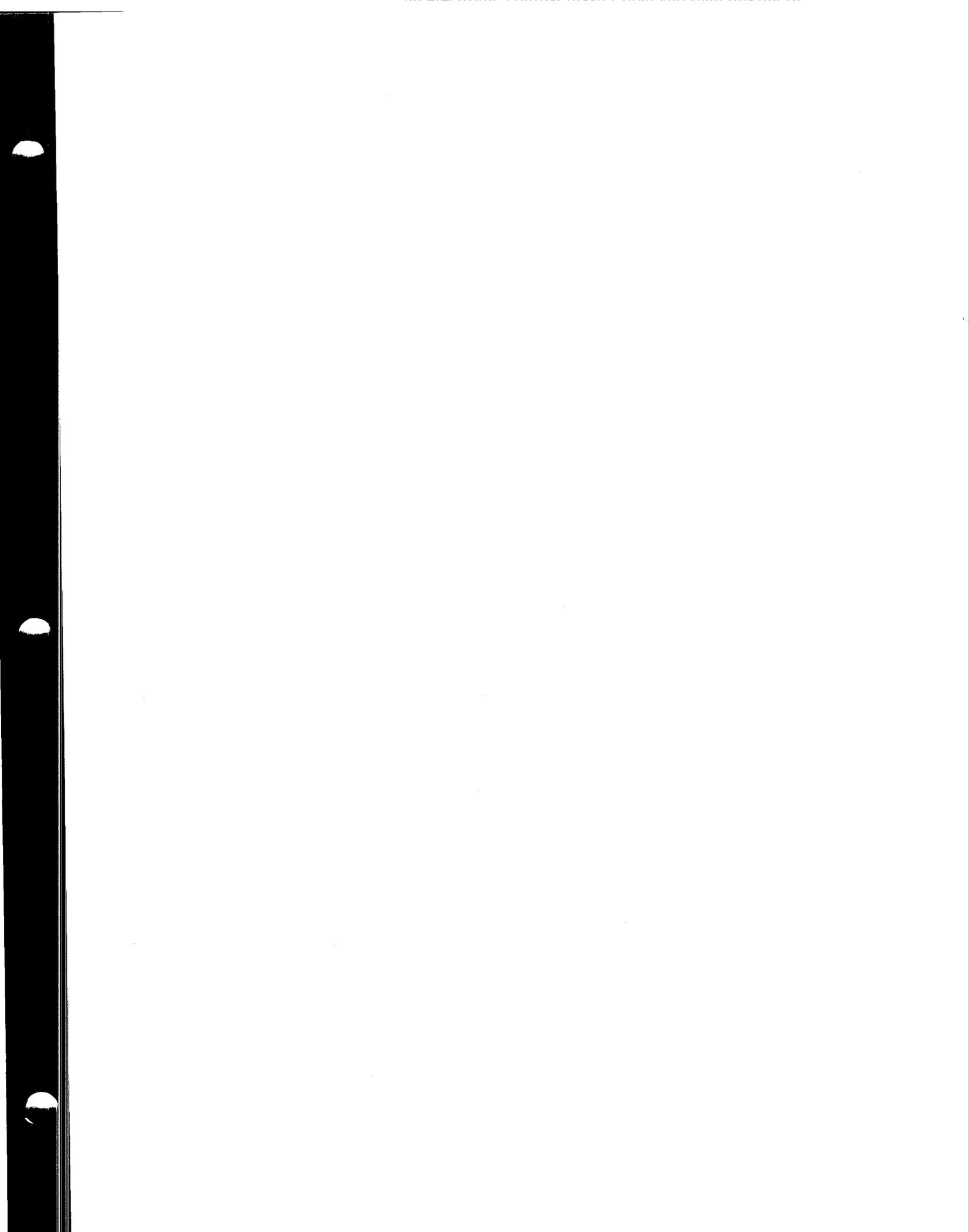
- In a memorandum dated March 16, 1995, General Moorman, Air Force Vice Chief of Staff expressed strong support for UTTR as an invaluable asset that is critical the current and future readiness posture of the United States. UTTR was cited as being critical to meeting testing and training needs of systems such as the F-22.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DOD recommendation.

Les Farrington/Cross Service 6/4/95

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BASE ANALYSIS

REAL-TIME DIGITALLY CONTROLLED ANALYZER PROCESSOR (REDCAP)

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Disestablish and relocate the required test activities and necessary support equipment to the Air Force Flight Test Center (AFFTC) at Edwards AFB, CA. The remaining equipment will be disposed of.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
AIR FORCE TIERING	I*
BCEG RANK	1/1*
FORCE STRUCTURE	Air Defense Ground Test Simulation Facility
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	3.7
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	.9
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	2002 (4 Years)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	10.9
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	106.3
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	1 / 1
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	1 / 0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	0.0% / 0.0%
ENVIRONMENTAL	N/A

(*) = Tiering and Ranking of Eglin AFB as the controlling installation for this activity

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

REAL-TIME DIGITALLY CONTROLLED ANALYZER PROCESSOR (REDCAP) BUFFALO, NEW YORK

INSTALLATION MISSION

The REDCAP is a ground test facility that simulates elements of an enemy air defense system, such as early warning radars and command, control, and communications (C3) systems. It is designed to provide a simulated hostile air defense environment for testing aircraft penetration tactics, electronic combat concepts, and equipment operating in a hostile C3 environment.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Disestablish the Real-Time Digitally Controlled Analyzer Processor (REDCAP) activity.
- Relocate required test activities and necessary support equipment to the Air Force Flight Test Center (AFFTC) at Edwards AFB, California.
- Remaining equipment will be disposed of.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- The Test and Evaluation Joint Cross-Service Group (JCSG) recommended that the REDCAP's capabilities be relocated to an existing facility at an installation possessing a Major Range and Test Facility Base (MRTFB) open air range.
- The REDCAP's basic hardware-in-the-loop infrastructure is duplicated at other Air Force Test and Evaluation facilities.
- Projected workload for the REDCAP is only 10 percent of its available capacity.
- Available capacity at AFFTC is sufficient to absorb REDCAP's workload.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. CALSPAN, as the sole contractor for the REDCAP activity, has asserted that the Air Force underestimated the projected workloads for this test facility. The contractor claims that these estimates were based on 1992/3 averages, which demonstrate 'lower than normal' customer usage levels. CALSPAN claims that these 'low' levels are due to the fact that many of the test systems are being upgraded, and cannot be fully utilized.
 - Staff Comment - Air Force-projected workload estimates analyzed customer usage on the basis of those customers who were committed contractually versus those who had expressed interest in various simulation test systems. Additionally, the Air Force looked at customer usage both for the past three years, as well as over the next three years. Finally, the Joint Cross-Service Group, in coordination with the DoD Comptroller's

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office, based their estimates on those systems with the highest usage for the entire facility over the period 1986-93.

2. CALSPAN and the New York Congressional delegation have asserted that they should not be considered under the BRAC process, since they do not meet the BRAC criterion of a minimum of 300 civilian employees.
 - Staff Comment - This issue has been raised with the Air Force General Counsel's office, and is pending their response. The oral response from the Air Force General Counsel's office is that this action is appropriate under the BRAC statutes.
3. CALSPAN has argued that the REDCAP is a unique activity, that the entire facility is needed to meet test workload requirements, and that the MILCON and moving costs to accommodate the entire activity's equipment ranges from \$6.0 - \$7.8M and \$6.5M respectively.
 - Staff Comment - This action will result in significantly higher one-time costs, from \$1.7M to \$3.7M than originally estimated. Moreover, the return on investment period for this action has increased from 1 to 4 years. Further, the MILCON costs required for this action range from approximately \$700K to \$1.0M. Finally, the estimates on moving costs by both the community and the Air Force appear similar in their computation, and differ primarily on the amount of equipment asserted to be necessary to meet all test workload requirements.
 - Staff Comment - The cost to move the test simulation equipment, as well as to configure the receiving site, rest on the differing assessments by the Air Force and the community on the amount of test simulation equipment needed to meet projected test workload requirements.
4. The community is concerned that the Department of Defense's recommendation to transfer and dispose of particular test simulation equipment has not adequately analyzed the potential loss of specific capabilities as well as the difficulty of replicating certain capabilities, in order to ensure that all current and future mission requirements will be met.
 - Staff Comment - While information on the specific test simulation equipment proposed to be transferred and disposed of has been received and reviewed from the perspective of its utilization, information on the capabilities and interrelationship of these specific test systems has been requested and is currently under review.
5. A 1994 House Armed Services Committee Congressional Report (103-499) stated that allocation of "fiscal year 1995 defense funds or prior year funds" for the consolidation of electronic combat capabilities will only be allowed following the completion and submission by the Secretary of Defense of a "Master Control Plan" detailing the "required electronic combat capabilities" and a "road map" for the consolidation of these activities. Further, a

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1994 Senate Appropriations Committee Congressional Report (103-321) directs that the Secretary of Defense "shall provide a study clearly demonstrating that data linking is: 1) technically infeasible, or 2) less efficient and cost effective than consolidation."

- Staff Comment - These issues have been raised with the Commission's General Counsel. Based on their review, the Congressional Reports were not included as part of the 1995 National Defense Authorization Act, and thus are not binding. Therefore, the DoD is not obligated by statute to comply with the stated intent of either of the Congressional Committees.
 - Staff Comment - The Review & Analysis staff has noted the intent of the Congressional Committees that Air Force completion of an "EC Master Plan" and a data-linking study will not be met before the BRAC 95 process is over. The Review & Analysis staff is concerned that, even though it is not mandated, an overall plan on the strategic direction of consolidation efforts, as well as a study on the technical feasibility and cost effectiveness of data linking facilities, such as the AFEWES (Ft. Worth) and REDCAP (Buffalo) would nevertheless ensure that all current and future mission requirements will continue to be met in the most cost effective manner possible.
6. The Air Force plans to strengthen its Electronic Combat activities at Nellis and Edwards Air Force Bases by moving various test simulation and emitter systems from AFEWES and REDCAP, as well as from Eglin AFB. These moves establish and support the development of the Southwest Range complex.
- Staff Comment - Staff is still assessing the interrelationship of this recommendation with the electronic combat activities at the AFEWES and Eglin AFB facilities.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff is continuing the review of this recommendation.
- Staff conducted a site visit on May 29th, and is pursuing a concern regarding the Air Force's awareness of a loss of test simulation capabilities associated with the Department of Defense's recommendation.

Steve Ackerman/AF Team/May 31, 1995

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THE ASSEMBLY
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Sub-Committee on Harbor
and Coastal Zones

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Hazardous Waste Transportation
Transportation Safety

16 May 1995

Honorable Alan J. Dixon
Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1725 North Moore Street-Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Please refer to this document
when recording 950525-1

Dear Chairman Dixon,

As you prepare to make final recommendations on which military bases will be closed or realigned we, the undersigned members of the New York State Assembly Veterans' Affairs Committee, hope you take into consideration the impact of your determination on the State of New York.

The following bases in New York State will be affected by the decision made by the panel: close: Fort Totten; NRC Staten Island; Rome Laboratories; Roslyn AGS; Seneca Army Depot; Niagara Falls Air Reserve Station; realign: Ft. Hamilton Reserve Center; redirect: Griffis Air Guard and disestablish: REDCAP Activity, Buffalo.

If the list is approved as it now stands, including the additions of May 10th, New York State will be left with only one major military base, Ft. Drum. Fort Drum, an Army base located in northern New York, employs 13,000 military and civilian personnel, with an annual economic impact of more than \$400 million.

No region of the state, nor type of base, or branch of service has been spared since the downward trend during the last number of years. From 1969 to 1983 New York State lost 36 military installations along with 50,000 jobs. Adding this to the recent recommendations, any base closing or realignment in New York will have a profound effect on the State.

Currently, New York is trying to respond to the base closing recommendations of just two years ago and the continued downsizing of our nation's military. It has been suggested that 61,000 Armed Forces personnel will be making New York State their home upon leaving the military. Part of the State's responsibility, along with the military, is to help prepare them, to make the transition to civilian life. The recommended base closing will have a devastating effect on New York State's ability to continue to help in this transition.

Changes in the world order prompt the reexamination of our

military mission and, to be sure, we must in turn reexamine the role of our domestic military operations. However, just as surely, a State's past role must be taken into account when decisions affecting its future are being examined.

We appreciate your consideration of our view in this important matter.

Sincerely,

~~Robert Kennedy~~

Edward Kennedy

John F. Kennedy

Bob Kennedy

Edward Kennedy

Robert Kennedy

~~Robert Kennedy~~

Joseph E. Rovee

Charles H. Nashitt

Audrey Sheffer

Robert A. Kennedy

James T. Sullivan

Paul Harenberg

Arthur T. Sullivan

JACK QUINN

30TH DISTRICT, NEW YORK

TRANSPORTATION AND
INFRASTRUCTURE

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RAILROADS

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SUBCOMMITTEE:

HOSPITALS AND HEALTHCARE

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE



Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, DC 20515-3230

PLEASE RESPOND TO:

WASHINGTON OFFICE:

331 CANNON BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-3306
FAX: 226-0347

MAIN OFFICE:

403 MAIN STREET
SUITE 240

BUFFALO, NY 14203-2199
(716) 845-5257
FAX: 847-0323

SATELLITE OFFICE:

1490 JEFFERSON AVENUE
BUFFALO, NY 14208
(716) 886-4076

May 8, 1995

Mr. Alan Dixon
Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

143
Please refer to this number
when responding 950511-14

Dear Mr. Dixon:

I am writing to thank you and the Commission for allowing me to testify at Friday's hearing in New York City. I appreciate your giving me the opportunity to express my views on the importance of keeping the Real-time Digitally Controlled Analyzer Processing Facility (REDCAP) operating in Western New York and your interest in my testimony.

As you know, REDCAP and Calspan provide crucial training and testing functions for the Air Force. I feel that this important element would be lost for the Air Force and the Department of Defense should this facility be merged or eliminated.

As you heard in my testimony, it is also my view that the REDCAP-Calspan program should not be considered for closure because it does not meet the criteria of 300 employees nor is it a base.

I also have concern about the possible realignment of the REDCAP-Calspan program because of the significant, positive impact that it has had on the Buffalo economy. Over 30 separate, new businesses have emerged in Western New York as a result of its location in our community.

Again, thank you for allowing me to testify before the Commission and for your interest in my views and opinions on REDCAP. I hope that you do not hesitate to contact me at anytime should you or any other members of the Commission require any additional comment or have any additional questions.

Best wishes.

Very truly yours,

Jack Quinn
Member of Congress

JQ:mjk

*Alan
Thank you for
your hospitality at the
hearing. I appreciate
it. Jack*

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 13, 1995

The Honorable Alan Dixon
Chairman, Defense Base Closure
& Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street - Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Please refer to this number
when responding 950315-2

Dear Chairman Dixon:

We are writing to request a judgement by the Commission on the appropriateness of the Defense Department (DoD) including the Real-time Electromagnetic Digitally Controlled Analyzer & Processor (REDCAP) facility on the list of bases recommended for closure.

REDCAP is contractor owned and operated. CALSPAN Corporation developed the original REDCAP simulation using independent research and development dollars. Since then, under contract with the Air Force (AF), CALSPAN has been responsible for the operation and modernization of REDCAP. All of the engineering, test, support, and maintenance personnel are CALSPAN employees. The AF presence on-site is limited to one officer. REDCAP itself, part of a larger complex housing a range of test and evaluation operations, is wholly owned by CALSPAN. As is typical with defense contractors, the test equipment, though CALSPAN developed, is government owned.

