

**NAVSTA Ingleside  
COMMISSION BASE VISIT  
8 July 2005**

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

**TAB**

- A. ITINERARY
- B. BASE SUMMARY SHEET
- C. SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION
- D. INSTALLATION REVIEW
- E. STATE MAP AND STATISTICAL DATA
- F. STATE CLOSURE HISTORY LIST
- G. PRESS ARTICLES AND CORRESPONDENCE
- H. BIOS
- I. MILITARY VALUE SUMMARY
- J. POCS
- K. COMMUNITY BRIEF
- L. ADDITIONAL INFO

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M

N

O

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

W

X

Y

Z

**Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, TX  
Naval Station Ingleside, TX**

**Commissioner Hill Itinerary  
6-8 July 2005**

**Bill Fetzer – Lead Analyst**

<b>TIME</b>	<b>EVENT</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>POC</b>	<b>ACTION/Remarks</b>
<b>6 July</b>				
TBD	Commissioner Hill arrives at hotel	Corpus Christi	Bill Fetzer Cell: 703-856-3685	Review Visit Books for Corpus and Ingleside
<b>7 July</b>				
7:45 AM	Depart for Ortiz International Center	From Hotel	Bill Fetzer	Hotel to OIC via CNRS Vehicle
8:00 AM	Community Presentation	Ortiz International Center (OIC)	Gordon Turner Cell: 760-382-2795	Congressman Ortiz' staff coordinate
9:15 AM	Depart for NAS Corpus	From OIC	Bill Fetzer	Via CNRS vehicle Hard departure time
9:45-10:00	Pre-meet with base officials	NAS Corpus Christi	Ken Ireland Cell: 361-533-6326	RADM Mayer's office
10:00	Commissioner's Brief	CNATRA/NRS HQ Bldg 1	Ken Ireland	CO/Activity COs provide presentations on affected activities
12:00 PM	Lunch	CC bay Club	Ken Ireland	Base Mini-bus
1:00 PM	Windshield Tour	NAS Corpus	Ken Ireland	Base Mini-bus
1:30 PM	Tour CCAD	CCAD	Sharon Haynes Cell: 361-438-1191	Walking tour of facility
2:15 PM	Depart	NAS Corpus	Bill Fetzer	Return to Hotel in Corpus Christi
4:45 PM	Depart	Corpus Hotel	Bill Fetzer	En Route to Dinner
5-6:30 PM	Dinner	TBD	Gordon Turner	Congressman Ortiz' staff coordinate
7:00 PM	Reception	American Bank Center	Gordon Turner	

Itinerary Page 2

<b>TIME</b>	<b>EVENT</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>POC</b>	<b>ACTION/Remarks</b>
<b>8 July</b>				
8:00 AM	Depart for Port of Corpus Christi	From hotel	Bill Fetzer	Fetzer's rental car to POCC helo pad
8:15-9:30 AM	Aerial tour of tri-base area	Corpus Christi Ingleside Kingsville	Gordon Turner	
9:30 AM	Helo tour ends	NAVSTA Ingleside	Ken Ireland	Need transport to CO's office from helo pad
9:30-9:45	Courtesy Call	CAPT Watkins' office	Ken Ireland	Activity presentations conducted on 7 July
10:00	Tour Ingleside		Ken Ireland	Base Mini-bus
12:30-2 PM	Lunch	Portland Community Center (PCC)	Gordon Turner	Community Coordination
2:15-2:30 PM	Press Availability	PCC	Gordon Turner	Hard Departure Time
2:30 PM	Base Visit Ends	NAVSTA Ingleside	Bill Fetzer	Commissioner departs

# DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

## BASE SUMMARY SHEET

### NAVSTA Ingleside

#### INSTALLATION MISSION

- Mission: The primary mission of NAVSTA Ingleside is to serve as the Navy's Mine Warfare Center of Excellence, by providing training, operations and maintenance support to the area's Mine Warfare Forces.
- Tenant Commands:
  - Mine Countermeasures Squadrons 1, 2 & 3
  - 10 Avenger Class Mine Countermeasures Ships;
  - 10 Osprey Class Coastal Mine Hunters;
  - High Speed Vessel (HSV) 2 Swift, which is currently serving operationally as an interim Mine Warfare Command and Support Ship, and supports transformational modular mission payload initiatives;
  - Mine Warfare Training Center;
  - Electromagnetic Roll Facility;
  - Ships Intermediate Repair Facility;
  - Fleet Industrial Supply Center;
  - Regional Support Group

#### DoD RECOMMENDATION

- Close Naval Station Ingleside, TX.
- Relocate its ships along with dedicated personnel, equipment and support to Naval Station San Diego, CA.
- Relocate the ship intermediate repair function to Shore Intermediate Maintenance Activity San Diego, CA.
- Consolidate Mine Warfare Training Center with Fleet Anti-submarine Warfare Training Center San Diego, CA.

#### DoD JUSTIFICATION

- Moves mine warfare surface and aviation assets to major fleet concentration areas and reduces excess capacity.
- The Mine Hunter Coastal ships at Naval Station Ingleside are scheduled for decommissioning between FY 2006 and FY 2008 and will not relocate.

- Gulf Coast presence can be achieved as needed with available Navy ports at Naval Air Station Key West, FL, and Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL. Additionally, U.S. Coast Guard presence is expected to remain in the Gulf Coast region.
- Relocation of Commander Mine Warfare Command and the Mine Warfare Training Center to San Diego, CA, creates a center of excellence for Undersea Warfare, combining both mine warfare and anti-submarine warfare disciplines.
- Relocates the Mine Warfare community from a location remote from the fleet thereby better supporting the shift to organic mine warfare.
- Supports mission elimination at Shore Intermediate Maintenance Activity Naval Reserve Maintenance Facility Ingleside, TX, and reduces excess repair capacity.

**COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DoD**

- One-Time Costs: \$ 178.4 million
- Net Savings (Cost) during Implementation: \$ 100.0 million
- Annual Recurring Savings: \$ 75.6 million
- Return on Investment Year: 2 years
- Net Present Value over 20 Years: \$ 822.2 million

**MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RECOMMENDATION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS)**

	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Students</u>
<b>Baseline (2005 COBRA)</b>	1772	260	129
Reductions	-617	-172	
Realignments	-1155	-88	-129
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

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

	<b>Out</b>		<b>In</b>		<b>Net Gain (Loss)</b>	
	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>
This Recommendation	-1901	-317			-1901	-317
NAS Corpus Christi Realign	-926	-99			-926	-99
Corpus Christie Army depot		-92				-92
<b>Total</b>	<b>-2827</b>	<b>-508</b>			<b>-2827</b>	<b>-508</b>

## ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- **Environmental Impact:** There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed and is located at TAB C.

## REPRESENTATION

Governor: Rick Perry (R)  
Senators: Kay Bailey Hutchison (R)  
            John Cornyn (R)  
Representative: Solomon Ortiz (D) 27<sup>th</sup> District

## ECONOMIC IMPACT – Corpus Christi MSA

- Potential Employment Loss: 6864 jobs (3184 direct and 3680 indirect)
- MSA Job Base: 221,376 jobs
- Percentage: 3.3 percent decrease

## MILITARY ISSUES

- MIW Center of Excellence established in 1994. This action reorganizes the MIW and ASW COE's and creates a USW COE in San Diego.
- MHC's limited in operational capability and will be retired in place at Ingleside.
- MCM's moved to San Diego, but need the Electro Magnetic Roll pier side facility to be built first.
- CFFC and COMINWARCOM support this relocation.

## COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

- Economic impact of losing jobs in the Corpus Christi MSA.
- Loss of synergy of the MCM forces for training and interoperability.
- Community representatives have challenged the COBRA data in that the Navy did not reduce the BOS personnel related to the retiring MHCs as a non-BRAC action. Consequently, the BRAC savings are inflated by an unspecified amount (\$8-9 M/year). Navy BRAC IAT acknowledges the error and is in the process of acquiring updated personnel data for an updated COBRA run.

**Recommendation for Closure and Realignment  
Naval Station Ingleside, TX and  
Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, TX**

**Recommendation:** Close Naval Station Ingleside, TX. Relocate its ships along with dedicated personnel, equipment and support to Naval Station San Diego, CA. Relocate the ship intermediate repair function to Shore Intermediate Maintenance Activity San Diego, CA. Consolidate Mine Warfare Training Center with Fleet Anti-submarine Warfare Training Center San Diego, CA. Realign Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, TX. Relocate Commander Mine Warfare Command and Commander Mobile Mine Assembly Group to Fleet Anti-Submarine Warfare Center, Point Loma, CA. Relocate Helicopter Mine Countermeasures Squadron 15 (HM-15) and dedicated personnel, equipment and support to Naval Station Norfolk, VA. Disestablish Commander Helicopter Tactical Wing U.S. Atlantic Fleet Aviation Intermediate Maintenance Detachment Truax Field at Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, TX and relocate its intermediate maintenance function for Aircraft Components, Fabrication & Manufacturing, and Support Equipment to Fleet Readiness Center Mid-Atlantic Site Norfolk, VA.

**Justification:** This recommendation moves mine warfare surface and aviation assets to major fleet concentration areas and reduces excess capacity. Gulf Coast presence can be achieved as needed with available Navy ports at Naval Air Station Key West, FL, and Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL. The Minehunter Coastal ships at Naval Station Ingleside are scheduled for decommissioning between FY 2006 and FY 2008 and will not relocate. Additionally, U.S. Coast Guard presence is expected to remain in the Gulf Coast region. Relocation of Commander Mine Warfare Command and the Mine Warfare Training Center to San Diego, CA, creates a center of excellence for Undersea Warfare, combining both mine warfare and anti-submarine warfare disciplines. This reorganization removes the Mine Warfare community from a location remote from the fleet thereby better supporting the shift to organic mine warfare. This recommendation also supports mission elimination at Shore Intermediate Maintenance Activity Naval Reserve Maintenance Facility Ingleside, TX, and Aviation Intermediate Maintenance Detachment Truax Field at Naval Air Station Corpus Christi and reduces excess repair capacity. The relocation of Helicopter Mine Countermeasures Squadron 15 (HM-15) to Naval Station Norfolk single sites all Mine Warfare Aircraft in a fleet concentration area. This location better supports the HM-15 mission by locating them closer to the C-5 transport Air Port of Embarkation for overseas employment and mine countermeasures ship and helicopter coordinated exercises.

**Payback:** The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$178.4M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of \$100M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$75.6M with a payback expected in two years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$822.2M.

**Economic Impact on Communities:** Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 6,864 jobs (3,184 direct jobs and 3,680 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Corpus Christi, TX, Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 3.1 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.

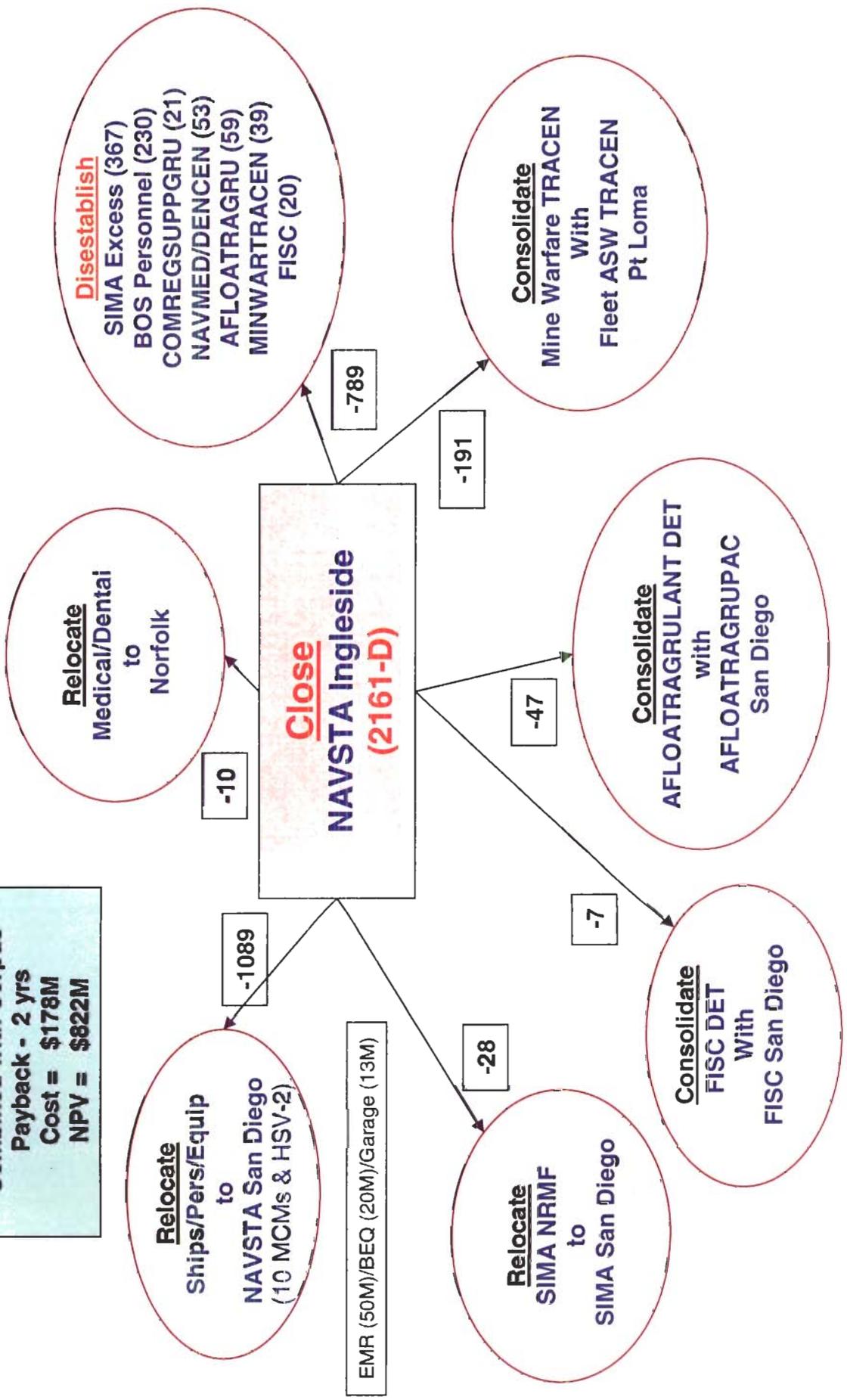
**Community Infrastructure Assessment:** A review of community attributes indicates no issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the communities to support missions, forces, and personnel. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting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

**Environmental Impact:** Naval Station San Diego, CA, is in Maintenance for Ozone (1-Hour), but an Air Conformity Determination is not required. There are potential impacts for dredging and wetlands. Anti-Submarine Warfare Center Point Loma is in Maintenance for Ozone (1-Hour), but an Air Conformity Determination will not be required. There are potential impacts to the resource areas of land use constraints or sensitive resources. Naval Station Norfolk, VA is in Maintenance for Ozone (1-Hour) and Marginal Non-attainment for Ozone (8-Hour) and no Air Conformity Determination is required. No impacts are anticipated regarding the other resource areas of cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species; waste management; or water resources. This recommendation indicates impacts of costs at the installations involved, which reported \$1.0M 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 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**  
**NAVSTA Ingleside, TX (DON 0032)**

Combined with Corpus  
 Payback - 2 yrs  
 Cost = \$178M  
 NPV = \$822M

Related Issues:  
 NAS Corpus Realigned (1015-D)  
 CCAD Realigned (92-D)  
 Total impact: 6864 (3184-D/3680-ID)



**NAVAL STATION INGLESIDE** - NAVSTA Ingleside is located on the northern shore of the Corpus Christi Bay about 18 miles from Corpus Christi. It is adjacent to the Corpus Christi ship channel that links the deep-water port of Corpus Christi to the Gulf of Mexico. NAVSTA Ingleside is a new base, established in July 1992.

#### **MISSION**

The primary mission of NAVSTA Ingleside is to serve as the Navy's Mine Warfare Center of Excellence. To accomplish this mission, the base provides training, operations and maintenance support to the area's Mine Warfare Forces. Although the smaller Navy of the 1990s resulted in most of the new strategic homeports never being built, NAVSTA Ingleside survived -- becoming the home of the Mine Warfare Community, rather than homeport for several Navy major combatants. As the result of the previous BRAC actions, much of the Navy's mine warfare assets have been located at or near NAVSTA Ingleside. Since the Gulf of Mexico is nearby and it provides conditions similar to littoral waters in many parts of the world, the base provides an excellent training location.

Co-located at Ingleside as part of the "Mine Warfare Center of Excellence" are the Navy's second contracted High Speed Vessel (HSV) 2 Swift, which is currently serving operationally as an interim Mine Warfare Command and Support Ship, and supports transformational modular mission payload initiatives; 10 Avenger Class Mine Countermeasures Ships; 10 Osprey Class Coastal Minehunter; the Mine Warfare Training Center; an Electromagnetic Roll Facility; and nearby at NAS Corpus Christi are the Mine Warfare Command headquarters and HM-15, a squadron of MH-53 helicopters. In addition to the operating and training facilities, the private sector has established ship repair capability to perform all ship life-cycle maintenance for the Mine Countermeasures (MCM) and Coastal Minehunter (MHC) ships. The Navy has also established a Ship Intermediate Maintenance Activity on base to meet routine maintenance requirements.

When NAVSTA Ingleside was built many of the base support functions, the type now being eliminated to reduce operating expenses at other bases, were never established. Instead, the Navy looked to the community to provide much of the support needed and did not duplicate the functions. In many cases the communities expanded their functions to support the added needs of the sailors.

#### **CAPACITY UTILIZATION**

Capacity utilization of NAVSTA Ingleside must be measured against the needs of its primary mission—support of the Mine Warfare Community. This mission requires a mooring space, schoolhouse, maintenance capacity, and administrative space to be properly sized and balanced to optimize military value.

- **Piers and Wharf:** The Naval Station has a 1,100-ft pier, a 1,800-ft wharf and a small craft pier where utility craft and a dive locker are moored. Little additional mooring capacity is available.
- **Schoolhouse:** The construction of the Mine Warfare Training Center and Fire Fighting Training Facility provide training for the mine warfare community, as well as Reservists and JROTC units from surrounding states. The training facilities offer a variety of classes -- from basic to advanced -- including classes held via video-teleconferencing, computerized "smart" classrooms, hands-on training, in addition to traditional classroom courses. The MWTC offers the only Mineman "A" School in the Navy, which teaches Sailors the basics of mine warfare. The Fire Fighting Training Facility is one of only six in the Navy.
- **Sea Training Areas:** NAVSTA Ingleside has designated seven excellent mine warfare training areas in the Gulf of Mexico. They are in close proximity to the base and present opportunities for realistic mine warfare training. (Ref. figure 5, page 81)
- **Maintenance Capacity:** With the Ship Intermediate Maintenance Activity providing intermediate-level maintenance and the three private sector companies providing intermediate and depot levels of maintenance to the ships, there is some excess capacity for additional ship maintenance. The Navy has leased a dry-dock to a local company to give the company the capacity to conduct dry-docking of the ships.

- Administrative Space: Currently, all of the administrative space is fully used and a number of temporary trailers have been added to meet requirements. However, with the opening of Waterfront Operations Support Facility this summer, the temporary trailers will not be required.
- Land for Expansion: Land is available for sale on the west side of the base if needed for expansion. Most of the base's existing land is being used or is planned for development.

Overall, the facilities at NAVSTA Ingleside are being used at nearly full capacity to support the activity levels of its current operations. Except in the area of maintenance, there is little capacity to meet surge requirements.

#### **OUTLOOK**

As the Navy's "Mine Warfare Center of Excellence," Naval Station Ingleside has the needed training, repair and support facilities not duplicated elsewhere in the world. Conveniently located with easy access to the Gulf of Mexico, Naval Station Ingleside provides an ideal training, logistics and repair base for nearly one-tenth of the U.S. Navy's ship inventory. The waters of the Corpus Christi Operating Area provide a unique, protected place in which to train. Mine warfare's increasing importance of ensuring free access to the world's oceans and key littoral areas is vital. Also, the development of organic mine countermeasures systems for the fleet will ensure Naval Station Ingleside's reach far beyond that of mine warfare.

#### **ASSESSMENT**

NAVSTA Ingleside should continue its support of the Mine Warfare Community into the foreseeable future and provide facilities to support the homeland defense of vital ports along the coastline of the Gulf of Mexico.

## Naval Station Ingleside, TX

Naval Station Ingleside is located on the northern shore of Corpus Christi Bay, 12 miles northeast of the city of Corpus Christi, about 150 miles south of San Antonio, and approximately 200 miles south of Houston. This region is known as the Coastal Bend. The Naval Station is ideally situated astride the Corpus Christi ship channel, a deep-water artery which links the Port of Corpus Christi with the Gulf of Mexico.

Mission: Support all commands of the "Mine Warfare Center of Excellence", enabling them to meet 100 percent of their missions, while constantly improving the quality of life for all.

Telephone Access: The area code for this region is now 361. The commercial and DSN prefixes are 776-XXXX.

History: A groundbreaking ceremony on February 20, 1988, marked the beginning of what we know today as Naval Station Ingleside. On April 9, 1990, the Station and the community dedicated Hayden W. Head Boulevard, the main thoroughfare providing access from the community to the Station.

Named for a distinguished citizen of South Texas who played a major role in bringing Naval Station Ingleside to the Coastal Bend, this event symbolized the partnership between the Navy and South Texas in the common enterprise of Naval Station Ingleside. That same month, the Station received its first unit of the Operating Forces of the Navy on-berth when USS LEXINGTON (AVT 16) visited Corpus Christi Bay.

Work on the various military construction projects proceeded to the point where the Chief of Naval Operations established Naval Station Ingleside as an activity of the Shore Establishment of the Department of the Navy in a "development" status as of June 1, 1990. By September 1990, sufficient construction had been completed to permit Naval Station Ingleside's military and civilian "plankowners" to move aboard the Station from temporary office and working spaces in the community.

Later that same month, the Naval Station's modern and very capable waterfront was dedicated. The "move aboard" was completed when the Station accepted the Headquarters Building on December 14, 1990.

Although originally planned as the homeport of a training aircraft carrier, USS LEXINGTON, and a battleship, USS WISCONSIN (BB 64) and its surface action group, changes in the Navy's force structure caused these ships to be decommissioned. However, on May 3, 1991, the Secretary of the Navy announced plans to homeport Avenger Class mine countermeasures ships and Osprey Class coastal mine hunters at Ingleside. Construction continued to support was was now designated the Navy's "Mine Center of Excellence".

The Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of Naval Operations and the Commander of the revitalized Mine Warfare Command made good on the commitment when USS SCOUT (MCM 8) reported to its new homeport at Ingleside on June 25, 1992. Two weeks later, Commander, Naval Surface Forces, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, placed Naval Station Ingleside in an "operation" status on July 6, 1992, during the same ceremony that marked the Station's first change of command.

The Navy continues the process of consolidating the operations and training of its mine countermeasures

forces in South Texas under the leadership of Commander, Mine Warfare Command. Naval Station Ingleside is a vital component of this concept of operations. The plans to homeport 24 of the Navy's newest mine countermeasures ships and coastal mine hunters at Ingleside came to reality on 24 April 1999. The mine countermeasures command and control ship, USS INCHON (MCS 12) arrived at Naval Station Ingleside in the summer of 1996 for homeporting.

At present, the Station is homeport to 12 Avenger Class mine countermeasures ships. Also 12 Osprey Class coastal mine hunters call Ingleside home. The face of the waterfront, as well as the Naval Station, has changed dramatically since June 1992, and will continue to change into the next century as its development as part of the Navy's "Mine Warfare Center of Excellence" continues, and the Navy continues to forge ahead as the premier mine warfare force among the world's navies.

In addition to the ships, the shore facilities at Naval Station Ingleside include a Headquarters Building which also houses MWR, PSD, Post Office, the Squadrons, etc.; a Fire and Security Station; a Public Works Building; a Supply Warehouse; a Repair Facility known as SIMA; the Fleet Mine Warfare Training Center; a Magazine Complex for ammunition storage; a Bachelor Enlisted Quarters and Galley; a USO; a Medical/Dental Clinic; a Navy Exchange; a Physical Fitness Complex; Pool; Tennis Courts; and a state-of-the-art waterfront with 4,600 feet of ship berthing space and a double-deck pier.

The Family Service Center, Personal Property Office, Housing Referral Office, Navy/Marine Corps Relief Society, and other special services are located in a same mall complex, which is located OFF-BASE at 2370 Highway 361 in Ingleside.

Many military people assigned to Naval Station Ingleside find the Coastal Bend area a recreational paradise. About 3,400 Navy people call the Naval Station their workplace. More than half of these people have families. There is a diverse composition of Navy ranks and professions, too. From Captains to Seamen, and from Civilian Engineers to Supply Officers to Surface Warriors, Naval Station Ingleside offers a broad slice of what today's high-tech Navy does.

### Naval Station Ingleside: Installation Installation Overview

<b>Name :</b> Command Duty Officer		<b>POC :</b> CDO
<b>Address :</b> Building 100, NAVSTA		
<b>City :</b> Ingleside	<b>State :</b> TX	<b>Zip :</b> 78362-5000
<b>Phone :</b> (361) 779-9552 (Pager Number)		<b>Fax :</b>
<b>Name :</b> Family Service Center		
<b>Address :</b> 2370 Highway 361		
<b>City :</b> Ingleside	<b>State :</b> TX	<b>Zip :</b> 78362-5000
<b>Phone :</b> (361) 776-4551		<b>Fax :</b> (361) 776-4558
<b>DSN Phone :</b> 776-4551		<b>DSN Fax :</b> 776-4558
<b>Comment :</b>		

Please contact the Family Service Center for assistance. Hours of operation are 0800-1630 (Monday through Friday, except Holidays).

**Name :** Housing Referral Office

**Address :** 2364 Highway 361

**City :** Ingleside

**State :** TX

**Zip :** 78362

**Phone :** (361) 776-4562

**Fax :** (361) 776-4559

**DSN Phone :** 776-4562

**DSN Fax :** 776-4559

**Comment :**

Hours of Operation: 0800-1600 M-F (Closed Sat, Sun & Holidays)

**Name :** Personal Property Office

**Address :** 2364 Highway 361

**City :** Ingleside

**State :** TX

**Zip :** 78362

**Phone :** (361) 776-4555

**Fax :** (361) 776-4559

**DSN Phone :** 776-4555

**DSN Fax :** 776-4559

**Comment :**

Hours of Operation: 0700-1530 M-F (Closed Sat, Sun & Holidays)

Base Operator:

DSN: 776-4201

(512) 776-4201

Billeting/Quarters:

(512) 776-4562

Major Units

Fleet Industrial Supply Center Ingleside

Regional Support Group, Ingleside

Mine Countermeasures Squadrons 1 & 2

## MCM-1 Avenger Mine Countermeasures Ships

Name	Number	Builder	Homeport	MCMRON	Ordered	Commissioned
<a href="#"><u>USS Avenger</u></a>	MCM 1	Peterson Builders	<a href="#"><u>Ingleside</u></a>	<u>2</u>	29 Jun 1982	12 Sep 1987
<a href="#"><u>USS Defender</u></a>	MCM 2	Marinette Marine	<a href="#"><u>Ingleside</u></a>	<u>2</u>	02 May 1983	30 Sep 1989
<a href="#"><u>USS Sentry</u></a>	MCM 3	Peterson Builders	<a href="#"><u>Ingleside</u></a>	<u>2</u>	23 Dec 1983	02 Sep 1989
<a href="#"><u>USS Champion</u></a>	MCM 4	Marinette Marine	<a href="#"><u>Ingleside</u></a>	<u>1</u>	23 Dec 1983	08 Feb 1991
<a href="#"><u>USS Guardian</u></a>	MCM 5	Peterson Builders	<a href="#"><u>Sasebo</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>DIV 11</u></a>	23 Dec 1983	16 Dec 1989
<a href="#"><u>USS Devastator</u></a>	MCM 6	Peterson Builders	<a href="#"><u>Ingleside</u></a>	<u>2</u>	20 Aug 1986	06 Oct 1990
<a href="#"><u>USS Patriot</u></a>	MCM 7	Marinette Marine	<a href="#"><u>Sasebo</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>DIV 11</u></a>	20 Aug 1986	18 Oct 1991
<a href="#"><u>USS Scout</u></a>	MCM 8	Peterson Builders	<a href="#"><u>Ingleside</u></a>	<u>2</u>	20 Aug 1986	15 Dec 1990
<a href="#"><u>USS Pioneer</u></a>	MCM 9	Peterson Builders	<a href="#"><u>Ingleside</u></a>	<u>1</u>	14 Feb 1989	07 Dec 1992
<a href="#"><u>USS Warrior</u></a>	MCM 10	Peterson Builders	<a href="#"><u>Ingleside</u></a>	<u>3</u>	14 Feb 1989	07 Apr 1993
<a href="#"><u>USS Gladiator</u></a>	MCM 11	Peterson Builders	<a href="#"><u>Ingleside</u></a>	<u>3</u>	14 Feb 1989	18 Sep 1993
<a href="#"><u>USS Ardent</u></a>	MCM 12	Peterson Builders	<a href="#"><u>Manama</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>DIV 31</u></a>	12 Dec 1989	18 Feb /1994
<a href="#"><u>USS Dextrous</u></a>	MCM 13	Peterson Builders	<a href="#"><u>Manama</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>DIV 31</u></a>	12 Dec 1989	09 Sep 1994
<a href="#"><u>USS Chief</u></a>	MCM 14	Peterson Builders	<a href="#"><u>Ingleside</u></a>	<u>2</u>	12 Dec 1989	05 Nov 1994

## MCM-1 Avenger Mine Countermeasures Ships



In the early 1980s, the U.S. Navy began development of a new mine countermeasures (MCM) force, which included two new classes of ships and minesweeping helicopters. The vital importance of a state-of-the-art mine countermeasures force was strongly underscored in the Persian Gulf during the eight years of the Iran-Iraq war, and in *Operations Desert Shield* and *Desert Storm* in 1990 and 1991 when the *Avenger* (MCM 1) and *Guardian* (MCM 5) ships conducted MCM operations.

