

**ST LOUIS, MISSOURI
REGIONAL HEARING**

JUNE 20, 2005

INFORMATION PACKET

**ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
REGIONAL HEARING
JUNE 20, 2005**

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ITINERARY

Wednesday, June 15

TBD Ashley Dyer and Shannon Graves (ADVANCE) arrives Lambert St Louis International Airport

RON Ritz Carlton St Louis
100 Carondeler Plaza
St. Louis, MO 63105
314.863.6300 *phone*

Thursday, June 16

10:30 AM Ashley Dyer and Shannon Graves walk thru of hearing location
(Saint Louis University Busch Student Center)

12:39 PM Rob McCreary arrives Lambert St Louis International Airport
AMERICAN AIRLINES # 863

Friday, June 17

2:45 PM Rory Cooper arrives Lambert St Louis International Airport
AMERICAN AIRLINES # 5755

2:47 PM Deirdre Walsh arrives Lambert St Louis International Airport
AMERICAN AIRLINES # 1517

3:00 PM Build out of hearing site
(Saint Louis University Busch Student Center)

TBD Rory Cooper arrives Lambert St Louis International Airport
INSERT FLIGHT INFO

TBD Walk thru of hearing site
COOPER, DYER, GRAVES, MCCREARY, WALSH
(Saint Louis University Busch Student Center)

Saturday, June 18

6:27 PM Ken Small arrives Lambert St Louis International Airport
UNITED AIRLINES # 6603

Sunday, June 19

8:22 AM Michael Avenick arrives Lambert St Louis International Airport
UNITED AIRLINES # 6847

3:20 PM Gary Dinsick arrives Lambert St Louis International Airport
SOUTHWEST AIRLINES # 2323

4:12 PM Tyler Oborn arrives Lambert St Louis International Airport
AMERICAN AIRLINES # 4670

4:53 PM COMMISSIONER HANSEN arrives Lambert St Louis International
Airport
DELTA AIRLINES # 4821
Met by Rory Cooper and Ashley Dyer

4:53 PM Rumu Sarkar arrives Lambert St Louis International
Airport
DELTA AIRLINES # 4821

6:30 PM Brad McRee arrives Lambert St Louis International Airport
AMERICAN AIRLINES # 4969

6:50 PM COMMISSIONER GEHMAN arrives Lambert St Louis International
Airport
AMERICAN AIRLINES # 5347
Met by Shannon Graves and Deirdre Walsh

7:10 PM COMMISSIONER TURNER arrives Lambert St Louis International
Airport
AMERICAN AIRLINES # 5363
Met by Shannon Graves and Deirdre Walsh

TBD Dinner on your own

8:30 PM Hearing Pre-Briefing by R&A
Receive Hearing Briefing Books
Boardroom, Ritz Carlton St Louis

9:25 PM Tim Abrell, Brian McDaniel, Carol Schmidt arrive Lambert St Louis
International Airport
AMERICAN AIRLINES # 5692

10:21 PM Valerie Mills arrives Lambert St Louis International Airport
AMERICAN AIRLINES # 809

RON Ritz Carlton St Louis
100 Carondeler Plaza
St. Louis, MO 63105
314.863.6300 *phone*

Monday, June 20

5:30 AM Press Pre-Set at Hearing Site

6:30 AM Dyer, Graves, and Walsh arrive at Hearing Site

TBD R&A staff please use your rental cars to drive to the hearing site
*From Grand Boulevard turn onto Ladede Boulevard;
Your name is on a list with Campus Police;
Campus Police will direct you where to park
Enter the building thru the loading dock
Proceed down the stairs and follow signage to the Hold Room*

7:30 AM GEHMAN, HANSEN, TURNER Depart Hotel en route to Hearing
Transported by Rory Cooper

8:00 AM GEHMAN, HANSEN, TURNER arrive at Hearing Site; proceed to
hold (GREEN ROOM)
Met by Deirdre Walsh

8:20 AM Depart Hold for Hearing Room

8:30 AM Hearing Begins

1:00 PM Hearing Breaks for Lunch
*Lunch will be provided in the Hold Room (GREEN ROOM)
for Commissioners and Staff
You will need to pay \$20 (cash) to Ashley Dyer*

1:30 PM Hearing Resumes

6:30 PM Hearing Concludes
Proceed to Press Availability

6:45 PM Press Availability
Busch Student Center, Room 251

7:00 PM Press Availability Concludes

TBD GEHMAN, TURNER depart
Saint Louis University en route to St Louis International Airport
Transported by Rory Cooper

7:30 PM HANSEN departs Saint Louis University en route to Ritz Carlton St.
Louis
Transported by Deirdre Walsh

7:35 PM Schmidt departs Lambert St Louis International Airport
AMERICAN AIRLINES # 818

7:45 PM COMMISSIONER GEHMAN departs Lambert St Louis International
Airport
AMERICAN AIRLINES # 5348

8:25 PM COMMISSIONER TURNER departs Lambert St Louis International
Airport
AMERICAN AIRLINES # 5364

TBD Dinner on your own

RON Ritz Carlton St Louis
100 Carondeler Plaza
St. Louis, MO 63105
314.863.6300 *phone*

Tuesday, June 21

- TBD HANSEN departs Ritz Carlton St Louis en route
to Lambert St Louis International Airport
Transported by: TBD
- 7:10 AM COMMISSIONER HANSEN depart Lambert St Louis International
Airport
DELTA AIRLINES # 4801
- 7:54 AM Abrell, Sarkar depart Lambert St Louis International Airport
AMERICAN AIRLINES # 884
- 9:45 AM Avenick, Cooper, McDaniel, McRee, Oborn, Small, Walsh depart
Lambert St Louis International Airport
AMERICAN AIRLINES # 5754
- 11:07 AM Dyer, Graves departs Lambert St Louis International
Airport en route to Lubbock, TX
AMERICAN AIRLINES # 649
- 10:20 AM Mills departs Lambert St Louis International Airport
AMERICAN AIRLINES # 1336
- 11:15 AM McCreary departs Lambert St Louis International Airport
AMERICAN AIRLINES # 5338

FACT SHEET

COMMISSIONERS ATTENDING

Commissioner Gehman
Commissioner Hansen
Commissioner Turner

STAFF ATTENDING

Advance

Ashley Dyer	703.901.7808
Shannon Graves	703.901.7805

Communications

Rob McCreary	703.901.7835
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Legal Counsel

Rumu Sarkar	703.944.6112
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Legislative Affairs

Rory Cooper	703.501.3443
Deirdre Walsh	703.501.9361

R&A

Tim Abrell, Joint Issues Team	517.221.5603
Mike Avenick, Army Team	703.555.3781
Gary Dinsick, Army Team Leader	703.675.4006
Brian McDaniel, Navy Team	202.641.6406
Brad McRee, Joint Issues Team	865.742.7643
Valerie Mills, Joint Issues Team	804.690.8033
Tyler Oborn, Interagency Team	571.723.1491
Carol Schmidt, Joint Issues Team	N/A
Ken Small, Air Force Team Leader	202.256.7043

HEARING LOCATION

Saint Louis University
Busch Student Center
20 North Grand Blvd
St. Louis, MO 63103

HEARING ROOM

Multipurpose Room

CAPACITY

1400

COMMISSIONERS HOLDING ROOM

Green Room

STAFF OFFICE

Green Room

PARKING

Laclede Boulevard

STENOGRAPHER

TBD (Ashley is getting info from ANSER)

SIGNERS

TBD (SEN Bond's office is providing this)

LUNCH

Lunch will be provided in the Hold Room

RON

Ritz Carlton St Louis
100 Carondeler Plaza
St. Louis, MO 63105
314.863.6300 *phone*
314.863.3525 *fax*

STAFF ASSIGNMENT SHEET

Advance on site check _____	<i>Advance</i>
Signage _____	<i>Advance</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reserved seating <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Witness <i>Cooper, Walsh</i> ○ Members of Congress, Elected Officials <i>Cooper, Walsh</i> ○ Press <i>Advance, McCreary</i> • Staff only • Base closure hearing(with arrows) 	
Dais setting _____	<i>Advance</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nameplates and gavel • Pad, pen, pencil, highlighter • Water • Post it notes 	
Lunch arrangement and logistics _____	<i>Legislative Affairs Advance - Dyer</i>
Testimony Collection _____	<i>R&A Legislative Counsel Advance</i>
Timekeeper _____	<i>Advance</i>
VIP greeter _____	<i>Legislative Affairs</i>
Designated on-site supervisor during lunch _____	<i>Legislative Affairs</i>
General Runner _____	<i>Advance</i>
Computer Technician _____	<i>Saint Louis Univ</i>
Final site sweep _____	<i>Advance</i>
Thank you letters _____	<i>Legislative Affairs</i>

COMMISSIONERS ITINERARIES

COMMISSIONER GEHMAN

Sunday, June 19

6:50 PM Arrive Lambert St Louis International Airport
AMERICAN AIRLINES # 5347
Met by:

RON Ritz Carlton St Louis
100 Carondeler Plaza
St. Louis, MO 63105
314.863.6300 *phone*

Monday, June 20

7:30 AM Depart Ritz Carlton en route to Saint Louis University (Regional
Hearing)

8:30 AM Regional Hearing Begins

6:30 PM Regional Hearing Concludes

6:45 PM Press Availability

7:00 PM Press Availability Concludes

TBD Depart Saint Louis University en route to St Louis International
Airport

7:45 PM Depart Lambert St Louis International Airport
AMERICAN AIRLINES # 5348

COMMISSIONERS ITINERARIES

COMMISSIONER HANSEN

Sunday, June 19

4:53 PM Arrive Lambert St Louis International Airport
DELTA AIRLINES # 4821
Met by:

RON Ritz Carlton St Louis
100 Carondeler Plaza
St. Louis, MO 63105
314.863.6300 *phone*

Monday, June 20

7:30 AM Depart Ritz Carlton en route to Saint Louis University (Regional
Hearing)

8:30 AM Regional Hearing Begins

6:30 PM Regional Hearing Concludes

6:45 PM Press Availability

7:00 PM Press Availability Concludes

7:30 PM Depart Saint Louis University en route to Ritz Carlton

TBD Dinner on your own

RON Ritz Carlton St Louis
100 Carondeler Plaza
St. Louis, MO 63105
314.863.6300 *phone*

Tuesday, June 21

5:00 AM Depart Ritz Carlton for Lambert St Louis International Airport

7:10 AM Depart Lambert St Louis International Airport
DELTA AIRLINES # 4801

COMMISSIONERS ITINERARIES

COMMISSIONER TURNER

Sunday, June 19

7:10 PM Arrive Lambert St Louis International Airport
AMERICAN AIRLINES # 5363

Met by:

RON Ritz Carlton St Louis
100 Carondeler Plaza
St. Louis, MO 63105
314.863.6300 *phone*

Monday, June 20

7:30 AM Depart Ritz Carlton en route to Saint Louis University (Regional
Hearing)

8:30 AM Regional Hearing Begins

6:30 PM Regional Hearing Concludes

6:45 PM Press Availability

7:00 PM Press Availability Concludes

TBD Depart Saint Louis University en route to St Louis International
Airport

8:25 PM Depart Lambert St Louis International Airport
AMERICAN AIRLINES # 5364

HOTEL ACCOMODATIONS

Location

Ritz Carlton
100 Carondeler Plaza
St. Louis, MO 63105

Phone number

314.863.6300 *phone*
314.863.3525 *fax*

POC: ANGEL KEYS

Names and confirmation numbers

Commissioner Gehman
Commissioner Hansen
Commissioner Turner
Tim Abrell
Michael Avenick
Gary Dinsick
Ashley Dyer
Shannon Graves
Rob McCreary
Brian McDaniel
Brad McRee
Tyler Oborn
Valerie Mills
Rumu Sarkar
Carol Schmidt
Ken Small
Deirdre Walsh

POINTS OF CONTACT

Onsite POC's

Erin Krause
Director, Event Services
Saint Louis University
20 North Grand Boulevard
St Louis, MO 63103
314.977.7207 *phone*
314.977.1419 *fax*

Campus Police

AV

Senate POC's:

Jason Van Eaton
Deputy Chief of Staff
U.S. Senator Christopher S. "Kit" Bond
308 East High Street, Suite 202
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
573.634.2488 *phone*
537.808.3922 *cell*
573.634.6005 *fax*

Charlie Barnes
District Director
U.S. Senator Christopher S. "Kit" Bond
314.725.4484 *phone*
314.225.7688 *cell*
314.727.4484 *fax*

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

MISSOURI

**SEN CHRISTOPHER S. "KIT"
BOND**

St. Louis Office:

7700 Bonhomme, # 615
St. Louis, MO 63105
(314)725-4484

Jefferson City Office:

308 East High St., # 202
Jefferson City, MO 65101
(573)634-2488

Washington, DC Office:

274 Russell Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, DC 20510
(202)224-5721

GOVERNOR MATT BLUNT

Staff Contact: Jared Craighead
(573) 751-3222

SEN JAMES TALENT

St. Louis Office

Three CityPlace Drive, Suite 1020
St. Louis, Missouri 63141
Phone: 314-432-5211

Jefferson City Office

122 East High Street, Second Floor
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
Phone: 573-636-1070

Washington, DC Office

493 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
Phone: 202-224-6154

KENTUCKY

SEN MITCH MCCONNELL
(202) 224-2541

SEN JIM BUNNING
202.224.4343

GOVERNOR ERNIE FLETCHER

Staff Contact: Kristi Craig
(202) 220-1350

INDIANA

SEN RICHARD LUGAR
(202) 224-4814

SEN EVAN BAYH
(202) 224-5623

GOVERNOR MITCH DANIELS
Staff Contact: Debbie Hohlt
(202) 445-8889 cell

ILLINOIS

SEN RICHARD DURBIN
(202) 224-2152

SEN BARACK OBAMA
(202) 224-2854

GOVERNOR ROD BLAGOJEVICH
Staff Contact: Sol Ross
(202) 624-7760

MICHIGAN

SEN CARL LEVIN
(202) 224-6221

SEN DEBBIE STABENOW
(202) 224-4822

GOV. JENNIFER GRANHOLM
Staff Contact: John Burchett
(202) 624-8805

IOWA

SEN TOM HARKIN
(202) 224-3254

SEN CHUCK GRASSLEY
(202) 224-3744

GOVERNOR TOM VILSACK
Staff Contact: John Cacciatore
(202) 624-5442

WISCONSIN

SEN HERB KOHL

(202) 224-5653

SEN RUSSELL FEINGOLD

(202) 224-5323

GOVERNOR JIM DOYLE

Staff Contact: Amy Johnson

(202) 624-5870

Appendix I

POINTS OF INTEREST NEARBY HOTEL

Walgreens (1.27 miles from hotel)

6733 Clayton Rd
St Louis, MO 63117
314-721-2033

Target (1.47 miles from hotel)

25 Brentwood Promenade Ct
St Louis, MO 63144
314-918-9500

Schnucks (grocery store) (.74 miles from hotel)

7651 Clayton Rd
St Louis, MO 63117
314-721-8975

Clayton Shell Svc Stations (.32 miles from hotel)

500 S Hanley Rd
St Louis, MO 63105
314-862-1333

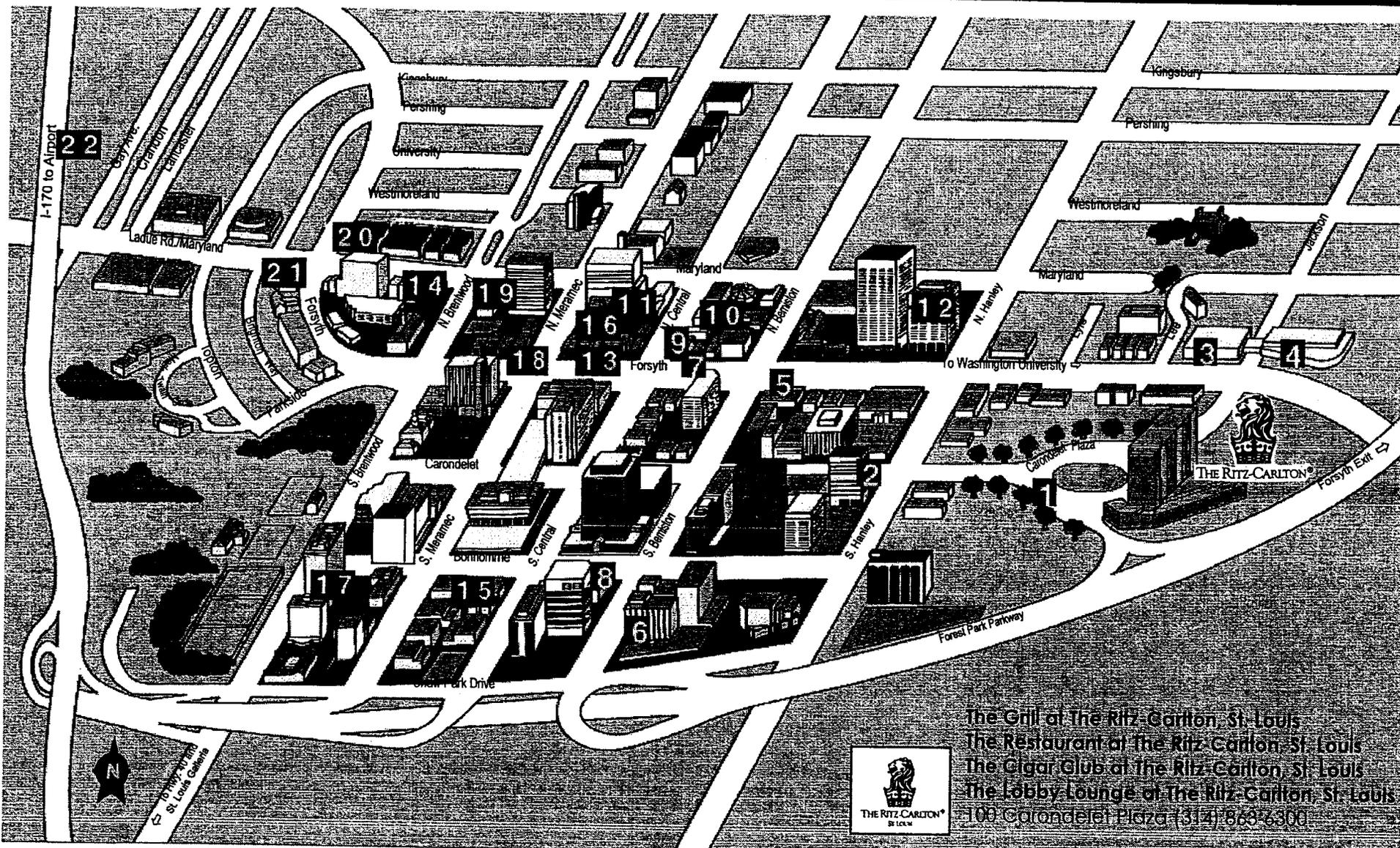
St Mary's Health Ctr (1.59 miles from hotel) (Hospital)

6420 Clayton Rd
St Louis, MO 63117
314-768-8000

Fed Ex Kinko's (1.26 miles from hotel)

8805 Ladue Rd
St Louis, MO 63124
314-725-8704

The Ritz-Carlton, St. Louis: Guide to Clayton Restaurants



The Grill at The Ritz-Carlton, St. Louis
 The Restaurant at The Ritz-Carlton, St. Louis
 The Cigar Club at The Ritz-Carlton, St. Louis
 The Lobby Lounge at The Ritz-Carlton, St. Louis
 100 Carondelet Plaza (314) 668-6300



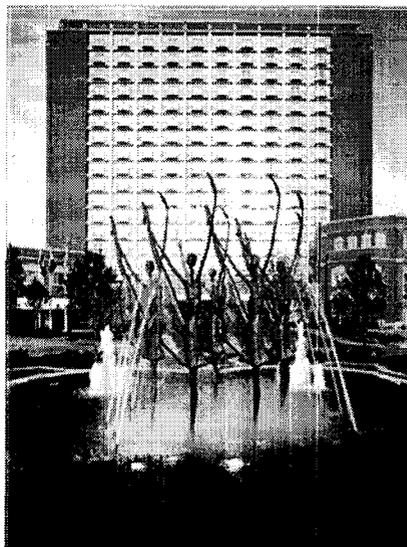
- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1. Luciano's Trattoria: 172 Carondelet Plaza (314) 863-9969 | 10b. Kilkenny's: 20 N. Central (314) 725-0161 | 14. Cardwell's: 8100 Maryland (314) 726-5055 |
| 2. J. Bucks: 101 S. Hanley (314) 725-4700 | 10c. Pomme: 40 N. Central (314) 727-4141 | 15. Reame Thai: 7910 Bonhomme (314) 725-8807 |
| 3. Café de France: 7515 Forsyth (314) 678-0200 | 10d. Bandanna's BBQ: 16 N. Central (314) 727-9944 | 16a. August Restaurant: 12 North Meremac (314) 862-5454 |
| 4. Sekisui Pacific Rim: 7443 Forsyth (314) 726-0033 | 10e. House of Wong: 46 N. Central (314) 726-6291 | 16b. Miso on Meremac: 16 N. Meremac (314) 863-7888 |
| 5. Café Napoli: 7754 Forsyth (314) 863-5731 | 11a. ZuZu's Handmade Mexican: 31 N. Central (314) 863-6767 | 17. Dominic's Trattoria: 200 S. Brentwood (314) 863-4567 |
| 6. Remy's Kitchen/ Wine Bar: 222 S. Bemiston (314) 726-5757 | 11b. IL Vincino: 45 N. Central (314) 727-1333 | 18. First Watch: 8001 Forsyth (314) 863-7330 |
| 7. The Crossing: 7823 Forsyth (314) 721-7375 | 11c. Portabela: 15 N. Central (314) 725-6588 | 19. Tejas: 44 N. Brentwood (314) 862-1414 |
| 8. Morton's of Chicago: 7822 Bonhomme (314) 725-4008 | 12. The St. Louis Club: 7701 Forsyth (314) 726-1964 | 20. Companion Bakehouse: 8143 Maryland (314) 721-5454 |
| 9. Starbuck's Coffee: 2 N. Central (314) 863-8070 | 13a. India's Rasoi: 7923 Forsyth (314) 727-1414 | 21. Straub's Supermarket: 8282 Forsyth (314) 725-2121 |
| 10a. Barcelona Tapas: 34 N. Central (314) 863-9909 | 13b. Tavern 43: 7927 Forsyth (314) 725-4334 | 22. Schnuck's Supermarket at Ladue Crossing: (314) 725-7574 |

DIRECTIONS LAMBERT ST LOUIS INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT TO RITZ CARLTON HOTEL

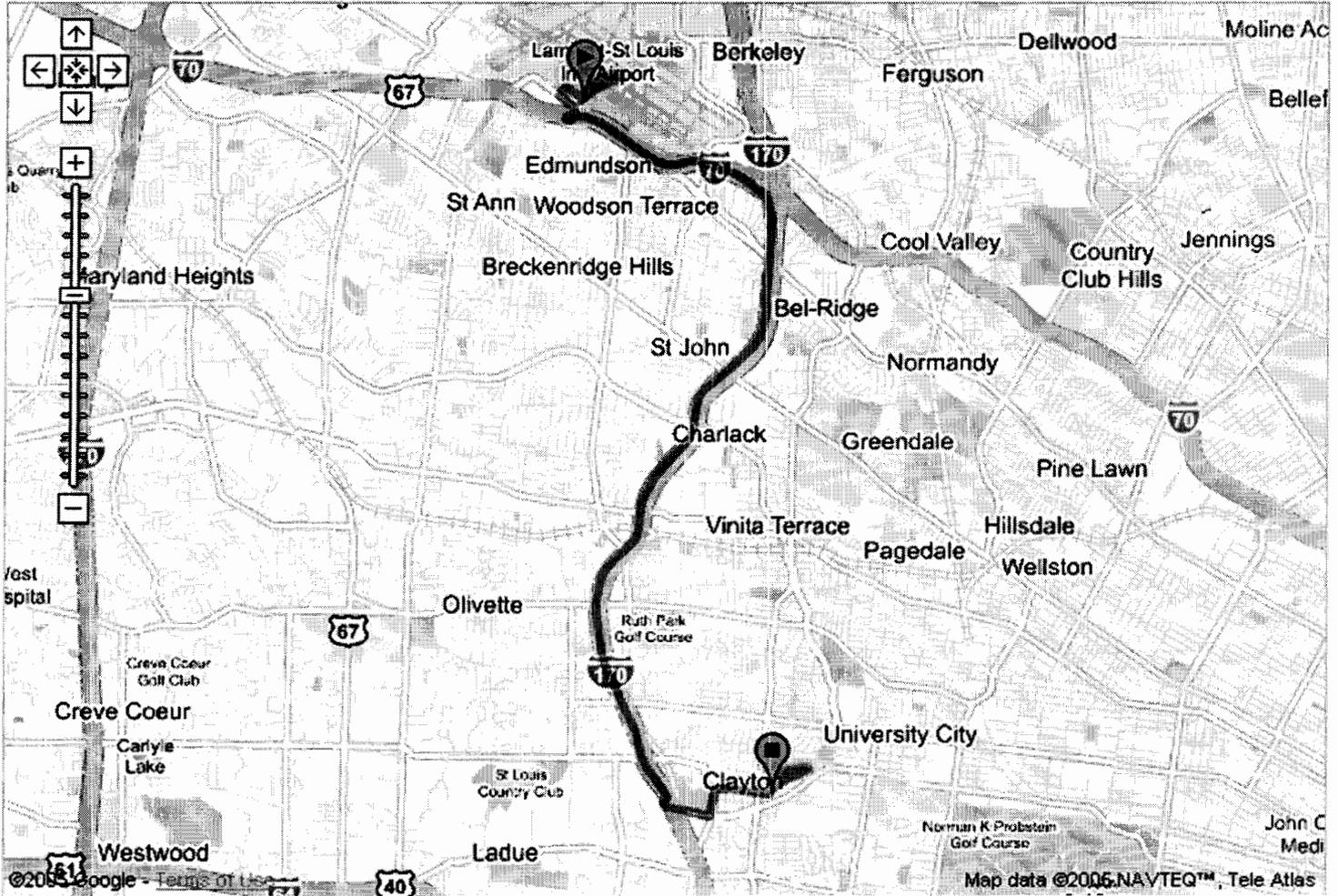
- From St. Louis's Lambert International Airport, take Interstate 70 East to Interstate 170 South
- Exit onto Ladue Road
- Take a right at the end of the exit ramp, onto Ladue Road
- Go approximately a mile to a mile and a half to Hanley Road.
- Take a Right onto Hanley Road
- At the second intersection turn Left onto Carondelet Plaza
- The Hotel entrance is directly in front of you. Please follow around the traffic circle to find the entrance

PARKING

- Valet Parking
- Covered self-park garage

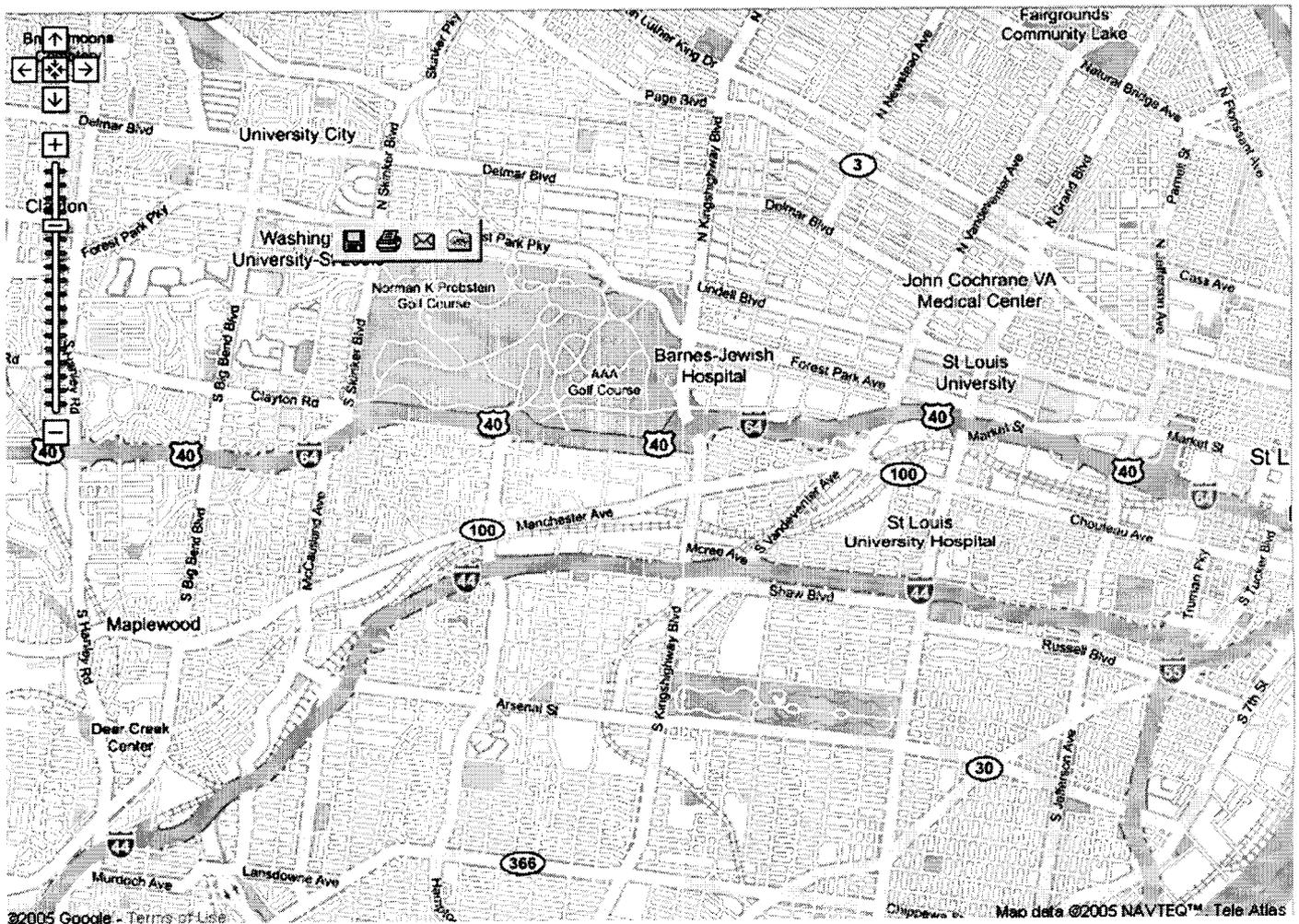


MAP FROM LAMBERT ST LOUIS INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT TO RITZ CARLTON



DIRECTIONS RITZ CARLTON HOTEL TO SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY

- 1. Turn left onto Hanley Road.
- Turn left onto 64/40 East
- Exit right onto Grand Boulevard
- At light turn right onto North Grand Boulevard
- Turn right onto Laclede Boulevard.



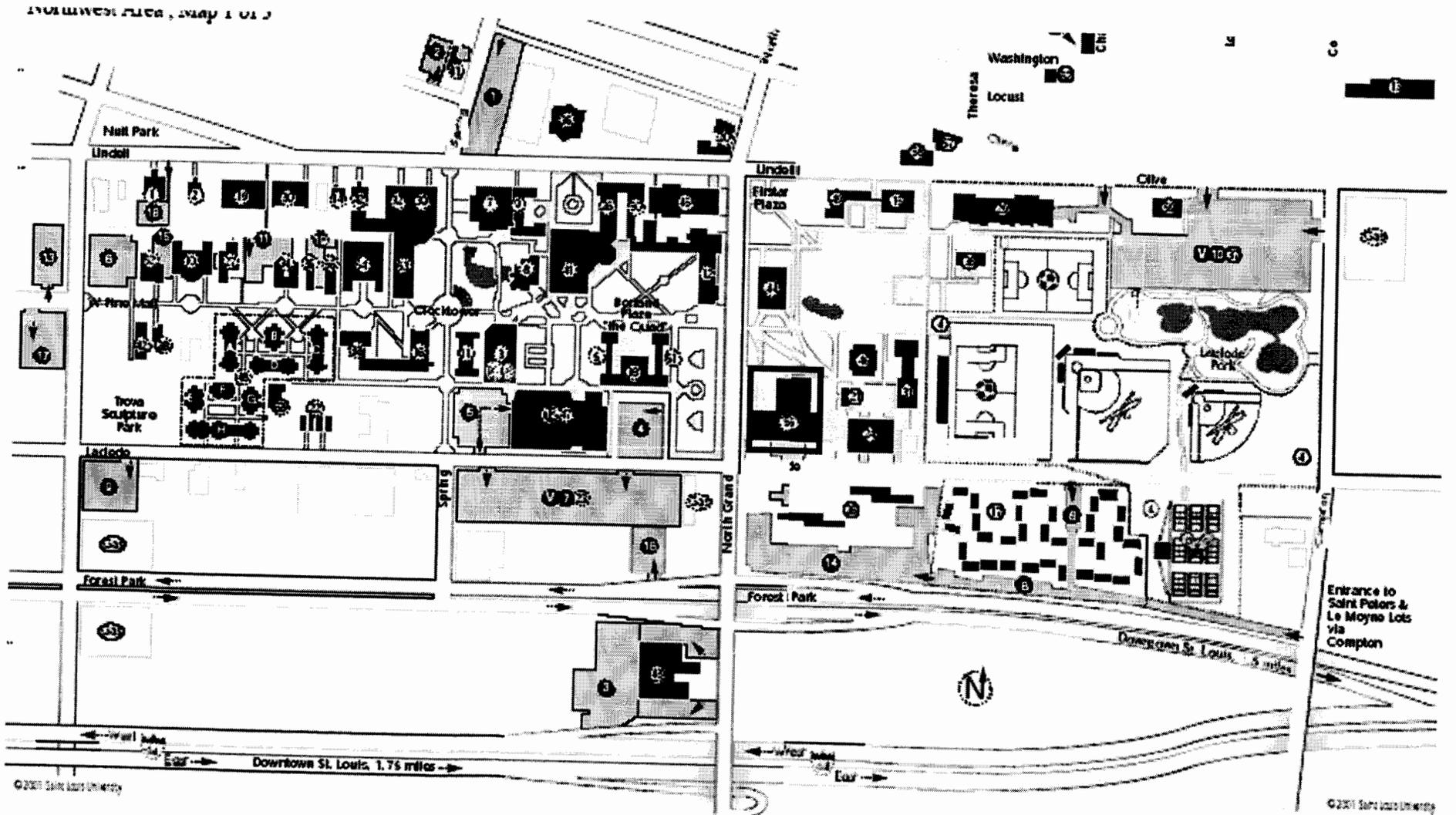
SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY

BUSCH STUDENT CENTER



20 North Grand Boulevard
314.977.2820

CAMPUS MAP





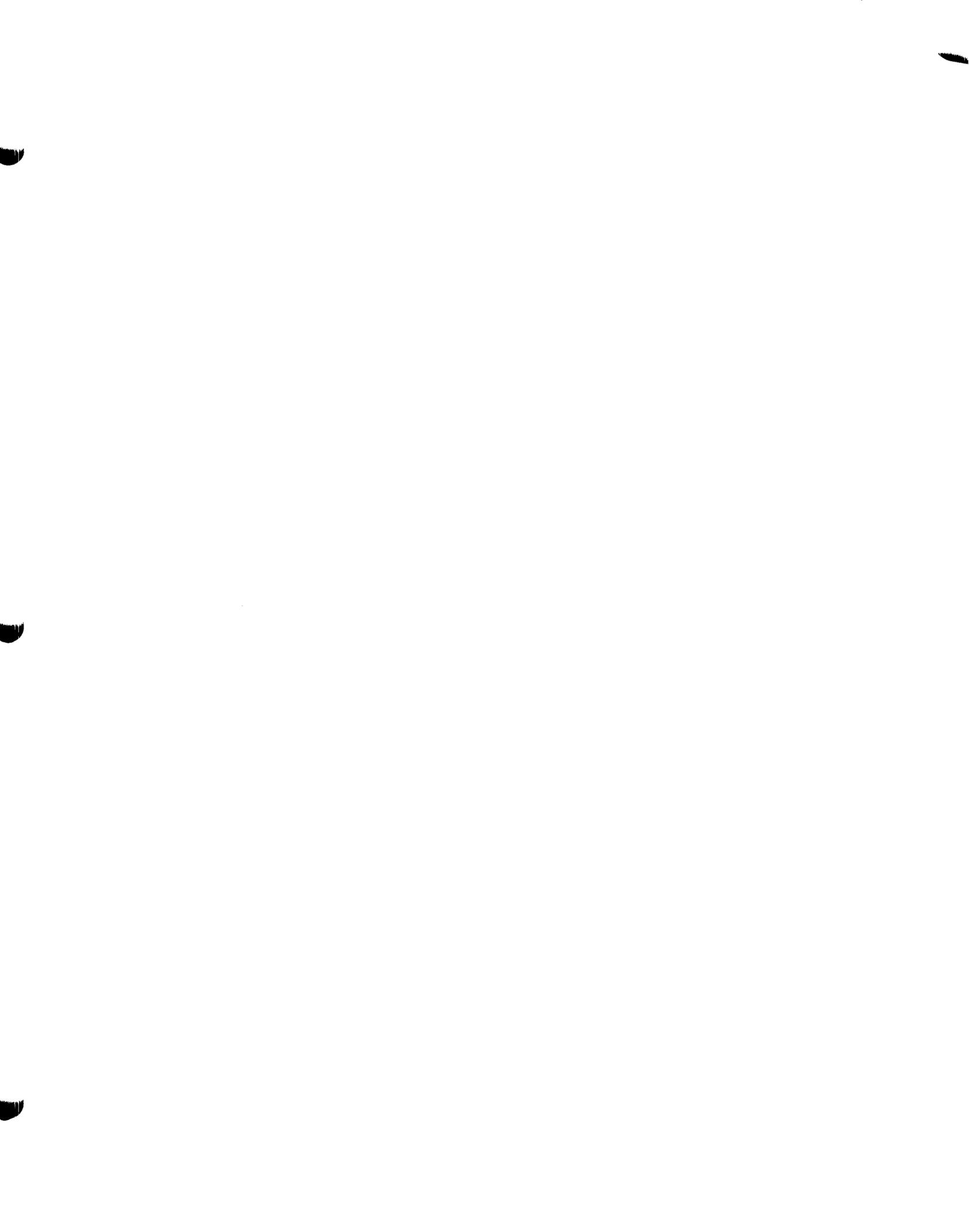
BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI REGIONAL HEARING JUNE 20, 2005 TABLE OF CONTENTS

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- B. COMMISSION ATTENDEES
- C. OPENING STATEMENT
Hearing Chair: Commissioner Hal Gehman
- D. DFO Oath
- E. STATE INFORMATION: MISSOURI
- F. STATE INFORMATION: ILLINOIS AND IOWA
- G. STATE INFORMATION: KENTUCKY
- H. STATE INFORMATION: INDIANA
- I. STATE INFORMATION: MICHIGAN
- J. STATE INFORMATION: WISCONSIN
- K. CLOSING REMARKS

APPENDIX I

BRAC 2005 Closure and Realignment Impacts by State





DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

REGIONAL HEARING ST LOUIS, MISSOURI

JUNE 20, 2005 8:30AM

Saint Louis University – Busch Student Center

- I. Opening Statement by Chairman Harold Gehman
- II. State Testimony – Missouri (*approx 109 mins*)
- III. State Testimony – Illinois and Iowa (*approx 145 mins*)
- IV. Lunch Break (30 minutes)
- V. State Testimony – Kentucky (*approx 100 mins*)
- VI. State Testimony – Indiana (*approx 100 mins*)
- VII. State Testimony – Michigan (*approx 30 mins*)
- VIII. State Testimony – Wisconsin (*approx 30 mins*)
- IX. Closing Statement by Chairman Harold Gehman



COMMISSION ATTENDEES

COMMISSIONERS

Commissioner Gehman
Commissioner Skinner
Commissioner Turner

STAFF

Advance

Shannon Graves
Ashley Dyer

Communications

Robert McCreary

Legal Counsel

Rumu Sarkar

Legislative Affairs

Deirdre Walsh
Rory Cooper

R&A

Gary Dinsick, Army Team Leader
Ken Small, Air Force Team Leader
Tim Abrell, Joint Issues Team
Mike Avenick, Army Team
David Epstein, Army Team
Kevin Felix, Army Team
Brian McDaniel, Navy Team
Brad McRee, Joint Issues Team
Valerie Mills, Joint Issues Team
Tyler Oborn, Interagency Team
Carol Schmidt, Joint Issues Team





BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

Chairman's
Opening Statement

Regional Hearing
of the
2005 Base Closure and Realignment Commission

for

Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin

8:30 am
June 20, 2005

St. Louis, Missouri

Good Afternoon.

I'm Hal Gehman, and I will be the chairperson for this Regional Hearing of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I'm also pleased to be joined by my fellow Commissioners Sue Ellen Turner and James Hansen for today's session.

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

The Congress entrusts our Armed Forces with vast, but not unlimited, resources. We have a responsibility to our nation, and to the men and women who bring the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps to life, to demand the best possible use of limited resources.

Congress recognized that fact when it authorized the Department of Defense to prepare a proposal to realign or close domestic bases. However, that authorization was not a blank check. The members of this Commission accepted the challenge, and necessity, of providing an independent, fair, and equitable assessment and evaluation of the Department of Defense's proposals and the data and methodology used to develop that proposal.

We committed to the Congress, to the President, and to the American people, that our deliberations and decisions will be open and transparent – and that our decisions will be based on the criteria set forth in statute.

We continue to examine the proposed recommendations set forth by the Secretary of Defense on May 13th and measure them against the criteria for military value set forth in law, especially the need for surge manning and for homeland security. But be assured, we are not conducting this review as an exercise in sterile cost-accounting. This commission is committed to conducting a clear-eyed reality check that we know will not only shape our military capabilities for decades to come, but will also have profound effects on our communities and on the people who bring our communities to life.

We also committed that our deliberations and decisions would be devoid of politics and that the people and communities affected by the BRAC proposals would have, through our site visits and public hearings, a chance to provide us with direct input on the substance of the proposals and the methodology and assumptions behind them.

To avoid the appearance of lack of impartiality and enhance the public's confidence in the BRAC process, four of our nine commissioners have recused themselves from participating in deliberation and voting on matters directly relating to installations in their home states. Those commissioners continue, however, to attend regional

hearings even if unable to deliberate and vote on all of the installations discussed at the hearings. Their direct exposure to as much information and as many concerned citizens as possible is vitally important to the completion of our task of open, fair, and comprehensive consideration of the eight final selection criteria, force-structure plan, and worldwide infrastructure inventory.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the thousands of involved citizens who have already contacted the Commission and shared with us their thoughts, concerns, and suggestions about the base closure and realignment proposals. Unfortunately, the volume of correspondence we have received makes it impossible for us to respond directly to each one of you in the short time with which the Commission must complete its mission. But, we want everyone to know -- the public inputs we receive are appreciated and taken into consideration as a part of our review process. And while everyone in this room will not have an opportunity to speak, every piece of correspondence received by the commission will be made part of our permanent public record, as appropriate.

Today we will hear testimony from the states of Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Each state's elected delegation has been allotted a block of time determined by the overall impact of the Department of Defense's closure and realignment recommendation on their states. The delegation members have worked closely with their communities to develop agendas that I am certain will provide information and

insight that will make up a valuable part of our review. We would greatly appreciate it if you would adhere to your time limits, every voice today is important.

I now request our witnesses for the State of Missouri to stand for the administration of the oath required by the Base Closure and Realignment statute. The oath will be administered by Rumu Sarkar, the Commission's Designated Federal Officer.



SWEARING IN OATH

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



MISSOURI

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- A. **PRESENTATION PLAN**
 - i. Proposed time breakdown
 - ii. VIP Biographies

- B. **INSTALLATION CONTENTS - 131ST FIGHTER WING, LAMBERT AIRPORT**
 - i. Base Summary Sheet
 - ii. DoD Recommendation

- C. **INSTALLATION CONTENTS - ARMY HUMAN RESOURCES COMMAND, ST. LOUIS**
 - i. Base Summary Sheet
 - ii. DoD Recommendation

- D. **INSTALLATION CONTENTS - DEFENSE FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING SERVICE, ST LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY**
 - i. Base Summary Sheet
 - ii. DoD Recommendation
 - iii. Base Visit Report



MISSOURI

109 MINUTES

Opening Remarks

8 minutes

Senator Kit Bond

8 minutes

Senator Jim Talent

40 minutes

131st Fighter Wing, Lambert Airport

Congressman Todd Akin

Maj. Gen. Roger Lempke, TAG Nebraska, AGAUS
President

Gen. King Sidwell, Missouri, Adjutant General

Colonel Mike Brandt, 131st Fighter Wing

Support Team

Br. General Stephen Koper, President

National Guard Association

30 minutes

Human Resources Command-Army

Congressman Lacy Clay

Mr. Mike Brincks, Division Director, Portfolio
Management Division (GSA)

Mr. Craig Borchelt, US Army Reserves,
Commissioner-Missouri Military Preparedness and
Enhancement Commission

Honorable Charlie Dooley, St. Louis County
Executive

15 minutes

Defense Finance Accounting Services-St. Louis/Kansas City

Congressman Emanuel Cleaver

Blair Weller, President AFGE Local 905, St. Louis

Ms. Kelley Dull, President of AFGE Local 2904 &
President of the DFAS Council, Kansas City

Closing Remarks

8 minutes

Governor Matt Blunt

Senator Kit Bond (MO)

"Serving Missouri has been my life's work. I have walked the land, fished its rivers and been humbled by the honesty and hard work of our people. The highest honor is to receive and safeguard the public trust" - Kit Bond.

Christopher S. "Kit" Bond is a sixth generation Missourian, born in St. Louis in 1939. He grew up in Mexico, MO, where he still resides and tends to several groves of trees he planted by hand.

Bond graduated from Princeton University in 1960 and received his law degree from the University of Virginia, having graduated first in his class.

After serving as a clerk to the Chief Judge of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in Atlanta, Bond practiced law in Washington, D.C. before returning home to Mexico, MO.

In 1969, Bond became an Assistant Attorney General under former Senator John Danforth. Before being elected State Auditor in 1970, Bond was chief counsel of Missouri's Consumer Protection Division.

At 33 years old, Kit Bond became the 47th Governor of the State of Missouri on January 8, 1973 - the youngest Governor the state has ever had. Bond was re-elected to a second term as Governor in 1980. Among his greatest accomplishments as Governor was to take the Parents as Teachers program statewide.

After his second successful term as Governor, Bond continued his service to Missouri from his newly won seat in the United States Senate. In that 1986 election year, Bond was the only Republican to capture a seat previously held by a Democrat.

Based upon his solid ability to protect and advance Missouri's interests in the United States Senate, Bond was returned by Missouri voters to the U.S. Senate in 1992 and again in 1998.

In 1992, he was the only Republican candidate to win statewide in Missouri. And in 1998, Missouri voters re-elected him by an impressive nine-point margin in a year that witnessed the defeat of key incumbent Republican Senators elsewhere in the nation.

Like most Missourians, Bond believes that government and taxes should be no bigger than necessary. While serving in the U.S. Senate, Bond has built a reputation as a strong backer of literacy programs and efforts to make high quality health care more accessible for women and children.

He has done a good job making sure that Missouri receives its fair share of money to improve roads and highways. As the chairman of the subcommittee that rewrites the federal highway bill, Bond will use his clout to continue this battle for Missouri. And Bond has moved swiftly at the federal level to ensure Missouri remains at the front of the biotechnology revolution.

A strong supporter of law enforcement and a strong U.S. military, Bond also serves on the Senate Select Intelligence Committee. And he is the chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee that funds the nation's housing and transportation needs.

Senator Jim Talent (MO)

Senator Jim Talent campaigned for the United States Senate on a platform of health care, job creation, economic growth and national defense. Missourians elected him to serve the state in the U.S. Senate in November 2002. Previously, Sen. Talent served eight years in the U.S. House of Representatives (1993-2001) and eight years in the Missouri House (1985-1992).

Sen. Talent is supporting Missouri interests on four key committees: The Senate Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry Committee; the Senate Armed Services Committee; the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee; and the Senate Aging Committee.

As a freshman Senator, he holds numerous Senate leadership positions. Sen. Talent is the Chairman of the Armed Services Seapower Subcommittee and the Chairman of the Agriculture Committee's Subcommittee on Marketing, Inspection, and Product Promotion. In addition, Sen. Talent is a member of President Bush's Export Council and he was selected to serve as a Deputy Whip.

Sen. Talent is working to be Missouri's health care senator. He introduced the Small Business Health Fairness Act to provide health care to small business owners and workers through Association Health Plans (AHPs). The bill would provide health insurance to millions of uninsured Americans by allowing small business men and women to purchase health care plans for themselves and their employees through their trade associations.

To help the more than 70,000 individuals, mostly African-Americans, with Sickle Cell Disease, Sen. Talent introduced the Sickle Cell Treatment Act to help expand treatment and services for patients with the disease. The legislation has been called the most significant Sickle Cell Disease legislation to be introduced in 20 years.

As a member of the Energy Committee, Sen. Talent is supporting a pro-jobs, pro-growth energy bill to help stimulate the economy, reduce energy prices and increase our energy independence. In addition, he has introduced renewable fuels legislation, the Reliable Fuels Act, which would secure a market for ethanol for our producers, create jobs in Missouri and reduce our dependence on foreign sources of fuel.

In an effort to build on the success of the historic, bipartisan 1996 welfare reform law, Sen. Talent has introduced the Compassion and Personal Responsibility Act. This anti-poverty legislation will help more people realize the American dream through work, independence, opportunity and healthy marriages. President Bush and the Senate leadership support Sen. Talent's bill.

The U.S. House of Representatives

As a freshman congressman, he introduced the Real Welfare Reform Act of 1994, which subsequently became the basis for the historic bipartisan welfare reform bill, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1996. The legislation has resulted in 4.2 million people moving from dependency on the government to jobs and self-sufficiency.

Sen. Talent served for eight years on the Armed Services Committee. In that capacity, he waged a long battle, against both the Clinton Administration and budget hawks in his own party, to protect America's armed forces from cuts in size and funding. Also as a freshman, Sen. Talent formed a special congressional committee to address the decline in readiness of America's military.

Sen. Talent was a member of the House Armed Services Committee in 1997 when, in order to save money, the Republican leadership of that committee attempted to discontinue production of the Missouri-built F-18 Super Hornet. This carrier-based aircraft was the Navy's top acquisition priority for a number of years

running and was considered the key to the ability of the United States to project power through its aircraft carriers in the decades to come. The effort to discontinue the aircraft succeeded in subcommittee, but Sen. Talent led an initiative against his own party leadership to restore the aircraft in full committee. That effort succeeded on a close, bipartisan vote, as the full committee overruled its own Chairman and subcommittee - a highly unusual outcome in Congress.

The F-18 Super Hornet has since exceeded all expectations and has become the linchpin of naval aviation. The aircraft continues to earn the wholehearted praise of Navy pilots for its performance off the USS Abraham Lincoln and in the skies over Iraq. The Super Hornet directly employs nearly 10,000 people in Missouri and Sen. Talent's initiative helped sustain and create thousands of jobs for Missourians.

For eight years, Sen. Talent served on the House Small Business Committee. In 1997, he was named Chairman of the committee where he was the youngest Chairman in Congress. In that capacity he fought successfully for tax and regulatory relief for small business people across America. In particular, he succeeded in permitting small business men and women to deduct the cost of their health insurance, restoring the tax deduction for those operating businesses at home, helping women start their own businesses and bolstering loan programs to help individuals who want to start their own small businesses. During this period the Congress also took the first steps towards eliminating the estate tax - one of Sen. Talent's priorities.

He twice passed out of the U.S. House of Representatives Association Health Plans legislation that would permit small business people to join together and buy health insurance through their trade associations - legislation that would reduce by millions the number of uninsured people in the country without any cost to the taxpayer.