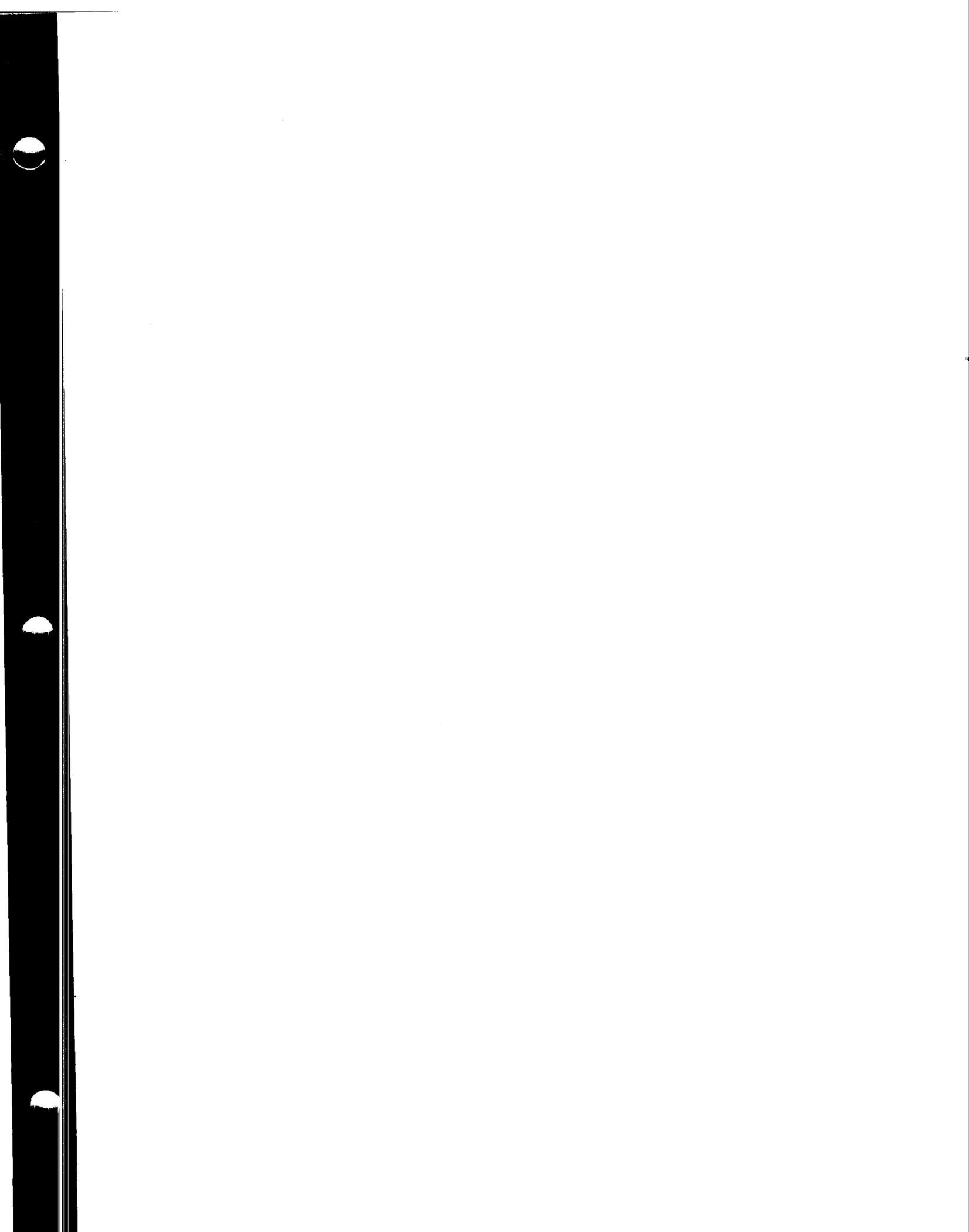
We believe DoD erred by including REDCAP on the closure list. REDCAP no more qualifies as a: "base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport for any ship, or other activity under the Department of Defense, including any leased facility", as described in P.L. 101-510 (as amended), than does Lockheed's "Skunk Works".

We would appreciate it if your legal team could provide us with a ruling on the appropriateness of including REDCAP on the closure list as quickly as possible. If REDCAP does not meet the criteria for inclusion on the list, we would value any guidance you could offer on rectifying this error. If, on the other hand, your staff finds that DoD acted correctly, we will need as much time as possible to prepare a defense of the facility.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

[Handwritten signatures: John Quinn, John McHugh, Alan Dixon]



BASE ANALYSIS

Griffiss Air Force Base Airfield Support for 10th Infantry (Light) Division

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Redirect: Close the Minimum Essential Airfield

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	N/A
FORCE STRUCTURE	None
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	51.3
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	12.7
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	2003 (5 Years)
NET PRESENT VALUE	110.8
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	N/A
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0/15
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0/0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	0.01
ENVIRONMENTAL	EA/EIS required at Fort Drum

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

GRIFFISS AIR FORCE BASE (AIRFIELD), NEW YORK

INSTALLATION MISSION

The airfield on Griffiss Air Force Base is a minimum essential airfield that supports the 10th Infantry (Light) Division, Fort Drum, New York.

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Redirect

- The 1993 Commission Report states, "...A minimum essential airfield will be maintained and operated by a contractor on an "as needed, on call" basis. The ANG will maintain and operate necessary facilities to support mobility/contingency/training of the 10th Infantry (Light) Division located at Fort Drum, New York, and operate them when needed. Only the stand-alone laboratory and the ANG mission will remain."
- Close the minimum essential airfield.
- In realigning Griffiss AFB, the 1993 Base Closure Commission recommended the runway remain open to support Fort Drum operational requirements. DoD is now proposing to close the minimum essential airfield, and provide the mobility/contingency/training support to the 10th Infantry (Light) Division from the Fort Drum airfield. Mission essential equipment from the Griffiss AFB field will transfer to Fort Drum.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Operation of the minimum essential airfield to support Fort Drum operations after closure of Griffiss AFB has proven to be much costlier than anticipated.
- This proposal permits the Air Force to meet its requirements to support 10th Infantry Division more efficiently and effectively.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. There are no community issues. The following are staff comments concerning the proposed action:

- By extending the runway at Fort Drum, the 10th Mountain Division will be able to deploy from Fort Drum rather than convoy to Griffiss AFB for deployments
 - Griffiss AFB is located 76 miles away from Fort Drum
 - The highway used is a two lane road
 - It takes approximately 90 minutes to traverse from Fort Drum to Griffiss AFB in good weather
- The runway extension will allow the 10th Mountain Division to deploy 2 hours earlier than required in current plans

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- The runway extension will take approximately three years to accomplish
- Fort Drum airport currently has three runways; therefore operations at Fort Drum should progress with little interference
- Until the runway extension is completed at Fort Drum, the Air Force will support the 10th Mountain Division from Griffiss AFB.
- The Army is satisfied with the Air Force's estimate of \$51M to extend the runway at Fort Drum.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DoD recommendation.

Frank Cantwell/AFTeam /May 31,1995

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lubricants storage; numbers and types of hydrants; and airfield infrastructure at Griffiss AFB. Also addressed were ground and air encroachment problems at Plattsburgh AFB. The community presented information asserting it would be less expensive to establish Griffiss AFB than to establish Plattsburgh AFB as the East Coast Mobility Base.

The community was also very concerned that in realigning Griffiss AFB at this time, DoD could be positioning itself to close one of its tenants, the Rome Laboratory, in the near future.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

As a B-52 bomber base, the Commission found even though Griffiss AFB rated high in criteria 1, 2, and 3, other bomber bases rated higher in overall military value. The Commission found Barksdale AFB rated very high as a B-52 base, and the Air Force had selected Barksdale AFB to be the B-52 combat crew training base. Minot AFB, which the Commission rated high as a B-52 bomber base, also had additional military value as a missile field. The Commission rated Griffiss AFB very high as a tanker base in criteria 1, 2, and 3, but other installations, including Fairchild AFB and Grand Forks AFB, had higher overall military value. The Air Force announced the selection of Fairchild AFB and Grand Forks AFB as major receiver sites for tankers. Fairchild AFB had increased overall military value because it hosts the Air Force Survival School and Grand Forks AFB had the additional military value of a missile field.

The Commission requested that the Air Force comment on the community concern that in realigning Griffiss AFB at this time, DoD appears to be positioning itself to close the Rome Laboratory in the near future. In a May 7, 1993 letter to the Commission, Mr. James Boatright, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Installations, stated "the Air Force has no plans to close or relocate the Rome Laboratory within the next five years."

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: Griffiss

AFB, New York, is recommended for realignment. The 416th Bomb Wing will inactivate. The B-52H aircraft will transfer to Minot AFB, North Dakota, and Barksdale AFB, Louisiana. The KC-135 aircraft from Griffiss AFB will transfer to Grand Forks AFB, North Dakota. The 485th Engineering Installation Group at Griffiss AFB will relocate to Hill AFB, Utah. The Northeast Air Defense Sector will remain at Griffiss AFB in a cantonment area pending the outcome of a NORAD sector consolidation study. If the sector remains it will be transferred to the Air National Guard (ANG). Rome Laboratory will remain at Griffiss AFB in its existing facilities as a stand-alone Air Force laboratory. A minimum essential airfield will be maintained and operated by a contractor on an "as needed, on call" basis. The ANG will maintain and operate necessary facilities to support mobility/contingency/training of the 10th Infantry (Light) Division located at Fort Drum, New York, and operate them when needed. Only the stand-alone laboratory and the ANG mission will remain.

K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base, Michigan

Category: Large Aircraft

Mission: Bomber

One-time Cost: \$143.6 million

Savings: 1994-99: \$167.3 million

Annual: \$62.4 million

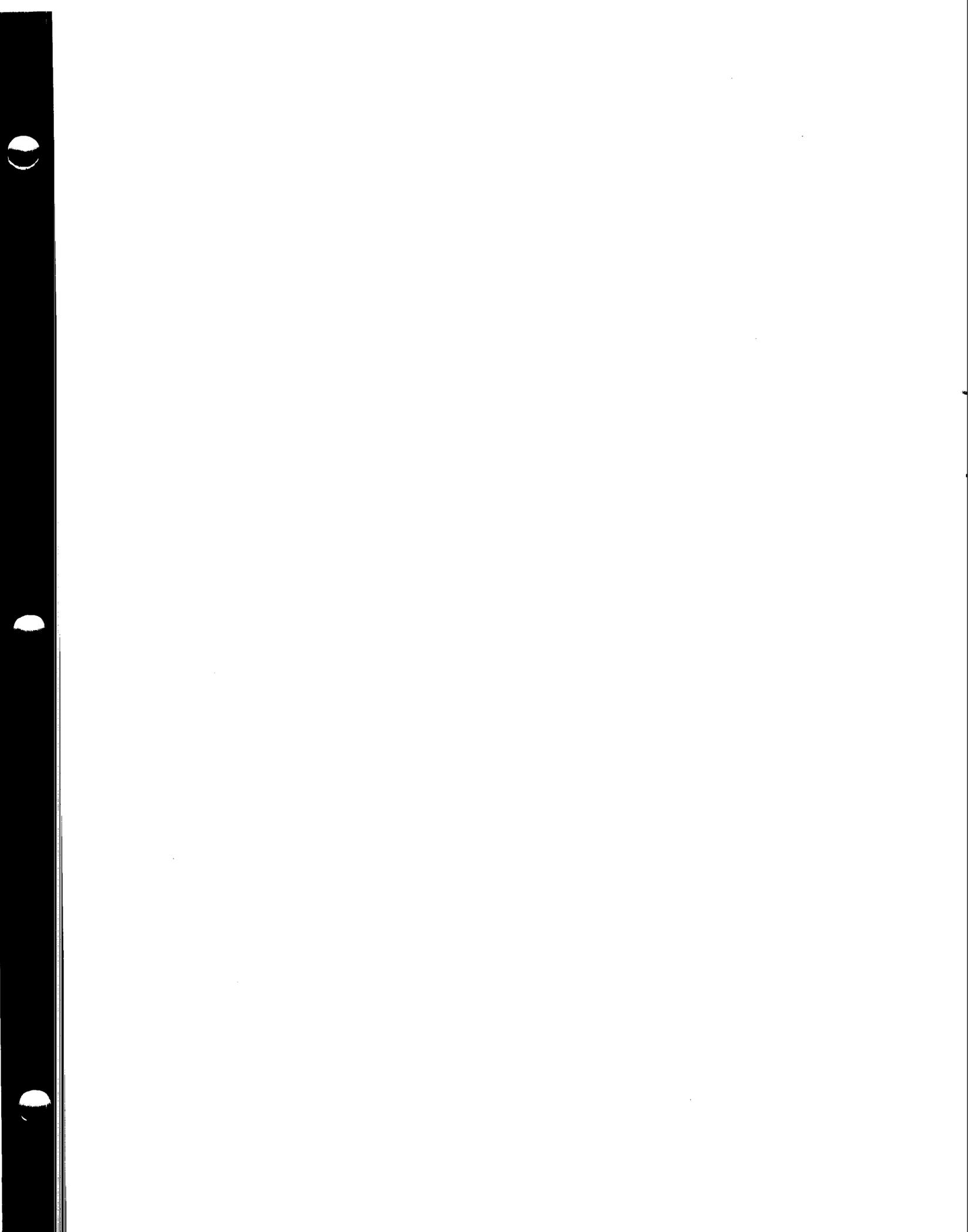
Payback: 4 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

K.I. Sawyer AFB, Michigan, is recommended for closure. The 410th Wing will inactivate. B-52H aircraft will transfer to Barksdale AFB, Louisiana. The Air Force will retire its B-52G aircraft instead of implementing the previous Base Closure Commission recommendation to transfer those aircraft from Castle AFB, California, to K.I. Sawyer AFB.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

There are several factors which resulted in the above recommendation. The Air Force has four more large aircraft bases than are needed to support the number of bombers, tankers, and airlift assets in the DoD Force Structure Plan. The Air Force must maintain Minuteman III basing flexibility due to uncertainty with



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BASE ANALYSIS

Griffiss Air Force Base 485th Engineering Installation Group

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Redirect: Inactivate the 485th EIG.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	N/A
FORCE STRUCTURE	None
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	.5
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	2.9
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1996 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE	53.6
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	N/A
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	77/0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0/0*
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	N/A
ENVIRONMENTAL	N/A

* Personnel realignments are considered as part of the 1993 action.

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

GRIFFISS AIR FORCE BASE (485th EIG), NEW YORK

INSTALLATION MISSION

The 485th Engineering Installation Group (EIG) belongs to Air Force Material Command. The 485th Engineering Installation Group (EIG) accomplishes the engineering, program management, implementation, and installation of communications-computer systems equipment at DoD facilities located throughout North America, Europe, Canada, Greenland, Iceland, and other areas as assigned.

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Redirect

- The 1993 Commission Report stated, "...The 485th Engineering Installation Group at Griffiss AFB will relocate to Hill AFB, Utah."
- In realigning Griffiss Air Force Base during the 1993 base closure process, the Commission recommended the 485th EIG be transferred to Hill Air Force Base.
- Rather than transferring the unit to Hill AFB, DoD has proposed inactivating the 485th EIG, and transferring its functions to Tinker AFB, Ok, Kelly AFB, Tx and McClellan AFB, Ca.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Cost to renovate Hill AFB in order to transfer the 485th EIG there has shown to be costly.
- By redistributing the unit's functions, the Air Force intends to save money by eliminating overhead costs.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. None identified.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff has identified no reason to disagree with the DoD recommendation.
- Potential problem with receiver site if either McClellan, Kelly, or Tinker is closed
 - Air Force has recommended:
 - If McClellan closes, unit moves to Travis AFB
 - If Kelly closes, unit stays on Lackland AFB
 - If Tinker closes, unit moves to Peterson AFB and Keesler AFB

Frank Cantwell/AF Team/May 31, 1995

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lubricants storage; numbers and types of hydrants; and airfield infrastructure at Griffiss AFB. Also addressed were ground and air encroachment problems at Plattsburgh AFB. The community presented information asserting it would be less expensive to establish Griffiss AFB than to establish Plattsburgh AFB as the East Coast Mobility Base.

The community was also very concerned that in realigning Griffiss AFB at this time, DoD could be positioning itself to close one of its tenants, the Rome Laboratory, in the near future.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

As a B-52 bomber base, the Commission found even though Griffiss AFB rated high in criteria 1, 2, and 3, other bomber bases rated higher in overall military value. The Commission found Barksdale AFB rated very high as a B-52 base, and the Air Force had selected Barksdale AFB to be the B-52 combat crew training base. Minot AFB, which the Commission rated high as a B-52 bomber base, also had additional military value as a missile field. The Commission rated Griffiss AFB very high as a tanker base in criteria 1, 2, and 3, but other installations, including Fairchild AFB and Grand Forks AFB, had higher overall military value. The Air Force announced the selection of Fairchild AFB and Grand Forks AFB as major receiver sites for tankers. Fairchild AFB had increased overall military value because it hosts the Air Force Survival School and Grand Forks AFB had the additional military value of a missile field.