*Avenger* class ships are designed as mine hunter-killers capable of finding, classifying and destroying moored and bottom mines. The mission of MCM 1 class ships is to detect, classify and neutralize all known and projected types of influence and contact mines. There are three primary mission objectives: Minehunting, Mine Neutralization, and Mine Sweeping. The MCM 1 performs precise navigation and clears minefields by sweeping moored, magnetic and acoustic influence mines. The MCM 1 also conducts coordinated operations with airborne and other mine countermeasure forces.

This is the largest US Navy Minesweeper to date. The last three MCM ships were purchased in 1990, bringing the total to 14 fully deployable, oceangoing *Avenger* class ships. These ships use sonar and video systems, cable cutters and a mine detonating device that can be released and detonated by remote control. They are also capable of conventional sweeping measures. The ships are constructed of wood covered with Glass Reinforced Plastic (GRP) sheathing. They are the first large mine countermeasures ships built in the United States in nearly 27 years.

*Osprey* (MHC 51) class ships are also designed as mine hunter-killers. The MHC 51 has a 15-day endurance and depends on a support ship or shore based facilities for resupply.

Four of the 14 *Avenger*-class MCMs transitioned to the Reserve in FY 1996. These state-of-the-art mine countermeasures ships are homeported in Ingleside, TX along with the rest of the Navy's surface mine warfare assets.

## MHC 51 Osprey Coastal Mine Hunters

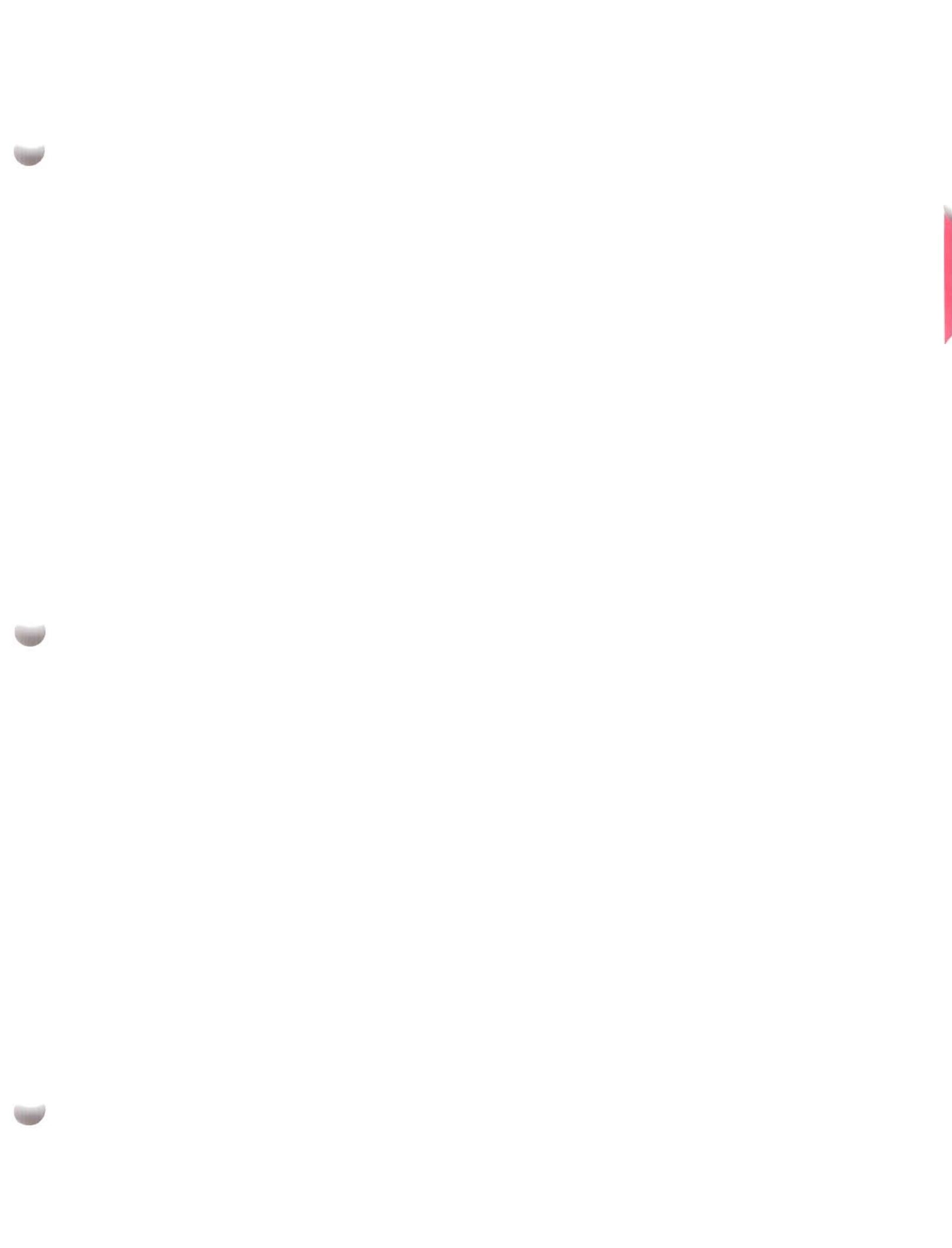


In the early 1980s, the US Navy began development of a new mine countermeasures (MCM) force, which included two new classes of ships and minesweeping helicopters. The vital importance of a state-of-the-art mine countermeasures force was strongly underscored in the Persian Gulf during the eight years of the Iran-Iraq war, and in *Operations Desert Shield* and *Desert Storm* in 1990 and 1991. The *Osprey* (MHC 51) class ships are mine hunter-killers capable of finding, classifying and destroying moored and bottom mines. MHC Class ships are the world's largest Glass Reinforced Plastic (GRP) ships and the first US Navy ships designed solely for minehunting.

The design is based on the Italian Navy Lerici Class. Voith-Schneider rotors replace the conventional propellers of the MCM and MSO classes. The MHC 51 has a 15 day endurance and depends on a support ship or shore based facilities for resupply. This mine hunter (coastal) is designed to operate from CONUS bases against enemy bottom and moored mines.

The ship is designed to locate mines with sonar and neutralize them with a remotely controlled underwater vehicle. A precise navigation system is installed to integrate the minehunting sonar with the mine neutralization system. The ship is powered by two diesel engines driving two cycloidal propellers, a unique propulsion system that provides superior maneuvering and station keeping ability while the ship is operation in a minefield. The ship's mission is to clear harbor, coastal and ocean waters of acoustic, magnetic, pressure, and contact type mines, utilizing reconnaissance, classification, and neutralization tactics.

The MHC Class design integrates modern mine countermeasures technology into a uniquely designed platform with exceptionally low magnetic signatures to protect against detonations during minehunting operations. It is the first US Navy mine countermeasures ship to be constructed of Glass Reinforced Plastic (GRP). The plastic monohull design has no longitudinal or transverse hull framing -- the skin carries all the stresses. The vessel is flexible under shock, and machinery is supported by cradles from the main deck. Major equipment is mounted on cradles suspended from the overhead, decks, and bulkheads to provide for shock isolation and increased noise path. Additionally, nothing is hard mounted to the hull to provide for flexibility under shock. Even fuel and water tanks are suspended between bulkheads. Many major shipboard components are also constructed of special materials to reduce overall ship magnetic signature.





# Naval Station Ingleside, TX

 Installation Boundary

0.5 Miles 

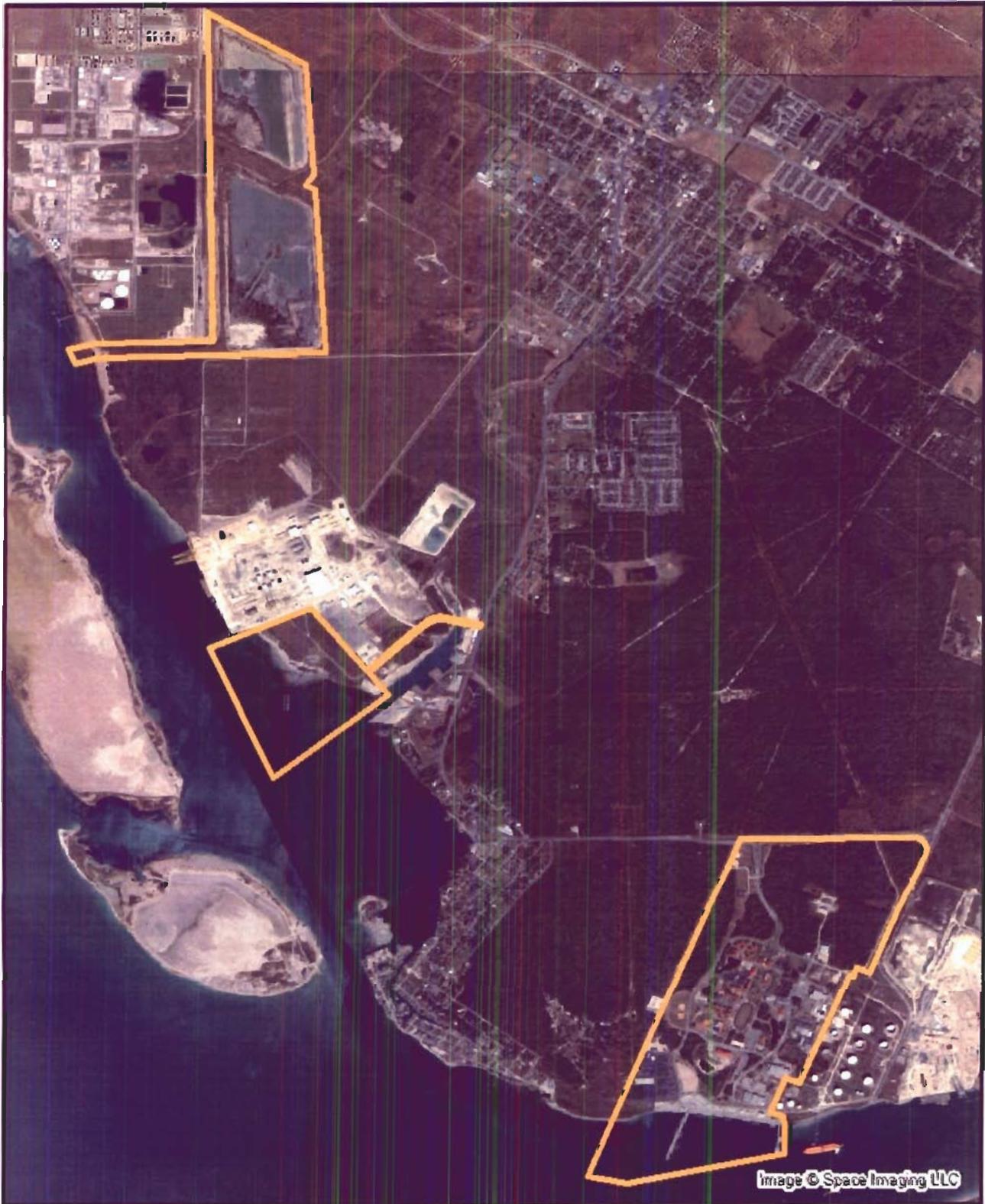


Image © Space Imaging LLC

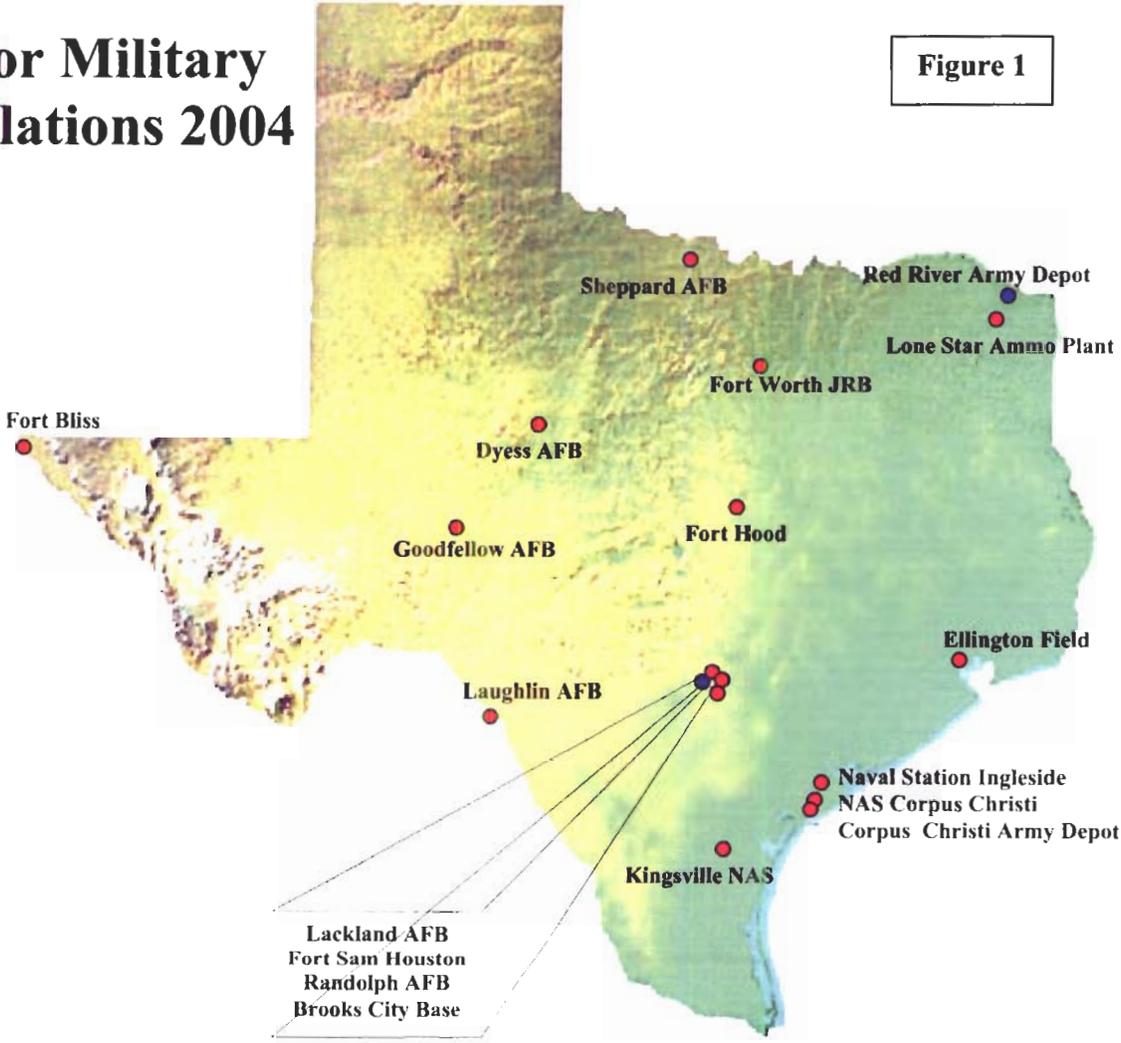
# Naval Station Ingleside, TX

0.5 Miles

 Installation Boundary

# Major Military Installations 2004

Figure 1



# Naval Mine Warfare Training Areas

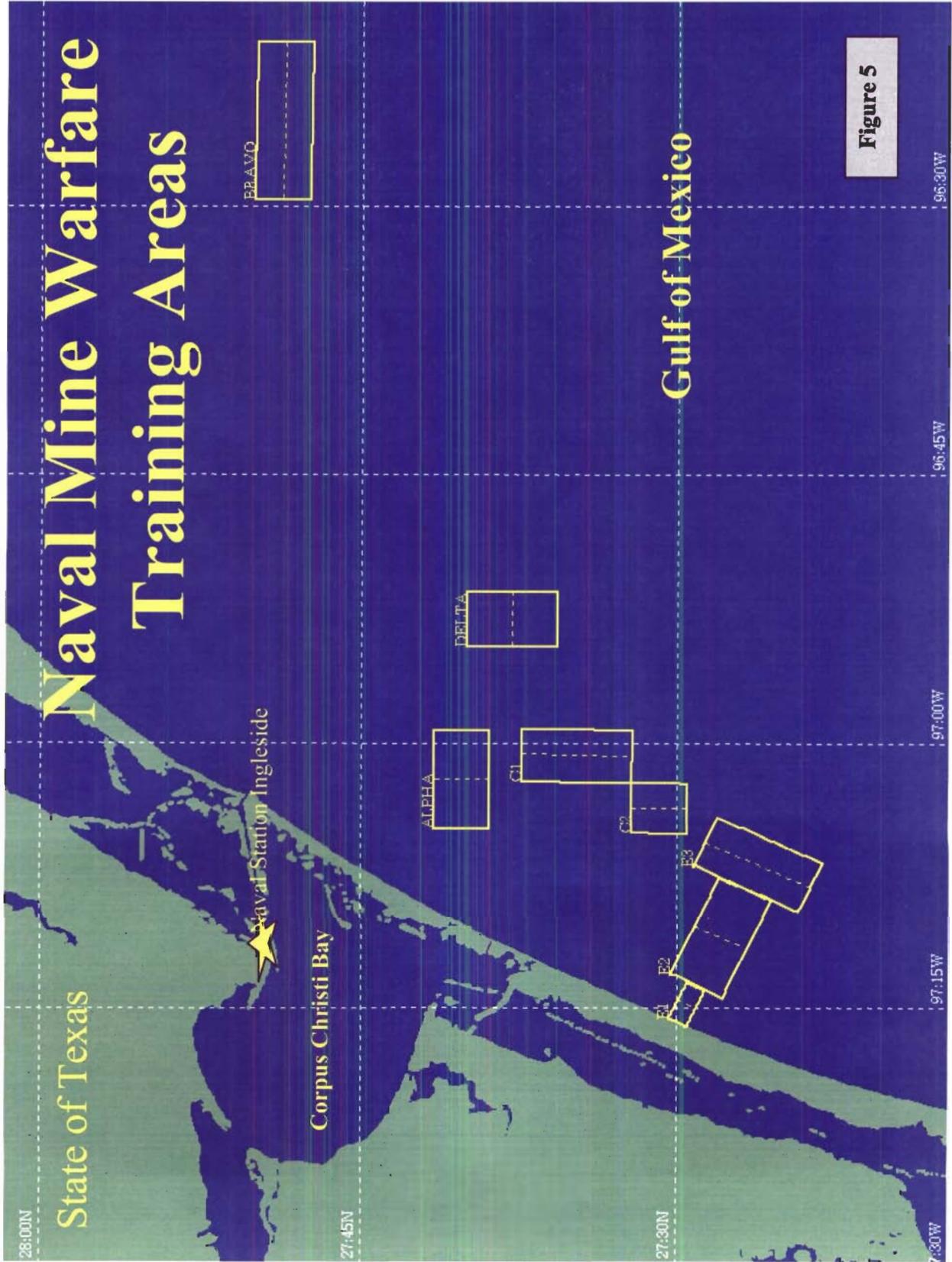


Figure 5

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

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

Economic Area Installation	Action	Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct	Indirect Changes	Total Job Changes	Economic Area Employment	Changes as Percent of Employment
		Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ						
<b>Columbus, MS Micropolitan Statistical Area</b>													
Columbus Air Force Base	Gain	0	0	104	3	104	3	0	107	70	177	34,053	0.5%
<b>Total</b>		0	0	104	3	104	3	0	107	70	177	34,053	0.5%
<b>Columbus, NE Micropolitan Statistical Area</b>													
Army National Guard Reserve Center Columbus	Close	(31)	0	0	0	(31)	0	0	(31)	(16)	(47)	22,545	-0.2%
<b>Total</b>		(31)	0	0	0	(31)	0	0	(31)	(16)	(47)	22,545	-0.2%
<b>Columbus, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area</b>													
Army National Guard Reserve Center Westerville	Close	(12)	0	0	0	(12)	0	0	(12)	(4)	(16)	1,122,033	0.0%
U.S. Army Reserve Center Whitehall	Close	(25)	0	0	0	(25)	0	0	(25)	(9)	(34)	1,122,033	0.0%
Leased Space - OH	Close/Realign	0	(187)	0	0	0	(187)	0	(187)	(153)	(340)	1,122,033	0.0%
Defense Supply Center Columbus	Gain	(2)	(960)	65	2,655	63	1,695	0	1,758	1,412	3,170	1,122,033	0.3%
Rickenbacker International Airport Air Guard Station	Gain	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1,122,033	0.0%
Rickenbacker Army National Guard Bldg 943 Columbus	Realign	(4)	0	0	0	(4)	0	0	(4)	(1)	(5)	1,122,033	0.0%
<b>Total</b>		(43)	(1,147)	65	2,656	22	1,509	0	1,531	1,245	2,776	1,122,033	0.2%
<b>Corpus Christi, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area</b>													
Naval Station Ingleside	Close	(1,901)	(260)	0	0	(1,901)	(260)	(57)	(2,218)	(2,582)	(4,800)	221,376	-2.2%
Corpus Christi Army Depot	Realign	0	(92)	0	0	0	(92)	0	(92)	(132)	(224)	221,376	-0.1%
Naval Air Station Corpus Christi	Realign	(926)	(89)	0	0	(926)	(89)	(10)	(1,025)	(1,183)	(2,208)	221,376	-1.0%
<b>Total</b>		(2,827)	(441)	0	0	(2,827)	(441)	(67)	(3,335)	(3,897)	(7,232)	221,376	-3.3%
<b>Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX Metropolitan Division</b>													
Army National Guard Reserve Center # 2 Dallas	Close	(90)	0	0	0	(90)	0	0	(90)	(48)	(138)	2,410,769	0.0%
Army National Guard Reserve Center California Crossing	Close	(47)	0	0	0	(47)	0	0	(47)	(25)	(72)	2,410,769	0.0%
<b>Total</b>		(137)	0	0	0	(137)	0	0	(137)	(73)	(210)	2,410,769	0.0%

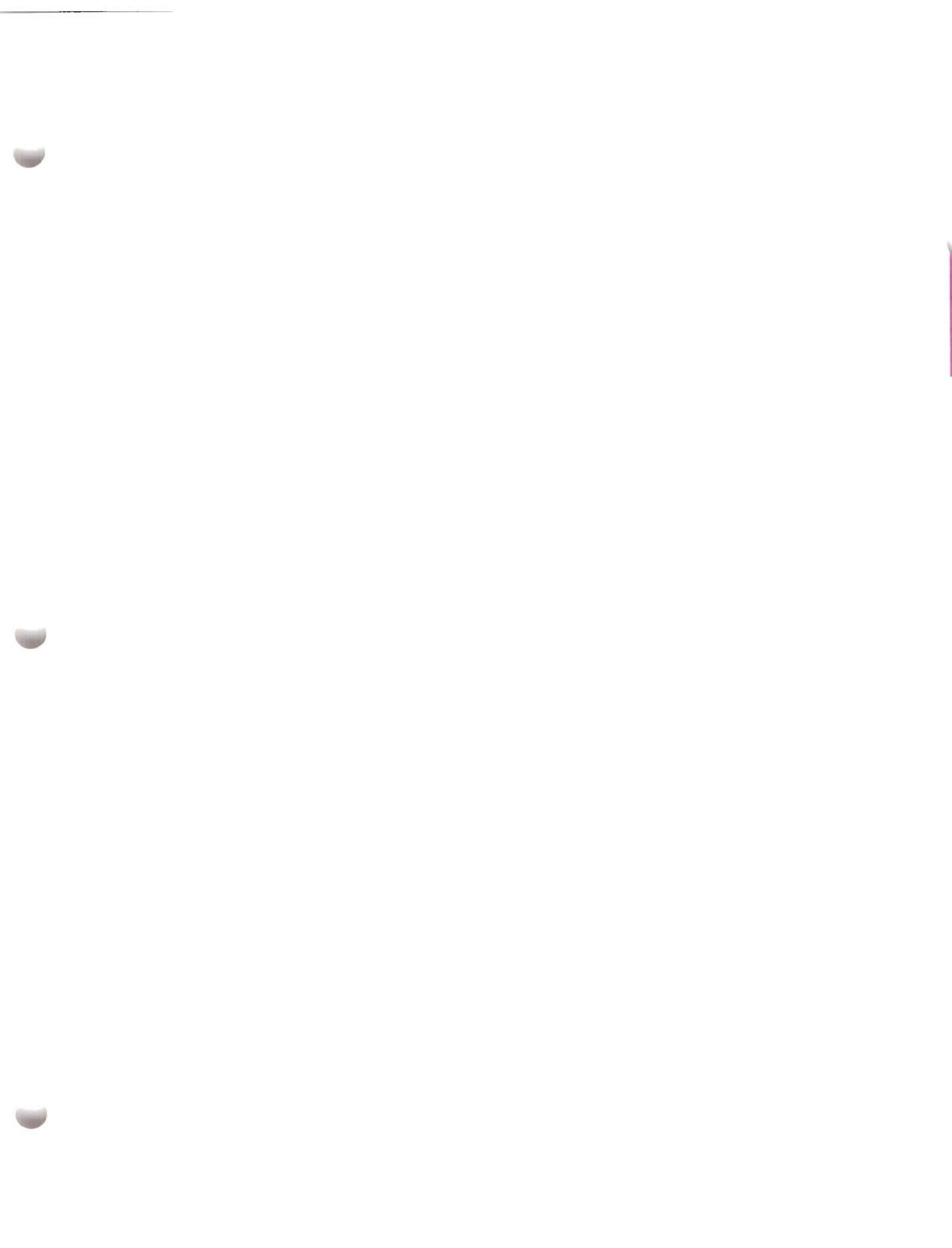
This list does not include locations where no changes in military or civilian jobs are affected.  
Military figures include student load changes.

State Installation	Recommendation Page, Name, and Section	Action	Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
			Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
Leased Space - TX										
H&SA - 26	Consolidate Defense Commissary Agency Eastern, Midwestern Regional, and Hopewell, VA, Offices	Vol 1: Part 2 - Headquarters and Support Activities Section								
		Closure	(1)	(82)	0	0	(1)	(82)	0	(83)
H&SA - 30	Consolidate Media Organizations into a New Agency for Media and Publications	Vol 1: Part 2 - Headquarters and Support Activities Section								
		Realign	(77)	(65)	0	0	(77)	(65)	(131)	(273)
		<b>Base Total</b>	<b>(78)</b>	<b>(147)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(78)</b>	<b>(147)</b>	<b>(131)</b>	<b>(356)</b>
Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant										
Ind - 16	Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, TX	Vol 1: Part 2 - Industrial Section								
		Closure	(2)	(18)	0	0	(2)	(18)	(129)	(149)
		<b>Base Total</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(18)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(18)</b>	<b>(129)</b>	<b>(149)</b>
Naval Air Station Corpus Christi										
DoN - 26	Naval Station Ingleside, TX, and Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, TX	Vol 1: Part 2 - Navy Section								
		Realign	(926)	(30)	0	0	(926)	(30)	(10)	(966)
DoN - 35	Navy Regions	Vol 1: Part 2 - Navy Section								
		Realign	0	(59)	0	0	0	(59)	0	(59)
		<b>Base Total</b>	<b>(926)</b>	<b>(89)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(926)</b>	<b>(89)</b>	<b>(10)</b>	<b>(1,025)</b>

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

State	Installation	Recommendation Page, Name, and Section	Action	Out	In	Net Gain/(Loss)	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
			Mil	Civ	Mil	Mil		
	Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Ft. Worth							
DoN - 13	Naval Air Station Atlanta, GA	Vol 1: Part 2 - Navy Section						
		Gainer	0	0	276	276	2	295
DoN - 15	Naval Support Activity New Orleans, LA	Vol 1: Part 2 - Navy Section						
		Gainer	0	0	54	54	0	73
DoN - 44	Navy Reserve Readiness Commands	Vol 1: Part 2 - Navy Section						
		Realign	(54)	(5)	0	(54)	0	(59)
Ind - 19	Fleet Readiness Centers	Vol 1: Part 2 - Industrial Section						
		Gainer	0	0	0	0	0	5
		<b>Base Total</b>	<b>(54)</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>314</b>
	Naval Station Ingleside							
DoN - 26	Naval Station Ingleside, TX, and Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, TX	Vol 1: Part 2 - Navy Section						
		Closure	(1,901)	(260)	0	(1,901)	(57)	(2,218)
		<b>Base Total</b>	<b>(1,901)</b>	<b>(260)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(1,901)</b>	<b>(57)</b>	<b>(2,218)</b>
	Navy Reserve Center Lubbock, TX							
DoN - 37	Navy Reserve Centers	Vol 1: Part 2 - Navy Section						
		Closure	(7)	0	0	(7)	0	(7)
		<b>Base Total</b>	<b>(7)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(7)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(7)</b>

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



## State Closure History for Texas

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

To print this page, select **File** then **Print** from your browser

URL: [http://www.caller.com/ccct/local\\_news/article/0,1641,CCCT\\_811\\_3915301,00.html](http://www.caller.com/ccct/local_news/article/0,1641,CCCT_811_3915301,00.html)

## Ingleside toasts BRAC rep Hill

### Mayor extends key to city, gifts as last tribute

By **Fanny S. Chirinos** Caller-Times  
July 9, 2005

Ingleside Mayor Gene Stewart presented a gift basket to retired Army Gen. James T. Hill at a Friday luncheon and said he hoped Hill would wear the items in the basket at the Base Realignment and Closure regional hearing in San Antonio on Monday.

Almost 400 Naval Station Ingleside supporters and Hill, a BRAC commissioner, laughed after seeing that the basket included a "Save Ingleside" cap and shirt along with the key to the city attached to an "Ingleside" lanyard.

The Defense Department in May recommended the closure of Naval Station Ingleside and realignments of Naval Air Station Corpus Christi and a supplier for the Corpus Christi Army Depot. Together, the changes would amount to a loss of 7,015 jobs.

Hill spent Thursday and Friday touring area bases. The luncheon, held at the Portland Community Center, was the last function in his honor.