Under Sen. Talent's leadership, the Small Business Committee became the most bipartisan in the House. Sen. Talent constantly promoted the idea that small business is the avenue of opportunity for people of all backgrounds and socio-economic status. In addition, as Chairman, Sen. Talent was scrupulous in respecting the prerogatives of all the members of the Small Business Committee, including those of the other Party. As a result, the committee passed an overwhelming number of bills without a single, dissenting Democrat vote, which made Sen. Talent's committee one of the most effective in the 106th Congress.

Sen. Talent fought to preserve and protect Social Security and voted to strengthen and save Medicare. He voted to make prescription drugs affordable and available for all seniors. In addition, Sen. Talent was an original co-sponsor of the first Patients' Bill of Rights that passed the House in 1998, and was selected to serve on the Patients' Bill of Rights conference committee in 2000.

For six years Sen. Talent served on the House Education and Workforce Committee. He was a consistent advocate of safe schools and empowering parents and teachers through greater local control. In 2000, Sen. Talent passed legislation to allow public school authorities to remove from the classroom students who possessed or used illegal drugs or committed aggravated assault in school. He also led the fight on the House floor for opportunity scholarships - legislation which would have given poor students and their parents the chance to escape failing schools in the urban core.

Sen. Talent believes that the American dream is real for everyone, and he has worked to keep the commitment made to veterans for their service to America. Sen. Talent introduced legislation that now offers small business loans to more than half a million Missouri veterans and 24 million veterans nationwide. He championed the Missing Service Persons Act that expanded the legal rights of the families of POWs and the missing in action, so that the Department of Defense must on a regular basis reexamine each individual case.

Sen. Talent joined with former Rep. J.C. Watts (R-Okla.), former Rep. Floyd Flake (D-N.Y.), and Rep. Danny Davis (D-Ill.) to design the most comprehensive anti-poverty initiatives ever considered by Congress. The Community Renewal Act was crafted to empower local neighborhood groups, pastors and community

leaders by providing the tools they need to create good jobs, decent housing, new businesses and safe neighborhoods. After five years of hard work, the legislation was signed into law by President Bill Clinton who lauded Sen. Talent for his bipartisan efforts to reduce poverty in America.

Sen. Talent led the effort to allow our producers to add value to their commodities through innovative agriculture enterprises. He fought for agriculture assistance centers and tax incentives that would aid our producers, help bolster the economy and create jobs in rural America.

Sen. Talent has been a leader in the fight for important transportation and infrastructure projects in Missouri and he has succeeded in raising the visibility of the road issue as a safety issue. He spearheaded efforts to secure the construction of four Missouri levees and to improve Mississippi River infrastructure in the state's Second Congressional District.

Awards During his service in Congress, Senator Talent has received numerous awards and honors. Talent is the first male recipient of the National Association of Women Business Owners' "National Public Policy" award. In addition, Sen. Talent was named "Legislator of the Year" by the Department of Missouri Veterans of Foreign Wars, the International Franchise Association and the Independent Electrical Contractors and he's been honored by the Seniors Coalition, the United Seniors Association and the Coalition to Save Medicare. In 2000, Sen. Talent received the Vietnam Veterans of America's Lifetime Achievement Award," and he has been named a "Taxpayer Hero" by the Americans for Tax Reform, "Guardian of Senior's Rights" by the 60 Plus Association and the "Friend of the Farmer" by the Missouri Farm Bureau.

The Missouri House

In 1984, at the age of 28, Senator Talent was elected to the Missouri House of Representatives, where he served for eight years and succeeded in passing numerous pieces of legislation, including legislative efforts to build roads, toughen drug laws, secure taxpayer rights and reduce taxes. At the age of 32, Senator Talent was unanimously chosen by his colleagues as the Minority leader, the highest ranking Republican leadership position in the Missouri House. He served in that capacity until 1992 when he was elected to Congress from Missouri's Second District.

Personal Information

Sen. Jim Talent was born and raised in Des Peres, Missouri. He graduated from Kirkwood High School in 1973 and attended Washington University in St. Louis, where he received the Arnold J. Lien Prize as the most outstanding undergraduate in political science. He graduated Order of the Coif from the University of Chicago Law School in 1981 and clerked for Judge Richard Posner of the United States Court of Appeals from 1982 through 1983.

Jim and his wife, Brenda, were married in 1984. Jim and Brenda have three children: Michael, Kate, and Chrissy. The family lives in Chesterfield, Missouri.



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Governor Matt Blunt of Missouri

Birth Date: November 20, 1970
Birth State: Missouri
Family: Married; one son
Spouse: Melanie
Party: Republican



[Governor's Web Site](#)
[State Web Site](#)

Office Address:

Missouri Capitol Building
 Room 216
 Jefferson City, MO 65101

Military Service: Navy

Wars Served: Operation Enduring Freedom

MATT BLUNT was born November 20, 1970 in Springfield, Missouri. He attended public schools in Strafford, and graduated from Jefferson City High School prior to entering the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland. Blunt graduated from the Naval Academy in May 1993 with a bachelor of science degree in history. He went on to serve as an engineering officer aboard the USS JACK WILLIAMS (FFG-24) and as the navigator and administrative officer on the USS PETERSON (DD-969). Blunt's active duty service included participation in Operation Support Democracy, involving the United Nations blockade of Haiti, missions to interdict drug traffic off the South American coast, and on duties involved in the interdiction of Cuban migrants in 1994. During his naval career, Blunt received numerous commendations, including four Navy and Marine Corps Achievement medals.

In addition to serving as an active duty naval officer, Blunt served as a member of the Missouri General Assembly (District 139) and as Missouri's 37th secretary of state. Blunt is the only statewide official in Missouri history called to active military duty in wartime, serving for six months in Operation Enduring Freedom, America's response to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.

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 ◆ [Medicaid](#)
 NGA Statement on Medicaid

Blunt was elected on November 2, 2004 as Missouri's 54th governor, carrying 101 of Missouri's 114 counties. Governor Blunt campaigned on a platform pledging to make education the state's top policy priority, to reform the state's social welfare programs, to address Missouri's health care crisis, to improve Missouri's entrepreneurial climate and to protect working families by holding the line on job-killing taxes.

The Governor made good on several of those promises within his first 100 days in office. Missouri has now enacted meaningful litigation reform to address a health care crisis that was driving doctors out of the state at the expense of patients in need of care and significant regulatory reforms that will lower costs for small business owners in the state, giving them the freedom to do what they do best, create jobs and stimulate Missouri's economy. Governor Blunt also submitted a balanced budget to the Missouri General Assembly that contains a significant increase in funding for public schools without an increase in existing taxes or the imposition of new taxes on Missouri's working families.

Governor Blunt married Melanie Anderson Blunt in March 1997. The couple recently welcomed their first child, William Branch Blunt, who was born on March 9, 2005. The Blunts attend a Baptist church near their home. Governor Blunt is a member of the American Legion and the Missouri Farm Bureau, and currently serves as a lieutenant commander in the Naval Reserves.

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STATE: Missouri

BASE: Lambert (St Louis) MO

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Realignment, move (9) F-15s to Nellis AFB and (6) F-15s to Atlantic City, NJ

BASE INFORMATION: (from GlobalSecurity.org)

Lambert-St. Louis International Airport

The 131st Fighter Wing is located approximately 20 miles north west of downtown St. Louis, Missouri and is located just west of the main terminal at Lambert-St. Louis International Airport. The Missouri Air National Guard traces its roots back to the 110th Observation Squadron, organized in 1923. Men, equipment and unit headquarters consolidated in new hanger at Lambert Field in 1931. In 1982, the new wing headquarters was formally dedicated to the memory of the Robertson brothers William, Frank and Daniel. The Guest of Honor at the Robertson Building grand opening was the sister of the brothers, Mrs. Betty Robertson. More than 500 members from the the 131st Fighter Wing and the tenant units located at Lambert International Airport were called into service to battle the the "Great Flood" of 1993.

Lambert is home to the James S. McDonnell USO, the largest airport USO in the world. A 5,700 sq. ft. modern, efficient facility, 450 volunteers work three shifts to accommodate 300 to 400 military members and their families 24 hours a day.

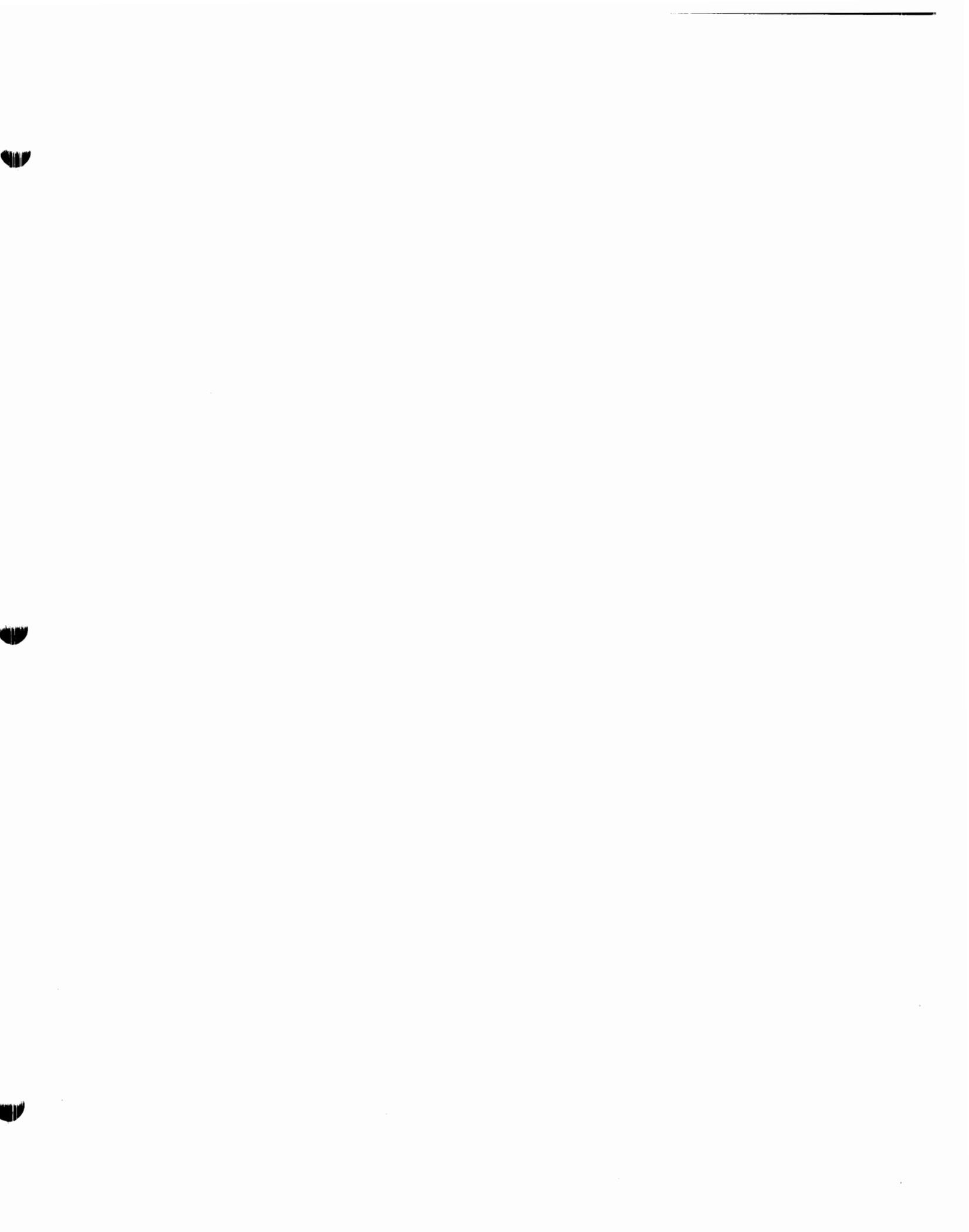
Initially, the area now known as Lambert - St. Louis International Airport was a balloon launch location called Kinloch Field. President Theodore Roosevelt, the first president to ride in an airplane, took his first ride at the Kinloch airfield. Soon after, the first experimental parachute jump in the world took place in St. Louis. Then, Major Albert Lambert purchased the 550 acres of land known as Kinloch Field and renamed it Lambert Field. Major Lambert was the first person in St. Louis to receive his private pilot's license, having taken his first flight in an airplane with Orville Wright.

On May 12, 1927, Col. Charles Lindbergh departed St. Louis for New York to begin his historic non-stop solo flight to Paris, France.

During WWII, airport traffic did not increase at the same rate as in previous years, yet by the same token, St. Louis' industry rapidly became aviation oriented. Three companies came into the forefront: Curtiss - Wright, Robertson, and the McDonnell Aircraft Company. Together, they manufactured over 3,000 military airplanes. Further development came when an air traffic control tower was built atop the Naval Air Reserve Building, and McDonnell Aircraft Corporation purchased land at Lambert to construct factory buildings.

Lambert now sits on approximately 2,000 acres of land. In 1996, over 27 million passengers traveled through the airport. The airfield is comprised of 5 runways, varying

in length from 11,000 feet to 3,000 feet. There are 10 major airlines and 5 commuter airlines that use the 81 gates within the 4 concourses at Lambert.



DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

BASE SUMMARY SHEET

Lease Closing, St. Louis, MO

INSTALLATION MISSION

- HRC integrates and coordinates military personnel systems to develop and optimize the utilization of the Army's human resources in peace and war. HRC also performs all personnel management functions for the distribution, development, retention and transition of active duty soldiers, mobilized Reserve component soldiers, and those on extended tours of active duty, temporary tours of active duty, or retired recalled to active duty.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Realign Army Human Resources Command leased facilities in Alexandria, VA, Indianapolis, IN, and St. Louis, MO. Relocate and consolidate all functions at Fort Knox, KY.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- The collocation of military personnel and recruiting functions for Army and Air Force creates Service Human Resources Centers for Excellence and improves personnel lifecycle management. This recommendation enables Business Process Reengineering transformation to support several significant Department of Defense initiatives such as increasing Active and Reserve Component Total Force integration and effectiveness and supporting the Department's goals for the Continuum of Service concept which permits a range of participation to assist in force management and relieve stress on military skills that have been in high demand during recent operations and also supporting the ongoing development and implementation of the Defense Integrated Military Human Resource System (DIMHRS). For the Army, this recommendation eliminates over 1,100,000 square feet of leased space with annual lease savings of over \$31.0M and a one-time cost avoidance of over \$30.0M.

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

• One-Time Costs:	\$119.3 million
• Net Savings (Cost) during Implementation:	\$463.0 million
• Annual Recurring Savings:	\$152.8 million
• Return on Investment Year:	2006 (0)
• Net Present Value over 20 Years:	\$1,913.4 million

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RECOMMENDATION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS)

Baseline	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Students</u>
Reductions	709	1,234	0
Realignments	0	0	0
Total	709	1,234	0

**MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF ALL RECOMMENDATIONS AFFECTING THIS
INSTALLATION (INCLUDES ON-BASE CONTRACTORS AND STUDENTS)**

	Out		In		Net Gain (Loss)	
	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>
This Recommendation	(709)	(1,234)	0	0	(709)	1,234(w/ 150 contractor losses)
Other Recommendation(s)						
Total	(709)	(1,234)	0	0	(709)	(1,384)

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- None

REPRESENTATION

Governor: Matt Blunt (D)

Senators: Christopher Bond (R)
James Talent (R)

Representative: Wm. Lacy Clay (D)

ECONOMIC IMPACT

- Potential Employment Loss: 4,171, jobs (2,093 direct and 2,078 indirect)
- MSA Job Base: 1,390,333 jobs
- Percentage: 0.3 % percent decrease
- Cumulative Economic Impact (Year-Year): 0 percent decrease

MILITARY ISSUES

- Consolidation will create efficiencies for management of this activity. Immediate cost savings are realized from ending lease of a large facility in an urban area.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

- This action represents a significant job loss to the community, especially when combined with the 900 persons of the DFAS offices that are located nearby. State and local politicians have been vocal about fighting this recommendation.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

- Since the majority of employees being affected are civilian, there may be a concern that many will not move and the loss of their experience will be detrimental.

MAJ Timothy Abrell/Joint Cross-Service Team/21 May 2005

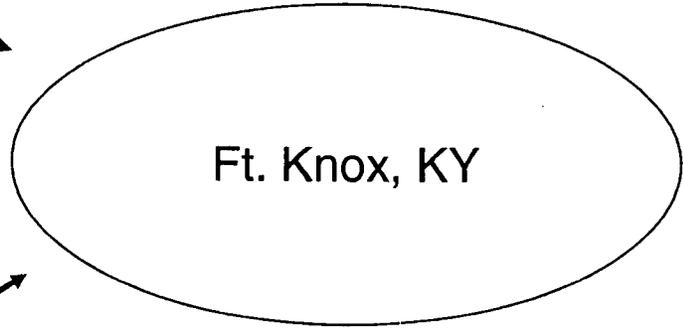
Net Site Impact for all Recommendations
1,624 Military
2,722 Civilian
4,406 Total Personnel

IN= 25 MIL 111 CIV
MO= 709 MIL 1,234 CIV
VA= 800 MIL 1,377 CIV

Human Recourses Command (HRC),
Indianapolis, IN

HRC, St. Louis, MO

HRC, Alexandria, VA



aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Consolidate/Co-locate Active and Reserve Personnel & Recruiting Centers for Army and Air Force

Recommendation: Realign Army Human Resources Command leased facilities in Alexandria, VA, Indianapolis, IN, and St. Louis, MO. Relocate and consolidate all functions at Fort Knox, KY.

Realign the Air Reserve Personnel Center (Buckley Annex), CO, by relocating the Air Reserve Personnel Center processing functions to Randolph Air Force Base, TX, and consolidating them with the Air Force Personnel Center at Randolph Air Force Base, TX, and by relocating the Individual Mobilization Augmentee operational management functions to Robins Air Force Base, GA, and consolidating them with the Air Force Reserve Command at Robins Air Force Base, GA.

Realign Robins Air Force Base, GA, by relocating Air Force Reserve Recruiting Service to Randolph Air Force Base, TX.

Justification: The collocation of military personnel and recruiting functions for Army and Air Force creates Service Human Resources Centers for Excellence and improves personnel life-cycle management. This recommendation enables Business Process Reengineering transformation to support several significant Department of Defense initiatives such as increasing Active and Reserve Component Total Force integration and effectiveness and supporting the Department's goals for the Continuum of Service concept which permits a range of participation to assist in force management and relieve stress on military skills that have been in high demand during recent operations and also supporting the ongoing development and implementation of the Defense Integrated Military Human Resource System (DIMHRS).

For the Army, this recommendation eliminates over 1,100,000 square feet of leased space with annual lease savings of over \$31.0M and a one-time cost avoidance of over \$30.0M. In addition, it eliminates over 248,000 gross square feet of current excess capacity and moves a large support organization of over 2,000 personnel out of the National Capital Region. For the Air Force, this recommendation eliminates over 100,000 gross square feet of current excess capacity. The Air Force reserve Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA) operational command and management functions will be relocated and consolidated with the Air Force Reserve Command at Robins Air Force Base, GA for improved command management of Reserve forces assigned to the Command. The HSA JCSG agrees with the Air Force that the operational alignment of personnel would benefit the Department and this action creates a similar organizational construct with the Marine Corps. The Air Force Recruiting Service is currently located at Randolph Air Force Base; this scenario will collocate Active and Reserve Component headquarters functions in a single location and assist with overall Total Air Force Recruiting management. Randolph Air Force Base is also the current location of the Air Education and Training Command further

improving opportunities to coordinate personnel life-cycle planning. The overarching strategy for these consolidated human resources and recruiting centers extends to other organizations within the Army and Navy. The relocation of Army Accessions Command and Cadet Command from Fort Monroe, VA, and their co-location with the US Army Recruiting Command Headquarters at Fort Knox, KY, is captured in the installation closure recommendation for Fort Monroe. The relocation of the Navy Reserve Personnel Center, the Enlisted Placement and Management Center and the Navy Recruiting Command Headquarters from Naval Support Activity, New Orleans, LA, and their consolidation with the Navy Personnel Command and Navy Recruiting Command Headquarters at Naval Support Activity Millington, TN, is captured in the installation closure recommendation for Naval Support Activity New Orleans.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$119.3M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a savings of \$463.0M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$152.8M with an immediate payback expected. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$1,913.4M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in maximum potential job reductions (direct and indirect) over the 2006-2011 period as follows:

Region of Influence	Total Job Reductions	Direct Job Reductions	Indirect Job Reductions	% of Economic Area Employment
Denver-Aurora, CO Metropolitan Statistical Area	828	465	363	Less Than 0.1
Indianapolis, IN Metropolitan Statistical Area	227	137	90	Less Than 0.1
St. Louis, MO-IL Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,171	2,093	2,078	0.3
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division	3,735	2,177	1,558	0.1

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

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes indicates some minor issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the community to support missions, forces and personnel at Fort Knox, KY. These issues include no nationally accredited child-care centers reported for the local community, the current quantity of rental and sale units available (adequate military housing exits on Fort Knox), and the population to physician ratio of 1 to 8 versus the national ratio of 1 to 4. These issues are mitigated, in part, by the recommendation

itself under the expectation that an influx of personnel will result in a growth in community services such as child care centers and the building of housing to support increasing market demand. In addition, the proximity of Fort Knox to the City of Louisville (29 miles) where some personnel may choose to reside mitigates this issue. Overall, we find that the community infrastructure at Fort Knox can support this recommendation. At Randolph Air Force Base, TX, a review of community attributes indicates the Uniform Crime Reports Index is approximately 64 percent higher than the national average. This is significantly higher for those relocating from the Air Reserve Personnel Center in Denver, CO, but is not significantly higher for those relocating from Robins Air Force Base, GA. There are no other issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the community to support missions, forces and personnel. Overall, we find that the community infrastructure can support this recommendation, and it should proceed notwithstanding the crime index at Randolph Air Force Base. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: At Randolph Air Force Base, TX, there are historical properties that may be impacted as well as the Military Munitions Response Program that may represent a safety hazard for future site development. Additionally, threatened and endangered species or critical habitat may be impacted and will require a Biological Opinion to ensure the recommendation conforms. This recommendation has no impact on air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately \$0.5M for waste management and environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, or environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Create Joint Mobilization Sites

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

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

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

BASE SUMMARY SHEET

Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) – Kansas City and St. Louis, MO

INSTALLATION MISSION

- DFAS provides professional, responsive finance and accounting services to DoD and other federal agencies. It delivers mission essential payroll, contract and vendor pay, and accounting services to support America's national security. DFAS is a Working Capital Fund agency, which means rather than receiving direct appropriations, DFAS earns operating revenue for products and services provided to its customers.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Close DFAS sites at Rock Island, IL; Pensacola Saufley Field, FL; Norfolk Naval Station, VA; Lawton, OK; Pensacola Naval Air Station, FL, Omaha, NE; Dayton, OH; St. Louis, MO; San Antonio, TX; San Diego, CA; Pacific Ford Island, HI; Patuxent River, MD; Limestone, ME; Charleston, SC; Orlando, FL; Rome, NY; Lexington, KY; Kansas City, MO; Seaside, CA; San Bernardino, CA; and Oakland, CA. Relocate and consolidate business, corporate and administrative functions to the Defense Supply Center-Columbus, OH, the Buckley Air Force Base Annex, Denver, CO, or the MG Emmett J. Bean Federal Center, Indianapolis, IN.
- Realign DFAS Arlington, VA by relocating and consolidating business, corporate, and administrative functions to the Defense Supply Center-Columbus, OH, the Buckley Air Force Base Annex, Denver, CO, or the MG Emmett J. Bean Federal Center, Indianapolis, IN. Retain a minimum essential DFAS liaison staff to support the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer, Military Service Chief Financial Officers, and Congressional requirements.
- Realign DFAS Cleveland, OH, by relocating and consolidating business, corporate, and administrative functions to the Defense Supply Center-Columbus, OH, the Buckley Air Force Base Annex, Denver, CO, or the MG Emmett J. Bean Federal Center, Indianapolis, IN. Retain an enclave for the Military Retired and Annuitant Pay Services contract function and government oversight.
- Realign DFAS Columbus, OH, by relocating up to 55 percent of the Accounting Operation functions and associated corporate and administrative functions to DFAS Denver, CO, or DFAS Indianapolis, IN, and up to 30 percent of the Commercial Pay function and associated corporate and administrative functions to DFAS Indianapolis, IN, for strategic redundancy.
- Realign DFAS Denver, CO, by relocating up to 25 percent of the Accounting Operation functions and associated corporate and administrative functions to DFAS Columbus, OH, or DFAS Indianapolis, IN, and up to 35 percent of the Military Pay function and associated corporate and administrative functions to DFAS Indianapolis, IN, for strategic redundancy.
- Realign DFAS Indianapolis, IN, by relocating up to 10 percent of the Accounting Operation functions and associated corporate and administrative functions to DFAS Columbus, OH or DFAS Denver, CO, and up to 20 percent of the Commercial Pay function and associated corporate and administrative functions to DFAS Columbus, OH, for strategic redundancy.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- This action accomplishes a major facilities reduction and business line mission realignment, transforming the current DFAS organization into an optimum facilities configuration, which includes strategic redundancy to minimize risks associated with man-made or natural disasters/challenges. All three of the gaining sites meet DoD Antiterrorism/Force Protection (AT/FP) Standards. The current number of business line operating locations (26) inhibits the ability of DFAS to reduce unnecessary redundancy and leverage benefits from economies of scale and synergistic efficiencies. Overall excess facility capacity includes approximately 43 percent or 1,776,000 Gross Square Feet (GSF) in administrative space and 69 percent or 526,000 GSF in warehouse space with many locations lacking adequate threat protection as defined in DoD AT/FP Standards. Finally, the three locations have potential to evolve into separate Business Line Centers of Excellence and further enhance “unit cost” reductions beyond the BRAC facilities/personnel savings aspect.

The three gaining locations were identified through a process that used Capacity Analysis, Military Value, Optimization Modeling, and knowledge of the DFAS organization, and business line mission functions. The Military Value analysis, of 26 business operating locations, ranked the Buckley AFB Annex, CO, the Defense Supply Center-Columbus, OH, and the MG Emmett J. Bean Federal Center, Indianapolis, IN, as 3, 7, and 9 respectively. The Optimization analysis not only included the factors of available capacity and expansion capability, but also included business line process and business operational considerations in identifying the three-location combination as providing the optimal facilities approach to hosting DFAS business line missions/functions.

Subject matter knowledge of DFAS’s three business line missions and its operational components, along with business process review considerations and scenario basing strategy, was used to focus reduction of the 26 locations and identification of the three gaining locations. The scenario basing strategy included reducing the number of locations to the maximum extent possible, while balancing the requirements for an environment meeting DoD Antiterrorist and Force Protection standards, strategic business line redundancy, area workforce availability, and to include an anchor entity for each business line and thus retain necessary organizational integrity to support DoD customer needs while the DFAS organization relocation is executed.

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

- One-Time Costs: \$282.1 M
- Net Savings (Cost) during Implementation: \$158.1 M
- Annual Recurring Savings: \$120.5 M
- Expected Payback: 0 years
- Net Present Value over 20 Years: \$1,313.8 M

TOTAL MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RECOMMENDATION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS)

The total number of jobs affected by this action is **6239** civilian and **205** military. Due to force future force reduction projections and BRAC savings gained from combining locations it is anticipated that there will be a reduction of **1931** positions. This leaves a net of **4513** positions that will be moving to one of the three designated DFAS locations.

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS FOR DFAS KANSAS CITY - Closure

	Out	
	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>
Reductions	37	576

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS FOR DFAS ST. LOUIS - Closure

	Out	
	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>
Reductions	2	291

The following table indicates the number of spaces DFAS Kansas City and St. Louis will be losing and the number of spaces to the gaining locations. At this point in time the gaining location numbers are just estimated projections as DFAS has not developed its implementation plan. (Note: The total numbers listed in the table below for St. Louis differ from the number listed above (289 vs. 291) because of consolidation savings.)

LOSING LOCATION	GAINING	MILITARY	CIVILIAN	TOTAL
DFAS Kansas City MO	DFAS Columbus OH	23	250	273
DFAS Kansas City MO	DFAS Denver CO	0	44	44
DFAS Kansas City MO	DFAS Indianapolis IN	14	282	296
DFAS St Louis MO	DFAS Columbus OH	0	30	30
DFAS St Louis MO	DFAS Denver CO	0	36	36
DFAS St Louis MO	DFAS Indianapolis IN	2	223	225

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- No major issues. An air conformity analysis may be needed at Buckley AF Base Annex. This recommendation will require spending approximately \$0.01M for environmental compliance activities.

REPRESENTATION

Governor: Matt Blunt (R)
Senators: Christopher S. "Kit" Bond (R)
Jim Talent (R)
Representative: Emanuel Cleaver (D-5th – Kansas City
Wm. Lacy Clay (D-1st – St. Louis)

ECONOMIC IMPACT

Kansas City, MO

- Potential Employment Loss: 1,162 jobs
- (293 direct and 318 indirect)
- MSA Job Base: 1,225,451 jobs
- Percentage for this action -0.1 %
- Percentage for actions in MSA -0.1%

St. Louis, MO

- Potential Employment Loss: 611 jobs
- (613 direct and 549 indirect)
- MSA Job Base: 1,668,793 jobs
- Percentage for this action 0.0 %
- Percentage for actions in MSA -0.2%

MILITARY ISSUES

- None

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

- To be added.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

- None at this time.

BASE VISIT REPORT

DEFENSE FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING CENTER (DFAS) ST LOUIS, MO

MAY 25, 2005

LEAD COMMISSIONER: Brigadier General Sue E. Turner (USAF, Ret.)

ACCOMPANYING COMMISSIONER: None

COMMISSION STAFF: Marilyn Wasleski, BRAC Analyst, Deputy Team Leader, Interagency Team

LIST OF ATTENDEES:

COL Michael LaValle, Director (314) 260-2782
Jerry Hinton, DFAS Director Commercial Pay Services – Headquarters, (703) 607-0328
Steven Frisch, Deputy Director
Debra White, Travel and Pay Manager
Ginger Luke, System Management Manager
Elaine Hillberg, Centralized Directorate of Information Management Manager
Margie Wasser, Vendor Pay Manager
Elsie Cline, Field Operations Manager
H.W. Daniels, Jr., Accounting Manager
Blair Weller, AFGE Local 905, President
Steven Engelhardt, Communications Director, Congressman Clay
Otis Williams, Deputy Director, St. Louis Development Corporation
Charles Barnes, District Office Director, Senator Bond
Mike Crocker, GSA Representative
Brian Barnett, GSA Representative

BASE'S PRESENT MISSION:

To provide responsive, professional finance and accounting services to the people who defend America at 4 major subordinate commands of the Army Materiel Command, 9 Program Exuctive Offices and the Space & Missile Defense Command.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION:

Close the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) at St. Louis, MO. Relocate and consolidate business, corporate and administrative functions to the Defense Supply Center-Columbus, OH, the Buckley Air Force Base Annex, Denver, CO, or the MG Emmett J. Bean Federal Center, Indianapolis, IN.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION:

This action accomplishes a major facilities reduction and business line mission realignment, transforming the current DFAS organization into an optimum facilities configuration, which includes strategic redundancy to minimize risks associated with man-made or natural disasters/challenges.

MAIN FACILITIES REVIEWED:

DFAS Facility in St. Louis, MO.

KEY ISSUES IDENTIFIED

The Director provided an overview of DFAS and their current plan under the BRAC proposal. The business line managers provided an overview of the DFAS operations at St. Louis highlighting their current business lines and functions. A power point presentation was provided and can be found in the BRAC library.

Key issues presented during the presentation are as follows:

Mission Issues

- Currently, if DFAS St. Louis would not be able to perform their mission, DFAS Rock Island performs similar functions for the same customer and would be able to take over their workload. (Analyst Note: When the hurricane hit Florida, DFAS Pensacola was out of service for awhile. Their workload was temporarily transferred to DFAS Charleston and DFAS Denver with almost no disruption of service. One of their main missions is to do the civilian payroll. The payroll was issued only a day late.)
- It was felt that the consolidation into three sites was feasible and made sense given the fact that more and more of DFAS processes are being automated. Consolidating will increase efficiencies and productivity. Because of on-going efforts to become more efficient DFAS has downsized since their inception. DFAS's goal has always been to downsize to a minimum number of locations. It was just not known when.

- While there are a lot of risks to the consolidation, if DFAS applies the lessons learned from their initial consolidation when the agency was created from 300 service sites to 26 DFAS sites, many of the risks can be mitigated, according to DFAS officials.
- DFAS officials stated even though many of the DFAS sites perform unique missions for each of the services, because the type of functions performed are similar, employee skills can be interchangeable.
- DFAS currently has too much excess capacity at their sites that needs to be reduced in order to gain efficiencies. This will allow DFAS to add more value to the customer by reducing their rates because DFAS is a working capital fund activity.

Force Protection Issues

- Currently, the center meets DOD Force Protection standards.

Facility/Capacity Issues

- DFAS occupies approximately 107,000 sq. ft. of office space on the Federal complex. There is currently 300,000 sq. ft. of vacant space on the complex.

Workforce Issues

- Currently on board 330 employees. However, mainly because of future program reductions and some BRAC consolidation savings, it is anticipated that by 2010/11 this number would decrease to 293.
- Average age of workforce is 50. Twenty-six percent are eligible for regular retirement and 17 percent for early retirement.
- Historically, DFAS's experience has been that only about 10% - 15% of the workforce will transfer. The Director said that the decision on whether a person may or may not transfer will probably depend on which site they are going to be allowed to transfer to. All employees will be offered an opportunity to transfer.

General Service Administration (GSA) Issues

- GSA officials emphasized that the BRAC actions for the State of Missouri will result in 850,000 sq. ft of GSA space being vacated. This represents approximately 6%-7% of their inventory.

GSA has a three tier system to categorize their properties

Tier 1: The income from the tenants covers the building(s) expenses and reinvestment needs.

Tier 2: The income from the tenants covers the building(s) expenses, but does not cover reinvestment needs.

Tier 3: The income from the tenants does not cover the building(s) expenses or reinvestment needs.

- DFAS occupies approximately 107,000 sq. ft. of office space on the Federal complex. This is 8% of the complex. If DFAS vacates this property, GSA will lose approximately 23% their income.
- The Federal complex is currently a tier 3. There is currently 300,000 sq. ft. of vacant property. DFAS leaving the facility will only add to the vacancy rate. Where feasible, GSA has been able to fence off part of the property and lease to a private concern—a charter school. However, if they are not able to do this, it makes it harder for GSA to find tenants.

INSTALLATION CONCERNS RAISED

- DFAS officials are concerned about the transition problems that will occur during consolidation. Officials stated that there was some disruption to service during the initial consolidation when DFAS was created in the 1990s. At that time the services workloads at 300 sites were consolidated into 26 DFAS sites. After the workload transitioned, it took awhile for service to stabilize. In the beginning, the customer (the services) detailed people to the new DFAS locations to help train new workers and maintain the workflow. During this period, functions were moved one area at a time. In addition, there was a learning curve that the workforce experienced because many people had to learn new systems. Training classes were provided in order to ameliorate the problems encountered.
- St. Louis maintains an accounting legacy system known as SOMARDS. This system is unique to the Army Materiel Command (AMC)—their customer. The system supports 13 AMC customers. The system is also used at DFAS Rock Island. It is considered a standard system. However, software was developed to bridge the gap between the standard system and the unique requirement of their customers. There are currently 15 Information Technology Specialists that support the system. Eight are located at St. Louis, seven at Rock Island. They are highly specialized with unique legacy talents.

The installation's concern is that until the legacy system is replaced with a new commercial off the shelf system known as a COTS system, how will DFAS ensure that the system will be maintained. The system requires specialized knowledge that very few people know anymore. If the current staff supporting the system do not move, what will DFAS do? This would be a loss of expertise. They question who will train new people on how to maintain this system. (Analyst Note: I am still waiting on an answer to when the new system is scheduled to be in place. This question was posed to the Director of DFAS (at the DFAS Arlington Base visit) who felt that this would not be a problem. He

stated that they would be able to support the system even if the people currently supporting the system did not move.)

- The site director expressed a concern that two of their main customers—Communications Electronic Command (CECOM) and Tank Automotive and Armament Command (TACOM) were also on the BRAC list to be closed and moved elsewhere. The director was concerned about the timing of the move—who would move first—CECOM and TACOM or DFAS. Both parties transitioning at the same time could cause service degradation issues. Vendors will still need to be paid on time. The hope is that the senior leadership of both DFAS and their customers will communicate frequently during the transitioning process so that continuity of operations won't be disrupted. An integrated, coordinated plan will have to be developed.
- There is a concern over the loss of experienced people. If experienced people do not transfer with the work, service could be affected.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS RAISED:

While the community concerns will be obtained at the St. Louis Regional Hearing on June 21 – 22, 2005, the following community issues were brought out at the base visit.

- DFAS is located in an area of St. Louis (north St. Louis) which is more economically depressed than other parts of the city. Therefore, losing more jobs in the area could make it more economically depressed.
- What criteria was used to judge the facility.
- How will DFAS continue to support the SOMARDS accounting system if the highly specialized people currently supporting the system do not transfer. While DFAS plans on eventually replacing SOMARDS with a new off the shelf system, history has shown that these new systems have taken much longer than anticipated to come on line. It can take up to a year to train someone on how to fully maintain the system.
- Concerning strategic redundancy—while over 20 sites may be too many is three sites too few?
- Loss of an experienced and educated workforce.
- Disruption of services may create great turmoil that can least be afforded during time of war.
- Over 2000 jobs are being lost under the current BRAC in St. Louis within 10 mile radius. Combined with the last BRAC, St. Louis is left with virtually no DoD jobs.
- DFAS should consider putting St. Louis near the end of the movement timeline as opposed to the beginning because of the legacy system issue.
- Will the cost savings be what is anticipated? From past experience when the former Aviation and Troop Command (ATCOM) was closed, costs were greater than planned. In addition, because of the aging workforce more retirements are expected.
- Does the taxpayer save money by moving from a GSA building to a DOD building? Costs are simply shifted from DoD to GSA. GSA will still have to maintain the building in the complex.

REQUESTS FOR STAFF AS A RESULT OF VISIT:

Question: Are DFAS Denver, DFAS Indianapolis, and DFAS Columbus located in non-leased buildings?

Answer: DFAS Denver and DFAS Columbus are located on military sites while DFAS Indianapolis is located in a Federal building operated by GSA. While we are pretty comfortable in assuming that DFAS Denver and DFAS Columbus meet DoD's force protection standards, we are not totally sure, at this point, about DFAS Indianapolis. The analyst in charge of DFAS plans on making site visits to each of these sites and will be obtaining DoD's vulnerability assessment on each of these sites.

Question: Why would DFAS close a site, such as the one at St. Louis, which is in a complex that meets DoD force protection standards and is a Tier 1 GSA building, other than it occupies leased space? Why is DOD's desire to shift cost to the GSA by moving out of leased space a good reason to upset the lives of loyal workers?

Answer: While the job disruption will take place, the move is part of the planned merger of 26 DFAS locations into 3 locations. So, while, the DFAS site in St. Louis meets DOD's force protection standards and is a Tier 1 GSA facility, DFAS wants to reduce its excess infrastructure (43% administrative space and 69% warehouse space) by reducing to the smallest number of sites possible while maintaining strategic redundancy. This will allow them to take advantage of economies of scale and synergistic efficiencies. DFAS is a working capital fund activity—meaning that the customer pays them for their services. Therefore, if they can reduce their overall costs, this will reduce the cost to the customer and save money for DoD, as well as the taxpayer. Efficiency gains from this consolidation plus planned program reductions due to efficiency gains from improvements to their IT systems is allowing DFAS to reduce its total workforce from about 13,000 employees today to 10,000 or less by 2011 or sooner.

The Director of DFAS did state, however, that there will be challenges to overcome in the consolidation effort such as being able to transition the work without any disruption to the customer. He said that the risk mitigation issues they are thinking about are allowing people to tele-work and setting up tiger teams that could work at one of the three sites until the workforce has been stabilized. The DFAS Director also said that everyone will be offered a job that is willing to move to one of the three designated locations a job.

Question: Are the services concerned about losing their service-specific DFAS sites? Will the other three DFAS sites be service-specific focus?

Answer: DFAS's is currently reviewing whether or not they need to continue to have a service specific focus after the consolidation. While current plans are to have a common pay system—DIMHRS--this will not be true for the services' accounting systems. The services will continue to maintain their unique accounting systems. DFAS will therefore have people dedicated to each of the services at the three locations. Once the transition is completed (and hopefully during the transition), the change should be seamless to the customer.

However, the analyst in charge will follow up with the Marine Corps to determine how this move will affect their needs. St. Louis Director was not able to provide me with a specific customer contact name.

Question: I had the impression in Kansas City from GSA rep that they would likely dump that building if DFAS moves out vs. put money into it to meet the AT/FP standards if their big tenant leaves, further depressing the local economy?

Answer: In Kansas City, the GSA representative said that the complex that DFAS is located on is a Tier 3. This means that the money GSA receives from its tenants located on that facility does not cover the total needs to run that facility or provide funds for reinvestment needs. The GSA representative stated that because the Department of Energy (DOE) is located right next door to the DFAS building it would be very difficult to sell that part of the facility. They would have to be very cautious of who would either rent that space or buy the facility because of DOE's security concerns. We plan on getting a briefing from a representative from GSA to gather information on how DoD's overall exodus from GSA leased space will affect them.

Prepared by: Marilyn Wasleski, Interagency Team



ILLINOIS & IOWA

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ILLINOIS AND IOWA

145 MINUTES

20 Minutes

Opening Remarks

U.S. Senator Richard J. Durbin
U.S. Senator Barack Obama
Illinois Governor Rod R. Blagojevich

20 Minutes

Opening Remarks

U.S. Senator Charles E. Grassley
U.S. Senator Tom Harkin
Iowa Governor Thomas J. Vilsack
U.S. Representative Jim Nussle

50 Minutes

Presentation by Quad Cities on Rock Island Arsenal

U.S. Representative Lane Evans
Bettendorf Mayor Michael Freemire
Community Presentation
Mayor Freemire, Chairman Jim Bohnsack (Rock Island County Board), Chairman Tim Wilkinson (Quad City Development Group), Jimmy Morgan (Rock Island Arsenal Development Group)

40 Minutes

Presentation by Springfield Community on 183rd Wing of the Air National Guard

U.S. Representative John Shimkus
Springfield Mayor Tim Davlin
Community Presentation
Mayor Davlin and Colonel Gene Blade (Ret)

5 Minutes

Presentation by North Chicago Community on Great Lakes Naval Training Center

North Chicago Mayor Leon Rockingham

10 Minutes

Closing Remarks

U.S. Senator Durbin
U.S. Senator Grassley
Director Jack Lavin (Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity)

Biography

About Senator Grassley

Chuck Grassley has kept his pledge to hold a meeting in each of his home state's 99 counties at least once every year since his election to the U.S. Senate. From the river towns along the Mississippi to the farm communities nestled among the Loess Hills in Western Iowa and the metropolitan and suburban centers in between, Grassley makes it his business to keep tabs on the public pulse in Iowa.

Grassley is known as a workhorse, not a show horse, and he's earned a reputation as an honest broker who tells it straight. By building consensus, he has achieved bipartisan agreements and defeated partisan gridlock in Washington. The result is good public policy. Grassley's seniority paid off for Iowa when he resumed chairmanship of the Senate Finance Committee in 2003. From here, he bears considerable influence over the shape and scope of key "quality of life" issues affecting virtually every American from cradle to grave. From taxes to Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, welfare policy, pensions, worker's compensation and job-generating international trade, Iowa's senior senator controls the legislative gears in the Senate on giant public entitlement programs and other key tax and spending issues. Using this chairmanship and other committee assignments — including Agriculture, Judiciary and Budget — to gain the best advantage for Iowans, Grassley works to advance initiatives that will help usher in a new era of prosperity and security in the 21st century. From job security to health care, energy, retirement and homeland security, Grassley understands the uncertainty that still lingers from the 2001 terrorist attacks and the ongoing global war on terrorism. With an economic recovery still reeling from corporate accounting scandals and job losses, he is working to restore investor confidence, trigger consumer spending and business growth, enact pension protections and crack down on corporate corruption and tax evasion.

During the 108th Congress, Grassley's legislative imprint can be found in a landmark jobs and economic growth package that accelerated marginal tax rate reductions, expanded child tax credits, reduced capital gains and dividend tax rates and enhanced expensing deductions for small business. He also developed the new Medicare program which includes a first-ever prescription drug benefit and landmark rural health provisions to improve unfair federal formulas that shortchange the health care delivery system in states like Iowa. Grassley's influence also can be found in the national energy bill that would put a strong emphasis on renewable fuel development. That includes wind, ethanol, biodiesel and biomass.

Beyond bringing Medicare into the 21st century to help older Americans meet rising health care costs, Grassley works to help the disabled and working poor to afford health care coverage. Grassley has been pushing a bipartisan plan to allow working parents to buy into Medicaid for children with special needs. He also led efforts to stop Congress from cutting spending on Medicaid and adding significantly to the ranks of the uninsured. With 43 million Americans facing no health care coverage, Grassley is committed to doing more to help ease the burden of the uninsured.

life-long Iowan, Grassley's Midwestern manners have served him well in an often testy environment in Washington. His lawmaking and leadership skills reflect tenacity, integrity and a command of the issues and political landscape. An unpretentious pragmatist, Grassley gets the

job done for Iowans. He's an independent, common sense conservative who leaves no stone unturned in his legislative or oversight pursuits. From boosting the use of ethanol to fixing unfair Medicare reimbursement formulas, Grassley fights hard for rural America.

A tight-fisted grip on the federal purse strings is needed now more than ever to help curb rising deficits. In 1997, Grassley helped shepherd through Congress the first balanced budget since 1969. Working to rein in fraud against the government by defense contractors in the 1980s, Grassley first won passage of amendments to the False Claims Act in 1986. He fiercely defends these provisions credited with recovering more than \$12 billion to the U.S. Treasury. In recent years, the Grassley whistleblower laws have become the government's most effective tools against health care fraud.

Grassley also takes seriously his constitutional oversight responsibilities and works to improve performance standards and government service.

Believing that sunshine is the best disinfectant, Grassley works to keep the federal government transparent, accountable and effective. From rooting out government mismanagement, corporate corruption, or contractor fraud, Grassley sinks his teeth into an issue and doesn't let go until the problem is remedied. He tracks down wrongdoers whose misdeeds fleece taxpayers, investors, or the elderly.

When the federal bureaucracy shoves an issue to the back burner, Grassley keeps the heat on. He presses for results for Iowans who worked during the Cold War at the Army Ammunition Plant in Middletown and today encounter unexplained delays with the compensation program set up to help those who were exposed to and made sick by radiation and toxic materials at the facility. Like the crusade Grassley led in 1992 to challenge the U.S. government to release over a million pages of documents about missing POWs and MIAs from the Vietnam War, Grassley says plant workers and their families deserve full disclosure and honesty from the federal government.

Keeping a short leash on the management practices of the IRS, FBI, Department of Homeland Security and the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services keeps Grassley busy. If something fails the smell test, he blows the whistle. Grassley continues long-standing oversight over the Defense Department's ability to mispend tax dollars by working to cleanup the misuse of government-issued credit cards. He's raised doubts about hefty government relocation fees paid for transferring federal employees. Grassley has called for an investigation of fraud and abuse of Social Security disability payments, while also passing legislation to close the loopholes exploited by bad actors. Grassley says if 10 percent of the disability claims are fraudulent, billions of tax dollars every year are being drained from a program that already faces formidable solvency issues once members of the baby boom generations begin to draw benefits in the next decade.

Grassley watches out for the interests of the elderly, especially the 1.5 million residents in the nation's nursing homes. As chairman of the Senate Aging Committee in the late 1990s, he exposed horrific neglect in some of the nation's 17,000 nursing homes. He has worked to improve standards of care, staffing issues and consumer information. Most recently, Grassley raised doubts about proposed regulations that would allow unskilled staff to feed residents with

limited supervision.

Grassley also champions whistleblowers in government and private industry who put their job security on the line to come forward and expose fraud or wrongdoing for the public good. Speaking out for native Iowan Coleen Rowley at a Senate Judiciary Committee hearing, Grassley praised her courage and code of ethics for coming forward with information that helped trigger management reforms at the FBI after 9-11. The senator successfully fought to include whistleblower protections for employees of publicly traded companies in the new corporate accounting law to encourage revelations of corporate wrongdoing. He also worked to make sure federal employees in the new Homeland Security Department could come forward with information regarding national security and public safety.



Grassley casual

As the only working family farmer in the U.S. Senate, Grassley gives farmers a voice at the policymaking tables in Washington and around the world during global trade negotiations. He recognizes the importance of the farm safety net for Rural America and independent producers and is an outspoken advocate to curb anti-competitive practices in the food chain, including vertical integration in the meatpacking industry. Grassley's also pushing to enact payment limits on farm program subsidies to prevent the largest operators from getting two-thirds of total farm payments. Grassley warns if the current system continues, the farm safety net will unravel as urban Americans learn about a few large farmers reaping millions from the U.S. Treasury. According to this farmer-lawmaker, the gross disparity undermines the intent of the farm safety net and helps perpetuate the growth of large, corporate farms and rural population decline.

Keeping his rural roots close to heart, Grassley is a leading advocate for renewable energy development in Congress. Looking to build upon his victory to secure the federal ethanol program through 2007, Grassley says advancing renewable fuels is good public policy that will create jobs and spur economic growth in Rural America, increase U.S. energy independence, help clean up the environment and enhance national security.

Grassley is an effective representative for Iowans. He doesn't lose touch with those who sent him to Washington and brings an Iowa work ethic to the nation's capital. He is the 17th highest ranking member of the U.S. Senate.

While Senator Grassley works in Washington, he lives in Iowa. He returns home almost every weekend. He and his wife Barbara raised five children in New Hartford. They have nine grandchildren.

Biographical Data At A Glance:

Born: Sept. 17, 1933, New Hartford, Iowa

Family: Married Barbara Speicher 1954; Five children, Lee, Wendy, Robin, Michele, Jay

Occupation: Farmer (son, Robin, currently operates family farm); sheet metal shearer 1959-1961; assembly line worker 1961-1971; elected to Iowa Legislature 1958; U.S. House of Representatives 1974, U.S. Senate 1980

Education: B.A. 1955, M.A. 1956 Political Science, University of Northern Iowa; Ph.D. work, University of Iowa

Memberships: Farm Bureau, the Butler County and State of Iowa Historical Societies, Pi Gamma Mu, Kappa Delta Pi, International Association of Machinists 1962-71, International Parliamentary Group for Human Rights, Masons, Eagles, Baptist Church

Committees: Finance (Chairman), Judiciary, Budget, Agriculture, Joint Tax, Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control (Chairman)

Awards: Agriculture/Rural Communities

Iowa Corn Growers Association, National Farmers Union, National Grain and Feed Association, National Corn Growers Association, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Telephone Cooperative Association, Iowa Farm Bureau, Agricultural Retailers Association, National Pork Producers Council

Good Government

Congressional Coverage Coalition, American Arbitration Association, Project on Government Oversight, National Whistleblower Center Award

Budget/Taxes

Citizens for A Sound Economy, Watchdogs of the Treasury, Concord Coalition Citizens' Council, Council For Citizens Against Government Waste, National Taxpayers Union

Small Business

National Association for the Self-Employed, National Federation of Independent Business, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Small Business Survival Committee

Aging Issues/Health Care

"60-Plus Association," National Council of Senior Citizens, United Seniors Association, American Association of Homes and Services for the Aging, National Association of Community Health Centers, National Association of Rural Health Clinics, Coalition to Save Medicare, National Osteoporosis Foundation, National Association of State Units on Aging, American Network of Community Options and Resources, Iowa Physician Assistant Society, Iowa Nurses' Association, American Nurses Association, American Association of Dental Schools, Family Voices, National PACE Association, National Mental Health Association, Mental Health Association of Dubuque County Iowa, American Health Care Association, Iowa Chiropractic Society, Alzheimer's Association, American Dietetic Association, American Physical Therapy Association

Grassroots

National Law Center for Children and Families, Vietnam Veterans of America, Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America, National Child Support Enforcement Association, Church Alliance, Job Corps



U.S. Senator Tom Harkin of Iowa

Biography

Tom Harkin is a product of small town Iowa who has not forgotten his origins. He was born November 19, 1939 to a coal miner father and a Slovenian immigrant mother who passed away when Tom was ten years old. Tom, his three brothers and two sisters and their parents shared a two-bedroom home in Cumming, Iowa (population 150). Tom is a fourth generation Iowan, a father of two, a Navy veteran, and a graduate of Iowa State University.