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COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: Griffiss

AFB, New York, is recommended for realignment. The 416th Bomb Wing will inactivate. The B-52H aircraft will transfer to Minot AFB, North Dakota, and Barksdale AFB, Louisiana. The KC-135 aircraft from Griffiss AFB will transfer to Grand Forks AFB, North Dakota. The 485th Engineering Installation Group at Griffiss AFB will relocate to Hill AFB, Utah. The Northeast Air Defense Sector will remain at Griffiss AFB in a cantonment area pending the outcome of a NORAD sector consolidation study. If the sector remains it will be transferred to the Air National Guard (ANG). Rome Laboratory will remain at Griffiss AFB in its existing facilities as a stand-alone Air Force laboratory. A minimum essential airfield will be maintained and operated by a contractor on an "as needed, on call" basis. The ANG will maintain and operate necessary facilities to support mobility/contingency/training of the 10th Infantry (Light) Division located at Fort Drum, New York, and operate them when needed. Only the stand-alone laboratory and the ANG mission will remain.

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Annual: \$62.4 million

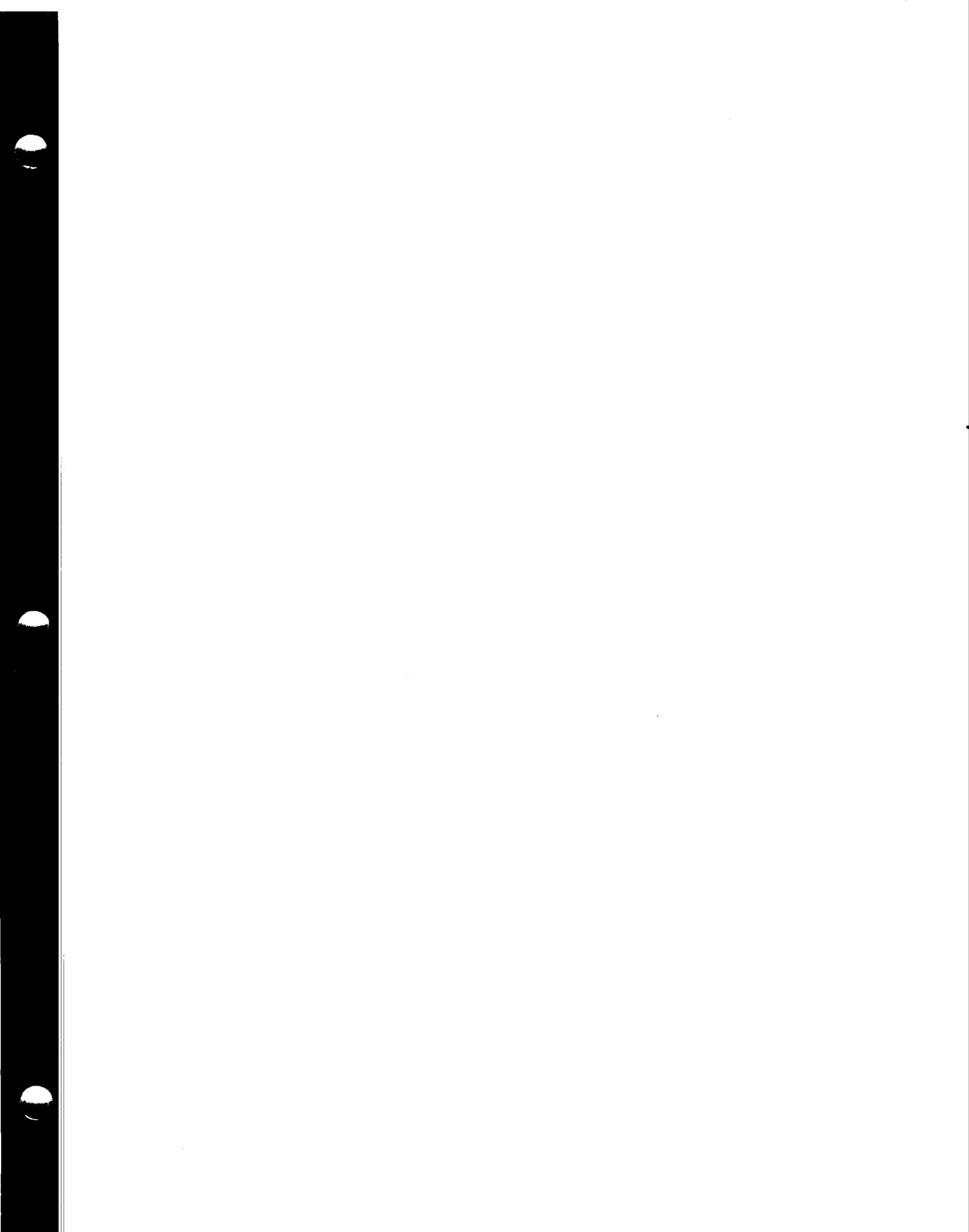
Payback: 4 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

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SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

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BASE ANALYSIS

301st Rescue Squadron
HOMESTEAD AIR RESERVE BASE, FLORIDA

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Change the recommendation the 1993 Commission to transfer the unit back to Homestead ARB, FL, and instead **REDIRECT** the unit to remain at Patrick AFB, FL.

CRITERIA	HOMESTEAD, FL
AIR FORCE TIERING	N/A
BCEG RANK	N/A
FORCE STRUCTURE	4 HC-130P/N 1 C-130E 9 HH-60G
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	4.6
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	1.5
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	2001 (4 Years)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	15.4
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	N/A
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL/CIV)	0 / 8
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL/CIV)	0 / 0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC95/CUM)	0.03% / 0.03%
ENVIRONMENTAL	N/A

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

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

INSTALLATION MISSION

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

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- The 1993 Commission Report states, "...The 482nd F-16 Fighter Wing (AFRES) and the 301st Rescue Squadron (AFRES) and the North American Air Defense alert activity will remain in cantonment areas."
- 301st Rescue Squadron (AFRES): Redirect. Change the recommendation of the 1993 Commission as follows: Redirect the unit to relocate to Patrick AFB, its current temporary location.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

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

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. Recruiting: Demographic data projects this redirect will have no negative impact.
 - Staff Comment: Concur.
2. Cost Avoidance: FY 92 Supplemental funds pay for construction of 301st RQS facilities at Homestead. 93 BRAC funds pay for 301st RQS return to Homestead. Air Force savings from

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this redirect accrue from TDY cost avoidance by not having to stage aircraft and crews from Homestead to Patrick (\$1M/year) in order to perform the NASA Shuttle Support mission.

- Staff Comment: Returning the 301st RQS to Homestead is at no cost to the Air Force. \$1M recurring savings is in "Mission" cost avoidance that appears accurate.
3. One-Time Costs: Total includes \$0.1 M for civilian moving expenses and \$4.5 M for MILCON at Patrick for unit facilities. This MILCON estimate assumes the 301st RQS can move into facilities that will be vacated by the active duty rescue squadrons, 41 RQS (helos) and 42 RQS (C-130s) upon their transfer to Langley AFB. MILCON costs are significantly higher if the active unit does not transfer.
- Staff Comment: The Air Force plans to transfer the 41st / 42nd RQS within one year if the move can be funded. MILCON estimate appears reasonable if this move takes place. MILCON estimate is the driving factor on NPV computation. Homestead MILCON might require the Air Force to pay \$7M above the FY 92 Supplemental.
4. Redirect Impact on Homestead Military Value: The base remains the host of the 482nd Fighter Wing (AFRES) and has value in its ramp capacity, excellent training areas, and strategic location in South Florida. Det. 1, 125th Fighter Group (FL ANG, NORAD), now conducts F-16 air defense operations from a temporary location at Naval Air Station Key West, FL, will return to Homestead upon restoration of its NORAD alert facility by the end of the year.
- Staff Comment: ACC uses Homestead as the site for a series of Weapons Training Deployments, week-long deployments of 6-24 F-15s or F-16s to fly in mock aerial engagements in the abundant and congestion-free South Florida airspace. Homestead occupies an important geographic location as a well-positioned staging point for operations throughout the Caribbean and Latin America.
5. Mission: The primary mission of the 301st RQS is Combat Search and Rescue. Patrick is as good a site for peacetime readiness training as Homestead, with better access to the Avon Park air-to-ground gunnery range complex. Rescue support and integrated training with the collocated F-16 unit would be lost.
- Staff Comment: Although NASA Shuttle Support is a secondary tasking, it requires specialized training which other rescue units in the Air Force do not possess. By remaining at Patrick, ACC will free the 41st RQS to become another combat rescue asset without any change to the force structure. Training benefits with the F-16s at Homestead are minimal.
6. Economic impact: Much greater on the small Homestead community than what is shown by using the Miami MSA. The Redirect represents the loss of hundreds of returning full-time Air Reserve Technicians (ARTs) residents now, and the loss of part-time Reservists in the long-term.
- Staff Comment: Most reservists do not live in the immediate vicinity.
7. 93 Commission Commitment to Dade County: The 93 Commission found that rather than a complete closure of Homestead, realigning to an Air Reserve Base would be mutually beneficial to the Air Force and Dade County. This would retain Miami for a recruiting

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source and the use of the installation for the Air Force, and be more economical for Dade County to operate as a civil airport.

- Staff Comment: This redirect should not have an impact on this matter. DoD rated the base reuse plan as a model.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DoD recommendation.

Merrill Beyer/Air Force Team/May 25, 1995

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criteria 1, 3, 4 and 6. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: realign Homestead AFB with the following actions. Inactivate the 31st Fighter Wing; all F-16s from the 31st Fighter Wing will remain temporarily assigned to Moody AFB, Georgia, and Shaw AFB, South Carolina; move the Inter-American Air Forces Academy to Lackland AFB, Texas; temporarily relocate the Air Force Water Survival School to Tyndall AFB, Florida. Future disposition of the Water Survival School is dependent upon efforts to consolidate its functions with the Navy. Relocate the 726th Air Control Squadron to Shaw AFB. Consolidate the Naval Security Group with other US Navy units. Close all DoD activities and facilities, including family housing, the hospital, commissary, and base-exchange facilities. All essential cleanup and restoration activities associated with Hurricane Andrew will be completed. The 482d F-16 Fighter Wing (AFRES) and the 301st Rescue Squadron (AFRES) and the North American Air Defense alert activity will remain in cantonment areas. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Air Force Reserve

O'Hare International Airport Air Force Reserve Station, Illinois

Category: Large Aircraft

Mission: Airlift and Tanker

One-time Cost: N/A

Savings: 1994-99: N/A

Annual: N/A

Payback: N/A

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close O'Hare ARS as proposed by the City of Chicago and relocate the assigned Air Reserve Component (ARC) units to the Greater Rockford Airport, or another location acceptable to the Secretary of the Air Force, provided the City can demonstrate that it has the financing in place to cover the full cost of replacing facilities, moving, and environmental cleanup, without any

cost whatsoever to the federal government and that the closure/realignment must begin by July 1995 and be completed by July 1997. Chicago would also have to fund the full cost of relocating the Army Reserve activity, or leave it in place. If these conditions are not met, the units should remain at O'Hare International Airport.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

O'Hare Reserve Station is in the Northwest corner of O'Hare International Airport, enjoying immediate access to two runways. Two ARC units are based there: the 928th Airlift Group (Air Force Reserve), with C-130s; and the 126th Air Refueling Wing (Air National Guard), with KC-135s. An Army Reserve Center is located adjacent to the base. In addition, a large Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) activity currently occupies a government owned, recently renovated office building on the base; however, DLA is recommending disestablishment of this activity to other locations as part of the 1993 base closure process.

In a 1991 land exchange agreement, intended to resolve all real property issues between the Air Force and the City of Chicago at O'Hare International Airport, the City specifically agreed that it would seek no more land from the O'Hare ARS. The Air Force has advised the City that the ARC units are adequately housed at O'Hare, and there is no basis for moving them. There are no savings from moving; only costs. To justify this realignment under the DoD Base Closure Selection Criteria, all costs of closure/realignment would have to be funded entirely outside the federal government. (For example, no DoD or FAA funds). The relocation site would have to meet all operating requirements, such as runway length and freedom from noise-related operating limitations, and be close enough to Chicago that the units would not suffer major loss of personnel. The day-to-day operating costs at the relocation site would have to compare favorably with those at O'Hare International Airport.

The City proposes that the ARC units move to Greater Rockford Airport, 55 miles northwest of O'Hare International Airport. Virtually no facilities for the units exist at Rockford, so an entirely new base would have to be constructed. The airfield is constrained on two sides by the



2440 PAYMURN BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-1918
202 225-3931
DISTRICT OFFICE:
5757 BLUE LAGOON DRIVE
N.W. 11TH STREET
SUITE 240
MIAMI, FL 33126
305 262-1800

COMMITTEES:

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
GOVERNMENT REFORM

CHAIRMAN:
SUBCOMMITTEE ON
AFRICA

VICE CHAIR:
SUBCOMMITTEE ON
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

April 17, 1995

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon
Chairman, Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Monroe Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22205

Dear Chairman Dixon:

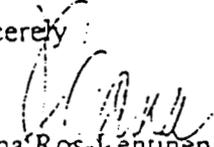
The Base Realignment and Closure Commission is now being asked to reverse the assignment of the 301st Air Rescue Squadron. I am writing you to express my strong opposition to this backtracking from the carefully crafted plan now in place.

As you know, in 1993 the Base Realignment and Closure Commission (BRAC) decided that a portion of the Homestead Air Force Base would continue to function as the Homestead Air Reserve Base (HARB) and would be the home of two mutually supportive Reserve units: the 482nd Fighter Wing and the 301st Air Rescue Squadron. Working closely with the BRAC and other Federal agencies in the aftermath of Hurricane Andrew, Dade County worked out a dual-use plan for the Base based on military and civilian use of the facility. The cornerstone of that redevelopment plan was the presence of both the 482nd Fighter Wing and the 301st Air Rescue Squadron.

Secretary of Defense William Perry described this existing plan as an exemplary model of military-civilian partnership for future base closures and realignments. Undoing this careful plan not only undermines the viability of this project in Dade County, but will also serve to undermine other proposals to mitigate the impact of the BRAC's decisions on affected communities by undercutting the reliability of the its decisions.

I strongly urge you and the other commissioners to end the uncertainty about the future location of the 301st and the certainty of BRAC decisions by reaffirming the return of this unit to HARB in 1996.

Sincerely,


Ileana Ros-Lentinen
Member of Congress

IRL/pgg

CARRIE P. MEEK
17TH DISTRICT, FLORIDA

COMMITTEE ON
BUDGET

COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT REFORM
AND OVERSIGHT

SUBCOMMITTEES:
NATIONAL SECURITY, INTERNATIONAL
AFFAIRS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
POSTAL SERVICE



Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, DC 20515-0917

April 10, 1995

Please Respond To:
404 CANNON HOUSE
OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-4508
(202) 226-0777 FAX
25 WEST FLAGLER STREET
SUITE 1015
MIAMI, FL 33130
(305) 381-9541
(305) 381-2376 FAX

Chairman Alan J. Dixon
Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore St., Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Please refer to this number
when responding 950412-4

Dear Chairman Dixon:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter I received from Kim Stryker, President of the Princeton/Naranja Community Council in Dade County, Florida and one of my constituents.

On the basis of our experience in Dade County with the realignment of Homestead Air Reserve Base, Ms. Stryker has proposed improvements regarding the definition of "local community" and the selection process for a Local Redevelopment Authority. I commend her suggestions to your attention and urge you to share them with the other members of the Commission.