"I haven't been in the area since college," Hill said with a smile. "I don't remember much of that trip and I hope no one else does either."

Hill provoked laughter from the audience and said he'd like to thank South Texas for its hospitality.

"You all are blessed to have a truly organized event," Hill said, adding he appreciated and respected the efforts of the South Texas Military Facilities Task Force, whose mission is to prevent area bases from being closed or realigned. "We (BRAC commission) understand not only about military value but people's lives, your lives. We promise a fair and impartial decision."

Among those present at the luncheon were elected officials from Aransas, Kleberg, Nueces and San Patricio counties; members of the task force; local civic organizations; and other base supporters.

Fourteen-year-old Payton Ortiz attended the luncheon after having spent part of the morning lined up along Highway 361 in Ingleside to greet Hill on his way to visit the base.

"Most of my friends are military kids, and they will be forced to move away if the base closes," he said. "That's a lot of friends I don't want to lose."

Contact Fanny S. Chirinos at 886-3759 or [chirinosf@caller.com](mailto:chirinosf@caller.com)



Todd Yates/Caller-Times

James T. Hill, BRAC commissioner, discusses his visit to the Coastal Bend and Naval Station Ingleside on Friday at the Portland Community Center before leaving for San Antonio. The BRAC commission will consider on Monday whether to keep the Ingleside base on the closure list.

Copyright 2005, Caller.com. All Rights Reserved.

## Principi planning close look at facility

### Visit will give taste of NS Ingleside's unique features

By Tara Copp Scripps Howard News Service  
June 24, 2005

WASHINGTON - Naval Station Ingleside will get a rare opportunity to prove why it should stay open on July 10, when BRAC chairman Anthony Principi arrives to see what the Pentagon's analysis doesn't show.

The timing couldn't be better for Ingleside, which formally will argue its case the next day at a San Antonio regional hearing. The July 11 hearing will include testimony from at least half a dozen other Texas installations also on the Pentagon's chopping block.

"It's wonderful news," said South Texas Military Facilities Task Force member Judy Hawley. "We've always believed that the best way to tell Ingleside's story is by experiencing Ingleside. We're just so grateful because we know there's such a huge pressure on the commissioner's schedules to have them visit bases."

Principi's visit is on top of the regularly scheduled site visit the Coastal Bend's bases will get on July 8 from another BRAC commissioner, retired Army Gen. James T. Hill. Hill is expected to arrive July 7 and visit the site June 8. Sen. John Cornyn, R-Texas, and Rep. Solomon Ortiz, D-Corpus Christi, will accompany Principi.

The week of July 7 through July 11 is becoming a crucial time for the community because the commissioners are saying that seeing facilities firsthand is having an influence on their decisions.

### Additional insight

On Tuesday, slated-for-closure Ellsworth Air Force Base in South Dakota got to combine its site visit with its regional hearing. The whole city rallied to make an impression. Hundreds of motorcyclists escorted the commissioners from the Air Force base to the hearing, residents lined the parade route with signs and American flags, and 7,000 people packed the local civic auditorium to support the base.

"It just goes to show how much we need these site visits," commissioner Philip Coyle said of his tour of Ellsworth. "We're getting information and insights we really can't get in the (Department of Defense) papers."

Fellow commissioner James Bilbray, who also attended the Ellsworth hearing, said the site visit struck him, and that he thinks the commission may be taking more bases off the closure list than the Pentagon might like.

### More may survive

Historically, about 10 percent of targeted bases have been able to argue themselves off the list. But Bilbray said that in the 2005 round, the number surviving "may be a little higher. We've got a very independent board here."

Both Sen. Kay Bailey Hutchison, who requested Principi's July 10 visit, and Cornyn said site visits are irreplaceable in their ability to convey the base's importance.

"It's critical, in fact invaluable, that (Principi) make this visit so he can see in person the benefits of these installations and not have to make decisions based solely on reports and documents in Washington," Cornyn said.

### **Time in Texas**

BRAC is made up of nine commissioners who have the power to overturn the Pentagon's recommendations on which bases should close. To do that, five of the nine commissioners have to vote to take to take it off the list. The commission must send its final recommendations to President Bush by Sept. 8.

Principi also agreed to tour Texarkana's Red River Army Depot on the July 10.

"These are the two bases scheduled to be closed beyond Brooks (City Base), which he'll see when he goes to San Antonio," said Hutchison spokesman Chris Paulitz. "So the only bases he's going to are the two scheduled to be closed. We are grateful that he's spending so much time in Texas."

Scripps Howard correspondent Tara Copp can be reached at [coppt@shns.com](mailto:coppt@shns.com)

# The battle to save Texas bases is far from over

Web Posted: 07/18/2005 12:00 AM CDT

**Sig Christenson**  
**Express-News Military Writer**

Although the base closure commission's San Antonio regional hearing is history, some might be tempted to think there's nothing to do now but wait.

But work has only begun in Texas, where the Alamo City has much to gain and towns in East Texas and the Gulf Coast have much to lose as the 2005 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission sorts through a mountain of data.

Next up for the San Antonio Area Military Missions Task Force is to make sure the nine commissioners, three of them with local ties, get information to an overworked BRAC staff that supports the case the city made in a 15-minute presentation last week.

That information is bound to conflict with the recommendations from this year's round, the fifth since 1988. Reversing a Pentagon BRAC recommendation requires a majority vote.

"We're engaging with the BRAC analysts now to find out what data they need and to help in any way possible," said task force chairman John G. Jernigan.

The commission meets today and Tuesday in Washington. A chief topic on the agenda is the possibility of targeting more bases and missions for closure — an action certain to rattle communities that dodged the BRAC bullet.

Much is at stake for Texas.

Naval Station Ingleside and Red River Army Depot in Texarkana, home to 7,700 jobs that are major drivers in the local economies, are to close. Fort Hood is to lose more than 8,000 troops by the end of the decade. Corpus Christi Army Depot could lose 1,000 jobs, creating a ripple effect.

Though San Antonio is to lose Brooks City-Base and see Wilford Hall Medical Center transition into a clinic, overall the city stands to gain 3,500 jobs and \$1 billion in construction. Jernigan's task force is trying to save three key missions at Brooks as it gains 9,364 jobs for Fort Belvoir, Houston, which would become a Defense Department Center for Joint Enlisted Training.

A letter from the BRAC commission chairman, Anthony Principi, hints that the panel plans for a massive realignment of Air National Guard assets, which could be a proposal, and the 147th Fighter Wing inactivated.

One commissioner, retired Air Force Gen. Lloyd W. "Fig" Newton, said regional hearings will be sought if the panel calls for new realignment proposals. Newton and fellow commissioner Sue Ellen Turner said after the panel hadn't received all the information they needed before deciding on proposals.

The Pentagon made 2,400 separate recommendations in its

ju  
he.

Yolunc  
Antonio,  
Ohio.

All the offices  
office to help p  
Medical Comma.  
AFB.

With local elected offici      suppo

Jernigan suggested estat  
the panel affirms Pentagon

[sigc@express-news.net](mailto:sigc@express-news.net)

## The battle to save Texas bases is far from over

Web Posted: 07/18/2005 12:00 AM CDT

**Sig Christenson**  
**Express-News Military Writer**

Although the base closure commission's San Antonio regional hearing is history, some might be tempted to think there's nothing to do now but wait.

But work has only begun in Texas, where the Alamo City has much to gain and towns in East Texas and the Gulf Coast have much to lose as the 2005 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission sorts through a mountain of data.

Next up for the San Antonio Area Military Missions Task Force is to make sure the nine commissioners, three of them with local ties, get information to an overworked BRAC staff that supports the case the city made in a 15-minute presentation last week.

That information is bound to conflict with the recommendations from this year's round, the fifth since 1988. Reversing a Pentagon BRAC recommendation requires a majority vote.

"We're engaging with the BRAC analysts now to find out what data they need and to help in any way possible," said task force chairman John G. Jernigan.

The commission meets today and Tuesday in Washington. A chief topic on the agenda is the possibility of targeting more bases and missions for closure — an action certain to rattle communities that dodged the BRAC bullet.

Much is at stake for Texas.

Naval Station Ingleside and Red River Army Depot in Texarkana, home to 7,700 jobs that are major drivers in the local economies, are to close. Fort Hood is to lose more than 8,000 troops by the end of the decade. Corpus Christi Army Depot could lose 1,000 jobs, creating a ripple.

Though San Antonio is to lose Brooks City-Base and see Wilford Hall Medical Center transformed into a clinic, overall the city stands to gain 3,500 jobs and \$1 billion in construction. Jernigan's task force is trying to save three key missions at Brooks as it gains 9,364 jobs for Fort Sam Houston, which would become a Defense Department Center for Joint Enlisted Training.

A letter from the BRAC commission chairman, Anthony Principi, hints that the panel is skeptical of plans for a massive realignment of Air National Guard assets, which could be good news for Ellington Field in Houston. Its dozen or so F-16A fighters would be retired under the BRAC proposal, and the 147th Fighter Wing inactivated.

One commissioner, retired Air Force Gen. Lloyd W. "Fig" Newton, said more base tours and regional hearings will be sought if the panel calls for new realignments or shutdowns.

Newton and fellow commissioner Sue Ellen Turner said after the San Antonio hearing that they hadn't received all the information they needed before deciding how they'll vote.

The Pentagon made 2,400 separate recommendations in its 2005 base closure report.

BRAC faces a Sept. 8 deadline to send its recommendations to President Bush.

"Probably time is the biggest challenge we have at the moment," Newton said.

There's also the matter of resources. At least 600 communities in 50 states, Puerto Rico and Guam are affected by this year's round.

Jernigan said he believes panelists will reassess folding 26 Defense Finance and Accounting Service's offices into three Midwest megacenters. The move, which would cost 318 San Antonio jobs, is designed to cut the work force and increase efficiency, but drew protests at the BRAC hearing.

Yolunda Vilches, president of American Federation of Government Employees Local 1022 in San Antonio, said the megacenters are in the wrong towns — Denver, Indianapolis and Columbus, Ohio.

All the offices have suffered weather-related closures that required workers in the San Antonio office to help process paychecks, travel payments and medical reimbursements for the Army Medical Command at Fort Sam Houston and Air Education and Training Command at Randolph AFB.

With local elected official's support, Vilchers says, the San Antonio DFAS office might survive.

Jernigan suggested establishing a megacenter at Brooks, which will have extra building space if the panel affirms Pentagon plans to shutter the facility.

---

*sigc@express-news.net*

## **TASK force looks to past**

Officials will rely on lessons learned in earlier closures

**By fanny s. chirinos Caller-Times**  
**July 4, 2005**

The task force working to save Naval Station Ingleside from closure is calling upon past experience and knowledge to determine a strategic plan for the July 11 regional Base Realignment and Closure hearing in San Antonio.

The Pentagon recommended in May that Naval Station Ingleside be closed and Naval Air Station Corpus Christi and the Corpus Christi Army Depot be realigned. If enacted, the region stands to lose 7,015 jobs: 3,335 military and civilian jobs directly, and, indirectly, 3,680 jobs supported by the spending of military personnel. The recommendations weren't a first for the Coastal Bend. The Department of Defense or the BRAC commission has targeted area bases before.

Naval Air Station Chase Field was on the initial Pentagon list in 1991 with Naval Air Station Kingsville being added to the list by the commission. The commission added Naval Station Ingleside and Naval Air Station Corpus Christi to the list in 1993. And, in 1995, the Pentagon placed the Corpus Christi base on the list for major realignment.

"The bad news is that we've had a base put on or added to the list at each of the BRAC rounds," said Dick Messbarger, member of the South Texas Military Facilities Task Force. "The good news is that we've gained a lot of experience and knowledge of what the issues are and how to address them."

### **SCRAMBLE\_FOR\_SURVIVAL**

In 1991, Kingsville had to learn about the BRAC process quickly when the base was added to the commission's recommended closure list. The base was added to the list to offer the commission an alternative to closing Chase Field.

The addition shocked the Kingsville community and gave them little time to prepare an argument.

Chase Field's argument to stay open included depicting the base as the highest ranking naval air station in production based on Navy documents from the late 1980s and Navy figures showing a lower cost for closing Naval Air Station Meridian in Mississippi, which had a similar mission.

"In every BRAC round, we've found mistakes in their math," said Cathy Travis, press secretary for U.S. Rep. Solomon P. Ortiz, D Corpus Christi. "That's where consultants come in to find these discrepancies." The commission estimated the cost of closing Chase Field was \$47.5 million while closing Meridian was \$81 million. According to the argument presented by the task force, the Navy had not included the cost of moving Meridian's jets and training facility. Closure costs made the biggest difference in closing Chase Field. "At the time, there was more excess capacity in jet training and Chase Field did an excellent job at making an argument," Messbarger said. "The commission, however, had already decided to close the base and they closed it." After the decision was made that year, the task force began preparing for the 1993 BRAC round to avoid being caught off guard in the future, Messbarger added.

## THE CHARLESTON DEBATE

In 1993, the Pentagon recommended closing Naval Air Station Charleston in South Carolina and expanding Naval Station Ingleside. But the BRAC commission added Ingleside to the list after hearing Naval Air Station Charleston's argument that closing the South Texas base would make more sense. Charleston argued to move mine warfare assets to the East Coast to make them more readily available for deployment since mine warfare ships travel slowly. During the same round, Naval Air Station Meridian was recommended for closure. Having a similar mission to that of Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, the Mississippi base argued to close the Corpus Christi base and make it an outlying field for Naval Air Station Kingsville. In response to two area bases being added to the list, the military task force argued that the Corpus Christi base was a federal complex and the other two bases were linked to the complex. "Naval Air Station Corpus Christi was the poster-child for federal complexes," Messbarger said. "It housed the Coast Guard, Border Patrol, Air Force, Navy and Army. There was a synergy with the two other bases and that's how we argued it." The commission agreed with the task force's reasoning and both area bases were spared. A lesson learned was that preparation for a worst-case scenario was key to reacting to recommendations by the

Pentagon or the BRAC commission, Messbarger said. "We knew the next BRAC round was coming in two years and Mr. Ortiz worked hard with the Armed Services Committee and as a specialist, away from Congress, to gather data about other bases with similar missions," he said.

## CLOSE CALL

The Pentagon recommended major realignment for the Corpus Christi base in 1995 with the intention of closing the Meridian base and having all strike pilot training moved to Kingsville. The Navy on the other hand planned to use the Corpus Christi base as an outlying field, shutting down all operations except the Corpus Christi Army Depot. The task force working to save the area base argued that the base, again, was a federal complex and could not be realigned. It further argued that it had the best record and history of multi-engine work or joint missions than any other base in the country. Another facet of the argument focused on the sustainability of the Corpus Christi Army Depot. The depot would have been too expensive to survive on its own if the other aspects of the base were removed. "If it had to be the sole support of a facility, it would have been too great of an expense," Travis said. "As a tenant on a large base with other tenants, it makes it much more cost-efficient." The biggest argument, however, was the Coastal Bend's lack of encroached air space. "So much of the air space at other locations is encroached, making our area so much more valuable," Travis said. The task force argued the Navy's analysis was flawed and the base remained unscathed.

## PREPARING TO FIGHT

Arguments on behalf of Ingleside later this month will include its role in homeland defense, particularly with the base's location on the Gulf of Mexico close to refineries, ports and trade routes, Travis said. It also will include discrepancies in the Navy's assessment of the cost of closing the base. The Navy's figures include savings of not having to pay military personnel if the base closes, according to a report by the Government Accountability Office released Friday. However, the Navy would still have to pay the salaries because the military personnel would not be eliminated but relocated to other bases. Naval Air Station Corpus Christi and the Corpus Christi Army Depot are recommended

for realignment. And, Navy Region South Command might relocate to Chicago because of the Navy's restructuring of its regions, Travis said. The depot faces the loss of a mission, the one tied to the mine warfare helicopters that are serviced there. Ingleside's fate will determine that of the depot. BRAC commissioner James T. Hill is scheduled to visit Naval Air Station Corpus Christi Thursday and Naval Station Ingleside Friday. BRAC Chairman Anthony Principi is scheduled to visit Naval Station Ingleside on July 10.

Contact Fanny S. Chirinos at 886-3759 or [chirinosf@caller.com](mailto:chirinosf@caller.com)

## **Gathering facts for BRAC counterattack Texas official visits Ingleside today, Thursday**

Corpus Christi Caller-Times (Corpus Christi, TX) Fanny S. Chirinos

June 8, 2005 Area community leaders said they will emphasize the value of the area's military presence to Texas Secretary of State Roger Williams, head of the state's BRAC Response Strike Force, when he visits Ingleside today and Thursday. Judy Hawley, a member of the South Texas Military Facilities Task Force, said leaders plan to show Williams the assets of Naval Station Ingleside including the base's potential for expansion, the training facilities, its double-decked pier and deepwater port.

"That, along with the local perspective, will further help the strike force in the getting the base off the list," Hawley said. The Defense Department recommended Naval Station Ingleside for closure May 13 when it released the Base Realignment and Closure list. The Pentagon also recommended realigning Naval Air Station Corpus Christi and the Corpus Christi Army Depot. The area faces a potential loss of 3,335 jobs, according to the Pentagon. Gov. Rick Perry created the strike force in response to the recommendations, which would close a total of four Texas military bases and realign six others.

Williams plans to tour the Ingleside base today and meet with community leaders for a strategic session Thursday morning in Portland. He also will take an aerial tour of NAS Corpus Christi and NAS Kingsville. He will offer the community assistance with analysts and coordinate grassroots efforts to prepare for the July 7 BRAC commissioner visit to Corpus Christi and a July 8 visit to Ingleside. He also will assist the area in the July 11 BRAC Commission hearing in San Antonio.

"This can be an emotional issue, but we're not going to give the commission our emotions, we're going to give them our facts," Williams said. "And we believe that's a strategy that can work. We have a short time and the opportunity to change some minds." Ingleside Mayor Gene Stewart said his primary focus is pointing out the small amount of money that will be saved by closing the base. "Even if some money is saved, moving the ships and personnel to either coast would still be costly for the Navy," Stewart said.

"We won't be able to nail down specific numbers, but can make the point in generalities." Josephine Miller, executive director of the San Patricio County Economic Development Corporation, said the Defense Department might be overlooking the Ingleside base's greatest asset. "It's the only Navy base located next to deep water that is built on real land, not filled land," Miller said. "It's a deepwater port on the Gulf. If they let that go, they'll never get it back."

The strategic location also offers more protection from hurricanes than any other coastal port on the gulf and is surrounded by oil refineries, Miller added. "We're trying to put forth our best arguments as to why base jobs should be saved," said Terry Carter, president and CEO of the Corpus Christi Chamber of Commerce. "It's a team effort. It's about keeping our installations open and viable." Also this month, Williams plans to visit the Red River Army Depot and Lone Star Ammunition facility near Texarkana, Sheppard Air Force Base in Wichita Falls, Brooks City Air Force Base in San Antonio and Ellington Field in Houston.

**George E. Mayer**  
Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy  
Commander, Navy Region South

Rear Admiral Mayer graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in June 1975 and was designated a naval aviator at Naval Air Station Meridian, Mississippi in December 1976.

Rear Admiral Mayer flew A-7 Corsairs with the "Dambusters" of VA-195, the VA-25 "Fist of the Fleet", the "Flying Eagles" of VA-122 as an instructor pilot and the "Gunslingers" of VA-105 as a department head. He transitioned to the F/A-18 Hornet for his command tour with the "Rampagers" of VFA-83. Other command tours include VFA-106, the East Coast F/A-18 fleet replacement squadron, and Carrier Air Wing Seven.



Rear Admiral Mayer has accumulated over 4000 flight hours and has logged more than 1000 carrier arrested landings.

Shore duty assignments also include tours in Washington D.C. as Executive Assistant to the Chief of Legislative Affairs and as the Light Attack/Strike Fighter Junior Officer Detailer; Deputy Director of Operations, United States Central Command, MacDill Air Force Base, Florida; Spanish Command and Staff College in Madrid, Spain; and the U.S. Naval War College where he obtained a Masters Degree.

Rear Admiral Mayer's most recent assignment was as Commander, Carrier Group Eight.

Rear Admiral Mayer's personal decorations include Defense Superior Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Bronze Star, Meritorious Service Medal, Navy Commendation Medal, Navy Achievement Medal, and various unit and service awards.

**Deborah A. Loewer**  
*Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy*  
**Commander**  
**Mine Warfare Command**

Rear Adm. Loewer is a native of Springfield, Ohio. Her academic credentials include degrees in Theoretical Mathematics and Computer Science from Wright State University in Dayton, Ohio, and a PhD. in International Law from the University of Kiel in Kiel, Germany.

Rear Adm. Loewer graduated from Officer Candidate School and was commissioned an Ensign on December 17, 1976. She reported to the Bureau of Naval Personnel (PERS-3) in Washington, D.C., and performed duties as the Navy's Pay and Allowance Functional Manager until March 1979. Selected as one of the first women assigned to shipboard duty, she attended Surface Warfare Officer Basic Course from April to June 1979, graduating first in her class. She reported to USS Yosemite (AD-19) and served as Electrical Division Officer, Operations Officer, Navigator and Administrative Officer.



While permanently assigned to Yosemite, Rear Adm. Loewer served for several months on the staff of the Commander of Naval Surface Force Atlantic as design architect for shipboard computer systems. In November 1982, she returned to Washington, D.C., for her next assignment as a telecommunications design engineer in the Decisions Support Systems Division (NMPC 164) at the Naval Military Personnel Command.

Following selection as an Olmsted Scholar, Rear Adm. Loewer attended the Defense Language Institute in Monterey, Calif., and the Goethe Institute in Stuttgart, Germany, from January to September 1984. After graduation, she commenced her studies at the University of Kiel in Kiel, Germany, and received her PhD. in International Law in October 1986. Returning to the United States, she attended Surface Warfare Officer Department Head School, again graduating first in her class.

Rear Adm. Loewer reported to USS Yellowstone (AD-41) in July 1987 and served as Engineer and Executive Officer. In February 1990, she reported to USS Monongahela (AO-178) and served as Executive Officer. In October 1991, Rear Adm. Loewer returned to Washington, D.C., for duty on the Navy Staff as a long range strategic planner in the Strategic Concepts Branch (N513).

From November 1993 to August 1995, she commanded USS Mount Baker (AE-34). Returning to Washington, Rear Adm. Loewer served as the military assistant to the Deputy Secretary of Defense from August 1995 until January 1997 and as the military

assistant to the Secretary of Defense from January 1997 until July 1998. From December 1998 to July 2000, Rear Adm. Loewer commanded USS Camden (AOE-2). In September 2000, she returned to Washington and a reprise tour of duty as the military assistant to the Secretary of Defense. In May 2001, she assumed duties as Director, White House Situation Room and Director, Systems and Technical Planning Staff. From July 2003 to January 2005, Rear Adm. Loewer served as Vice Commander, Military Sealift Command.

Rear Adm. Loewer became Commander, Mine Warfare Command on January 13, 2005.

Rear Adm. Loewer's personal awards include the Defense Distinguished Service Medal (two awards), Defense Superior Service Medal, Legion of Merit (two awards), Meritorious Service Medal (two awards), Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal (three awards), Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal (two awards), Joint Meritorious Unit Award (two awards), Navy Unit Commendation (two awards), Navy "E" Ribbon (four awards), National Defense Service Medal, Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal, Armed Forces Service Medal, Sea Service Deployment Ribbon, Navy and Marine Corps Overseas Service Ribbon (two awards), Coast Guard Special Operations Ribbon and the NATO Medal.



# Commander, U.S. Atlantic Fleet



STFSF

## Vice Admiral Albert H. Konetzni, Jr., USN

Deputy and Chief of Staff,  
Commander, U.S. Atlantic Fleet

**Vice Admiral Albert H. Konetzni** hails from the State of New York. He attended high school in White Plains, New York and entered the United States Naval Academy where he graduated with merit and received his commission in 1966.

Following graduation from the Naval Academy, Vice Admiral Konetzni attended Naval Submarine School in New London, Connecticut, Nuclear Power School in Mare Island, California and Naval Nuclear Power Prototype Training in West Milton, New York. He reported to USS MARIANO G. VALLEJO (SSBN 658) (Gold) in 1968. In 1970, Vice Admiral Konetzni reported to the United States Naval Academy and served as a Company Officer.

In 1972, Vice Admiral Konetzni reported to the Precommissioning Unit WILLIAM H. BATES (SSN 680) under construction in Pascagoula, Mississippi and served as Engineer Officer through commissioning until 1976. Following that tour, Vice Admiral Konetzni served as Executive Officer, USS KAMEHAMEHA (SSBN 642) (Gold) from June 1976 to December 1978. In December 1978, Vice Admiral Konetzni reported to the Naval Military Personnel Command and served as Submarine Placement Officer and Executive Officer Detailer. His first command tour was onboard USS GRAYLING (SSN 646) from August 1981 until May 1984.

Vice Admiral Konetzni served as Deputy Commandant of the U.S. Naval Academy from August 1984 until May 1987. He commanded Commander Submarine Squadron SIXTEEN from May 1987 until July 1989. After his squadron command, he served as Senior Fellow of the Chief of Naval Operations Strategic Studies Group. Vice Admiral Konetzni served as Deputy Director of the Submarine Strategic Division in the Office of the Assistant Chief of Naval Operations (Undersea Warfare) from July 1990 until April 1991. From April 1991 to April 1993, he served as Chief of Staff to Commander Submarine Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet. His next assignment was as Director, Attack Submarine Division (N872) at the Pentagon from June 1993 until February 1994. From February 1994 to November 1995, he served as the Assistant Chief of Naval Personnel for Total Force Programming and

Manpower (PERS-5) and Assistant Chief of Naval Personnel for Personnel Policy and Career Progression (PERS-2). Prior to his current duties, he served as Commander Submarine Group SEVEN in Yokosuka, Japan from December 1995 to April 1998 and Commander Submarine Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet from May 1998 to May 2001. Vice Admiral Konetzni assumed his current duties as Deputy and Chief of Staff U.S. Atlantic Fleet on 4 May 2001.

Vice Admiral Konetzni is entitled to wear the Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit with a silver star, the Meritorious Service Medal with two gold stars, the Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal with two gold stars, and the Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal. He was also awarded the Order of National Security Merite Cheonsu Medal by the Republic of Korea in December 1997. He holds a Master's Degree in Industrial Personnel Management from George Washington University and is the co-author of the book *Command at Sea*.

---

[Return to 40th Memorial Service Planning Page](#)

**SURFACE/SUBSURFACE OPERATIONS**

The Surface/Subsurface Operations function includes the activities that support, maintain, and train operational ships and assigned crews. The following activities were evaluated in this category. Asterisks indicate those activities that have some capability to berth operational ships but did not do so at the time of the analysis.

Naval Air Station North Island, San Diego, California  
Naval Air Station Key West, Florida\*  
Naval Air Station Pensacola, Florida\*  
Naval Amphibious Base Little Creek, Norfolk, Virginia  
Naval Base Ventura County, Point Mugu, California\*  
Naval Base Guam  
Naval Shipyard Portsmouth, Kittery, Maine\*  
Naval Shipyard Norfolk, Virginia\*  
Naval Station San Diego, California  
Naval Station Mayport, Florida  
Naval Station Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, including Naval Shipyard Pearl Harbor  
Naval Station Pascagoula, Mississippi  
Naval Station Newport, Rhode Island\*  
Naval Station Ingleside, Texas  
Naval Station Norfolk, Virginia  
Naval Station Bremerton, Washington, including Naval Shipyard Puget Sound  
Naval Station Everett, Washington  
Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach Detachment, Concord, California\*  
Naval Weapons Station Earle, Colts Neck, New Jersey  
Naval Weapons Station Charleston, South Carolina\*  
Naval Weapons Station Yorktown, Virginia\*  
Submarine Base San Diego, California  
Submarine Base New London, Connecticut  
Submarine Base Kings Bay, Georgia  
Submarine Base Bangor, Washington  
Naval Ordnance Test Unit, Cape Canaveral, Florida\*  
Blount Island Command, Jacksonville, Florida\*  
Naval Support Activity, Panama City, Florida\*  
Naval Magazine, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii\*

Naval Station Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico is excluded from the above list because it was closed outside the BRAC process by special legislation.

## Surface-Subsurface Capacity Analysis

As noted above, the BRAC 1995 concept of the "Cruiser Equivalent" was retained for the BRAC 2005 Surface/Subsurface Operations capacity analysis. This concept evaluated pier space requirements, available ship support services and depth restrictions, both pier side and while transiting from sea to pier. Each activity provided a certified response indicating its maximum capacity to berth ships irrespective of deployment patterns or pier maintenance requirements. These reported capacities were reviewed and validated, and where necessary, data call clarifications and corrections were requested and obtained in accordance with the data certification process. Analysis of the certified data resulted in the determination of current capacity, which included all possible activities that possessed the capability to homeport ships. In order to determine potential excess capacity, the maximum capacity was reduced by the non-operational capacity (those activities indicated with an asterisk on the above list). Based on input from Commander, Fleet Forces Command on the impact of the Fleet Response Plan, an allowance of 50 Cruiser Equivalent was applied to permit ship maintenance and weapon handling pier-side, obviating excess pier shifts for nested ships. This allowance accounts for the fact that the maximum capacity reported at an activity included the maximum permissible ship-nesting limits and reflects the necessary flexibility to support ship maintenance and ordnance handling evolutions. Additionally, a five percent Cruiser Equivalent allowance was included to account for the need to periodically shut down piers to conduct maintenance. After review of the capacity data, the berthing capacity devoted to the contiguous naval shipyards at Naval Stations Bremerton and Pearl Harbor was determined not to be available for home-porting ships since it would conflict with the current mission, and therefore, was considered non-operational capacity.