Growing up, the Harkin children learned well the importance of family, community, responsibility, and hard work. Tom puts those lessons to work for Iowa. He has earned a reputation for giving a voice to those too often overlooked in Washington: working families, women, people with disabilities, children, students, seniors, family farmers, and small business owners. In Congress, Tom is a recognized leader in areas including education, health care and agriculture.

Tom worked various jobs through his youth, on farms, as a paper boy, on construction sites, and at a Des Moines bottling plant. After graduation from Dowling High School in Des Moines, he attended Iowa State University on a Navy ROTC scholarship. He earned his degree at ISU in Government and Economics.

Following graduation from ISU, Tom joined the Navy where he served as a jet pilot on active duty from 1962 to 1967 and afterwards continued to fly in the Naval Reserves. He is an active member of American Legion Post 562 in Cumming.

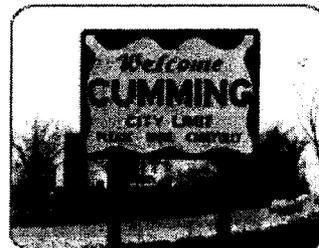
In 1968, Tom married Ruth Raduenz, the daughter of a farmer and a school teacher from Minnesota. Tom and Ruth have two daughters: Amy, born in 1976, and Jenny, born in 1981. Ruth currently works in the private sector.

Tom first came to Washington, D.C. in 1969 to join the

More Information

Issues

Read about Tom Harkin's work on the issues that matter to you.



staff of Iowa Congressman Neal Smith. As a staff member accompanying a congressional delegation to South Vietnam, he revealed to the world the infamous "tiger cages" inside a South Vietnamese prison camp at Con Son Island. Withstanding tremendous pressure to withhold the sensitive information, Tom's photographs and detailed account of the tiger cages were published in Life Magazine, exposing a cover-up and unearthing the shocking, inhuman conditions political prisoners were forced to endure. As a result, hundreds of tortured political prisoners were released.

In 1972, Tom and Ruth graduated from Catholic University of America Law School in Washington, D.C. and then returned to Iowa, settling in Ames. Tom worked as an attorney with the Polk County Legal Aid, assisting Iowans who could not otherwise afford legal help. Ruth won election as Story County Attorney.

Tom's commitment to finding fair and responsible solutions and promoting common sense reform has earned him broad-based support across Iowa. He first won election to the U.S. Congress from Iowa's Fifth Congressional District in 1974, defeating an incumbent in a long-standing Republican district.



Tom served in the House of Representatives for ten years and, in 1984, he again challenged an incumbent, winning election to the U.S. Senate. Iowans returned him to the U.S. Senate in 1990, and again in 1996, making him the first Iowa Democrat ever to earn a third Senate term.

Tom pioneered the use of "Work Days" in Iowa, days spent on the job working alongside fellow Iowans to gain both practical experience and a hands-on understanding of Iowa's needs. He has worked as a cop on the beat, school teacher, farmer, bricklayer, nurse's aide, and construction worker. And Tom was the first Member of the U.S. Congress to have a Mobile Office, the familiar Harkin van which brings the services of the U.S. Congress to all of Iowa's 99 counties.



As chair and now ranking Democrat of the Senate education funding subcommittee, Tom has led efforts to improve education. He has worked to reduce class size, to give students better computer and Internet access, expand school counseling and other school safety programs, and improve teacher training. Tom has taken the lead in pushing to modernize America's crumbling schools. He secured funding for the "Harkin Grants" for the modernization and repair of Iowa's public schools. Tom is now promoting legislation that builds on the Iowa program to provide all children in our nation safe, modern school facilities conducive to world-class learning.

Tom is also a long-time leader in the fight to improve health care. As co-chair of the Senate Rural Health Caucus, he's successfully pushed legislation to bring health professionals to small towns and rural areas. As ranking Democrat on the Senate panel that funds most health programs, he's guided efforts to focus more on



prevention and early intervention as a means of reducing costs and improving quality. Along with Republican Senator Arlen Specter, Tom has led the effort to double medical research funding to speed up cures for killers like cancer, heart disease, and Alzheimer's. He's put particular emphasis on women's health, doubling funding for breast cancer research and launching a national breast and cervical cancer early detection program.

Iowa leads the nation in the percentage of its population aged 85 and older and Tom has long been a stalwart supporter of senior citizens. He has fought to preserve and protect Social Security and Medicare and is now working to dedicate much of the budget surplus to shoring up these two vital programs. Tom has also led an effort to root out waste, fraud and abuse in Medicare and is now working to give seniors help with the rising costs of prescription drugs.

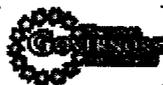
Tom's brother, Frank, was deaf since childhood, so Tom knows firsthand the challenges facing Americans with disabilities. He authored the 1990 Americans with Disabilities Act, the landmark legislation that protects the civil rights of more than 54 million Americans with physical and mental disabilities. He's also led efforts to improve educational opportunities for children with disabilities.

A lifelong advocate for America's family farms and rural communities, Tom Harkin has risen to be Chairman, and now ranking Democrat, of the Senate Agriculture Nutrition and Forestry Committee. He has promoted new uses and markets for our agricultural products, like ethanol, and fought to restore security to family farmers through improved farm income protection, increased support for conservation and better demand and prices for farm commodities. Tom has introduced legislation to improve food safety. He has also devoted attention and resources to revitalize the economies of Iowa's rural communities and small towns.



■
FOR MORE INFORMATION:

<http://harkin.senate.gov/biography>



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Governor Thomas J. Vilsack of Iowa

Birth Date: December 13, 1950
Birth State: Pennsylvania
Family: Married; two children
Spouse: Christie
Party: Democrat



Governor's [Web Site](#)
 State [Web Site](#)

Office Address:

State Capitol
 Des Moines, IA 50319-0001

THOMAS J. VILSACK was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, orphaned at birth, and adopted in 1951. He received a bachelor's degree from Hamilton College in Clinton, New York in 1972, and received a law degree from Albany Law School in 1975. Vilsack was elected mayor of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa in 1987, and was elected to the Iowa Senate in 1992. In 1998, he was elected Iowa's first Democratic governor in more than 30 years, and was re-elected to a second four-year term in 2002.

A top priority of his administration has been to improve education opportunities. Governor Vilsack led the effort to provide funding for reduced class sizes in the early grades of elementary school, and as a result, Iowa's fourth-graders placed among the best in the nation in math and science progress, and reversed an eight-year decline in reading test scores, with increases in each of the last three years. He has worked to make Iowa a national leader in children's health care coverage, with 94 percent of all Iowa children having health insurance.

Under Governor Vilsack's leadership, the state is pursuing a comprehensive economic growth strategy focused on renewable energy, life sciences, financial services, advanced manufacturing, and improving cultural and recreational opportunities. Consistent with his vision of making Iowa energy independent, the state's ethanol production has nearly tripled in the last five years and next year will become the

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nation's leading producer of ethanol. Vilsack has led the state to develop new businesses with the help of an aggressive venture capital program that combines public and private sector investment. During his time in office, Iowa has significantly expanded cultural and recreational opportunities with \$1.6 billion of investment in 119 Iowa communities. Under his leadership, a \$503 million Iowa Values Fund is making direct investments in Iowa companies and has helped create or retain thousands of good-paying jobs since it was established in June 2003.

Governor Vilsack is the immediate past chair of the Democratic Governors' Association. He is the former chair of the national Jobs for America's Graduates (JAG) program, a founding member and former chair of the Governors Biotechnology Partnership, the former chair of the Ethanol Coalition, and the former chair of the Midwest Governors Conference. Governor Vilsack serves on the Executive Committee of the National Governors Association. He and his wife Christie have two sons.

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Telephone (202) 624-5300 | webmaster email address: webmaster@nga.org

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UNITED STATES SENATOR ★ ILLINOIS

RICHARD J. DURBIN

BIOGRAPHY

Senator Dick Durbin was elected by his fellow Democratic Senators in December 2004 to the Senate's second highest ranking Democratic leadership post. Durbin's election as Assistant Minority Leader, also known as Democratic Whip, will mark only the fifth time in history that an Illinois senator has served as a Senate leader.

Durbin, a Democrat from Springfield, is the 47th U.S. Senator from the State of Illinois and the first Illinois senator to serve on the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee in more than a quarter of a century. He is the state's senior senator and convener of the bipartisan Illinois delegation.

Elected to the U.S. Senate on November 5, 1996 and re-elected in 2002, Durbin fills the seat left vacant by the retirement of his long-time friend and mentor, U.S. Senator Paul Simon.

In 2001, Senate Democratic Leader Tom Daschle (D-SD) appointed Durbin to the Senate's leadership team, Assistant Democratic Floor Leader. In 2000, Durbin served as Co-Chairman of the Democratic Platform Committee and also was Co-Chairman of the Atlantic Conference sponsored by the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations. He is a founding member of the Senate Global AIDS Caucus.

Improving Health Care: The House author of landmark legislation to ban smoking on commercial airline flights, Durbin has worked in the Senate to protect children from the harm caused by tobacco. For his work, he was awarded the Lifetime Achievement Award by the American Lung Association.

Among his other health achievements, Durbin has worked successfully for increased federal funding to prevent childhood asthma, increase immunizations and expand medical research. He has successfully fought to increase the share of federal funding dedicated to combating AIDS worldwide. He has also been a leader in promoting organ and tissue donation. In the spring of 2004, Durbin put forth a plan to give small businesses affordable choices among private health insurance plans and expand access to coverage for their employees.

Biographical Facts

Name

Richard J. Durbin

Born

November 21, 1944 in East St. Louis, IL

Parents

William Durbin and Ann Durbin (née Kutkin)

Family

Married to Loretta Schaefer Durbin
Three children and one grandchild

Education

Assumption High School, East St. Louis, IL
Georgetown University, B.S., 1966
Georgetown University, J.D., 1969

Occupation

Attorney/Legislator

Honorary Degrees

Millikin University, 1994
Lincoln College, 1997
Illinois Institute of Technology, 2003

Public Office

Jan. 1983 – Jan. 1997, U.S. House of Representatives
Jan. 1997 – Present, U.S. Senate

In 1999, Durbin was honored as the American Public Health Association's "Legislator of the Year," and in 2001 he received the American Medical Association's Dr. Nathan Davis Award for Outstanding Government Service.

Protecting Consumers: Consumer protection is high on Durbin's list of priorities. Continuing an effort spurred by a meeting with the mother of a Chicago six-year-old who died after eating contaminated hamburger, Durbin led the effort to modernize the fragmented federal food safety system under a single food-safety agency.

Durbin also led the effort to ban ephedra, a dangerous product sold as a nutritional supplement and has introduced legislation to require manufacturers of other dietary supplements to ensure their products are safe before they are sold. He secured \$2.8 million for the implementation of new safety standards to protect patients from injuries related to re-use of medical devices that are intended to be used only once.

Leading Gun Safety Efforts: Durbin has worked for gun safety legislation to keep guns out of the hands of children. He introduced bipartisan legislation to hold adults responsible if they fail to lock up their firearms and the weapons are subsequently taken by a child and used to kill or injure another person.

He also teamed up with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) and local law enforcement agencies to launch an initiative to help Illinois become the first state to voluntarily trace every crime gun recovered from a crime scene. It was the first comprehensive statewide effort in Illinois to encourage all local law enforcement agencies to work with the ATF to better use crime-gun tracing information to reduce gun trafficking and other criminal endeavors.

Fighting for Farmers: Durbin has been a champion of Illinois farmers and has worked to promote ethanol use. In 1998, he secured passage of a provision extending the ethanol tax incentive to 2007. In 2000, he worked with other members of the Illinois delegation for funding for the construction of an ethanol research pilot plant near the Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville campus, a project he has promoted since the early 1990s. The full deductibility of health insurance costs for the self-employed – including farmers – has been a career-long battle for Durbin, ending in a victory in 2003.

Farm organizations across the state have recognized his consistent leadership and the Illinois Farm Bureau awarded him its "Friend of Agriculture" Award in 2000.

Working for a Fair Tax Code: Durbin's tax cut agenda includes tax credits for small businesses buying health insurance for their low-income workers, estate tax relief for family-owned small businesses and farms, tax incentives to promote charitable giving, and tax credits for long-term care insurance, child care and college tuition.

About Barack Obama

United States Senator for Illinois



Senator Barack Obama

Barack Obama has dedicated his life to public service as a community organizer, civil rights attorney, and leader in the Illinois state Senate. Obama now continues his fight for working families following his recent election to the United States Senate.

Sworn into office January 4, 2005, Senator Obama is focused on promoting economic growth and bringing good paying jobs to Illinois. Obama serves on the important Environment and Public Works Committee, which oversees legislation and funding for the environment and public works projects throughout the country, including the national transportation bill. He also serves on the Veterans ' Affairs Committee where he is focused on investigating the disability pay discrepancies that have left thousands of Illinois veterans without the benefits they earned. Senator Obama will also serve on the Foreign Relations Committee.

During his seven years in the Illinois state Senate, Obama worked with both Democrats and Republicans to help working families get ahead by creating programs like the state Earned Income Tax Credit, which in three years provided over \$100 million in tax cuts to families across the state. Obama also pushed through an expansion of early childhood education, and after a number of inmates on death row were found innocent, Senator Obama enlisted the support of law enforcement officials to draft legislation requiring the videotaping of interrogations and confessions in all capital cases.

Obama is especially proud of being a husband and father of two daughters, Malia, 6 and Sasha, 3. Obama and his wife, Michelle, married in 1992 and live on Chicago 's South Side where they attend Trinity United Church of Christ.

Barack Obama was born on August 4th, 1961, in Hawaii to Barack Obama, Sr. and Ann Dunham. Obama graduated from Columbia University in 1983, and moved to Chicago in 1985 to work for a church-based group seeking to improve living conditions in poor neighborhoods plagued with crime and high unemployment. In 1991, Obama graduated from Harvard Law School where he was the first African American editor of the Harvard Law Review.



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Governor Rod R. Blagojevich of Illinois

Birth Date: December 10, 1956
Birth State: Illinois
Family: Married; two children
Religion: Eastern Orthodox
Spouse: Patti
Party: Democrat



[Governor's Web Site](#)
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Office Address:

State Capitol
 207 Statehouse
 Springfield, IL 62706

Higher Office Served: Representative

ROD BLAGOJEVICH was born in Chicago, Illinois; graduated from Northwestern University in 1979; and earned a law degree from Pepperdine University in 1983. As a Cook County assistant state's attorney, Blagojevich prosecuted domestic abuse cases and felony weapons charges. He was elected to the Illinois General Assembly in 1992, and to the U.S. House of Representatives from Illinois' Fifth Congressional District in 1996.

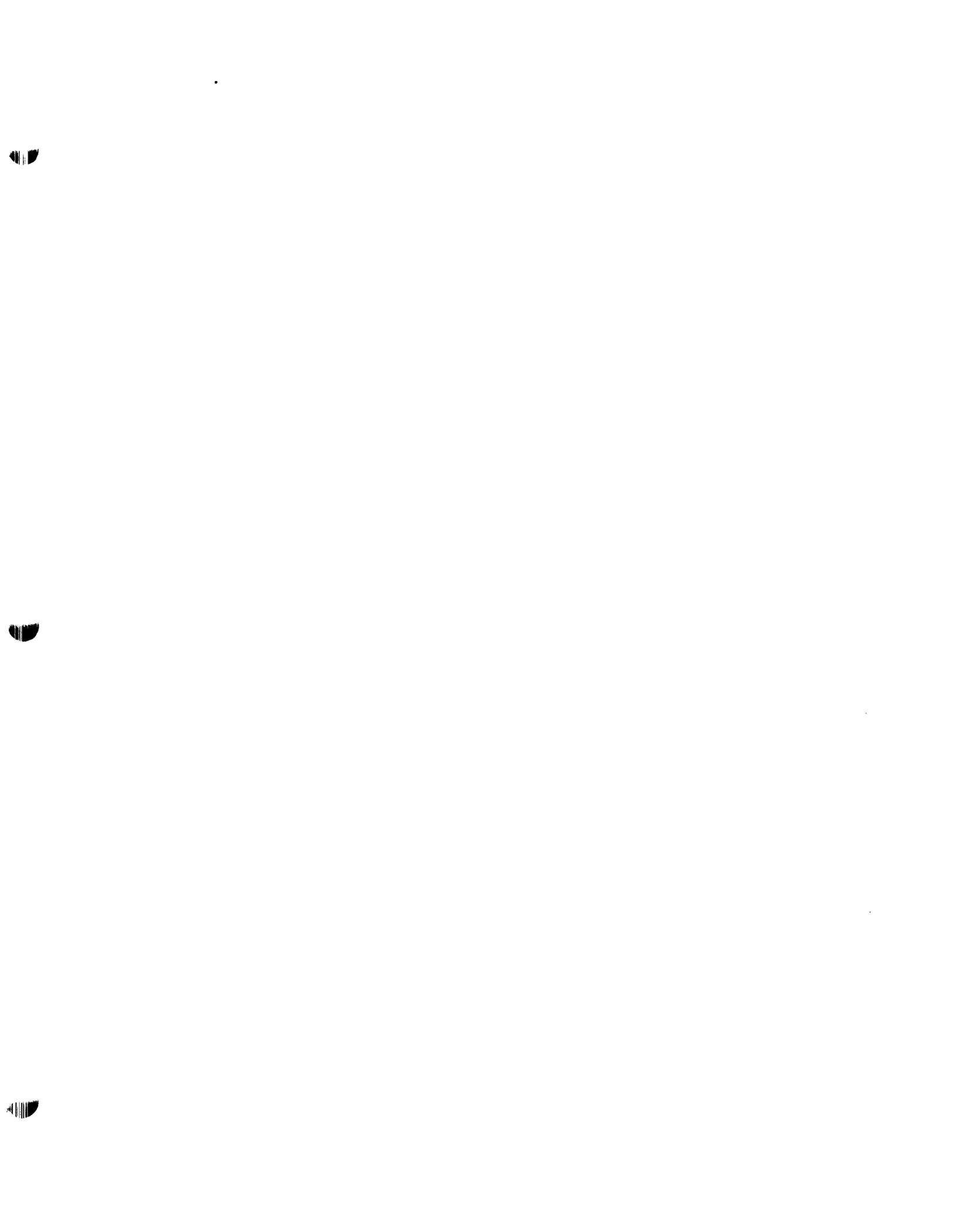
In November 2002, Blagojevich was elected governor. During his first year in office, he fulfilled his campaign promise to close the \$5-billion fiscal spending gap without raising income or sales taxes. By cutting waste and forcing departments and agencies to prioritize spending, the governor also met commitments to increase overall investment in education, health care, and public safety. In addition, Blagojevich fought for and signed into law the state's most comprehensive ethics reform package, and worked with legislators to enact major changes to Illinois' troubled death penalty system. He also signed legislation creating a prescription-drug discount program for senior citizens and is pushing the federal government to permit the reimportation of FDA-approved drugs from Canada, where they cost significantly less. Blagojevich and his wife Patti have two children.

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

BASE SUMMARY SHEET

Rock Island Arsenal, IL

INSTALLATION MISSION:

- The Rock Island Arsenal is the largest government-owned weapons manufacturer arsenal in the western world. Known world wide as a leader in excellence, the Arsenal manufactures gun mounts, artillery carriages, recoil mechanisms and other equipment for the Armed Forces as well as assemble tool sets, kits and outfits that support equipment in the field.
- The Arsenal's stone buildings are also the home to approximately ⁶⁰40 tenant organizations which receive quality facility support services such as general supply purchasing, security, information technology, and building and infrastructure maintenance.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND JUSTIFICATIONS:

USA - 6

RECOMMENDATION: Close Fort Gillem, GA. *Relocate the Headquarters, 1st US Army to Rock Island Arsenal, IL.*

JUSTIFICATION: This recommendation closes Fort Gillem, an Army administrative installation and an AAFES distribution center. The recommendation moves the major tenant organizations to Rock Island Arsenal, Redstone Arsenal, Fort Benning, and Fort Campbell. It also moves small components of the Headquarters 3rd US Army and US Army Forces Command to Pope AFB and Shaw AFB. It enhances the Army's military value, is consistent with the Army's Force Structure Plan, and maintains adequate surge capabilities to address future unforeseen requirements. This closure allows the Army to employ excess capacities at installations that can accomplish more than administrative missions.

The Army is converting the 1st US Army Headquarters into the single Headquarters for oversight of Reserve and National Guard mobilization and demobilization. To support this conversion the Army decided to relocate 1st Army to Rock Island Arsenal, a central location in the United States.

PAYBACK: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$56.8M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a savings of \$85.5M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$35.3M with a payback expected in 1 year.

The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$421.5M.

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RECOMMENDATION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS)

	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Students</u>
Baseline			
Reductions			
Realignments			
Total			

ECONOMIC IMPACT ON COMMUNITIES: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 1,824 jobs (1,067 direct and 737 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA metropolitan statistical area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE ASSESSMENT: A review of community attributes revealed no significant issues regarding the ability of the infrastructures of the local communities to support missions, forces, and personnel. When moving from Fort Gillem to Rock Island Arsenal, the following local area capability improved: Cost of Living and Population. The following capabilities are less robust: Housing, Education, Employment, and Medical.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT: Closure of Fort Gillem will necessitate consultations with the State Historic Preservation Office to ensure that historic properties are continued to be protected. The closure of ranges at Fort Gillem will require clearance of munitions and remediation of any munitions constituents. The remediation costs for these ranges may be significant and the time required for completing remediation is uncertain. Groundwater and surface water resources will require restoration and/or monitoring to prevent further environmental impacts. Significant mitigation measures to limit releases to impaired waterways may be required at Rock Island, Fort Campbell, and Fort Benning to reduce impacts to water quality and achieve USEPA Water Quality Standards.

H&SA - 19

RECOMMENDATION: Consolidate Civilian Personnel Offices (CPOs) within each Military Department and the Defense Agencies.

Realign Fort Richardson, AK, by relocating the Civilian Personnel Operations Center to Fort Huachuca, AZ, and consolidating it with the Civilian Personnel Operations Center at Fort Huachuca, AZ. *Realign Rock Island Arsenal, IL, by relocating the Civilian Personnel Operations Center to Fort Riley, KS, and Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, and consolidating with the Civilian Personnel Operations Center at Fort Riley, KS, and Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.*

JUSTIFICATION: The consolidation of Civilian Personnel Offices within each Military Department and the transactional functions among the Defense Agencies reduces excess capacity, reduces the use of leased facilities, and achieves manpower savings through consolidation and elimination of duplicate functions. This recommendation supports the Administration's urging of federal agencies to consolidate personnel services. During the implementation of this recommendation it is important to partner with the National Security Personnel System (NSPS). NSPS provides the opportunity to improve the effectiveness of the Department through a simplified personnel management system that will improve the way it hires and assigns employees. This recommendation will be an effective tool for NSPS and provide the flexibility and responsiveness that supports the implementation of this system. Since NSPS will define a new human resource system featuring streamlined hiring, simplified job changes, and a less complex classification system, it covers all functions that would be supported by Civilian Personnel Offices.

PAYBACK: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$97.5M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of \$46.4M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$24.4M with a payback expected in four years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$196.7M.

ECONOMIC IMPACT ON COMMUNITIES: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in maximum potential job reductions (direct and indirect) over the 2006-2011 period in the respective economic areas as listed in the table below: The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Region of Influence	Total Job Reductions	Direct Job Reductions	Indirect Job Reductions	% of Economic Area Employment
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA – IL Metropolitan Statistical Area	471	251	220	0.2

COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE ASSESSMENT: A review of community attributes indicates: Fort Riley has a lack of graduate and PhD programs, Median House Values below the US average, a low number of vacant rental and sale units, and a higher than average Population per Physician ratio; Aberdeen Proving Ground is 46 miles to the nearest airport; Randolph Air Force Base has Median House Values below the US Average and a Crime Rate Index 65 percent higher than the National average; DFAS Indianapolis is located more than 25 miles from the nearest airport; and DSC Columbus has a Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) Index higher than the national average. These issues do not affect the ability of the infrastructure of the communities to support missions, forces, and personnel. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT: New Source Review permitting and air conformity analyses may be required at Aberdeen, NSA Philadelphia, NAS North Island, and MCAS Miramar. Additional operations at Randolph may impact threatened and endangered species and/or critical habitats. Significant mitigation measures to limit releases may be required at Aberdeen to reduce impacts to water quality and achieve US EPA water quality standards. Increased missions may result in additional water restrictions or mitigation requirements at Fort Huachuca. Minimal impact expected. This recommendation has no impact on cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; waste management; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately \$0.2M for waste management and environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, or environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION: *Close the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) sites at Rock Island IL; Pensacola Saufley Field, FL; Norfolk Naval Station, VA; Lawton, OK; Pensacola Naval Air Station, FL; Omaha, NE; Dayton, OH; St. Louis, MO; San Antonio, TX; San Diego, CA; Pacific Ford Island, HI; Patuxent River, MD; Limestone, ME; Charleston, SC; Orlando, FL; Rome, NY; Lexington, KY; Kansas City, MO; Seaside, CA; San Bernardino, CA; and Oakland, CA. Relocate and consolidate business, corporate and administrative functions to the Defense Supply Center-Columbus, OH, the Buckley Air Force Base Annex, Denver, CO, or the MG Emmett J. Bean Federal Center, Indianapolis, IN.*

JUSTIFICATION: This action accomplishes a major facilities reduction and business line mission realignment, transforming the current DFAS organization into an optimum facilities configuration, which includes strategic redundancy to minimize risks associated with man-made or natural disasters/challenges. All three of the gaining sites meet DoD Antiterrorism/Force Protection (AT/FP) Standards. The current number of business line operating locations (26) inhibits the ability of DFAS to reduce unnecessary redundancy and leverage benefits from economies of scale and synergistic efficiencies. Overall excess facility capacity includes approximately 43 percent or 1,776,000 Gross Square Feet (GSF) in administrative space and 69 percent or 526,000 GSF in warehouse space with many locations lacking adequate threat protection as defined in DoD AT/FP Standards. Finally, the three locations have potential to evolve into separate Business Line Centers of Excellence and further enhance “unit cost” reductions beyond the BRAC facilities/personnel savings aspect. The three gaining locations were identified through a process that used Capacity Analysis, Military Value, Optimization Modeling, and knowledge of the DFAS organization, and business line mission functions. The Military Value analysis, of 26 business operating locations, ranked the Buckley AF Base Annex, CO, the Defense Supply Center-Columbus, OH, and the MG Emmett J. Bean Federal Center, Indianapolis, IN, as 3, 7, and 9 respectively. The Optimization analysis not only included the factors of available capacity and expansion capability, but also included business line process and business operational considerations in identifying the three-location combination as providing the optimal facilities approach to hosting DFAS business line missions/functions.

Subject matter knowledge of DFAS’s three business line missions and its operational components, along with business process review considerations and scenario basing strategy, was used to focus reduction of the 26 locations and identification of the three gaining locations. The scenario basing strategy included reducing the number of locations to the maximum extent possible, while balancing the requirements for an environment meeting DoD Antiterrorist and Force Protection standards, strategic business line redundancy, area workforce availability, and to include an anchor entity for each business line and thus retain necessary organizational integrity to support DoD customer needs while the DFAS organization relocation is executed.

PAYBACK: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$282.1M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period (FY06-FY11) is a savings of \$158.1M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$120.5M, with an immediate payback expected. The Net Present Value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$1,313.8M.

ECONOMIC IMPACT ON COMMUNITIES: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in the maximum potential job reductions (direct and indirect) over the 2006-2011 periods, as follows: The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Region of Influence	Direct Job Reductions	Indirect Job Reductions	Total Job Reductions	% of Economic Area Employment
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA Metropolitan Statistical Area	235	206	441	0.2

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

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT: This recommendation has no impact on air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noises; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; or wetlands. An air conformity analysis may be needed at Buckley AF Base Annex. This recommendation will require spending approximately \$0.01M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

H&SA - 46

RECOMMENDATION: *Realign Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, as follows: relocate the Army Installation Management Agency Northwest Region headquarters to Fort Sam Houston, TX, and consolidate it with the Army Installation Management Agency Southwest Regional headquarters to form the Army Installation Management Agency Western Region; and relocate the Army Network Enterprise Technology Command Northwest Region headquarters to Fort Sam Houston, TX, and consolidate it with the Army Network Enterprise Technology Command Southwest Region headquarters to form the Army Network Enterprise Technology Command Western Region.*

JUSTIFICATION: This recommendation relocates several Army Service Provider headquarters and regional offices in order to create operating efficiencies via co-location and/or consolidation.

a. A new Installation Management Agency (IMA) Western Region office is created at Fort Sam Houston by *relocating the IMA Northwest Region headquarters from Rock Island Arsenal*; it collocates the IMA Headquarters with the IMA Western Region. Separate Army recommendations relocate other IMA regional offices to create the IMA Eastern Region at Fort Eustis.

b. This recommendation creates a new Network Enterprise Technology Command (NETCOM) Western Region at Fort Sam Houston by *relocating the NETCOM Northwest Region headquarters from Rock Island Arsenal*. Separate Army recommendations relocate other NETCOM Region headquarters to create the NETCOM Eastern Region at Fort Eustis.

PAYBACK: The total estimated one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$27.0M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during implementation period is a cost of \$16.2M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$3.1M with payback expected in 9 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$13.8M.

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RECOMMENDATION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS)

	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Students</u>
Baseline			
Reductions			
Realignments			
Total			

ECONOMIC IMPACT ON COMMUNITIES: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 339 jobs (181 direct jobs and 158 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 periods in the Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.2 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE ASSESSMENT: A review of community attributes indicates no issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the communities to support missions, forces and personnel.

There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT: This recommendation has an expected impact to air quality at Letterkenny AD. Additional operations may impact TES, candidate species, and/or critical habitats at Anniston, possibly leading to restrictions on operations. Increased depot maintenance activities at Anniston may require mitigation and pollution prevention measures to protect the aquifer and upgrades to the industrial wastewater treatment plant. This recommendation has no impact on cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; waste management; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately \$0.2M cost for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculations. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, or environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation

S&S- 7

RECOMMENDATIONS: *Realign Rock Island Arsenal, IL*, as follows: relocate the Budget/Funding, Contracting, Cataloging, Requisition Processing, Customer Services, Item Management, Stock Control, Weapon System Secondary Item Support, Requirements Determination, Integrated Materiel Management Technical Support Inventory Control Point functions for Consumable Items to Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, and reestablish them as Defense Logistics Agency Inventory Control Point functions; relocate the procurement management and related support functions for Depot Level Repairables to Detroit Arsenal, MI, and designate them as Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, Inventory Control Point functions; and relocate the remaining integrated materiel management, user, and related support functions to Detroit Arsenal, MI.

JUSTIFICATION: The Supply & Storage Joint Cross Service Group looked at the responsibility for consumable and depot level reparable item management across the Department of Defense. This recommendation, together with elements of a base closure recommendation, supports the migration of the remaining Service Consumable Items to the oversight and management of a single DoD agency/activity. This proposal moves select Inventory Control Point functions (Budget/Funding, Contracting, Cataloging, Requisition Processing, Customer Services, Item Management, Stock Control, Weapon System Secondary Item Support, Requirements Determination, and Integrated Materiel Management Technical Support) to DLA. A number of Inventory Control Point functions (Allowance/Initial Supply Support List Development, Configuration Management, User Engineering Support, Provisioning, and User Technical Support) will be retained by the Services to maintain the appropriate critical mass to perform requirements and engineering.

In addition, this recommendation realigns or relocates the procurement management and related support functions for the procurement of DLRs to DLA. For both consumable items and the procurement management of DLRs, this recommendation provides the opportunity to further consolidate Service and DLA Inventory Control Points by supply chain type. Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH (DSCC), manages the Maritime and Land supply chain, the Defense Supply Center Richmond, VA (DSCR), manages the Aviation supply chain, and Defense Supply Center Philadelphia, PA (DSCP), manages the Troop Support supply chain. The realignment should provide labor savings through transfer in place (application of standard labor rates across Inventory Control Points, headquarters staff reductions, and consolidation of support functions), reduce labor and support costs (from site consolidation) and business process improvements, such as consolidation of procurement under a single inventory materiel manager, reduction of disposal costs, and improved stock positioning. Savings related to overhead/support functions, especially at those locations where physical realignments occur at a lead center can be anticipated. Finally, this recommendation supports transformation by transferring procurement management of all Service DLRs to a single DoD agency/activity.

PAYBACK: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$127.0M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a savings of \$369.8M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$159.3M with a payback expected immediately. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$1,889.6M.

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RECOMMENDATION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS)

	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Students</u>
Baseline			
Reductions			
Realignments			
Total			

ECONOMIC IMPACT ON COMMUNITIES: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in the maximum potential job reductions (direct and indirect) over the 2006-2011 periods, as follows: The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Region of Influence	Direct Job Reductions	Indirect Job Reductions	Total Job Reductions	% of Economic Area Employment
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA Metropolitan Statistical Area	740	647	1,387	0.61

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

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT: The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Ind - 7

RECOMMENDATION: *Realign Rock Island Arsenal, IL*, by relocating the depot maintenance of Combat Vehicles and Other to Anniston Army Depot, AL, and the depot maintenance of Other Equipment and Tactical Vehicles to Letterkenny Army Depot, PA.

JUSTIFICATION: This recommendation supports minimizing the number of depot maintenance sites through the consolidation of Rock Island's remaining Combat Vehicle workload and capacity at Anniston Army Depot, the Army's Center for Industrial and Technical Excellence for Combat Vehicles. The recommendation also increases overall depot capability utilization by consolidating Rock Island's remaining Tactical Vehicle workload and capability at Letterkenny, the depot with the highest Military Value for Tactical Vehicle maintenance. This recommendation eliminates over 160,000 square feet of depot maintenance production space with annual facility sustainment and recapitalization savings of \$0.6M. This recommendation also decreases the cost of depot maintenance operations across DoD by consolidation and elimination of 30 percent of duplicate overhead structures required to operate multiple depot maintenance activities. Finally, this recommendation facilitates future interservice utilization of DoD depot maintenance capacity.

PAYBACK: The total estimated one time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$27.0M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during implementation period is a cost of \$16.2M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$3.1M with payback expected in 9 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$13.8M.

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RECOMMENDATION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS)

	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Students</u>
Baseline			
Reductions			
Realignments			
Total			

ECONOMIC IMPACT ON COMMUNITIES: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 339 jobs (181 direct jobs and 158 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 periods in the Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.2 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT: The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT: This recommendation has an expected impact to air quality at Letterkenny AD. Additional operations may impact TES, candidate species, and/or critical habitats at Anniston, possibly leading to restrictions on operations. Increased depot maintenance activities at Anniston may require mitigation and pollution prevention measures to protect the aquifer and upgrades to the industrial wastewater treatment plant. This recommendation has no impact on cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; waste management; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately \$0.2M cost for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculations. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, or environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF ALL RECOMMENDATIONS AFFECTING THIS INSTALLATION (INCLUDES ON-BASE CONTRACTORS AND STUDENTS)

	Out		In		Net Gain (Loss)	
	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>
This Recommendation	(3)	(1,573)	157	120	154	(1,417)
Other Recommendation(s)						
Total						

REPRESENTATION

U.S. Senators:

Richard Durbin (D)

Barack Obama (D)

Congressman

Lane Evans (D)

Illinois 17th District

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

Valerie L. Mills/R&A-Joint Issues Team/1 Jun 05

**BASE VISIT REPORT
ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, IL
1 JUNE 2005**

LEAD COMMISSIONER:

Samuel K. Skinner

ACCOMPANYING COMMISSIONER:

None

COMMISSION STAFF:

Valerie Mills (JC-S)

Dean Rhody (ARMY)

LIST OF ATTENDEES:

	Garrison Manager, USAG-
Alan Wilson	RIA
John Guzzonato	DFAS-RIA
Pat O'Rourke	DFAS-RIA
Pat Ewen	DFAS-RIA
COL Bruce Elliott	Cdr, RIA-JMTC
Cathy McMahon	RIA-JMTC
Mike Bobie	USAG-RIA
Shirlene Appleby	USAG-RIA
Mike Kendrick	RIA-JMTC
Pat Ballman	USAG-RIA
Nancy Lane	CHRA-NCCPOC
Janice Carbone	CHRA-NCRDO
Sally Turke	AMSTA-AQ-AR
Darryl Blackburn	AMSTA-LC-L
Jerry Jackson	TACOM-RI
Fred Smith	TACOM-RI
Nancy Toohill	TACOM-RI
Luci Nickels	TACOM-RI
Raymond	
Muskeyvalley	TACOM-RI
Rebecca Horst	TACOM-RI
Perry Reynolds	HQ, AFSC
John Lensing	USAG-RIA
Scott Hary	USAG-RIA
Jerry Sechser	USAG-RIA
Sharon Mathias	USAG-RIA
Gale Smith	USAG-RIA
Bill Peiffer	RIA-JMTC
J. Randal Robinson	Dir, IMANWR
Ann Nollett	USAG-RIA

BASE'S PRESENT MISSION:

The Rock Island Arsenal is the largest government-owned weapons manufacturer arsenal in the western world. Known world wide as a leader in excellence, the Arsenal manufactures gun mounts, artillery carriages, recoil mechanisms and other equipment for the Armed Forces as well as assemble tool sets, kits and outfits that support equipment in the field.

The Arsenal's stone buildings are also the home to approximately 60 tenant organizations which receive quality facility support services such as general supply purchasing, security, information technology, and building and infrastructure maintenance.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION:

USA - 6

Close Fort Gillem, GA. Relocate the Headquarters, 1st US Army to Rock Island Arsenal, IL.

H&SA - 19

Consolidate Civilian Personnel Offices (CPOs) within each Military Department and the Defense Agencies. Realign Fort Richardson, AK, by relocating the Civilian Personnel Operations Center to Fort Huachuca, AZ, and consolidating it with the Civilian Personnel Operations Center at Fort Huachuca, AZ. Realign Rock Island Arsenal, IL, by relocating the Civilian Personnel Operations Center to Fort Riley, KS, and Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, and consolidating with the Civilian Personnel Operations Center at Fort Riley, KS, and Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

H&SA - 37

Close the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) sites at Rock Island IL; Pensacola Saufley Field, FL; Norfolk Naval Station, VA; Lawton, OK; Pensacola Naval Air Station, FL; Omaha, NE; Dayton, OH; St. Louis, MO; San Antonio, TX; San Diego, CA; Pacific Ford Island, HI; Patuxent River, MD; Limestone, ME; Charleston, SC; Orlando, FL; Rome, NY; Lexington, KY; Kansas City, MO; Seaside, CA; San Bernardino, CA; and Oakland, CA. Relocate and consolidate business, corporate and administrative functions to the Defense Supply Center-Columbus, OH, the Buckley Air Force Base Annex, Denver, CO, or the MG Emmett J. Bean Federal Center, Indianapolis, IN.

H&SA - 46

Realign Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, as follows: *relocate the Army Installation Management Agency Northwest Region headquarters to Fort Sam Houston, TX*, and consolidate it with the Army Installation Management Agency Southwest Regional headquarters to form the Army Installation Management Agency Western Region; and *relocate the Army Network Enterprise Technology Command Northwest Region headquarters to Fort Sam Houston, TX*, and consolidate it with the Army Network Enterprise Technology Command Southwest Region headquarters to form the Army Network Enterprise Technology Command Western Region.

S&S- 7

Realign Rock Island Arsenal, IL, as follows: relocate the Budget/Funding, Contracting, Cataloging, Requisition Processing, Customer Services, Item Management, Stock Control, Weapon System Secondary Item Support, Requirements Determination, Integrated Materiel Management Technical Support Inventory Control Point functions for Consumable Items to Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, and reestablish them as Defense Logistics Agency Inventory Control Point functions; relocate the procurement management and related support functions for Depot Level Repairables to Detroit Arsenal, MI, and designate them as Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, Inventory Control Point functions; and relocate the remaining integrated materiel management, user, and related support functions to Detroit Arsenal, MI.

Ind - 5

Close Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant, CA. *Relocate the artillery cartridge case metal parts functions to Rock Island Arsenal, IL.*

Ind - 7

Realign Rock Island Arsenal, IL, by relocating the depot maintenance of Combat Vehicles and Other to Anniston Army Depot, AL, and the depot maintenance of Other Equipment and Tactical Vehicles to Letterkenny Army Depot, PA.

Ind -11

Close Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant, MS. *Relocate the 155MM ICM artillery metal parts functions to Rock Island Arsenal, IL.*

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION:

USA - 6

This recommendation closes Fort Gillem, an Army administrative installation and an AAFES distribution center. The recommendation moves the major tenant organizations to Rock Island Arsenal, Redstone Arsenal, Fort Benning, and Fort Campbell. It also moves small components of the Headquarters 3rd US Army and US Army Forces Command to Pope AFB and Shaw AFB. It enhances the Army's military value, is consistent with the Army's Force Structure Plan, and maintains adequate surge capabilities to address future unforeseen requirements. This closure allows the Army to employ excess capacities at installations that can accomplish more than administrative missions.

The Army is converting the 1st US Army Headquarters into the single Headquarters for oversight of Reserve and National Guard mobilization and demobilization. To support this conversion the Army decided to relocate 1st Army to Rock Island Arsenal, a central location in the United States.

H&SA - 19

The consolidation of Civilian Personnel Offices within each Military Department and the transactional functions among the Defense Agencies reduces excess capacity, reduces the use of leased facilities, and achieves manpower savings through consolidation and elimination of duplicate functions. This recommendation supports the Administration's urging of federal agencies to consolidate personnel services. During the implementation of this recommendation it is important to partner with the National Security Personnel System (NSPS). NSPS provides the opportunity to improve the effectiveness of the Department through a simplified personnel management system that will improve the way it hires and assigns employees. This recommendation will be an effective tool for NSPS and provide the flexibility and responsiveness that supports the implementation of this system. Since NSPS will define a new human resource system featuring streamlined hiring, simplified job changes, and a less complex classification system, it covers all functions that would be supported by Civilian Personnel Offices.

H&SA - 37

This action accomplishes a major facilities reduction and business line mission realignment, transforming the current DFAS organization into an optimum facilities configuration, which includes strategic redundancy to minimize risks associated with man-made or natural disasters/challenges. All three of the gaining sites meet DoD Antiterrorism/Force Protection (AT/FP) Standards. The current number of business line operating locations (26) inhibits the ability of DFAS to reduce unnecessary redundancy and leverage benefits from economies of scale and synergistic efficiencies. Overall excess facility capacity includes approximately 43 percent or 1,776,000 Gross Square Feet (GSF) in administrative space and 69 percent or 526,000 GSF in warehouse space with many locations lacking adequate threat protection as defined in DoD AT/FP Standards. Finally, the three locations have potential to evolve into separate Business Line Centers of Excellence and further enhance "unit cost" reductions beyond the BRAC facilities/personnel savings aspect. The three gaining locations were identified through a process that used Capacity Analysis, Military Value, Optimization Modeling, and knowledge of the DFAS organization, and business line mission functions. The Military Value analysis, of 26 business operating locations, ranked the Buckley AF Base Annex, CO, the Defense Supply Center-Columbus, OH, and the MG Emmett J. Bean Federal Center, Indianapolis, IN, as 3, 7, and 9 respectively. The Optimization analysis not only included the factors of available capacity and expansion capability, but also included business line process and business operational considerations in identifying the three-location combination as providing the optimal facilities approach to hosting DFAS business line missions/functions.

Subject matter knowledge of DFAS's three business line missions and its operational components, along with business process review considerations and scenario basing strategy, was used to focus reduction of the 26 locations and identification of the three gaining locations. The scenario basing strategy included reducing the number of locations to the maximum extent possible, while balancing the requirements for an environment meeting DoD Antiterrorist and Force Protection standards, strategic business line redundancy, area workforce availability, and to include an anchor entity for each business line and thus retain necessary organizational integrity to support DoD customer needs while the DFAS organization relocation is executed.

H&SA - 46

This recommendation relocates several Army Service Provider headquarters and regional offices in order to create operating efficiencies via co-location and/or consolidation.

- a. A new Installation Management Agency (IMA) Western Region office is created at Fort Sam Houston by **relocating the IMA Northwest Region headquarters from Rock Island Arsenal**; it collocates the IMA Headquarters with the IMA Western Region. Separate Army recommendations relocate other IMA regional offices to create the IMA Eastern Region at Fort Eustis.

- b. This recommendation creates a new Network Enterprise Technology Command (NETCOM) Western Region at Fort Sam Houston by *relocating the NETCOM Northwest Region headquarters from Rock Island Arsenal*. Separate Army recommendations relocate other NETCOM Region headquarters to create the NETCOM Eastern Region at Fort Eustis.

S&S- 7

The Supply & Storage Joint Cross Service Group looked at the responsibility for consumable and depot level reparable item management across the Department of Defense. This recommendation, together with elements of a base closure recommendation, supports the migration of the remaining Service Consumable Items to the oversight and management of a single DoD agency/activity. This proposal moves select Inventory Control Point functions (Budget/Funding, Contracting, Cataloging, Requisition Processing, Customer Services, Item Management, Stock Control, Weapon System Secondary Item Support, Requirements Determination, and Integrated Materiel Management Technical Support) to DLA. A number of Inventory Control Point functions (Allowance/Initial Supply Support List Development, Configuration Management, User Engineering Support, Provisioning, and User Technical Support) will be retained by the Services to maintain the appropriate critical mass to perform requirements and engineering.

In addition, this recommendation realigns or relocates the procurement management and related support functions for the procurement of DLRs to DLA. For both consumable items and the procurement management of DLRs, this recommendation provides the opportunity to further consolidate Service and DLA Inventory Control Points by supply chain type. Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH (DSCC), manages the Maritime and Land supply chain, the Defense Supply Center Richmond, VA (DSCR), manages the Aviation supply chain, and Defense Supply Center Philadelphia, PA (DSCP), manages the Troop Support supply chain. The realignment should provide labor savings through transfer in place (application of standard labor rates across Inventory Control Points, headquarters staff reductions, and consolidation of support functions), reduce labor and support costs (from site consolidation) and business process improvements, such as consolidation of procurement under a single inventory materiel manager, reduction of disposal costs, and improved stock positioning. Savings related to overhead/support functions, especially at those locations where physical realignments occur at a lead center can be anticipated. Finally, this recommendation supports transformation by transferring procurement management of all Service DLRs to a single DoD agency/activity.

Ind - 5

There are 4 sites within the Industrial Base producing Metal parts. To remove excess from the Industrial Base, the closure allows DoD to generate efficiencies and nurture partnership with multiple sources in the private sector.

Ind - 7

This recommendation supports minimizing the number of depot maintenance sites through the consolidation of Rock Island's remaining Combat Vehicle workload and capacity at Anniston Army Depot, the Army's Center for Industrial and Technical Excellence for Combat Vehicles. The recommendation also increases overall depot capability utilization by consolidating Rock Island's remaining Tactical Vehicle workload and capability at Letterkenny, the depot with the highest Military Value for Tactical Vehicle maintenance. This recommendation eliminates over 160,000 square feet of depot maintenance production space with annual facility sustainment and recapitalization savings of \$0.6M. This recommendation also decreases the cost of depot maintenance operations across DoD by consolidation and elimination of 30 percent of duplicate overhead structures required to operate multiple depot maintenance activities. Finally, this recommendation facilitates future interservice utilization of DoD depot maintenance capacity.

Ind -11

There are 4 sites within the Industrial Base producing Metal Parts. To remove excess from the Industrial Base, the closure allows DoD to generate efficiencies and nurture partnership with multiple sources in the private sector.

MAIN FACILITIES REVIEWED:

U.S. Army Installation Management Agency (IMA) Northwest Region
U.S. Army Tank-automotive and Armaments Command (TACOM) Rock Island
U.S. Army RIA Joint Manufacturing and Technology Center (JMTC)
U.S. Army Civilian Human Resources Agency (CHRA) North Central Region
The Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) Rock Island Site

KEY ISSUES IDENTIFIED:

1. Recommendation S&S-7
 - a. 740 positions were identified for transfer but 1,129 are on-board (remainder discretionary?).
 - b. Construction costs for Detroit Arsenal and relocation costs for Rock Island personnel will most likely be understated based on 740 instead of 1,129.

INSTALLATION CONCERNS RAISED:

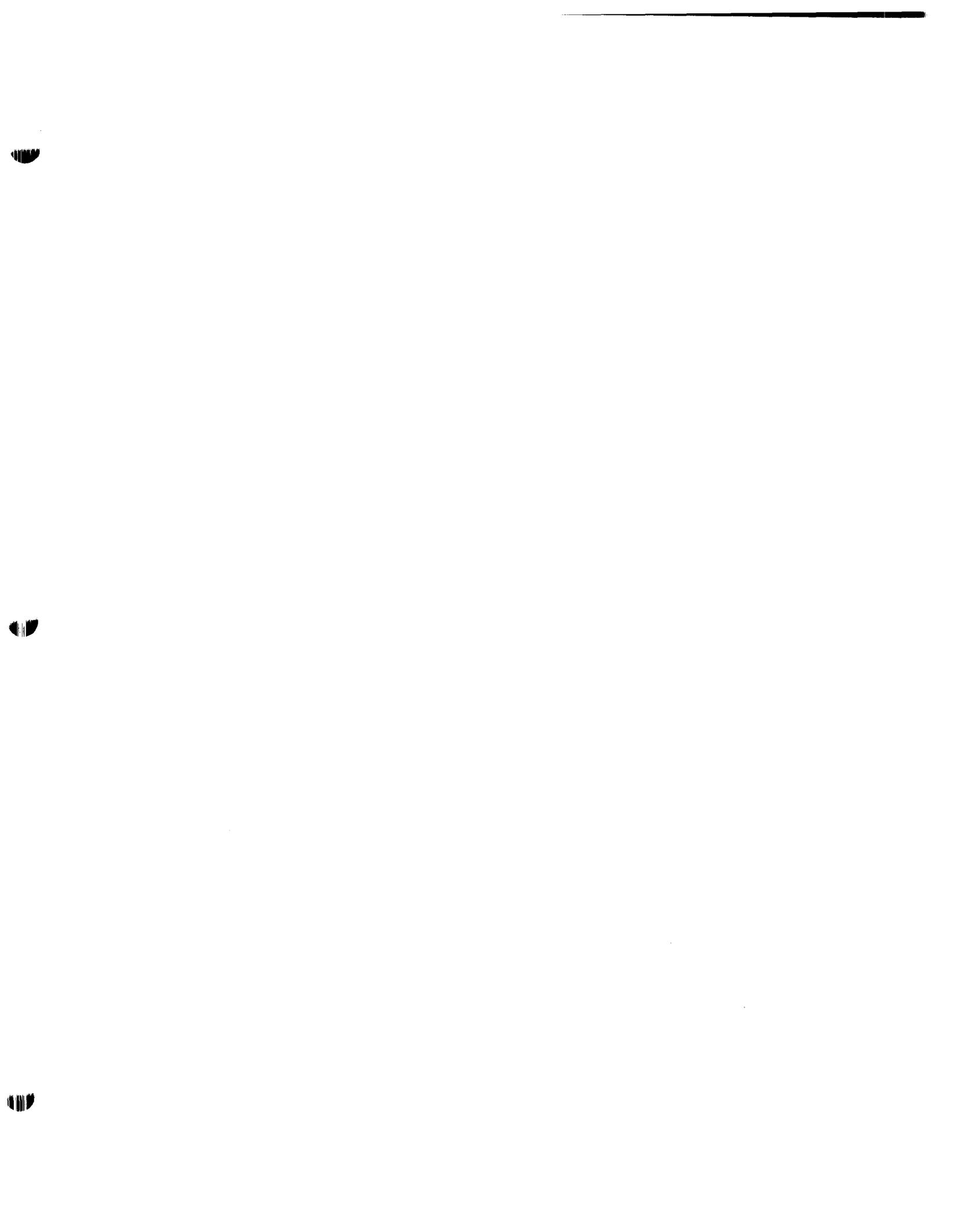
1. Vacant Administrative Space: 400k sq ft will be vacant
2. Deviation from criteria: Military value of Rock Island Arsenal (53) was higher than Detroit Arsenal (74)
3. Loss of tenant revenue could impact factory rates
4. North Central Civilian Personnel Office (Rock Island) Military Value rank number 1 compared to gaining CPOC at Aberdeen (9) and Ft. Riley (11)
5. Availability and condition of land, facilities, and associated airspace for transfer of 740-1,129 TACOM people to Detroit Arsenal, MI for the DLR mission

COMMUNITY CONCERNS RAISED:

- Will not oppose all recommendations
- Will oppose the recommendation to relocate the Tank-automotive and Armaments Command Rock Island (TACOM) to Detroit Arsenal
 - Rock Island Arsenal military value higher than Detroit Arsenal
 - Relocation cost excessive
 - Major construction required on small footprint

REQUESTS FOR STAFF AS A RESULT OF VISIT:

- Based on the concerns for available space at Detroit Arsenal, MI and the low MILCON dollars identified for building at the facility Commissioner Skinner stated that he would visit Detroit Arsenal.
- Under S&S -7 recommendation to relocate the consumable mission to DSC-Columbus and Depot Level Repairables to Detroit Arsenal, MI indicates a transfer of 740 positions however TACOM which currently has this mission identified 1,129 positions. Investigate the discrepancy in the number of positions under this recommendation.
- Review the MILCON data for Detroit Arsenal, MI.



DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

BASE SUMMARY SHEET

(Naval Station Great Lakes, North Chicago, IL)

INSTALLATION MISSION

- Naval Station Great Lakes' primary mission is Naval Education and Training

DOD BRAC RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Realign NS Great Lakes by relocating basic and specialty enlisted medical training to Ft. Sam Houston, San Antonio, TX. (Med-10)
2. Realign NS Great Lakes by disestablishing the inpatient mission at Naval Hospital Great Lakes and subsequently converting the hospital to a clinic and ambulatory surgery center. (Med-12)
3. Realign NS Great Lakes by relocating the Naval Institute for Dental and Biomedical Research, the Army Dental Research Detachment, and the Air Force Dental Investigative Service to the Army Institute of Surgical Research, Ft. Sam Houston, San Antonio, TX to create a Joint Center of Excellence for Medical RD&A. (Med-15)
4. Close Naval Facilities Engineering Command's Southern Division located in Charleston, SC, and relocate a portion of these support resources to the Naval Facilities Midwest located at NS Great Lakes. (DoN-28)
5. Realign NAS Corpus Christi, TX, by consolidating Navy Region South with Navy Region Midwest at NS Great Lakes (DoN-35)
6. Realign NAS Joint Reserve Base Ft. Worth, TX by consolidating the Navy Reserve Readiness Command South with the Naval Reserve Readiness Command Midwest at NS Great Lakes. (DoN-44)
7. Close Naval Support Activity New Orleans, LA, and relocate its installation management function and consolidate this function with Navy Region Midwest at NS Great Lakes. (DoN-15)

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- This recommendation also co-locates all (except Aerospace Medicine) medical basic and specialty enlisted training at Fort Sam Houston, TX, with the potential of transitioning to a joint training effort. This will result in reduced infrastructure and excess system capacity, while capitalizing on the synergy of the co-location similar training conducted by each of the three Services. In addition, the development of a joint training center will result in standardized training for medical enlisted specialties enhancing interoperability and joint deployability. Co-location of medical enlisted training with related military clinical activities of the San Antonio Regional Medical Center at Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, TX, provides synergistic opportunities to bring clinical insight into the training environment, real-time. As a result, both the healthcare delivery and training experiences are exponentially enhanced.
- The Department will rely on the civilian medical network for inpatient services at these installations. This recommendation supports strategies of reducing excess capacity and locating military personnel in activities with higher military value with a more diverse workload, providing them with enhanced opportunities to maintain their medical

currency to meet COCOM requirements. Additionally, a robust network with available inpatient capacity of Joint Accreditation of Hospital Organizations (JCAHO) and/or Medicare accredited civilian/Veterans Affairs hospitals is located within 40 miles of the referenced facilities.

- This recommendation creates Joint Centers of Excellence for Battlefield Health and Trauma research at Fort Sam Houston.
- The consolidation of the Navy Reserve Command installation management functions with other Navy Regional organizations is part of the Department of the Navy efforts to streamline regional management structure and to institute consistent business practices.
- The recommendation to realign Naval Facilities Engineering Commands Field Activities enhances the Navy's long-standing initiative to accomplish common management and support on a regionalized basis by consolidating and collocating Naval Facilities commands with the installation management Regions in Jacksonville, FL, Great Lakes, IL and Norfolk, VA. This collocation aligns management concepts and efficiencies and may allow for further consolidation in the future. Naval Facilities Engineering Field Division South is located in leased space, and this recommendation will achieve savings by moving from leased space to government-owned space. Naval Facilities Engineering Command is undergoing organizational transformation, and this recommendation facilitates the evolution of organizational alignment. This recommendation will result in an increase in the average military value for the remaining Naval Facilities Engineering Field Division/Engineering Field Activity activities.
- In conjunction with other recommendations that consolidate Navy Region Commands, this recommendation will reduce the number of Installation Management regions from twelve to eight, streamlining the regional management structure and allowing for opportunities to collocate other regional entities to further align management concepts and efficiencies. Sufficient Installation Management capability resides within the remaining regions. As part of the closures of Naval Support Activity New Orleans, LA, and Submarine Base New London, CT, the Navy Reserve Forces Command installation management function and Navy Region Northeast are also consolidated into the remaining regions, significantly increasing operational efficiency. This recommendation supports the Department of the Navy establishment of Commander, Navy Installations in order to align shore assets in support of Navy requirements, to find efficiencies through common business practices, and to provide consistent shore installation services to allow the operational commander and major claimants to focus on their primary missions. Consolidating Navy Regions allows for more consistency in span of responsibility and better enables Commander, Navy Installations to provide operational forces support, community support, base support, and mission support to enhance the Navy's combat power.
- This recommendation enhances the Navy's long-standing initiative to accomplish common management and support on a regionalized basis, by consolidating and collocating reserve readiness commands with the installation management Regions. This collocation aligns management concepts and efficiencies and ensures a reserve voice at each region as well as enabling future savings through consolidation of like functions. This recommendation will result in an increase in the average military value for the remaining Naval Reserve Readiness Commands and ensures that each of the installation management Regions has an organization to manage reserve matters within the region.

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

(NA based on data supplied by DoD to date; Cost data or NPV by Great Lakes-specific recommendations not available at this time)

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

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RECOMMENDATION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS)

	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Students</u>
Baseline	5,273	2,142	10,599
Reductions	(305)	(124)	(1,700)
Realignments	16	101	
Total (net)	(289)	(23)	(1,700)
Total Post BRAC	4,984	2,119	8,899

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

NS Great Lakes is in Severe non-attainment for 1-Hour Ozone and in Moderate non-attainment for 8-Hour Ozone; however, DoD has determined that no impacts are anticipated from this action(s), and no Conformity Determination would be required.

REPRESENTATION

Governor: Rod R. Blagojevich (D)
Senators: Richard Durbin (D)
Barack Obama (D)

Representative: Mark Steven Kirk (R)

ECONOMIC IMPACT

- Potential Employment Loss: 4,599 jobs (2,022 direct and 2,577 indirect)
- MSA Job Base: 498, 103 jobs
- Percentage: 0.9% percent decrease

MILITARY ISSUES

- Loss of inpatient and specialty health care services for military including students.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

- Access to quality inpatient health care for dependents and military retirees

ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

Closure of Naval Hospital and relocation of basic and specialty enlisted medical training to Ft. Sam Houston, San Antonio, TX.

BASE VISIT REPORT

NS Great Lakes

2 June 2005

LEAD COMMISSIONER: The Honorable Samuel K. Skinner

COMMISSION STAFF: Brian McDaniel, Senior Navy/Marine Corps Analyst

LIST OF ATTENDEES:

CAPT Kathryn M. Hobbs - Commanding Officer, NS Great Lakes and Chief of Staff, Navy Region Midwest
CAPT H. Rame Hemstreet – Commanding Officer, NAVFAC Midwest and Regional Engineer
CAPT Michael H. Anderson – Commanding Officer, Great Lakes Naval Hospital
CAPT Marcia H. Lemon – Commanding Officer, Naval Hospital Corps School
CAPT Jim Monahan – Commanding Officer, Navy Reserve Readiness Command Midwest
CDR Stanton E. Cope – Commanding Officer, Naval Institute for Dental and Biomedical Research
CDR Ann Burkhardt, Executive Officer, Training Support Center
CDR Janet E. Merriman, BRAC Coordinator, Navy Region Midwest
COL Dennis A Runyan – Commander, USA Dental Research and Trauma Detachment
COL Nicholas J. Miniotis -- USAF Dental Investigation Service
Mr. Ron Fry, Business Manager, Navy Region Midwest
Mr. William B. Dermondy – PAO, Navy Region Midwest
Ms. Jeanette Stankus, Protocol Officer, Navy Region Midwest

BASE'S PRESENT MISSION:

- The mission of Naval Station Great Lakes is to provide highly skilled, technically proficient, disciplined and motivated sailors to the Fleet, and is home to Navy's only recruit training facility and one third of all Navy Technical training. The Naval Station was established in 2003 as an independent activity to manage and perform Base Operation Support (BOS) functions supporting tenant organizations at Great Lakes.
- Major Tenant Commands include:
 - Naval Service Training Command
 - Recruit Training Command
 - Training Support Center
 - Naval Hospital Corps "A" School
 - Naval Facilities Engineering Command Midwest
 - Naval Hospital Great Lakes

Navy Reserve Readiness Command, Midwest

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION:

- Realign NS Great Lakes by relocating basic and specialty enlisted medical training (Naval Hospital Corps "A" School) to Ft. Sam Houston, San Antonio, TX. (Med-10)
- Realign NS Great Lakes by disestablishing the inpatient mission at Naval Hospital Great Lakes and subsequently converting the hospital to a clinic and ambulatory surgery center. (Med-12)
- Realign NS Great Lakes by relocating the Naval Institute for Dental and Biomedical Research, the Army Dental Research Detachment, and the Air Force Dental Investigative Service to the Army Institute of Surgical Research, Ft. Sam Houston, San Antonio, TX to create a Joint Center of Excellence for Medical RD&A. (Med-15)
- Close Naval Facilities Engineering Command's Southern Division located in Charleston, SC, and relocate a portion of these support resources to the Naval Facilities Midwest located at NS Great Lakes. (DoN-28)
- Realign NAS Corpus Christi, TX, by consolidating Navy Region South with Navy Region Midwest at NS Great Lakes (DoN-35)
- Realign NAS Joint Reserve Base Ft. Worth, TX by consolidating the Navy Reserve Readiness Command South with the Naval Reserve Readiness Command Midwest at NS Great Lakes. (DoN-44)
- Close Naval Support Activity New Orleans, LA, and relocate its installation management function and consolidate this function with Navy Region Midwest at NS Great Lakes. (DoN-15)

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION:

- Recommendation co-locates all (except Aerospace Medicine) medical basic and specialty enlisted training at Fort Sam Houston, TX, with the potential of transitioning to a joint training effort. This will result in reduced infrastructure and excess system capacity, while capitalizing on the synergy of the co-location similar training conducted by each of the three Services. In addition, the development of a joint training center will result in standardized training for medical enlisted specialties enhancing interoperability and joint deployability.
- The Department will rely on the civilian medical network for inpatient services at these installations. This recommendation supports strategies of reducing excess capacity and locating military personnel in activities with higher military value with a more diverse workload, providing them with enhanced opportunities to maintain their medical currency to meet COCOM requirements. Additionally, a robust network with available inpatient capacity

of Joint Accreditation of Hospital Organizations (JCAHO) and/or Medicare accredited civilian/Veterans Affairs hospitals is located within 40 miles of the referenced facilities.

- Recommendation creates Joint Centers of Excellence for Battlefield Health and Trauma research at Fort Sam Houston.
- Consolidation of the Navy Reserve Command installation management functions with other Navy Regional organizations is part of the Department of the Navy efforts to streamline regional management structure and to institute consistent business practices.
- Recommendation to realign Naval Facilities Engineering Commands Field Activities enhances the Navy's long-standing initiative to accomplish common management and support on a regionalized basis by consolidating and collocating Naval Facilities commands with the installation management Regions in Jacksonville, FL, Great Lakes, IL and Norfolk, VA. This collocation aligns management concepts and efficiencies and may allow for further consolidation in the future. Naval Facilities Engineering Field Division South is located in leased space, and this recommendation will achieve savings by moving from leased space to government-owned space.
- In conjunction with other recommendations that consolidate Navy Region Commands, this recommendation will reduce the number of Installation Management regions from twelve to eight, streamlining the regional management structure and allowing for opportunities to collocate other regional entities to further align management concepts and efficiencies. As part of the closures of Naval Support Activity New Orleans, LA, and Submarine Base New London, CT, the Navy Reserve Forces Command installation management function and Navy Region Northeast are also consolidated into the remaining regions, significantly increasing operational efficiency.
- Recommendation enhances the Navy's long-standing initiative to accomplish common management and support on a regionalized basis, by consolidating and collocating reserve readiness commands with the installation management Regions. This collocation aligns management concepts and efficiencies and ensures a reserve voice at each region as well as enabling future savings through consolidation of like functions.

MAIN FACILITIES REVIEWED:

- NS Great Lakes, Great Lakes Naval Hospital, Naval Hospital Corps "A" School, and Military Dental Research Center

KEY ISSUES IDENTIFIED

- Continued misalignment (i.e., gaps) of geographic areas of responsibilities (AORs) between Navy Region Midwest, Naval Facilities Command Midwest, and Navy Readiness Command Midwest.

- Conversion to outpatient versus inpatient services at the Great Lakes Hospital is well underway due to a DoD-VA Joint Sharing initiative designed to create a joint federal healthcare facility.

INSTALLATION CONCERNS RAISED

- BRAC recommendations do not correct organic misalignment of “areas of responsibility” after BRAC-induced management and geographic realignment of Navy Regions, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, and Navy Readiness Command in the Midwest.
- Does functional realignment of Navy Region South and Readiness Command South into Navy Region Midwest and Readiness Command Midwest result in proportional expansion of territory or geographic area of responsibility?
- Moving Military Dental Research Center would result in loss of critical scientific/principal investor staff, substantially delay on-going research programs, and disrupt existing public, private, and university dependent collaborative research.
- Proximity to navy recruit trainees may lessen research opportunities as well as concern about whether or not Army’s Institute of Surgical Research (at Ft. Sam Houston) current infrastructure has space needed for research/laboratory requirements or whether state-of-the-art laboratories and scientific equipment at Great Lakes will be replicated.
- Co-location of Naval Hospital Corps “A” School with all (except Aerospace Medicine) medical basic and specialty enlisted training at Fort Sam Houston, TX, in San Antonio (with the potential of transitioning to a joint training environment) may result in curriculum gaps due to different functional/mission needs between services, and will add to Navy PCS costs due to additional moves from Texas to follow-on Navy training (e.g., Field Medic School) or operational assignments. Co-location may result in diminished clinical training opportunities compared to Great Lakes and neighboring Veterans Affairs Medical Center.
- Loss of 1/3 of student population will likely reduce MWR revenues and contributions to corporate Non-appropriated Fund.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS RAISED:

- None.

REQUESTS FOR STAFF AS A RESULT OF VISIT:

- A staff visit was conducted by Brian McDaniel prior to Commissioner’s visit with appropriate contact information exchanged. The Commanding Officer made no requests for additional visits after Commissioner Skinner’s base visit.

Recommendation for Closure Engineering Field Division/Activity

Recommendation: Close Naval Facilities Engineering Field Division South leased space in Charleston, SC. Consolidate Naval Facilities Engineering Field Division South, Charleston, SC, with Naval Facilities Engineering Field Activity Southeast, Jacksonville, FL, at Naval Air Station Jacksonville, FL; Naval Facilities Midwest, Great Lakes, IL, at Naval Station Great Lakes, IL; and Naval Facilities Atlantic, Norfolk, VA at Naval Station Norfolk, VA. Close Naval Facilities Engineering Field Activity Northeast leased space in Lester, PA. Consolidate Naval Facilities Engineering Field Activity Northeast, Philadelphia, PA, with Naval Facilities Atlantic, Norfolk, VA at Naval Station Norfolk, VA and relocate Navy Crane Center Lester, PA, to Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Norfolk, VA.

Justification: This recommendation enhances the Navy's long-standing initiative to accomplish common management and support on a regionalized basis by consolidating and collocating Naval Facilities commands with the installation management Regions in Jacksonville, FL, Great Lakes, IL and Norfolk, VA. This collocation aligns management concepts and efficiencies and may allow for further consolidation in the future.

Naval Facilities Engineering Field Division South, Naval Facilities Engineering Field Activity Northeast and Navy Crane Center are located in leased space, and this recommendation will achieve savings by moving from leased space to government-owned space. Naval Facilities Engineering Command is undergoing organizational transformation, and this recommendation facilitates the evolution of organizational alignment. This recommendation will result in an increase in the average military value for the remaining Naval Facilities Engineering Field Division/Engineering Field Activity activities, and it relocates the Navy Crane Center to a site with functional synergy.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$37.9M. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of \$9.1M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$9.3M with a payback expected in four years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$81.8M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 1,433 jobs (543 direct jobs and 890 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Charleston-North Charleston, SC Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.43 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 447 jobs (247 direct jobs and 200 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Philadelphia, PA Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

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

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

Environmental Impact: Naval Air Station Jacksonville, FL is in Maintenance for Ozone (1-Hour) and Attainment for all other criteria pollutants. No Air Conformity determination will be required. There are potential impacts for cultural, archeological and tribal resources; and wetlands. Naval Station Great Lakes, IL is in Severe Non-Attainment for Ozone (1-Hour) and Moderate Non-Attainment for Ozone (8-Hour). An Air Conformity Determination is not required. Naval Shipyard Norfolk, VA is in Maintenance for Ozone (1-Hour) and Marginal Non-Attainment for Ozone (8-Hour). An Air Conformity Determination is not required. Water Resources will be impacted. There are no anticipated impacts for air quality; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; or water resources. This recommendation indicates impacts of costs at the installations involved, which reported \$0.008M in costs for environmental compliance. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management or environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Recommendation for Closure **Naval Support Activity New Orleans, LA**

Recommendation: Close Naval Support Activity New Orleans, LA. Relocate the Navy Reserve Personnel Command and the Enlisted Placement and Management Center to Naval Support Activity Mid-South, Millington, TN and consolidate with the Navy Personnel Command at Naval Support Activity Mid-South, Millington, TN. Relocate the Naval Reserve Recruiting Command to Naval Support Activity Mid-South, Millington, TN and consolidate with the Navy Recruiting Command at Naval Support Activity Mid-South, Millington, TN. Relocate the Navy Reserve Command to Naval Support Activity Norfolk, VA, except for the installation management function, which consolidates with Navy Region Southwest, Naval Station San Diego, CA, Navy Region Northwest, Submarine Base Bangor, WA, and Navy Region Midwest, Naval Station Great Lakes, IL. Relocate Headquarters, Marine Forces Reserve to Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans, LA, and consolidate with Marine Corps Reserve Support Command element of Mobilization Command, which is relocating from Marine Corps Support Activity, Kansas City, MO. Relocate Naval Air Systems Command Support Equipment Facility New Orleans, LA, Navy Recruiting District New Orleans, LA, and the Navy Reserve Center New Orleans, LA, to Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans, LA. Relocate 8th Marine Corps District to Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth, TX. Consolidate Naval Support Activity New Orleans, LA installation management function with Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans, LA.

Justification: The collocation of the Navy Reserve Personnel Command, the Enlisted Placement Management Center, and Naval Reserve Recruiting Command at Naval Support Activity Mid-South, Millington creates a Navy Human Resources Center of Excellence, improves personnel life-cycle management, and furthers active and reserve component total force integration and effectiveness. This recommendation consolidates Reserve personnel and Recruiting headquarters with like active component functions in a single location and eliminates stand-alone headquarters. In addition, activities of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Navy Manpower Analysis Center and Navy Personnel Research and Development Center are currently located at Naval Support Activity Mid-South.

The relocation of the Navy Reserve Command comprised of Navy Reserve Forces Command, Navy Reserve Forces, and Naval Reserve Air Forces, to Naval Support Activity Norfolk, VA will enhance internal active and reserve component interoperability. By locating the reserve headquarters elements on the same base with Fleet Forces Command, its active component headquarters, this recommendation will significantly increase interaction between the two components, produce a reduction in force size by eliminating duplicative staff, and allow for further decrease in staffing size for common support functions. The consolidation of the Navy Reserve Command installation management functions with other Navy Regional organizations is part of the Department of the Navy efforts to streamline regional management structure and to institute consistent business practices.

The relocation of Headquarters, Marine Forces Reserve and the Marine Corps Reserve Support Command element of Mobilization Command to Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans maintains a central location for management of widely-dispersed Marine Corps Reserve elements and allows consolidation of Marine Reserve management functions. Marine Corps Reserve Support Command is currently the only geographically separated element of the Marine Forces Reserve. Consolidation with its Headquarters will significantly increase interaction and operational efficiency as well as eliminate duplicative staff. Location of this consolidated headquarters at a joint reserve base will enhance joint service interoperability concepts.

Relocation of 8th Marine Corps District to Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth moves this management organization within their geographic area of responsibility. It also places them at a major transportation node with reduced average distance to managed recruiting stations.

Relocating these functions removes the primary missions from Naval Support Activity New Orleans, and eliminates or moves the entirety of the workforce except for those personnel associated with the base operations support function and a number of smaller tenant activities. As a result, retention of Naval Support Activity New Orleans is no longer required. Accordingly, this recommendation closes the installation and eliminates or relocates the remaining base operations support personnel and tenant activities. Base operations support organizations and tenant activity services currently shared between Naval Support Activity New Orleans and Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans consolidate at Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans to support the remaining area population.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$164.6M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of \$86.1M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$36.5M with a payback expected in three years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$276.4M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 2,096 jobs (1,192 direct jobs and 904 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.3 percent of the economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans, LA is in Attainment. There are potential impacts to waste management and wetlands. Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth, TX is in Serious Non-attainment for Ozone (1-Hour) and in Moderate Non-attainment for Ozone (8-Hour), however, no Air Conformity Determination will be required. No impacts are anticipated for air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species; or water resources. Naval Support Activity Mid-South Millington, TN, Naval Station San Diego, CA, Naval Submarine Base Bangor, WA, Naval Station Great Lakes, IL and Naval Support Activity Norfolk, VA report that there are no impacts anticipated for air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation indicates impacts of costs at the installations involved, which reported \$0.3M in costs for waste management and environmental compliance. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management or environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Recommendation for Realignment Navy Reserve Readiness Commands

Recommendation: Realign Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth, TX, by consolidating Navy Reserve Readiness Command South with Naval Reserve Readiness Command Midwest at Naval Station Great Lakes, IL. Realign Naval Station Newport, RI, and the Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC, by consolidating Naval Reserve Readiness Command Northeast with Naval Reserve Readiness Command Mid-Atlantic and relocating the consolidated commands to Naval Station, Norfolk, VA.

Justification: This recommendation enhances the Navy's long-standing initiative to accomplish common management and support on a regionalized basis, by consolidating and collocating reserve readiness commands with the installation management Regions. This collocation aligns management concepts and efficiencies and ensures a reserve voice at each region as well as enabling future savings through consolidation of like functions. This recommendation will result in an increase in the average military value for the remaining Naval Reserve Readiness Commands and ensures that each of the installation management Regions has an organization to manage reserve matters within the region.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$2.6M. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of \$30.9M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$6.5M with a payback expected immediately. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$91.7M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 95 jobs (59 direct jobs and 36 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Fort Worth-Arlington, TX, Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 114 jobs (49 direct jobs and 65 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA, Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 62 jobs (37 direct jobs and 25 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV, Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

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

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

Environmental Impact: Naval Station Great Lakes, IL, is in Severe Non-Attainment for Ozone (1-hour) and Moderate Non-Attainment for Ozone (8-hour). An Air Conformity Determination is not required. Naval Station Norfolk, VA, is in Maintenance for Ozone (1-hour) and Marginal Non-Attainment for Ozone (8-hour). An Air Conformity Determination is not required. This recommendation has no impact on air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation does not impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management or environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Recommendation for Closure Navy Regions

Recommendation: Realign Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL, by consolidating Navy Region Gulf Coast, with Navy Region Southeast at Naval Air Station Jacksonville, FL. Realign Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, TX by consolidating Navy Region South with Navy Region Midwest at Naval Station Great Lakes, IL and Navy Region Southeast at Naval Station Jacksonville, FL.

Justification: In conjunction with other recommendations that consolidate Navy Region Commands, this recommendation will reduce the number of Installation Management regions from twelve to eight, streamlining the regional management structure and allowing for opportunities to collocate other regional entities to further align management concepts and efficiencies. Sufficient Installation Management capability resides within the remaining regions. As part of the closures of Naval Support Activity New Orleans, LA, and Submarine Base New London, CT, the Navy Reserve Forces Command installation management function and Navy Region Northeast are also consolidated into the remaining regions, significantly increasing operational efficiency.

This recommendation supports the Department of the Navy establishment of Commander, Navy Installations in order to align shore assets in support of Navy requirements, to find efficiencies through common business practices, and to provide consistent shore installation services to allow the operational commander and major claimants to focus on their primary missions. Consolidating Navy Regions allows for more consistency in span of responsibility and better enables Commander, Navy Installations to provide operational forces support, community support, base support, and mission support to enhance the Navy's combat power.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$3.2M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of \$8.9M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$2.7M with a payback expected in one year. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$34.6M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 65 jobs (24 direct jobs and 41 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 144 jobs (59 direct jobs and 85 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Corpus Christi, TX, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

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

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

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

Recommendation for Closure Naval Support Activity New Orleans, LA

Recommendation: Close Naval Support Activity New Orleans, LA. Relocate the Navy Reserve Personnel Command and the Enlisted Placement and Management Center to Naval Support Activity Mid-South, Millington, TN and consolidate with the Navy Personnel Command at Naval Support Activity Mid-South, Millington, TN. Relocate the Naval Reserve Recruiting Command to Naval Support Activity Mid-South, Millington, TN and consolidate with the Navy Recruiting Command at Naval Support Activity Mid-South, Millington, TN. Relocate the Navy Reserve Command to Naval Support Activity Norfolk, VA, except for the installation management function, which consolidates with Navy Region Southwest, Naval Station San Diego, CA, Navy Region Northwest, Submarine Base Bangor, WA, and Navy Region Midwest, Naval Station Great Lakes, IL. Relocate Headquarters, Marine Forces Reserve to Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans, LA, and consolidate with Marine Corps Reserve Support Command element of Mobilization Command, which is relocating from Marine Corps Support Activity, Kansas City, MO. Relocate Naval Air Systems Command Support Equipment Facility New Orleans, LA, Navy Recruiting District New Orleans, LA, and the Navy Reserve Center New Orleans, LA, to Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans, LA. Relocate 8th Marine Corps District to Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth, TX. Consolidate Naval Support Activity New Orleans, LA installation management function with Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans, LA.

Justification: The collocation of the Navy Reserve Personnel Command, the Enlisted Placement Management Center, and Naval Reserve Recruiting Command at Naval Support Activity Mid-South, Millington creates a Navy Human Resources Center of Excellence, improves personnel life-cycle management, and furthers active and reserve component total force integration and effectiveness. This recommendation consolidates Reserve personnel and Recruiting headquarters with like active component functions in a single location and eliminates stand-alone headquarters. In addition, activities of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Navy Manpower Analysis Center and Navy Personnel Research and Development Center are currently located at Naval Support Activity Mid-South.

The relocation of the Navy Reserve Command comprised of Navy Reserve Forces Command, Navy Reserve Forces, and Naval Reserve Air Forces, to Naval Support Activity Norfolk, VA will enhance internal active and reserve component interoperability. By locating the reserve headquarters elements on the same base with Fleet Forces Command, its active component headquarters, this recommendation will significantly increase interaction between the two components, produce a reduction in force size by eliminating duplicative staff, and allow for further decrease in staffing size for common support functions. The consolidation of the Navy Reserve Command installation management functions with other Navy Regional organizations is part of the Department of the Navy efforts to streamline regional management structure and to institute consistent business practices.

The relocation of Headquarters, Marine Forces Reserve and the Marine Corps Reserve Support Command element of Mobilization Command to Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans maintains a central location for management of widely-dispersed Marine Corps Reserve elements and allows consolidation of Marine Reserve management functions. Marine Corps Reserve Support Command is currently the only geographically separated element of the Marine Forces Reserve. Consolidation with its Headquarters will significantly increase interaction and operational efficiency as well as eliminate duplicative staff. Location of this consolidated headquarters at a joint reserve base will enhance joint service interoperability concepts.

Relocation of 8th Marine Corps District to Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth moves this management organization within their geographic area of responsibility. It also places them at a major transportation node with reduced average distance to managed recruiting stations.

Relocating these functions removes the primary missions from Naval Support Activity New Orleans, and eliminates or moves the entirety of the workforce except for those personnel associated with the base operations support function and a number of smaller tenant activities. As a result, retention of Naval Support Activity New Orleans is no longer required. Accordingly, this recommendation closes the installation and eliminates or relocates the remaining base operations support personnel and tenant activities. Base operations support organizations and tenant activity services currently shared between Naval Support Activity New Orleans and Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans consolidate at Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans to support the remaining area population.

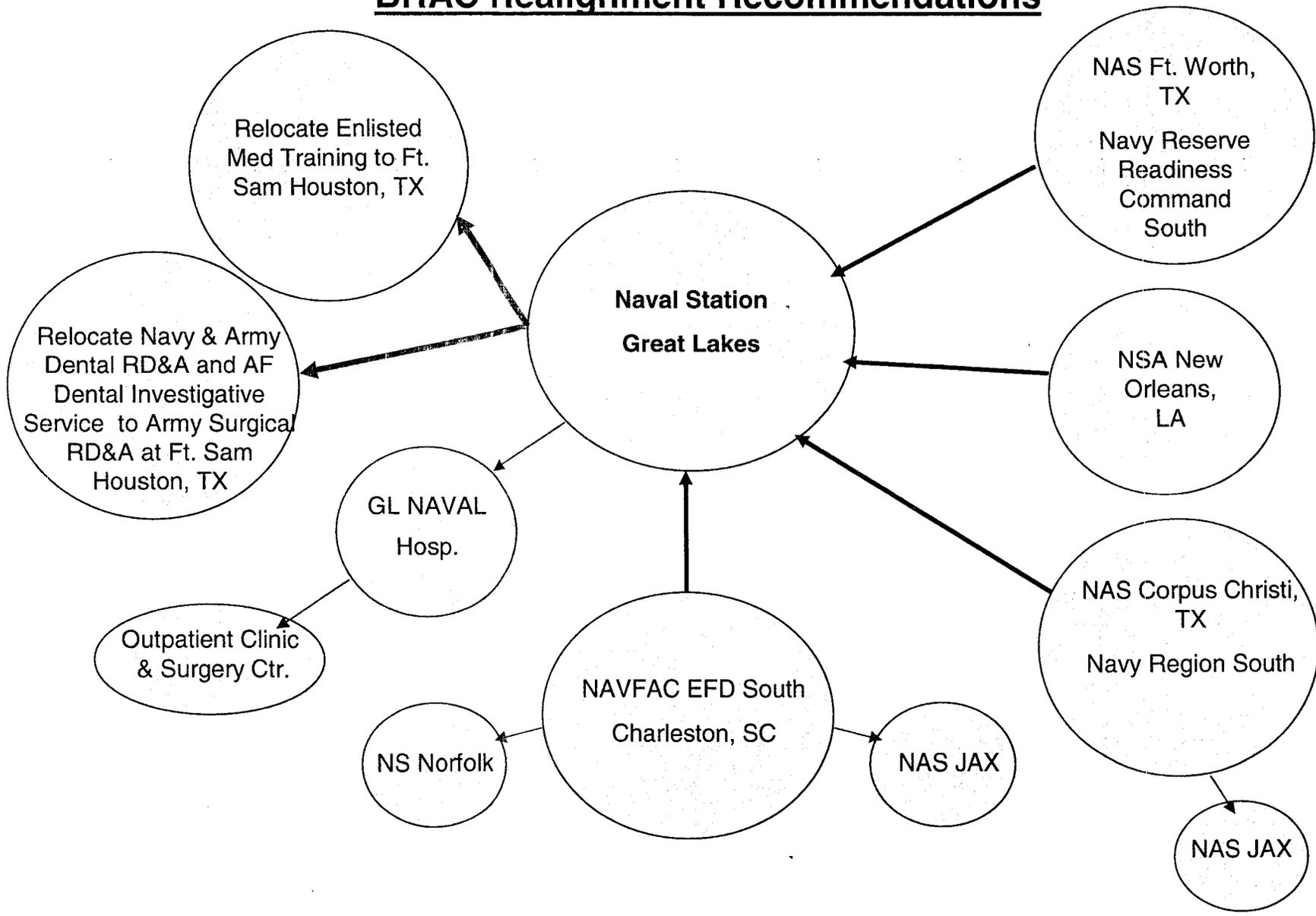
Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$164.6M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of \$86.1M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$36.5M with a payback expected in three years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$276.4M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 2,096 jobs (1,192 direct jobs and 904 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.3 percent of the economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans, LA is in Attainment. There are potential impacts to waste management and wetlands. Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth, TX is in Serious Non-attainment for Ozone (1-Hour) and in Moderate Non-attainment for Ozone (8-Hour), however, no Air Conformity Determination will be required. No impacts are anticipated for air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species; or water resources. Naval Support Activity Mid-South Millington, TN, Naval Station San Diego, CA, Naval Submarine Base Bangor, WA, Naval Station Great Lakes, IL and Naval Support Activity Norfolk, VA report that there are no impacts anticipated for air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation indicates impacts of costs at the installations involved, which reported \$0.3M in costs for waste management and environmental compliance. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management or environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Naval Station Great Lakes BRAC Realignment Recommendations





KENTUCKY

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 - i. Proposed time breakdown
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- B. INSTALLATION CONTENTS - FORT KNOX**
 - i. Base Summary Sheet
 - ii. DoD Recommendation
 - iii. Commission Base Visit Report

- C. INSTALLATION CONTENTS - NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER, LOUISVILLE DETACHMENT**
 - i. DoD Recommendation

- D. INSTALLATION CONTENTS - LOUISVILLE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AIR GUARD STATION**
 - i. Base Summary Sheet
 - ii. DoD Recommendation and Charts



KENTUCKY

90+ MINUTES

- 20 Minutes **Opening Remarks**
Congressman Ron Lewis (KY-2)
- 60 Minutes **Kentucky Overview**
Brigadier General (Ret.) James E. Shane
Office of the Governor
- 10 Minutes **Summary and Closing Statement**
Congressman Ron Lewis (KY-2)
- As Needed **Fort Knox**
Community Delegation
Maj. Gen. William Barron
Mr. Harry Berry
Exec Dir, CORE Committee/AUSA Fort Knox
Mayor Sheila Enyart, Radcliff, KY
Mayor David Willmoth, Elizabethtown, KY
Mr. Wendell Lawrence
Exec Dir, Lincoln Trail Area Development Dist
- Naval Surface Warfare Center**
Port Hueneme Division, Louisville Detachment
Community Delegation
Mr. Michael Vowels
Mr. Dan Holmes
- KY National Guard and Reserve**
Transformation
Brigadier General (Ret) Julius Berthold
Office of the Adjutant General

**** Kentucky's presentation will be given by the Congressman Lewis and BGen Shane, but they have provided the other panels to answer any questions you may have. They have reserved a good deal of their presentation time for Commissioner questions.****



Senator Mitch McConnell (R-KY)

Senate Majority Whip, 109th Congress

Biography

On November 17, 2004, Senator Mitch McConnell was unanimously re-elected Majority Whip by his Republican colleagues. As Majority Whip, McConnell is the second ranking Republican in the United States Senate. He was first elected to Majority Whip in the 108th Congress. McConnell also served in leadership as chairman of the National Republican Senatorial Committee during the 1998 and 2000 election cycles. In both, Republicans maintained control of the Senate.

Senator McConnell was first elected to the Senate in 1984. That year, he was the only Republican challenger in the country to defeat a Democrat incumbent, and the first Republican to win a statewide race in Kentucky since 1968. Senator McConnell's landslide victory in 2002 is also one for the record books. On November 5, he won a fourth term with 65 percent of the vote - the largest margin of victory for a Republican in Kentucky history. The previous record was held by the legendary Senator John Sherman Cooper.

Born on February 20, 1942, and raised in south Louisville, McConnell graduated in 1964 with honors from the University of Louisville College of Arts and Sciences, where he served as student body president. In 1967, he graduated from the University of Kentucky College of Law where he was elected president of the Student Bar Association. McConnell gained experience on Capitol Hill working as an intern for Senator John Sherman Cooper, later as chief legislative assistant to Senator Marlow Cook, and then as deputy assistant attorney general under President Gerald R. Ford. Before being elected to the U.S. Senate, McConnell served as County Judge-Executive in Jefferson County, Kentucky, from 1978 until he was sworn in to the United States Senate on January 3, 1985.

McConnell currently serves as a senior member of the Appropriations Committee. He is chairman of the Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee, a key foreign policy perch, and a senior member of the Agriculture and Rules Committees.

Senator McConnell is married to United States Secretary of Labor Elaine L. Chao. Previously, Secretary Chao served as president of the United Way of America and director of the Peace Corps. He is the father of three daughters: Elly, Claire, and Porter.

Office of the Majority Whip S-208, The Capitol Washington, DC 20510 (202) 224-2708		Washington, D.C. Office 361-A Russell Senate Building Washington, D.C. 20510 (202) 224-2541	
Louisville Office 601 West Broadway Room 630 Louisville, KY 40202 (502) 582-6304	Bluegrass Office 771 Corporate Drive Suite 108 Lexington, KY 40503 (859) 224-8286	Western Kentucky Office Professional Arts Building Suite 100 2320 Broadway Paducah, KY 42001 (270) 442-4554	Northern Kentucky Office 1885 Dixie Highway Suite 345 Fort Wright, KY 41011 (859) 578-0188
		Eastern Kentucky Office 300 South Main Street Suite 310 London, KY 40741 (606) 864-2026	South Central Kentucky Office Federal Building 241 East Main Street, Room 102 Bowling Green, KY 42101 (270) 781-1673

Biography of Senator Jim Bunning

On November 2, 2004, Jim Bunning was elected to serve a second term as U.S. Senator for the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Bunning was first elected to the U.S. Senate in 1998, winning by a mere 6,766 votes. In 2004 he won by a margin almost 3 ½ times larger than his victory in 1998, and he also won 73 of Kentucky's 120 counties and secured 873,507 votes - the most votes ever for a U.S. Senate candidate from Kentucky. People who know Bunning were not surprised by these victories. Competition is a hallmark of Bunning's life, and he is no stranger to winning.

As a youngster in Northern Kentucky, Bunning fell in love with baseball and even then he displayed a competitive spirit and a willingness to work hard. That combination carried him on to a highly successful 17-year career as a Major League Baseball player after his graduation from Xavier University with an Economics degree.

Pitching primarily for the Detroit Tigers and Philadelphia Phillies, Bunning accumulated a record of achievement that eventually won him a seat in the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1996. He was the second pitcher in history (Cy Young was the first) to record 1,000 strikeouts and 100 wins in both the American and National leagues. When he retired in 1971, Bunning was second on the all time strikeout list - second only to Walter Johnson.

The same commitment that made Jim Bunning a Hall of Famer also serves him well in public office. In 1977, Bunning wanted to give something back to his community and he ran for and won a City Council seat in Fort Thomas, Kentucky. In 1979, he was elected to the Kentucky State Senate and became its Republican Leader. In 1986, Bunning was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives for the 4th District of Kentucky where he served for 12 years.

As Chairman of the House's Social Security Subcommittee, Bunning established himself as one of Congress's foremost experts and defenders of Social Security, as well as a leading spokesman for strengthening and protecting Social Security. In Congress, Bunning has been a proponent of walling-off budget surpluses to help ensure the livelihood and commitment of Social Security for our seniors and future generations. Bunning also played a key role in the passage of landmark legislation establishing the Social Security Administration as a standalone and independent agency. He was also the author of the law to raise the unfair "earnings limit" for seniors.

In the Senate, Bunning's hard work won him the respect of his colleagues and a coveted seat on the influential Finance Committee, making him the first Kentuckian in nearly 40 years to serve on this powerful committee. Service on this committee allows Bunning a direct role as to how nearly two-thirds of all federal dollars are spent on such issues as tax policy, Medicare and Medicaid, Social Security, welfare reform, and trade policy.

Bunning also serves on the Banking Committee where he played a key role in passage of the Corporate Accountability Act and he authored key Flood Insurance legislation which was signed into law. From his seat on the Energy Committee, Bunning is working hard to make America more energy independent with diverse energy sources, especially clean coal, soy-diesel, and ethanol. Bunning also serves on the Budget Committee where he is fighting for fiscally responsible budgets that fund our top priorities, with an emphasis on securing the homeland from terrorist threats.

Although his election in the U.S. Senate and induction into the Baseball Hall of Fame stand out as top moments in his life, the all-time high point in his life was his marriage to Mary Catherine Theis. Together, they raised nine children and have 35 grandchildren. Jim and Mary make their home in Southgate, Kentucky and are active members of the St. Catherine of Siena Catholic Church in Fort Thomas, Kentucky.



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Governor Ernie Fletcher of Kentucky

Birth Date: November 12, 1952
Birth State: Kentucky
Family: Married; two children, four grandchildren
Religion: Baptist
Spouse: Glenna
Party: Republican



[Governor's Web Site](#)
[State Web Site](#)

Office Address:

The Capitol Building
 700 Capitol Avenue, Suite 100
 Frankfort, KY 40601

Higher Office Served: Representative
Military Service: Air Force

ERNIE FLETCHER was born in Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, and received a bachelor's degree from the University of Kentucky College of Engineering in 1974. He served in the U.S. Air Force as an F-4E Aircraft Commander and NORAD Alert Force Commander, leading flights that intercepted Soviet military aircraft during the Cold War. After leaving the Air Force, he graduated from the University of Kentucky, College of Medicine in 1984 and became a family practice physician. He served for two years as CEO of the Saint Joseph Medical Foundation.

Fletcher began his political career in the Kentucky Legislature in 1995 as representative of the state's 78th district. He served on the Kentucky Commission on Poverty and the Task Force on Higher Education, and was appointed by the governor to assist with reforming Kentucky's ailing health-care system. In 1998, he was elected to represent the 6th Congressional District of Kentucky. During his career in the U.S. House, he initially served on the Budget, Education and Workforce, and Agriculture Committees, before serving on the influential House Committee on Energy and Commerce and as chairman of the Policy Subcommittee on Health. Fletcher's legislative priorities included: improving health care and Medicare; ensuring educational opportunities for all

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 Governors Offer Bipartisan Plan to Reform, Improve Medicaid

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 ◆ [Annual Meeting](#)
 Pennsylvania Selected to Host NGA Centennial Meeting in 2008

June 01, 2005
 ◆ [Medicaid](#)
 NGA Statement on Medicaid

children; making taxes fairer, flatter and simpler; and protecting family farmers. He was also a major force behind the Patient Bill of Rights in 2000.

On November 4, 2003, Fletcher was elected governor of Kentucky with 55 percent of the votes, becoming Kentucky's first Republican governor since 1971. One of Fletcher's top priorities is economic development, and since coming into office, more than 49,741 jobs have been created, ranking Kentucky 4th best among states. Fletcher streamlined state government, condensing the number of cabinets from 14 to nine, and dissolved the former Kentucky Horse Racing Commission and created the new Kentucky Horse Racing Authority, which promotes and regulates Kentucky's signature industry. He has rolled back unnecessary, burdensome Medicaid requirements and unveiled a plan to modernize Medicaid and focus on improvements in care, benefit management and technology. Because of his medical career and his passion for health, Governor Fletcher unveiled "Get Healthy Kentucky!," an initiative to promote healthier lifestyles for all Kentuckians. Fletcher married his high school sweetheart, Glenna, and they have two children and four grandchildren.

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

BASE SUMMARY SHEET

Fort Knox, KY

INSTALLATION MISSION

- Fort Knox is the Army's Armor Center and School. In addition, Ft Knox supports various tenant active and reserve component units.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- There is no single recommendation to describe all changes affecting Ft Knox. At least 8 DOD recommendations impact Ft Knox. The "Maneuver Training" recommendation, which relocates the Armor Center and School from Ft Knox to Ft Benning, is a principal recommendation associated with major outflow from Ft Knox. Other recommendations result in major inflow to Ft Knox, however those recommendations are principally associated with other installations or topics.
- This base summary book will provide more detailed information of the "Maneuver Training" recommendation, but also provide information to describe the other recommendations and their effects on Ft Knox.

Recommendations that affect Ft Knox, KY
Maneuver Training (DOD V1/P2, p. Army-20)
Fort Monmouth, NJ (DOD V1/P2, p. Army-11)
Consolidate Correctional Facilities into Joint Regional Correctional Facility (DOD V1/P2, p. H&SA-22)
Convert Inpatient Services to Clinics (DOD V1/P2, p. Med-12)
Consolidate/Co-locate Active and Reserve Personnel & Recruiting Centers for Army and Air Force (DOD V1/P2, p. H&SA-33)
Fort Monroe, VA (DOD V1/P2, p. Army-19)
USAR Command and Control – Southwest (DOD V1/P2, p. Army-115)
Relocate Army Headquarters and Field Operating Agencies (DOD V1/P2, p. H&SA-46)

Maneuver Training

Recommendation: Realign Fort Knox, KY, by relocating the Armor Center and School to Fort Benning, GA, to accommodate the activation of an Infantry Brigade Combat Team (BCT) at Fort Knox, KY, and the relocation of engineer, military police, and combat service support units from Europe and Korea. Realign Fort McCoy, WI, by relocating the 84th Army Reserve Regional Training Center to Fort Knox, KY.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- This base summary book contains information for all 8 recommendations. More information is included for the "Maneuver Training" recommendation, however information is included for all 8 recommendations.

Maneuver Training

Recommendation: Realign Fort Knox, KY, by relocating the Armor Center and School

to Fort Benning, GA, to accommodate the activation of an Infantry Brigade Combat Team (BCT) at Fort Knox, KY, and the relocation of engineer, military police, and combat service support units from Europe and Korea. Realign Fort McCoy, WI, by relocating the 84th Army Reserve Regional Training Center to Fort Knox, KY.

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

Maneuver Training Recommendation

- One-Time Costs: \$773.1 million
- Net Savings (Cost) during Implementation: Cost of \$244.1 million
- Annual Recurring Savings: \$123.3 million
- Return on Investment Year: 2011 (5)
- Net Present Value over 20 Years: Savings of \$948.1million

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RECOMMENDATION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS)

	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Students</u>
Baseline			
Reductions			
Realignments			
Total			

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF ALL RECOMMENDATIONS AFFECTING THIS INSTALLATION (INCLUDES ON-BASE CONTRACTORS AND STUDENTS)

	Out		In		Net Gain (Loss)	
	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>
This Recommendation						
Other Recommendation(s)						
Total						

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- (Include pertinent items, e.g., on NPL list)

REPRESENTATION

Governor:

Senators:

Representative:

ECONOMIC IMPACT

- Potential Employment Loss: ___ jobs (___ direct and ___ indirect)
- MSA Job Base: ___ jobs
- Percentage: ___ percent decrease
- Cumulative Economic Impact (Year-Year): ___ percent decrease

MILITARY ISSUES

- (Include pertinent items)

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

- (Include pertinent items. This will be your initial opportunity to document and start analysis on community concerns. This list will be refined as additional inputs are gained through the actual visit, regional hearings, and community visits to the Commission office. These community concerns/issues along with R&A staff identified issues will be the basis for the adds and final deliberation hearings. These issues will be validated or rejected after consultation with the appropriate experts.)

ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

- (Include pertinent items)

Analyst's Name/Team/Date

BASE VISIT REPORT
FORT KNOX, KY
26 MAY 2005

COMMISSIONERS PRESENT

Commissioners Skinner & Turner

COMMISSION STAFF PRESENT

Mike Avenick & Don Manuel, Army Analysts

LIST OF ATTENDEES

Military Officials

MG Tucker, USAAMRC Commanding General
COL Gold, USAARMC Chief of Staff
COL Armstrong, USAG Fort Knox, Garrison Commander
CSM DeSario, USAARMC CSM
Sara Johnson, USAG, Director, Plans Analysis and Integration
Emmet Holley, USAG, Garrison Deputy
Herv Mastin, Installation Management Agency Southeast Region Office

Guests Invited by MG Tucker

Larry Cox, Senator McConnell's office
John Salyers, Senator Bunning's office
Philip Hays, Congressmen Lewis' office
Mayor Sheila Enyart, Radcliff, Kentucky (city adjacent to Fort Knox)
Mayor David Wilmoth, Elizabethtown, Kentucky (city in close proximity to Fort Knox)
Judge Executive Harry Berry, Hardin County (county on southern border of Fort Knox)
Steve Montgomery, Association of the US Army
Don Williams, COL (Retired), Association of the US Army
Bill Barron, MG (Retired), Association of the US Army

BASE'S PRESENT MISSION

- Fort Knox is a U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) installation with the primary mission of training 30K soldiers, NCOs and officers for the Armor Force (to include about 300 Marine Corps) annually. Courses include Basic Combat Training and One Station Unit Training (OSUT), Officer Basic and Advanced Courses, all NCOES courses and numerous specialty courses. Fort Knox is scheduled to begin instruction of the Basic Officers Leadership Course (BOLC) in FY06, one of only four posts scheduled to do so. It is also home to the U.S. Army Recruiting Command and the East Region ROTC. The majority of the U.S. Army Accessions Command is at Fort Knox. The most well-known landmark at Fort Knox is the U.S. Bullion Depository, better known as the Gold Vault.
- Fort Knox's linked and integrated simulation environment provides a unique capability of over 100,000 sq. ft. of virtual and constructive simulation space that can be linked to live training and or evaluation. TRADOC's Unit of Action Maneuver Battle Lab is expanding with the recent stationing action that realigned personnel from Forts Bliss, Gordon, Huachuca, Jackson, Monroe, and Presidio of Monterey to Fort Knox for the Unit of Action Capabilities Development Activity and Unit of Action Experimentation Element.
- The U.S. Army Research Institute (ARI) for the Behavioral and Social Sciences, headquartered in Arlington, VA, has a robust presence on Fort Knox. It is the Army's lead laboratory for research and development (R&D) relating to training, leader, and Soldier development. They focus on developing and refining exemplar training and performance measurement methods and tools for the current and future force.
- Fort Knox has the Army's only Deserter Information Point (USADIP) which maintains over 90,000 AWOL/deserter records. It is co-located with the Personnel Control Facility where these offenders are returned to military control. They process AWOL and Deserter personnel for the Eastern half of the United States, Europe, and the Caribbean. We also have one of three Army Regional Corrections Facilities (RCF). RCF prisoner labor is used in recycle, grounds maintenance, screen fabrication, fan

and buffer repair, and canvas repair. In addition to direct labor cost avoidance, recycle operations result in ~\$2M cost avoidance for tipping fees at the landfill.