Thank you for your kind attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,

CARRIE P. MEEK
Member of Congress

CPM/js
Enclosure

M1296

March 6, 1995

77416

TO: Mr. John Scheible
Congresswoman Carrie Meek's Office

11340

FROM: Kim Stryker, President
Princeton/Naranja Community Council

RE: HAFB

VIA FAX: (202) 226-0777

After watching the Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission meetings of last week, I found two critical points had not come up. Since Alan Dixon, Commission Chairman said he welcomed questions from all Senators and Representatives who were interested in the process, I hoped you could forward my concerns to the Chair.

1) The BRAC process needs to define "local community". In the case of HAFB the local government is 60 miles away from the base and the local community, within 10 miles, has been ignored by the process. A neighboring city, the namesake for the base has had some input, by virtue of its incorporated status, while immediate neighbors are not even counted when decisions are made regarding their future. Our community arose due to the presence of HAFB and is dying as a result of Andrew/BRAC. Our needs and interests are not a concern, let alone a priority, of Dade County government. There must be a process built into the realignment procedures that will allow citizens, neighbors, everyday people real input into the re-use and development plan. Our everyday life is affected by this realignment, not downtown's. (They are landbanking for Miami International Airport and giving it as a gift to developers without so much as a bid process to justify it.

2) More care needs to go into the selection of a LRA. See above example when this is done hastily, as in the case of HARB, where Andrew forced an unusually quick assignment of an LRA, based on OEA's giving funds to the county and thus declaring them the LRA.

P.S.S. Could bidding for developers who propose to develop bases become mandatory in re-use situations?

Greater Homestead * Florida City Chamber of Commerce

RESOLUTION NO. 95-04-21

950426-2

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE RELOCATION OF THE 301ST RESCUE SQUADRON TO HOMESTEAD AIR RESERVE BASE AS RECOMMENDED AND SIGNED INTO LAW BY THE 1993 BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE COMMISSION (BRAC)

WHEREAS, the location of the 301st Rescue Squadron at Homestead Air Reserve Base comprises a critical anchor tenant for Defense Secretary Perry's model re-use plan for dual military and civilian use.

WHEREAS, The Air Force policy of composite wing efficiency is achieved through the pairing of the 482nd Fighter Wing at Homestead Air Reserve Base with the 301st Rescue Squadron in their training missions, and

WHEREAS, the one time costs to move the 301st Air Rescue Squadron will require an additional BRAC 95 funding authorization, while funding for the 301st facilities at Homestead has already been made available from FY 92 Special Appropriations Bill designed to reestablish a functional airport at Homestead, and

WHEREAS, the Department of Defense asserts that the one time cost to implement this change is \$4.6 million, while the 1993 Air Force COBRA estimate for construction at Patrick alone will be \$6.7 million. Reduced costs to the American taxpayer can and will be achieved through the minimized maintenance costs of military aircraft and equipment as documented in Air Force studies, and

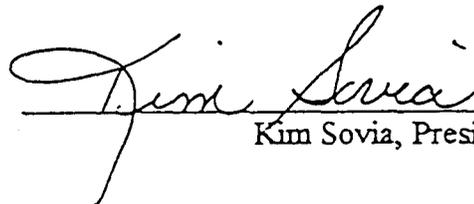
WHEREAS, there will be a greater positive economic impact to the greater Homestead/Florida City/South Dade area through the relocation of the 301st Rescue Squadron than would be achieved through its remaining at Patrick Air Force Base, and

WHEREAS, the deliberative process of the Base Realignment and Closure Commission should be one which abides by the earlier decision which has the effect of law. The Department of Defense recommendation seriously erodes the government's previous commitments to assist in returning the South Dade area, and Homestead Air Force Base in particular, to a level of economic vitality commensurate with pre-storm conditions. While the loss of the squadron may be relatively small in absolute terms, it serves as a graphic symbol of the federal government's deteriorating commitment to South Dade's hurricane damaged area,

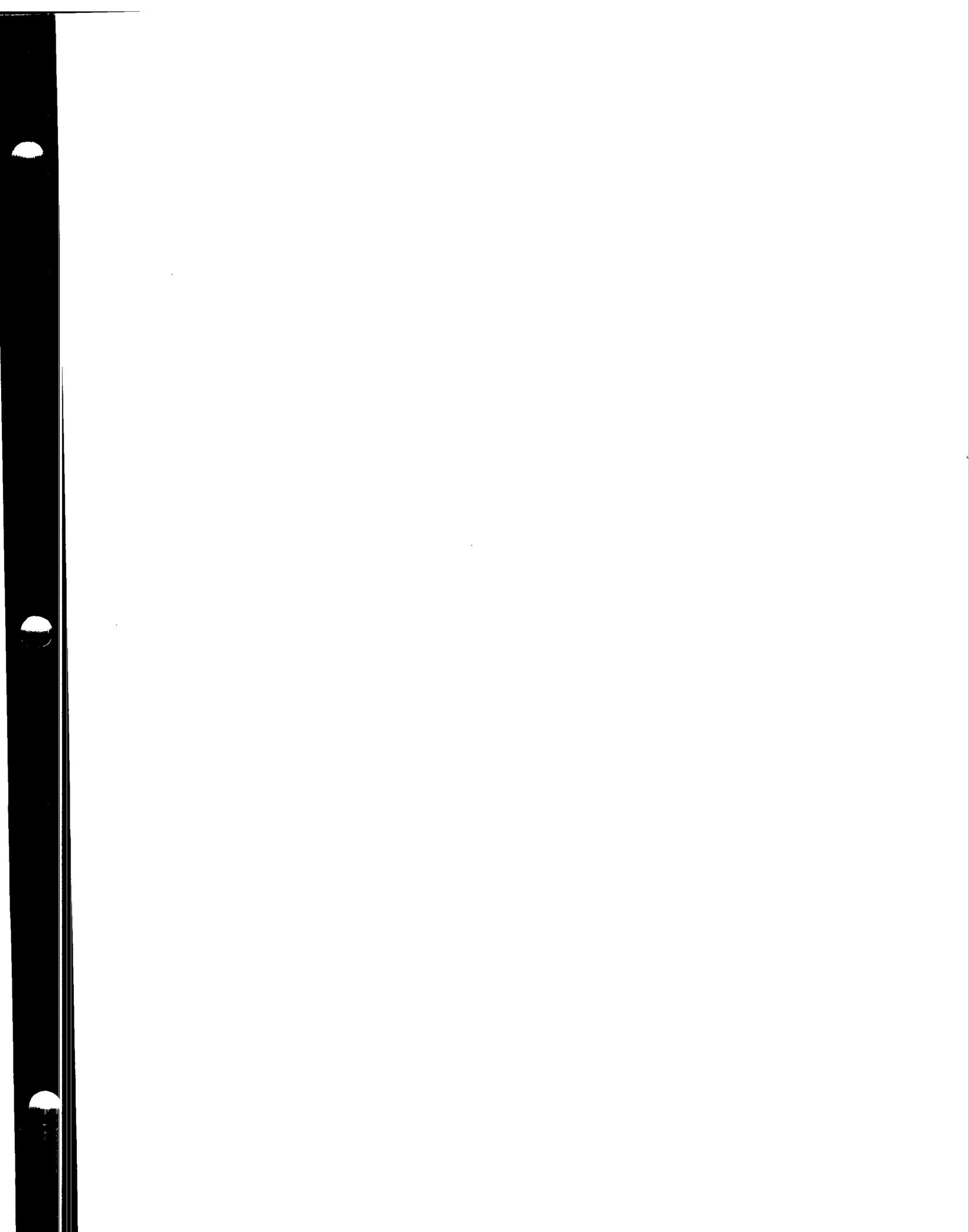
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: that the Greater Homestead/Florida City Chamber of Commerce is opposed to the permanent relocation of the 301st Air Rescue Squadron to Patrick Air Force Base and hereby stands by the testimony before the Base Realignment and Closure Commission to bring the 301st Air Rescue Squadron back to Homestead Air Reserve Base as stated by the 1993 BRAC.



Evan Rees, Chairman of the Board



Kim Sovia, President/CEO



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BASE ANALYSIS

726th Air Control Squadron
HOMESTEAD AIR RESERVE BASE, FLORIDA

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Change the recommendation of the 1993 Commission to transfer the unit to Shaw AFB, SC, and instead **REDIRECT** the unit to Mountain Home AFB, ID.

CRITERIA	HOMESTEAD, FL
AIR FORCE TIERING	N/A
BCEG RANK	N/A
FORCE STRUCTURE	Air Control Squadron Personnel and Equipment
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	7.44
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	.23
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1997 (Immediate)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	4.63
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	N/A
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL/CIV)	0 / 0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL/CIV)	123 / 0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC95/CUM)	0.3% / 0.3%
ENVIRONMENTAL	N/A

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

726th Air Control Squadron **HOMESTEAD AIR RESERVE BASE, FLORIDA**

INSTALLATION MISSION

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

DOD RECOMMENDATION

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

DOD JUSTIFICATION

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

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. \$5.0 million MILCON and \$1.4 million "One-Time unique Costs" at Mountain Home listed in COBRA are offset by \$8.5 million in "MILCON Cost Avoidance" at Shaw.

- No staff comments.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DoD recommendation.

Merrill Beyer/Air Force Team/May 25, 1995

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COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criteria 1, 3, 4 and 6. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: realign Homestead AFB with the following actions. Inactivate the 31st Fighter Wing; all F-16s from the 31st Fighter Wing will remain temporarily assigned to Moody AFB, Georgia, and Shaw AFB, South Carolina; move the Inter-American Air Forces Academy to Lackland AFB, Texas; temporarily relocate the Air Force Water Survival School to Tyndall AFB, Florida. Future disposition of the Water Survival School is dependent upon efforts to consolidate its functions with the Navy. Relocate the 726th Air Control Squadron to Shaw AFB. Consolidate the Naval Security Group with other US Navy units. Close all DoD activities and facilities, including family housing, the hospital, commissary, and base-exchange facilities. All essential cleanup and restoration activities associated with Hurricane Andrew will be completed. The 482d F-16 Fighter Wing (AFRES) and the 301st Rescue Squadron (AFRES) and the North American Air Defense alert activity will remain in cantonment areas. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force-structure plan and final criteria.

Air Force Reserve

O'Hare International Airport Air Force Reserve Station, Illinois

Category: Large Aircraft
Mission: Airlift and Tanker
One-time Cost: N/A
Savings: 1994-99: N/A
Annual: N/A
Payback: N/A

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Close O'Hare ARS as proposed by the City of Chicago and relocate the assigned Air Reserve Component (ARC) units to the Greater Rockford Airport, or another location acceptable to the Secretary of the Air Force, provided the City can demonstrate that it has the financing in place to cover the full cost of replacing facilities, moving, and environmental cleanup, without any

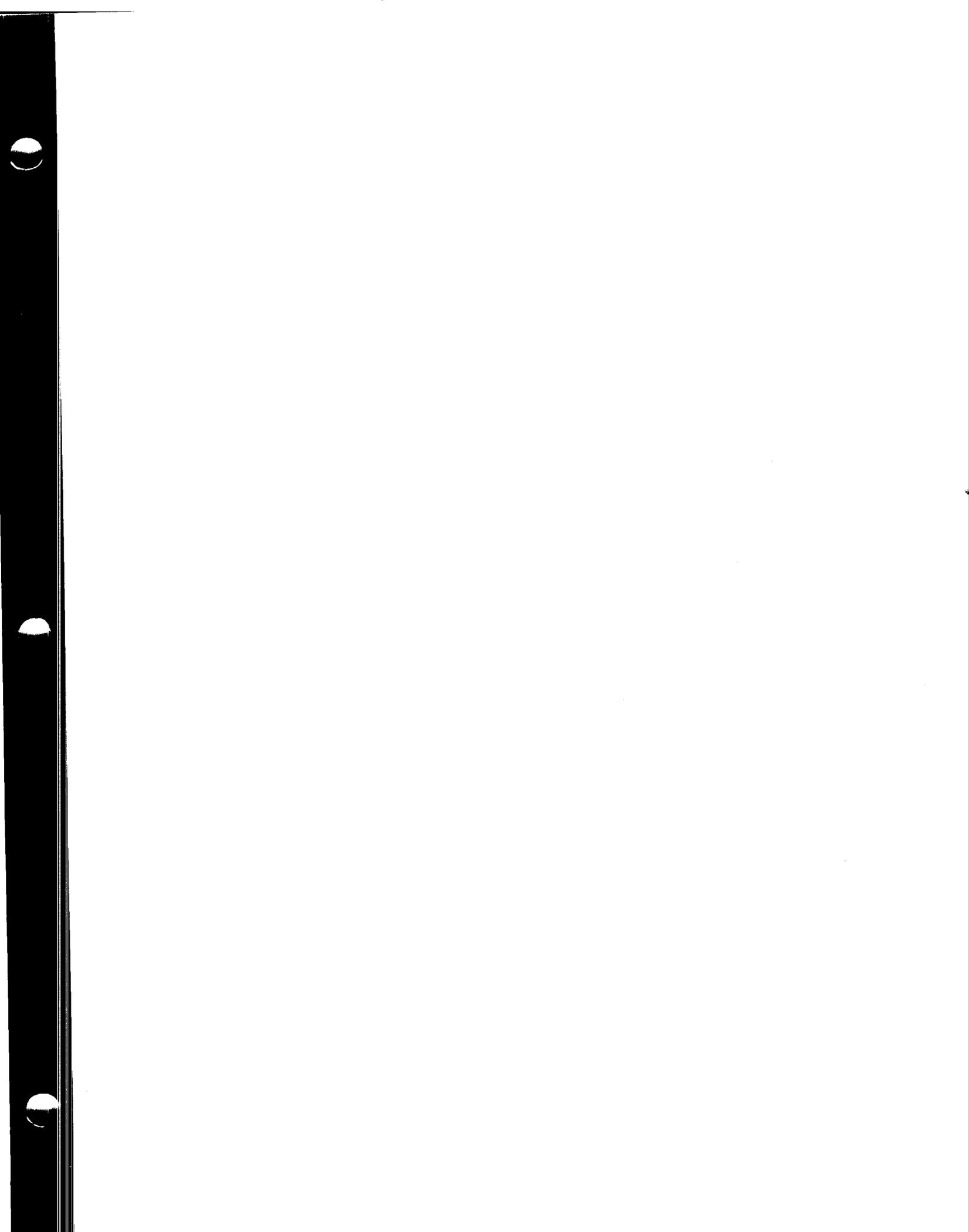
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SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

O'Hare Reserve Station is in the Northwest corner of O'Hare International Airport, enjoying immediate access to two runways. Two ARC units are based there: the 928th Airlift Group (Air Force Reserve), with C-130s; and the 126th Air Refueling Wing (Air National Guard), with KC-135s. An Army Reserve Center is located adjacent to the base. In addition, a large Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) activity currently occupies a government owned, recently renovated office building on the base; however, DLA is recommending disestablishment of this activity to other locations as part of the 1993 base closure process.

In a 1991 land exchange agreement, intended to resolve all real property issues between the Air Force and the City of Chicago at O'Hare International Airport, the City specifically agreed that it would seek no more land from the O'Hare ARS. The Air Force has advised the City that the ARC units are adequately housed at O'Hare, and there is no basis for moving them. There are no savings from moving; only costs. To justify this realignment under the DoD Base Closure Selection Criteria, all costs of closure/realignment would have to be funded entirely outside the federal government. (For example, no DoD or FAA funds). The relocation site would have to meet all operating requirements, such as runway length and freedom from noise-related operating limitations, and be close enough to Chicago that the units would not suffer major loss of personnel. The day-to-day operating costs at the relocation site would have to compare favorably with those at O'Hare International Airport.