The 20-year Force Structure Plan was used to determine the berthing requirements in the capacity analysis. This force structure plan included a significant number of future ships, including Multi-mission Destroyer (DD(X)) and Littoral Combat Ship (LCS). These ships have larger footprint requirements than current Guided Missile Destroyer (DDG) and Guided Missile Frigate (FFG) ships. The combination of ships used to determine the berthing requirements was based on the President's Budget Ship and Aircraft Supplemental Data Tables. The total berthing requirements in Cruiser Equivalent were based on the total number of each ship class multiplied by the ship class Cruiser Equivalent factor and in-port percentage, and subsequently reduced by the ships in the shipyard and ships permanently deployed. The in-port percentage was used to reduce the overall berthing requirement accounting for historical deployment and operating patterns of the various classes of ships. The percentages used in the BRAC 1995 round were reviewed and adjusted by the Infrastructure Evaluation Group based on input from Commander, Fleet Forces Command. A surge factor in calculating the amount of berthing space required at its operational bases was not needed because it would require additional ship construction to utilize that surge capability. The Department of the Navy (DON) Analysis Group and Infrastructure Evaluation Group ensured that sufficient flexibility was retained to handle surge represented by operational tempo changes or emergent force positioning changes, and also concluded that there was sufficient berthing space available in non-operational bases (e.g., shipyards and weapons stations) to meet surge or other emergent operational requirements.

During the course of the 2005 BRAC analysis, a significant revision of the 20-year Force Structure Plan was promulgated. This revised plan reduced the number of ships in the overall capacity requirement. Changes to the plan reduced the nuclear attack submarine Fleet by 21 percent, and eliminated all Minehunter-Coastal ships from the Fleet early in the BRAC execution period. The number of Prepositioning ships and new High-speed Connector ships increased. However, since these ships are operated in forward areas only, are civilian manned, and do not require homeports, they were not included in the requirement. Accounting for the revised Force Structure Plan, the net result was an aggregate excess capacity of 25 percent, across Navy Surface/Subsurface activities.



Department of the Navy  
Infrastructure Analysis Team

# Surface-Subsurface Capacity Analysis

DCN 506

<u>Requirements</u>	<u>CGE</u>
20 year FSP	411
Less Shipyard	- 6
Less FDNF	<u>- 38</u>
Net	367
Apply Inport % Paradigm (.726)	
<b>Navy Operational</b>	
<u>Requirement:</u>	<u>267</u>

<u>Capacity</u>	<u>CGEs</u>
Max Theoretical	578
Non-Operational	-152
FRP - impact for	
Ship Maint & Weaps	- 50
Pier	
Maintenance (5%)	<u>- 21</u>
<b>Navy Operational</b>	
<u>Capacity</u>	<u>355</u>

**Excess= 88 CGE (25%)<sup>6</sup>**  
**Navy Operational Capacity – Navy Operational Requirement**



# Surface-Subsurface Capacity Data

DCN 506

Active Homeports	Capacity (CGE)
NORFOLK	97.25
LITTLE CREEK	27
MAYPORT	32.5
PASCAGOULA	5.5
INGLESIDE	13.5
EVERETT	12
BREMERTON*	14
NS SAN DIEGO	87
PEARL HARBOR*	49.75
MARIANAS GU	11
NEW LONDON	16.25
KINGS BAY	13.5
SUBBASE SD	10.5
BANGOR	7.75
NAS NI	20
EARLE	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>425.5</b>

**\*SHIPYARD CAPACITY  
CLASSIFIED NON-ACTIVE**

WEAPSTAs	Capacity (CGE)
YORKTOWN	3
CHARLESTON	12
PEARL HARBOR	4.5
CONCORD CA	3
Total	22.5
<b>SHIPYARDS</b>	
PUGET SOUND	28
PEARL HARBOR	22
NORFOLK	28.75
PORTSMOUTH	16.25
Total	95
<b>OTHER</b>	
BLOUNT ISL CMD	2
NEWPORT	5
KEY WEST	8
NAS PENSACOLA	7.5
NAVORDTESTU	4
VENTURA COUNTY	5
PANAMA CITY	3
Total	34.5
Non-Active Total	152
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>577.5</b>



Department of the Navy  
Infrastructure Analysis Team

# CGE's and In Port % by Ship Class

DCN 506

SHIP CLASS	CGEs	INPORT %
SSBN	1.00	50%
SSN	0.75	70%
SSGN	1.00	67%
CV	4.00	100%
CVN	4.00	100%
CG	1.00	70%
DDG	1.00	70%
FFG	0.75	70%
LHA	2.50	70%
LHD	2.50	70%
LPD	2.00	70%
LSD	1.50	70%
LCS	1.00	70%

SHIP CLASS	CGEs	INPORT %
LCS	1.00	70%
MCM	0.50	100%
MHC	0.25	100%
AE	1.50	70%
AKE	2.50	70%
AO	2.00	70%
AOE	2.00	70%
AFS	1.50	67%
AS	1.50	67%
ARS	0.50	67%
ATF	0.50	67%
AGOS	0.50	67%
LCC	2.00	67%
DD(X)/CG(X)	1.50	70%



## Surface/Subsurface Capacity Changes

---

### FINAL CAPACITY

- **Candidate Recommendation closures eliminate 35.25 CGE**
  - NAVSTA Pascagoula = 5.5 CGE
  - NAVSTA Ingleside = 13.5 CGE
  - SUBASE New London = 16.25 CGE
- **Remaining Operational Excess: 55.75 (17.2%)**
  - Total Berthing Excess (adding in “other” bases): 207.75 (38%)

## Surface-Subsurface Military Value Analysis

The matrix developed for military value analysis was modeled on the BRAC 1995 Naval Station matrix with modifications based on lessons learned, Fleet input, and improved modeling. Scaling functions were used to allow partial or relative value for a particular data point. The matrixes for the different Operational Functions (Surface/Subsurface, Aviation, and Ground) were similar in many respects, each having five attributes. However, the specific data and weighting of the attributes reflected the differences between each function.

Operational Infrastructure questions principally measured the size and versatility of ship berthing, maintenance, and support capabilities and proximity to naval shipyards. Additional value was given for strategic nuclear submarine homeport capability and Nimitz Class nuclear-powered carrier cold-iron berthing capability and ability to expand to accommodate surge and expansion of mission. Operational Training questions measured the proximity to training facilities, training ranges and operation areas. Port Characteristics questions principally measured operational and strategic locations, port restrictions, and anti-terrorism/force protection capabilities. Environment and Encroachment questions measured an array of constraints, costs, and capabilities associated with balancing an activity's mission and compliance with Federal and State environmental regulations. Personnel Support/Quality of Life questions measured an activity's ability to support ship's personnel and their families.

Question weights developed by the Infrastructure Evaluation Group placed high value on operational infrastructure and training. The military value scores for the activities in the Surface/Subsurface Operations function were fairly evenly distributed between 30.8 and 74.5 for all 29 activities. The range for the current operational homeports was 37.1 to 74.5 with an average military value for this category of 55.6. Large versatile bases and those in proximity to training areas and facilities scored higher, while smaller bases which were remote from training areas and facilities scored significantly lower.

**Military Value Scoring**  
DCN 508  
**Surface-Subsurface Function**

Ranking	DoN Activity	Military Value
1	NS PEARL HARBOR HI	74.50
2	NS NORFOLK VA	67.51
3	NAVSHIPYD NORFOLK VA	64.03
4	SUBASE KINGS BAY GA	63.51
5	NS BREMERTON WA	63.25
6	SUBASE BANGOR WA	62.98
7	NS SAN DIEGO CA	61.43
8	NAS NORTH ISLAND CA	59.68
9	SUBASE SAN DIEGO CA	58.29
10	NAVMAG PEARL HARBOR	58.24
11	NAB LITTLE CREEK VA	55.90
12	NS MAYPORT FL	55.71
13	NS EVERETT WA	50.68
14	SUBASE NEW LONDON CT	50.68
15	NAVSHIPYD PORTSMOUTH NH	48.21
16	COMNAVMARIANAS GU	47.67
17	NAS PENSACOLA FL	45.85
18	BLOUNT ISLAND CMD JAX FL	45.78
19	WPNSTA YORKTOWN VA	44.91
20	WPNSTA CHARLESTON SC	43.31
21	NB VENTURA CTY PT MUGU CA	42.86
22	NS NEWPORT RI	42.36
23	NS INGLESIDE TX	42.23
24	NAS KEY WEST FL	40.59
25	WPNSTA EARLE COLTS NECK NJ	39.07
26	NAVORDTESTU CAPE CANAVERAL FL	37.71
27	NS PASCAGOULA MS	37.08
28	NSA PANAMA CITY FL	33.73
29	WPNSTA SEAL BEACH at CONCORD CA	30.82

Summary Stats:	
Max:	74.50
Min:	30.82
Range:	43.68
Mean:	50.64
Median:	48.21
Std Dev.	10.97

Shaded Activities Represent "Non-Active" Bases

DCN 508  
**Military Value Scoring**  
**Surface-Subsurface Function**

Ranking	DoN Activity - Active Bases Only	Military Value
1	NS PEARL HARBOR HI	74.50
2	NS NORFOLK VA	67.51
3	SUBASE KINGS BAY GA	63.51
4	NS BREMERTON WA	63.25
5	SUBASE BANGOR WA	62.98
6	NS SAN DIEGO CA	61.43
7	NAS NORTH ISLAND CA	59.68
8	SUBASE SAN DIEGO CA	58.29
9	NAB LITTLE CREEK VA	55.90
10	NS MAYPORT FL	55.71
11	NS EVERETT WA	50.68
12	SUBASE NEW LONDON CT	50.68
13	COMNAVMARIANAS GU	47.67
14	NS INGLESIDE TX	42.23
15	WPNSTA EARLE COLTS NECK NJ	39.07
16	NS PASCAGOULA MS	37.08

Summary Stats:	
Max:	74.50
Min:	37.08
Range:	37.42
Mean:	55.64
Median:	57.10
Std Dev.	10.12147



Military Value Scoring  
Surface-Subsurface Function

Weight	COMNAV MARIANAS GU	NAS KEY WEST FL	NAS NORTH ISLAND CA	NAS PENSACOLA FL	NB VENTURA CITY PT MUGU CA	NAVSHIPYD PORTSMOUTH NH	NAVSHIPYD NORFOLK VA	NS BREMERTON WA	NS EVERETT WA	NS INGLISIDE TX	NS MAYPORT FL	NS NEWPORT RI	NS NORFOLK VA	NS PASCAGOULA MS	NS PEARL HARBOR HI	NS SAN DIEGO CA	NAB LITTLE CREEK VA	SUBASE BANGOR WA	SUBASE KINGS BAY GA	SUBASE NEW LONDON CT	SUBASE SAN DIEGO CA	WPNSA SEAL BEACH HI CONCT	WPNSA CHARLESTON SC	WPNSA EARLE COLTS NECK N	WPNSA YORKTOWN VA	NAV MAG PEARL HARBOR	BLOUNT ISLAND CMD JAX FL	NAVORDTESTU CAPE CANAVER	NSA PANAMA CITY FL
44 ENV-1a-c	0.26	0.23	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.68	0.23	0.90	0.34	0.90	0.57	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90
45 ENV-2a-g	1.25	1.75	0.25	2.01	1.50	2.01	1.50	2.01	1.75	2.01	1.50	1.75	1.00	2.01	1.75	1.00	1.50	1.00	1.50	1.00	1.75	1.75	2.51	1.00	0.90	0.90	1.25	2.01	2.26
46 ENV-3a-g	2.50	1.00	2.01	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51
47 ENV-4	0.24	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.15	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.17	0.15	0.16	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.30	0.19	0.22	0.25	0.24	0.26	0.07	0.09	0.24	0.24	0.13	0.12	0.32	0.30	0.13
48 ENV-5a-c	0.40	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.60	0.10	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.20	0.15	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
49 ENV-6a-b	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.60	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
50 ENV-7a-c	0.57	1.15	0.57	0.86	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	0.86	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.15	1.43	0.86	1.43	0.54	0.65	0.65	0.75	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65
51 ENV-8a-g	0.55	0.86	0.75	0.97	0.75	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.97	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65
Total Environment & Encroachment	5.24	5.59	5.10	7.75	7.13	8.38	7.34	6.99	7.79	8.13	6.02	6.81	5.44	8.45	7.22	7.29	7.34	7.57	7.48	6.26	7.70	6.70	7.92	5.21	6.60	6.58	7.87	8.39	7.45
Personnel Support (OOL) (9.00)																													
52 PS-1	1.01	0.00	1.01	1.01	0.00	0.00	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
53 PS-2a-c	1.94	2.31	1.52	1.47	1.45	1.89	0.48	1.73	1.56	2.14	1.66	1.70	0.68	0.66	1.20	0.91	0.72	1.73	2.08	2.14	1.55	0.63	2.53	2.07	1.21	1.75	0.63	0.63	0.60
54 PS-3a-d	1.92	1.17	1.05	0.54	0.71	1.31	0.72	0.20	0.70	0.57	0.69	0.78	0.61	0.48	0.88	1.11	0.61	0.20	0.50	0.70	0.94	0.49	0.51	0.69	0.73	0.89	0.69	0.64	0.17
55 PS-4a-c	0.15	0.00	0.28	0.24	0.21	0.23	0.14	0.28	0.25	0.19	0.16	0.23	0.15	0.12	0.17	0.21	0.15	0.27	0.13	0.21	0.19	0.24	0.05	0.23	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.09	0.23
56 PS-5a-d	0.01	0.11	0.21	0.12	0.13	0.09	0.12	0.14	0.12	0.14	0.13	0.09	0.12	0.11	0.18	0.22	0.09	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.23	0.22	0.13	0.15	0.04	0.18	0.14	0.13	0.11
57 PS-6a-b	0.30	0.10	0.12	0.09	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.10	0.10
58 PS-7	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.66	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.44	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.44	0.06	0.73	0.37	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
59 PS-8a-b	0.31	0.22	0.51	0.35	0.28	0.11	0.18	0.28	0.32	0.00	0.42	0.28	0.23	0.01	0.38	0.49	0.22	0.28	0.20	0.41	0.55	0.13	0.20	0.34	0.32	0.98	0.26	0.00	0.02
60 PS-9	0.52	0.47	0.54	0.62	0.61	0.41	0.63	0.52	0.44	0.38	0.60	0.46	0.63	0.37	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.53	0.59	0.62	0.45	0.00	0.61	0.41	0.61	0.16	0.21	0.25	0.44
61 PS-10	0.0441	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
62 PS-11	0.0882	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
63 PS-12	0.5768	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.00	0.58	0.58	0.00	0.01	0.35	0.58	0.53	0.58	0.42	0.53	0.58	0.58	0.00	0.46	0.58	0.38	0.58	0.22	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.58
64 PS-13	0.13	0.02	0.06	0.05	0.09	0.08	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.00	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.09	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.00
Total Personnel Support (OOL)	6.52	5.72	5.70	5.89	4.42	5.56	4.81	5.10	5.33	5.37	6.21	5.16	4.95	3.76	5.92	6.14	4.37	5.13	6.05	5.79	6.21	3.33	6.55	4.76	5.39	5.23	3.92	1.95	3.49
TOTAL MILITARY VALUE (100.00)	47.67	40.59	59.68	45.85	42.86	48.21	64.03	63.25	50.68	42.23	55.71	42.36	67.51	37.08	74.50	61.43	55.90	62.96	63.51	50.68	58.29	30.82	43.31	39.07	44.91	58.24	45.78	37.71	33.73

DCN 506

Ingleside/Corpus Christi - POINTS OF CONTACT

BRAC COMMISSION

Capt(Ret) Bill Fetzer COM (703) 856-3685  
william.fetzer@wso.whs.mil

Senator Hutchison Staff

Mr. Carl Mica CELL (512) 924-3207  
OFF (512) 916-5886

CNATRA/NRS DSN: 861-

RADM George Mayer COM (361) 961-2671  
george.mayer@navy.mil Cell (361) 533-6003

Chief of Staff, Captain Ken Ireland COM (361) 961-3278  
ken.ireland@navy.mil Cell (361) 533-6326

Flag Lieutenant, LCDR Riels COM (361) 961-2672  
william.riels1@navy.mil CELL (361) 533-6002

PAO, LTjg Sean Robertson CELL (361) 533-0387

Protocol Officer, Kelly Cripps, COM (361) 961-1451  
kelly.cripps@navy.mil CELL (361) 815-2673  
HOME (361) 961-4077

COMMINEWARCOM DSN: 861-

RDML Deborah Loewer COM (361) 961-4860  
HM (361) 939-7733

Flag Sec, LCDR Douglas Factor COM (361) 961-4860  
douglas.factor@navy.mil CELL (361) 533-0355

NAS CORPUS CHRISTI DSN: 861

Executive Officer, CDR Milton Stubbs CELL (361) 533-4996

Public Affairs Officer, Bob Torres CELL (361) 774-7104  
robert.torres1@navy.mil

Air Ops Officer, LT Asa Taylor CELL (361) 533-1997

Security Officer, LTJG Ayala CELL (361) 533-1487

NAVAL STATION INGLESIDE DSN: 776-

Commanding Officer, CAPT Tim Watkins COM (361) 776-4712  
tim.watkins@navy.mil CELL (361) 533-6091

Executive Officer, CDR Steve Morehead COM (361) 776-4712  
steve.morehead@navy.mil CELL (361) 220-2497

JOSAC: DSN 779-8348

TANG HELO FLIGHT

Colonel Meehan

(512) 413-7574

Maj Kinglesly

(512) 751-3820

Judy Hawley

(361) 229-2209

## 2005 BRAC Strike Force

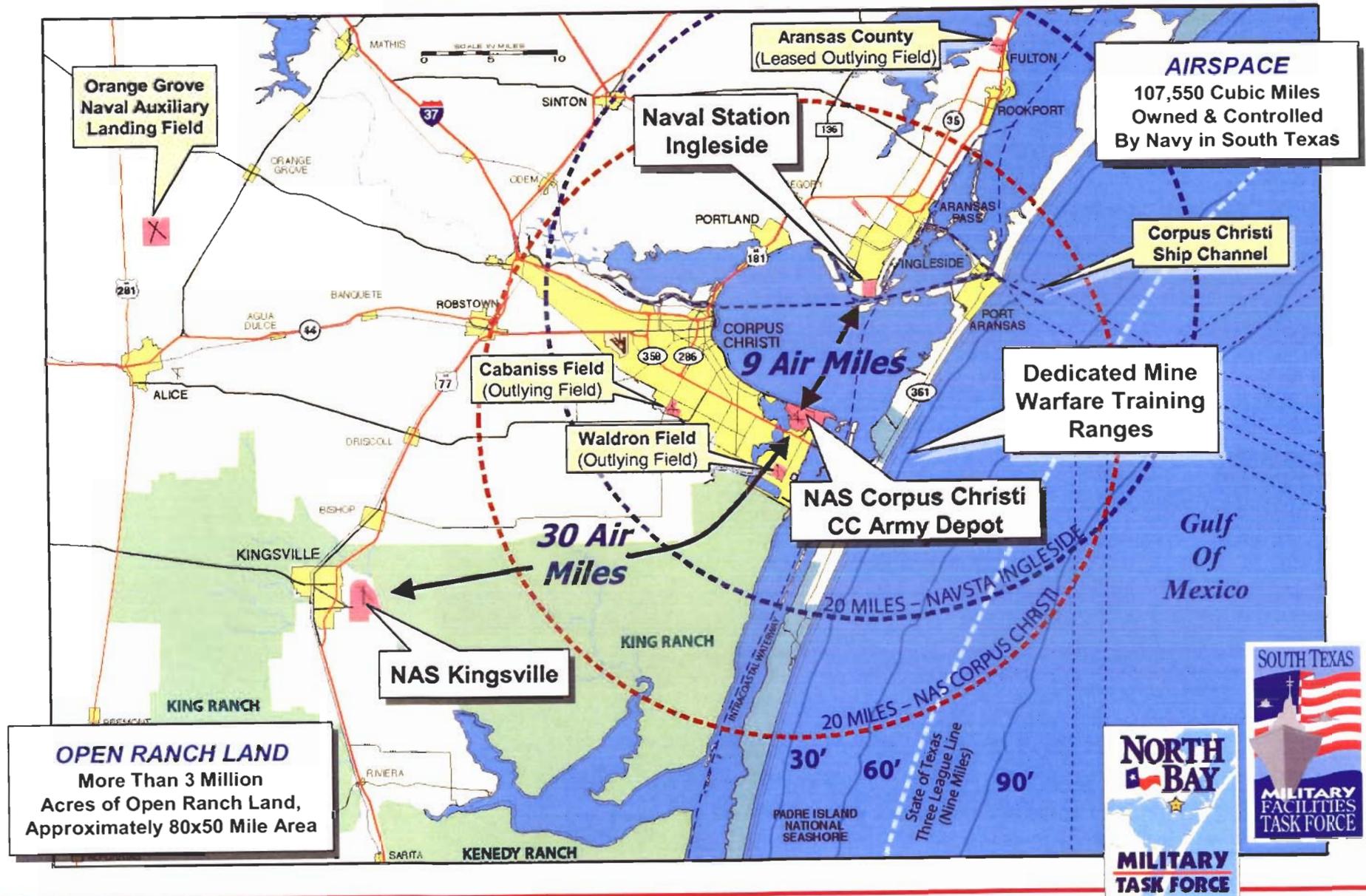
### State Agency Contact Information

Agency	Contact	Phone	E-Mail
Adjutant General's Department <b>(AGD)</b>	Jack Taliaferro	512 782-5265/ 512 426-7487	<a href="mailto:TaliaferroJL@tx.ngb.army.mil">TaliaferroJL@tx.ngb.army.mil</a>
Bond Review Board <b>(BRB)</b>	Bob Kline	512 463-9892	<a href="mailto:Kline@brb.state.tx.us">Kline@brb.state.tx.us</a>
General Land Office <b>(GLO)</b>	James Legrande	512 475-1269	<a href="mailto:James.Legrande@glo.state.tx.us">James.Legrande@glo.state.tx.us</a>
Office of the Attorney General <b>(OAG)</b>	Daniel Hodge	512 936-1856	<a href="mailto:Daniel.Hodge@OAG.state.tx.us">Daniel.Hodge@OAG.state.tx.us</a>
Public Utility Commission <b>(PUC)</b>	David Featherston	512 936-7325	<a href="mailto:David.Featherston@puc.state.tx.us">David.Featherston@puc.state.tx.us</a>
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality <b>(TCEQ)</b>	Ata Rahman	512 239-2340	<a href="mailto:Arahman@TCEQ.state.tx.us">Arahman@TCEQ.state.tx.us</a>
Texas Department of Information Resources <b>(DIR)</b>	Bill Perez	512 475-3710	<a href="mailto:bill.perez@dir.state.tx.us">bill.perez@dir.state.tx.us</a>
Texas Department of Transportation <b>(TDT)</b>	Steven E. Simmons	512 305-9502	
Texas Education Agency <b>(TEA)</b>	Robert Scott	512 463-9451	<a href="mailto:Rscott@TEA.state.tx.us">Rscott@TEA.state.tx.us</a>
Texas Military Preparedness Commission <b>(TMPC)</b>	Mike Smith	512 463-8880	<a href="mailto:MichaelS@governor.state.tx.us">MichaelS@governor.state.tx.us</a>
Texas Office of State-Federal Relations <b>(OSFR)</b>	Tony Gilman	512 463-1803	<a href="mailto:tgilman@governor.state.tx.us">tgilman@governor.state.tx.us</a>
Texas Public Finance Authority <b>(TPFA)</b>	Kim Edwards	512 463-5544	<a href="mailto:Kim.Edwards@TPFA.state.tx.us">Kim.Edwards@TPFA.state.tx.us</a>
Texas Water Development Board <b>(TWDB)</b>	Mike Lynn	512 463-7953	<a href="mailto:mike.lynn@TWDB.state.tx.us">mike.lynn@TWDB.state.tx.us</a>
Texas Workforce Commission <b>(TWC)</b>	Mimi Purnell	512 305-9621	<a href="mailto:Mimi.Purnell@TWC.state.tx.us">Mimi.Purnell@TWC.state.tx.us</a>

# *Basing of Navy Surface Ships Post BRAC '05*

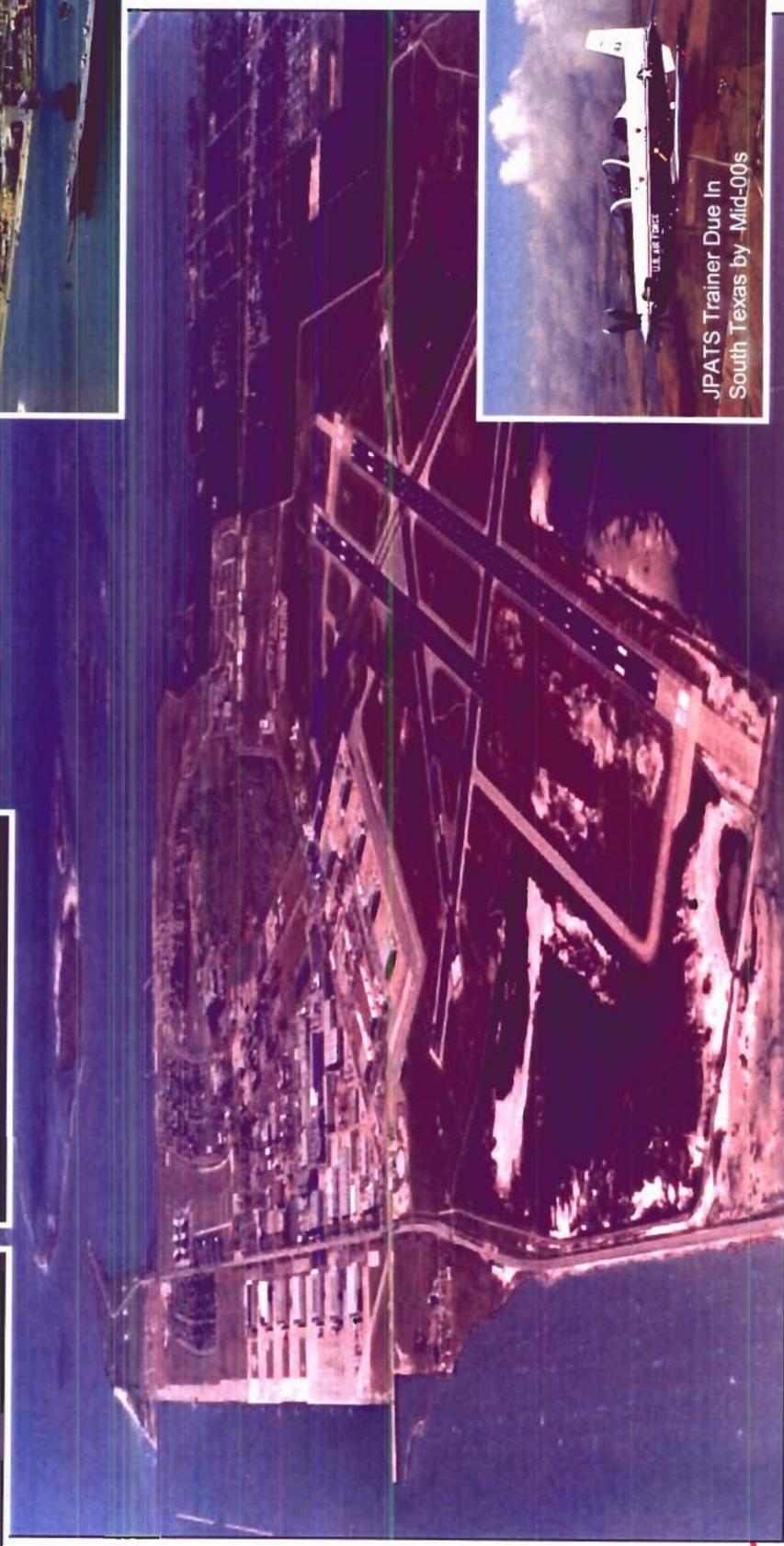


# South Texas Joint Military & Federal Complex



# Naval Air Station Corpus Christi Joint Service and Federal Complex

*Joint Aviation Training*  
Navy – Marine – Air Force – Coast Guard



# NAS CC Facility Profile

**Multi-Mission ♦ Multi-Service ♦ Multi-Agency**

■ **Joint Navy - Air Force pilot training (TRAWING FOUR)**

- Single-engine primary
- Multi-engine advanced

■ **Chief of Naval Air Training**

- Navy Region South (Proposed realignment)

■ **Commander, Mine Warfare Command**

■ **HM-15 mine countermeasures helicopter squadron**  
(Proposed realignment)

■ **Corpus Christi Army Depot (CCAD)**

(Proposed realignment)

■ **US Customs Service drug interdiction flights**

■ **Coast Guard air unit for southern Gulf Coast**

■ **More than 50 tenants with unique and compatible missions**

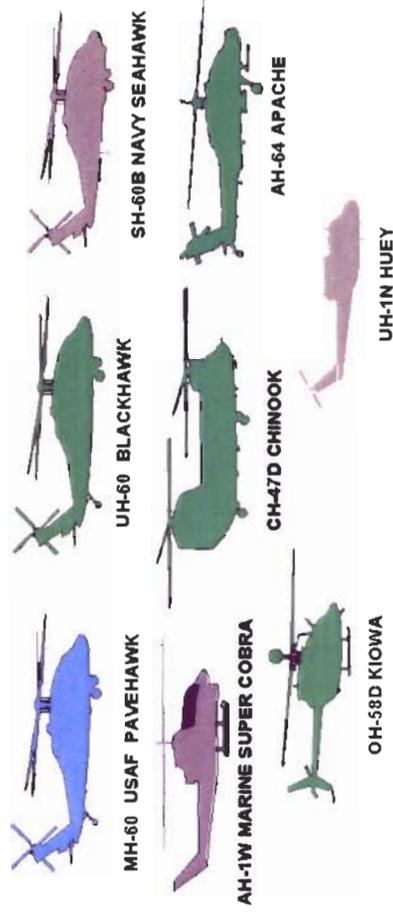
■ **City committed to protecting airfields and AICUZS from encroachment**



# Corpus Christi Army Depot Facility Profile

## Multi-Service ♦ Multi-National

- Designated as the Center for Industrial and Technical Excellence for rotary wing aircraft (8-21-01)
- CCAD is a "Purple" depot serving Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines & allied nations rotary wing aircraft, engines and components
- Full service includes overhaul, retrofit, modernization, and hands-on training for military personnel
- Depot teams dispatched worldwide for on-site maintenance, crash damage analysis and support
- 2.2 million square feet of industrial space
- Ideal weather for aircraft testing
- Has overhauled 14,000 aircraft since 1961

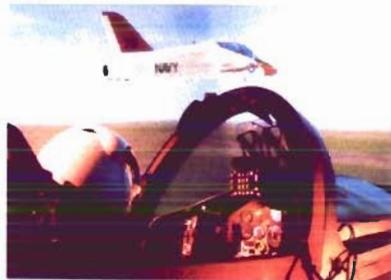


# Naval Air Station Kingsville

*Encroachment Is Not An Issue at NAS Kingsville*



# NAS Kingsville Facility Profile



- More than 18,000 square miles of unencumbered South Texas airspace controlled by the Navy (twice the size of Maryland)
- Surrounded by more than 3 million acres of ranch land under Military Operations Areas (MOAs)
- Six 8,000-foot runways (2 at Orange Grove OLF)
- McMullen Target Ranges with two separate targets: Yankee (day) and Dixie (day/night)
- T-45 Integrated Training System in place
- Ample ramp & maintenance facilities to support T-45
- Outstanding weather with 25% fewer "down" days than other Navy strike base
- Well situated to support Border Patrol operations in South Texas region
- City committed to protecting airfield and AICUZ from encroachment

# Naval Station Ingleside

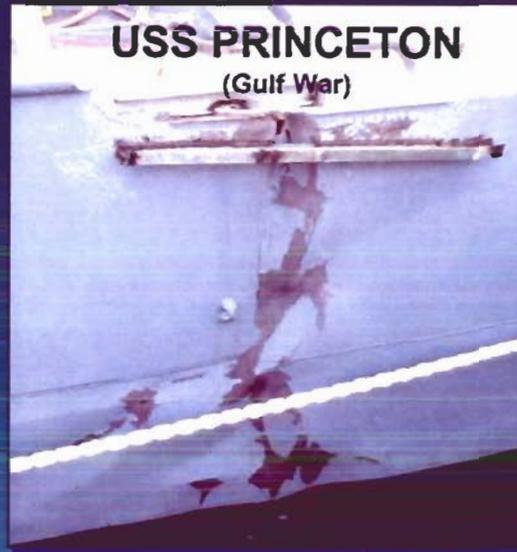


- ◆ Home of Mine Warfare Center of Excellence
- ◆ Located on 45-foot deep federal ship channel (authorized to 52 ft.)
- ◆ 483 acres, not all developed
- ◆ Modern wharf and pier
- ◆ 14 mine countermeasures ships, 12 coastal minehunters (4 MCMs and 2 MHCs are forward deployed)
- ◆ Support capacity in place for a full battle group including a carrier

Rodman Photo: 11/4/04

# Mines: Joint Warfighting Access Threat

Since 1950 mines damaged more U.S. Navy ships than all other enemy actions combined (14 by mines, 5 by other). Mines are a formidable, low-cost, low-tech threat.