- To support the Reserve Components, the new, 89K square foot, two-story Reserve center provides dedicated administrative offices, training classrooms, a pilot briefing room, library, assembly hall, kitchen, arms vault, communications, storage and related support facilities for just over 1,000 Army reserve soldiers.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation Name	Recommendation's Impact on Ft Knox
Maneuver Training (Army)	--(Loss) Relocate Armor Center & School from Ft Knox to Ft Benning. --(Gain) Activate an Infantry Brigade Combat Team, and supporting units on Ft Knox (Includes overseas returnees). --(Gain) Relocate Army Reserve Regional Training Center to Ft Knox from Ft McCoy.
Consolidate/Co-locate Active and Reserve Personnel & Recruiting Centers for Army and Air Force (H&SA)	--(Gain) Relocate Army Human Resources Command to Ft Knox from Alexandria, Indianapolis, and St Louis.
Fort Monroe, VA (Army)	--(Gain) Relocate the Army Accessions Command and Cadet Command to Ft Knox from Ft Monroe.
USAR Command and Control – Southeast (Army)	--(Gain) Relocate the 100 th (Institutional Training) headquarters to Ft Knox from Louisville, KY.
Relocate Army Headquarters and Field Operating Agencies (H&SA)	--(Gain) Relocate Center for Substance Abuse to Ft Knox from Falls Church.
Convert Inpatient Services to Clinics (Med)	--(Loss) Convert Ft Knox hospital to clinic with ambulatory surgery center, disestablishing inpatient mission to be absorbed into other hospitals.
Consolidate Correctional Facilities into Joint Regional Correction Facilities (H&SA)	--(Loss) Relocate correctional facility from Ft Knox to Ft Leavenworth.
Fort Monmouth, NJ (Army)	--(Loss) Relocate Army Research Institute to Aberdeen Proving Ground.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION

- -Establishes a Maneuver Center of Excellence combining the Armor and Infantry Centers and Schools. Locating the center at Fort Benning enhances training effectiveness, doctrine, combat development, and operational effectiveness.
- -Fort Knox has the capacity to meet training, readiness, and quality of life requirements. Putting the IBCT and Integrated Global Presence and Basing Strategy (IGPBS) units at Fort Knox enhances deployment, redeployment, and training of the Joint Team.
- -Co-location of the 84th Army Reserve Readiness Training Center with the Army Human Resource Command, the 100th Division and Army Reserve units at Fort Knox enhances operational effectiveness.
- Consolidating the Army's military personnel and recruiting functions at Fort Knox creates an Human Resource Center of Excellence, vacates approximately 1.1 million square feet of leased space and eliminates almost 250,000 square feet of excess space.
- Relocating the Army Accessions Command and Cadet Command to Fort Knox moves administrative headquarters to a multi-purpose installation that provides the Army more flexibility to accept new missions.
- Relocating the 100th (Institutional Training) headquarters to Ft Knox from Louisville, KY consolidates the entire HQ, and transforms RC facilities and C2 structure to enhance readiness, training and mobilization.
- Relocating the Center for Substance Abuse to Ft Knox from Falls Church to be located with the Human Resource Center of Excellence.

- Inpatient capacity in the surrounding civilian community is capable of meeting the needs of the military community within a 40 mile community radius.
- DoD correctional functions across the United States are being consolidated into fewer more modern and efficient facilities.
- Army Research Institutes' Human Systems Research function supports the Land C4ISR Center at Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

- One-Time Costs: \$187 million
- Net Savings during Implementation: \$105 million
- Annual Recurring Savings: \$ 73 million
- Return on Investment Year: Calendar Year 2010 (2 Years)
- Net Present Value over 20 Years: \$802 million savings

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF ALL RECOMMENDATION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS)

Title	Installation	Mil Net	Civ Net	Student Net
Fort Monroe, VA	Fort Knox	76	185	14
Maneuver Training	Fort Knox	2101	-621	-7580
Convert Inpatient Services to Clinics	Fort Knox	-34	-51	0
USAR Command and Control -Southeast	Fort Knox	30	13	0
Fort Monmouth, NJ	Fort Knox	0	-11	0
Relocate Army Headquarters and Field Operating Agencies	Fort Knox	5	56	0
Regional Correctional Facilities	Fort Knox	-98	-7	0
Roll-up Mil Pers & Rec Ctrs for AR & AF	Fort Knox	619	2175	0
		2699	1739	-7566

IMPACT

- Gain - 3300 military and 1800 civilian jobs
- Loss – 7500 students

The student population is transient by nature and approximately 90% of this population is basic trainees. All of those soldiers are housed on the installation. Therefore, there is a minimal economic impact to the greater community. The result of 300 military and 1800 civilian jobs has a net positive impact on the installation and community with estimated influx of \$250M annually.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Fort Knox has no significant environmental impact from the recommendations.

MILITARY ISSUES

Ft. Knox officials did not disagree with the 8 Recommendations affecting Ft. Knox.

With respect to implementation of the Recommendation (Maneuver Training) to relocate the Armor Center & School from Ft. Knox to Ft. Benning, concern was expressed related to ensuring that Armor training can continue to standard. While Ft. Knox officials were certain that Armor training to standard could continue at Ft. Knox because it has all required facilities and training space, it was unclear to the Ft. Knox officials that Ft. Benning could match Ft. Knox's armor-related training capabilities. Ft. Knox officials agreed with a hypothetical question that asked if Ft. Knox could accommodate Ft. Benning's Infantry Center & School training.

Ft. Knox officials' comments were generally oriented toward issues associated with implementation of the Recommendations, such as future budgeting for building renovation and construction, rather than the military value obtained from adopting the Recommendations.

Ft. Knox's principal issue related to concern that the Armor Center and School will continue to successfully accomplish its mission after it is relocated to Ft. Benning, GA. The recommendation that the Armor Center and School-related functions, which have historically been located at Ft. Knox but are to be relocated to Ft. Benning, GA, evoked significant emotional concern by Ft. Knox Armor Center officials.

- Fort Knox supports DoD's BRAC decision, however, believes the Armor Center and School portion of the maneuver recommendation warrants further investigation, to ensure the mission can be fully accomplished to standard at an alternate location.
- Personnel living in the Elizabethtown requiring inpatient obstetric care will live outside the TRICARE imposed 40 mile radius of where this care will be readily available.
- Army Research Institute's Human Systems Research Unit should remain at Fort Knox to support IBCT and the Human Resource Center of Excellence.
- Basic Officers Leaders Course is projected to stay at Fort Knox and not transfer to Fort Benning.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS RAISED

Civilian community concerns raised during the visit oriented principally on clarifications rather than opposition. Community concerns are primarily the effect on individual personnel due to turmoil. Other concerns are the loss of the historical home of Calvary and Armor. Fort Knox wanted to retain a museum to preserve its Armor legacy. Army BRAC plans relocate the museum portion of the Armor school.

Commissioners Skinner and Turner met with affected political and other officials at a luncheon and Commissioner Turner met with the press.

ADDITIONAL COMMISSIONER-DIRECTED FOLLOWUP

Commissioner Skinner suggested that we should request from Ft. Benning its view of the viability of the Recommendation to relocate the Armor Center & School to Ft. Benning and to form a "Maneuver Center of Excellence" at Ft. Benning.

The Army Team sent to the DOD Clearinghouse a list of followup questions.

MANEUVER TRAINING

Army - 20

FORT KNOX, KY

REALIGN

Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Mil		
(10,063)	(703)	4,584	82	(5,479)	(621)	0	(6,100)

FORT McCOY, WI

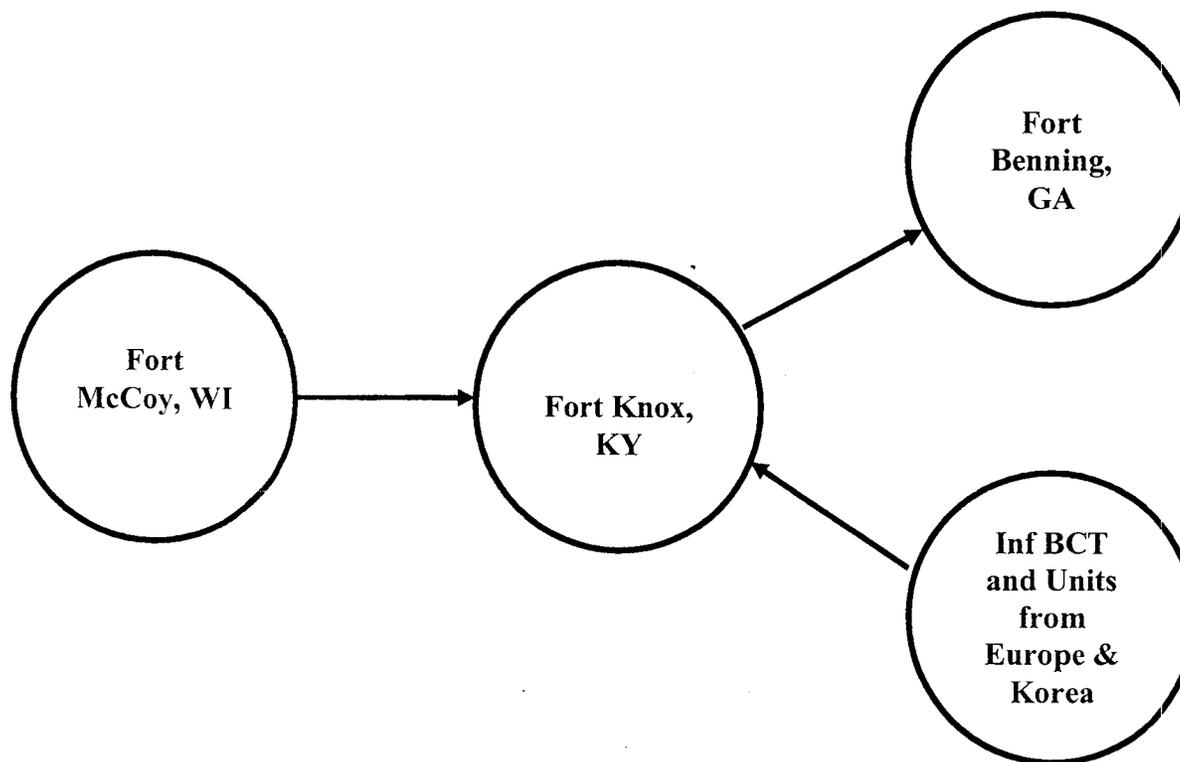
REALIGN

Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
(382)	(115)	0	0	(382)	(115)	0	(497)

Recommendation: Realign Fort Knox, KY, by relocating the Armor Center and School to Fort Benning, GA, to accommodate the activation of an Infantry Brigade Combat Team (BCT) at Fort Knox, KY, and the relocation of engineer, military police, and combat service support units from Europe and Korea.

Recommendation: Realign Fort McCoy, WI, by relocating the 84th Army Reserve Regional Training Center to Fort Knox, KY.

MANEUVER TRAINING



Fort Campbell

BRAC 2005 Recommendations: Fort Campbell remains one of the Army's premier maneuver installations with one of the larger concentrations of Operational Army units. The BRAC 2005 recommendations validated the stationing of the Infantry Brigade Combat Team (BCT) temporarily stationed at Fort Campbell in FY 04, and retains the other BCTs at Fort Campbell. However, the Army will relocate one attack aviation battalion from Fort Campbell to Fort Riley, to balance the Operational Army units across its major installations in order to enhance readiness, deployment and training. The aviation battalion will be a part of a Multifunctional Aviation Brigade that will form at Fort Riley. The Army will also consolidate various Reserve Component facilities and construct a new Armed Forces Reserve Center at Fort Campbell.

Incoming Activities

What: The 52d Explosive Ordnance Group from Fort Gillem.

Why: Collocates the 52d EOD with operational units to enhance training, deployment, and redeployment.

What: Armed Forces Reserve Center and Organizational Maintenance Shop on Fort Campbell

Why: Closes the United States Army Reserve Center outside of Fort Campbell (located in Clarksville TN), Kentucky, and relocates units, along with units currently in buildings #6912 and #2907 on Fort Campbell into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) and Organizational Maintenance Shop (OMS) on Fort Campbell, Kentucky. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate units from the Clarksville Army National Guard Readiness Center, Clarksville, Tennessee, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

What: Various units returning from overseas.

Why: Relocates units in accordance with known Global Basing and Posture decisions to enhance training, deployability, and force stabilization.

Departing Activities

What: An attack aviation battalion from Fort Campbell to Fort Riley.

Why: Supports the formation of a Multi-functional Aviation Brigade at Fort Riley. Balances Operational Army units across the Army's major training installations to enhance training, readiness, and quality of life requirements. Enhances deployment, redeployment, and training of the Joint Team. This battalion is excess to the required structure for the Multi-functional Aviation Brigades at Fort Campbell.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts			MILCON
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate
-360	9	NA	NA

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03. The personnel increase shown here includes only the impact of the BRAC 2005 Recommendations. When combined with previous and projected unit activations and inactivations, we believe the military population at Fort Campbell in FY11 will actually increase.

Implementation Timeline:

Aviation Move	FY06-07	52d EOD Group Move	FY07
AFRC Consolidation	FY07-09		

According to BRAC law, this (or these) action(s) must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications : (Fort Campbell Work Force)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrates that Fort Campbell is a valuable installation to the Army and DoD.
- The Army is transforming the operational force, restructuring operational units, and, when required, relocating operational units. To facilitate the formation of a Multi-functional Aviation Brigade at Fort Riley, an attack aviation battalion will relocate there from Fort Campbell.
- As part of the modular force transformation, many units will inactive or convert to other structural designs. Most of the units at Fort Campbell have already converted to the new modular design, but some actions remain including additional activations and inactivations. The sum of these actions is actually very small.
- Overall, we believe there will be a net increase at Fort Campbell of approximately 300 Soldiers using FY03 as a baseline and FY11 as an end state.
- Fort Campbell will remain the home to four Infantry BCTs, a Multi-Functional Aviation Brigade, a Sustainment Brigade, a UEx Headquarters, the 5th Special Forces Group and the 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Fort Campbell remains a valuable installation to the Army and DoD and one of its premier maneuver training installations.
- Fort Campbell is an integral part of the transformation of our Armed Services.

- The net result of the BRAC-related actions is that one attack aviation battalion will relocate from Fort Campbell to Fort Riley when facilities are available and synchronized with operational needs. However, when comparing the population of Fort Campbell in 2003 when the Army's modular force transformation began to the endstate in 2011, Fort Campbell will probably gain a few hundred soldiers overall.
- Fort Campbell will remain the home to four Infantry BCTs, a Multi-Functional Aviation Brigade, a Sustainment Brigade, a UEx Headquarters, the 5th Special Forces Group and the 160th Special Operations Regiment. As a result of all these actions, we believe the end state Soldier population at Fort Campbell will exceed 27,000.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps :

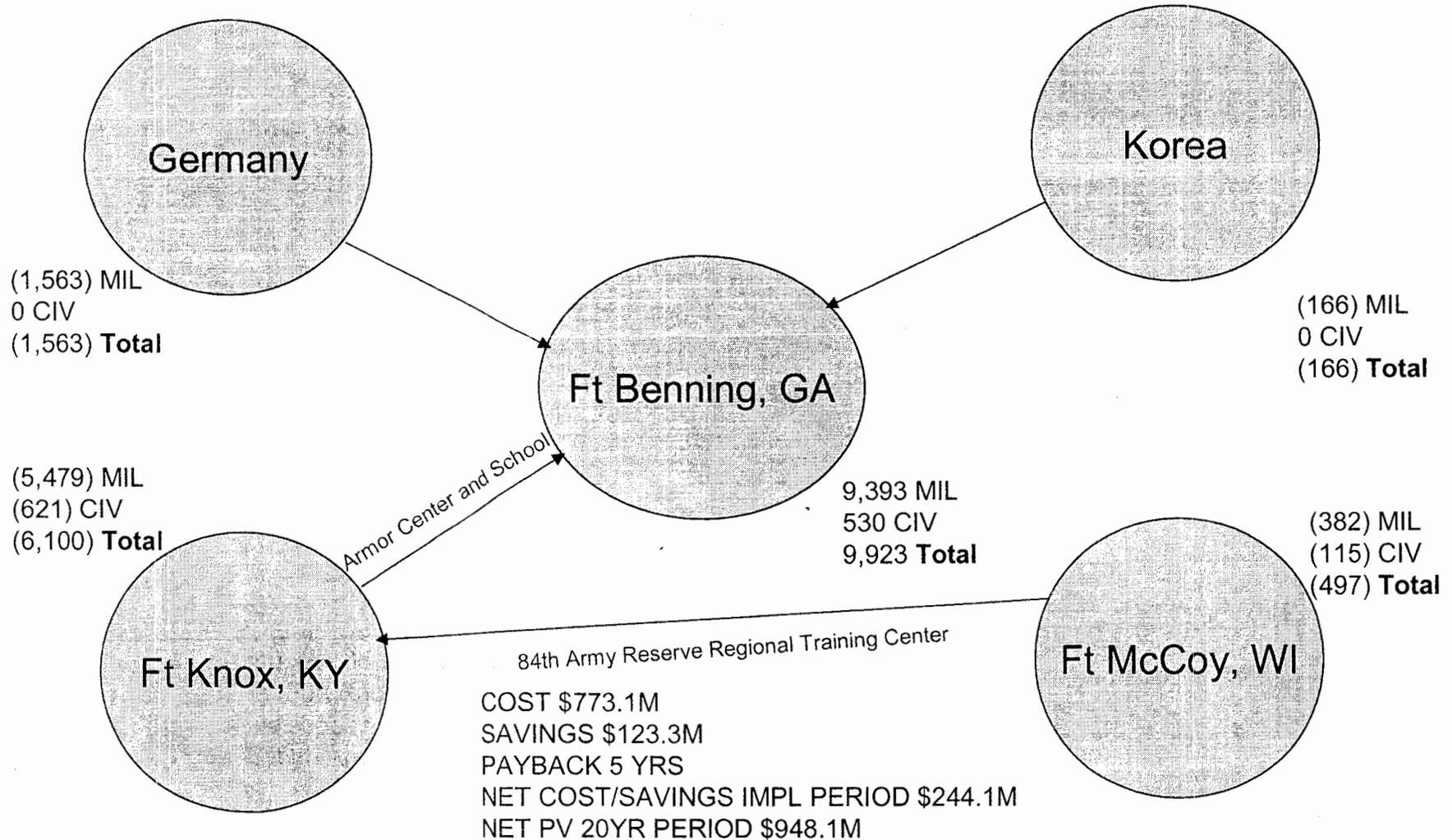
- 16 May 05 SECDEF forwards Recommendations to BRAC Commission
- 08 Sept 05 BRAC Commission recommendations due to President
- 23 Sept 05 President approves/disapproves Commission recommendations
- 20 Oct 05 Commission resubmits recommendations (if initially rejected by President)
- 07 Nov 05 President submits final recommendations to Congress. Once submitted, the plan, becomes final within 45 legislative days, unless Congress passes a joint resolution to block the entire package.

BRAC Recommendations impacting Fort Campbell

Operational Army (IGPBS)
 Transform Reserve Component in Tennessee
 Fort Gillem, GA

Maneuver Training Realign

Recommendation: Realign Fort Knox, KY, by relocating the Armor Center and School to Fort Benning, GA, to accommodate the activation of an Infantry Brigade Combat Team (BCT) at Fort Knox, KY, and the relocation of engineer, military police, and combat service support units from Europe and Korea. Realign Fort McCoy, WI, by relocating the 84th Army Reserve Regional Training Center to Fort Knox, KY.





CREATE AN INTEGRATED WEAPONS & ARMAMENTS SPECIALTY SITE FOR GUNS AND AMMUNITION

Tech - 19

ADELPHI LABORATORY CENTER, MD

REALIGN

Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
0	(43)	0	0	0	(43)	0	(43)

NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER DIVISION CRANE, IN

REALIGN

Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
0	(236)	0	0	0	(236)	0	(236)

FALLBROOK, CA, DETACHMENT OF NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER DIVISION CRANE, IN

REALIGN

Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
0	(118)	0	0	0	(118)	0	(118)

NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER DIVISION DAHLGREN, VA

REALIGN

Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
0	(83)	0	0	0	(83)	0	(83)

LOUISVILLE, KY, DETACHMENT OF NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER DIVISION PORT HUENEME, CA

REALIGN

Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
(6)	(217)	0	0	(6)	(217)	0	(223)

NAVAL AIR WARFARE CENTER WEAPONS DIVISION CHINA LAKE, CA

REALIGN

Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
0	(5)	0	0	0	(5)	0	(5)

NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER DIVISION INDIAN HEAD, MD

REALIGN

Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
0	(43)	0	0	0	(43)	0	(43)

NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER DIVISION EARLE, NJ

REALIGN

Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
0	(63)	0	0	0	(63)	0	(63)

Recommendation: Realign the Adelphi Laboratory Center, MD, by relocating gun and ammunition Research and Development & Acquisition to Picatinny Arsenal, NJ.

Recommendation: Realign Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Crane, IN, by relocating gun and ammunition Research and Development & Acquisition to Picatinny Arsenal, NJ.

Recommendation: Realign the Fallbrook, CA, detachment of Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Crane, IN, by relocating gun and ammunition Research and Development & Acquisition to Picatinny Arsenal, NJ.

Recommendation: Realign Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Dahlgren, VA, by relocating gun and ammunition Research and Development & Acquisition to Picatinny Arsenal, NJ.

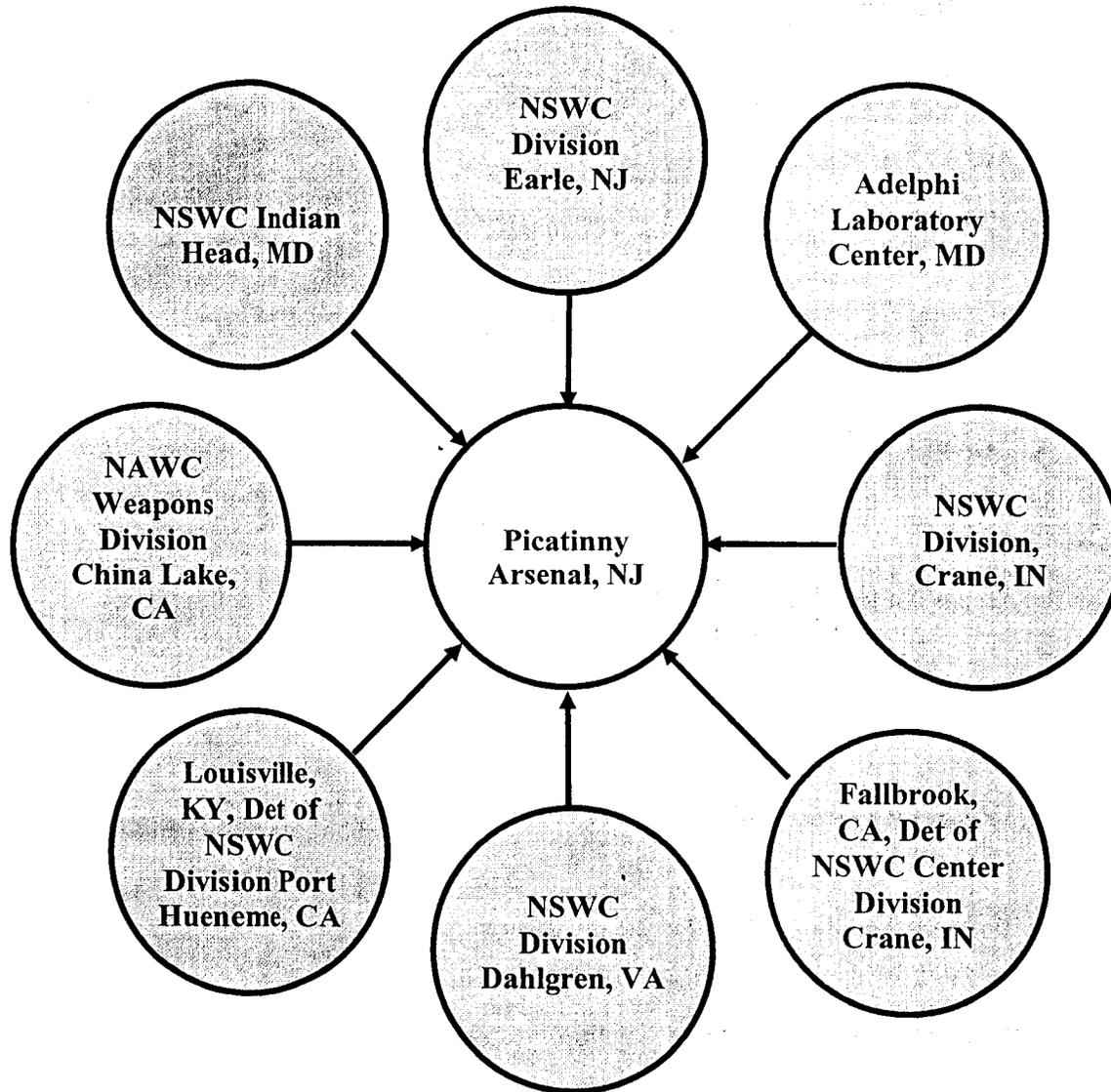
Recommendation: Realign the Louisville, KY, detachment of Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Port Hueneme, CA, by relocating gun and ammunition Research and Development & Acquisition to Picatinny Arsenal, NJ.

Recommendation: Realign Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division China Lake, CA, by relocating gun and ammunition Research and Development & Acquisition to Picatinny Arsenal, NJ.

Recommendation: Realign Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Indian Head, MD, by relocating gun and ammunition Research and Development & Acquisition to Picatinny Arsenal, NJ.

Recommendation: Realign Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Earle, NJ, by relocating weapon and armament packaging Research and Development & Acquisition to Picatinny Arsenal, NJ.

CREATE AN INTEGRATED WEAPONS & ARMAMENTS SPECIALTY SITE FOR GUNS AND AMMUNITION





STATE: Kentucky

BASE: Louisville International Airport AGS

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Realignment, gain (4) C-130s from Nashville IAP, TN.

BASE INFORMATION: (from GlobalSecurity.org)

Standiford Field ANG
Louisville International Airport

The 123rd Airlift Wing (AW) of the Kentucky Air National Guard occupies two parcels of leased land on the Louisville International Airport (IAP); one of 76 acres and the other of 5. The base is located on the northeast side of the airport approximately five miles south of downtown Louisville, Kentucky. The mission of the 123rd AW is to provide worldwide theater airlift for U.S. military and to support humanitarian operations. The unit currently flies the C-130H model aircraft and occupies four administrative, six industrial and two services buildings totaling approximately 355,000 square feet. The 123rd has 334 full-time personnel, a number that surges once a month to 1,180 personnel during unit training drills.

An aerial survey during a 1937 flood pointed to an unaffected area that had the potential to be the home of a new airport. This survey showed a large, dry area of land which was later to become Standiford Field. The airport was named for Dr. Elisha David Standiford, who as a businessman and legislator played an important role in Louisville transportation history and who owned part of the land on which the airport was built. In 1941, the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers cleared and built one north-south runway of 4,000 feet for building and modifying World War II aircraft.

The Federal Government turned the airport over to the Air Board in 1947, at which time all commercial flights moved to Standiford. Standiford Field opened for passenger business on November 15, 1947. Construction of the new landside terminal began in May 1983, with the terminal opening June 30, 1985. This was the third air terminal built in the 56-year history of air passenger service to the city. The structure represented eight years of planning and 26 months of construction. The modern facility replaced a terminal building first constructed in the late 1940s and originally designed to accommodate 150,000 annual passengers. In 1985, nearly two million passengers arrived and departed Louisville via scheduled airline service. The entire landside terminal project cost approximately \$35 million.

In 1981 United Parcel Service began a new overnight-delivery business with hub operations at Louisville's airport. UPS built a 35-acre apron for parking additional aircraft and initially employed 135. Today, UPS has made Louisville's airport the fifth largest in the U.S. and the eighth largest in the world in air cargo handled. The company has become Kentucky's largest private-sector employer.

The Airport Authority announced an ambitious expansion plan in 1988 which called for the construction of two new parallel runways to double the airfield capacity. The airport

expansion has and will continue to change the airport dramatically. The expansion has brought the opening of the new east and west parallel runways, a new Kentucky Air National Guard Base, a new United States Postal Service air mail facility, new corporate hangars, a new fixed-based operator, a four-level parking garage to handle increased passenger activity (about 3.7 million annually) and a new control tower.

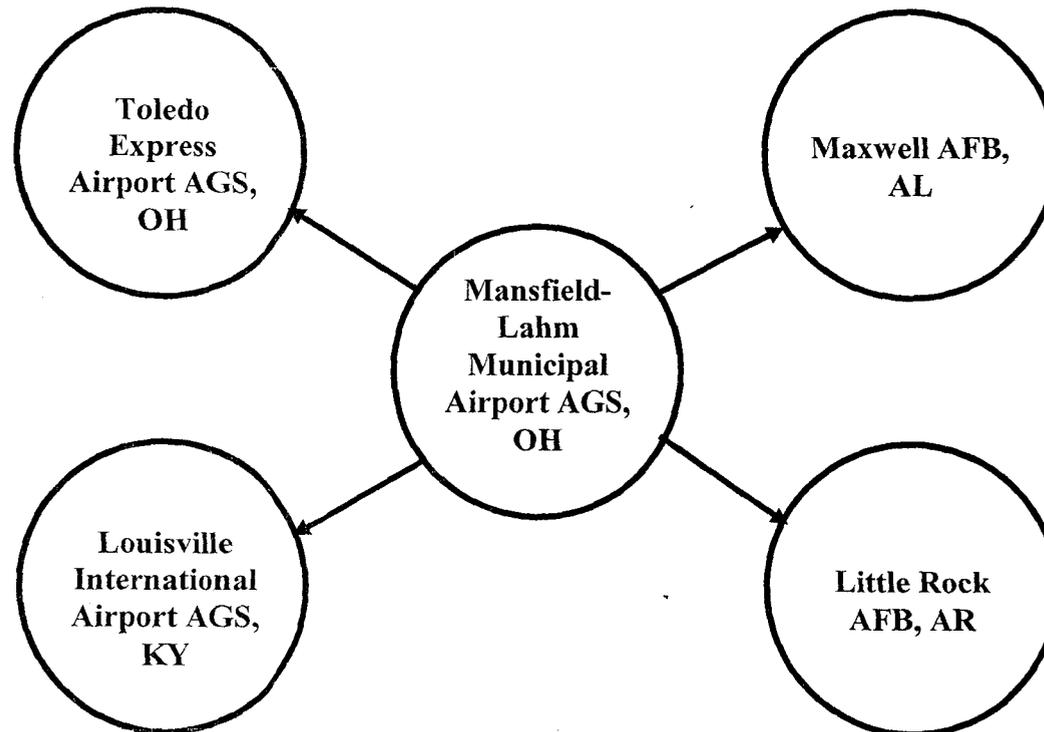
MANSFIELD-LAHM MUNICIPAL AIRPORT AIR GUARD STATION, OH
Air Force - 39

MANSFIELD-LAHM MUNICIPAL AIRPORT AIR GUARD STATION, OH

CLOSE

Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
(63)	(171)	0	0	(63)	(171)	0	(234)

Recommendation: Close Mansfield-Lahm Municipal Airport Air Guard Station (AGS), OH. Distribute the eight C-130H aircraft of the 179th Airlift Wing (ANG) to the 908th Airlift Wing (AFR), Maxwell Air Force Base, AL (four aircraft), and the 314th Airlift Wing, Little Rock Air Force Base, AR (four aircraft). Flying related Expeditionary Combat Support (ECS) moves to Louisville International Airport AGS, KY (aerial port) and Toledo Express Airport AGS, OH (fire fighters).



Mansfield-Lahm Municipal Airport Air Guard Station, OH

Recommendation: Close Mansfield-Lahm Municipal Airport Air Guard Station (AGS). Distribute the eight C-130H aircraft of the 179th Airlift Wing (ANG) to the 908th Airlift Wing (AFR), Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama (four aircraft) and the 314th Airlift Wing, Little Rock Air Force Base, Arkansas (four aircraft). Flying related Expeditionary Combat Support (ECS) moves to Louisville International Airport AGS, Kentucky (aerial port) and Toledo Express Airport AGS, Ohio (fire fighters).

Justification: This recommendation distributes C-130 aircraft to two bases with higher military value, Little Rock Air Force Base (17) and Maxwell Air Force Base (21). The addition of aircraft at Maxwell Air Force Base creates an optimally sized Reserve Component squadron. Additionally, these transfers move C-130 force structure from the Air National Guard to the Air Force Reserve and active duty--addressing a documented imbalance in the active/Air National Guard/Air Force Reserve manning mix for C-130s.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$33 million. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of \$3.0 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$8.7 million, with a payback period expected in three years. The net present value of the cost and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$86 million.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 528 jobs (234 direct jobs and 294 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Mansfield, OH Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is 0.72 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: There are potential impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; waste management; water resources; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; or threatened and endangered species or critical habitat. Impacts of costs include \$232 thousand in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

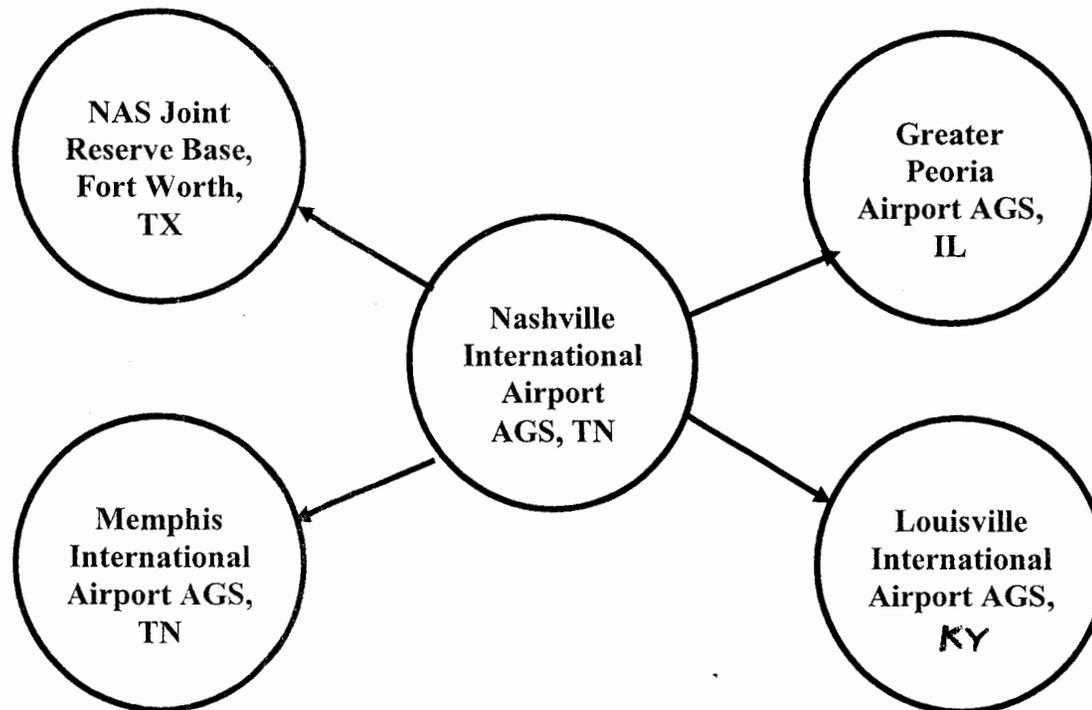
NASHVILLE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AIR GUARD STATION, TN
Air Force - 44

NASHVILLE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AIR GUARD STATION, TN

REALIGN

Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
(19)	(172)	0	0	(19)	(172)	0	(191)

Recommendation: Realign Nashville International Airport (IAP) Air Guard Station (AGS), TN. This recommendation distributes the C-130H aircraft of the 118th Airlift Wing (ANG) to the 182d Airlift Wing (ANG), Greater Peoria Airport AGS, IL (four aircraft), and the 123d Airlift Wing (ANG), Louisville IAP AGS, KY (four aircraft). Flying related ECS (aerial port and fire fighters) moves to Memphis IAP AGS. The Aeromedical Squadron from Nashville moves to Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth. Other ECS remains in place at Nashville.



Nashville International Airport Air Guard Station, TN

Recommendation: Realign Nashville International Airport (IAP) Air Guard Station (AGS). This recommendation distributes the C-130H aircraft of the 118th Airlift Wing (ANG) to the 182d Airlift Wing (ANG), Greater Peoria Airport AGS, Illinois (four aircraft) and the 123d Airlift Wing (ANG), Louisville IAP AGS, Kentucky (four aircraft). Flying related ECS (aerial port and fire fighters) moves to Memphis IAP AGS. The Aeromedical Squadron from Nashville moves to Carswell ARS. Other ECS remains in place at Nashville.

Justification: Nashville (104) had a low military value ranking and was near other ANG bases keeping or gaining aircraft. Military judgment was the predominant factor in this recommendation--this realignment creates two right-sized squadrons, Peoria (127) and Louisville (79) from three undersized squadrons and retains experienced ANG personnel.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$25 million. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of \$17 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$14 million, with payback expected in two years. The net present value of the cost and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$120 million.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 328 jobs (191 direct jobs and 137 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Nashville Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: There are potential impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; waste management; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; or water resources. Impacts of costs include \$147 thousand in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.



INDIANA

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 - i. Base Summary Sheet
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 - ii. DoD Recommendation

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 - i. Base Summary Sheet
 - ii. DoD Recommendation
 - iii. Base Visit Information



INDIANA

100 MINUTES

Opening Remarks

30 minutes

Indiana Lt. Gov. Becky Skillman
Mr. John Clark, Senior Advisor to Gov.
Daniels
Mr. David Reece, Advisor to the Lt. Gov.

Ft. Wayne International Airport Air Guard Sta/Hulman Regional Airport Guard Station

10 minutes

Rep. Mark Souder (IN-3)

Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Indianapolis

10 minutes

Rick Wilson, District Director, Rep. Dan
Burton (IN-5)
Ehren T. Bingaman, Ft. Benjamin Harrison
LRA Executive Director
Matthew M. Hopper, Deputy Mayor, City
of Lawrence, IN

Naval Support Activity Crane

10 minutes

Congressional Support
Rep. John Hostettler (IN-8)
Rep. Mike Sodrel (IN-9)

20 minutes

Community Support
Indiana State Representative Eric Allen
Koch (R-65)
Indiana State Representative Peggy Welch
(D-60)
Indiana State Representative David Crooks
(D-63)
Mr. Don Bowling, Mayor of Loogootee, IN

30 minutes

Employee Support

Mr. Andy Brough, President of Crane
Federal Managers Association

Mr. Bill Mason, President of Crane
American Federation of Government
Employees



Richard G. Lugar

United States Senator for Indiana (R)



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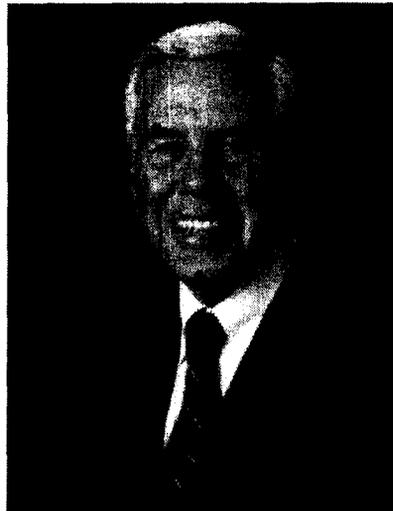
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Biography of Senator Dick Lugar



Dick Lugar is an unwavering advocate of U.S. leadership in the world, strong national security, free-trade and economic growth.

This fifth generation Hoosier is the longest serving U.S. Senator in Indiana history. He is the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and a member and former chairman of the Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry Committee. He was first elected to the U.S. Senate in 1976 and won a fifth term in 2000, his third consecutive victory by a two-thirds majority.



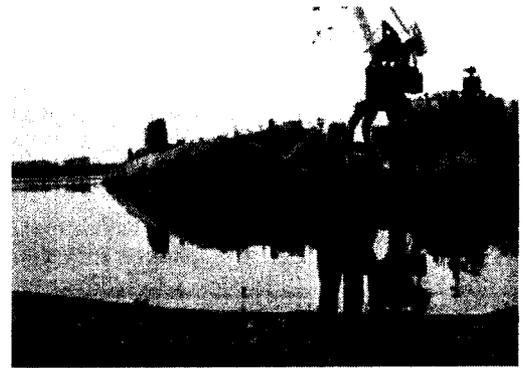
Lugar graduated first in his class at both Shortridge High School in Indianapolis and at Denison University in Granville, Ohio. He attended Pembroke College at Oxford University as a Rhodes Scholar, studying politics, philosophy and economics.

Lugar manages his family's 604-acre Marion County corn, soybean and tree farm. Before entering public life, he helped manage with his brother Tom, the family's food machinery manufacturing business in Indianapolis.

As the two-term mayor of Indianapolis (1968-75), he envisioned the unification of the city and surrounding Marion County into one government. Unigov, as Lugar's plan was called, set the city on a path of uninterrupted economic growth. As Mayor, Lugar served three

terms on the U.S. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, including two terms as the Vice-Chair of the Commission, and served as President of the National League of Cities.

Richard Lugar has been a leader in reducing the threat of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons. In 1991, he forged a bipartisan partnership with then-Senate Armed Services Chairman, Sam Nunn (D-Ga.), to destroy these weapons of mass destruction in the former Soviet Union. To date, the Nunn-Lugar program has deactivated over 6,300 nuclear warheads that were once aimed at the United States.



As Chairman of the Agriculture Committee, Lugar built bipartisan support for 1996 federal farm program reforms, ending 1930s era federal production controls. He has promoted broader risk management options for farmers, research advancements, increased export opportunities and higher net farm income. Lugar initiated a biofuels research program to help decrease U.S. dependency on foreign oil. He also led initiatives to streamline the U.S. Department of Agriculture, reform the food stamp program and preserve the federal school lunch program.

Lugar has promoted policies that spur economic growth, cut taxes, lead to job creation, eliminate wasteful government spending and reduce bureaucratic red tape for American businesses.

His Hoosier commonsense has been recognized many times including such awards as Guardian of Small Business, the Spirit of Enterprise, Watchdog of the Treasury, and 38 honorary doctorate degrees from colleges and universities in thirteen states and the District of Columbia. He was the fourth person ever named Outstanding Legislator by the American Political Science Association.

Richard Lugar and his wife, Charlene, were married September 8, 1956, and have four sons and nine grandchildren.

For more information, read the full biography of Senator Lugar



Evan Bayh

United States Senator, INDIANA

BIOGRAPHY

U.S. Senator Evan Bayh is focused on providing hardworking Hoosier families with the tools and opportunities they need to succeed today. From his work growing small businesses to his fight to make higher education more affordable, Senator Bayh is cutting through the partisan gridlock of Washington to help more Hoosiers make a better life for themselves and their children. His commitment to making real progress in the midst of potential political showdowns has set Bayh apart as a leader on a wide range of important issues facing our country.

Elected to his second term in November 2004, Senator Bayh has proven he is “more concerned with reflecting what he believes is right for Indiana citizens than with playing to the Beltway crowd,” says the *Indianapolis Star*. His signature legislative efforts seek to strengthen our national security, create more jobs through the growth of small businesses, encourage responsible fatherhood and provide tax-relief for families struggling with the rising costs of college, retirement and the long-term care of a loved one. To help win the war on terror, Bayh has taken the lead in providing our troops with the armored vehicles they need and has visited Baghdad for a firsthand look at the progress on-the-ground.

Bayh currently serves on five Senate committees: Banking Housing and Urban Affairs, on which he is the Ranking Member of the Subcommittee on International Trade and Finance; Armed Services; the Select Committee on Intelligence; the Special Committee on Aging; and the Small Business Committee.

Bayh is a leader of the New Democrat movement. At a time when partisanship is threatening progress on the nation’s most pressing issues, Bayh is spearheading the creation of the Third Way, an organization designed to build consensus around legislation that would otherwise remain bogged down in political turf wars. Bayh also serves as Chairman of the Democratic Leadership Council (DLC), a national group that offers support for Democratic elected officials and community leaders who offer a progressive approach on issues. Bayh is a member of the Senate Centrist Coalition, a group of moderate senators from both parties who meet regularly and work together to find common ground. He helped establish the New Democrat Coalition, a new and growing group of senators who are committed to sensible bipartisan progress. Bayh also serves on the Board of Directors of the National Endowment for Democracy, a non-partisan group that works to promote and strengthen democratic institutions worldwide.

Before his election to the Senate, Bayh served two terms as Governor of Indiana, where he established the state as one of the strongest, most financially secure economies in the nation. “Mr. Bayh’s record,” reported the Wall Street Journal in 1992, “is one of a genuinely fiscally conservative Democrat.” Stressing fiscal responsibility, lower taxes, job creation and lean government, then-Governor Bayh’s list of achievements are remarkable: eight years without raising taxes; the greatest single tax cut and largest budget surplus in state history; national leadership in moving people from welfare to work; more dollars for schools every year; high academic standards and new college opportunities; over 350,000 new jobs; tougher laws; and improved environmental quality.

Bayh was born in Shirkieville, Indiana. He graduated with honors in business economics from Indiana University in 1978, and received his law degree from the University of Virginia in 1981. After clerking for a federal court judge and entering private law practice in Indianapolis, he was elected Indiana’s Secretary of State in 1986.

Senator Bayh counts as his most important role and greatest responsibility a position he assumed in November 1995: proud father of twin sons Beau and Nicholas - a joy he shares daily with his wife, Susan.



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Governor Mitch Daniels of Indiana

Birth Date: April 7, 1949
Birth State: Pennsylvania
Family: Married; four children
Spouse: Cheri
Party: Republican



[Governor's Web Site](#)
[State Web Site](#)

Office Address:

206 State House
 Indianapolis, IN 46204

MITCH DANIELS was born on April 7, 1949, in Monongahela, Pennsylvania. He received a bachelor's degree from Princeton University in 1971, and a law degree from Georgetown University in 1979. He served as an aide to then-Indianapolis Mayor Richard Lugar from 1971 to 1975, and then became Lugar's chief of staff during his first eight years as a U.S. senator. He served as a senior advisor in the Reagan White House from 1985 to 1987 before returning to Indiana in 1987 as the chief executive of the Hudson Institute. In 1990, he was a senior executive at Eli Lilly and Company and became senior vice president of corporate strategy and policy in 1997. From 2001 to 2003, he was director of the White House Office of Management and Budget under President George W. Bush. He and his wife Cheri have four daughters.

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National Governors Association, Hall of States, 444 N. Capitol St., Washington, D.C. 20001-1512
 Telephone (202) 624-5300 | webmaster email address: webmaster@nga.org

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STATE: Indiana

BASE: Hulman Regional Airport AGS, IN

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Realignment. Loose (15) F-16s to Fort Wayne, IN and retirement.

BASE INFORMATION: (from GlobalSecurity.org)

**Hulman Field (ANG)
Terre Haute International Airport**

The 181st Fighter Wing (FW) of the Indiana Air National Guard occupies 891.88 acres of leased land on the Terre Haute International Airport-Hulman Field, situated approximately five miles east of downtown Terre Haute, located in west central Indiana. The mission of the 181st FW is to provide trained personnel and equipment to protect life and property, and preserve the peace, order and public safety of the state of Indiana when directed by the Governor. The unit currently flies the F-16 Falcon. The 181st FW occupies 4 administrative, 23 industrial, and 4 services buildings totaling approximately 323,335 square feet with 275 full-time personnel. A unit training drill is conducted once a month and results in a surge of up to a total of 1250 personnel.

The Terre Haute International Airport -Hulman Field has a unique history which dates back to 1943 when the groundbreaking for the airport, known as Hulman Field, occurred. The initial airport site contained approximately 638 acres and was donated to the City of Terre Haute by Anton Hulman, Jr. The late Mr. Hulman, a successful local businessman, was more nationally recognized as the owner of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway. With the assistance of Federal funding, the airport was constructed and then dedicated on October 3, 1944. The airport consisted of three runways, taxiways, apron area, and a terminal building.

A local Air National Guard Base was established at the airport in 1954 and the 113th Tactical Fighter Squadron, a part of the 181st Tactical Fighter Group, was stationed at the airport. The 181st Tactical Fighter Wing remains stationed at the airport and now flies F-16 aircraft, which replaced the F-4E aircraft.

In the early 1960's, significant improvement projects were completed: in 1961, and ILS (Instrument Landing System) was commissioned; in 1962, Runway 5-23 was extended to 9,025 ft; and in 1964, much of the airport pavement was overlaid. The airport's secondary runway 14-32 was recently extended to 7,200 feet. Both runways are equipped with an avionics system for military users.

CAPITAL AIR GUARD STATION, IL, AND HULMAN REGIONAL AIRPORT AIR GUARD STATION, IN
Air Force - 20 .

CAPITAL AIR GUARD STATION, IL

REALIGN

Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
(52)	(133)	22	0	(30)	(133)	0	(163)

HULMAN REGIONAL AIRPORT AIR GUARD STATION, IN

REALIGN

Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
(12)	(124)	0	0	(12)	(124)	0	(136)

DANE COUNTY REGIONAL AIR GUARD STATION/TRUAX FIELD, WI

REALIGN

Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
(4)	0	0	1	(4)	1	0	(3)

JOE FOSS FIELD AIR GUARD STATION, SD

REALIGN

Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
(4)	0	0	0	(4)	0	0	(4)

DES MOINES AIR GUARD STATION, IA

REALIGN

Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
(4)	0	0	0	(4)	0	0	(4)

FORT WAYNE AIR GUARD STATION, IN

REALIGN

Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
(5)	0	62	256	57	256	0	313

LACKLAND AIR FORCE BASE, TX

REALIGN

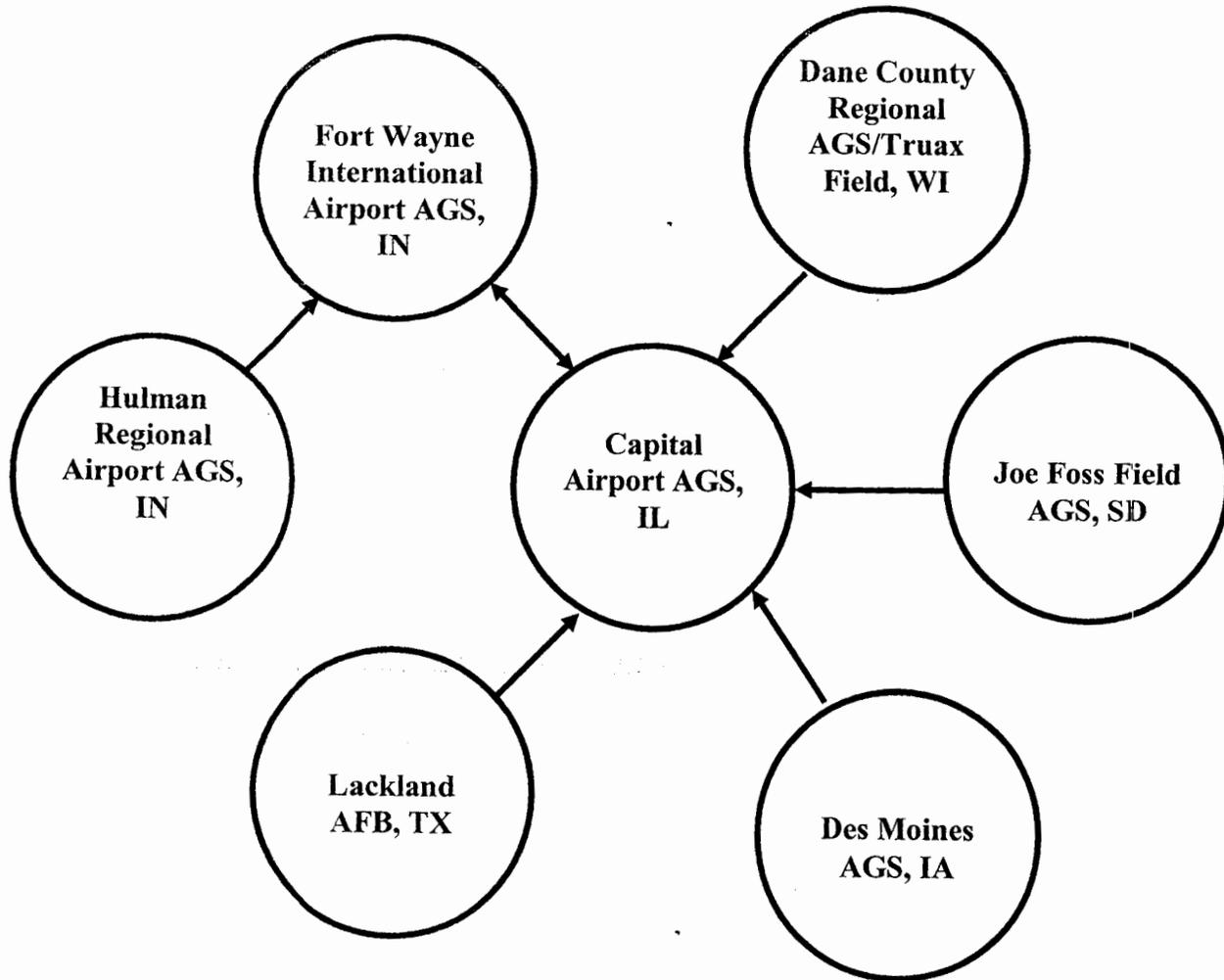
Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
(5)	0	0	0	(5)	0	0	(5)

Recommendation: Realign Capital Airport Air Guard Station, IL. Distribute the 183d Fighter Wing's F-16s to the 122d Fighter Wing, Fort Wayne International Airport Air Guard Station, IN, (15 aircraft). The 122d Fighter Wing's F-16s (15 aircraft) retire. The wing's expeditionary combat support (ECS) elements, the Illinois ANG State Headquarters, and the 217th Engineering Installation Squadron remain in place.