The City proposes that the ARC units move to Greater Rockford Airport, 55 miles northwest of O'Hare International Airport. Virtually no facilities for the units exist at Rockford, so an entirely new base would have to be constructed. The airfield is constrained on two sides by the



BASE ANALYSIS

LOWRY AIR FORCE BASE, COLORADO

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Redirect. Change the 1991 Commission's recommendation that the 1001st Space Support Squadron (now designated Detachment 1, Space Systems Support Group) be retained in a cantonment area at the Lowry Support Center. The BRAC 1995 recommendation is to inactivate the 1001st Space Systems Squadron. Some Detachment 1 personnel and equipment will relocate to Peterson AFB, Colorado, under the Space Systems Support Group, while the remainder of the positions will be eliminated.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
AIR FORCE TIERING	N/A
BCEG RANK	N/A
FORCE STRUCTURE	Software sustainment for ballistic missile early warning system
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	2.4
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	3.0
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1998 (1 year)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	38.3
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	3.2
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	68/1
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	10/10
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	0.01%/0.8%
ENVIRONMENTAL	Asbestos

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

LOWRY AIR FORCE BASE, COLORADO

INSTALLATION MISSION

A former Air Force Air Education and Training Command base that conducted training in the fields of avionics, munitions, logistics, services, and combat photography. Lowry AFB closed September 30, 1994. Major tenants remaining in a cantonment area include the 1001st Space Systems Squadron, Defense Finance and Accounting Service-Denver Center, and Air Force Reserve Personnel Center.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- The 1991 Commission Report states, "...the Commission recommends the closure of Lowry Air Force Base and that all technical training be redistributed to the remaining technical training centers or relocated to other locations. The 1001st Space Systems Squadron, Defense Finance and Accounting Service, and the Air Force Reserve Personnel Center remain open, in cantonments areas as proposed by the Secretary of Defense."
- Redirect.
- Change the 1991 Commission's recommendation that the 1001st Space Support Squadron (now designated Detachment 1, Space Systems Support Group) be retained in a cantonment area at the Lowry Support Center. The BRAC 1995 recommendation is to inactivate the 1001st Space Systems Squadron. Some Detachment 1 personnel and equipment will relocate to Peterson AFB, Colorado, under the Space Systems Support Group, while the remainder of the positions will be eliminated.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Air Force Materiel Command is consolidating space and warning systems software support at the Space Systems Support Group at Peterson AFB.
- Inactivation of Detachment 1, Space Systems Support Group, and movement of its functions will further consolidate software support at Peterson AFB and result in the elimination of some personnel positions and cost savings.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. If relocated to Peterson AFB, Detachment 1 would no longer be able to provide backup support or crew training for the 2nd Space Warning Squadron at Buckley ANG Base, Colorado, a CONUS Defense Support Program (space early warning) ground site.

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- Staff Comment - According to the U.S. Air Force Space Command, if Detachment 1 is realigned, then it would no longer be required to provide this back-up capability.
2. Detachment 1 budgeted about \$250,000 for an upgrade in cooling capacity for its computers. Is the equipment considered mission essential and thus able to be transferred to Buckley ANG Base or real property, which would have to be released by the community before it could be transferred? (The community could use the chillers for air conditioning equipment in any reuse plan.)
 - Staff Comment - Since the cooling equipment would be installed permanently, Air Force officials believe it would be considered real property--even if it is mission essential. The Commission's General Counsel believes the cooling equipment would be considered mission essential equipment and not real property. The Lowry Redevelopment Authority requests the Air Force follow its standard policies concerning real and personal property and not consider any equipment improvements a special case.
 3. When Detachment 1 converts 59 military personnel slots into 27 civilian slots during the realignment, it will incur one-time, mission-specific training costs of about \$262,000 to train civilians as program, configuration management, test, and contract management specialists. Is this a BRAC-related cost or a cost of doing business absorbed by the unit?
 - Staff Comment - If the Air Force keeps this conversion within the BRAC process, then it would be a BRAC-related cost. If the Air Force converts the slots within a larger, Air Force-wide civilianization program, then it would not be a BRAC-related cost. According to the Commission's General Counsel, the training (as currently planned) clearly would be BRAC-related costs, since the conversion would be BRAC-directed.
 4. According to the Air Force, the existing Detachment 1 facility at Lowry AFB may not be suitable for commercial reuse, since it is located in an old Titan 1 missile hangar with asbestos and is not in a good location.
 - Staff Comment - The asbestos currently is abated, but it could be a problem if the hangar is torn down. Most buildings on Lowry AFB are just as old or older as the hangar and are in similar condition. The hangar lies in the very center of the former Lowry AFB and the community's reuse plan area.
 5. The hangar is not "on the table" for reuse consideration, since it would still house personnel from the 2nd Space Warning Squadron if Detachment 1 is relocated.
 - Staff Comment - The community supports the inactivation of Detachment 1 and the closure of all related building structures. It also supports acceleration of the closure process. The community opposes Air Force retention of the hangar for contingency use by the 2nd Space Warning Squadron. The Air Force specifically opposes retention of "islands of operations" within closed bases where alternatives already exist (e.g., nearby Buckley ANG Base).

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R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DoD recommendation.

Mark A. Pross/Air Force Team/June 1, 1995

Lowry's long-term military value was low compared with other bases in its category. Its ranking suffered because base facilities ranked below the category average and the lack of a runway limits its ability to accept additional missions. Additionally, it is the second-least-expensive base to close in this category.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community argued that Lowry was penalized too severely for the lack of a runway and that the DoD criteria placed too much emphasis on runway operations. The community also noted that the base has a favorable cost-per-student-trained ratio when compared with the other technical training centers. It also argued that the closure of Lowry would reduce too much infrastructure in light of the Fiscal Year 1988 decision to close Chanute Air Force Base. The elimination of two large training centers does not allow enough infrastructure to handle a quick surge in training that might be required.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found that all training bases were treated fairly and Lowry did rank low in its category. The lack of a runway was considered correctly since it does limit future mission capabilities. However, the lack of a runway did not penalize Lowry when evaluated for supporting the current mission. Three training bases lacking active runway operations were all downgraded equally with regard to future mission capabilities. Lowry's base facilities rated lower than the category average. The Commission found that the cost of training per student is a function of the type of training conducted at Lowry and not a function of the physical properties of Lowry Air Force Base. Concerning the remaining technical training capacity, the closure of Chanute and Lowry removes 33 percent of the training infrastructure. The Air Force's projected accessions are 50 percent of what they were in the 1980s when there were six training centers. Therefore, the one-third reduction in facilities allows for surge capability if and when it is required. The Department of Defense should look closely at

using the excess facilities created by this closure when evaluating the Department's overall facility requirements such as the consolidation of the Defense Finance and Accounting Service.

RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds that the DoD recommendation on Lowry Air Force Base did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and the final selection criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the closure of Lowry Air Force Base and that all technical training be redistributed to the remaining technical training centers or relocated to other locations. The 1001st Space Systems Squadron, Defense Finance and Accounting Service, and the Air Force Reserve Personnel Center remain open, in cantonment areas as proposed by the Secretary of Defense.

MacDill Air Force Base, Florida

Category: Flying/Tactical

Mission: Tactical Fighter Training and Joint

Headquarters, F-16

Cost to Realign: \$31.0 million

Savings: 1992-97: \$53 million;

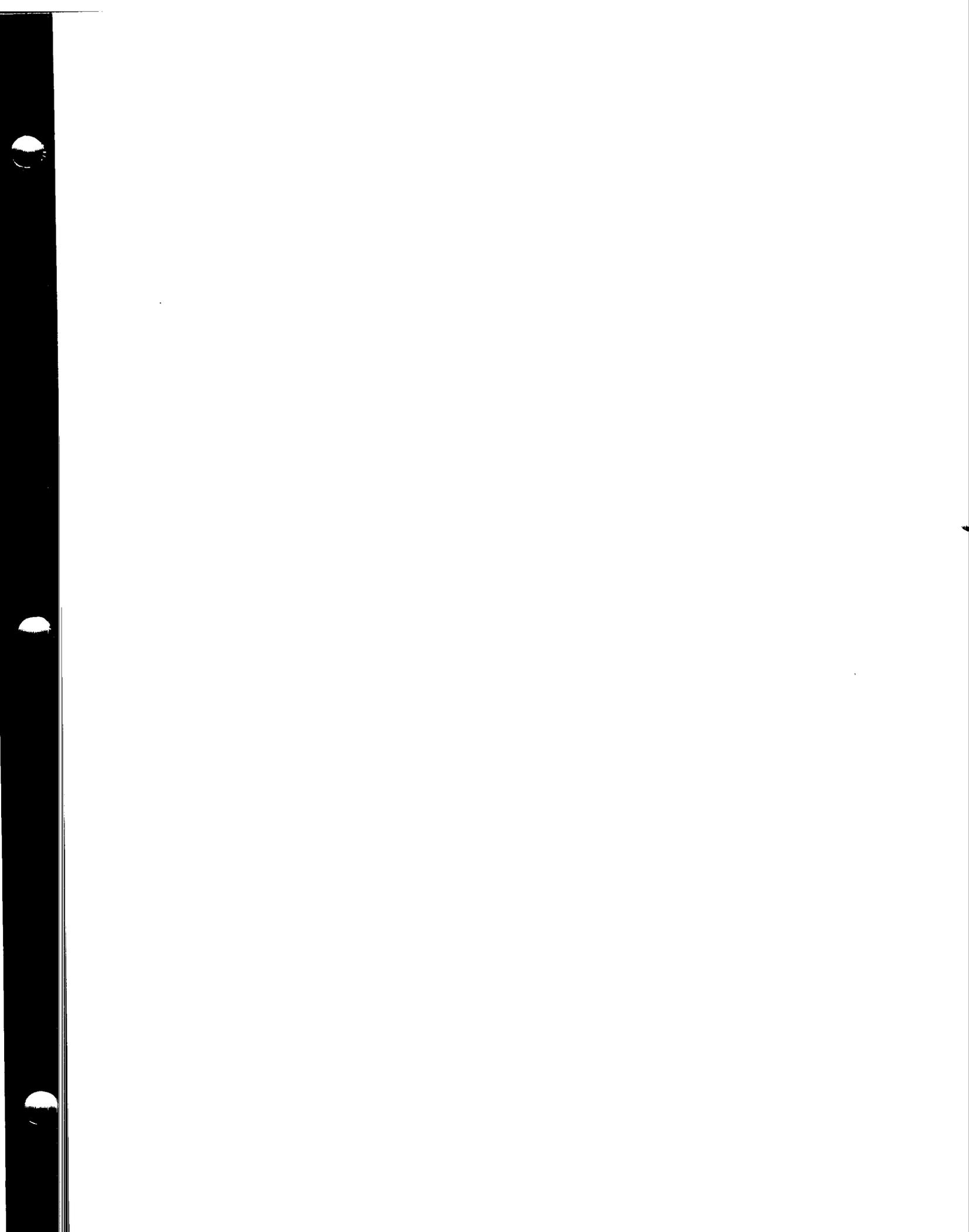
Annual: \$20.4 million

Payback: 2 years

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATIONS

Realign and partially close MacDill Air Force Base. The aircraft realign to Luke AFB, Arizona; the Joint Communications Support Element moves to Charleston AFB, South Carolina; the airfield closes; and the remainder of MacDill AFB becomes an administrative base.

The long-term military value of MacDill AFB is limited by pressure on air space, training areas, and low-level routes. MacDill AFB is not located near Army units that would offer joint-training opportunities. MacDill



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BASE ANALYSIS

WILLIAMS AIR FORCE BASE, ARIZONA

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Change the recommendation of the 91 Commission regarding the relocation of Williams AFB's Armstrong Laboratory Aircrew Training Research Facility to Orlando, Florida, as follows: The Armstrong Laboratory Training Research Facility at Mesa, Arizona, will remain at its present location as a stand-alone facility.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
AIR FORCE TIERING	N/A
BCEG RANK	N/A
FORCE STRUCTURE	AIRCREW TRAINING & RESEARCH LAB
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	0
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	\$0.3
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1996 (IMMEDIATE)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	21
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	\$0.75
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0/0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0/0
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	NONE/
ENVIRONMENTAL	NO IMPACT

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

WILLIAMS AIR FORCE BASE, ARIZONA

INSTALLATION MISSION

- Williams is a former Air Force Air Education and Training Command (AETC). Undergraduate Flying Training base that provided extensive, specialized undergraduate pilot training.
- The 1991 Commission recommended closing Williams Air Force Base altogether, and transferring its Armstrong Lab Aircrew Training Research (AL-ARTD) Facility to Orlando, Florida, and deactivating the 82nd Flying/Training Wing.
- Williams Air Force Base closed in September 1993, and the Lab has continued to operate as a stand-alone facility in cantonment due to an Air Force re-assessment of the costs to move to Orlando, Florida. Williams-Gateway Airport operates commercially on the former base, and a University consortium plan has begun implementation as well.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Re-Direct.
- Change the 1991 Commission's recommendation that the Williams AFB's Armstrong Laboratory Aircrew Training Research Facility be re-located to Orlando, Florida.
- The DoD 95 recommendation is to keep the laboratory in its present location at Mesa, Arizona as a stand-alone facility.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- The 91 Commission recommendation was based upon assumptions regarding Navy training activities and the availability of Navy facilities.
- Subsequent to the 91 Commission report, the Air Force discovered the Navy facilities were not available at the estimated cost.
- Navy actions in the 1993 BRAC process reduced Navy pilots resources that are necessary to the laboratory's work.
- The Armstrong Laboratory is largely a civilian operation that is well suited to remain in a stand-alone configuration, and has operated in that capacity since Williams AFB closed in September 1993.
- Its proximity to Luke AFB, Arizona, provides a ready source of fighter aircraft pilots who can support the research activities as consultants and subjects.
- Present facilities are consolidated and well suited (large and secure) to performing research activities.
- The Armstrong Laboratory's activities are consistent with the community's plans for redevelopment of the Williams AFB property, including a university and a research park.

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SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. The Arizona Governor and Congressional Delegation have expressed a strong interest in leaving Armstrong Lab/Williams as a stand-alone facility, and secondarily, moving the facility to Luke AFB, 60 miles west.
 - Staff Comment: The analysis on the Luke option at this point reveals that:
 - A) Approximately \$8.5M would be required to move the Lab into modified, existing facilities at Luke, though space does exist currently at Luke.
 - B) Approximately \$14-15M would be required to construct a new building for the Lab at Luke. The Lab requires roughly 66,000 square feet.
 - The Luke option is considered highly desirable by the professionals in the field and the command leadership at Williams and Luke. The simulators at Luke are overcrowded. The Williams-Luke synergy is important to the mission success of ATRD/Williams, and approximately 300 pilots per year from Luke participate in the scientific and operational relevance studies. However, it appears at this time that a move to Luke would not be cost effective.

2. Florida Rep. John Mica has written the Navy to say the Commission should return to its original recommendation and move this facility to Orlando. Florida Rep. Bill McCollum maintains the Lab belongs with similar combat-simulation centers operated by the Navy and Army in the Orlando area, as per the original 91 Commission report.
 - Staff Comment:
 - A) First, the cost to move is a minimum of \$15M.
 - B) Second, there is no ready source of fighter pilots within 300 miles of Orlando. The closure of the flying mission at McDill since 91 removed what would have been the closest source of fighter pilots for ATRD.
 - C) Third, the Army and Navy functions in Orlando are primarily acquisitions-oriented, while those at Williams are research and development oriented.
 - D) Fourth, Williams maintains a full-time professional staff in Orlando that serves as a liaison on all matters; communication and information-sharing between the installations is excellent.
 - E) Fifth, electronic simulation can be, and is, networked just about anywhere. This technology capability did not exist in 91, and ATRD Mesa performs cooperative electronic work with Orlando routinely.

3. Other options to move Williams were considered by the Joint Cross Service Group, and reported in the BCEG minutes. All of them show costs to move of at least \$12-15M.
 - Staff comment: Other options appear desirable from a scientific standpoint. However, if the mission remains as is, no cost savings can be demonstrated with a move.

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4. The community has a major re-use plan in effect at Williams that did not exist in 1991. The plan is a University consortium that is devoted to aviation education, research and training.
 - Staff comment: The consortium has an aviation focus that is directly related to ATRD's primary mission. There is no doubt this synergy will benefit both military and non-military aviation. However, Arizona State University is set to locate a new campus on the former Williams AFB regardless of the Lab's status, and other universities are participating in the consortium. These plans are strong, and will continue whether ATRD is located at Williams or not.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DoD recommendation.

Joseph Varallo/Cross Service Team

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6/5/95

units across state lines. This did not adversely affect the selection process

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Commission finds that the Secretary's recommendation on Rickenbacker Air Guard Base did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and the final selection criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the closure of Rickenbacker Air Guard Base, the transfer of the 160th Air Refueling Group and the 907th Tactical Airlift Group to Wright-Patterson AFB, and the consolidation of the 4950th Test Wing from Wright-Patterson AFB with the Air Force Flight Test Center at Edwards AFB.