**14**

- USS PRINCETON CG-59
- USS TRIPOLI LPH-10
- USS S.B. ROBERTS FFG-58
- USS WESTCHESTER COUNTY LST-1167
- USS BARTON DD-772
- USS MANSFIELD DD-728
- USS WALKE DD-723
- USS E.G. SMALL DDR-838
- USS BRUSH DD-745
- USS SANSI ATF-111
- USS PARTRIDGE AMS-31
- USS PLEDGE AM-277
- USS PIRATE AM-275
- USS MAGPIE AMS-25



**1**

**1**

**1**

**2**

USS COLE DDG-67

USS STARK FFG-31

USS LIBERTY AGTR-5

USS HIGBEE DD-806

USS LIBERTY AGTR-5

**TERRORISTS**

**MISSILE**

**TORPEDO**

**AERIAL ATTACK**

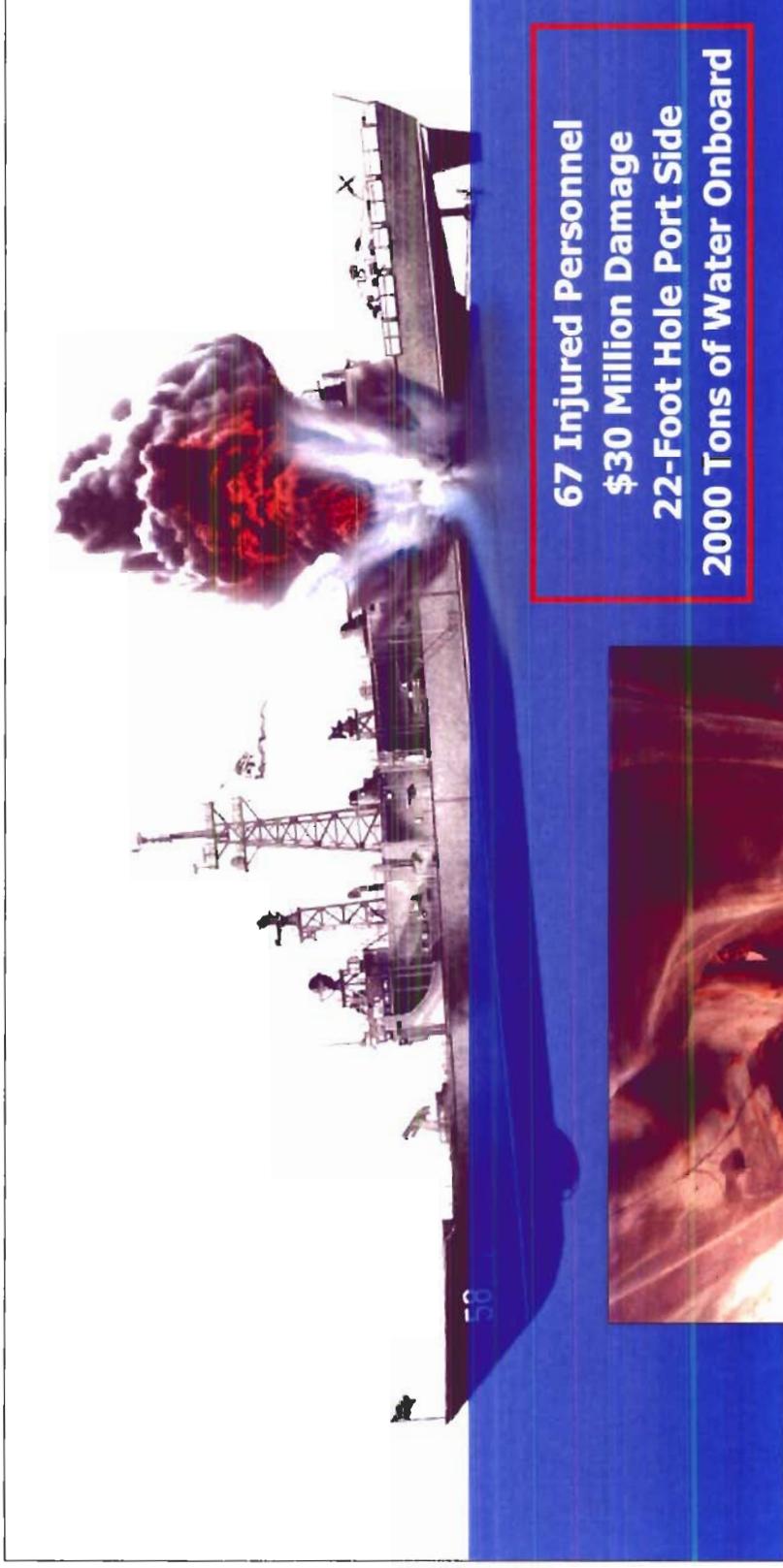
**MINES**

# The Navy's Solution: Establish A Mine Warfare Center of Excellence at NSI

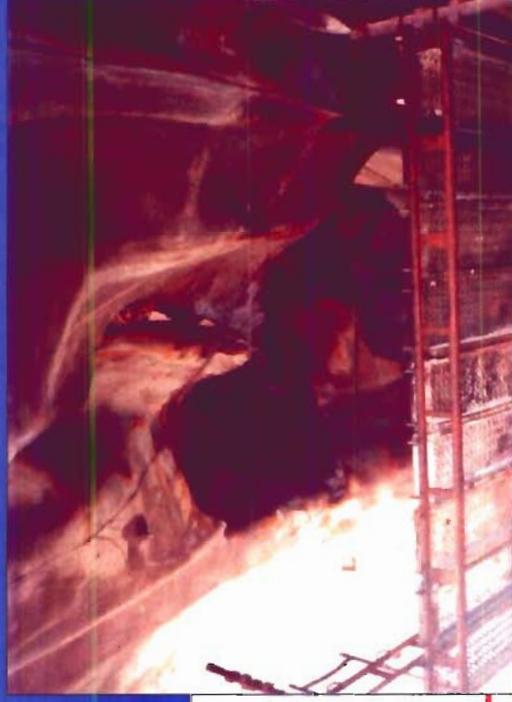


- ◆ After Operation Desert Storm CNO Kelso placed renewed emphasis on mine warfare, including the establishment of a Mine Warfare Center of Excellence (Top Gun model)
- ◆ Strong Congressional and OSD interest supported continued improvements in mine warfare
  - Congressional Mine Warfare Caucus, annual Mine Warfare Certification Plan
- ◆ MCM equipment, training and organization proved successful during Operation Iraqi Freedom
- ◆ The Mine Warfare Center of Excellence concept responsible for improved MCM capability and is currently developing training for organic and LCS MCM systems

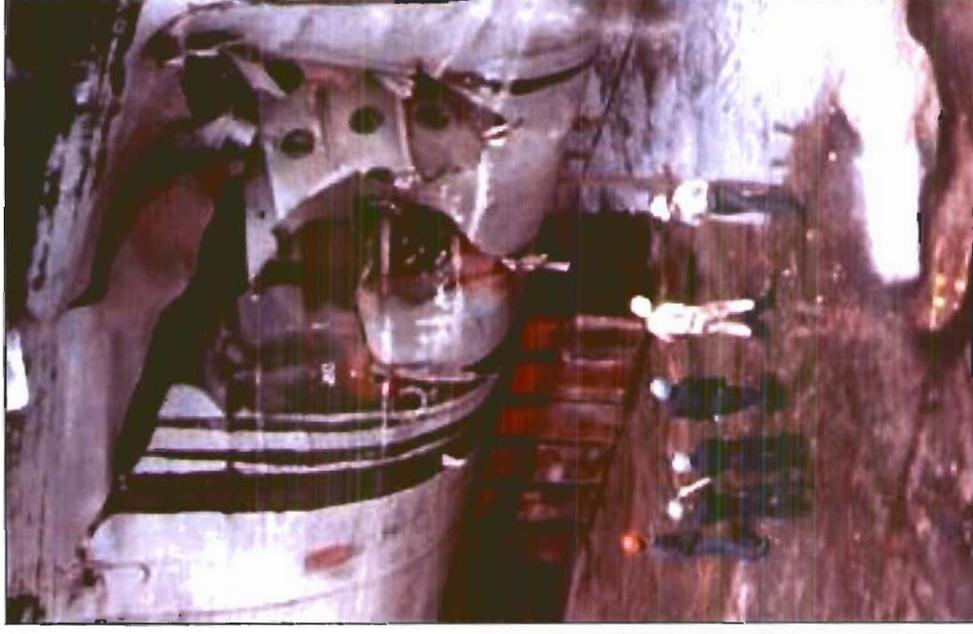
# USS Samuel B. Roberts: Mine Impact - April 14, 1988



**67 Injured Personnel**  
**\$30 Million Damage**  
**22-Foot Hole Port Side**  
**2000 Tons of Water Onboard**



# USS Tripoli – Mine Impact 1991



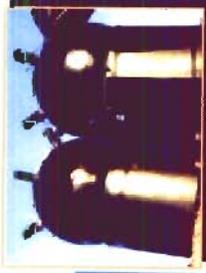
# Threats to Today's Fleet

- 36 Countries Produce Mines
  - 26 of these export mines
- 58 Countries Use/Have Mines in Inventory
  - 34 Countries Buy Mines
- More than 400 Recognized Mine Designators
- Over 350,000 Threat Mines Worldwide



## Moored Contact

- inexpensive
- Relatively Simple



## Bottom Influence

- Tough MCM Problem



## Moored Influence

- Advantages of both
- More complex to build / operate

## Special

- Rocket Propelled
- Mobile
- VSW



# Disestablishing the Mine Warfare Center of Excellence Impacts Training, Readiness and Joint Warfighting

## **BRAC FINAL SELECTION CRITERIA - P. Law 108-375:**

In selecting military installations for closure or realignment, the Department of Defense, giving priority consideration to military value (the first four criteria below), will consider:

### *Military Value*

- 1. The current and future mission capabilities and the impact on operational readiness of the total force of the Department of Defense, including the impact on joint warfighting, training, and readiness.**
- 2. The availability and condition of land, facilities, and associated airspace (including training areas suitable for maneuver by ground, naval, or air forces throughout a diversity of climate and terrain areas and staging areas for the use of the Armed Forces in homeland defense missions) at both existing and potential receiving locations.**
- 3. The ability to accommodate contingency, mobilization, surge, and future total force requirements at both existing and potential receiving locations to support operations and training.**
- 4. The cost of operations and the manpower implications.**

- ◆ Relocating HM 15 to Norfolk while moving 10 MCMs to San Diego eliminates integrated training now available in South Texas and neuters the Mine Warfare Center of Excellence.
- ◆ Will have a negative impact on training, readiness and joint warfighting, and thus the operational readiness of the total force.
- ◆ Violates "train as we fight".
- ◆ Recommendation thus deviates substantially from Criterion 1.

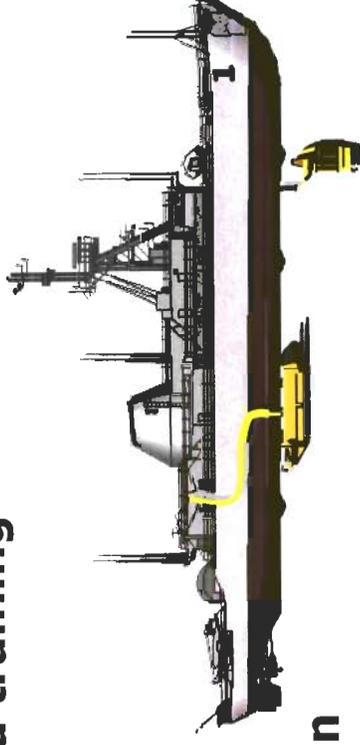
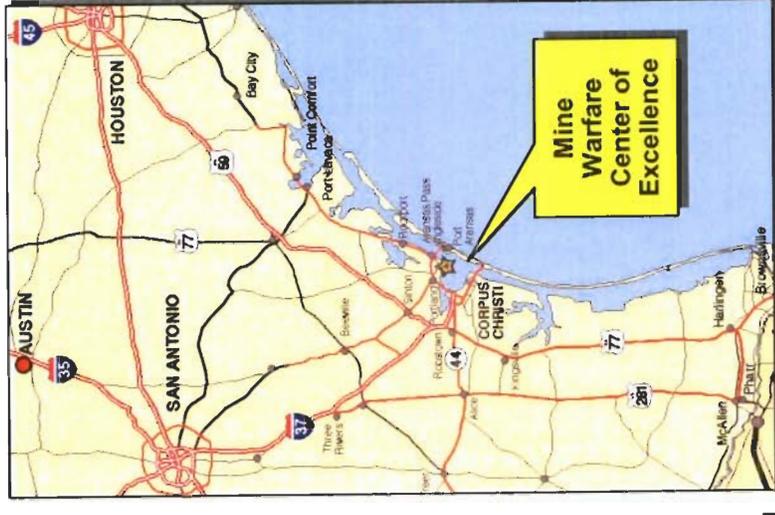
# What's Wrong With BRAC Recommendations?

## They Separate Key Mine Warfare Assets



# Benefits Realized From Single Site Center of Excellence in Texas

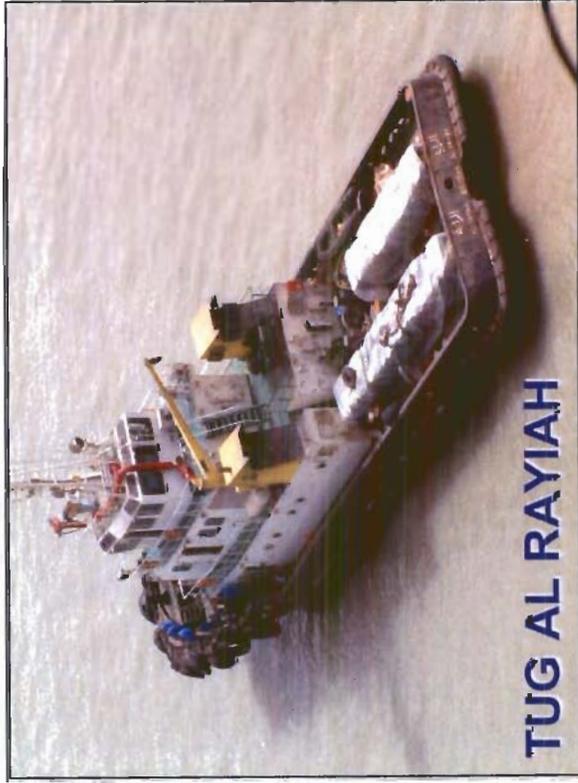
- ◆ Dedicated and integrated training
- ◆ Demonstrated successful MCM Force Training and Fleet Exercises
  - Euro '93, '95, '97, '99, WESTPAC '01, Lead Shield '05/Homeland defense exercise
  - Forward deployed MCM forces
    - Persian Gulf (2 MCM, 2 MHC & 4 Helos)
    - Japan (2 MCM)
  - RONEX, GOMEX, FLEETEX integrated training programs
- ◆ Increased materiel readiness
- ◆ Increased operational readiness
- ◆ Dedicated maintenance support
- ◆ Successful MCM operations in Operation Iraqi Freedom



# Dedicated Support Assets for a Dedicated Mine Warfare Center



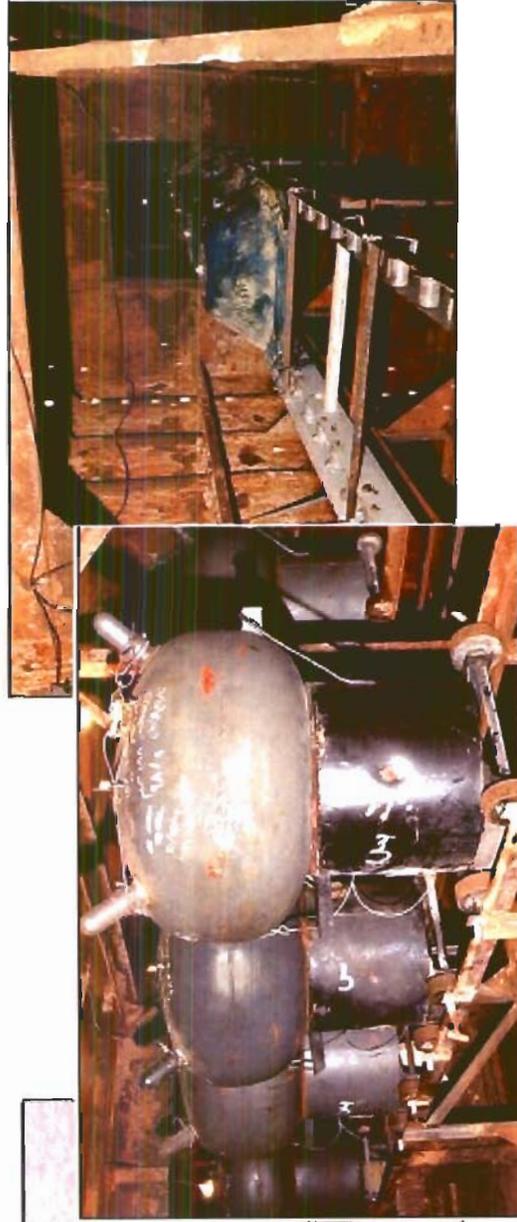
# Operation Iraqi Freedom



TUG AL RAYIAH



TUG JUMARIYAH AND BARGE



# What's Wrong With BRAC Recommendations? Ends Key Warfighting Advantage of An Integrated Mine Warfare Center of Excellence

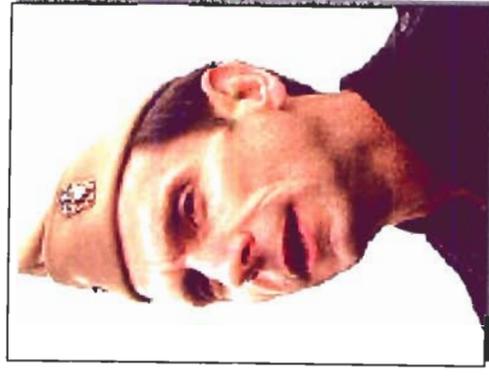


Gen. Michael W. Hagee  
33<sup>rd</sup> Commandant of  
the Marine Corps

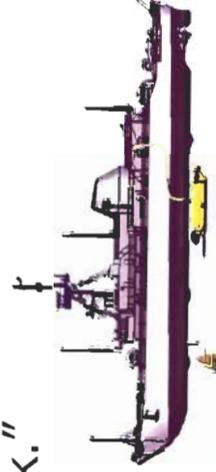
The key question about our mine warfare capability was put to Admiral Ryan in July 2003 by General Hagee while touring the South Texas military complex:

**Hagee:** "How were the mines cleared going into Um Qasr in a week? When we were briefed on the war plan we were told that it could take as much as a month."

**Ryan:** "If we had done it the old way, it probably would have taken a month. Because of the Mine Warfare Center of Excellence at NSI, with surface, aviation and EOD assets training together, we were able to get it done in a week."



Rear Admiral Paul J. Ryan  
Commander  
Mine Warfare Command



# Center of Excellence Results: MCM Force Was Ready and Deployed On Time



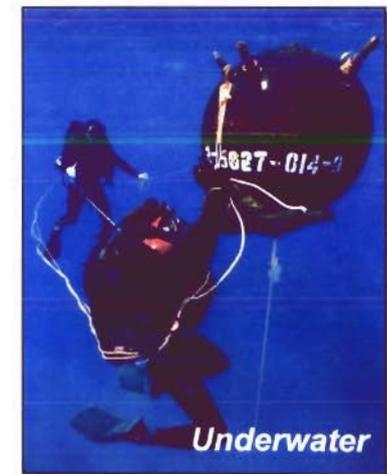
## ◆ Operation Iraqi Freedom 2003

- Four MCM ships and MCMRON THREE employed in the Persian Gulf
- Four additional MCM ships and MCMRON TWO deployed to the Med from NSI
- Four more MCM ships and MCMRON ONE were standing by at NSI
- HM-15 helicopters were airlifted to the Persian Gulf & Med
- All Explosive Ordnance Disposal detachments were deployed
- HSV delivered airborne MCM systems to Persian Gulf

**SUMMARY: The Mine Warfare Center of Excellence Worked**

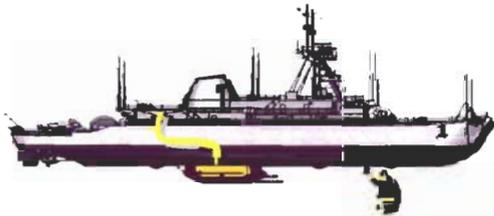
# Navy Plan Ignores the Lessons of History That Launched the Mine Warfare Center of Excellence

- ◆ **Disestablishing the Mine Warfare Center of Excellence as a stand-alone entity will profoundly impair mine warfare training and readiness.**
- ◆ **“Consolidating” Mine Warfare Command with the Fleet Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW) Command in Point Loma, California marginalizes both missions.**
  - **Fleet ASW Command, established in April 2004, has been struggling to carry out its training and readiness mission and establish its own identity.**
  - **Anti-Submarine Warfare and Mine Warfare have very little in common with respect to equipment, tactics, techniques, procedures, operations and training. This forced merger will hinder, rather than help, each of the separate missions.**



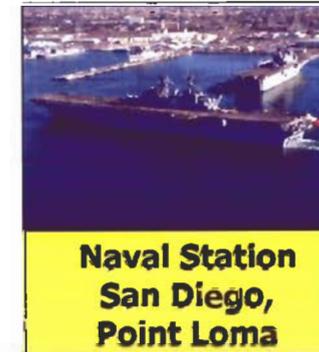
# Base Closure Recommendations Split Forces

**CLOSE Mine Warfare  
Center of Excellence at NSI**



**Move Ships To**

**Move MINEWARCOM To**

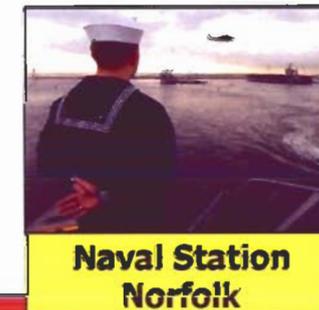


**Naval Station  
San Diego,  
Point Loma**

**Realign HM-15**



**Move HM-15 To**



**Naval Station  
Norfolk**

## ◆ Conclusion:

- The recommendation neuters the Mine Warfare Center of Excellence and eliminates integrated training now available in South Texas.
- Will have a negative impact on training, readiness and joint warfighting, and thus the operational readiness of the total force.
- Violates "train as we fight."
- COMINEWARCOM comments on this scenario "advised against splitting MIW forces." (DON Infrastructure Analysis Team brief Dec 11, 2004)

- ◆ The recommendation thus deviates substantially from Criterion 1.

# Selection Criteria Does Not "Value" Small Bases or Specialized Missions

## **BRAC FINAL SELECTION CRITERIA - P. Law 108-375:**

In selecting military installations for closure or realignment, the Department of Defense, giving priority consideration to military value (the first four criteria below), will consider:

### *Military Value*

- 1. The current and future mission capabilities and the impact on operational readiness of the total force of the Department of Defense, including the impact on joint warfighting, training, and readiness.**
2. The availability and condition of land, facilities, and associated airspace (including training areas suitable for maneuver by ground, naval, or air forces throughout a diversity of climate and terrain areas and staging areas for the use of the Armed Forces in homeland defense missions) at both existing and potential receiving locations.
3. The ability to accommodate contingency, mobilization, surge, and future total force requirements at both existing and potential receiving locations to support operations and training.
4. The cost of operations and the manpower implications.

- ◆ **The selection criteria for determining military value was applied unfairly and inaccurately to Naval Station Ingleside.**
- ◆ **Recommendation thus deviates substantially from Criterion 1.**

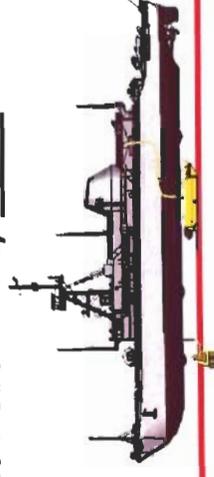


# The Rankings for NS Ingleside Were Unrealistically Low



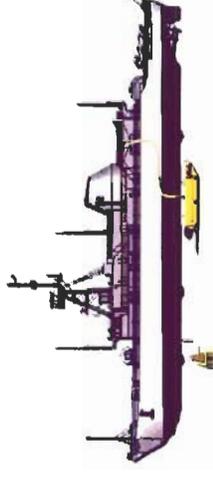
**NSI Was Given No Credit for Having a Unique and Specialized Warfighting Mission**

- ◆ NSI's military value ranking was 42.23, compared with a maximum among 16 active bases of 74.50 and minimum of 30.82.
- ◆ The most heavily weighted of the five military value components is operational infrastructure (38.5%). Two questions under operational infrastructure that would have benefited NSI were deleted without explanation by the Department of the Navy Analysis Group (DAG) on Sept. 7, 2004:
  - SEA 14: "List and describe any unique capabilities or missions performed by your activity. Unique is defined as capability or mission performed at no other location."
  - SEA 15: "List and describe any specialized (not unique) capabilities or missions performed by your activity. Examples of specialized capabilities or missions include but are not limited to: Homeland Defense, Strategic Deterrence Missions, Special Warfare, Mine Warfare, Landing Craft Capability, etc."



# **Navy Military Value Criteria Biased Against Small or Special Purpose Bases**

- ◆ SEA-3: NSI can berth a carrier but not provide power for cold iron startup without modification
  - No credit although power could be provided
- ◆ SEA-4 changed from "relative condition of the piers" to "combined total linear feet in 3 categories."
  - Biased against small bases and reinforces SEA-1, CG equivalents. All NSI piers were built since 1990
- ◆ SEA-9: Distance to nearest nuclear capable shipyard
  - Not required for minesweepers
- ◆ SEA-10 and SEA-11: No credit given for Electromagnetic Roll Facility, the NSI equivalent of degaussing/deperming facility
- ◆ SEA-13: Does the activity have nuclear weapons security, nuclear weapons handling, nuclear weapons and radiological accident response
  - Capability could be provided.
- ◆ SEA-21, 27, 29: Distance to nearest submarine training facility, submarine operating area, submarine training range
  - Capability could be developed in the Gulf.
- ◆ SEA-35: Distance to nearest weapons station
  - Minesweepers' ordnance can be handled locally



**NSI is Very Good at What It Does**

# Military Value Ranking Inaccurate

## NSI Given No Advantage For Having Dedicated Mine Training Ranges

- ◆ The second most heavily weighted military value component is operational training (24.5%). NSI score of 12.71 was near the low end.
- ◆ NSI was given no comparative advantage for having a large and excellent complex of six dedicated mine warfare training ranges at various depths and zones.
- ◆ None of the operational training questions asked about the qualitative nature of ranges. Rather, question SEA 28 stated; “What is the transit distance (safe navigation route) to the nearest mine warfare training area?”
- ◆ Although NS Ingleside received the highest score (3.15), so did nine other installations. Navy BRAC office stated on June 22<sup>nd</sup> that all training areas were credited as mine warfare training areas!