Recommendation: Realign Hulman Regional Airport Air Guard Station, IN. The 181st Fighter Wing's F-16s are distributed to the 122d Fighter Wing, Fort Wayne International Airport Air Guard Station, IN (nine aircraft), and retirement (six aircraft). The 181st Fighter wing's ECS elements remain in place.

Recommendation: Realign Dane County Regional Air Guard Station/Truax Field, WI; Joe Foss Field Air Guard Station, SD; Des Moines Air Guard Station, IA; Fort Wayne Air Guard Station, IN; and Lackland Air Force Base, TX; by relocating baselevel F-110 intermediate maintenance to Capital, establishing a Centralized Intermediate Repair Facility (CIRF) at Capital for F110 engines.

CAPITAL AIR GUARD STATION, IL, AND HULMAN REGIONAL AIRPORT AIR GUARD STATION, IN



Capital Air Guard Station, IL and Hulman Regional Airport Air Guard Station, IN

Recommendation: Realign Capital Airport Air Guard Station, Illinois. Distribute the 183d Fighter Wing's F-16s to the 122d Fighter Wing, Fort Wayne International Airport Air Guard Station, Indiana (15 aircraft). The 122d Fighter Wing's F-16s (15 aircraft) retire. The wing's expeditionary combat support (ECS) elements, the Illinois ANG State Headquarters and the 217th Engineering Installation Squadron remain in place. Realign Hulman Regional Airport Air Guard Station, Indiana. The 181st Fighter Wing's F-16s are distributed to the 122d Fighter Wing, Fort Wayne International Airport Air Guard Station, Indiana (nine aircraft) and retirement (six aircraft). The 181st Fighter wing's ECS elements remain in place. Realign Dane County Regional Air Guard Station/Truax Field, Wisconsin: Joe Foss Field Air Guard Station, South Dakota; Des Moines Air Guard Station, Iowa; Fort Wayne Air Guard Station, Indiana, and Lackland Air Force Base, Texas by relocating base-level F-110 intermediate maintenance to Capital, establishing a Centralized Intermediate Repair Facility (CIRF) at Capital for F110 engines.

Justification: Capital (115) and Hulman (119) were both ranked low in military value by the fighter MCI. Although somewhat lower (130) the ANG recommended Fort Wayne be retained because of its record of recruiting and its proximity to Hulman--allowing the experienced Airmen there to remain available to the Indiana ANG. This recommendation also helps align common versions of the F-16.

Establishing a CIRF at Capital consolidates F110 engine intermediate maintenance for F-16 aircraft from five air reserve component units, and compliments other Air Force CIRF recommendations. The Capital CIRF is centrally located in proximity to the serviced installations, and utilizes Capital's experienced people and existing facilities as part of an Air Force effort to standardize stateside and deployed intermediate-level maintenance concepts.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$20 million. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of \$13 million. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$2.0 million with a payback expected in 13 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$6.3 million.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 269 jobs (163 direct jobs and 106 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Springfield, Illinois Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is 0.19 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 232 jobs (136 direct jobs and 96 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Terre Haute Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is 0.26 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 6 jobs (4 direct jobs and 2 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Des

Moines, Iowa Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

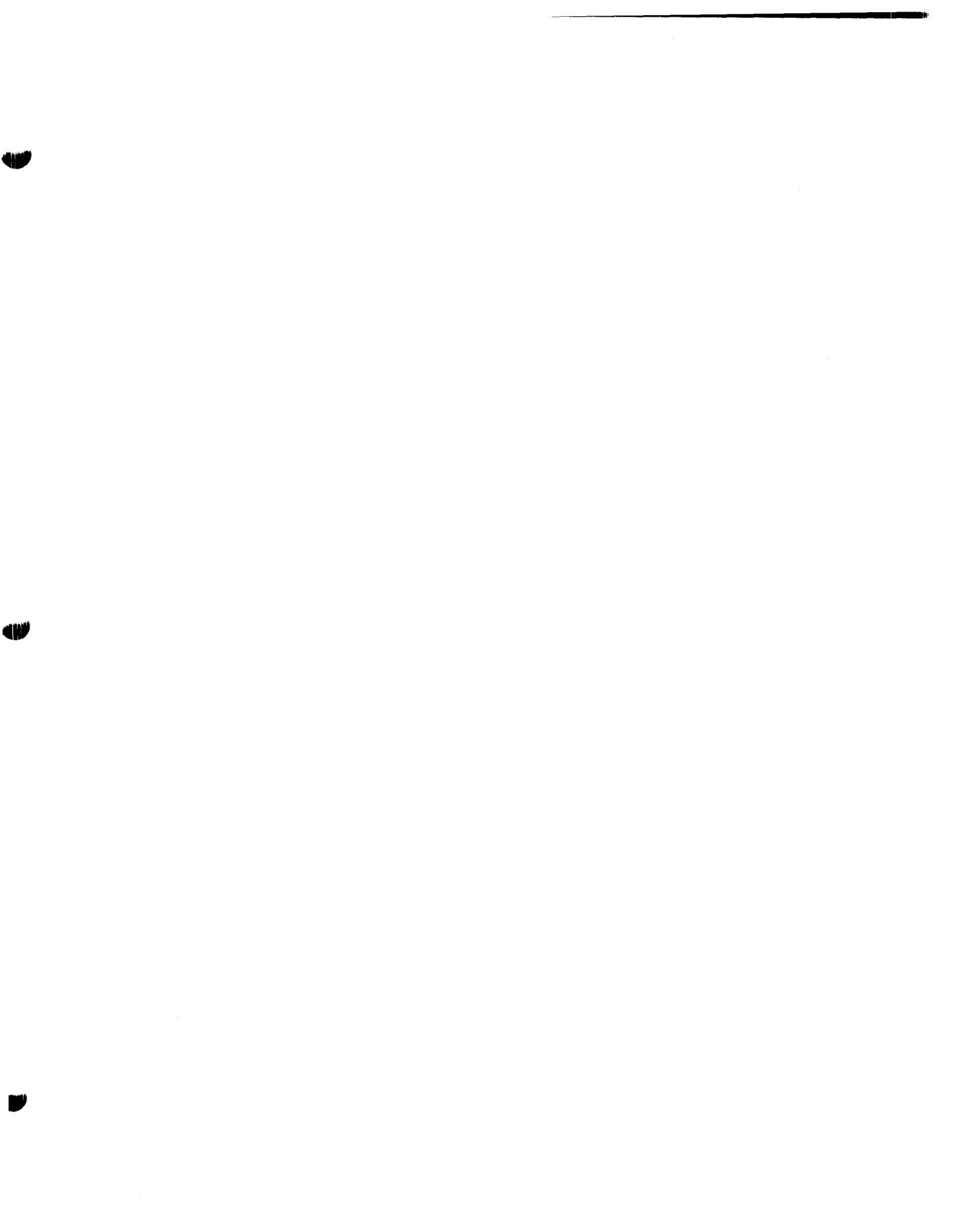
Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 4 jobs (3 direct jobs and 1 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Madison, Wisconsin Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 9 jobs (5 direct jobs and 4 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the San Antonio, Texas Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 6 jobs (4 direct jobs and 2 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Sioux Falls, South Dakota Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: There are potential impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; waste management; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; or water resources. Impacts of costs include \$779 thousand in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.



DFAS RECOMMENDATION
Analytical Process

Analytical Process: Although the analytical process did have components which could be separated into distinct reporting elements, there were elements of the analytical process such as the business process review which commenced during initial research and risk analysis and continued throughout the process evolving into input considerations for the scenario analysis and recommendation development. Included in the analytical process are the initial research and risk analysis; Capacity Analysis and early components of a Business Process Review, Military Value Model development and continued business process review, Scenario Analysis which included business process and facilities analysis, and resulted in the Candidate Recommendation development.

a. Initial Research/Risk Analysis:

- Identified 24 DFAS Central and Field Operating Sites.
- Identified five Central Sites (Denver, CO; Kansas City, MO; Cleveland, OH; Indianapolis, IN; and Columbus, OH) and one Headquarters Site (Arlington, VA).
- Identified Three Business Lines: Accounting Services, Military and Civilian Pay Services and Commercial Pay Services.
- Identified that each of the three business lines had a number of subordinate product lines.
- Identified that DFAS business line operations may be located where AT/FP standards are met, access to Defense Information System Network Point of Presence (DISN POP) is available, and an adequate workforce pool exists.
- Identified a minimum of two locations for each business line to ensure strategic redundancy, which will mitigate risk of man-made or natural disasters/challenges.
- Identified need to consider locations with sizeable business line representation to potentially function as anchor business line location.

b. Capacity Analysis/Business Process Review:

- Response to Capacity Data Call identified 30 DFAS locations.
- Of the 30 locations four locations were found to be performing functions that were not business line operations. The four locations are: Cleveland Bratenahl, OH; Mechanicsburg, PA; Red River, TX; and Southbridge, MA.

- A total of 26 DFAS locations accomplishing DFAS business/product line operations were included in Capacity Analysis.
- 26 Locations -- Admin (Personnel) Space FY03:
 - Reported Capacity: 3,245,808 Usable Square Feet (USF)
 - Calculated Requirement: 2,530,240 USF
 - Excess Capacity: 715,568 USF for 22%
- 26 Locations -- Warehouse/Storage Space FY03:
 - Reported Capacity: 498,300 GSF/ 208,501 USF
 - Requirement: To be determined during scenario development

c. Military Value/Continued Business Process Review:

- Initial Military Value Model included all 30 locations identified as a result of Capacity Analysis Data Call.
- During this timeframe (Military Value Model Phase) and as part of the continuing business process review it was recognized that four locations were not accomplishing DFAS business/product line operations.
- The four locations that were not performing business line operations were removed from further study, and the capacity analysis updated by removing the following four locations are Cleveland Bratenahl, OH; Mechanicsburg, PA; Red River, TX; and Southbridge, MA.

d. Military Value Analysis Results: The average military value for the 26 locations is .5941. The following table provides an array of the military value scores for the 26 DFAS facilities/locations.

1. Rock Island, IL	(.8455)	14. San Diego, CA	(.5692)
2. Pensacola Saufley Field, FL	(.8050)	15. Pacific Ford Island, HI	(.5690)
3. Denver, CO	(.8030)	16. Patuxent River, MD	(.5648)
4. Norfolk NAS, VA	(.7871)	17. Limestone, ME	(.5484)
5. Lawton, OK	(.7869)	18. Charleston, SC	(.5457)
6. Pensacola NAS, FL	(.7196)	19. Rome, NY	(.5415)
7. Columbus, OH	(.6882)	20. Orlando, FL	(.5397)
8. Omaha, NE	(.6732)	21. Lexington, KY	(.5322)
9. Indianapolis, IN	(.6510)	22. Kansas City, MO	(.4507)
10 Dayton, OH	(.6250)	23. Seaside, CA	(.4326)
11. St Louis, MO	(.6117)	24. San Bernardino, CA	(.4285)
12. Cleveland, OH	(.5869)	25. Arlington, VA	(.3128)
13 San Antonio, TX	(.5861)	26. Oakland, CA	(.2427)

e. Scenario Analysis (Business Process and Facilities Analysis) and Results:

- Scenario Basing Strategy:

- Reduce number of DFAS Central and Field Operating Locations, by merging and combining business line operations to the maximum extent possible, while balancing requirements for an environment:
 - meeting DoD Antiterrorist and Force Protection standards,
 - strategic business line redundancy,
 - area workforce availability,
 - an anchor entity for each business line to retain necessary organizational integrity to support DoD customer needs,
 - and, available facility space or buildable acres.
- **Qualitative Selection Elements:** As a result of focused BP/facilities (Mil Value) analysis of the 26 locations, three locations (Denver, CO; Indianapolis, IN; and Columbus, OH) were identified as retained to host the realigned/collocated business line, corporate and administrative functions. Identification of gaining business operation locations resulted from using the below overarching business rules and facilities requirement criteria:
 - Must be a DoD installation or Leased space that meets DoD AT/FP standards.
 - Must have a minimum of two locations for each of the three business lines to create strategic redundancy and environment to minimize man-made or natural disasters/challenges: Accounting Services; Military & Civilian Pay Services; and Commercial Pay Services
 - Must maintain, for each business line, a business line anchor location to manage turbulence, facilitate business process efficiency and ensure proper accomplishment of each business line's critical missions.
 - Include consideration of business process co-location issues:
 - o Co-locate Accounting Business Line – Disbursing product line, at one of Military & Civilian Pay location (major or largest size), for mission accomplishment.
 - o Co-locate Accounting Business Line – Disbursing product line, along with Commercial Pay Business Line, for mission accomplishment.
 - Within the NCR – retain either a HQ element or a HQ liaison element.
- **Gaining Locations Identification Process:** Using the scenario basing strategy and the qualitative selection elements provided above, the basing Gaining locations identification process review facilities environment and expansion capability at the five Central locations (Cleveland, Columbus, Denver, Indianapolis, Kansas City) using the Scenario Basing Strategy and the Qualitative Selection Elements listed above; and then expand research as necessary to other locations. The gaining locations identification process included use of optimization modeling provided by the Center for Naval Analysis. Specifically data for the 5 Central sites/locations were analyzed with a focus on: DoD ATRP standards, business line functions performed for strategic redundancy/anchor considerations, size of current workforce,

size of area work force for future recruitment, and availability of additional administrative space and/or buildable acres.

f. Scenario Result Military Values: The average military value for the 3 locations is .7171. The following table provides an array of the military value scores for the three gaining DFAS facilities/locations.

1. Denver, CO	(.8030)
2. Columbus, OH	(.6882)
3. Indianapolis, IN	(.6510)

Personnel Position Changes:

a. Force Structure Changes: This is the programmed position (Officer, Enlisted and/or Civilian) changes identified to take place at an installation/organization location in each year due to workload, re-organization, funding or other program driven changes.

b. Scenario position changes: These are personnel positions (Officer, Enlisted and/or Civilian) being added or eliminated at the installation/organization location in each year as a result of the BRAC action. Eliminations are often called BRAC personnel savings.



| [Locations](#) | [Contacts](#) | [Business Opportunities](#) |

About DFAS

DFAS History

[Key Leaders](#)
[Our History](#)
[Our Organization](#)
[Transformation \(pdf\)](#)
[Annual Report](#)
[Core Values](#)
[Strategy/Vision](#)
[DFAS Logo/Seal](#)

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In 1991, the Secretary of Defense created the Defense Finance and Accounting Service to reduce the cost of Defense Department finance and accounting operations and to strengthen financial management through consolidation of finance and accounting activities across the department. Since inception, DFAS has consolidated more than 300 installation-level finance and accounting offices into 26, and reduced the work force from about 27,000 to approximately 16,000 personnel.

DFAS is financed by its customers rather than through direct appropriations. This service-provider relationship with its customers pushes DFAS to seek continuous innovation and improvement in the quality of services it provides. DFAS has steadily reduced its operating costs and has returned these savings to customers in the form of decreased bills.

DFAS is big business and is focused on organizing to provide bottom line best value to our customers.

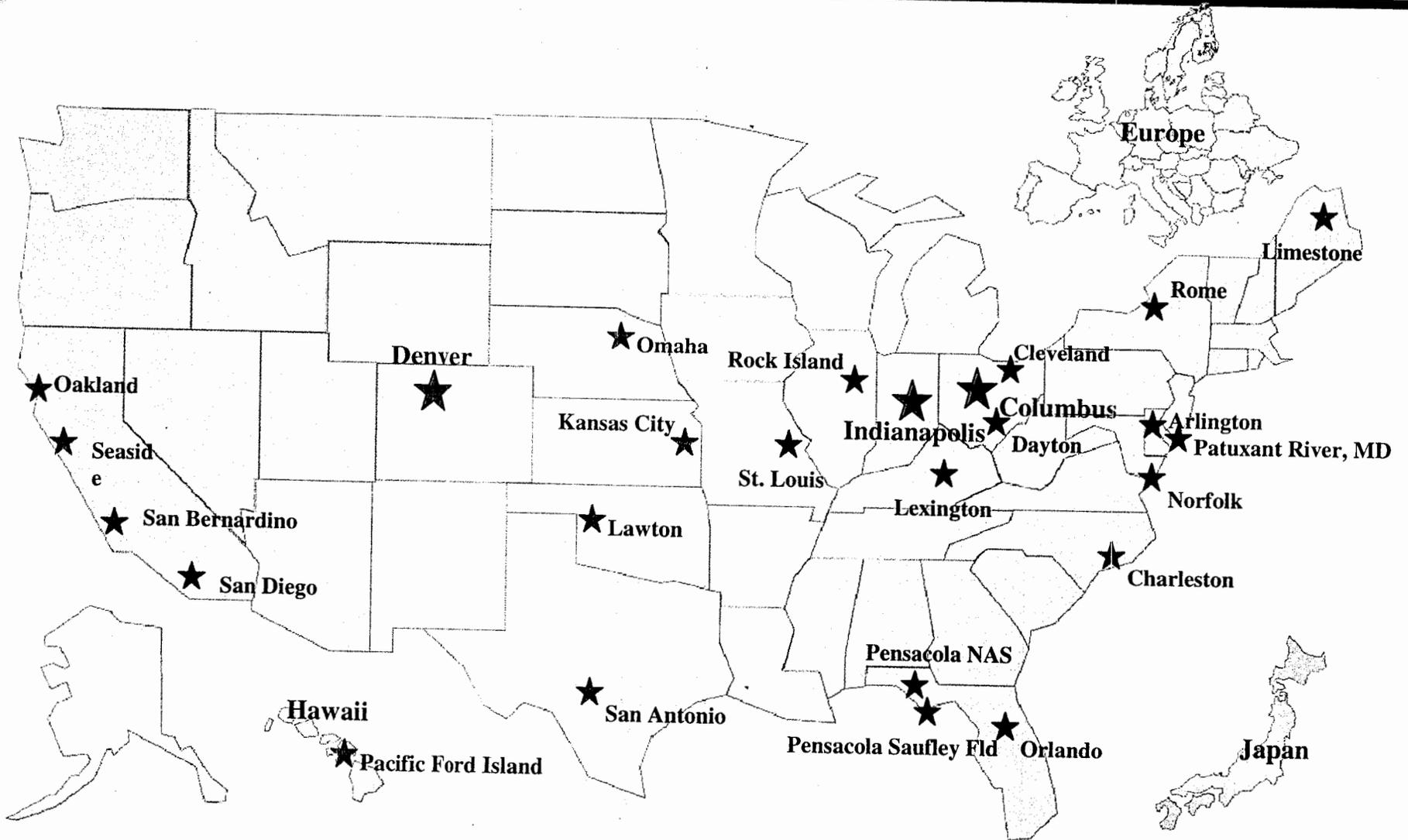
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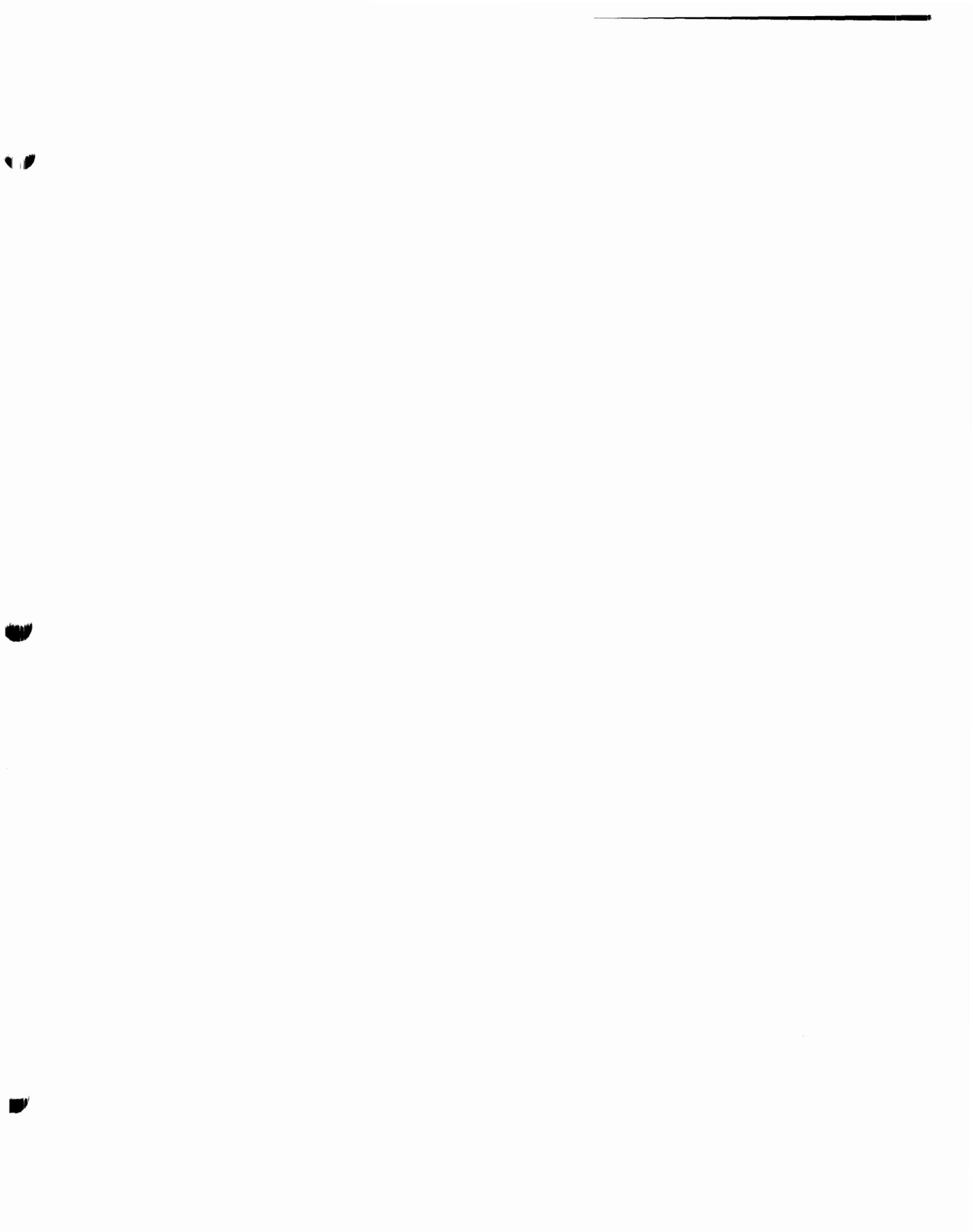
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DFAS -- 26 Locations to 3 Locations



Green – Retained Sites
Red – Closed Sites



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

**Naval Surface Warfare Center, Crane
Crane, IN**

INSTALLATION MISSION

- Today NSWC Crane is a multi-mission, multi-service product center with both a fleet support and industrial base mission. Our fleet support mission is performed in a joint, cross-service, and cross-platform environment when possible. In fulfilling the industrial base mission, NSWC Crane acts as a steward of microwave tubes, printed wiring boards, pyrotechnics, radiation hardened devices and batteries.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Realign Naval Support Activity Crane, IN, by relocating the depot maintenance workload and capacity for ALQ-99 Electronic Warfare to Fleet Readiness Center Northwest, Naval Air Station Whidbey Island, WA. **(IND-19)**
- Realign Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Crane, IN, by relocating gun and ammunition Research and Development & Acquisition to Picatinny Arsenal, NY. **(TECH-19)**
- Realign Naval Surface Warfare Center Crane, IN, by relocating all Weapons and Armaments Research, Development & Acquisition, and Test & Evaluation, except gun/ammo, combat system security, and energetic materials to Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, CA. **(TECH-15)**
- Realign Naval Surface Warfare Center, Crane Division, IN, by relocating the Non-medical Chemical Biological Defense Development and Acquisition to Edgewood Chemical Biological Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD. **(MED-15)**

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- This recommendation realigns and merges depot and intermediate maintenance activities. It creates 6 Fleet Readiness Center (FRCs), with 13 affiliated FRC Sites at satellite locations. . . . FRC Northwest will be located on NAS Whidbey, WA, with no affiliated FRC Sites. . . . **(IND-19)**
- This recommendation realigns and consolidates those gun and ammunition facilities working in Weapons and Armaments (W&A) RD&A. This realignment would result in a more robust joint center for gun and ammunition RD&A at Picatinny Arsenal, NJ. This location is already the greatest concentration of military value in gun and ammunition W&A RD&A. Picatinny Arsenal is the center-of-mass for DOD's RD&A of guns and ammunition, with a workload more than an order of magnitude greater than any other DOD facility in this area. **(TECH-19)**
- This recommendation realigns and consolidates those facilities working in Weapons & Armaments (W&A) RD&A, and T&E into a Naval Integrated RDAT&E center at the Naval Air Warfare Center, China Lake, CA. . . . **(TECH-15)**
- This recommendation creates Joint Centers of Excellence for Battlefield Health, . . . Infectious Disease research, . . . and Chemical Biological Defense RD&A at Aberdeen

Proving Ground, MD. These actions will increase synergy, focus on joint needs, and efficient use of equipment and facilities by collocating Tri-Service and Defense activities performing functions in chemical-biological defense and medical RDA. . . Edgewood Chemical and Biological Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, is home to the military's most robust infrastructure supporting research utilizing hazardous chemical agents. . . . (MED-15)

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

- One-Time Costs: \$ 298.1 million
- Net Savings (Cost) during Implementation: \$1,528.2 million
- Annual Recurring Savings: \$ 341.2 million
- Return on Investment Year: Calendar Year (Immediate)
- Net Present Value over 20 Years: \$ 4,724.2 million

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

- One-Time Costs: \$ 116.3 million
- Net Savings (Cost) during Implementation: \$ 81.2 million
- Annual Recurring Savings: \$ 11.3 million
- Return on Investment Year: Calendar Year (+13)
- Net Present Value over 20 Years: \$ 32.6 million

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

- One-Time Costs: \$ 358.1 million
- Net Savings (Cost) during Implementation: \$ 148.7 million
- Annual Recurring Savings: \$ 59.7 million
- Return on Investment Year: Calendar Year (+7)
- Net Present Value over 20 Years: \$ 433.4 million

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

- One-Time Costs: \$ 73.9 million
- Net Savings (Cost) during Implementation: \$ 45.9 million
- Annual Recurring Savings: \$ 9.2 million
- Return on Investment Year: Calendar Year (+7)
- Net Present Value over 20 Years: \$ 46.0 million

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF ALL RECOMMENDATIONS AFFECTING THIS INSTALLATION (INCLUDES ON-BASE CONTRACTORS AND STUDENTS)

	Out		In		Net Gain (Loss)	
	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>
Recommendation #1		152				152
Recommendation #2		289				289
Recommendation #3		258				258
Recommendation #4		68				68
Total		767				767
Job Loss is 13.1%.						

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- None cited

REPRESENTATION

- Governor: Mitch Daniels
- Senators: Evan Bayh
Richard Lugar
- Representative: John Hostettler

ECONOMIC IMPACT

- Potential Employment Loss: 1,116 jobs (767 direct and 349 indirect)
- MSA Job Base: 8,366 jobs * (discuss this)
- Percentage: 13.1 percent decrease
- Cumulative Economic Impact (Year-Year): ___ percent decrease

MILITARY ISSUES

- There are four recommendations. Each brings together work in a center of excellence in Whidbey Island, WA; Picatinny Arsenal, NJ; China Lake, CA; and Edgewood Chemical Biological Center, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, MD
- The first recommendation involves about fifty operational commands. However, the part of the recommendation that affects NSWC Crane is the transfer of ALQ-99 (the jammer on the F-18 which confounds an enemy trying to make the F-18 into a target) work to the Aviation Intermediate Maintenance Depot, Whidbey, WA.
- The second, third, and fourth recommendations are part of large complex recommendations involving numerous RDAT&E activities, each sending resources to one of a few centers of excellence.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

- Severe economic impact on community

ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

- NSWC Crane and Crane Army Ammunition Plant are the two primary tenants on this base, Naval Support Activity, Crane, IN.

David Epstein/Navy/June 6

BASE VISIT REPORT

NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER, CRANE. IN

June 6, 2005

LEAD COMMISSIONER: The Honorable Samuel K. Skinner

ACCOMPANYING COMMISSIONER: None

COMMISSION STAFF: David Epstein/Navy

LIST OF ATTENDEES:

Political:

The Honorable John Hostettler, US Congressman (8th District, Indiana); The Honorable Becky Skillman, Lieutenant Governor, State of Indiana; Mr. David Sherfick, District Representative to Congressman Hostettler; Mr. John Clark, Senior Advisor to Governor Mitch Daniels, Military Affairs; Mr. Dave Reece, Advisor to LG Skillman; Mr. Tristan Vance, Assistant to LG Skillman; Ms. Brandi Hughes, District Representative to US Congressman Steve Buyer; Mr. Jeff Canada, District Representative to US Congressman Mike Sodrel; Mr. Larry Ordner, District Rep for US Senator Richard Lugar; Mr. Andrew Cullen, District Representative for US Senator Evan Bayh.

NSWC:

CAPT Mark Welsh, USN, Commanding Officer of NSWC Crane; Larry Nash, Technical Operations Manager; Mike Mitchell, BRAC Coordinator; Tim Stapp, Assistant BRAC Coordinator; Brian Blackwell, Corporate Planning & Business Operations Department Head; Don Schulte, Ordnance Engineering Department Head; Jamie Blackwell, Electronic Development Head; Matt Craig, Microwave Systems Department Head;

Miscellaneous:

Mr. Larry Leonard, Civilian Executive Assistant of Crane Army Ammunition Activity; CAPT Joe Erler USN, Officer-in-Charge of FISC Norfolk at Crane, Indiana; Duane Embree, NAVSEA Product Area Director; Bill Mason, President, AFGE

Press Conference and Community Meeting:

After the command brief, questions, and luncheon, an off-site meeting was held at the EG&G facility about two miles outside the base gate and a press conference was held after that at the same location. Attendees at the press conference/off-site meeting included LG Skillman, Congressman Hostettler, various Congressional and Gubernatorial staffers, seven video/TV cameras, several community persons, and about 50 base employees.

BASE'S PRESENT MISSION: NSWC Crane is a multi-mission, multi-service product center with both a fleet support and industrial base mission. The fleet support mission is performed in a joint, cross-service, and cross-platform environment when possible. In fulfilling the industrial base mission, NSWC Crane acts as a steward of microwave tubes, printed wiring boards, pyrotechnics, radiation hardened devices and batteries. The Army Ammunition Activity, a major tenant activity, manufactures and stores ammunition.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION:

- Realign Naval Support Activity Crane, IN, by relocating the depot maintenance workload and capacity for ALQ-99 Electronic Warfare to Fleet Readiness Center Northwest, Naval Air Station Whidbey Island, WA. **(IND-19)**
- Realign Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Crane, IN, by relocating gun and ammunition Research and Development & Acquisition to Picatinny Arsenal, NY. **(TECH-19)**
- Realign Naval Surface Warfare Center Crane, IN, by relocating all Weapons and Armaments Research, Development & Acquisition, and Test & Evaluation, except gun/ammo, combat system security, and energetic materials to Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, CA. **(TECH-15)**
- Realign Naval Surface Warfare Center, Crane Division, IN, by relocating the Non-medical Chemical Biological Defense Development and Acquisition to Edgewood Chemical Biological Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD. **(MED-15)**

In addition, there is a recommendation to realign the Fallbrook, CA, detachment of Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Crane, IN, by relocating gun and ammunition Research and Development & Acquisition to Picatinny Arsenal, NJ.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION:

- This recommendation realigns and merges depot and intermediate maintenance activities. It creates 6 Fleet Readiness Center (FRCs), with 13 affiliated FRC Sites at satellite locations. . . . FRC Northwest will be located on NAS Whidbey, WA, with no affiliated FRC Sites. . . . **(IND-19)**
- This recommendation realigns and consolidates those gun and ammunition facilities working in Weapons and Armaments (W&A) RD&A. This realignment would result in a more robust joint center for gun and ammunition RD&A at Picatinny Arsenal, NJ. This location is already the greatest concentration of military value in gun and ammunition W&A RD&A. Picatinny Arsenal is the center-of-mass for DOD's RD&A of guns and ammunition, with a workload more than an order of magnitude greater than any other DOD facility in this area. **(TECH-19)**
- This recommendation realigns and consolidates those facilities working in Weapons & Armaments (W&A) RD&A, and T&E into a Naval Integrated RDAT&E center at the Naval Air Warfare Center, China Lake, CA. . . . **(TECH-15)**

- This recommendation creates Joint Centers of Excellence for Battlefield Health, . . . Infectious Disease research, . . . and Chemical Biological Defense RD&A at Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD. These actions will increase synergy, focus on joint needs, and efficient use of equipment and facilities by collocating Tri-Service and Defense activities performing functions in chemical-biological defense and medical RDA. . . Edgewood Chemical and Biological Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, is home to the military's most robust infrastructure supporting research utilizing hazardous chemical agents. . . . (MED-15)

The justification for the Fallbrook, CA action was included in the second justification shown above.

MAIN FACILITIES REVIEWED: We flew over the base and got oriented. (During the June 3 visit, we made a brief visit to one of the electronics laboratories in the same building as the Command Brief was given.) For the visit by Commissioner Skinner, there were several vehicles on display that NSWC had built or customized, as well as pieces of electronics equipment, customized weapons, etc. Commissioner Skinner and Mr. Epstein were given a ride, partially off-road, in a custom-built Desert Patrol Vehicle complete with two mounted automatic weapons. We were shown a standard-size automatic weapon and a shortened version of this same weapon with the same ballistic capability – something that the manufacturer said was impossible to do.

KEY ISSUES IDENTIFIED:

CAPT Welsh lead most of the discussion using the power point slides found in attachment #1. Attachment #2, which is #1 plus additional slides, was provided unofficially. Mr. Mike Mitchell, the NSWC BRAC Coordinator, provided additional details. Some of the more notable observations discussed during the visit and/or found in attachment #1 were:

- The economic impact on the Martin County area would be devastating. The proposed moves, if all four recommendations were approved, would result in the second largest impact on any community of any currently slated to be adversely impacted. In addition to the potential loss of about 674 government employees in Indiana, there might also be a loss of approximately 137 contractor jobs. However, it appears that COBRA is reporting on just 11 contractors.
- Since 9/11, workload has increased dramatically, particularly from the USAF and especially from DOD (Special Forces).
- NSWC Crane was hurt in the Military Value analysis because it was not recognized for its cross service and Special Forces work. Military Value analysis appeared to focus on the industrial and technical areas separately and ignores the synergy accomplished at Crane between the two areas. Furthermore, although "jointness" appears to be a major component of the transformation objective, Crane's joint work and customer base was not reflected in the analysis. Nearly 38% of their workload is for non-Navy customers.
- In addition to failing to capture the joint nature of Crane's workload, the COBRA model also fails to capture that Crane performs work across functional areas.

- It also did not fare well because although it is the leader in the integration of all parts of system life, it was not necessarily the best in some narrow areas.
- Crane did not get credit for “jointness” even though it is collocated with an Army command, and does substantial work in support of all services, including being the site of choice. However, this was not reflected in the process used to calculate military value. Also not reflected in the calculation of military value is the leveraging that precludes doing the same work for multiple customers since it is already supporting all Services. This leveraging results in savings of intellectual capital, facilities, and equipment.
- NSWC Crane was not evaluated for its Special Forces work. At our request, NSWC Crane provided us with appropriate contacts regarding this work, much of which is highly classified. (attachment #3)
- Most staff are unlikely to move. We were told that only 10-15% of the affected employees would move. Many employees who were not retiring would transition into other work staying at Crane (attachment #4 shows some supplementary retirement eligibility data based on the status as of now and the status as of three years from now.)
- This is the third largest military facility in the United States. NSWC can test explosives and other devices on the facility, including the 800 acre lake which lies entirely within the base’s boundaries and is used to test underwater explosives. There is also an order/law that gives the base latitude to conduct testing in which the sound and electronic effects can be heard/felt even two miles outside the base’s perimeter. Furthermore, the base gets 15 days to comment on proposed construction projects before they can be approved. There is plenty of available land (hundreds of acres) to absorb personnel being moved into Crane, should that occur. (attachment #5)
- NSWC Crane has a highly educated work force, and attachments #1 and #2 provide documentation of the educational attainments and population demographics.
- NSWC Crane has close working relationships with a variety of universities in and near Indiana. Crane has a memorandum of agreement with the National Guard (Camp Atterbury). They also have an arrangement with the state that gives them access to a former mental institution, occupying 1000 acres, and its 70 surrounding buildings (Muscatatuck) that enables NSWC to study issues associated with urban warfare in a realistic environment. (see attachment #6)
- The base has been recently awarded numerous recognitions, including the 2005 DON Value Engineering Team Award and the Commander-in-Chief’s Installation Excellence award. Even though it is a NAVSEA activity, NSWC Crane has received NAVAIR awards. (see attachments #7 & #8)
- There are some synergies that would be broken because testing and evaluation would have to be returned to Crane if Research and Development were performed elsewhere.
- Although base housing is being converted to a public-private venture, the potential personnel losses from the four recommendations at Crane will not result in unneeded housing.
- Although it appears that \$900 M per year is contracted out, 80% of that is for production.

- Base Operating Support costs are mission funded and are reimbursed by the Working Capital Fund. It is important to understand the funding for Army bases before attempting to compare raw numbers.

ALQ-99 Move to Whidbey Island:

- The work to be moved to Whidbey includes on-board equipment that is to be phased out in 8-10 years and pod-mounted equipment that is to be phased out in 12-15 years. About one-half of their ALQ-99 work falls into each category.
- Moving the ALQ-99 Electronic Warfare depot maintenance to Whidbey Island makes no sense according to Crane personnel. In the first place, the ALQ-99 is a mature system, scheduled to be phased out in about ten years. To disrupt the depot maintenance process and move to Washington simply does not make sense since the workload will start to drop off anyway. Also, since NSWC Crane is industrially funded, its managers will have to reduce the workforce assigned to that work when the changeout begins unless they are willing to see their rates increase.
- DOD is not being consistent in proposing to move the ALQ-99 work. In the first place, there are numerous other weapon systems for which intermediate and depot level maintenance are done at geographically distant locations. Secondly, Crane will still be doing depot maintenance on other systems. Thirdly, Whidbey Island is the source of only about 47% of the ALQ-99 work; other sites send the other 53%.
- Test equipment used for the ALQ-99 will have to remain in Crane to support engineering on other systems. Similarly some personnel involved in ALQ-99 work will have to remain in Crane as they also do depot-level work on other systems.
- NSWC Crane has a distance learning capability that enables them to help IMA or organization-level people in numerous locations, including shipboard personnel.
- Why break up the close link between the engineers and scientists on the one-hand and the depot maintenance technicians on the other. Keeping them together enables them to easily work together to correct emergent problems.

Relocate gun and ammunition Research and Development & Acquisition to Picatinny Arsenal, NY.

- Relocating gun and ammunition RD&A to Picatinny Arsenal simply does not make sense. Why separate the RD&A from the Testing and Evaluation that would still be done at NSWC Crane? Picatinny only has a range several hundred yards long, not long enough to test some handheld weapons. Picatinny was alleged to have serious encroachment issues.
- It is not clear to Crane personnel what DOD's intent was in regards to T&E testing of guns and ammunition and what portion of it was intended to be sent to Crane or elsewhere.
- There is a large and quickly growing amount of workload in support of Special Forces. They appreciate the fact that all stages of development, including production of first item testing and small quantities of special explosives can be developed and built and tested at Crane. This ability to manage a broad spectrum of the system life cuts precious months off the development process. The number of employees and the amount of money

involved in this work is classified. However, we were told that a substantial percentage of the DOD (non service-specific) work is in support of Special Forces. The DOD workload increased from \$15 M in FY 01, \$63 M in FY 02, \$180 M in FY 2003 and \$325 M in FY 04.

- NSWC Crane can do testing that is too dangerous to do in the private sector. Safety is a key aspect of their operations.
- Crane does a portion of the Marine Corps, USA, and USAF expeditionary forces work, in addition to the Special Forces work. This does refer to all 236 positions slated to be moved under this work, but it does refer to a significant percentage of them.

Realign and consolidate work in Weapons & Armaments RDAT&E into a Naval Integrated RDAT&E center at the Naval Air Warfare Center, China Lake, CA.

- NSWC Crane personnel noted that under the proposed relocation, some of the work would end up in China Lake, Picatinny and Aberdeen, as well as Crane, and the expertise would be spread over a variety of activities, and not consolidated. Some of the WYs identified to re-align to China Lake is part of the integrated support provided to the Special Forces. This work becomes part of the 3 way fracture (Crane, Picatinny, China Lake) of the integrated support that is currently multidisciplinary & multifunctional at the Crane Site.

Move Chemical Biological Defense RD&A work to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD

- NSWC Crane pointed out that the manner in which BRAC questions and military value calculations were structured did not enable Crane to show the linkages between its technical expertise in defense security systems, specialized chip and circuit card design, microelectronics, etc.
- NSWC Crane is a huge base, remote from any population centers and is well suited to handle chemical and biological testing without encroachment worries.
- There are strong ties between NSWC's existing sensors work and chemical and biological testing. Aberdeen is concerned with protecting soldiers on the ground, whereas NSWC Crane's explosives and sensors work fit in well with its work in detection of chem/bio agents, including some from much greater ranges than the Army would be concerned with. In addition many Army detection equipments would repeatedly be set off in a shipboard environment with false alarms being set off by normal shipboard conditions.
- NSWC Crane is consistently selected to provide maintenance engineering, failure investigations, and other support for chem/bio detection equipment. NSWC Crane personnel pointed out that nearly one-half of their chem/bio detection funding comes from Edgewood Arsenal, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, MD.
- With the relocation of the chem/bio work to Aberdeen, NSWC will have to maintain its expertise in the application of electro/optics work to chem/bio applications, even though some parts of its workload and personnel would be transferred.

- Crane is already receiving funding from all the services to do this work across numerous product lines in a highly secure facility.

INSTALLATION CONCERNS RAISED

- It appears that the certified data understates the off-base personnel counts.
- The clear emphasis from the base personnel fell into the unreasonableness of the plan to move the ALQ-99 work to Whidbey Island and the destruction of the close relationship between Special Operating Forces and NSWC Crane.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS RAISED:

The following refers to a June 3rd meeting attended by David Epstein and Lester Farrington, but not a commissioner: At that separate off-base meeting, the Southern Indiana Business Alliance, which includes corporate interests as well as individuals such as the previous executive director of the base made the following recommendations and expressed concerns:

- Run COBRA for the Fleet Readiness Centers, without the movement of ALQ-99 depot maintenance to Whidbey Island. They said that this would provide a larger savings to the Navy/DOD.
- Run/request a COBRA for the closure of Picatinny Arsenal, with guns and ammunition work to be moved to NSWC Crane. They pointed out that this would result in a base closure and availability of valuable real estate.
- We were shown a slide of a national magazine picture of undercover operations personnel in Afghanistan. They had circled six items in the picture developed and tested at NSWC Crane. They explained that because everything is at one site, they can develop, test, and field solutions in a matter of days, not months or years. This slide was not shown during the Monday presentation.
- At the very least, the DOD recommendation should be modified to direct that a specialty site for "Special Missions" should be established at NSWC Crane.

REQUESTS FOR STAFF AS A RESULT OF VISIT:

- Provide Commissioner with my personal position as to where I stand vis-à-vis the four DOD recommendations. (completed)
- Send Commissioner an email with my request for suggestions relating to the capability of Ridgecrest, CA (for example) to absorb a large number of incoming jobs. (completed)

Fleet Readiness Centers

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

Realign Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD, by disestablishing the Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Department at Naval Air Warfare Center Aircraft Division; establishing Fleet Readiness Center Mid Atlantic Site Patuxent River, Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD; and transferring all intermediate maintenance workload and capacity to Fleet Readiness Center Mid Atlantic Site Patuxent River, Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD.

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

Realign Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans, LA, by disestablishing the Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Department, establishing Fleet Readiness Center Mid Atlantic Site New Orleans, Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans, LA; and transfer all intermediate maintenance workload and capacity to Fleet Readiness Center Mid Atlantic Site New Orleans, Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans, LA. Realign Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC, as follows: disestablish Naval Air Depot Cherry Point; establish Fleet Readiness Center East, Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC; relocate depot maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components (approximately 39 K DLHs), Aircraft Hydraulic Components (approximately 69 K DLHs), Aircraft Landing Gear Components (approximately 8 K DLHs), Aircraft Other Components (approximately 23 K DLHs), and Aircraft Structural Components (approximately 126 K DLHs) to Fleet Readiness Center Mid Atlantic, Naval Air Station Oceana, VA; relocate depot maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components (approximately 11 K DLHs), Aircraft Hydraulic Components (approximately 19 K DLHs), Aircraft Landing Gear Components (approximately 2 K DLHs), Aircraft Structural Components (approximately 35 K DLHs), and Aircraft Other Components (approximately 6 K DLHs) to Fleet Readiness Center Mid Atlantic Site Norfolk, Naval Air Station Norfolk, VA; relocate depot maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components (approximately 6 K DLHs), Aircraft Hydraulic Components (approximately 10 K DLHs), Aircraft Landing Gear Components (approximately 1 K DLHs), Aircraft Other Components (approximately 3 K DLHs), and Aircraft Structural Components (approximately 18 K DLHs) to Fleet Readiness Center Mid Atlantic Site Patuxent River, Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD; relocate depot maintenance workload and

capacity for Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components (approximately 2 K DLHs), Aircraft Hydraulic Components (approximately 3 K DLHs), Aircraft Landing Gear Components (approximately 0.4K DLHs), Aircraft Other Components (approximately 1 K DLHs), and Aircraft Structural Components (approximately 6 K DLHs) to FRC Mid Atlantic Site New Orleans, Naval Air Station JRB New Orleans, LA.; relocate depot maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components (approximately 9 K DLHs), Aircraft Hydraulic Components (approximately 16 K DLHs), Aircraft Landing Gear Components (approximately 2 K DLHs), Aircraft Other Components (approximately 6 K DLHs) and Aircraft Structural Components (approximately 30 K DLHs) to the Fleet Readiness Center East Site Beaufort, hereby established at Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC; relocate depot maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components (approximately 11 K DLHs), Aircraft Hydraulic Components (approximately 20 K DLHs), Aircraft Landing Gear Components (approximately 2 K DLHs), Aircraft Other Components (approximately 6 K DLHs), Aircraft Structural Components (approximately 36 K DLHs), Aircraft Rotary (approximately 1 K DLHs), Aircraft VSTOL (approximately 2 K DLHs), Aircraft Cargo/Tanker (approximately 0.02K DLHs), Aircraft Other (approximately 18 K DLHs), Aircraft Structural Components (approximately 0.001K DLHs), Calibration (approximately 0.15 K DLHs) and "Other" Commodity (approximately 0.3 K DLHs) to Fleet Readiness Center East Site New River, hereby established at Marine Corps Air Station New River, Camp Lejeune, NC; and transfer all remaining depot maintenance workload and capacity to Fleet Readiness Center East, Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC.

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

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

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

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

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

Realign Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division China Lake, CA, by disestablishing the Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Department and relocating its maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft (approximately 3 K DLHs), Aircraft Components (approximately 45 K DLHs), Fabrication & Manufacturing (approximately 6 K DLHs) and Support Equipment (approximately 16 K DLHs) to Fleet Readiness Center West, Naval Air Station Lemoore, CA.

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

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

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

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

Avionics/Electronics Components (approximately 26 K DLHs), Aircraft Hydraulic Component (approximately 8 K DLHs), Aircraft Landing Gear Components (approximately 13 K DLHs), Aircraft Other Components (approximately 55 K DLHs), Aircraft Structural Components (approximately 16 K DLHs) from Naval Air Depot North Island to Fleet Readiness Center Southwest Site Miramar, hereby established at Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA; relocate depot maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components (approximately 8 K DLHs), Aircraft Hydraulic Components (approximately 2 K DLHs), Aircraft Landing Gear Components (approximately 4 K DLHs), Aircraft Other Components (approximately 17 K DLHs), and Aircraft Structural Components (approximately 5 K DLHs) from Naval Air Depot North Island to Fleet Readiness Center Southwest Site Pendleton, hereby established at Marine Corps Air Station Camp Pendleton, CA; relocate depot maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components (approximately 6 K DLHs), Aircraft Hydraulic Components (approximately 2 K DLHs), Aircraft Landing Gear Components (approximately 3 K DLHs), Aircraft Other Components (approximately 12 K DLHs), Aircraft Structural Components (approximately 3 K DLHs) from Naval Air Depot North Island to Fleet Readiness Southwest Site Yuma, hereby established at Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ; relocate depot maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components (approximately 6 K DLHs), Aircraft Hydraulic Components (approximately 2 K DLHs), Aircraft Landing Gear Components (approximately 3 K DLHs), Aircraft Other Components (approximately 12 K DLHs), and Aircraft Structural Components (approximately 3 K DLHs) from Naval Air Depot North Island to Fleet Readiness Center West Site Fort Worth, Fort Worth TX; relocate depot maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components (approximately 25 K DLHs), Aircraft Hydraulic Components (approximately 8 K DLHs), Aircraft Landing Gear Components (approximately 13 K DLHs), Aircraft Other Components (approximately 53 K DLHs), and Aircraft Structural Components (approximately 15 K DLHs), from Naval Air Depot North Island to Fleet Readiness Center Northwest, Naval Air Station Whidbey Island, WA; and transfer all remaining intermediate and depot maintenance workload and capacity to Fleet Readiness Center Southwest, Naval Air Station North Island, Naval Base Coronado, CA.