Williams Air Force Base, Arizona

Category: Flying/Training
Mission: Flying/Training, T-37 and T-38
Cost to Close: \$26.7 million
Savings: 1992-97: \$222 million;
Annual: \$54.1 million.
Payback: 1 year

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATIONS

Close Williams Air Force Base and retire or redistribute all aircraft. Inactivate the 82nd Flying/Training Wing. Move the Aircrew Training Research Facility to Orlando, Florida.

Williams AFB ranked low in the flying/training category and lowest for air space encroachment - a problem that is expected to worsen. The condition of its facilities also ranked lowest. Williams AFB's closure will have the least severe impact on its local community of any of the bases in its category.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community argued principally that the Air Force did not give Williams AFB enough credit for its excellent weather and

incorrectly rated its facilities. The community believed that DoD placed too much emphasis on air space without recognizing adjustments made in the region to alleviate encroachment problems. In addition, the community claimed the closure and movement of the Aircrew Training Research Facility will be too costly.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found that all flying/training bases were treated fairly and Williams AFB ranked lowest in its category. It has the most severe air space problems - a situation that is projected only to worsen. Projected air traffic growth of 65 percent by 2005, civilian traffic cutting into instrument training, and the potential of a new regional airport are a few of the problems.

The Air Force did consider a recent agreement with the Federal Aviation Administration to improve the utility of one of Williams AFB's Military Operating Areas. However, this adjustment fails to address the more pressing problem of minimum air space. Williams AFB has the minimum air space per sortie considered safe and the least of any flying/training base.

Williams AFB did rate highest in the category for weather. However, even with added emphasis, this rating could not overcome deficiencies in other areas.

Finally, Orlando, in addition to being the least expensive alternative for the relocation of the lab, also provides synergism by collocating Air Force and Navy elements working in the same area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Commission finds that the Secretary's recommendation did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and the final selection criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the closure of Williams Air Force Base, the transfer of the Aircrew Training Research Facility to Orlando, Florida, and the

deactivation of the 82nd Flying/Training Wing.

Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Michigan

Category: Flying/Strategic
Mission: Strategic Bombardment and Air Refueling, B-52 and KC-135
Cost to Close: \$29.1 million
Savings: 1992-97: \$256 million;
Annual: \$63.3 million
Payback: 1 year

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATIONS

Close Wurtsmith Air Force Base and transfer the assigned KC-135 aircraft to the Air Reserve Component. The B-52G Air Launched Cruise Missile aircraft will be retired, and the 379th Bombardment Wing will be inactivated.

Wurtsmith AFB ranked below average in the flying/strategic category based on its long-term overall military value compared with other bases in the category. The low ranking results from the base's distance to primary low-altitude training routes and peacetime air-refueling training requirements. Finally, Wurtsmith AFB costs the third least to close in the category and the savings generated after closure are high.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The community claimed that Wurtsmith AFB has no air space restrictions and that all

operational requirements for the assigned aircraft can be met without interference. The community also stated that closing Wurtsmith AFB would have a significant negative economic impact on northern Michigan. It directly challenged individual ratings of the Air Force Base Closure Executive Group. In addition, it argued for keeping Wurtsmith AFB open and closing K.I. Sawyer AFB, Michigan.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found that the base was properly graded. The base has no flying restrictions and can perform all operations required to sustain the mission. However, the distance to scored training routes is significant and lowers the efficiency of the missions at Wurtsmith AFB. Also, tankers must travel a significant distance to air-refueling receivers. Wurtsmith AFB costs the third least to close in the category and offers the highest annual savings of any Air Force base closure. Closing the base will have a severe economic impact on the local community. Finally, K.I. Sawyer AFB graded higher overall in military value than Wurtsmith AFB.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Commission finds that the DoD recommendation on Wurtsmith Air Force Base did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and the final selection criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the closure of Wurtsmith AFB, the transfer of KC-135 aircraft to the Air Reserve Component, and the retirement of the assigned B-52G aircraft and the inactivation of the 379th Bombardment Wing.



STATE OF ARIZONA
EXECUTIVE OFFICE

FIFE SYMINGTON
Governor

May 9, 1995

Please refer to this number
when responding 950522-4

Alan J. Dixon
Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Washington, D.C. 22209

Dear Chairman Dixon:

We are writing this letter to request that the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission affirm the recommendation of the Department of Defense to leave in place the Aircrew Training Research Division of the USAF Armstrong Laboratory at Williams Air Force Base (now known as Williams Gateway Airport) in Mesa, Arizona. As you know, Williams closed as an AFB in 1993. Arizona is now working diligently to turn Williams into what we believe will be a unique Center for Aviation Education, Research, and Training. We are convinced Armstrong Laboratory, with its world-class researchers, facilities, and R&D program, will be a critical component of that Aviation Center.

Already, six institutions of higher education have teamed together to form a consortium dedicated to our vision of the Aviation Center. The institutions are: The Arizona State University (ASU), The University of North Dakota Aerospace Institute, The University of Dayton Research Institute, Lew University, Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University, and The Maricopa County Community College System (MCCCS is the second largest community college system in the country).

The Arizona Legislature has approved ASU's and MCCCS's participation in the consortium, and has allocated funding for the initial start-up of those institutions' activities at Williams (ASU-\$4.1 million, MCCCS-\$1.5 million). Both institutions plan to offer academic courses at Williams in the fall of 1995. ASU plans to move their Engineering College's School of Technology to Williams starting this fall. The University of North Dakota has already established an operation at Williams. We expect the Williams Center to eventually be the home campus for 20,000 students and associated faculty and researchers, most with an emphasis on aviation. Commercial aviation companies will also be located at Williams.

Alan J. Dixon
May 9, 1995
Page Two

Since Armstrong Laboratory's Division at Williams is the only Federal R&D Lab in Arizona, we have been actively trying to keep the Lab in our state since the closure of Williams was first announced. Armstrong has greatly contributed to Arizona's science base for many years and, with its inclusion in the Aviation Center's consortium, we believe Armstrong's contribution to our state will grow considerably.

In addition to saving relocation money, leaving Armstrong at Williams would allow the Lab to continue to draw fighter pilot research subjects from Luke AFB (fifty miles from Williams), as it has done for years. In addition, the Lab would have access to a variety of university research subjects who would be located at Williams.

We understand the Department of Defense is now very interested in "Dual-Use R&D". What better way to insure Armstrong's contribution to the private and public sector than to make it part of a vibrant education and R&D center? We believe Armstrong's involvement in our consortium will establish a new model for federal, academic and private R&D laboratories.

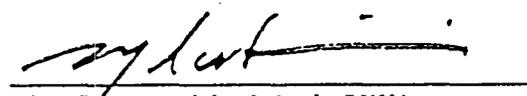
We would be happy to answer any questions you or your staff may have about the plans for Williams and Armstrong's future in those plans. Please feel free to call or write John Kelly on Governor Symington's staff. I am aware that your staff has visited the facility and are well aware of our commitment to its future.

Finally, should the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission determine it is not possible to leave Armstrong at Williams, we urge you to consider relocating the lab at Luke AFB. As you know, Luke is the largest fighter pilot training base in the world. A relocation to Luke would not only allow the Lab immediate access to the research subjects they have been using for many years, but it would also allow Arizona to continue to benefit from the quality R&D performed by Armstrong.

Sincerely,


Fife Symington
GOVERNOR


The Honorable John Greene
President, Arizona State Senate


The Monorable Mark Killian
Speaker, Arizona House of Representatives

Alan J. Dixon
May 9, 1995
Page Three

cc: The Honorable Sheila Widnall
Dr. Anita Jones
Members of the Arizona Congressional Delegation

JOHN L. MICA
7TH DISTRICT, FLORIDA

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS
AND TRANSPORTATION
SUBCOMMITTEE ON AVIATION
SUBCOMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY
AND NATURAL RESOURCES
SUBCOMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCES
AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-0907

February 14, 1995

REPLY TO
 427 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-4033
 237 FERNWOOD BLVD
SUITE 108
FERN PARK, FL 32730
(407) 339-6080
 840 DELTONA BLVD
SUITE G
DELTONA, FL 32726
(407) 860-1489
 1298 DUNLAWTON AVE
SUITE 2E
PORT ORANGE, FL 32127
(904) 758-9793

The Honorable C.W. Bill Young
Chairman
Subcommittee On Defense
H144 US Capitol
Washington, D.C. 20515

Please refer to this number
when responding 950228-4

Dear Bill:

I am writing today to express my concerns about the Air Force's failure to comply with a 1991 Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission (BRAC) decision. I have contacted the Air Force and now want to call your attention to this matter.

Over three years ago, the Air Force was directed by the BRAC to relocate the Armstrong Laboratory's Aircrew Training Research Division (AL-ATRD) from Williams Gateway Airport in Arizona to Orlando, Florida. Under this directive, the Air Force signed an option to lease an existing facility in Orlando. However, this option was never exercised. I have now learned that the Air Force may use the 1995 BRAC to revisit and even circumvent the earlier BRAC decision.

As you may know, both the Naval Air Warfare Center's Training Systems Division (NAWC-TSD) and the Army's Simulation, Training and Instrumentation Command (STRICOM) are based in Orlando. The cost effectiveness of the co-location of NAWC-TSD and STRICOM, plus the partnerships with private industry in the simulation and training field have enabled these services to develop cutting edge technology that makes our armed services the best trained and most capable fighting force in the world. However, this cost effective warfare simulation, development and training center has unfortunately lacked Air Force participation.

In this era of declining resources, our military should be adopting the most cost effective means to maintain and enhance combat readiness. I am certain you would agree that simulation activities provide opportunities for our armed services to jointly train personnel and test equipment while saving dollars, supplies and lives. It is unquestionably in the best interest of our national defense and future national security for the Department of Defense to maintain NAWC-TSD and STRICOM in Orlando. Functions such as the AL-ATRD must be consolidated to the area to take advantage of cost savings. The 1991 BRAC recognized this and recommended the AL-ATRD to be relocated to this community. Now, we cannot tolerate further foot dragging or subversive attempts to avoid this overdue consolidation.

The Honorable C.W. Bill Young
February 14, 1995
Page 2

The Congress has a responsibility to ensure that BRAC decisions are carried out and that our military maintain its readiness in the most cost effective means possible. If the Air Force had followed through on its original directive, cost savings would have already been realized and the Air Force would already be conducting consolidated exercises with the Navy and the Army. I cannot accept, nor should the Congress, further delays.

I am therefore asking for your assistance in resolving this matter. Furthermore, if this matter cannot be resolved in the short term, I respectfully request that you hold hearings on our military's compliance with the BRAC directives.

With my regards and best wishes, I remain

Sincerely,

John L. Mica
Member of Congress

JLM:grb

6001 South Power Road
Building 314
Mesa, Arizona 85206
Tel: 602-988-1013
Fax: 602-988-2315

Please refer to this number
when responding 950410-16



WILLIAMS
REDEVELOPMENT
PARTNERSHIP

April 7, 1995

Alan Dixon, Chairman
Base Realignment and Closure Commission
1700 N. Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon:

Armstrong Laboratory's Aircrew Training Research Division is a vital part of the Williams Air Force Base economic recovery plan. The Air Force recommendation that Armstrong remain at Williams is based on a solid fiscal analysis that makes sense to the Department of Defense, the Air Force and the community.

When Williams was included as part of the 1991 closure list, the local communities came together under the auspices of Governor Symington to create a comprehensive reuse plan. Funded by DoD, that plan called for the creation of a large reliever airport and a research, training and education campus to serve over 20,000 students in a unique, symbiotic relationship between aviation and education. Armstrong was a key component of that plan.

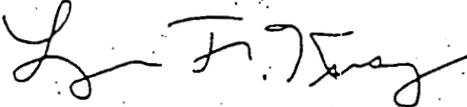
Additional funding from DoD, FAA and EDA, with the strong financial support of our State and local governments, has enabled us to further refine our plans and to proceed to the point where we have today over 600 jobs on site at Williams Gateway Airport and the Williams Campus. Armstrong accounts for about one quarter of those jobs and continues to be a strong link between aviation and education. Several educational institutions are now present at Williams, including Arizona State University, Maricopa Community College, Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University, and the University of North Dakota. Armstrong has close ties to this educational consortium.

Meanwhile, the airport is open to military and civilian air traffic, serving over 11,000 operations per month, including basic flight training, cargo, research and testing, America West crew training and military traffic such as KC-135s, F-16s and others. Boeing, McDonnell Douglas, DeHavilland, B. F. Goodrich Aerospace and Dornier have used Williams Gateway Airport for testing or certification of aircraft or aircraft components.

April 7, 1995
Alan Dixon
Page 2

Armstrong continues to play a significant role in the community's plan for the reuse of Williams AFB. We urge you to concur with the Air Force recommendation to leave Armstrong at its present location, to further integrate military and civilian aviation research.

Very truly yours,



Mr. Lynn F. Kusy
Executive Director

LFK:ah

Document Separator

DLA

DIS

NAVY

NAVAL BASES

R- Naval Activities, Guam

OPERATIONAL AIR STATIONS

C- Naval Air Facility Adak, AK
C- Naval Air Station Key West, FL
RD- Naval Air Station Agana, Guam
RD- Naval Air Station, Alameda, CA
RD- Naval Air Station, Barbers Point, HI
RD- Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, FL
RD- MC Air Station, El Toro, CA
RD- MC Air Station, Tustin, CA

RESERVE AIR STATIONS

C- NAS, South Weymouth, MA
RD- NAF, Detroit, MI
A- Naval Air Station Atlanta, GA

RESERVE ACTIVITIES

C- Reserve Center, Huntsville, AL
C- Reserve Center, Pomona, CA
C- Reserve Center, Santa Ana, CA
C- Reserve Center, Stockton, CA
C- Reserve Center, Cadillac, MI
C- Reserve Center, Staten Island, NY
C- Reserve Center, Laredo, TX
C- Reserve Center, Sheboygan, WI
C- Air Reserve Center, Olathe, KS
C- Region 7, Reserve Readiness Cmd
Charleston, SC
C- Region 10, Reserve Readiness Cmd
New Orleans, LA

TRAINING AIR STATIONS

CE- Naval Air Station, Meridian, MS
R- Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, TX

TRAINING/EDUCATIONAL CENTERS

C- Naval Tech. Training Ctr, Meridian, MS
RD- Nuclear Power Propulsion Training
Center, Orlando, FL
RD- Naval Training Center, Orlando, FL
RD- Naval Training Center, San Diego, CA

NAVAL AVIATION DEPOTS

RD- NADEP, Pensacola, FL

NAVAL SHIPYARDS

CE- Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, CA
CE- Ship Repair Facility, Guam
RD- Naval Shipyard, Philadelphia, PA
A- Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, ME

FLEET AND INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTERS

C- FISC, Guam
C- FISC, Charleston, SC
A- FISC, Oakland, CA

TECHNICAL CENTERS/LABORATORIES

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery

C- Medical Research Institute, Bethesda, MD
C- Health Research Center, San Diego, CA
C- Biodynamics Lab, New Orleans, LA

Bureau of Naval Personnel

C- Personnel R&D Cent, San Diego, CA

Chief of Naval Research

C- Research Laboratory Detachment,
Underwater Sound Reference
Laboratory, Orlando, FL
RD- Office of Naval Research,
Arlington, VA

Naval Air Systems Command

C- Naval Air Warfare Center, Aircraft
Div, Indianapolis, IN
C- Naval Air Warfare Ctr., Aircraft Div,
Patuxent River Det, Warminster, PA
C- Naval Air Warfare Center, Aircraft
Div, Patuxent River Det, Deep
Water Test Facility, Oreland, PA
CE- Naval Air Warfare Center, Aircraft
Div, Lakehurst, NJ
C- Naval Air Technical Services
Facility, Philadelphia, PA
C- Naval Aviation Engineering Service
Unit, Philadelphia, PA
A- Naval Air Warfare Center, Weapons
Division, Point Mugu, CA