### ◆ Conclusion:

- The military value ranking was largely based on a quantitative, clinical approach, with no value for the distinctive operational and training advantages, including proximity to NWDC Panama City.
- As a result, NS Ingleside’s current and future contributions to the operational readiness of the total force is understated.
- ◆ Recommendation thus deviates substantially from Criterion 1.

# Navy Plan Puts Too Much Reliance on Unproven Mine Warfare Systems

## BRAC FINAL SELECTION CRITERIA - P. Law 108-375:

In selecting military installations for closure or realignment, the Department of Defense, giving priority consideration to military value (the first four criteria below), will consider:

### *Military Value*

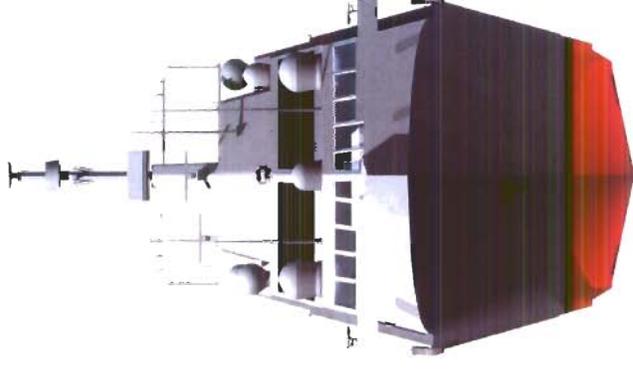
1. **The current and future mission capabilities and the impact on operational readiness of the total force of the Department of Defense, including the *impact on joint warfighting, training, and readiness.***
2. The availability and condition of land, facilities, and associated airspace (including training areas suitable for maneuver by ground, naval, or air forces throughout a diversity of climate and terrain areas and staging areas for the use of the Armed Forces in homeland defense missions) at both existing and potential receiving locations.
3. The ability to accommodate contingency, mobilization, surge, and future total force requirements at both existing and potential receiving locations to support operations and training.
4. The cost of operations and the manpower implications.

- ◆ **The recommendation to close Ingleside, break up the Mine Warfare Center of Excellence, and shift mine warfare assets to fleet concentration areas, represents too heavy a reliance on unproven mine warfare systems.**
- ◆ **This amounts to undue risk to the operational readiness of the total force.**
- ◆ **Recommendation thus deviates substantially from Criterion 1.**

## Growing Risk in Mine Warfare



- ◆ Today the Navy has 26 mine sweepers (14 MCM+12 MHC). By 2008 there will only be 14.
  - All MHCs are proposed for decommissioning to free up money for the Littoral Combat Ship program.
- ◆ How much faith can we put in the projected LCS shipbuilding rate in a tight Navy budget?
- ◆ The first LCS mine warfare mission package is supposed to be ready in FY07, but some systems don't IOC until 2010.
- ◆ Both HAC and HASC have expressed concern about Navy plans in FY06 budget review.
- ◆ What if the Navy inactivates the MHC class, closes NSI, and disestablishes the MIWCOE, then truncates the LCS program because of fiscal pressure on the shipbuilding budget?



**BRAC Recommendation is Based on a Force Structure Plan Congress Has Not Approved!**

# There is Too Much Risk in the Navy Plan

## BRAC FINAL SELECTION CRITERIA - P. Law 108-375:

In selecting military installations for closure or realignment, the Department of Defense, giving priority consideration to military value (the first four criteria below), will consider:

### *Military Value*

1. The current and future mission capabilities and the impact on operational readiness of the total force of the Department of Defense, including the impact on joint warfighting, training, and readiness.
2. The availability and condition of land, facilities, and associated airspace (including training areas suitable for maneuver by ground, naval, or air forces throughout a diversity of climate and terrain areas and staging areas for the use of the Armed Forces in homeland defense missions) at both existing and potential receiving locations.
3. The ability to accommodate contingency, mobilization, surge, and future total force requirements at both existing and potential receiving locations to support operations and training.
4. The cost of operations and the manpower implications.

### ◆ Conclusion:

- The recommendation to close Ingleside, break up the Mine Warfare Center of Excellence, and shift mine warfare assets to fleet concentration areas, represents too heavy a reliance on unproven mine warfare systems.
  - This amounts to undue risk to the operational readiness of the total force.
- ◆ Recommendation thus deviates substantially from Criterion 1.

# Recommendation Does Not Account for Costs of Replicating Mine Warfare Training

## BRAC FINAL SELECTION CRITERIA - P. Law 108-375:

In selecting military installations for closure or realignment, the Department of Defense, giving priority consideration to military value (the first four criteria below), will consider:

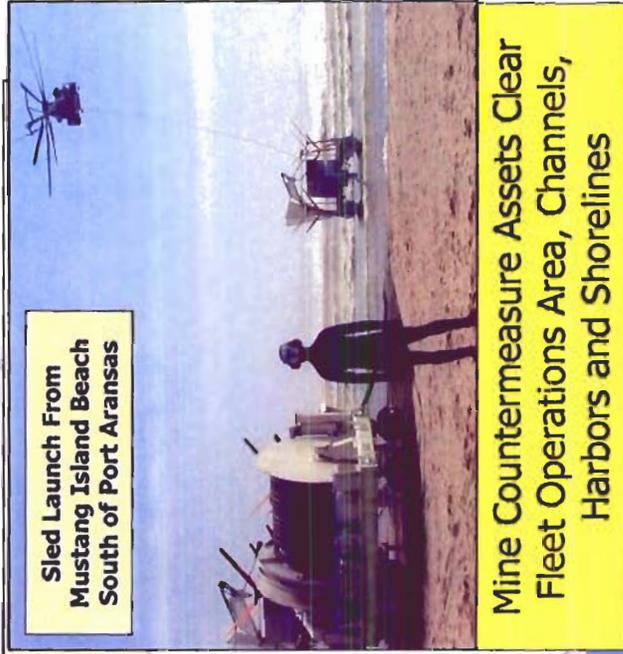
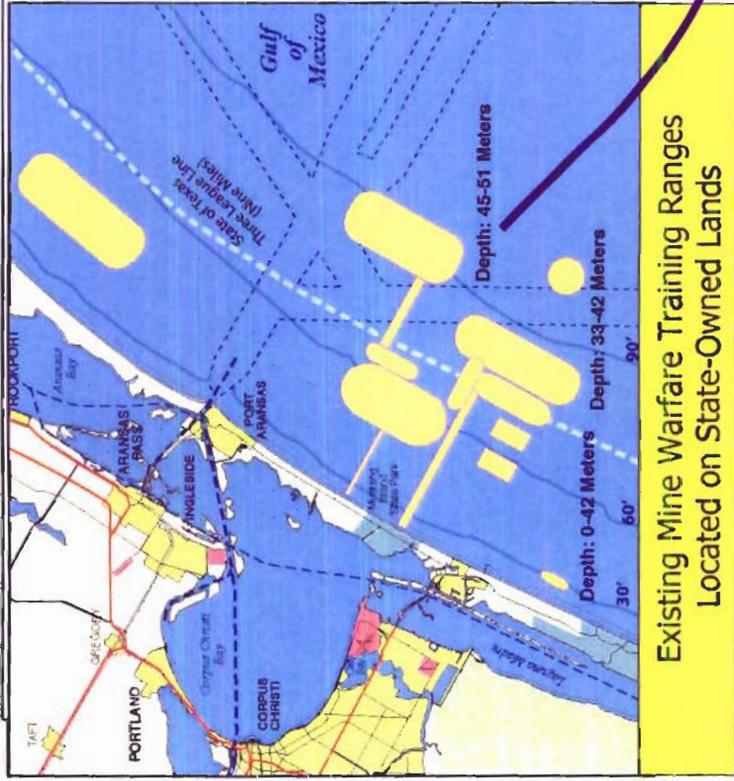
### *Military Value*

1. The current and future mission capabilities and the impact on operational readiness of the total force of the Department of Defense, including the impact on joint warfighting, training, and readiness.
2. **The availability and condition of land, facilities, and associated airspace (including training areas suitable for maneuver by ground, naval, or air forces throughout a diversity of climate and terrain areas and staging areas for the use of the Armed Forces in homeland defense missions) at both existing and potential receiving locations.**
3. The ability to accommodate contingency, mobilization, surge, and future total force requirements at both existing and potential receiving locations to support operations and training.
4. The cost of operations and the manpower implications.

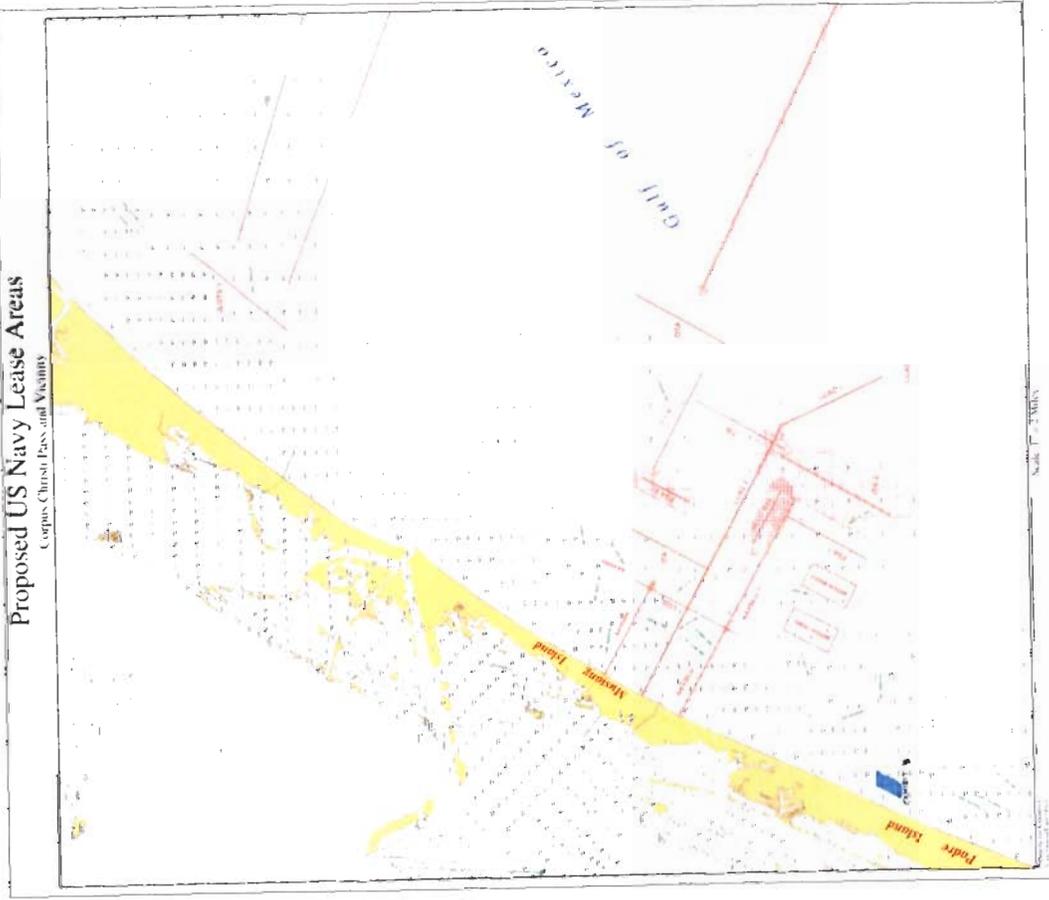


- ◆ **Dedicated training areas are essential for effective joint warfighting, training, and readiness.**
- ◆ **Recommendation results in the loss of dedicated mine warfare training areas and the movement of mine warfare assets to areas where replacement ranges that meet requirements are not available within the implementation period.**
- ◆ **Recommendation thus deviates substantially from Criterion 2.**

# Irreplaceable Asset: Established Mine Warfare Training Ranges in Texas Owned Waters 9 Miles (3 Leagues) Into Gulf



# Lease Agreements in Place Since 1994



Proposed US Navy Lease Areas  
Corpus Christi Pass and Vicinity

- ◆ Ranges are used extensively by the ships stationed at Ingleside and the helicopters stationed in Corpus Christi.
- ◆ Ranges include a surf-zone range, a very shallow water range, mid-depth ranges and deep-water ranges.
- ◆ Mine shapes employed for practice.
- ◆ Permission granted to use explosive neutralization charges.
- ◆ The loss of these unique training assets has not been accounted for in the BRAC process.
- ◆ Transit time to the ranges:
  - Ships: 1 hour
  - Helicopters: 15 minutes.

*The Navy & the State of Texas Signed  
A New 10-Year Lease Agreement in 2004*

**No Expense to DOD**

## Recommendation Results in the Loss of Dedicated Mine Warfare Training Areas

- ◆ There are no dedicated MCM or AMCM training ranges in Norfolk or San Diego with permanently installed mine shapes.
- ◆ Naval Surface Warfare Center, Panama City, has mine test and evaluation areas. Areas will be of no use to MCM ships if Naval Station Ingleside is closed and the ships are moved to San Diego.
- ◆ The expansion of these training areas, placement of permanent mine shapes and exercise mines, and utilization of explosive mine neutralization charges will require the submission of detailed and time consuming environmental impact statements.
- ◆ East Coast Shallow Water Test Range is 8 years into the EIS process.

- ◆ **Conclusion:**
  - Dedicated training areas are essential for effective joint warfighting, training, and readiness.
  - Recommendation results in the loss of dedicated mine warfare training areas and the movement of mine warfare assets to areas where replacement ranges are not available within the implementation period.
- ◆ Recommendation thus deviates substantially from Criterion 2.

# Closing NSI Causes the Nation to Lose a Strategic Staging Area for Homeland Defense

## BRAC FINAL SELECTION CRITERIA - P. Law 108-375:

In selecting military installations for closure or realignment, the Department of Defense, giving priority consideration to military value (the first four criteria below), will consider:

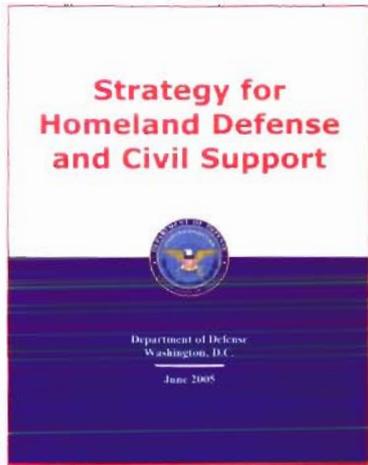
### *Military Value*

1. The current and future mission capabilities and the impact on operational readiness of the total force of the Department of Defense, including the impact on joint warfighting, training, and readiness.
2. The availability and condition of land, facilities, and associated airspace (including training areas suitable for maneuver by ground, naval, or air forces throughout a diversity of climate and terrain areas and staging areas for the use of the Armed Forces in homeland defense missions) at both existing and potential receiving locations.
3. The ability to accommodate contingency, mobilization, surge, and future total force requirements at both existing and potential receiving locations to support operations and training.
4. The cost of operations and the manpower implications.



- ◆ Criterion 2 includes "staging areas for use of the Armed Forces in homeland defense missions."
- ◆ The loss of a permanent Naval presence on the Gulf Coast creates a strategic vulnerability to our national military and economic interests.
- ◆ Recommendation thus substantially deviates from Criterion 2.

# Strategic Importance: Ingleside Provides Homeland Defense For Southern Coast



Corpus Christi & Beaumont Are Tier 1 Strategic Deployment Ports in the Gulf

**What Needs Protection?**

*Offshore Oil & Gas Production*

*Commercial Shipping Lanes*

*Refining and Chemical Industries*

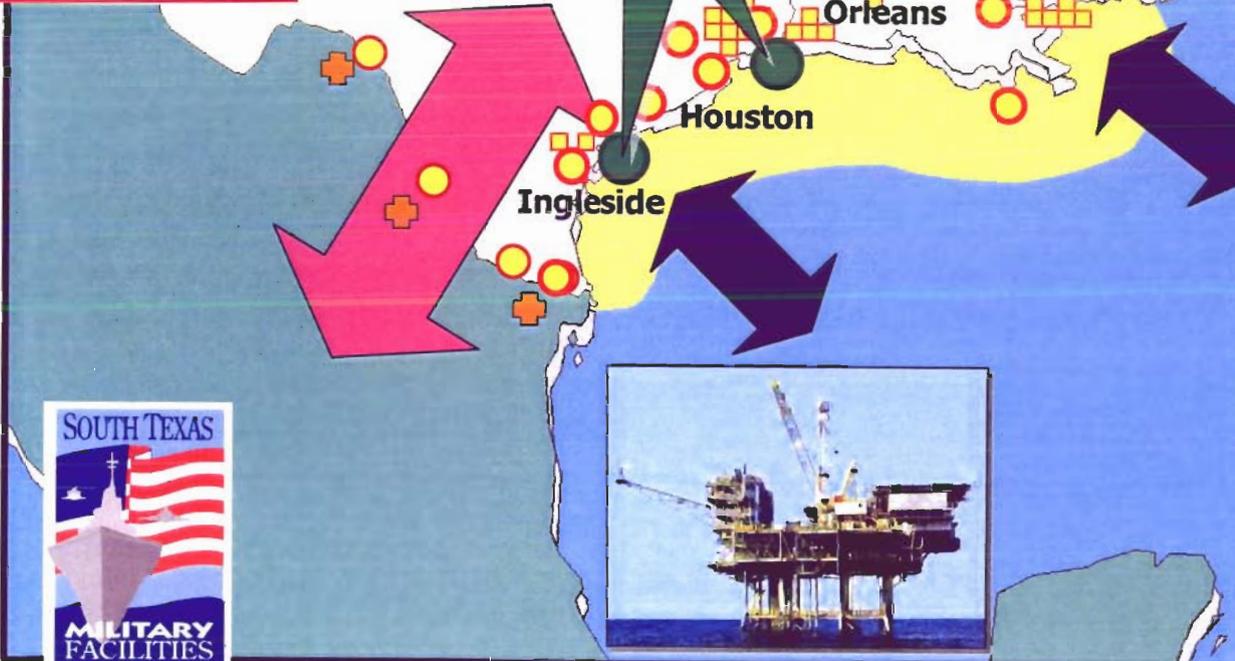
*NAFTA Overland Trade*

*Gulf of Mexico Wells Account for 27% of the Natural Gas And 28% of the Crude Oil Produced Annually In the United States*

*Gulf Ports Handle Most Of The USA's Crude Oil Imports And Many Other Cargos*

*Gulf Coast Refineries Have 7.7 million barrels/day Capacity, Half the Nation's Total*

*Interruptions In Overland Trade From Northern Mexico Would Have Major Economic Impacts*



# Gulf Shipping Choke Points Need Protection

If NSI was too strategically important to give up in 1993 – before Sept. 11<sup>th</sup> – then it is even more important today when the enemy is terrorism.

## Top Ten U.S. Ports ('02 Tonnage)

Long Beach

These 8 Gulf Ports Accounted for 80% of the 1 Billion Tons Moved by the Nation's Top Ten Ports

Energy, Grain & Military Deployment Cargoes Make Gulf Shipping Lanes Vital to Strategic & Economic Security

Corpus Christi  
Houston  
Texas City  
Beaumont

South Louisiana  
Plaquemines  
New Orleans  
Baton Rouge

New York

Straits of Florida

NORTH EUROPE  
MEDITERRANEAN  
SUEZ CANAL

Yucatan Channel

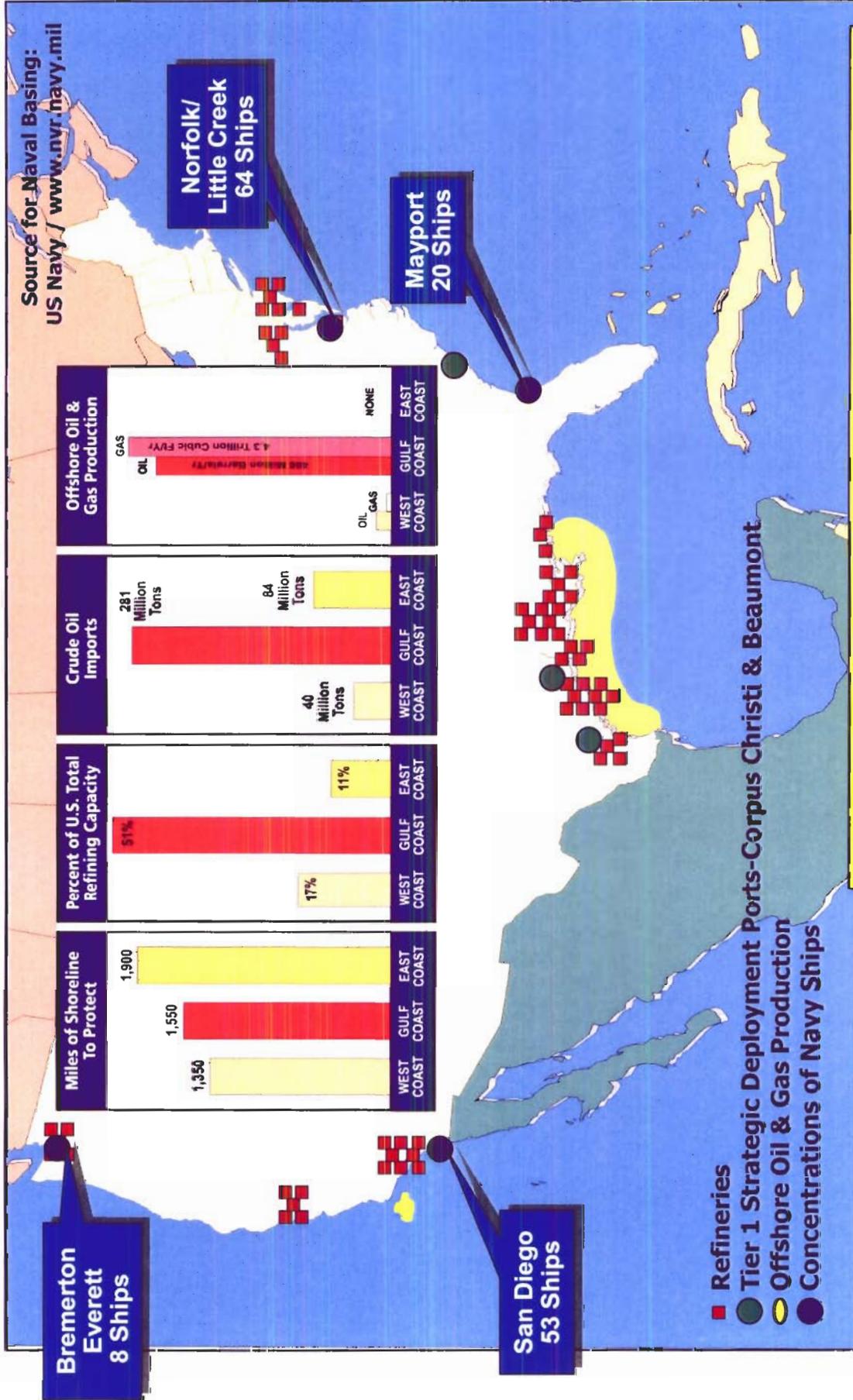
PANAMA CANAL

PACIFIC RIM

"For the first time, with Naval Station Ingleside, the United States Navy has the capability to support an aircraft carrier battle group in the Gulf of Mexico . . . it is a capability we do not want to give up."

- Aug 1993: VADM Steve Loftus USN, Deputy Chief Naval Operations, Readiness & Logistics (N-4)

# Naval Assets & Strategic Targets Post BRAC '05



June 2005 "Strategy for Homeland Defense and Civil Support" calls for a "layered maritime defense" and protection of the geographic approaches to the U.S.

# Military Value of Gulf Deep Water Port Ignored

- ◆ **NS Ingleside is capable of accommodating deep-draft warships in homeland defense missions in the Gulf of Mexico, including aircraft carriers.**
- ◆ **The DOD recommendation states that a Gulf Coast surface presence can be maintained with NAS Key West and NAS Pensacola. At best, this is a problematic concept, for the following reasons:**
  - **There are no ships homeported at either Key West or Pensacola, and no plans for such homeporting.**
  - **At Key West the Navy shares the pier with private cruise liners.**
  - **The ship channel at Pensacola requires \$5 million in dredging to recover from Hurricane Ivan. Estimated costs to dredge the channel to 46 and 50 feet to accommodate a carrier are \$12 million and \$66 million, respectively.**



- ◆ **Conclusion:**
  - **Criterion 2 includes "staging areas for use of the Armed Forces in homeland defense missions."**
  - **The loss of a permanent Naval presence on the Gulf Coast creates a strategic vulnerability to our national military and economic interests.**
- ◆ **Recommendation thus substantially deviates from Criterion 2.**

# No Credit for Expansion Potential to Support Surge and Future Force Requirements

## BRAC FINAL SELECTION CRITERIA - P. Law 108-375:

In selecting military installations for closure or realignment, the Department of Defense, giving priority consideration to military value (the first four criteria below), will consider:

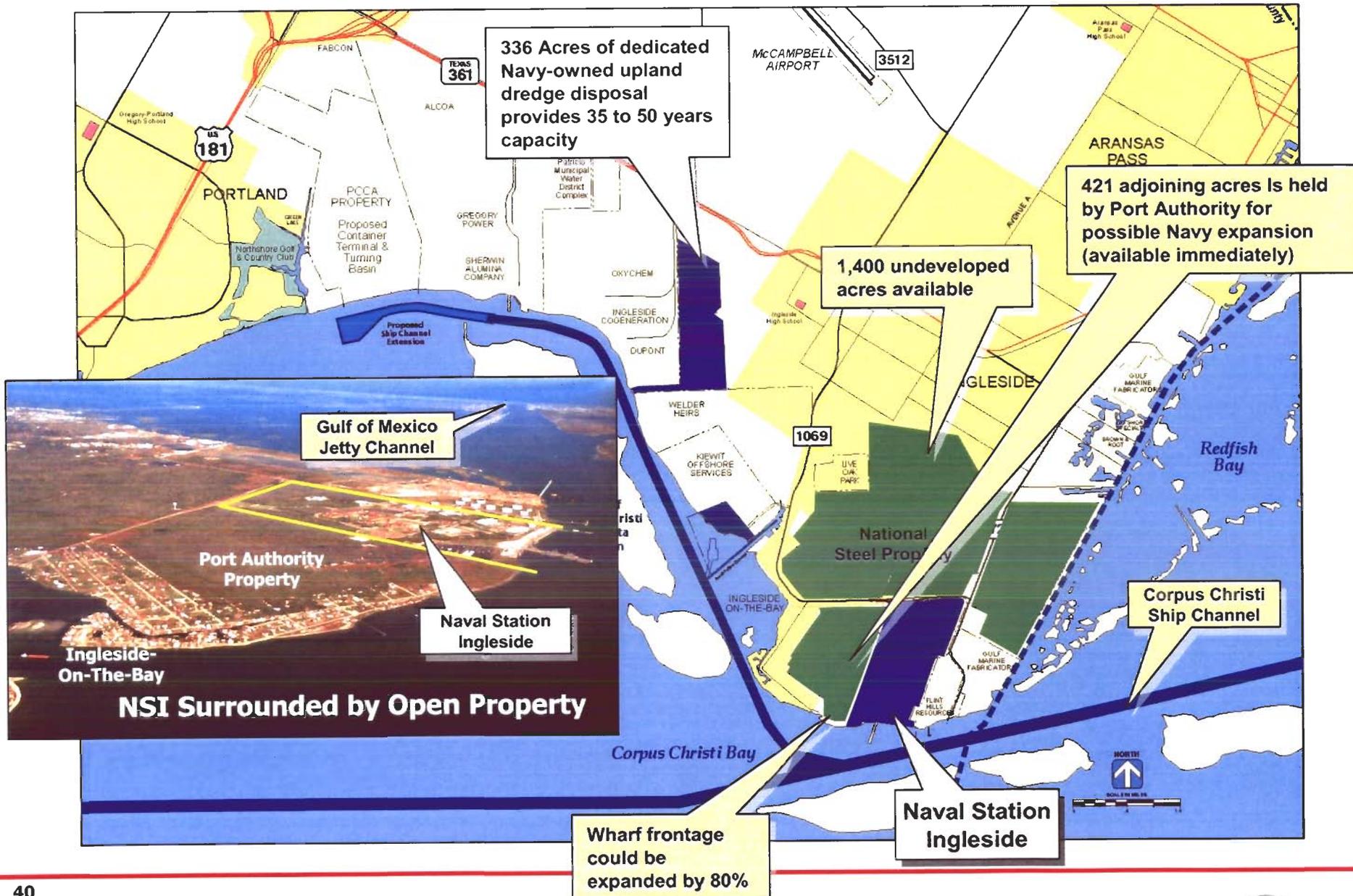
### *Military Value*

1. The current and future mission capabilities and the impact on operational readiness of the total force of the Department of Defense, including the impact on joint warfighting, training, and readiness.
2. The availability and condition of land, facilities, and associated airspace (including training areas suitable for maneuver by ground, naval, or air forces throughout a diversity of climate and terrain areas and staging areas for the use of the Armed Forces in homeland defense missions) at both existing and potential receiving locations.
3. The ability to accommodate contingency, mobilization, surge, and future total force requirements at both existing and potential receiving locations to support operations and training.
4. The cost of operations and the manpower implications.