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

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

Realign Marine Corps Air Station Camp Pendleton, CA, by transferring depot maintenance workload and capacity for Aircraft Other (approximately 22 K DLHs) and

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

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

Justification: This recommendation realigns and merges depot and intermediate maintenance activities. It creates 6 Fleet Readiness Centers (FRCs), with 13 affiliated FRC Sites at satellite locations. FRC Mid-Atlantic will be located on NAS Oceana, VA, with affiliated FRC Sites at NAS Patuxent River, MD, NAS Norfolk, VA, and JRB New Orleans, LA. FRC East is located at Cherry Point, NC, with affiliated FRC Sites at MCAS Beaufort, SC, and MCAS New River, NC. The existing intermediate level activity associated with HMX-1 at MCB Quantico, VA, will also be affiliated with FRC East. FRC Southeast will be located on NAS Jacksonville, FL, and will have an affiliated FRC Site at NAS Mayport, FL. FRC West will be located on NAS Lemoore, CA, and will have FRC affiliated sites at NAS JRB Fort Worth, TX, and NAS Fallon, NV. FRC Southwest will be located on Naval Station Coronado, CA, and will have affiliated sites at MCAS Miramar, CA, MCAS Pendleton, CA, MCAS Yuma, AZ, and NAS Point Mugu, CA. FRC Northwest will be located on NAS Whidbey, WA, with no affiliated FRC Sites.

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

all FRCs, there is a combined annual facility sustainment savings of \$1.1M; elimination of a total of 529,000 square feet of depot/intermediate maintenance production space and military construction cost avoidances of \$0.2M. This recommendation also includes a military construction cost of \$85.7M.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 12 jobs (7 direct jobs and 5 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011

period in the Oxnard- Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

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

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

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

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation may impact air quality at NAS Lemoore and NAS JRB Fort Worth. A conformity determination may be required. This recommendation has the potential to impact cultural, archeological, or tribal resources at NAS Lemoore, NAS Fallon, and NAS Whidbey Island, WA, if construction is required. There is a possible impact to water resources at NAS Whidbey Island and NAS Fallon. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately \$0.4M for waste management and environmental compliance activities. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the cost of environmental restoration, waste management, or environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Create an Integrated Weapons & Armaments Specialty Site for Guns and Ammunition

Recommendation: Realign the Adelphi Laboratory Center, MD, by relocating gun and ammunition Research and Development & Acquisition to Picatinny Arsenal, NJ.

Realign Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Crane, IN, by relocating gun and ammunition Research and Development & Acquisition to Picatinny Arsenal, NJ.

Realign the Fallbrook, CA, detachment of Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Crane, IN, by relocating gun and ammunition Research and Development & Acquisition to Picatinny Arsenal, NJ.

Realign Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Dahlgren, VA, by relocating gun and ammunition Research and Development & Acquisition to Picatinny Arsenal, NJ.

Realign the Louisville, KY, detachment of Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Port Hueneme, CA, by relocating gun and ammunition Research and Development & Acquisition to Picatinny Arsenal, NJ.

Realign Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division China Lake, CA, by relocating gun and ammunition Research and Development & Acquisition to Picatinny Arsenal, NJ.

Realign Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Indian Head, MD, by relocating gun and ammunition Research and Development & Acquisition to Picatinny Arsenal, NJ.

Realign Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Earle, NJ, by relocating weapon and armament packaging Research and Development & Acquisition to Picatinny Arsenal, NJ.

Justification: This recommendation realigns and consolidates those gun and ammunition facilities working in Weapons and Armaments (W&A) Research (R), Development & Acquisition (D&A). This realignment would result in a more robust joint center for gun and ammunition Research, Development & Acquisition at Picatinny Arsenal, NJ. This location is already the greatest concentration of military value in gun and ammunition W&A RD&A.

Picatinny Arsenal is the center-of-mass for DoD's Research, Development & Acquisition of guns and ammunition, with a workload more than an order of magnitude greater than any other DoD facility in this area. It also is home to the DoD's Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition. Movement of all the Services' guns and ammunition work to Picatinny Arsenal will create a joint center of excellence and provide synergy in armament development for the near future and beyond, featuring a Joint Packaging, Handling, Shipping and Transportation (PHS&T) Center, particularly important in this current time of high demand for guns and ammunition by all the services. Technical facilities with lower quantitative military value are relocated to Picatinny Arsenal.

This recommendation includes Research, Development & Acquisition activities in the Army and Navy. It promotes jointness, enables technical synergy, and positions the Department of Defense to exploit center-of-mass scientific, technical, and acquisition expertise within the weapons and armament Research, Development & Acquisition community that currently resides at this DoD specialty location.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$116.3M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is cost of \$81.2M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$11.3M with a payback expected in 13 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$32.6M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 11 jobs (5 direct jobs and 6 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in Bakersfield, CA, Metropolitan Statistical Area which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 83 jobs (43 direct jobs and 40 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg, MD, Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 421 jobs (289 direct jobs and 132 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in Martin County, IN, economic area, which is 4.9 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 126 jobs (67 direct jobs and 59 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 periods in the Edison, NJ, Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 506 jobs (296 direct jobs and 210 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 periods in the Louisville, KY-IN, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 302 jobs (146 direct jobs and 156 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 periods in the San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 76 jobs (43 direct jobs and 33 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 periods in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV, Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 202 jobs (93 direct jobs and 109 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 periods in the King George County, VA, economic area, which is 1.4 percent of economic area employment.

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

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation is expected to impact air quality at Picatinny, which is in severe non-attainment for Ozone. This recommendation may have a minimal effect on cultural resources at Picatinny. Additional operations may further impact threatened/endangered species at Picatinny, leading to additional restrictions on training or operations. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; waste management; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately \$0.3M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Create an Integrated Weapons & Armaments Specialty Site for Guns and Ammunition

Recommendation: Realign the Adelphi Laboratory Center, MD, by relocating gun and ammunition Research and Development & Acquisition to Picatinny Arsenal, NJ.

Realign Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Crane, IN, by relocating gun and ammunition Research and Development & Acquisition to Picatinny Arsenal, NJ.

Realign the Fallbrook, CA, detachment of Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Crane, IN, by relocating gun and ammunition Research and Development & Acquisition to Picatinny Arsenal, NJ.

Realign Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Dahlgren, VA, by relocating gun and ammunition Research and Development & Acquisition to Picatinny Arsenal, NJ.

Realign the Louisville, KY, detachment of Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Port Hueneme, CA, by relocating gun and ammunition Research and Development & Acquisition to Picatinny Arsenal, NJ.

Realign Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division China Lake, CA, by relocating gun and ammunition Research and Development & Acquisition to Picatinny Arsenal, NJ.

Realign Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Indian Head, MD, by relocating gun and ammunition Research and Development & Acquisition to Picatinny Arsenal, NJ.

Realign Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Earle, NJ, by relocating weapon and armament packaging Research and Development & Acquisition to Picatinny Arsenal, NJ.

Justification: This recommendation realigns and consolidates those gun and ammunition facilities working in Weapons and Armaments (W&A) Research (R), Development & Acquisition (D&A). This realignment would result in a more robust joint center for gun and ammunition Research, Development & Acquisition at Picatinny Arsenal, NJ. This location is already the greatest concentration of military value in gun and ammunition W&A RD&A.

Picatinny Arsenal is the center-of-mass for DoD's Research, Development & Acquisition of guns and ammunition, with a workload more than an order of magnitude greater than any other DoD facility in this area. It also is home to the DoD's Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition. Movement of all the Services' guns and ammunition work to Picatinny Arsenal will create a joint center of excellence and provide synergy in armament development for the near future and beyond, featuring a Joint Packaging, Handling, Shipping and Transportation (PHS&T) Center, particularly important in this current time of high demand for guns and ammunition by all the services. Technical facilities with lower quantitative military value are relocated to Picatinny Arsenal.

This recommendation includes Research, Development & Acquisition activities in the Army and Navy. It promotes jointness, enables technical synergy, and positions the Department of Defense to exploit center-of-mass scientific, technical, and acquisition expertise within the weapons and armament Research, Development & Acquisition community that currently resides at this DoD specialty location.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$116.3M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is cost of \$81.2M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$11.3M with a payback expected in 13 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$32.6M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 11 jobs (5 direct jobs and 6 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in Bakersfield, CA, Metropolitan Statistical Area which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 83 jobs (43 direct jobs and 40 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg, MD, Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 421 jobs (289 direct jobs and 132 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in Martin County, IN, economic area, which is 4.9 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 126 jobs (67 direct jobs and 59 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 periods in the Edison, NJ, Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 506 jobs (296 direct jobs and 210 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 periods in the Louisville, KY-IN, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 302 jobs (146 direct jobs and 156 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 periods in the San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 76 jobs (43 direct jobs and 33 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 periods in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV, Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 202 jobs (93 direct jobs and 109 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 periods in the King George County, VA, economic area, which is 1.4 percent of economic area employment.

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

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation is expected to impact air quality at Picatinny, which is in severe non-attainment for Ozone. This recommendation may have a minimal effect on cultural resources at Picatinny. Additional operations may further impact threatened/endangered species at Picatinny, leading to additional restrictions on training or operations. This recommendation has no impact on dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; waste management; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately \$0.3M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

Joint Centers of Excellence for Chemical, Biological, and Medical Research and Development and Acquisition

Recommendation: Realign Building 42, 8901 Wisconsin Ave, Bethesda, MD, by relocating the Combat Casualty Care Research sub-function of the Naval Medical Research Center to the Army Institute of Surgical Research, Fort Sam Houston, TX.

Realign Naval Station Great Lakes, IL, by relocating the Army Dental Research Detachment, the Air Force Dental Investigative Service, and the Naval Institute for Dental and Biomedical Research to the Army Institute of Surgical Research, Fort Sam Houston, TX.

Realign 13 Taft Court and 1600 E. Gude Drive, Rockville, MD, by relocating the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Division of Retrovirology to the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Walter Reed Army Medical Center – Forest Glen Annex, MD, establishing it as a Center of Excellence for Infectious Disease.

Realign Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL, by relocating the Naval Aeromedical Research Laboratory to Wright-Patterson AFB, OH.

Realign 12300 Washington Ave, Rockville, MD, by relocating the Medical Biological Defense Research sub-function to the U. S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases, Ft. Detrick, MD.

Realign Potomac Annex-Washington, DC, by relocating Naval Bureau of Medicine, Code M2, headquarters-level planning, investment portfolio management and program and regulatory oversight of DoD Biomedical Science and Technology programs and FDA-regulated medical product development within the biomedical RDA function to a new Joint Biomedical Research, Development and Acquisition Management Center at Fort Detrick, MD.

Realign 64 Thomas Jefferson Drive, Frederick, MD, by relocating the Joint Program Executive Office for Chemical Biological Defense, Joint Project Manager for Chemical Biological Medical Systems headquarters-level planning, investment portfolio management and program and regulatory oversight of DoD Biomedical Science and Technology programs and FDA-regulated medical product development within the RDA function to a new Joint Biomedical Research, Development and Acquisition Management Center at Fort Detrick, MD.

Realign Fort Belvoir, VA, by relocating the Chemical Biological Defense Research component of the Defense Threat Reduction Agency to Edgewood Chemical Biological Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

Realign Tyndall AFB, FL, by relocating Non-medical Chemical Biological Defense Research to Edgewood Chemical Biological Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, and consolidating it with Air Force Research Laboratory.

Realign Naval Surface Warfare Center, Dahlgren Division, VA, by relocating Non-medical Chemical Biological Defense Research and Development & Acquisition to Edgewood Chemical Biological Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

Realign Naval Surface Warfare Center, Crane Division, IN, by relocating the Non-medical Chemical Biological Defense Development and Acquisition to Edgewood Chemical Biological Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

Realign Skyline 2 and 6, Falls Church, VA, by relocating the Joint Program Executive Office for Chemical Biological Defense to Edgewood Chemical Biological Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

Justification: This recommendation creates Joint Centers of Excellence for Battlefield Health and Trauma research at Fort Sam Houston, TX; Infectious Disease research at Walter Reed – Forest Glenn Annex, MD; Aerospace Medicine research at Wright Patterson AFB, OH; Regulated Medical Project development & acquisition at Fort Detrick, MD; Medical Biological Defense research at Fort Detrick, MD; and Chemical Biological Defense research, development & acquisition at Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD. These actions will increase synergy, focus on joint needs, and efficient use of equipment and facilities by co-locating Tri-Service and Defense activities performing functions in chemical-biological defense and medical RDA. Fort Sam Houston is the best location for the Center for Battlefield Health and Trauma because it is the only current biomedical S&T location that also includes a military trauma center, providing enhanced translational research opportunities and ability to recruit and retain physician-scientists. Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Forest Glen Annex, is the CONUS hub of the worldwide Army and Navy activities in infectious diseases of military significance. Fort Detrick, MD, is the site of an Interagency Biodefense Campus and the military's only Bio-Safety Level 4 containment facilities for medical research. The realignment of Air Force Aerospace medical and non-medical R&D to Wright Patterson AFB, OH, with co-location of associated education and training activities relocated in another recommendation, makes this location most suitable for a joint center for Aerospace Medical Research. Fort Detrick, MD is home of Tri-Service medical logistics as well the Department's largest Medical RDA management activity. Edgewood Chemical and Biological Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, is home to the military's most robust infrastructure supporting research utilizing hazardous chemical agents. These actions will also reduce the use of leased space within the National Capital Region, and increase the force protection posture of the realigning activities. Specific benefits occurring as a result of this recommendation include:

- Promote beneficial technical and management interaction in the functional research areas of combat casualty care including combat dentistry and maxillofacial care, infectious disease, aerospace medicine, medical and non-medical chemical and biological defense research, as well as in the functional area of medical development and acquisition, fostering a joint perspective and sharing of expertise and work in areas of joint interest.

- Build joint economies and optimize use of limited pools of critical professional personnel with expertise in unique mission areas.
- Co-location of combat casualty care research activities with related military clinical activities of the trauma center currently located at Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, TX, promotes translational research that fosters rapid application of research findings to health care delivery, and provides synergistic opportunities to bring clinical insight into bench research through sharing of staff across the research and health care delivery functions. The availability of a co-located military trauma center also provides incentives for recruitment and retention of military physicians as researchers, and is a model that has proven highly successful in civilian academic research centers.
- Reduce the number of DoD animal facilities.
- Provide increased opportunities to share management and scientific support functions across Services and reduce costs.
- Foster the development of common practices for DoD regulatory interactions with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.
- Facilitate coordinated medical systems lifecycle management with the medical logistics organizations of the Military Departments, already co-located at Fort Detrick.
- Promote jointness, enable technical synergy, and position the Department of Defense to exploit a center-of-mass of scientific, technical, and acquisition expertise with the personnel necessary to provide defense against current and emerging chemical and biological warfare threats.
- Complete earlier consolidations of military Service Chemical Biological Defense programs into a joint, consolidated Chemical Biological Defense program.
- Directly support the Department's Strategy for Homeland Defense and Civil Support.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$ 73.9M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of \$45.9M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implantation are \$ 9.2M with a payback expected in 7 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$46.0M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 269 jobs (151 direct jobs and 118 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg, MD Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 99 jobs (68 direct and 31 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Martin County, IN economic area, which is 1.2 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 250 jobs (99 direct and 151 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Lake County-Kenosha County IL-WI Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 69 jobs (34 direct jobs and 35 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Panama City-Lynn Haven, FL Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 95 jobs (40 direct jobs and 55 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 38 jobs (19 direct jobs and 19 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 321 jobs (148 direct jobs and 173 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the King George County, VA economic area, which is 2.3 percent of economic area employment.

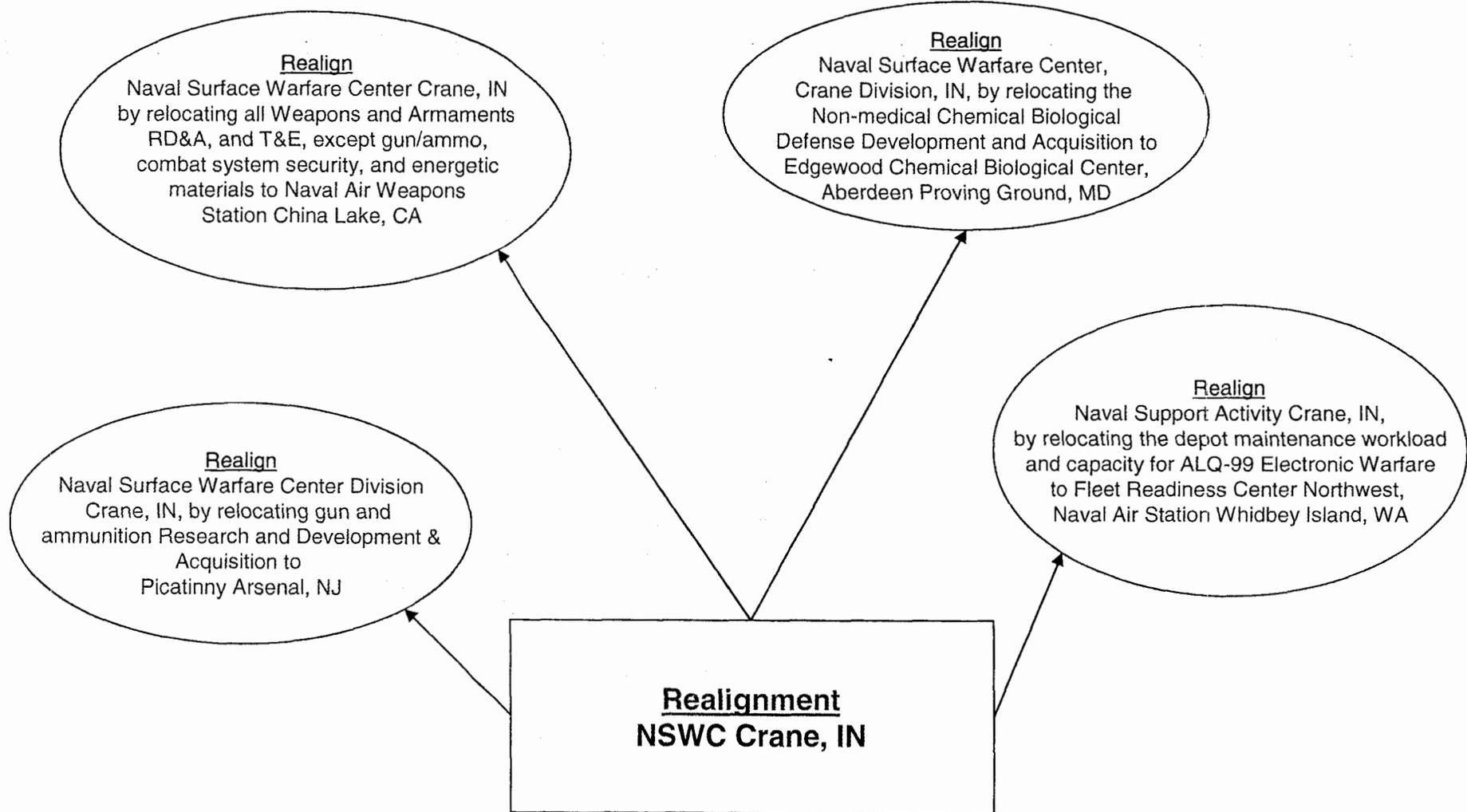
The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: This recommendation may impact air quality at Fort Detrick, Fort Sam Houston, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Wright-Patterson AFB, NAS Great Lakes, and BUMED (Potomac Annex). This recommendation may impact cultural, archeological, or tribal resources at Fort Detrick, Fort Sam Houston, Aberdeen Proving Ground, and Wright-Patterson. Additional operations may further impact threatened and endangered species at Wright-Patterson and Aberdeen leading to additional restrictions on training or operations. Significant mitigation measures to limit releases at both Fort Sam Houston and Aberdeen Proving Ground may be required to reduce impacts to water quality and achieve US EPA water quality standards. Additional operations at Wright-Patterson, may impact wetlands, which could restrict operations.

This recommendation has no impact on dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; or waste management. This recommendation will require spending \$7.0M for environmental compliance activities. This cost was included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the bases in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

**Recommendation for Realignment
Naval Surface Warfare Center
Crane, IN**





MICHIGAN

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MICHIGAN

30 MINUTES

**Introduction and Discussion of Detroit Arsenal
and Selfridge Army Garrison**

10-12 minutes

Senator Carl Levin

W.K. Kellogg Air National Guard Base

1.5 minutes

State Senator Schauer

3 minutes

Mr. George Erickcek

6 minutes

General Stump

2 minutes

Mayor Godfrey

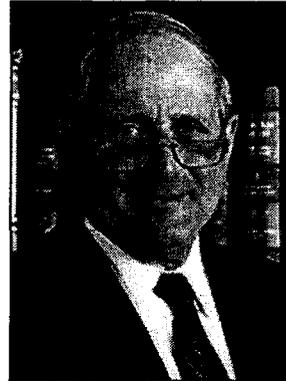
2.5 minutes

Congressman Joseph Schwartz

SENATOR CARL LEVIN (D-MI)

PRINCIPLE

In an editorial about Carl Levin, the Detroit News wrote, "He has been above reproach personally and has stuck to his principles, even when they were unpopular. Principled leadership, no matter what political ideology it comes from, is sorely needed in Washington."



LEADERSHIP

Carl Levin is the ranking Democrat on the Senate Armed Services Committee, where he has earned a reputation as a strong supporter of our national defense and an effective waste fighter. He was an early and consistent advocate of efforts to prepare the American military to combat terrorism and other emerging threats of the post-Cold War world. Senator Levin has been a strong advocate on behalf of our service men and women.

The National Guard Association of the United States presented Senator Levin with its 2004 Harry S. Truman Award for distinguished service in support of national defense. The award cited Levin's "long-standing, diligent and impassioned commitment on the readiness, morale and welfare of our military forces, their families and the modernization of our armed forces" that has had an "unparalleled and direct positive impact to the defense capabilities of the National Guard."

In January 2003, the Secretary of the Navy cited Levin's "exceptional service to the Navy and Marine Corps" in presenting him its Distinguished Public Service Award, the highest award given to a civilian. In December 2002, WorldBoston, formerly the World Affairs Council of Boston, presented Levin with the 2002 Christian A. Herter Award in recognition of his role following September 11, 2001, in ensuring a bipartisan response to the threat to the United States. The Herter Award honors individuals who have made significant contributions to improving international understanding.

Senator Levin also serves as the ranking Democrat of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee. For the last six years, he has directed his staff in a comprehensive money laundering investigation, which has led to strengthened U.S. anti-money laundering. In addition, Levin's work has supported international efforts to detect and stop money laundering and terrorist financing.

In 2002, as chairman of that subcommittee, Levin led Congress' most in-depth examination into the collapse of Enron. His investigation exposed how Enron used deceptive accounting and tax transactions to report better financial results than the company actually experienced. The subcommittee's investigative work contributed to the accounting and corporate reforms enacted in the Sarbanes-Oxley Act in July 2002. Levin also initiated an investigation into gasoline price spikes, and in April 2002 he issued a 400-page report and chaired hearings detailing how U.S. retail gasoline prices are manipulated. Levin is also a member of the Small Business and Entrepreneurship Committee and the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

Levin is perhaps best known for his efforts to make our government both more efficient and more ethical.

He authored the Competition in Contracting Act, which has led to significant reductions in federal procurement costs. His Whistleblower Protection Act protects federal employees who expose wasteful practices. Levin also helped author the Taxpayers Bill of Rights, which protects individuals and small businesses from IRS harassment. He was the principal author of the Ethics Reform Act in 1989, which simplified and strengthened ethics requirements for the legislative and executive branches of government and prohibited members of Congress from accepting honoraria from special interests. He has never accepted honoraria from special interests, and in 1995 he persuaded the Senate to adopt a strong ban on gifts to senators and paid trips.

That same year, he won passage of strict disclosure requirements for lobbyists in the Lobbying Disclosure Act, the first major overhaul of those laws in 50 years. In December 2001, the Council on Government Ethics Laws recognized Senator Levin's leadership in this area by awarding him its highest honor. That same month, Taxpayers for Common Sense bestowed its annual "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington " award to Senator Levin and his colleague Senator John McCain for their bipartisan effort to cut inefficient Defense Department spending.

Carl Levin believes we must expand educational opportunities for all Americans if our nation is to remain strong and productive. He has fought for increased funding for the Head Start preschool program, Title I for educationally disadvantaged students, and Pell Grants and loans for college and vocational school students. Senator Levin has been a strong advocate for the effective use of technology in K-12 schools and helped create the Consortium for Outstanding Achievement in Teaching with Technology, a groundbreaking Michigan partnership helping teachers master technology skills. He has been an enthusiastic supporter of School to Work programs, which have created a public-private partnership to prepare students for the demands of the modern workplace. He has won critical federal support for the Focus: HOPE Center for Advanced Technology, a world-class manufacturing training facility in Detroit.

Carl Levin has worked to strengthen Michigan 's industrial economy and to protect the environmental treasures of "the Great Lakes State." As a co-chair of the Senate Auto Caucus and the Senate Auto Parts Task Force, Levin has been one of the most insistent voices in Washington calling for tough action to open the world's markets to American goods. Levin has been a longtime advocate of programs that provide for joint government-industry partnerships in development of advanced vehicle technologies. These efforts led to the establishment of the Army's National Automotive Center in Warren, Michigan, which has played an important role in developing advanced technologies for military use in conjunction with the private sector.

In his role as co-chair of the Senate Great Lakes Task Force, Levin has fought to protect this irreplaceable natural resource for Michigan and the country. In 1990, Levin authored the Great Lakes Critical Programs Act, which authorized the Great Lakes Initiative to create new standards of environmental protection for Great Lakes waters. Levin also helped win passage of the Great Lakes Legacy Program in 2002 to clean up contaminated sediments. Levin has also worked to secure funding to prevent new introductions of aquatic invasive species including zebra mussels, milfoil and Asian carp.

Addiction to illegal drugs continues to plague our society. Senator Levin authored a provision in the Drug Abuse and Treatment Act of 2000 to enable qualified physicians, under strict conditions, to prescribe and dispense from their private offices - rather than centralized clinics - new anti-addiction medications such

as buprenorphine that suppress the craving for heroin.

SERVICE

Carl Levin was born in 1934 in Detroit, where he graduated from Central High School. In 1956, he graduated with honors from Swarthmore College and graduated from Harvard University Law School in 1959. He practiced and taught law in Michigan until 1964 when he was appointed an assistant attorney general of Michigan and the first general counsel for the Michigan Civil Rights Commission. He then helped establish the Detroit Public Defender's Office and led the Appellate Division of that office, which has become the State Appellate Defender's Office.

He won election to the Detroit City Council in 1969, becoming its president in 1973 by winning the most votes citywide. In 1978, he won an upset victory over the number two Republican in the U.S. Senate. He was reelected in 1984, 1990, 1996 and 2002.

FAMILY

Carl Levin married Barbara Halpern in 1961. They have three daughters: Kate, Laura and Erica, and four grandchildren. His brother Sander has served in the U.S. House of Representatives since 1983.

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UNITED STATES SENATOR DEBBIE STABENOW MICHIGAN

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Biography

Debbie Stabenow made history in 2000 when she became the first woman from the State of Michigan elected to the United States Senate.

She has become one of Michigan's most influential and accomplished leaders. After only four years in the U.S. Senate, she has been elected to the third ranking Democratic leadership position, giving Michigan a stronger voice in Washington.

She is a respected leader in Congress, leading debates on our nation's budget and manufacturing issues, and becoming the Senate's "go to" person on the issue of health care and prescription drugs. She was named head of the Senate Health Care Task Force for her Caucus in the last Congress. In her new leadership post, she is a leading voice in the fight to keep Social Security secure and ensure it's solvency through the 21st century. Michigan's Macomb Daily said Stabenow "has earned the respect of her colleagues in Washington, both Democrats and Republicans."

As a State Legislator, Stabenow was acclaimed one of Michigan's most passionate advocates for children and an expert in family law. Her influence as a State Legislator is evident throughout Michigan law -- from Michigan's historic property tax cut and small business reforms, to nationally acclaimed legislation to protect children and families.

Senator Stabenow has already achieved important successes in the United States Senate, authoring the first ever federal ban on drilling for oil and gas in our Great Lakes; leading efforts to pass a \$2 billion tax cut giving manufacturers incentives for job creation in the U.S., rather than overseas; mobilizing thousands of citizens in the fight to stop the dumping of Canadian trash in Michigan; and authoring anti money-laundering amendments after September 11th to make it difficult for terrorists and drug dealers to hide the money that finances their criminal networks.

Through her leadership, 100% of Michigan's firefighters are now eligible for reimbursement for homeland security training. Seventy-two percent of firefighters had been denied reimbursement because they were volunteer and part-time fire fighters. As a member of the Senate Banking Committee, Senator Stabenow has authored and passed laws to stop identity theft, protect consumer privacy, protect corporate whistle blowers and stop unscrupulous lenders from swindling consumers through predatory lending practices.

Through her seven offices, she responds to thousands of citizens each week, solving their problems with the federal



CLARE PUBLIC SCHOOLS
1956
First grade class picture
Michigan.



As the first woman to chair
County Board of Commis
1978), Debbie Stabenow
to construct a new c



Governor Bill Milliken, p
State Representative St
copy of Michigan's land
violence law, which st

government and bringing resources to local communities for critical services such as new hospital emergency rooms and life-saving equipment for local fire departments.

Senator Stabenow's leadership and experience were rewarded with key Senate committee assignments including the powerful Budget Committee; Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs; and the Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry Committee.

Born on April 29, 1950, Senator Stabenow grew up in the small town of Clare, Michigan. She attended Michigan State University, where she received her Bachelor's (1972) and Masters (1975) degrees. She worked with youth in the public schools before running for public office.

She was first elected to the Ingham County Board of Commissioners in 1974 and was the youngest person and first woman to chair the Board (1977-78). She was elected to the Michigan House of Representatives where she served for twelve years (1979-90) and rose in leadership, becoming the first woman to preside over the House. She served in the State Senate for four years (1991-94) and was elected to Congress in 1996 where she served two terms representing Michigan's Eighth Congressional District. She won election to the U.S. Senate in 2000.

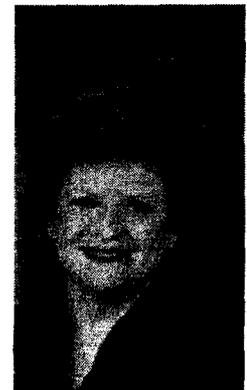
Senator Stabenow's home is in Lansing where she resides with her husband, Tom Athans. She has two grown children, Todd and Michelle, and one stepdaughter, Gina. She is a lifelong United Methodist and member of Grace United Methodist Church.



Then-State Senator Bi (now President of F University, pictured with and then-State Represe Stabenow (pictured h daughter, Michelle) led t Michigan's child car safe the first in the n



Senator Stabenow with Todd and Mich



Senator Stabenow and M in 2003.



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Governor Jennifer Granholm of Michigan

Birth Date: February 5, 1959
Birth State: Other
Family: Married; three children
Religion: Catholic
Spouse: Dan Granholm Mulhern
Party: Democrat



[Governor's Web Site](#)
[State Web Site](#)

Office Address:

Governor's Office
 P.O. Box 30013
 Lansing, MI 48909

JENNIFER GRANHOLM was born in Vancouver, British Columbia, and is an honors graduate of both the University of California at Berkeley and Harvard Law School. Granholm began her career in public service as a clerk for U.S. Judge Damon Keith on the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals. In 1990, Granholm became a federal prosecutor in Detroit, where she maintained a 98 percent conviction rate. In 1994, Granholm was appointed Wayne County Corporation Counsel. She worked to reduce taxpayer-funded lawsuit payouts by 87 percent. Elected Michigan's first female attorney general in 1998, Granholm continued her fight to protect Michigan's citizens and consumers. She established the state's first high tech crime unit to prosecute Internet crimes. Following the September 11th attacks, Granholm led a multi-agency effort to ensure that Michigan laws could effectively be used to fight terrorism at the state level. In the wake of the attacks, she also cracked down on gas stations gouging consumers at the pump. As attorney general, Granholm also started a successful statewide mentoring initiative.

Granholm was elected the 47th governor of Michigan in November 2002 and is the state's first female chief executive. Since taking office, she has successfully resolved over \$4 billion in budget deficits and has worked to ensure that state government spends every penny efficiently, while aggressively pursuing her top priorities: growing

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 NGA Statement on Medicaid

Michigan's economy and maintaining the state's high quality of life. Granholm has focused on improving Michigan's economy through a comprehensive Jobs Today, Jobs Tomorrow plan. Her economic agenda includes creating thousands of jobs for Michigan workers this year by accelerating infrastructure projects, training unemployed workers for high-demand jobs, and diversifying Michigan's economy through a \$2 billion dollar Jobs for Michigan Fund. As a result, Michigan continues to attract new business, with small firms growing by 2,400 in 2004. Seven companies opened new headquarters in Michigan in 2004 and direct action by the state helped create or retain 130,000 jobs.

Michigan was cited by *Governing* magazine (February 2005) as an outstanding leader in its report titled, "Grading the States 2005." The nationwide report card gives Michigan and the Granholm administration high marks in the areas of money, people, infrastructure and information management. Only Virginia and Utah scored higher than Michigan.

Granholm's focus on families has meant expanded health care coverage for 300,000 uninsured Michiganians. She saved the state nearly \$40 million in 2003 by introducing the nation's first bulk-buying pool for prescription drugs; and in 2004, extended those savings with a discount prescription drug card for uninsured families. Granholm has also enrolled nearly 50,000 additional children for health insurance since 2003 through the Healthy Kids and MiCHILD programs. Despite tough fiscal times, Granholm has increased spending for Michigan's public schools. The first in her family to attend college, Granholm has championed universal access to higher education. She successfully challenged state universities to hold the line on tuition increases and has proposed a first-in-the-nation program that would award \$4,000 to every Michigan student who completes two years of post-secondary education.

Granholm serves as vice-chair of the Democratic Governors Association and is chair of the Health and Human Services Committee of the National Governors Association. She and her husband, Daniel G. Mulhern, have three children.

Please report any errors on this page to the [webmaster](#).



STATE: Michigan

BASE: W.K. Kellogg ANGB, MI

DOD RECOMMENDATION: Closure, move (15) A-10 aircraft to Selfridge ANGB, MI.

BASE INFORMATION: (from GlobalSecurity.org)

Battle Creek ANGB

Battle Creek Air National Guard Base in Battle Creek, Michigan is home to the 110th Fighter Wing. The 110th Fighter Wing of the Air National Guard is part of the diverse economy base for the Battle Creek area at the W.K. Kellogg Airport.

The 110th FW occupies 89 acres and contains 37 buildings including headquarters (the buildings are industrial/commercial use). The base leases a total of 319 acres from the City of Battle Creek. This includes 230 acres that are intended for future development with the construction of a new munitions maintenance and storage complex. The munitions maintenance and storage complex is in the planning and design phase, and its construction has not yet been funded.

W.K. Kellogg Airport in Battle Creek is positioned to be a powerful competitor and prepared to play a key role in aviation and airfreight traffic. Strategic planners have ensured that W.K. Kellogg Airport holds all the necessary elements for expanded opportunities to meet the ever-increasing needs of air freight shippers and the aviation industry. With a 10,003 lineal foot runway, undeveloped surrounding acreage and convenient access to Interstate 69 and Interstate 94 (the most important transportation corridor between Chicago and Detroit), W.K. Kellogg Airport extends a friendly welcome through uncongested skies.

An inland U.S. Customs port of entry allots full-time U.S. Customs Service personnel to W.K. Kellogg Airport, permitting the Customs clearance of foreign shipments in a timely, efficient manner. A Flight Area Inspection Office, a division of the FAA, serves eight Great Lakes states. Two fixed base operators provide additional convenient services.

Adjacent to Fort Custer Industrial Park and its 80+ resident companies from Asia, Europe and the United States, W.K. Kellogg Airport provides convenient access to world markets. A nearby aircraft maintenance and refurbishing company ranks among the best in the nation.

Western Michigan University School of Aviation Sciences at W.K. Kellogg Airport trains and re-trains pilots and other aviation professionals in an international program that perfectly complements the air traffic control system, navigational aids and low-density traffic at W.K. Kellogg Airport. Students enrolled in the 15-month pilot training curriculum include cadets from British Airways and Aer Lingus. In March of 1998, the first British Airways cadets were delivered to W.K. Kellogg Airport in the Concorde.

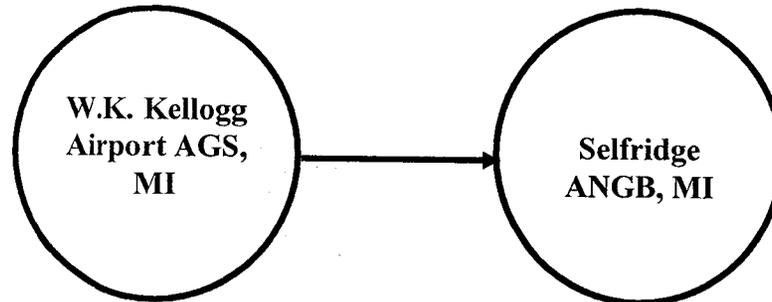
W.K. KELLOGG AIRPORT AIR GUARD STATION, MI
Air Force - 27

W.K. KELLOGG AIRPORT AIR GUARD STATION, MI

CLOSE

Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
(68)	(206)	0	0	(68)	(206)	0	(274)

Recommendation: Close W.K. Kellogg Airport Air Guard Station, MI. Distribute the 110th Fighter Wing's A-10s (15 aircraft) to the 127th Wing (ANG), Selfridge ANGB, MI.



W.K. Kellogg Airport Air Guard Station, MI

Recommendation: Close W.K. Kellogg Airport Air Guard Station, Michigan. Distribute the 110th Fighter Wing's A-10s (15 aircraft) to the 127th Wing (ANG), Selfridge ANGB, Michigan.

Justification: The Air Force placed one squadron at Selfridge (62) because it is significantly higher in military value than Kellogg (122). The Air Force retired the older F-16s from Selfridge and combined the two fighter units into one squadron at Selfridge to retain trained and skilled Michigan ANG Airmen from both locations.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department to implement this recommendation is \$8.3 million. The Net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of \$47 million. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$13 million with an immediate payback expected. The net present value of the cost and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$167 million.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 441 jobs (274 direct jobs and 167 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Battle Creek, Michigan Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is 0.59 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: There are potential impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; waste management; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; or water resources. Impacts of costs include \$458 thousand in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

Beale Air Force Base, CA and Selfridge Air National Guard Base, MI

Recommendation: Realign Beale Air Force Base, California. The 940th Air Refueling Wing (AFR) will realign its KC-135R tanker aircraft while its expeditionary combat support (ECS) elements will remain in place. Beale's KC-135R aircraft will be distributed to the Air National Guard at Selfridge ANGB, Michigan (four aircraft) and 134th Air Refueling Wing (ANG), McGhee-Tyson Airport Air Guard Station, Tennessee (four aircraft). Realign Selfridge Air Reserve Base, Michigan. The 927th Air Refueling Wing (AFR) at Selfridge will distribute its eight KC-135 aircraft to the 127th Wing (ANG) at Selfridge. The 127th Wing will retire its 15 F-16 aircraft and eight C-130E aircraft, and will convert to A-10 and KC-135R aircraft.

Justification: This recommendation capitalizes on Beale's (7-C2ISR and 33-UAV) high military value and emerging Global Hawk unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) mission. Realigning KC-135 force structure enables Beale to have one primary operational flying mission--manned and unmanned high altitude reconnaissance, balances the Reserve and Air National Guard KC-135 force structure, and retains reserve component manpower and experience for the new Global Hawk mission. The receiver locations for Beale's tankers--Selfridge (57) and McGhee Tyson (74)--each have above average military value for reserve component bases in the tanker mission. Beale's more modern KC-135R aircraft will replace the older, higher maintenance KC-135E models at McGhee-Tyson and help increase the new ANG tanker mission at Selfridge to an effective-size of 12 aircraft. The resulting KC-135R increase at Selfridge and McGhee-Tyson robusts the tanker force structure into squadron sizes that are more operationally effective.

As a reserve component base, Selfridge ANGB has above average military value as both a tanker installation (57) and fighter installation (70) as rated for those respective mission areas. This recommendation streamlines operations at Selfridge ANGB by realigning the Reserve air refueling mission, currently operating as a tenant unit, and divesting the ANG wing of its retiring force structure. The ANG wing's older, less capable C-130E and F-16 aircraft will retire and be replaced with Reserve KC-135R aircraft from Selfridge and Beale, and 15 A-10 aircraft realigned by the recommended closures of W.K. Kellogg Airport Air Guard Station, Michigan and NAS Willow Grove, Pennsylvania. Reorganizing the flying operations under one component (ANG) will maximize organizational effectiveness and allow the installation to accommodate two effectively sized squadrons. The 927th Air Refueling Wing will realign to associate with the 6th Air Mobility Wing at MacDill Air Force Base, Florida to capture reserve experience in the region and enhance that unit's capability.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$45 million. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of \$35 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$3.9 million, with a payback expected in 14 years. The net present value of the cost and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$6.4 million.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 312 jobs (179 direct jobs and 133 indirect jobs) over 2006-2011 period in the Yuba City, California Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is 0.46 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 52 jobs (18 direct jobs and 34 indirect jobs) over 2006-2011 period in the Warren-Farmington Hills-Troy, Michigan economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: There are potential impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to dredging; or marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries. Impacts of costs include \$263 thousand in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

U.S. ARMY GARRISON MICHIGAN (SELFRIDGE)

Army - 106

U.S. ARMY GARRISON MICHIGAN (SELFRIDGE)

CLOSE

Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Mil		
(126)	(174)	0	0	(126)	(174)	(76)	(376)

Recommendation: Close United States Army Garrison Michigan at Selfridge, which is located on Selfridge Air National Guard Base. Retain an enclave to support the Dynamic Structural Load Simulator (Bridging) Laboratory and the Water Purification Laboratory on Selfridge.



DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

BASE SUMMARY SHEET

United States Army Garrison-Michigan, Selfridge Air National Guard Base

INSTALLATION MISSION

United States Army Garrison-Michigan provides installation management services for a joint military community at Detroit Arsenal and Selfridge Air National Guard Base to promote current and future readiness, well-being and retention.

DOD RECOMMENDATION

Close United States Army Garrison Michigan at Selfridge, which is located on Selfridge Air National Guard Base. Retain an enclave to support the Dynamic Structural Load simulator (Bridging) Laboratory and the Water Purification Laboratory on Selfridge.

DOD JUSTIFICATION

This recommendation closes the US Army Garrison Michigan (USAG-M) at Selfridge, which is located at Selfridge Air National Guard Base. The USAG-M at Selfridge is federally owned property located on Selfridge Air National Guard Base. USAG-M at Selfridge is the primary provider of housing and other support and services to certain military personnel and their dependents located in the Detroit area. There is sufficient housing in the Detroit Metropolitan area to support military personnel stationed in the area. Closing USAG-Michigan at Selfridge avoids the cost of continued operation and maintenance of other unnecessary support facilities. A Bridging Lab and Water Purification Lab located on Selfridge, which are part of the Tank Automotive Army Research and Development Center at Detroit Arsenal will be retained and enclaved. Six garrison personnel (Garrison Commander and staff) will be relocated to Detroit Arsenal. This recommendation enhances military value, supports the Army's force structure plan, and maintains sufficient surge capability to address future unforeseen requirements.

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

- One-Time Costs: \$ 9.5M million
- Net Savings (Cost) during Implementation: \$ 91.4M million
- Annual Recurring Savings: \$ 18.0M million
- Return on Investment Year: Immediate Payback
- Net Present Value over 20 Years: \$ 260.9M million

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RECOMMENDATION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS)

Baseline	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Students</u>
Reductions	12	132	0
Realignments	114	42	0
Total	126	174	0

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF ALL RECOMMENDATIONS AFFECTING THIS INSTALLATION (INCLUDES ON-BASE CONTRACTORS AND STUDENTS)

	<u>Out</u>		<u>In</u>		<u>Net Gain (Loss)</u>	
	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>
This Recommendation	126	174	0	0	(126)	(174)
Other Recommendation(s)						
Total	126	174	0	0	(126)	(174)

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

Closure will require consultations with the State Historic Preservation Office to ensure that the historic sites are protected. Restoration and/or monitoring of contaminated groundwater will likely be required after closure in order to prevent significant long-term impacts to the environment. This recommendation has no impact on air quality; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately \$0.65M for environmental compliance costs. These costs were included in the payback calculation. USAG Michigan at Selfridge reports \$13.3M in environmental restoration costs. Because the Department has a legal obligation to perform environmental restoration regardless of whether an installation is closed, realigned, or remains open, these costs were not included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

REPRESENTATION

Governor: Jennifer M. Granholm (D)
 Senators: Carl Levin (D), Debbie Stabenow (D)

Representative: Sander Levin (D)

ECONOMIC IMPACT: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 601 jobs (376 direct and 225 indirect) over the 2006-2011 period in the Warren-Farmington Hills-Troy, MI Metropolitan Division which is 0.04 percent of the economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Potential Employment Loss:	<u>601</u> jobs (<u>376</u> direct and <u>225</u> indirect)
MSA Job Base:	___ jobs
Percentage:	___ percent decrease
Cumulative Economic Impact (Year-Year):	___ percent decrease

MILITARY ISSUES

1. Concern that if property currently held by USAG-M is disposed of, encroachment will occur that could cease flight operations.

2. Concern that loss of property currently held by USAG-M will cause serious force protection issues for those remaining, especially since Selfridge sits on an international border and international waterway.

3. Concern that loss of housing, lodging and MWR activities will seriously impair recruiting and retention for all services and units remaining on Selfridge.

4. Concern that while the closure of USAG-M will show immediate savings to Army, there will be resultant cost increases to all other services, components and tenants as a result of this closure

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES: Unknown at this time.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

1. Selfridge is a truly joint installation with two hosts, the Michigan Air National Guard, and the USAG-Michigan.

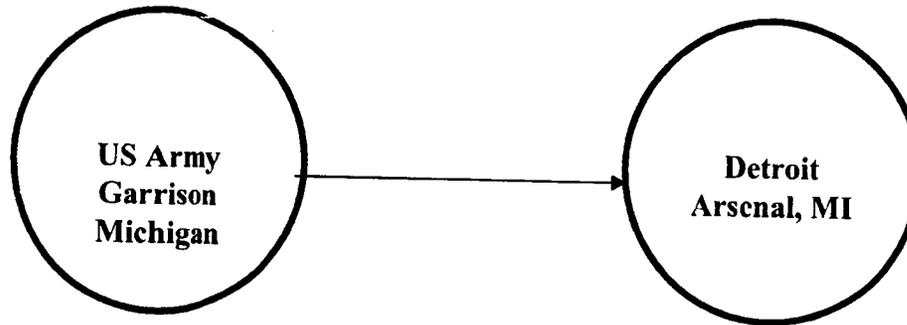
2. In addition to the two host organizations, tenants include:

- Air Force Reserve
- Naval Reserve
- Marine Corps Reserve (2 units)
- Army Reserve
- Coast Guard Air Station
- Several elements of TAACOM
- 75th EOD
- Army/AF/ANG Recruiters
- US Border Patrol
- Others

U.S. ARMY GARRISON MICHIGAN

CLOSE

Recommendation: Close United States Army Garrison Michigan at Selfridge, which is located on Selfridge Air National guard Base. Retain an enclave to support the dynamic Structural Load simulator (Bridging) Laboratory and the Water Purification Laboratory on Selfridge..



U.S. ARMY GARRISON MICHIGAN (SELFRIDGE)

CLOSE

Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Mil		
(126)	(174)	0	0	(126)	(174)	0	(300)

U.S. Army Garrison Michigan (Selfridge)

Recommendation: Close United States Army Garrison Michigan at Selfridge, which is located on Selfridge Air National Guard Base. Retain an enclave to support the Dynamic Structural Load Simulator (Bridging) Laboratory and the Water Purification Laboratory on Selfridge.

BASE VISIT REPORT

UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON-MICHIGAN, SELFRIDGE AIR NATIONAL GUARD BASE

16 JUNE 2005

LEAD COMMISSIONER:

Staff Only Visit

COMMISSION STAFF:

Wesley E. Hood (Army Senior Analyst)

LIST OF ATTENDEES:

GARRISON TOUR AND BRIEFINGS:

LTC Kevin Austin, Garrison Commander

Mr. Robert Graves, Deputy of the Garrison Commander

Ms. Camille Todor, Chief, Plans, Analysis and Integration Office (PAIO)

Ms. Pat Tobianski, Senior Analyst in PAIO

TEAM SELFRIDGE MEETING:

Chaired by BG Richard Elliott, MIAANG, CDR, 127th Wing

This group is composed of the commanders of all tenant units and other government agencies resident on Selfridge. They met so that their concerns about closure of the Garrison operation could be heard by the commission.

Warren J. Brown, 127th CELE

Jim Fowler, 922 ARW/CV

Lt Penny Candl, 127th Wing

COL Ken Suggs, 927th ARW/CC

CDR Alex Fahrenthold, NRC Detroit

CDR Jeff Ogden, CGAS Detroit

LTC Mac Crawford, 127th CES

Rey Regualos, 127th SFS

Curtis M. Smith, TACOM LCMC BRAC Office

LTC Kevin Austin, Commander, USAG-M

Wes Hood, BRAC Commission

Jim Witkowski, MWSG-47

COL Steve Krujnich, MSG/CL

BGen Richard Elliott, CG, 127th Wing

BASE'S PRESENT MISSION:

United States Army Garrison-Michigan provides installation management services for a joint military community at Detroit Arsenal and Selfridge Air National Guard Base to promote current and future readiness, well-being and retention.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION:

Close United States Army Garrison Michigan at Selfridge, which is located on Selfridge Air National Guard Base. Retain an enclave to support the Dynamic Structural Load simulator (Bridging) Laboratory and the Water Purification Laboratory on Selfridge..

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION:

This recommendation closes the US Army Garrison Michigan (USAG-M) at Selfridge, which is located at Selfridge Air National Guard Base. The USAG-M at Selfridge is federally owned property located on Selfridge Air National Guard Base. USAG-M at Selfridge is the primary provider of housing and other support and services to certain military personnel and their dependents located in the Detroit area. There is sufficient housing in the Detroit Metropolitan area to support military personnel stationed in the area. Closing USAG-Michigan at Selfridge avoids the cost of continued operation and maintenance of other unnecessary support facilities. A Bridging Lab and Water Purification Lab located on Selfridge, which are part of the Tank Automotive Army Research and Development Center at Detroit Arsenal will be retained and enclaved. Six garrison personnel (Garrison Commander and staff) will be relocated to Detroit Arsenal. This recommendation enhances military value, supports the Army's force structure plan, and maintains sufficient surge capability to address future unforeseen requirements.

MAIN FACILITIES REVIEWED:

Site tour included the entire base. The entire base is composed of two separate property holdings. The Michigan Air National Guard is responsible for 2,562 acres which is Air Force property licensed to the State of Michigan. The USAG is responsible for 623 acres of federal property that were transferred from USAF to US Army in 1989. These 623 acres include a small housing area called Seville Manor, which is located approximately 2 miles NW of the main base. In essence, the Air Guard owns all mission oriented property and the USAG owns all base operations support and common use property, to include all housing, lodging, BX/PX, Commissary, and other such areas.

See attached map and garrison briefing charts for more detail.

KEY ISSUES IDENTIFIED

1. Selfridge is a truly joint installation with two hosts, the Michigan Air National Guard, and the USAG-Michigan.
2. In addition to the two host organizations, tenants include:

Air Force Reserve
Naval Reserve
Marine Corps Reserve (2 units)
Army Reserve
Coast Guard Air Station
Several elements of TAACOM
75th EOD
Army/AF/ANG Recruiters
US Border Patrol
Others

INSTALLATION CONCERNS RAISED

1. Concern that if property currently held by USAG-M is disposed of, encroachment will occur that could cease flight operations.
2. Concern that loss of property currently held by USAG-M will cause serious force protection issues for those remaining, especially since Selfridge sits on an international border and international waterway.
3. Concern that loss of housing, lodging and MWR activities will seriously impair recruiting and retention for all services and units remaining on Selfridge.
4. Concern that while the closure of USAG-M will show immediate savings to Army, there will be resultant cost increases to all other services, components and tenants as a result of this closure.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS RAISED:

Community concerns were not presented.