Naval Sea Systems Command

RD- Sea Systems Command, Arlington, VA
RD- Naval Surface Warfare Center, Crane
Division Det, Louisville, KY
C- Naval Surface Warfare Center,
Dahlgren Div. Det, White Oak, MD
CE- Naval Surface Warfare Center,
Carderock Division Det,
Annapolis, MD
C- Naval Undersea Warfare Center,
Newport Division, Newport, RI
R- Naval Undersea Warfare Center,
Newport Div Det, New London, CT
A- Naval Warfare Assessment Division,
Corona, CA
R- Naval Undersea Warfare Center, Keyport, WA

Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command

C- NCCOSC, RDT&E Division, San
Diego Detachment, Warminster, PA
CE- NCCOSC, In-service Engineering,
East Coast Division, Charleston
Detachment, Norfolk, VA
C- NCCOSC, In-service Engineering,
West Coast Division, San Diego, CA
C- Naval Management Systems Support
Office, Chesapeake, VA

ENGINEERING FIELD DIVISION/ACTIVITIES

A- Engineering Field Activity, San Bruno, CA

PUBLIC WORKS CENTERS

A- Public Work Center, Guam

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES

R- Information Systems Management
Center, Arlington, VA
RD- Space and Naval Warfare Systems
Command, Arlington, VA
RD- Naval Recruiting Cmd., Wash., D.C.
RD- Naval Security Group Cmd Det
Potomac, Washington, DC
RD- Naval Recruiting, San Diego, CA

SUPERVISORS OF SHIPBUILDING, CONVERSION AND REPAIR

C- SUPSHIP Long Beach, CA
A- SUPSHIP San Francisco, CA

DEFENSE INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE

RD- Investigations Control & Automation
Directorate, Fort Holabird, MD

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

CONTRACT MANAGEMENT DISTRICTS

D- Defense Contract Management District South,
Marietta, GA
RD- Defense Contract Management District West,
El Segundo, CA
R- Defense Contract Management Command
International, Dayton, OH

DISTRIBUTION DEPOTS

Stand-Alone Depots

R- Defense Depot Columbus, Columbus, OH
C- Defense Depot Memphis, Memphis, TN
C- Defense Depot Ogden, Ogden, UT

Collocated Depots

C, A- Defense Depot Letterkeny, PA
C- Defense Depot Red River, Texarkana, TX
A- Defense Depot Oklahoma City, OK
A- Defense Depot San Antonio, TX
A- Defense Depot Warner-Robins, GA
A- Defense Depot Hill, UT
A- Defense Depot McClellan, CA
A- Defense Depot Tobyhanna, PA

INVENTORY CONTROL POINTS

C- Defense Industrial Supply Ctr, Philadelphia, PA

LEGEND

C- Close
CE- Close-Except
R- Realign
RD- Redirect
D- Disestablish
A- Commission Add

DRAFT

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

COMMAND AND CONTROL

DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT DISTRICTS

TAB	INSTALLATION
1	CONTRACT MANAGEMENT DISTRICT SOUTH, MARIETTA, GA (D)
2	CONTRACT MANAGEMENT DISTRICT WEST, EL SEGUNDO, CA (RD)
3	CONTRACT MANAGEMENT COMMAND INTERNATIONAL, DAYTON, OH (R)

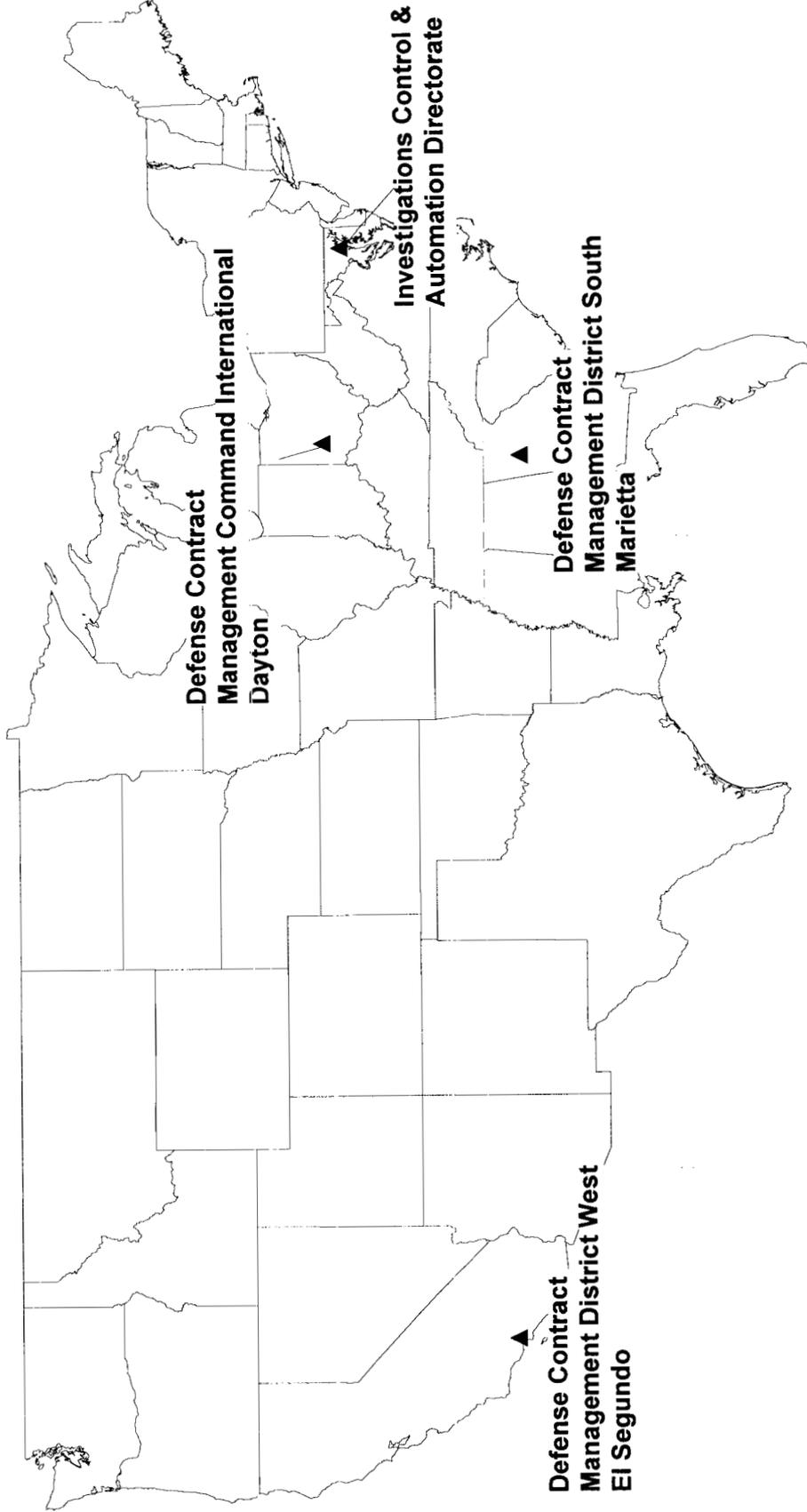
DEFENSE INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE

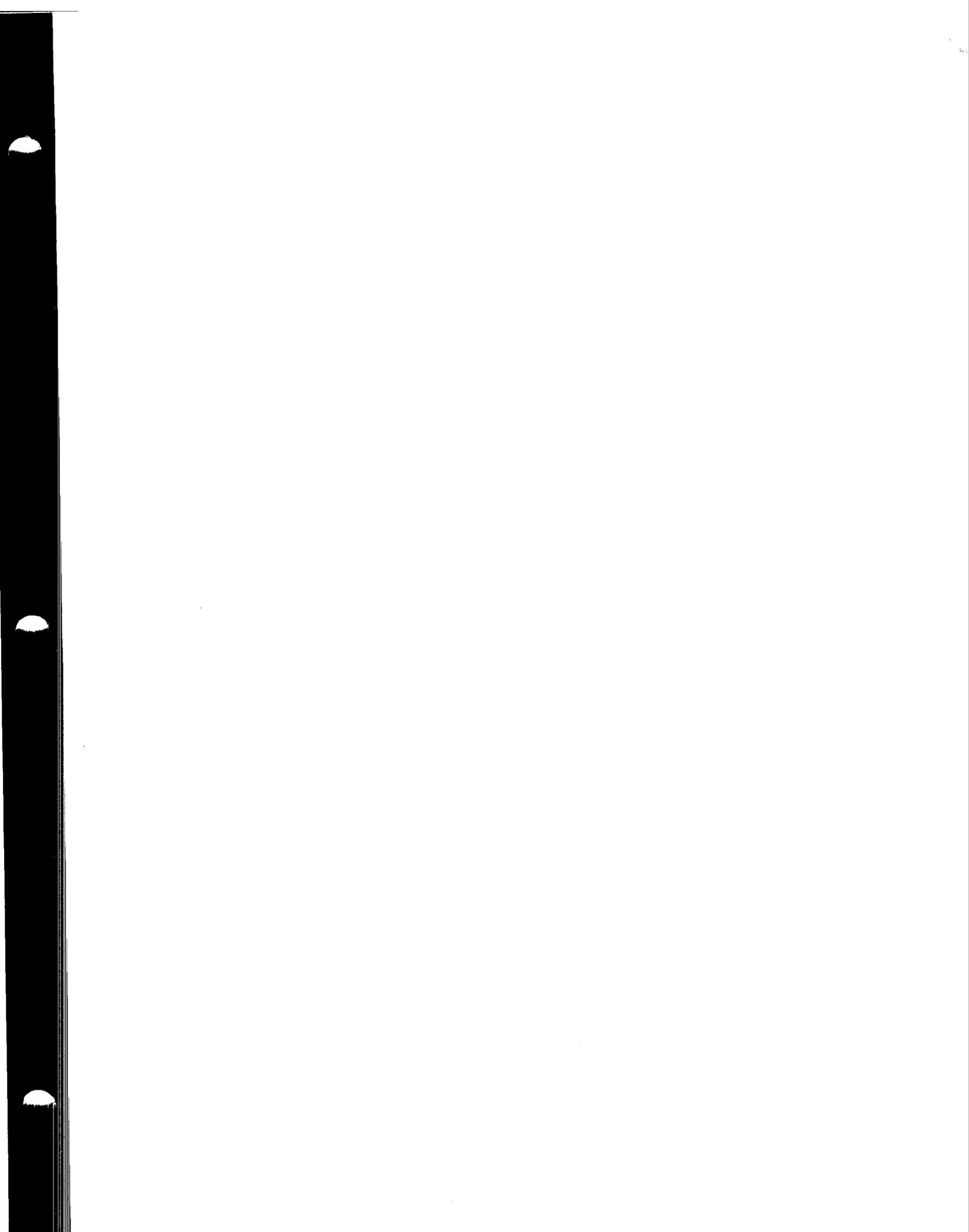
TAB	INSTALLATION
4	INVESTIGATIONS CONTROL & AUTOMATION DIRECTORATE (RD)

(D) = DoD recommendation for disestablishment
(R) = DoD recommendation for realignment
(RD) = DoD redirect of prior Commission decision

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Defense Investigative Service/Defense Logistics Agency - Minor Installations





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BASE ANALYSIS

DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT DISTRICT SOUTH, MARIETTA, GA

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Disestablish by relocating the Defense Contract Management District South missions to the Defense Contract Management District Northeast and Defense Contract Management District West.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	3 of 3
FORCE STRUCTURE	No impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	3.8
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	6.1
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1 year (1999)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	75.8
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	11.7
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	2/101
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	3/40
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	0.0% / 0.0 %
ENVIRONMENTAL	No known impediments

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT DISTRICT SOUTH--MARIETTA, GA

INSTALLATION MISSION

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

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Disestablish by relocating the Defense Contract Management District South missions to the Defense Contract Management District Northeast and Defense Contract Management District West.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Due to the impact of DoD Force Structure drawdown, budget cuts, and the resulting decline in acquisition workload, the number of contracts managed at the Defense Contract Management Districts has decreased. DLA's military judgment determined that a single DCMD presence on each coast is necessary. A west coast DCMD is required because of the high dollar value of contracts and the significant weapon-systems related workload located on the West Coast. An east coast DCMD is required because of a high concentration of contracts, and value of contract dollars obligated in the Northeast.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

1. The community contended that because the trend is for companies to move their operations from northern to southern locations, travel costs will increase dramatically from the remaining two District Offices in Boston and Los Angeles--a cost which was not considered in the cost to close DCMDS.
- Staff Comment: Estimating the number of companies which may move from north to south is beyond the scope of review and analysis.

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2. The community further contends that the information management systems of the Contract Management Offices for both the accounting and paying functions are not capable of handling the additional workload out of only two offices.

- Staff Comment: DLA plans to maintain three databases until future technology allows merging the three databases into two. Data from the DCMDN database will be segregated and sent to DCMDN or DCMDW as appropriate.

3. The community recommends that DLA maintain three smaller and leaner Defense Contract Management District Offices. This will preserve military value for the customer.

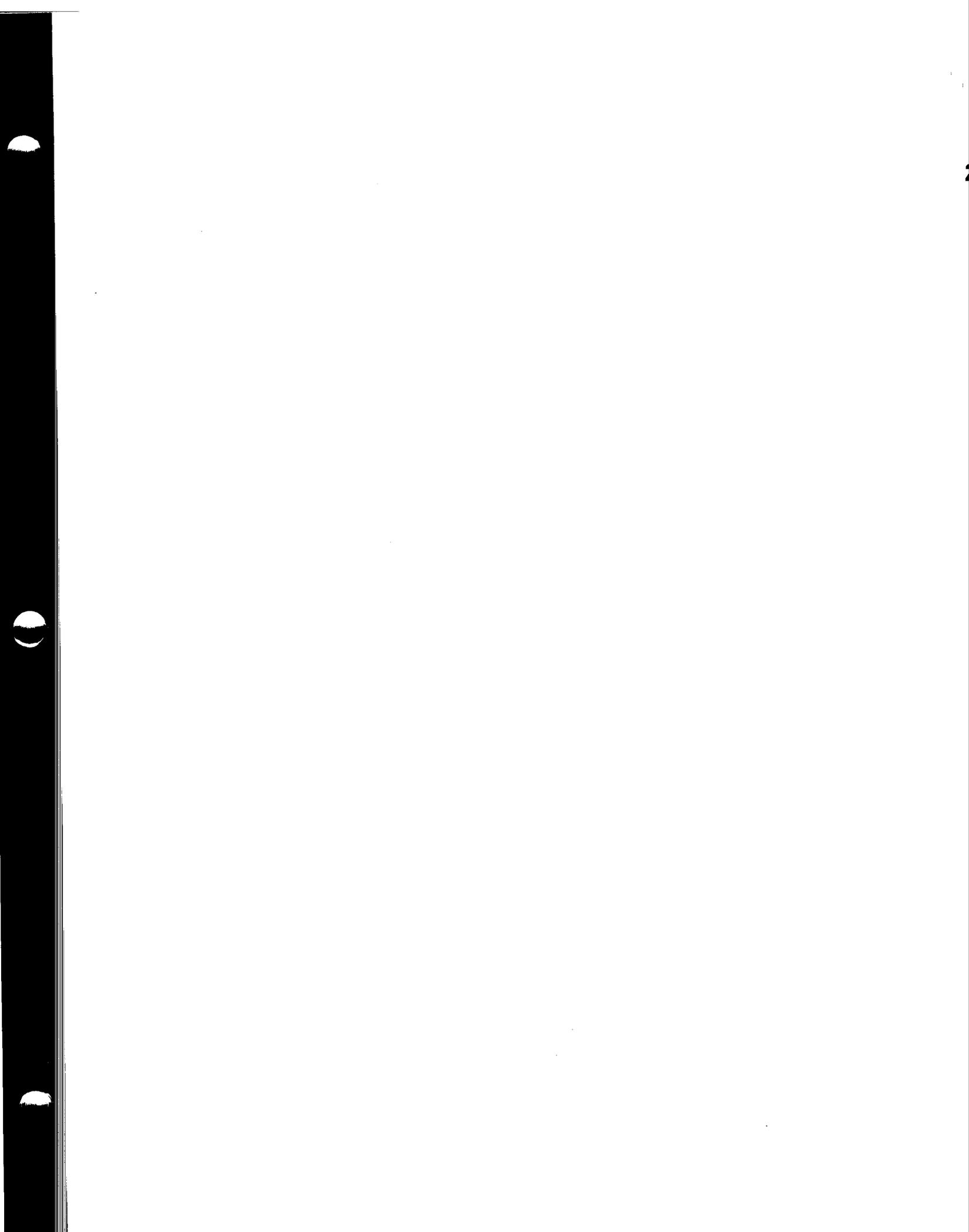
- Staff Comment: Due to a decreasing number of contracts, it is DLA's military judgement that the entire workload of the Defense Contract Management Offices can be handled from two offices.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DoD recommendation.