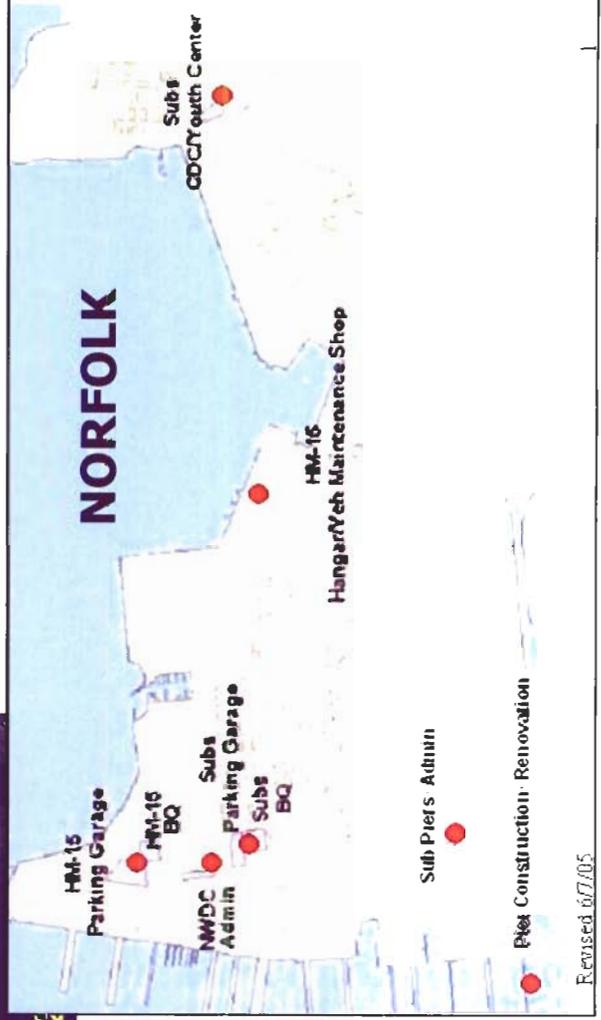
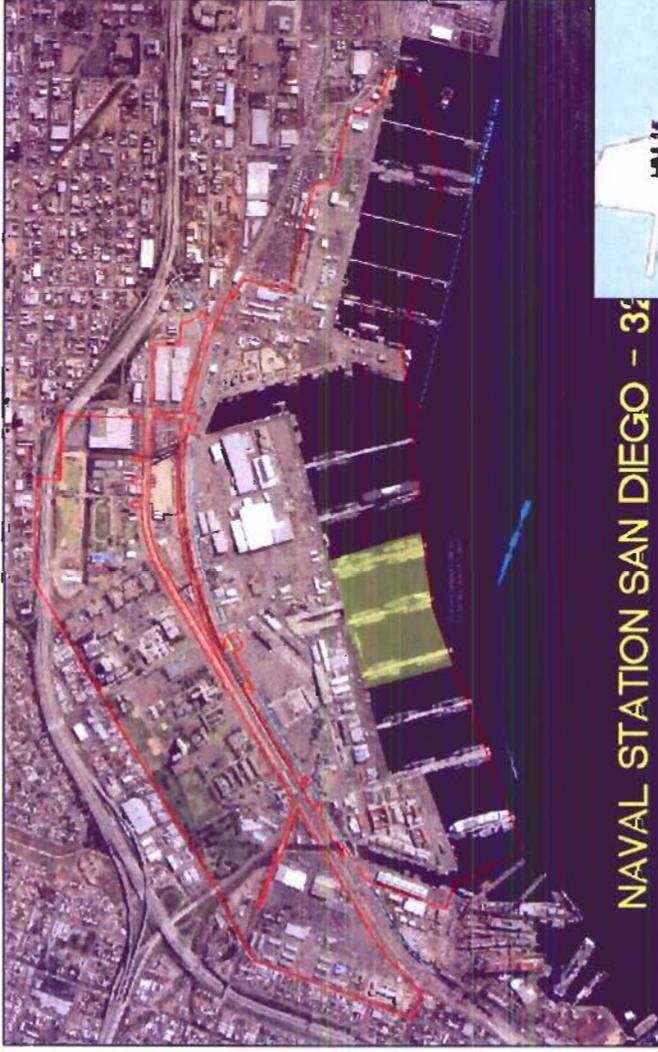


- ◆ Inadequate scoring of Naval Station Ingleside for its ability to accommodate contingency, mobilization, surge, and future total force requirements to support operations and training.
- ◆ Recommendation thus substantially deviates from Criterion 3.

# Ingleside Can Accommodate Growth



# Destinations: San Diego & Norfolk



**Not Much  
Expansional  
Potential at  
Either Site!**

# NSI Expansion Potential Not Considered in Analysis



- ◆ Two parcels of land adjacent to NS Ingleside totaling approximately 1,800 acres are available for expansion.
  - One parcel of 421 acres has been held by the Port of Corpus Christi for possible Navy expansion. The local community has indicated that it is prepared to purchase for DOD use a separate 1,400-acre undeveloped site.
- ◆ Either or both sites would allow rapid expansion of NS Ingleside to support future operations and training requirements, e.g., training on the LCS mine warfare module or joint expeditionary warfare training.
- ◆ Military value evaluation did not consider expansion potential

- ◆ Conclusion
  - Neither NS San Diego nor NS Norfolk has the same level of expansion potential as NS Ingleside to accommodate contingency mobilization, surge, and future total force requirements.
- ◆ The recommendation represents a substantial deviation from Criterion 3.

# NSI's Ability to Support Other Missions Not Considered

## BRAC FINAL SELECTION CRITERIA - P. Law 108-375:

In selecting military installations for closure or realignment, the Department of Defense, giving priority consideration to military value (the first four criteria below), will consider:

### *Military Value*

1. The current and future mission capabilities and the impact on operational readiness of the total force of the Department of Defense, including the impact on joint warfighting, training, and readiness.
2. The availability and condition of land, facilities, and associated airspace (including training areas suitable for maneuver by ground, naval, or air forces throughout a diversity of climate and terrain areas and staging areas for the use of the Armed Forces in homeland defense missions) at both existing and potential receiving locations.
3. **The ability to accommodate contingency, mobilization, surge, and future total force requirements at both existing and potential receiving locations to support operations and training.**
4. The cost of operations and the manpower implications.



- ◆ DoD scoring failed to consider contingency, mobilization, surge, and future total force requirements.
- ◆ No consideration to homeport ships affected by potential BRAC of Pascagoula.
- ◆ The recommendation represents a substantial deviation from Criterion 3.

# Corpus Christi Strategic Deployment Port



Cargo Dock 9  
With RO/RO Ramp

45-Foot  
Deep  
Ship Channel

Rail on Docks

Cargo Docks  
8, 14, 15

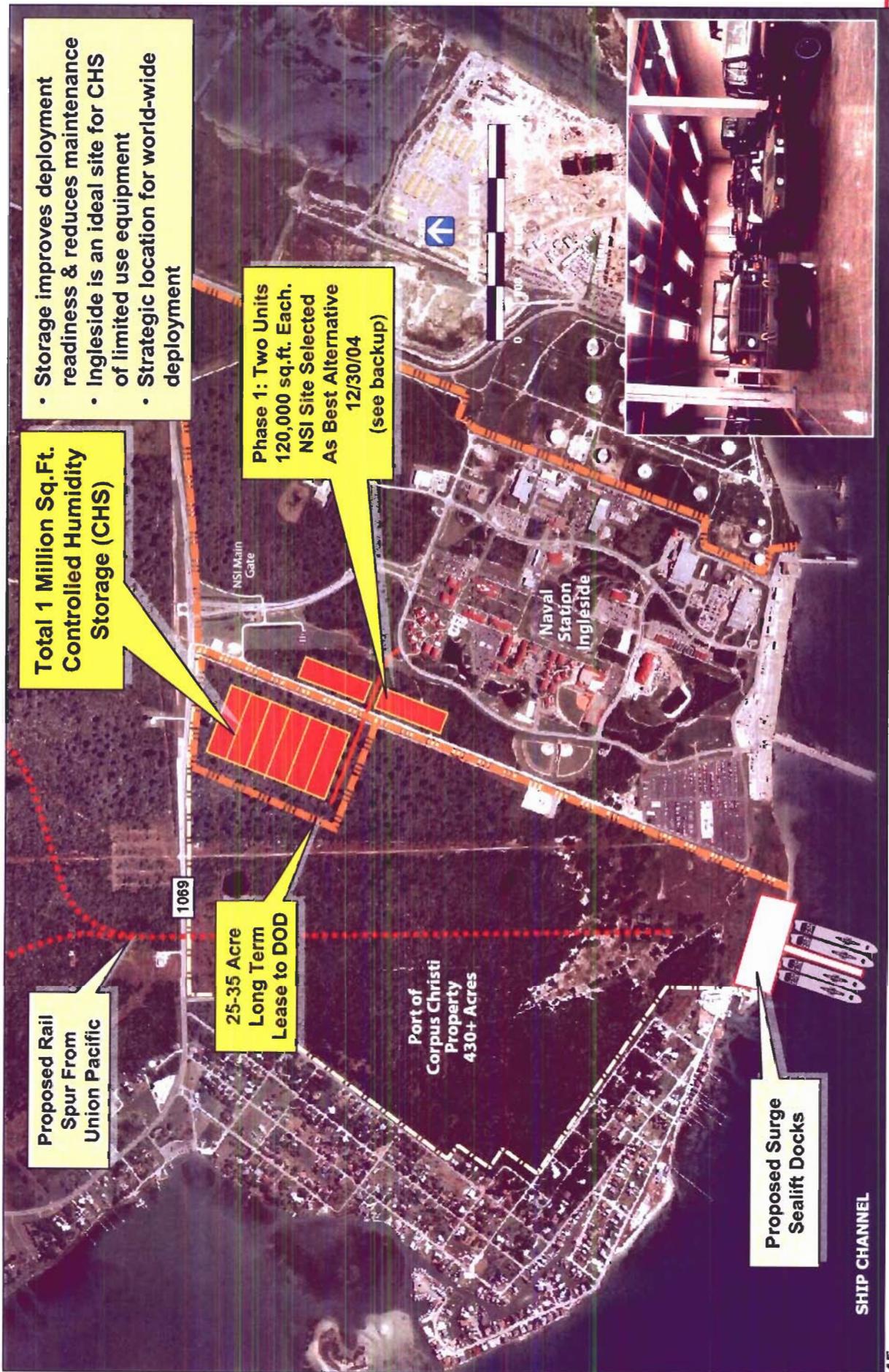
The Port of  
Corpus Christi was  
designated as a  
Strategic  
Deployment Port  
in 1998.

Equipment Being Deployed To  
Bosnia Over RO/RO Dock

4th Infantry Division Deploying to Iraq in 2003

Rodman Photo: Feb. 10, 2003

# Army Reserve Storage Facility Not Considered



Proposed Rail Spur From Union Pacific

Total 1 Million Sq.Ft. Controlled Humidity Storage (CHS)

25-35 Acre Long Term Lease to DOD

Phase 1: Two Units 120,000 sq.ft. Each. NSI Site Selected As Best Alternative 12/30/04 (see backup)

- Storage improves deployment readiness & reduces maintenance
- Ingleside is an ideal site for CHS of limited use equipment
- Strategic location for world-wide deployment

Port of Corpus Christi Property 430+ Acres

Proposed Surge Sealift Docks

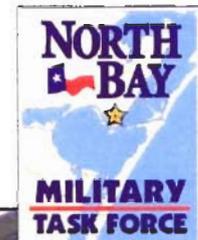
SHIP CHANNEL

## Army Reserve on Hold

- ◆ The Army Reserve has plans and funding for 1 million square feet of Controlled Humidity Storage (CHS) and funding for a portion of that has been provided in the current fiscal year to support mobilization thru the Port of Corpus Christi.
- ◆ Location needs security and access to sea-going transport.
- ◆ A site on land at NSI and the adjacent port-owned property has received a site visit by representatives of the Army Reserve.
- ◆ Site location is on hold pending BRAC decision.
- ◆ NSI received no military value credit for this mission which would make NSI multi-mission, multi-service and support the Army's critical deployment mission.
- ◆ The Navy was notified on 12/30/04 that NSI site was the "best site alternative."

- ◆ NSI is strategically located to protect and thus help accommodate mobilization and surge requirements.
- ◆ The Port of Corpus Christi is a designated Strategic Deployment Port.
- ◆ The 4<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division from Fort Hood deployed through the Port of Corpus Christi in 2003.
- ◆ The Army Reserve mission was not considered in evaluation of NSI.

# Failure to Consider Layberthing of Military Sealift Command Ships



•NSI Meets All the Technical Requirements Set By the MSC for basing of any class of MSC ship:

- ✓ Pier
- ✓ Water depth
- ✓ Port characteristics

MSC currently pays to layberth ships at civilian docks



- ◆ Conclusion: DoD failed to consider contingency, mobilization, surge, and future total force requirements.
- ◆ The recommendation is a substantial deviation from Criterion 3.

# Navy Overestimated Recurring Savings



## BRAC FINAL SELECTION CRITERIA - P. Law 108-3

In selecting military installations for closure or realignment, the Department of Defense, in addition to military value (the first four criteria below), will consider the following:

### *Military Value*

1. The current and future mission capabilities and the impact on operations of the Department of Defense, including the impact on joint warfighting, training, and readiness.
2. The availability and condition of land, facilities, and associated airspace (including training areas suitable for maneuver by ground, naval, or air forces throughout a diversity of climate and terrain areas and staging areas for the use of the Armed Forces in homeland defense missions) at both existing and potential receiving locations.
3. The ability to accommodate contingency, mobilization, surge, and future total force requirements at both existing and potential receiving locations to support operations and training.
4. The cost of operations and the manpower implications.

- ◆ Errors in COBRA data overestimate recurring savings
- ◆ GAO questions Navy MPN savings
- ◆ Both resulting in substantial deviation from Criterion 4.

## Navy Data Errors

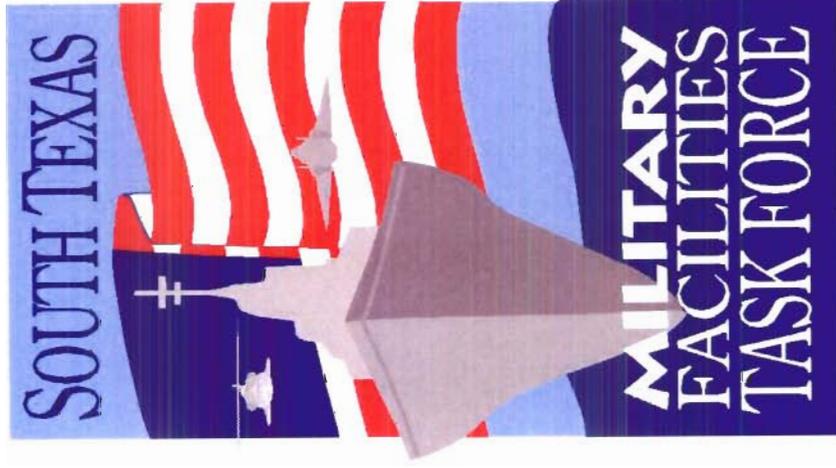
- ◆ **Pre-BRAC savings for MHC decommissioning was limited to ship crew only**
  - No calculation given for reduction in maintenance requirement or base operations
  - **Initial Navy response: 50% ship reduction = 0% manpower reduction**
  - **22 June Navy response: 50% ship reduction = ~3.5% manpower reduction (48 billets)**
    - Navy has agreed the data is inconsistent and needs further analysis including re-run of COBRA
- ◆ **1 July 05 GAO report states Navy has already taken MPN savings for 21k personnel reduction over the FYDP** (pg 104)
  - **Actual recurring savings from NSI BRAC < \$27 million/yr versus DOD's \$75.63 million/yr estimate**

- ◆ **Conclusion:**
  - **Errors in COBRA data overestimate recurring savings.**
  - **GAO questions Navy MPN savings.**
- ◆ **The recommendation results in substantial deviation from Criterion 4.**

7,000 tankers offload in Texas annually. Closing NSI saves less than the value of one load of oil!

---

# ***Optimal Roles for South Texas Military Complex in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century***



- **Homeland Defense of the Gulf Coast**
- **Mine Warfare Center of Excellence**
- **LCS Training and Basing**
- **Expanded Coast Guard Presence**
- **Joint Pilot Training**
- **Aviation Maintenance**
- **Expeditionary Warfare & Fleet Training**
- **Army Warehousing**
- **Military Sealift Command Berthing**



## Potential LCS Support

- ◆ Ideal training site for Mine Warfare mission modules
  - Centrally located for LCS ships and crews from both coasts
  - Rights to local sea and air MCM training ranges granted by State of Texas (and NOT considered in BRAC analysis)
  - Mine Warfare Training Center exists and can be expanded for LCS
  - New COMINEWARCOM headquarters under construction
- ◆ Ideal MCM mission module storage and refurbishment site
  - Large laydown areas
  - Convenient truck, rail and air access (NAS Corpus Christi or Corpus Christi International Airport)
  - Regional Support Group Ingleside available for refurbishment work
- ◆ High speed LCS reduces transit time to/from other fleet operating areas
- ◆ Co-locating mine warfare mission modules with the dedicated mine warfare assets at NSI optimizes the transition to organic warfare.



**Ideal LCS Homeport for Homeland Defense Purposes**

# Flexibility for Multiple Missions

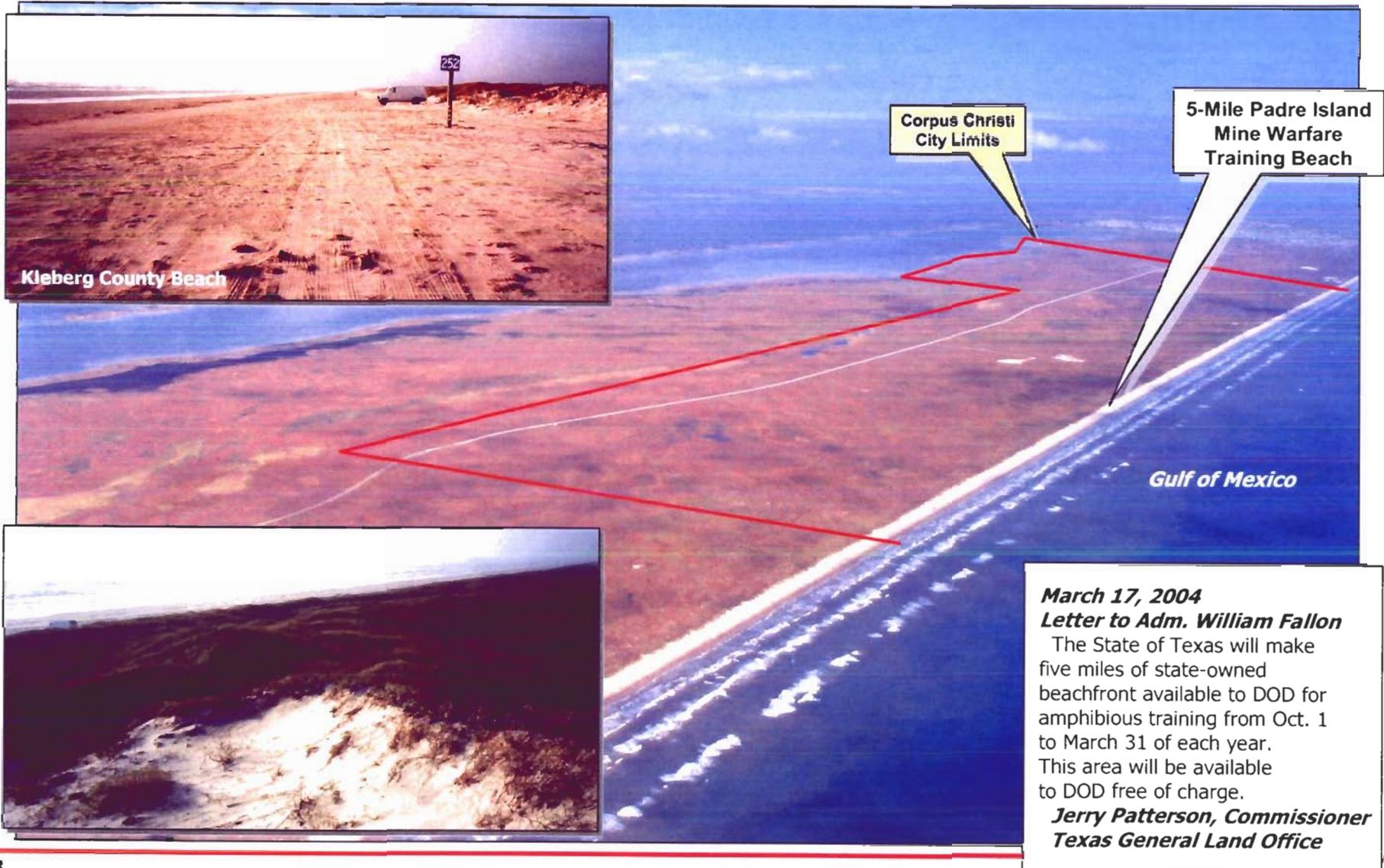
2007-2011



- 8 Mine Countermeasures
- 2 Littoral Combat Ships
- 1 HSV Command Vessel
- 3 Coast Guard 87' Cutters
- 3 Coastal Patrol Craft



# New Training Opportunities: Gulf Beach Amphibious Landing Site

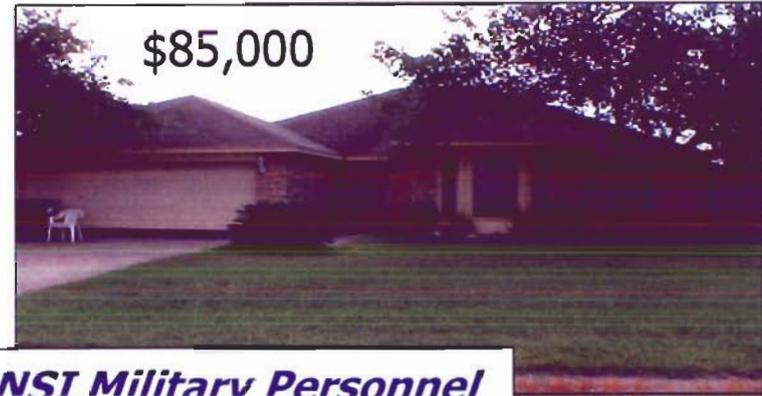


# Strategic Importance of South Texas: Fleet Training in Area That Replicates Persian Gulf



# What's Wrong With BRAC Recommendations?

## Reduced Quality of Life for Naval Personnel



*Homes Purchased In 2005 by NSI Military Personnel*

	NATIONAL	INGLESIDE - CORPUS CHRISTI	SAN DIEGO	NORFOLK
Overall Cost of Living	100	83.1	136.4	96.6
Median Home Value	\$134,000	\$64,100	\$201,800	\$99,400
Housing Cost	100	61.6	179.4	88.4
Food & Groceries	100	90.8	123.1	97.5

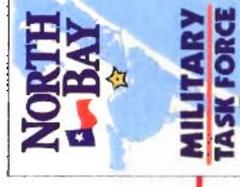
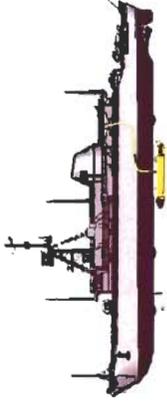


### *Housing Cost*



# Summary

- ◆ Mine Warfare is an under-valued warfare specialty
  - Only appreciated when there are mines in the water
- ◆ Navy wants to move Mine Warfare forces to a fleet concentration area
  - But mine warfare forces operate ahead of the fleet, not with the fleet
- ◆ Navy says MCM ships can't get to the fight fast enough
  - Moving to San Diego doesn't solve this problem
- ◆ Proposal to BRAC NSI assumes MHC decommissioning
  - Part of FY06 budget proposal, not yet approved by Congress
- ◆ Navy military value criteria biased against special purpose bases
- ◆ Substantial Navy data inaccuracies biased analysis
- ◆ Mine Warfare Command moved to NSI in 1993
  - What's the long-term impact of moving again?
  - Extremely difficult to reconstitute training infrastructure and ranges in implementation period
- ◆ What are the Homeland Defense implications of the Navy pulling out of the Gulf of Mexico?
  - Keeping the Navy at NSI cost less than a shipment of oil!



**Is the Navy Being Short-Sighted?**

# Additional Savings by Merging Regional Headquarters in Corpus Christi

## BRAC Recommendation

Regional Headquarters at  
Great Lakes, Illinois



### Outlay

\$1.7M Relocation  
\$0.31M MILCON  
\$0.16M recurring  
annual locality pay  
differential



**Cost  
Impact  
\$2.2M\***

## Our Recommendation

Regional Headquarters at  
Corpus Christi, Texas



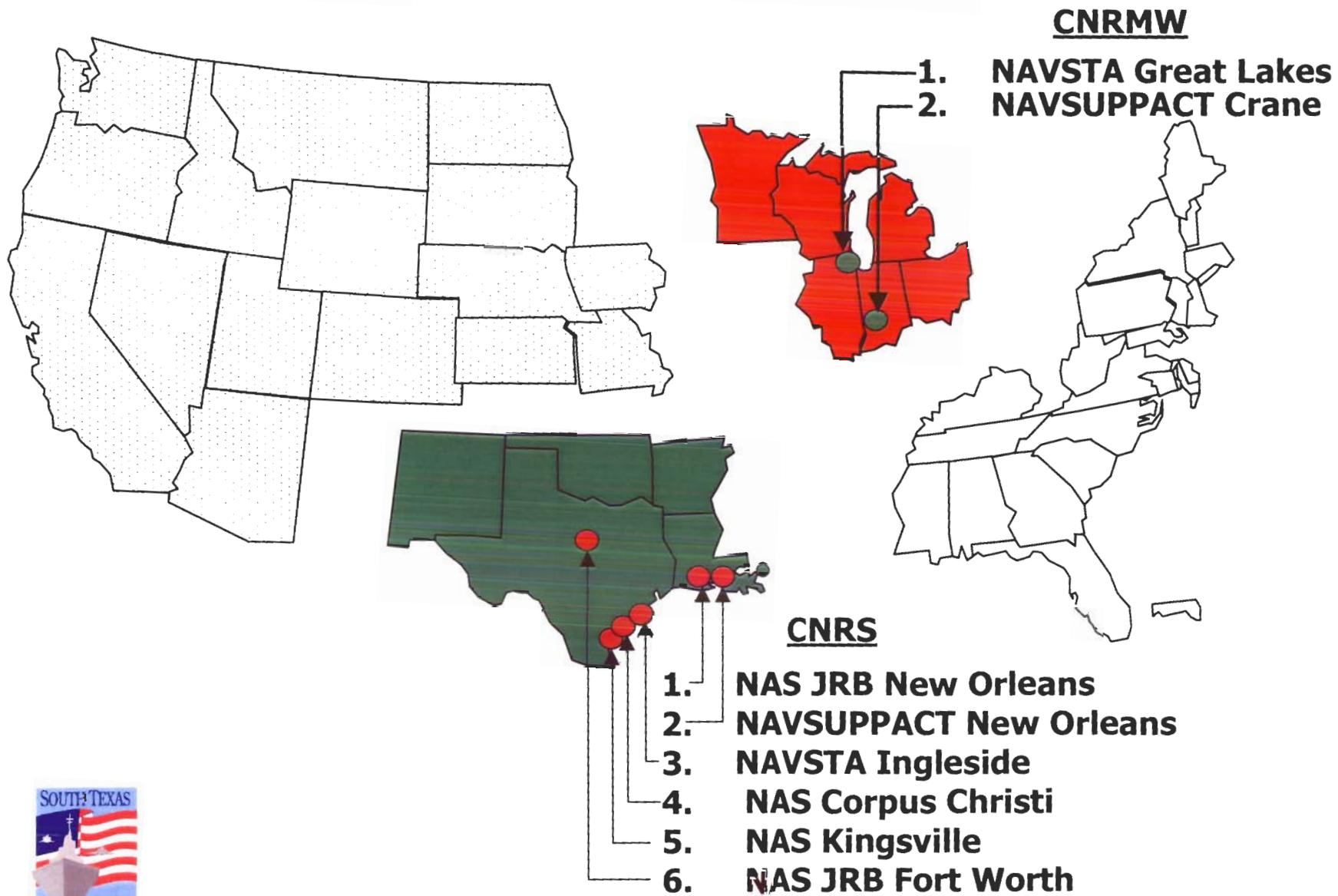
### Savings

\$1.7M Relocation  
\$0.31M MILCON  
\$0.16M recurring  
annual locality pay  
differential



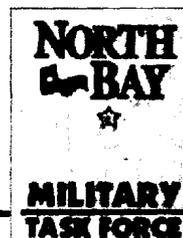
**Cost  
Impact  
\$0**

# Merger of CNRS and CNRMW



# ***Backup Documents***

- ◆ **Biographies of Presenters**
  - **Loyd Neal, Chairman STMFTF**
  - **Adm. Paul J. Ryan, USN (Ret.)**
  - **Adm. Al Konetzni, Jr., USN (Ret.)**
  - **Capt. F. W. Montesano, USN (Ret.)**
- ◆ **Summary**
- ◆ **Army Reserve Equipment Storage**
  - **Army Reserve Brief**
  - **2001 Overview of CHP System**
  - **Emails Explaining Selection of NSI**
- ◆ **Coast Guard Decision**
  - **Approval Letter from Coast Guard (8/4/04)**
  - **Navy Letter Delaying Decision (2/15/05)**



**Samuel L. Neal, Jr.**  
**Chairman, South Texas Military Facilities Task Force**  
**Former Mayor - City Of Corpus Christi**

**Biographical Information**

**Samuel L. Neal, Jr. (Loyd Neal)**, served as Mayor of the City of Corpus Christi from 1997 until 2005. Mayor Neal is the Chairman of the Corpus Christi Office for Hilb, Rogal and Hobbs (HRH) Insurance Company, the seventh largest agency system in the United States. He has earned several professional insurance designations.