REQUESTS FOR STAFF AS A RESULT OF VISIT:

NA

BASE VISIT REPORT

INSTALLATION NAME

DATE

LEAD COMMISSIONER:

ACCOMPANYING COMMISSIONER:

COMMISSION STAFF:

LIST OF ATTENDEES:

BASE'S PRESENT MISSION:

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION:

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION:

MAIN FACILITIES REVIEWED:

KEY ISSUES IDENTIFIED

INSTALLATION CONCERNS RAISED

COMMUNITY CONCERNS RAISED:

REQUESTS FOR STAFF AS A RESULT OF VISIT:





WISCONSIN

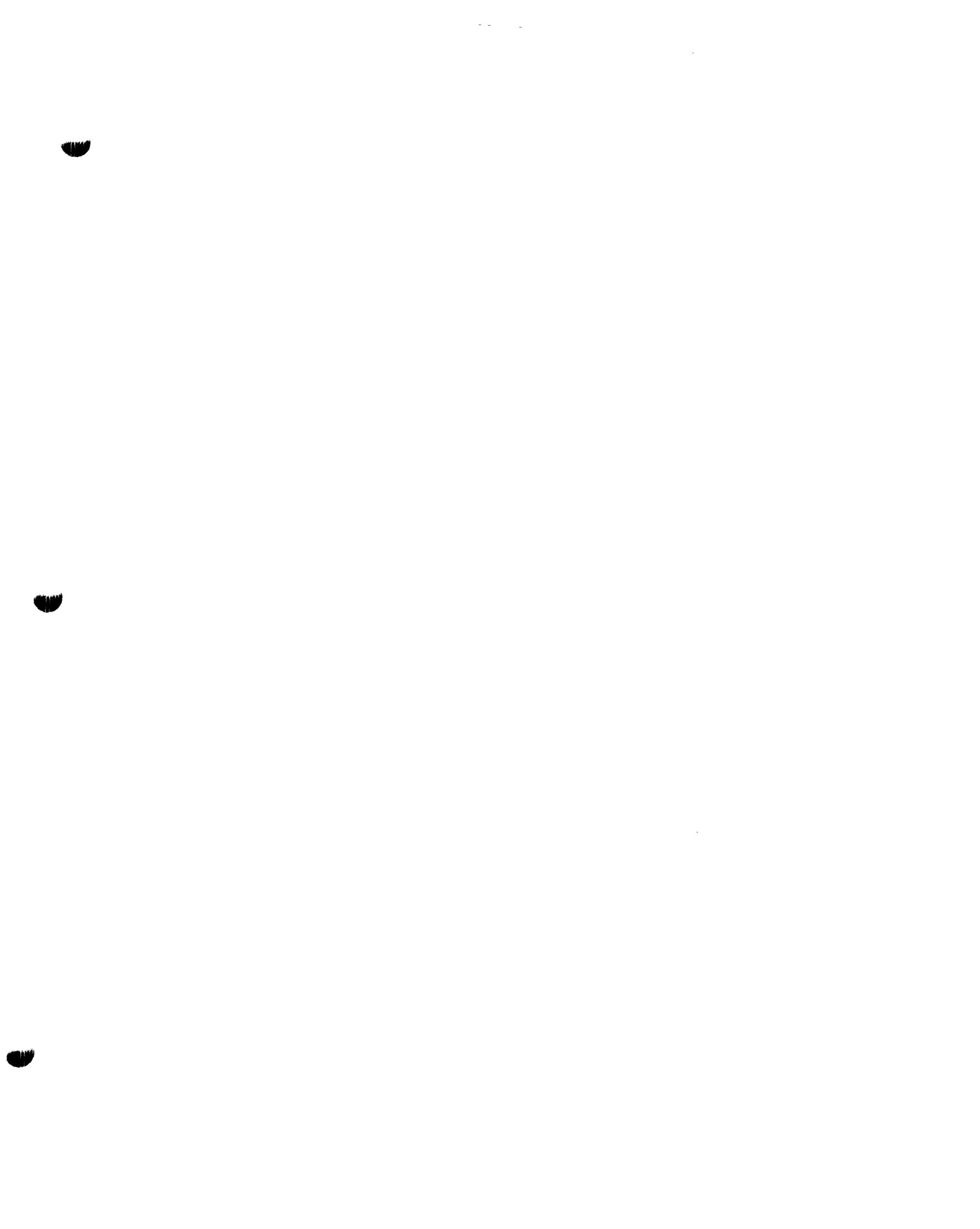
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- C. INSTALLATION CONTENTS - DANE-TRUAX AIR GUARD STATION, WI**
 - i. DoD Recommendation - included as part of Cannon Air Force Base recommendation

- D. INSTALLATION CONTENTS - FORT MCCOY, WI**
 - i. Base Summary Sheet



WISCONSIN

30 MINUTES

5 minutes

Introduction and Background
Senator Herb Kohl

5 minutes

Installation overview
Senator Russ Feingold
Fort McCoy
Traux Field
Mitchell Field

20 minutes

440th Airlift Wing at Mitchell Field
Governor Jim Doyle

Senator Herb Kohl (WI)

BIOGRAPHY

Herb Kohl was elected to the Senate in 1988 and re-elected to a third six-year term in 2000. Kohl was born and raised in Milwaukee, where he attended public school. He earned his bachelor's degree from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1956 and a master's degree in business administration from Harvard University in 1958. Kohl served in the Army Reserve from 1958 to 1964.



Before coming to the Senate, Kohl helped build his family-owned business, Kohl's grocery and department stores. He served as President from 1970 through the sale of the corporation in 1979. In 1985 he bought the Milwaukee Bucks to ensure the basketball team remained in Milwaukee and is recognized as an avid sportsman.

During his time in office, Senator Kohl has been recognized as a strong advocate for children's issues. For instance, Kohl sponsored the "Child Care Infrastructure Act," a new law to encourage private companies and institutions to build on- or near-site day care centers to meet the rapidly growing demand for child care. The bill, which was signed into law on June 7, 2001, has been featured in "Working Mother" and "Parents" magazines. Kohl has also been a strong supporter for child nutrition programs. In 2003, he received the "Distinguished Service Award" from the Food Research and Action Center (FRAC), a leading organization that works to eradicate domestic hunger and undernutrition.

Additionally, Kohl has received acclaim as a strong defender of Wisconsin's farming tradition. Most recently, Kohl led the effort to create a new, national dairy program in the Farm Bill - one which includes a safety net for all farmers and ends regional cartels such as the Northeast Dairy Compact. The Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation awarded Kohl with the Distinguished Service to Agriculture Award - the highest individual honor given by the Bureau Federation -- for his continued representation of Wisconsin farmers.

Senator Kohl also has focused on anti-crime legislation, especially crimes related to kids. He reauthorized juvenile justice programs in the federal government and authored laws which prevent the sale of handguns to minors and prohibit handguns from being brought into a school zone. Kohl sponsored the "Child Safety Lock Act," a bill to require the sale of safety locks with handguns to prevent accidental shootings by children.

Senator Kohl serves on the Senate Appropriations Committee, the Judiciary Committee, and the Special Committee on Aging. Kohl is the ranking member of the Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee, which has jurisdiction over the budgets of USDA, the FDA and other agencies which include many programs important to farmers and consumers. Kohl also serves as the ranking member of the Judiciary's Subcommittee on Antitrust, Business Rights and Competition.

Senator Kohl remains active in Wisconsin charitable activities. In 1990 he established the Herb Kohl Educational Foundation Achievement Award Program, which provides annual grants totaling \$100,000 to 100 graduating seniors, 100 teachers and 100 schools throughout Wisconsin. In 1995, Kohl donated \$25 million to the University of Wisconsin for a new sports arena.



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- ◆ [2004 Gubernatorial Election Results](#)

Governor Jim Doyle of Wisconsin

Birth Date: November 23, 1945
Birth State: Other
Family: Married; two sons
Spouse: Jessica
Party: Democrat



[Governor's Web Site](#)
[State Web Site](#)

Office Address:

State Capitol
 115 East
 Madison, WI 53702

JIM DOYLE was born in Washington, D.C. and grew up in Madison, Wisconsin. He is a graduate of University of Wisconsin-Madison and earned a law degree from Harvard University in 1972. Doyle and his wife, Jessica, served in the Peace Corps as teachers in Africa. He also worked as an attorney in a federal legal services office on the Navajo Indian Reservation in Chinle, Arizona. Doyle served three terms as Dane County district attorney from 1977 to 1982, and then built his own private law practice, handling a wide range of civil and criminal cases.

Doyle was elected Wisconsin attorney general in 1990, and reelected in 1994 and 1998. During his 12 years as attorney general, Doyle distinguished himself by fighting for people and fighting for change. He was a national leader in the fight to improve public health through his successful lawsuit against the tobacco industry. He successfully fought to restore public confidence in criminal sentencing, make schools and streets safer, protect consumers from fraud, and prosecute environmental polluters. On January 6, 2003, he was sworn in as Wisconsin's forty-fourth governor.

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 Governors Offer Bipartisan Plan to Reform, Improve Medicaid

June 13, 2005
 ◆ [Annual Meeting](#)
 Pennsylvania Selected to Host NGA Centennial Meeting in 2008

June 01, 2005
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Russ Feingold

United States Senator

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Biography of U.S. Senator Russ Feingold

"[Feingold] showed that a politician need not shelve his conscience to achieve success."
 - "A Principled Win," *The Washington Post*, November 5, 1998

Russ Feingold is an independent voice for Wisconsin and the nation in the United States Senate - an effective legislator who works across party lines, and a respected leader in both domestic and foreign policy.

Best known for leading the fight for campaign finance reform in the Senate with Republican Senator John McCain, Feingold has been a tireless leader in bipartisan efforts to restore fiscal discipline in Congress and reduce the federal deficit. He is also a leading voice for protecting privacy and personal freedoms, having cast the Senate's lone vote against the USA PATRIOT Act - legislation which members of both parties now agree must be changed to protect the civil liberties of law-abiding Americans.

Fighting for Wisconsin

"The nation needs more leaders similar to Feingold - a Democrat in the Wisconsin Progressive Party tradition - who don't just talk the talk, they walk the walk."
 - "When Wis. Talks, Feingold Listens," *The Wausau Daily Herald*, June 3, 2001

"Feingold shows a knack for thinking through issues on a case-by-case basis instead of marching in a partisan parade."
 - "Feingold Sets the Bar a Little Higher," *The Door County Advocate*, June 28, 2002

Since he was first elected to the Senate in 1992, Russ Feingold

Biographical Information

- Elected to Senate in 1992. Re-elected in 1998 and 2004.
- U.S. Senate Committee on Judiciary, Relations and Special Committee on Aging
- Elected to Wisconsin Senate in 1990 and 1996.
- Practicing attorney in Madison, Wisconsin since 1985, at Lardner & Follette &

Education

has built a record as a staunch advocate for working families by fighting for measures to lower health care costs, stop the flow of jobs overseas, and preserve and strengthen our public education system. He has made combating terrorism a top priority and has worked to give more resources to first responders on the front lines at home.

Feingold stays in touch with Wisconsin's communities by visiting each of the state's 72 counties every year to hold his Listening Sessions. At these town hallstyle meetings, Feingold hears directly about the issues that matter to the people of Wisconsin, from supporting Wisconsin's farmers to ensuring that our nation's veterans are aware of the benefits they have earned.

Feingold's record of achievement for Wisconsin includes authoring the law that created the Rural AED Program. This program provides federal assistance to help states increase public access to defibrillators for victims of cardiac arrest, bringing needed grant money to the state. He spearheaded successful Senate efforts to create 23 new teams around the country to respond in the event of a weapons of mass destruction attack, including a new team in Wisconsin. In 2003, Feingold authored an amendment that helped make the inclusion of Medicare fairness provisions in the Medicare prescription drug law possible, bringing over \$200 million to the state. Feingold has also been a leader in the fight to stop the Department of Veterans Affairs from blocking health care marketing and outreach to veterans in Wisconsin and across the country; he was successful in passing a provision to overturn this policy that was signed into law in 2004.

A National Leader in Domestic and Foreign Policy

Senator Feingold is proud to represent Wisconsin, and carry forward the state's progressive tradition, in the U.S. Senate. In addition to the landmark McCain-Feingold bill, Feingold's long record of accomplishment on reform issues includes his key leadership role in the successful efforts to pass the congressional gift ban and lobbying disclosure legislation, as well as work on many other reform initiatives.

Feingold is also recognized leader in the fight to cut wasteful spending and reduce the nation's growing deficit. A ten-time winner of the Concord Coalition's deficit hawk award, he is the lead author of legislation to institute Pay-As-You-Go legislation to enforce limits on federal spending in Congress. As a member of the Senate Budget Committee, he has worked with Republican colleagues to reform budget rules and restore fiscal sanity to the congressional budgeting process.

A member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Feingold has brought critical attention to the need to combat terrorism without undermining the privacy and civil liberties of law-abiding Americans. Feingold also has played a lead role in protecting the rights of consumers and preserving access to the courts. As the ranking member of the Subcommittee on the Constitution, Feingold works to protect the civil rights of all Americans, including fighting against discrimination in the workplace and in the criminal justice system.

- Harvard Law School Doctor with Honors, :
- Rhodes S Final Hon School of Jurisprud Magdaler Oxford U Bachelor with Hon
- Universit Wisconsin Madison, Kappa, B Arts with 1975
- Janesville High Sch Janesville Wisconsin

As a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, and the Ranking Member of the Africa Subcommittee, Feingold brings a critical focus to the fight against terrorism. Feingold opposed the war with Iraq because he understood from the start that it would direct critical resources away from the fight against the forces that attacked us September 11, 2001, and their allies. Feingold works to focus attention and diplomatic resources on countries in Africa that may be havens for terrorist activity. Finally, he has long been an advocate for making human rights a priority in our foreign relations, in Africa and around the world.

Background

In 1917, Feingold's family settled in Janesville, Wisconsin, where he was born to parents Leon and Sylvia on March 2, 1953. Feingold graduated from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1975, received a degree from Oxford University as a Rhodes Scholar in 1977, and then went on to Harvard Law School, where he earned his degree in 1979.

In 1982, in his first try for elective office, Feingold defeated a longtime incumbent and was elected to the Wisconsin State Senate for the 27th District. Feingold was re-elected in 1986 and 1990. When Feingold first ran for the U.S. Senate in 1992, he won a tough three-way primary, and went on to defeat a two-term incumbent. Feingold was reelected to the Senate in 1998 and 2004.

Feingold has two daughters, Jessica and Ellen. He lives in Middleton, Wisconsin.

Russ_Feingold@feingold.senate.gov

Office of Senator Russ Feingold | 202/224-5323 |



DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

BASE SUMMARY SHEET

General Mitchell ARS, WI

INSTALLATION MISSION

- The mission of the 440th is to recruit for, train for, support and accomplish humanitarian, contingency, and combat airlift operations, anywhere in the world.

DoD RECOMMENDATION

Close General Mitchell Air Reserve Station (ARS). Distribute the eight C-130H aircraft of the 440th Airlift Wing to the 94th Airlift Wing (AFR), Dobbins Air Reserve Base (ARB), GA (four aircraft) and to the 314th Airlift Wing, Little Rock Air Force Base, AR (four aircraft). Realign the 440th Airlift Wing's operations, maintenance and Expeditionary Combat Support (ECS) manpower to Fort Bragg, NC. Air National Guard units at Mitchell are unaffected by this recommendation.

DoD JUSTIFICATION

This recommendation distributes C-130 aircraft to two bases of higher military value, Little Rock Air Force Base (17) and Dobbins Air Reserve Base (71). Adding aircraft at Little Rock and Dobbins optimizes squadron size, creating larger, more effective squadrons. Additionally, these transfers move C-130 force structure from the Air Force Reserve to the active duty--addressing a documented imbalance in the active/Air National Guard/Air Force Reserve

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DoD

- One-Time Costs: \$38.4 million
- Net Savings (Cost) during Implementation: \$14.3 million
- Annual Recurring Savings: \$6.5 million
- Return on Investment Year: 2014 (5 years)
- Net Present Value over 20 Years: \$50.2 million

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RECOMMENDATION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS)

	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Students</u>
Baseline	1,385	150	
Reductions	44	302	
Realignments			
Total	1,341	(152)	

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF ALL RECOMMENDATIONS AFFECTING THIS INSTALLATION (INCLUDES STUDENTS)

	Out		In		Net Gain (Loss)	
	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>
This recommendation	(44)	(302)	0	0	(44)	(302)
Other recommendations	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	(44)	(302)	0	0	(44)	(302)

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- There are potential impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to dredging; or marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries. Impacts of costs include \$0.4M in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

REPRESENTATION

Governor: James E. Doyle (D)
 Senators: Herb Kohl (D)
 Russell Feingold (D)
 Representative: Gwen Moore (D)

ECONOMIC IMPACT

This Recommendation

- Potential Employment Loss: 617 jobs (346 direct and 271 indirect)
- MSA Job Base: 986,431 jobs
- Percentage: 0.1 percent decrease

MILITARY ISSUES

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

BASE VISIT REPORT

GENERAL MITCHELL ARS, WI

02-JUNE 2005

LEAD COMMISSIONER: N/A

ACCOMPANYING COMMISSIONER: N/A

COMMISSION STAFF: Tanya Cruz

LIST OF ATTENDEES:

Col Merle D Hart, 440th Airlift Wing Commander
Col Jay Flournoy, 440th Operations Group Commander
Col Jane Kitchen, 440th Maintenance Group Commander
Col Betty Bowen, 440th Mission Support Group Commander
Col Laura Talbot, 440th Medical Squadron Commander
Maj Roger Stoeckmann, 440th Mission Support Group Executive Officer
CMSgt Mark Biedenbender, 440th Airlift Wing Command Chief Master Sergeant
Mr Michael J Taylor, 440th Airlift Wing Civilian Personnel Officer

BASE'S PRESENT MISSION:

The mission of the wing is to maintain operational readiness for the airlift of tactical units, airborne units, personnel, supplies, and equipment into prepared or unprepared areas by landing or airdrop. The peacetime and wartime mission of the 440th Airlift Wing is global in scope. During wartime, if mobilized, the 440th would be under the operational control of Air Mobility Command.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION:

Close General Mitchell Air Reserve Station (ARS). Distribute the eight C-130H aircraft of the 440th Airlift Wing to the 94th Airlift Wing (AFR), Dobbins Air Reserve Base (ARB), Georgia (four aircraft) and to the 314th Airlift Wing, Little Rock Air Force Base, Arkansas (four aircraft). Realign the 440th Airlift Wing's operations, maintenance and Expeditionary Combat Support (ECS) manpower to Ft. Bragg, North Carolina. Air National Guard units at Mitchell are unaffected by this recommendation.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION:

This recommendation distributes C-130 aircraft to two bases of higher military value, Little Rock Air Force Base (17) and Dobbins Air Reserve Base (71). Adding aircraft at Little Rock and Dobbins optimizes squadron size, creating larger, more effective squadrons. Additionally, these transfers move C-130 force structure from the Air Force Reserve to the active duty--addressing a documented imbalance in the active/Air National Guard/Air Force Reserve manning mix for C-130s.

MAIN FACILITIES REVIEWED:

During my visit and a walking tour, in addition to the Wing Headquarters, I saw the following facilities (for visual of the base, see the base map provided):

- Squadron Operations (Bldg. 209)
 - I saw the auditorium and mission planning area. During the walkthrough I was told that the flying squadron has access to two combat readiness training centers.
- Operations Support Flight (Bldg. 113)
 - This building was built in the late 1990s. It houses their intelligence unit, tactics, and life support; and provides easy access to the ramp.
- Aircraft Maintenance/Flightline (Bldg. 222)
 - This facility houses the Electroenvironmental Shop and the Aircraft Maintenance Squadron.
- 34th Aerial Port Squadron (Bldg. 220)
 - According to officials this facility is the newest (approximately 4 yrs. old) in the Air Force Reserves. It is 1 of 43 Aerial Ports in the Air Force Reserves and 1 of 9 Superports (mixes mobile and strategic functions).
- Propulsion Shop (Bldg. 208)
 - In this facility, Gen. Mitchell ARS maintains 1 of 3 of the ARC's valve test stands. This shop was built in the 70s or 80s.
- The Firing Range (Bldg. 301)
 - Gen. Mitchell ARS conducts 600-800 UTAs (Unit Training Assemblies) annually at the Firing Range. This building was built in 1957.
- The Maintenance Hangar (Bldg. 217)
 - This facility, built in 1956, can fully enclose 2 C-130s. Two years ago the heating system was completely revamped and replaced with radiant heating.
- The Medical Training Facility (Bldg. 140)
 - This Medical Training facility is a newer building that operates as a clinic providing physical exams, immunizations, dental, optometry, public health, chemical detection, and has decontamination capabilities.

KEY ISSUES IDENTIFIED

- All of the buildings viewed appeared to be in good condition and very well maintained.
- Officials said that they currently have 8 C-130s, are manned for 12, and have the capability to expand to 16 aircraft (the authorized number).
- Current projects underway include ramp expansion (of 75 ft.), propulsion shop expansion, and a new main gate. The ramp project will allow Gen. Mitchell ARS to go

up to 22 contingency MOG (maximum on the ground). The propulsion shop expansion will allow the maintenance facility to do valve housing changes for other bases as well. These projects have already been appropriated.

- There were no encroachment issues identified. According to Col. Hart, the installation size is currently 108 acres but could expand if needed. The Congressional Delegation told Gen. Mitchell ARS that it could expand into state property, if necessary. He also said he has not received any noise complaints.

INSTALLATION CONCERNS RAISED:

MCI Development

Gen. Mitchell ARS officials felt that the Mission Compatibility Index (MCI) developed by the Air Force to determine military value did not ask the right questions. They said that the questions in the model were active duty-centric and did not give their installation credit for a variety of things. For example, Gen. Mitchell ARS provided a grand scale anti-terrorism training for which they did not receive credit because they do not have billeting. Col. Hart said that despite not having on-base housing, Gen. Mitchell ARS has no problem supporting anybody mobilizing in their area. At one time, Gen. Mitchell ARS was slated to get on-base housing but instead developed community partnerships with 5 area hotels. Housing visitors at the hotels saves in overhead and infrastructure maintenance costs. Also, though Gen. Mitchell ARS does not own airspace or runways, they are the primary users, along with the F-15s in Madison. Because Gen. Mitchell ARS is not a Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), many of their depot level maintenance initiatives (e.g. refurbishing aircraft seats, locks, brakes, hydraulic pumps, etc.) were not taken into account. According to officials, the 440th Maintenance Group won approval for several of their repairs that save the USAF money. They calculated annual an annual taxpayer savings of \$1,138,424.50.

Officials at Gen. Mitchell ARS also said that their Guard counterparts scored higher than they did but fly in the same airspace and use the same runway as Gen. Mitchell ARS.

Recruitment & Retention

Officials identified potential recruitment issues with the receiving locations in the recommendation. For example, there may be an issue with the wage grade differential. Given the industrial labor pool of the Milwaukee area, civilian employees at Gen. Mitchell ARS are paid more than at Pope/Ft. Bragg. The area surrounding Pope AFB/Ft. Bragg is a growing and already saturated area. As a result, there will be competition for resources such as affordable housing, good schools, and TRICARE in that area. Bottom line is it is going to be difficult to recruit reservists, especially those with the same level of expertise, in the Pope/Ft. Bragg location. These are issues that the Mission Capability Study focused on but may not have been taken into account. Officials provided figures showing that from 2001 to 2004 they have beaten their recruiting goal by over 10 percent each year.

Officials also provided figures from 2001 to 2004 showing that their retention rates have been over 90 percent each year. They commented that their rates are not 100 percent due to retirees. Their ability to retain individuals decreases their training costs.

Location

According to officials, given its location, Gen. Mitchell ARS has a number of unique attributes. For example, they have the Milwaukee/Chicago corridor of restricted airspace which offers increased training opportunities. It takes only 10 minutes flying time to get to the airspace. And, they have all-weather training. Given the sparse population of their ranges, they are able to fly at 300 ft. throughout Wisconsin with minimal environmental impact. Officials commented that should the recommendation be carried out, it will take a number of years to have the combat capability they currently possess. Also, they are able to recruit from South Bend, IN to Green Bay, WI.

Col. Hart agreed that there should be a reverse associate unit (Reserve unit owning the aircraft flown by reservists and actives) at Pope AFB/Ft. Bragg because the customer (Army) is there and this concept ties into Total Force Structure. However, Gen. Mitchell ARS is the only Federal Reserve facility in the area (note: the 928th in Chicago at O'Hare IAP was closed in the 1995 BRAC. The closing of the 928th resulted in Gen. Mitchell ARS expanding from 8 PAA to 12 PAA. Last year they sent 4 aircraft to another location and now have 8 PAA on base).

Installation officials believe that if the recommendation is inevitable, keeping the aircraft with the AFR personnel would yield a greater return on investment. They said the planes should stay with those who have invested time in and have the expertise to maintain them.

Costs

Installation officials said that they are very cost effective and operate at a low fixed cost (\$89,757,311) for a large return on investment.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS RAISED:

According to officials at Gen. Mitchell ARS, their installation has a good amount of community support as well as bipartisan political support. Installation officials said that they were not aware of any community plans for the base if it were to close and emphasized that the community wants Gen. Mitchell ARS to remain open.

REQUESTS FOR STAFF AS A RESULT OF VISIT:

None at this time

GENERAL MITCHELL AIR RESERVE STATION, WI

Air Force - 52

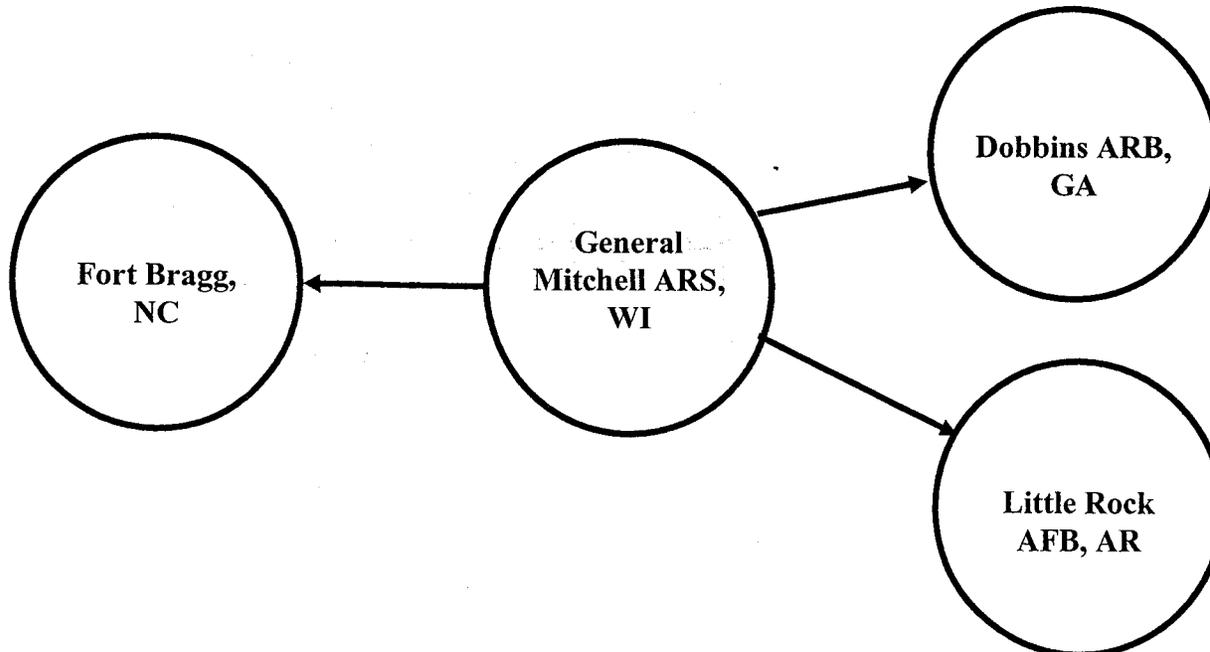
GENERAL MITCHELL AIR RESERVE STATION, WI

CLOSE

Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
(44)	(302)	0	0	(44)	(302)	0	(346)

Recommendation: Close General Mitchell Air Reserve Station (ARS). Distribute the eight C-130H aircraft of the 440th Airlift Wing to the 94th Airlift Wing (AFR), Dobbins Air Reserve Base (ARB), GA (four aircraft) and to the 314th Airlift Wing, Little Rock Air Force Base, AR (four aircraft).

Recommendation: Realign the 440th Airlift Wing's operations, maintenance and Expeditionary Combat Support (ECS) manpower to Fort Bragg, NC. Air National Guard units at Mitchell are unaffected by this recommendation.



General Mitchell Air Reserve Station, WI

Recommendation: Close General Mitchell Air Reserve Station (ARS). Distribute the eight C-130H aircraft of the 440th Airlift Wing to the 94th Airlift Wing (AFR), Dobbins Air Reserve Base (ARB), Georgia (four aircraft) and to the 314th Airlift Wing, Little Rock Air Force Base, Arkansas (four aircraft). Realign the 440th Airlift Wing's operations, maintenance and Expeditionary Combat Support (ECS) manpower to Ft. Bragg, North Carolina. Air National Guard units at Mitchell are unaffected by this recommendation.

Justification: This recommendation distributes C-130 aircraft to two bases of higher military value, Little Rock Air Force Base (17) and Dobbins Air Reserve Base (71). Adding aircraft at Little Rock and Dobbins optimizes squadron size, creating larger, more effective squadrons. Additionally, these transfers move C-130 force structure from the Air Force Reserve to the active duty--addressing a documented imbalance in the active/Air National Guard/Air Force Reserve manning mix for C-130s.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$38 million. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of \$14 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$6.5 million, with payback expected in five years. The net present value of the cost and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$50 million.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 617 jobs (346 direct jobs and 271 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Milwaukee-Waukesha Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: There are potential impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to dredging; or marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries. Impacts of costs include \$443 thousand in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

KEY FIELD AIR GUARD STATION, MS

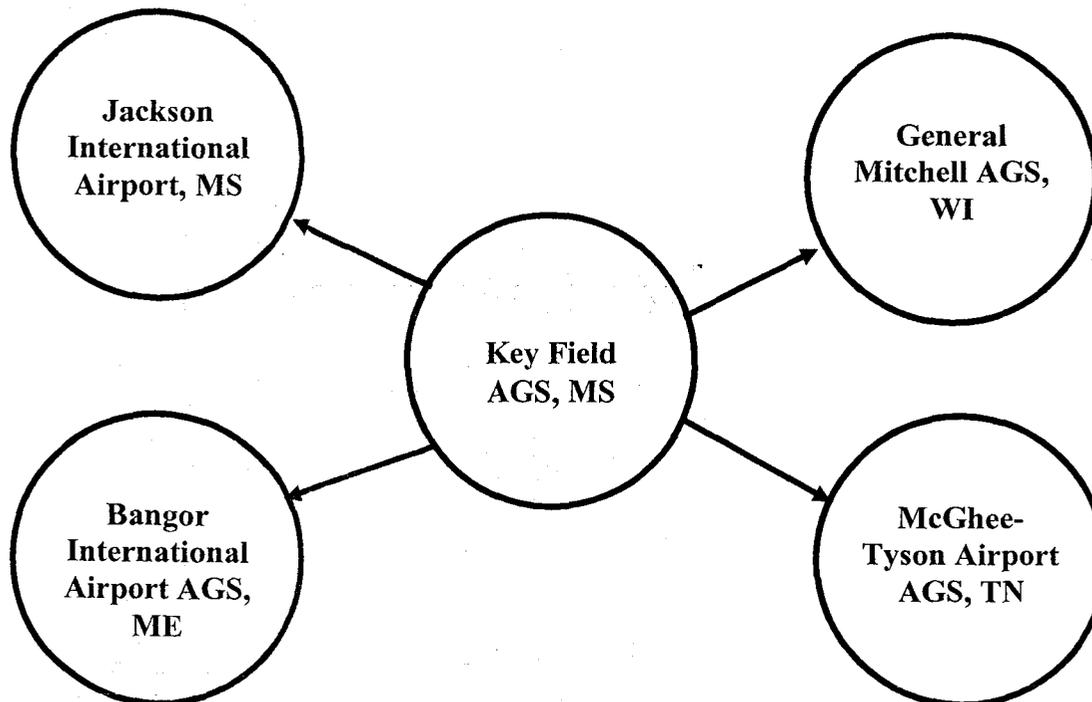
Air Force - 28

KEY FIELD AIR GUARD STATION, MS

REALIGN

Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
(33)	(142)	0	0	(33)	(142)	0	(175)

Recommendation: Realign Key Field Air Guard Station, MS. Distribute the 186th Air Refueling Wing's KC-135R aircraft to the 128th Air Refueling Wing (ANG), General Mitchell Air Guard Station, WI (three aircraft); the 134th Air Refueling Wing (ANG), McGhee-Tyson Airport Air Guard Station, TN (three aircraft); and 101st Air Refueling Wing (ANG), Bangor International Airport Air Guard Station, ME (two aircraft). One aircraft will revert to backup aircraft inventory. The 186th Air Refueling Wing's fire fighter positions move to the 172d Air Wing at Jackson International Airport, MS, and the expeditionary combat support (ECS) will remain in place.



Key Field Air Guard Station, MS

Recommendation: Realign Key Field Air Guard Station, Mississippi. Distribute the 186th Air Refueling Wing's KC-135R aircraft to the 128th Air Refueling Wing (ANG), General Mitchell Air Guard Station, Wisconsin (three aircraft); the 134th Air Refueling Wing (ANG), McGhee Tyson Airport Air Guard Station, Tennessee (three aircraft); and 101st Air Refueling Wing (ANG), Bangor International Airport Air Guard Station, Maine (two aircraft). One aircraft will revert to backup aircraft inventory. The 186th Air Refueling Wing's fire fighter positions move to the 172d Air Wing at Jackson International Airport, Mississippi and the expeditionary combat support (ECS) will remain in place.

Justification: Receiver locations General Mitchell (86) and McGhee Tyson (74) ranked higher in military value rating for the tanker mission than Key Field (92). Bangor (123) also received aircraft within this recommendation. Military judgment argued for the increased unit size at Bangor because of its critical role as host base for Northeast Tanker Task Force support to the transatlantic air bridge. Key Field's newer KC-135R aircraft help replace McGhee Tyson's older, higher maintenance KC-135E models, and help robust the unit size. The remainder of Key Field's realigned aircraft help increase the squadron size at General Mitchell and maintain critical backup aircraft inventory levels. Bangor, McGhee Tyson, and General Mitchell gain additional KC-135 aircraft to their maximum available capacity, increasing both effectiveness and unit capability. Key Field's ECS remains in place to support the Air Expeditionary Force and to retain trained, experienced Airmen.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$11.0 million. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of \$6.9 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$.9 million, with a payback expected in 13 years. The net present value of the cost to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$2.5 million.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 339 jobs (175 direct jobs and 164 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Meridian, Mississippi Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is 0.62 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: There are potential impacts to air quality; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; or water resources.

Impacts of costs include \$134 thousand in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.



Cannon Air Force Base, NM

Recommendation: Close Cannon Air Force Base, NM. Distribute the 27th Fighter Wing's F-16s to the 115th Fighter Wing, Dane County Regional Airport, Truax Field Air Guard Station, WI (three aircraft); 114th Fighter Wing, Joe Foss Field Air Guard Station, SD (three aircraft); 150th Fighter Wing, Kirtland Air Force Base, NM (three aircraft); 113th Wing, Andrews Air Force Base, MD (nine aircraft); 57th Fighter Wing, Nellis Air Force Base, NV (seven aircraft), the 388th Wing at Hill Air Force Base, UT (six aircraft), and backup inventory (29 aircraft).

Justification: Cannon has a unique F-16 force structure mix. The base has one F-16 Block 50 squadron, one F-16 Block 40 squadron, and one F-16 Block 30 squadron. All active duty Block 50 bases have higher military value than Cannon. Cannon's Block 50s move to backup inventory using standard Air Force programming percentages for fighters. Cannon's F-16 Block 40s move to Nellis Air Force Base (seven aircraft) and Hill Air Force Base (six aircraft to right size the wing at 72 aircraft) and to backup inventory (11 aircraft). Nellis (12) and Hill (14) have a higher military value than Cannon (50). The remaining squadron of F-16 Block 30s (18 aircraft) are distributed to Air National Guard units at Kirtland Air Force Base, NM (16), Andrews Air Force Base, MD (21), Joe Foss Air Guard Station, SD (112), and Dane-Truax Air Guard Station, WI (122). These moves sustain the active/Air National Guard/Air Force Reserve force mix by replacing aircraft that retire in the 2025 Force Structure Plan.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$90.1M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of \$815.6M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$200.5M with an immediate payback expected. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$2,706.8M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 4,780 jobs (2,824 direct jobs and 1,956 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Clovis, NM, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 20.5 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: Nellis Air Force Base is in a National Ambient Air Quality Standards nonattainment area for carbon monoxide (serious), particulate matter (PM10, serious), and ozone (8-hr, subpart 1). A preliminary assessment indicates that a conformity determination may be required to verify that positive conformity can be achieved. Costs to mitigate this potential impact have been included in the payback calculation and this is not expected to be an impediment to the implementation of this recommendation. There are also potential impacts to air quality: cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water

resources; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to dredging; or marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries. Impacts of costs include \$2.8M in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

Niagara Falls Air Reserve Station, NY

Recommendation: Close Niagara Falls Air Reserve Station (ARS), NY. Distribute the eight C-130H aircraft of the 914th Airlift Wing (AFR) to the 314th Airlift Wing, Little Rock Air Force Base, AR. The 914th's headquarters moves to Langley Air Force Base, VA, the Expeditionary Combat Support (ECS) realigns to the 310th Space Group (AFR) at Schriever Air Force Base, CO, and the Civil Engineering Squadron moves to Lackland Air Force Base, TX. Also at Niagara, distribute the eight KC-135R aircraft of the 107th Air Refueling Wing (ANG) to the 101st Air Refueling Wing (ANG), Bangor International Airport Air Guard Station, ME. The 101st will subsequently retire its eight KC-135E aircraft and no Air Force aircraft remain at Niagara.

Justification: This recommendation distributes C-130 force structure to Little Rock (17-airlift), a base with higher military value. These transfers move C-130 force structure from the Air Force Reserve to the active duty--addressing a documented imbalance in the active/reserve manning mix for C-130s. Additionally, this recommendation distributes more capable KC-135R aircraft to Bangor (123), replacing the older, less capable KC-135E aircraft. Bangor supports the Northeast Tanker Task Force and the Atlantic air bridge.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$65.2M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of \$5.3M. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$20.1M, with a payback period expected in two years. The net present value of the cost and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$199.4M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 1,072 jobs (642 direct jobs and 430 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY, metropolitan statistical economic area, which is 0.2 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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







BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

Chairman's
Closing Statement

Regional Hearing
of the
2005 Base Closure and Realignment Commission

for

Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin

8:30 am
June 20, 2005

St. Louis, Missouri

This concludes the St. Louis Regional Hearing of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I want to thank all the witnesses who testified today. You have brought us very thoughtful and valuable information. I assure you, your statements will be given careful consideration by the commission members as we reach our decisions.

I also want to thank all the elected officials and community members who have assisted us during our base visits and in preparation for this hearing. In particular, I would like to thank Senator Kit Bond and his staff for their assistance in obtaining and setting up this fine site.

Finally, I would like to thank the citizens of the communities represented here today that have supported the members of our Armed Services for so many years, making them feel welcome and valued in your towns. It is that spirit that makes America great.

This hearing is closed.



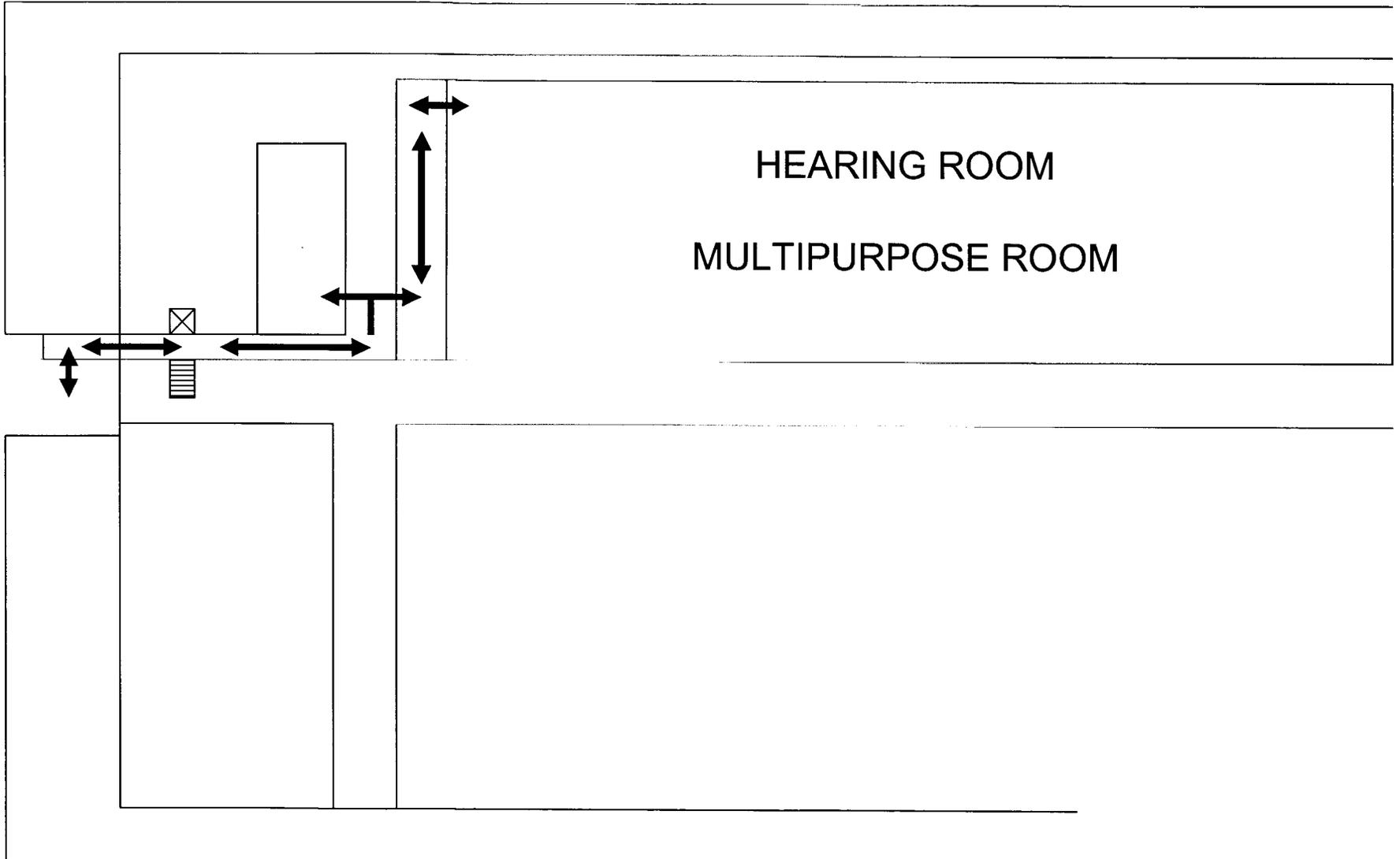
PARKING CREDENTIAL FOR THE BRAC COMMISSION



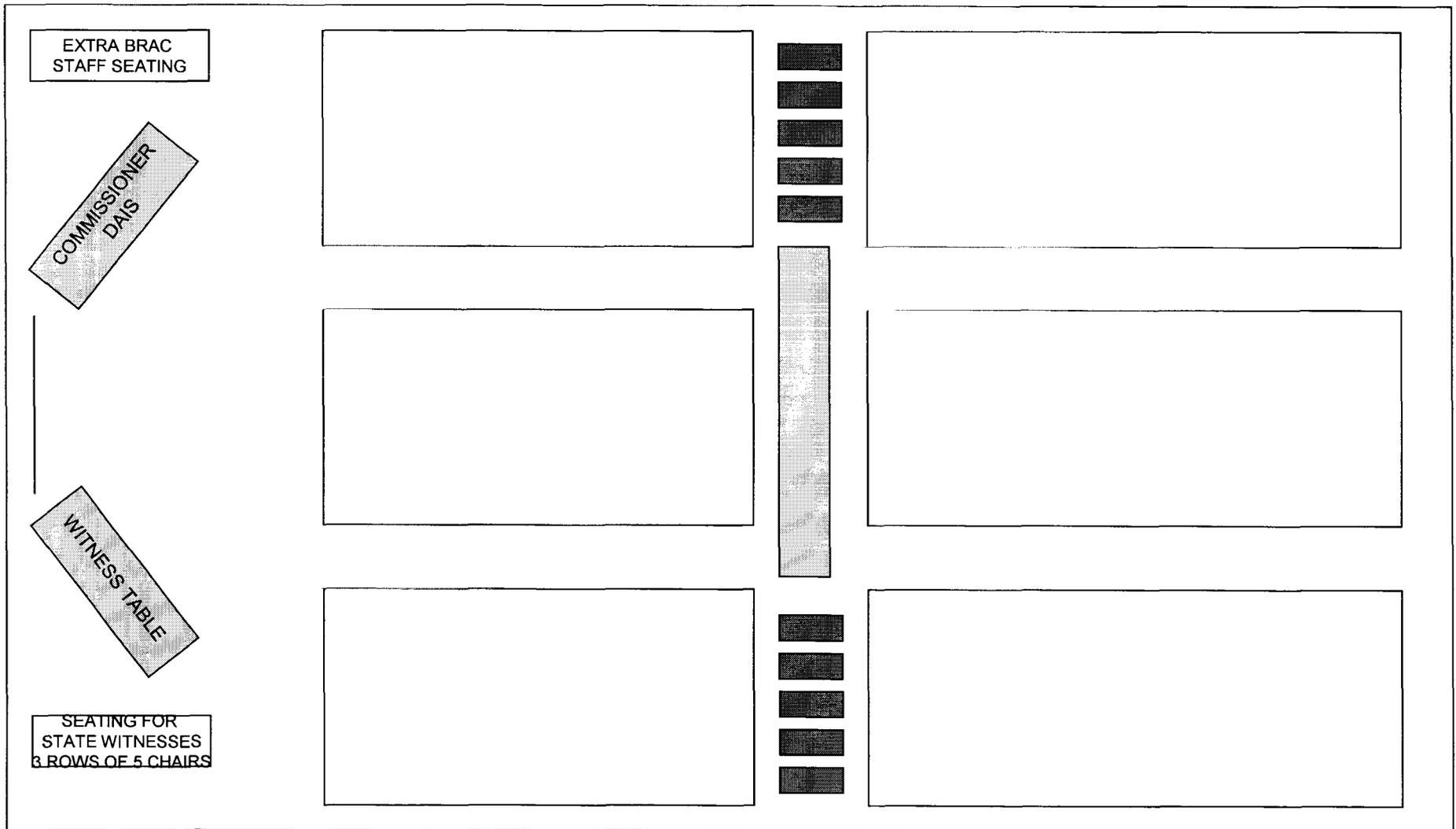
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JUNE 20, 2005

NORTH GRAND BOULEVARD

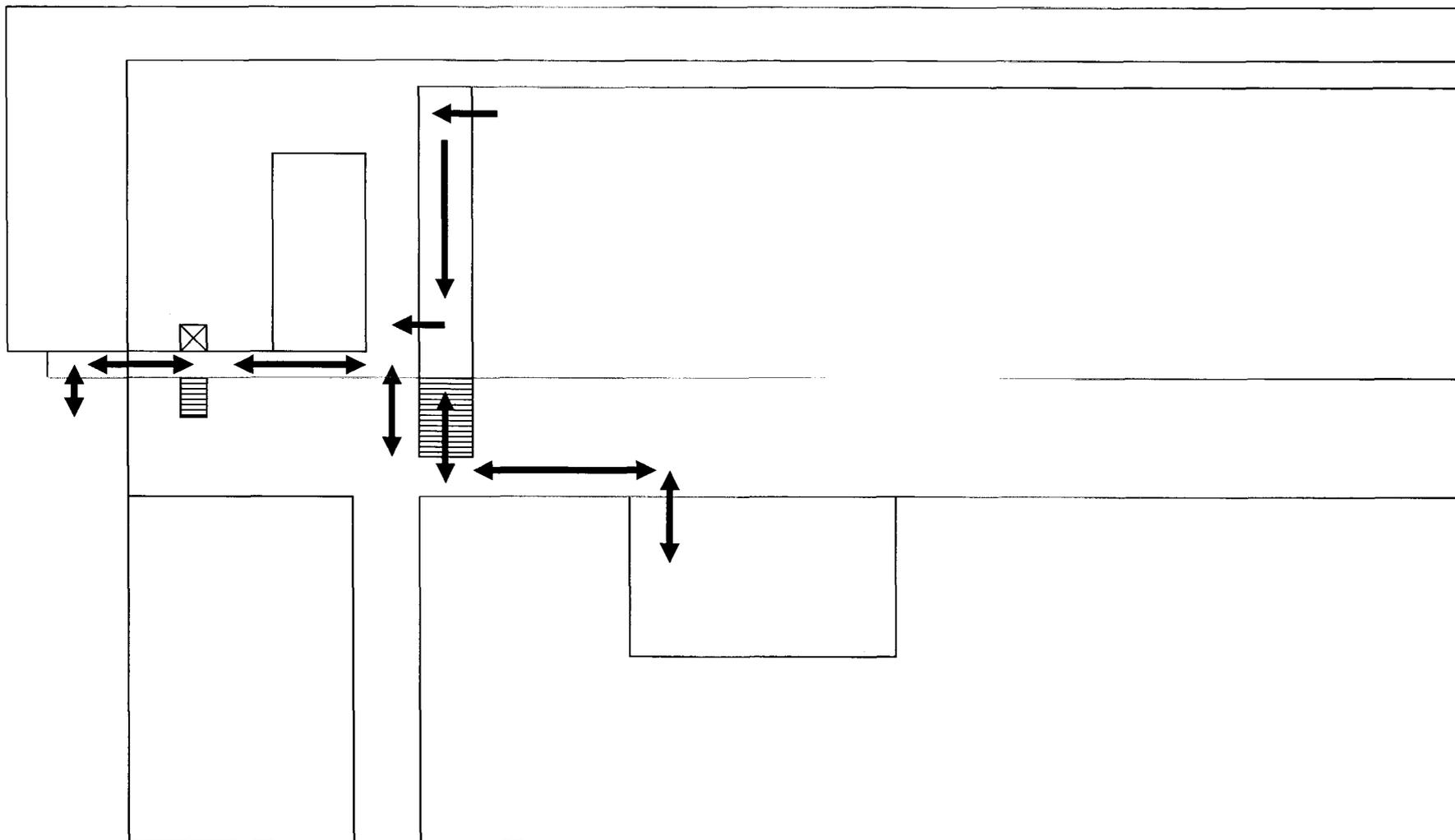
LACLEDE BOULEVARD



**SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY BUSCH STUDENT CENTER
MULTIPURPOSE ROOM
JUNE 20, 2005**



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PRESS AVAILABILITY – ROOM 251
JUNE 20, 2005



STATE HOLD ROOMS

Illinois – Room 256

Indiana – Room 317

Iowa – Room 256

Kentucky – Room 315

Michigan – Room 351

Missouri – Room 254

Wisconsin – Room 351