Wasleski/Interagency Issues Team/24-May-95

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BASE ANALYSIS

DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT DISTRICT WEST, EL SEGUNDO, CA

DOD RECOMMENDATION: This is a redirect of the 1993 Base Closure Commission recommendation. Relocate Defense Contract Management District West: (a) to Government property in the Los Angeles/Long Beach area, or, (b) to space obtained from exchange of land between the Navy and the Port Authority/City of Long Beach, or (c) to a purchased office building, whichever is the most cost-effective for DoD.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	2 of 3
FORCE STRUCTURE	No impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	10.3
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	4.2
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	0 years (1999)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	51.2
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	20.0
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0/0
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	15/238
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	0.0% / 0.0 %
ENVIRONMENTAL	No known impediments

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT DISTRICT WEST--EL SEGUNDO, CA

INSTALLATION MISSION

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

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- This is a redirect of the 1993 Base Closure Commission recommendation. Relocate Defense Contract Management District West: (a) to Government property in the Los Angeles/Long Beach area, or, (b) to space obtained from exchange of land between the Navy and the Port Authority/City of Long Beach, or (c) to a purchased office building, whichever is the most cost-effective for DoD.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- DCMD West is currently located in GSA-leased administrative space in El Segundo, CA. The President's Five-Point Revitalization Plan has significantly impacted the Navy's ability to consummate a land exchange at Long Beach with the Port Authority/City of Long Beach. The Long Beach Naval Shipyard has been placed on the BRAC 95 list for closure.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

- No issues identified.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DoD recommendation.

Wasleski/Interagency Issues Team/24-May-95

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Commission recommends the following: disestablish Defense Contract Management District Midatlantic (DCMDM) and Defense Contract Management District Northeast (DCMDN), and relocate the missions to DCMD Northeast, DCMD South, and DCMD West.

Defense Contract Management District West El Segundo, California

Category: Regional

Mission: Perform contract administration services for DoD organizations and other U.S. Government agencies

One-time Cost: \$ 12.5 million

Savings: 1994-99: \$ -5.1 million (Cost)

Annual: \$ 4.4 million

Payback: 9 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Relocate the Defense Contract Management District West (DCMD West), El Segundo, California, to Long Beach Naval Shipyard, Los Angeles, CA.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The DCMD West is currently located in GSA-leased administrative space in El Segundo, CA. Significant savings will result by moving the organization from GSA space to a building on Government property at Long Beach Naval Shipyard, CA. A number of available DoD properties were considered as potential relocation sites. The Naval Shipyard was selected because it does not involve the payment of Personnel Change of Station (PCS) costs. This move may require new construction to provide a building to receive the DCMD West.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

There were no formal expressions from the community.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

The Commission found it was cost effective for DCMD West to move from leased space to DoD-owned property. Further, DoD was considering new construction at the Long Beach

Naval Shipyard for DCMD West and the Commission found it questionable to construct new facilities given the apparent abundance of available buildings on DoD installations or other federally owned buildings.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Commission finds the Secretary of Defense deviated substantially from final criterion 2. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: relocate the Defense Contract Management District, El Segundo, California, to Long Beach Naval Shipyard, Los Angeles, California, or space obtained from exchange of land for space between the Navy and the Port Authority/City of Long Beach. The Commission finds this recommendation is consistent with the force structure plan and final criteria.

Defense Distribution Depots

Defense Distribution Depot Charleston, South Carolina

Category: Distribution depots

Mission: Receive, store, and issue wholesale and retail (service owned) material in support of the Armed Forces

One-time Cost: \$ 12.6 million

Savings: 1994-1999: \$ -9.4 million (Cost)

Annual: \$ 1.1 million

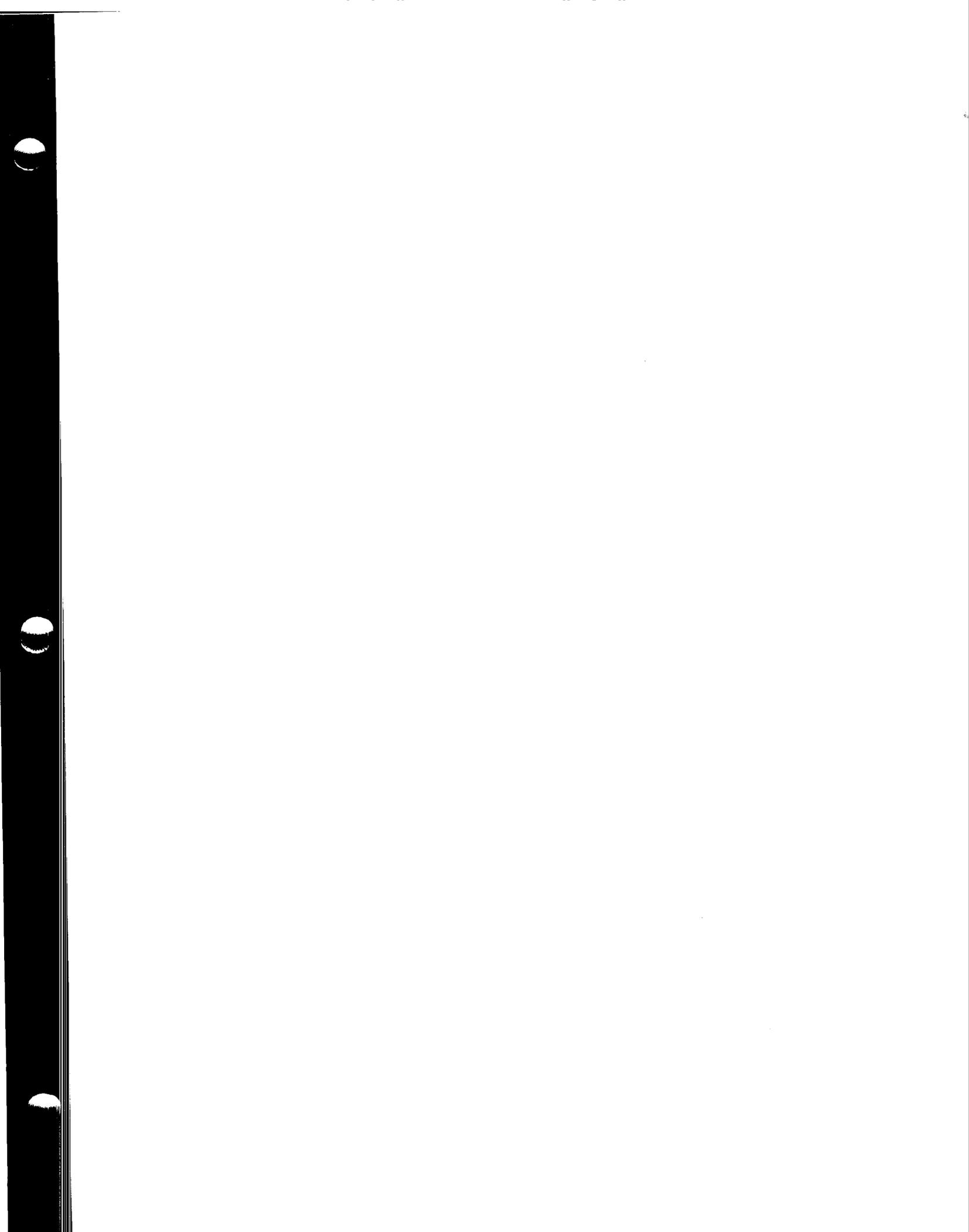
Payback: 26 years

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Disestablish Defense Distribution Depot Charleston, South Carolina (DDCS), and relocate the mission to Defense Distribution Depot Jacksonville, Florida (DDJF). Slow moving and/or inactive material remaining at DDCS at the time of the realignment will be relocated to available storage space within the DoD Distribution System.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

The decision to realign DDCS was driven by the Navy's decision to close several naval activities in Charleston, SC, eliminating DDCS's customer base. The loss of customer base along with sufficient storage space in the DoD distribution system drove the disestablishment. DDCS



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BASE ANALYSIS

**DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT COMMAND INTERNATIONAL,
DAYTON, OH**

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Realign by merging the Defense Contract Management Command International into the Defense Contract Management Command Headquarters (DCMD HQ), Fort Belvoir, VA.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	N/A
FORCE STRUCTURE	No impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$ M)	3.1
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$ M)	3.1
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	1 year (1999)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$ M)	38.7
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$ M)	8.7
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	5/28
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	11/41
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	0.0% / 0.0 %
ENVIRONMENTAL	No known impediments

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT COMMAND INTERNATIONAL, DAYTON, OH

INSTALLATION MISSION

- Provide command and control, including operational and management control and oversight, for 13 overseas Defense Contract Management Area Operations (DCMAO) offices located outside the continental United States.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Realign by merging Defense Contract Management Command International's mission into the Defense Contract Management Command Headquarters (DCMC HQ), Fort Belvoir, VA.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- This is a redirect from the BRAC 1993 recommendation that moved DCMCI from Dayton to Columbus, OH. DLA's Military judgment concluded that merging the mission with DCMC HQ affords the opportunity to capitalize on operational and management oversight and to maximize use of shared overhead with DCMC. It also affords the opportunity to take advantage of the close proximity to the State Department and the international support infrastructure in the Washington, DC area.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

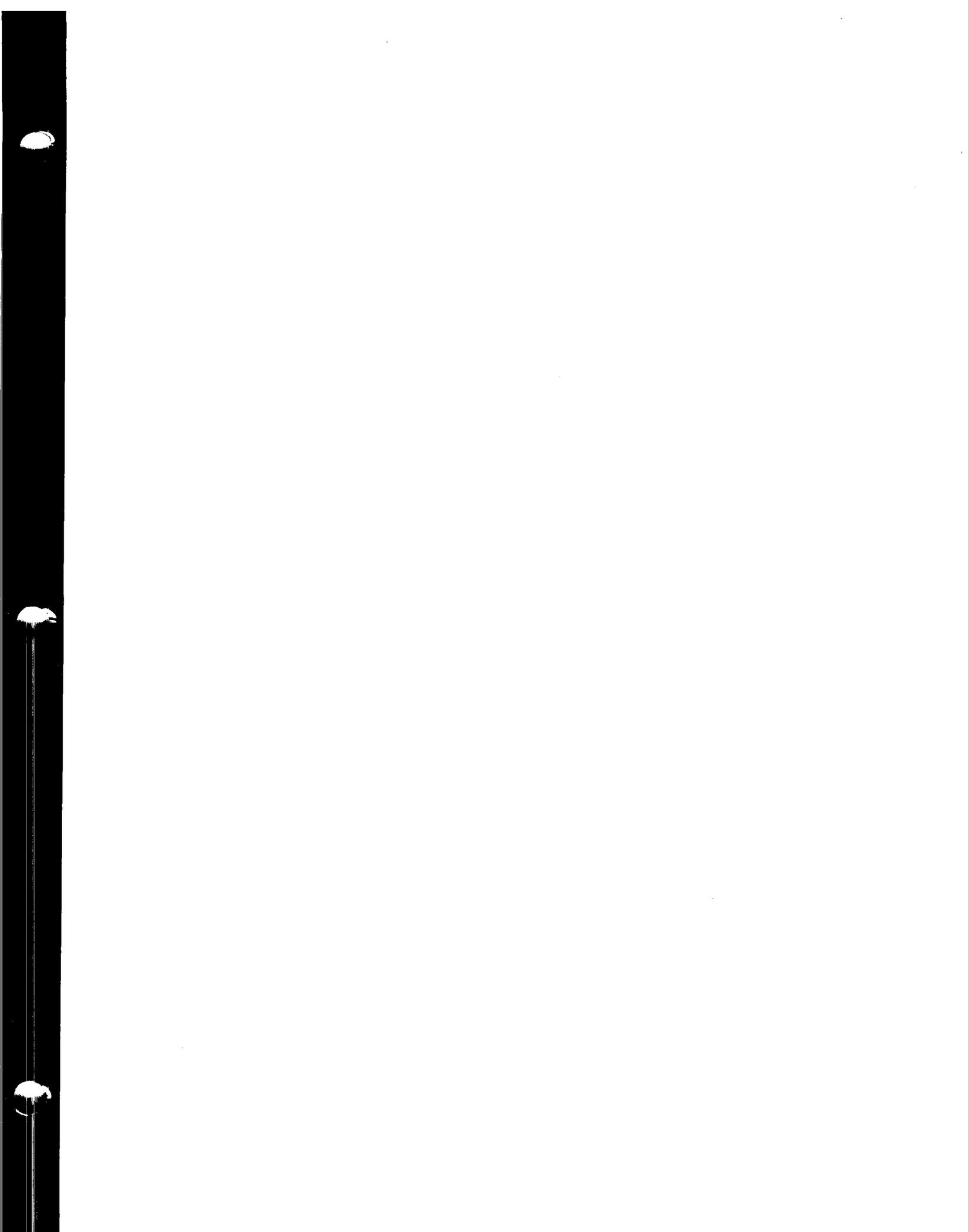
- No issues identified.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DoD recommendation.

Wasleski/Interagency Issues Team/24-May-95

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BASE ANALYSIS

DEFENSE INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE

INVESTIGATIONS CONTROL & AUTOMATION DIRECTORATE

DOD RECOMMENDATION: This is a redirect to the 1988 Base Closure Commission's recommendation to retain the Defense Investigative Service (DIS) at Fort Holabird. Relocate the DIS, Investigations Control & Automation Directorate (IC&AD) from Fort Holabird, MD to a new facility to be built on Fort Meade.

CRITERIA	DOD RECOMMENDATION
MILITARY VALUE	N/A
FORCE STRUCTURE	No impact
ONE-TIME COSTS (\$M)	11.0
ANNUAL SAVINGS (\$M)	0.5
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	5 years (2003)
NET PRESENT VALUE (\$M)	4.0
BASE OPERATING BUDGET (\$M)	0.4
PERSONNEL ELIMINATED (MIL / CIV)	0/11
PERSONNEL REALIGNED (MIL / CIV)	0/301
ECONOMIC IMPACT (BRAC 95 / CUM)	0.0% / 0.0 %
ENVIRONMENTAL	No known impediments

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SUMMARY SHEET

DEFENSE INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE **INVESTIGATIONS CONTROL & AUTOMATION DIRECTORATE,** **FT. HOLABIRD, MD**

INSTALLATION MISSION

- The IC&AD receives all requests for investigations from authorized requesters located worldwide. All national agency check requests are processed and controlled at the IC&AD.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- This is a redirect of the 1988 Base Closure Commission's recommendation to retain the Defense Investigative Service (DIS) at Fort Holabird. Relocate the DIS, Investigations Control & Automation Directorate (IC&AD) from Fort Holabird, MD to a new facility to be built on Fort Meade.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- The IC&AD is located in Building 320, a Korean War-era building. The building is in disrepair and continues to deteriorate costing over \$0.3 million in repairs since FY 1991 in addition to the annual Interservice Support Agreement cost of approximately \$0.4 million. A recent Corps of Engineers (COE) Building Analysis indicated that the cost to bring the building up to code and to correct the environmental deficiencies would cost DIS approximately \$9.1 million based on current space requirements. A military construction project on Fort Meade based on 1998 DIS force structure is estimated to cost \$9.4 million.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

- No issues identified.

R&A STAFF SUMMARY COMMENT

- Staff supports the DoD recommendation.

Trippet/Interagency Issues Team/24-May-95

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