On November 18, 2000, Mayor Neal was installed as President for the Texas Municipal League and served through November 2001 and has since served as Past President for the years 2002, 2003 and 2004. The Mayor continues to serve as Chairman of the South Texas Military Facilities Task Force, was appointed by Governor George Bush to the Texas Strategic Military Planning Commission in 1997 and was appointed by Governor Rick Perry to the Texas Military Preparedness Commission in 2003. The Mayor has served in numerous leadership positions in the Corpus Christi area over the past 30 years including: Chairman, Corpus Christi Economic Development Corp.; Chairman, Corpus Christi Chamber of Commerce; Chairman, Art Museum of South Texas; Chairman, South Texas Homeport Committee; President, Corpus Christi Navy League; and Chairman, Leadership Corpus Christi Alumni. Mr. Neal has been an Adjunct Professor of Insurance at Texas A&M University - Corpus Christi since 1973. He serves as a Director on several agency Boards.

Mayor Neal received his B.B.A. in Marketing from Texas A&M University, College Station in 1959, and an MBA in Business Administration from Texas A&I University in 1973.

In 1989, Mayor Neal retired as a Colonel from the Army Reserve, after serving more than 30 years in the active Army and Army Reserve.

**Paul J. Ryan**  
**Rear Admiral, US Navy (retired)**

**Summary of Relevant Experience:**

Retired Navy admiral, last active duty assignment was Commander, Mine Warfare Command in Corpus Christi, TX, 2002-2003. More than 10 years experience in command and executive leadership positions, including command of a nuclear attack submarine, a submarine tender, and a major shore command.

**Education:**

B.S. US Naval Academy, 1973

M.A. Naval Postgraduate School, 1979

Naval War College, 1990

Harvard University, Kennedy School of Government, Program for Senior Officials in National Security, 1995

MIT Seminar XXI, 2000

Navy Executive Business Course, 2003

**History of Navy Assignments:**

**Commander, Mine Warfare Command, Corpus Christi, TX. 2002-2003.** Prepared and deployed forces to participate in Operation Iraqi Freedom.

**Director, Warfare Programs and Readiness (N8) on the staff of the Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.**

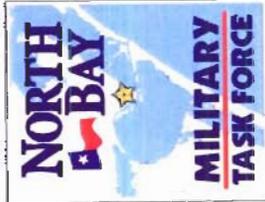
**Deputy Director of the Navy Quadrennial Defense Review Office.** Coordinated and developed detailed justification for Navy force structure and infrastructure in support of detailed presentations to the Joint Staff and Office of the Secretary of Defense.

**Commanding Officer, USS Philadelphia (SSN 690) and Commanding Officer, USS L.Y. Spear (AS-36).** Over 15 years' operational sea duty on 5 submarines and one submarine support ship.

**Operational Experience.** Over 30 years of active duty, including 10 years in Washington, DC.

# *Strategic Importance of South Texas*

- South Texas Has a Joint Military & Federal Complex
- Mines: Joint Warfighting Access Threat
- The Navy's Solution After Gulf War: Establish a Mine Warfare Center of Excellence at NSI
- Dedicated Support Assets for a Dedicated Mine Warfare Center
- There is Too Much Risk in the Navy Plan
- Irreplaceable Asset: Established Mine Warfare Training Ranges in Texas-Owned Waters 9 Miles Into Gulf
- Closing NSI Causes the Nation to Lose a Strategic Staging Area for Homeland Defense
- Gulf Shipping Choke Points Need Protection
- NSI Expansion Potential to Support Joint Operations Not Considered in Analysis
- COBRA Data Overestimated Savings
- DOD Estimated Annual Savings from BRAC Recommendations is \$5.5 Billion. NSI is less than 1% of DOD Estimated Savings.
- The Navy Region South Recommendation Makes No Sense





**Vice Admiral Albert H.  
Konetzni, Jr.**

**Vice Admiral Albert H. Konetzni, Jr.  
United States Navy (retired)**

Vice Admiral Al Konetzni, United States Navy retired, is a native of Pleasantville, New York. Attending the United States Naval Academy, Admiral Konetzni graduated and was commissioned an Ensign in June of 1966.

A career Nuclear Submariner, Admiral Konetzni has successfully commanded at all levels and has extensive experience in strategic planning, financial and personnel management, engineering, innovation, foreign affairs, leadership, and lecturing.

During his time as Commander of all United States Submarines in the Pacific from 1998 until 2001, Admiral Konetzni engineered and executed an innovative plan to solve the Navy's high attrition of young Sailors. In 1998 the Navy was losing one of out every three young Sailors from their first commands, after just completing costly initial training. This tragic loss of talented manpower was not acceptable to the Admiral, and he made it his personal goal to solve that problem. The driving force behind a revolutionary program, in just over two years he reduced personnel attrition in the Pacific Fleet Submarine Force from 25% to 7%. Based on these astounding results, the Navy immediately incorporated his program as a model, and today enjoys higher retention and lower attrition than ever in its history. The Wall Street Journal published a front-page article featuring Admiral Konetzni and his attrition achievements (July 2000).

During this same time period, Admiral Konetzni challenged Defense Department and Congressional bureaucracy to save a squadron of submarines from scheduled early decommissioning and destruction. In addition he initiated the study, planning, and execution to return submarines to Guam, Marianas Islands. These actions not only saved billions of taxpayer dollars, but also ensured that proper maritime defense would be in place for the U.S.

From May 2001 thru July 2004 as Deputy Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command and U.S. Atlantic Fleet, Admiral Konetzni was responsible for the readiness and performance of 160 ships, nearly 1,200 aircraft and 50 bases and facilities manned by more than 133,000 personnel. During this unusually critical three-year period in Naval History, the Navy was called on repeatedly to deploy in defense of the nation. The terrible events in New York and at the Pentagon, Sept. 11, 2001, tested the readiness of the Atlantic Fleet, and it was Admiral

Konetzni who personally ensured the readiness of those Fleet assets.

Use of the Navy's principal training range on the island of Vieques came to an abrupt end in April 2003. In its place, Admiral Konetzni helped design and implement the Training Resource Strategy that allows the Navy to maintain combat superiority by better utilizing existing training ranges on the East and Gulf Coasts.

In 2003, when the majority of the Atlantic Fleet surged to fight in Operation Iraqi Freedom, Admiral Konetzni helped the Chief of Naval Operations reevaluate how the Navy deployed and could maintain presence globally. He was the principal engineer of the revolutionary Fleet Response Plan (FRP).

FRP has transformed Navy planning and has been heralded as a possible training and maintenance model for adoption by all service branches. Simply stated, the plan calls for the Navy to have six surge-ready Carrier Strike Groups (CSGs), and an additional two CSGs ready to follow shortly thereafter. This plan has enabled the Navy to re-think how it mans, maintains, equips, trains and ultimately, fights its ships.

Admiral Konetzni presently serves as Chairman Emeritus of the Board of the United States Naval Institute, Board Member for the Larry King Cardiac Foundation, Tompkins Builders, Inc., EYP Mission Critical Facilities, Inc., and on the Board of Governors of the We Are Family Foundation. He holds a Masters Degree in Industrial Personnel Administration from George Washington University and has co-authored the book Command at Sea.

For his Naval Service, Admiral Konetzni has received two Distinguished Service Medals, six awards of the Legion of Merit, and three awards of the Meritorious Service Medal. In addition, for his efforts regarding Homeland Security, he received the U.S. Coast Guard Distinguished Service Medal.

Admiral Konetzni retired from active duty on 1 September 2004.

Contact Information:

Address: 562 London Hill Road, W  
Woodbine, GA 31569

Phone: (Home) 912-673-8430  
(Cell) 757-613-3492

Email: [konetznieh@myway.com](mailto:konetznieh@myway.com)  
[konetznieh@vzw.blackberry.net](mailto:konetznieh@vzw.blackberry.net)



**Captain F. W. Montesano, USN (Ret)**  
Executive Director, USS Lexington Museum

Captain F. W. "Rocco" Montesano was raised in Hackensack, New Jersey. He graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1971 with a Bachelor of Science degree. His first duty assignment was as Assistant Combat Information Center Officer on board *USS Coronado*. After this assignment, he reported to the Naval Air Training Command and earned his "Wings of Gold" in August 1973. It was during his initial training that he completed his first carrier landings on the *USS Lexington* in July 1973.

Captain Montesano was next assigned as a flight instructor with Training Squadron 19 in Meridian, Mississippi until 1975 when he reported to Attack Squadron 42, in Oceana, Virginia, for replacement training in the A-6 Intruder.

His first fleet assignment was with the "Sunday Punchers" of Attack Squadron 75 twice deploying to the Mediterranean aboard the aircraft carrier, *USS Saratoga* (CV-60). Following this tour, he was assigned to Naval Air Station Chase Field, in Beeville, Texas as a flight instructor with Training Squadron 25 and as the Operations Officer for Training Air Wing Three. His next assignment was with Attack Squadron 115 "Eagles" as Operations and Maintenance Officer forward deployed to Yokosuka, Japan on board *USS Midway*.

Captain Montesano joined Attack Squadron 176 in June 1987 as Executive Officer and assumed command of the "Thunderbolts" in December 1988. During this tour he again made two deployments to the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean aboard the *USS Forrestal*.

Following his command tour, Captain Montesano served as part of the Naval Central Command staff in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia during Desert Shield/Desert Storm before reporting to Washington D.C., as head of Air Programs in the office of the Director of Test and Evaluation and Technology Requirements.

He commanded the Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas from July 1994 to August 1996. Captain Montesano has logged more than 5500 flight hours and 900 carrier landings. Captain Montesano served as Assistant Chief of Staff for Manpower and Administrative Services for the Chief of Naval Air Training and received his Masters in Public Administration from St. Mary's University in June 1998. He is married to the former Joanne Jacobs of Hackensack, N.J. They have two children; Michael, a graduate of the University of Texas, and Cariann a graduate of Texas A&M University Corpus Christi who will be attending graduate school at A&M's College of Veterinary Medicine.

Captain Montesano joined the staff of the Lexington Museum in May of 1998.

## Naval Station Ingleside

**Background:** after the poor performance of US mine forces in Operations Earnest Will (tanker escorts) and Desert Storm, CNO Admiral Kelso placed renewed emphasis on mine warfare, including the establishment of a Mine Warfare Center of Excellence at Ingleside. Since that time there has been strong Congressional and OSD support for mine warfare. The success of US mine countermeasure ships, helicopters, and EOD personnel in Operation Iraqi Freedom is a reflection on the progress the Navy has made, due in large part to the Mine Warfare Center of Excellence and the integrated (helicopter, ship and EOD) training that takes place in the Corpus Christi operating area. Mines continue to be a major threat to Joint warfighting operations in the littorals.

The Navy proposes to close Naval Station Ingleside and relocate the MCM ships to San Diego, move Mine Warfare Command to Point Loma and co-locate with Fleet ASW command to establish an Undersea Warfare Center of Excellence, and relocate HM-15 helicopters to Norfolk.

The Navy plan impacts the operational effectiveness of the Navy mine countermeasure force and therefore violates BRAC Criterion 1:

- The recommendation neuters the Mine Warfare Center of Excellence.
- The recommendation eliminates the possibility of integrated surface and airborne MCM training, thus reducing the operational effectiveness of MCM forces
- The recommendation violates the military standard of “we train as we fight.”

The selection criteria for determining military value were applied unfairly and inaccurately to Naval Station Ingleside and substantially deviate from BRAC Criterion 1:

- No credit for having a unique and specialized mission (Evaluation criteria SEA 14 and 15 would have given unique credit for the mine warfare mission, but were deleted)
- Navy military value criteria were biased against small, special purpose bases. All Navy bases were rated in their ability to support nuclear carriers, nuclear weapons, nuclear repair work, proximity to submarine operation areas, submarine training facilities, etc., none of which apply to NSI. NSI is exceptionally good at what it has been funded to do!)
- SEA 28 gave NSI no **special** credit for having 6 dedicated off-shore mine warfare training ranges. 9 other **bases** received the same credit for ability to conduct mine warfare training even though they don't have dedicated mine warfare training ranges.

The recommendation to close NSI, break up the Mine Warfare Center of Excellence, and shift mine warfare assets to fleet concentration areas represents too heavy a reliance on unproven future mine warfare systems and thus poses a significant risk to the operational readiness of the total force, substantially deviating from Criterion 1:

- The BRAC action assumes Congress will approve the inactivation of all 12 MHC class ships.
- The Navy proposal assumes future mine warfare capability will be provided by the new Littoral Combat Ship program and mine warfare systems that have not yet demonstrated operational capability. The Navy shipbuilding plan is recognized as unaffordable and there is technical and schedule risk in the new mine warfare systems.

The BRAC recommendation results in the loss of dedicated mine warfare training areas and the movement of mine warfare assets to areas where replacement ranges will not be available within the BRAC implementation period, thus deviating substantially from BRAC Criterion 2.

- The State of Texas has provided the Navy with 6 dedicated mine warfare training ranges in state-owned land in the Gulf of Mexico. Last year the Navy signed a new 10-year lease for these ranges (at no charge to the Navy!)
- There are no similar ranges in San Diego or Norfolk. The East Coast Shallow Water Test Range has been under environmental review for over 8 years and is still not approved. There has been no prior coordination to speed the approval process for mine warfare training areas for post-BRAC use.
- Naval Surface Warfare Development Center, Panama City is the Navy's dedicated Mine Warfare Laboratory with uniquely instrumented ranges. There is close synergy between the MCM ships, AMCM helicopters and the work at Panama City that will no longer be practical if the ships move to San Diego.

The loss of a permanent Navy presence in the Gulf of Mexico creates a strategic Homeland Defense vulnerability and thus deviates substantially from Criterion 2.

- The Gulf of Mexico produces over 25 % of US domestic oil and gas. Over 50% of imported oil and gas flow through the Gulf.
- Gulf Coast refineries account for over 50% of US domestic capacity.
- 8 of the 10 busiest US ports (in tonnage handled) are in the Gulf. Gulf shipping choke points need protection now and in the future (Straits of Florida, Yucatan Channel, Panama Canal).
- The recently signed US Homeland Defense Strategy calls for a "layered defense" protecting the air, land and maritime approaches to US borders.
- There are no ships stationed in Key West or Pensacola, and Pascagoula is also on the BRAC list. Post-BRAC there will be NO Navy ships stationed in the Gulf of Mexico.
- Ingleside is the ONLY Navy port in the Gulf that can berth any Navy ship, including aircraft carriers and submarines.

Inadequate scoring of Naval Station Ingleside for its ability to accommodate contingency, mobilization, surge and future total force requirements deviates substantially from Criterion 3.

- Corpus Christi and Beaumont are Tier 1 strategic deployment ports. Closing NSI will remove a deterrent naval presence in their immediate vicinity.
- The Coast Guard had plans to expand its presence in the Corpus Christi area by berthing ships at Naval Station Ingleside. These plans are now on hold.
- The Army Reserve notified the Navy in Dec 2004 that NSI was their choice for over 1 million square feet of controlled humidity storage facilities. This was not considered during BRAC.
- Naval Station Ingleside was not considered to receive assets from other bases, including ships from Pascagoula or Military Sealift Command ships that occupy leased civilian berths.
- Although there are BRAC criteria for encroachment, there is no credit for expansion potential. Unlike most large Navy ports, there are over 1800 acres immediately adjacent to Naval Station Ingleside available for immediate expansion.

Errors in COBRA data have overestimated the recurring savings from closing Naval Station Ingleside.

- Pre-BRAC savings for inactivation of the 12 MHC ships only accounted for their crews, not for their portion of the maintenance and support burden on Naval Station Ingleside.
- Initial Navy response was that despite a **50% reduction** in ships, there was no reduction in maintenance and support personnel.
- 22 June Navy response was that there would be a 3.5% reduction in manpower (48 billets). When challenged, Navy reps agreed that their data was inconsistent, required more research and analysis, and a rerun of COBRA model.

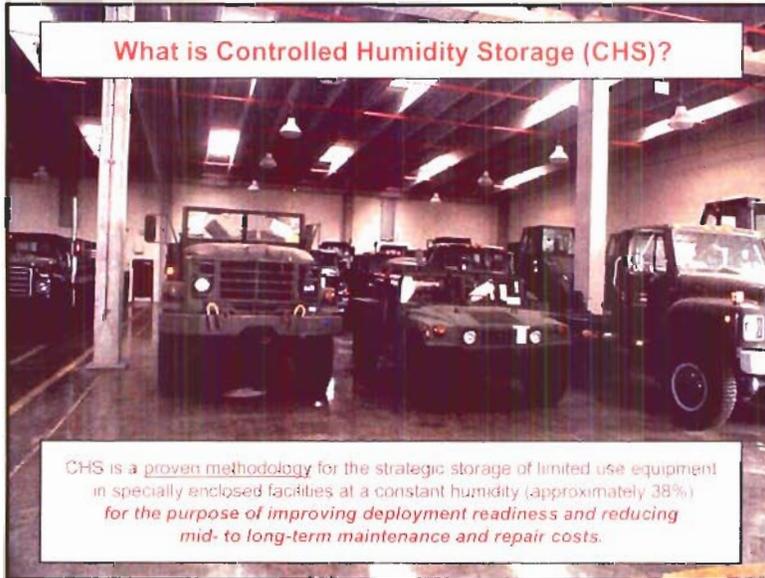
Naval Station Ingleside is ideally positioned to support 21<sup>st</sup> century naval requirements:

- Homeland Defense of the Gulf Coast
- Mine Warfare Center of Excellence
- Littoral Combat Ship mine warfare training, module storage and refurbishment, and possible LCS basing as part of our maritime homeland defense posture.
- Expanded Coast Guard presence
- Military Sealift Command ship berthing
- Army Reserve warehousing
- Expeditionary warfare training

## Army Reserve Controlled Humidity Storage (CHS) in the State of Texas



### What is Controlled Humidity Storage (CHS)?



CHS is a proven methodology for the strategic storage of limited use equipment in specially enclosed facilities at a constant humidity (approximately 38%) for the purpose of improving deployment readiness and reducing mid- to long-term maintenance and repair costs.

### VISION

To establish up to seven strategic equipment storage sites throughout the continental United States that combine the cost-effective benefits of Controlled Humidity Storage with enhanced readiness and the ability to deploy equipment rapidly throughout the world to meet the needs of a power-projection Army.

The Army Reserve selected the Mississippi Gulf Coast as the first prototype equipment storage operation site for the following reasons:

- ✦ Superior air, sea, and ground transportation infrastructure
- ✦ Existing military facilities.
- ✦ Strategic location that facilitates world-wide deployment

and . . .



### WHY CONTROLLED HUMIDITY STORAGE?

- ✦ **ENHANCES ARMY RESERVE CAPABILITIES THROUGH:**
  - improved Readiness
  - Improved Deployability
- ✦ **PROVIDES BETTER UTILIZATION OF LIMITED RESOURCES**

## CONTROLLED HUMIDITY STORAGE

### Improved Readiness

- Controlled Humidity Preservation is a proven concept
- Equipment stored at 10/20 standards
- Scheduled maintenance is deferred
- Reduces maintenance backlog
- More efficient use of equipment and manpower

### Improved Deployability

- Strategic storage of equipment accelerates equipment deployment via air and water
- Improved Army Reserve equipment readiness enhances deployment response time



Equipment Service Life is extended!  
Fewer \$\$ spent!



## FACILITIES REQUIREMENTS

CHP Storage Buildings

Maintenance Facility  
(Under Study)

Staging Area

Paint Storage Shelter  
(Under Study)

Wash Rack  
(Under Study)

## CONCLUSIONS

- Economic analysis indicates CHS would reduce current systemic maintenance costs for the Army Reserve.
- Controlled Humidity Storage in Corpus Christi, Texas can effectively support the Army Reserve's strategic readiness and deployment requirements.
- The Army Reserve CHS initiative fully supports the Army Chief of Staff's vision of rapid force projection and reduced logistics costs.



## INFORMATION PAPER

10 August 2001

SUBJECT: Army Reserve Controlled Humidity Preservation Systems

1. Purpose: To provide information to the Senate Appropriations Committee on Army Reserve Controlled Humidity Preservation systems

Background: While The Army transforms, the readiness and responsiveness of the legacy force is essential to meet global commitments. To enhance readiness and improve responsiveness, the Army Reserve completed a study (ARLOG XXI) that examined issues critical to sustaining and maintaining the \$5.7 billion of equipment required by Army Reserve units. This equipment is currently stored outdoors with little or no protection from the elements. The study confirmed that the Army Reserve spends over \$164 million annually to maintain its equipment; however, this amount has not been enough to fund required scheduled maintenance and repairs, resulting in a backlog of 2.4 million labor hours in 2000. The study also showed that equipment placed in a Controlled Humidity Preservation (CHP) system will remain indefinitely at the condition in which it was stored. A means to reduce repairs and maintenance cycles in a cost-effective manner and extend equipment life, CHP systems are enablers for both storage and maintenance functions. Economic benefit analysis validated a 7 to 1 benefit/investment ratio, based on the operation of CHP systems in the Army National Guard over a 5-year period. There are three applications for CHP systems:

- a. Long Term Preservation (1 to 5 years): For equipment not routinely required for training, but required for mobilization and deployment.
- b. Modified Long Term Preservation (up to 1 year): Similar to Long Term Preservation, but allowing equipment to be used on a more frequent basis.
- c. Operational Preservation: With humidity control technology externally attached, for systems that are in routine use.

A CHP system, an environmental stabilization system, has four major components: air dehydration units, air distribution equipment, shelters/covers and a control system. The shelter/cover component is tailored to meet operational requirements in the most cost effective manner. Examples of shelter/cover configurations range from aircraft and tanks, to metal and tension fabric shelters, to existing buildings.

### 3. Facts:

- a. The USAR has only two CHP systems currently in use: one at Fort McCoy, Wisconsin and one at Fort Dix, New Jersey. These systems use a metal shelter that can be relocated, are approximately 20,000 square feet in size, and cost less than \$500,000.
- b. The Army Reserve has a CHP system requirement for 6.6 million square feet of Long Term Preservation at Strategic Storage Sites and for Modified Long Term Preservation at 21 Equipment Concentration Sites. The configuration of the shelters will be determined by the operational requirements of the selected locations. Ventura County, California; Jacksonville, Florida; Gulfport, Mississippi; Fort Dix, New Jersey; Wilmington, North Carolina; Johnstown, Pennsylvania; Corpus Christi, Texas; and Fort Pickett, Virginia are currently under consideration for Strategic Storage Sites. The total program costs in excess of \$500 million, and it is expected to require a mix of Operations and Maintenance, Army Reserve and Military Construction, Army Reserve funds to fully implement the ARLOG XXI recommendations.

**From:** "East, Danny L Mr USARC G4" <danny.east@us.army.mil>  
**To:** "'Riley, Robert L CIV EFDSOUTH'" <robert.l.riley@navy.mil>, "East, Danny L Mr USARC G4" <danny.east@us.army.mil>, "Al Speight (Corpus Christi Port Authority) (E-mail)" <alsp8@pocca.com>  
**Date:** 12/13/2004 3:47:29 PM  
**Subject:** RE: New Army Warehouse at NS Ingleside

I am with the United States Army Reserve Command located at Ft McPherson, GA. I am the Logistics Management Div Chief and this division does the strategic plans and studies for the Army Reserve Command. The main point of contact for this office will be Ms Jacqueline Gifford, Logistics Management Specialist, at ext 404-464-8088. Our address is Headquarters, US Army Reserve Command, ATTN: AFRC-LGL, 1401 Deshler St SW, Ft McPherson, GA 30330-2000.

The total requirement for controlled humidity storage in Corpus Christi is 1 million sq ft. Each phase is approx 120K sq ft. there will have to be a maintenance facility constructed in the 2nd or 3rd phase.

VR,  
Danny East  
Danny East  
Chief, Log Mgmt, USARC G4  
(404)464-8064, Fax (404)464-8082  
danny.east@usarc-emh2.army.mil

-----Original Message-----

From: Riley, Robert L CIV EFDSOUTH [mailto:robert.l.riley@navy.mil]  
Sent: Monday, December 13, 2004 4:25 PM  
To: Danny East (Army) (E-mail); Al Speight (Corpus Christi Port Authority) (E-mail)  
Subject: New Army Warehouse at NS Ingleside

Gentlemen - I am a NEPA Planner at Naval Facilities Engineering Field Division South (NAVFAC SouthDiv) in Charleston, SC. I am responsible for getting the EA done on the proposed Army project to build a new warehouse at Ingleside and was told you two guys are the main contacts I should get in touch with. We will likely be doing this under an IDIQ contract to be awarded sometime in January.

I am now developing a Statement of Work and would like some background information from each of you. First, so I know who I'm working with, could I get the following -

- a) Your Command // Company that you work for
- b) Your specific job title
- c) Mailing addresses, and
- d) Telephones (incl. DSN, fax, and cell, if available)

My pertinent info is on the attached vCard.

Danny - I have been told this is the first phase of an 8-phase project? Could I get info on the other phases?

Al - I have also been told that the Port Authority may be open to helping mitigate some of the wetlands and wildlife habitat via the creation of a Conservation Area. Could you please fill me in some more on this?

Thank you for your assistance and feel free to contact me if you have any questions or concerns,

Bob Riley

(843) 820-5536; DSN 583-5536; Fax 7465  
<<Bob Riley.vcf>>

**CC:** "Gifford, Jacqueline Ms JSARC G4"  
<jacqueline.gifford@us.army.mil>

**From:** "Robb, Jeffrey A CIV EFDSOUTH" <jeffrey.robb@navy.mil>  
**To:** "Wiksell, Robbie R CIV EFDSOUTH" <robbie.wiksell@navy.mil>  
**Date:** 12/3/2004 2:24:08 PM  
**Subject:** 120,000 SQFT Controlled Humidity Warehouse Site

Robbie:

In reference to the conversation that we had this morning. We met Tuesday, the 30th December, with the Army Reserves regarding the building of the 120,000 SQFT Controlled Humidity Warehouse.

The Corpus Christi Public Works Office had concerns that there was not enough room left on base to place this additional warehouse and the Army's possible placement of 800,000 SQFT of additional space. In total the Army may want 25-40 acres for these warehouses, and for efficiency they would like them to be located on the same site.

We look at four alternative sites, Port Authority Property, Ingleside NS, Waldron Field and Cabaniss Field. It was decided that Ingleside NS was the best site alternative. Ingleside provides a level of security that the other sites did not have. It is current Federal Government Property, utilities are close to the proposed site and would support two-three warehouses of similar size. The Port Authority would be willing to lease the Federal Government additional land when necessary. Ingleside has port facilities, not available at Corpus Christi Naval Air Station, which could elevate the Army from trucking equipment from the warehouse to a port. The infrastructure at Ingleside could support activated Army Reservist during a mobilization and there is a large parking apron close to the piers that would allow staging of equipment pulled from the warehouses.

The Army Reserve Representatives have committed to making a request that the Army Corps of Engineers, their real estate agency, make a formal request of the Navy for the site at Ingleside and will work with the Base and Port Authority in leasing the additional property needed. The Army Reserve will continue building, their on going \$1.4 million dollar warehouse committed to Corpus Christi NAS.

From the Navy side, we have been in touch with the PWO at Ingleside and he has talked with the Base Commander and she supports the site. We need to clarify that Ingleside meets the Congressional intent of the 1391, in that, it is in the greater Corpus Christi Area and Congressional District. We need to contract as soon as possible for an Environmental Assessment of the site for this is an FY 05 congressional add and the EA may take up to 6 months. We will use our base A/E Contractor to have soil borings and survey done. The EA and survey costs will be charge to the Army. The Army Reserve is aware that there may be an environmental mitigation assessment probably in the \$100,000-\$200,000 range based on past experience for the Ingleside sites. SouthDiv will be concurrently working on preparing an RFP for advertising while we wait for the EA results.

Jeffrey A. Robb, RA  
NAVFAC, Southern Division  
843-820-5652  
DSN 583-5652

jeffrey.rob@navy.mil

CC: "Valdez, Jorge R CIV NAVFAC" <jorge.r.valdez@navy.mil>, "Wagner, Greg S LCDR NAS CORPUS CHRISTI" <greg.wagner@navy.mil>, "Robb, Jeffrey A CIV EFDSOUTH" <jeffrey.rob@navy.mil>, "San Nicolas, Eduardo C MAJ ACSIM" <Eduardo.SanNicolas@hqda.army.mil>, <jenny.janas@us.army.mil>, "Kinslow, Hays GS 90RRC" <hays.kinslow@us.army.mil>, <danny.east@us.army.mil>, "Harbison, Lee A CIV NRS" <lee.harbison@navy.mil>, "Hilger, Michael J CIV NAS CORPUS CHRISTI TX" <michael.hilger@navy.mil>, "Hill, Sharon W CIV NAS CORPUS CHRISTI" <sharon.w.hill@navy.mil>, "Stroop, Mark A CIV NAS CORPUS CHRISTI TX" <mark.stroop@navy.mil>, "Boisvenue, James E CIV Navy Region South, Facilities Management" <james.e.boisvenue@navy.mil>, <jacqueline.gifford@us.army.mil>, "Borden, Paul L CIV EFDSOUTH" <paul.borden@navy.mil>, "Haynes, William M CIV EFDSOUTH" <william.haynes@navy.mil>, "Boswell, Daniel L ACI NAS CORPUS CHRISTI TX" <daniel.boswell@navy.mil>, "Haynes, William M CIV EFDSOUTH" <william.haynes@navy.mil>, <alsp8@pocca.com>, "Morgan, Kenneth NAVRESFOR" <kenneth.morgan@navy.mil>, "Harbison, Lee A CIV NRS" <lee.harbison@navy.mil>, "Williams, Barney LCDR PW" <barney.williams@navy.mil>, "Callow, Beth M CIV EFDSOUTH" <beth.callow@navy.mil>, "Williams, Megan J CIV (EFDSOUTH)" <megan.williams@navy.mil>, "Collins, John D CIV EFDSOUTH" <john.d.collins@navy.mil>, "Cantrill, David A CIV EFDSOUTH" <david.cantrill@navy.mil>

U.S. Department of  
Homeland Security

United States  
Coast Guard



Commandant  
United States Coast Guard

2100 Second Street, S.W.  
Washington, DC 20593-0001  
Staff Symbol: G-OCU  
Phone: (202) 267-1528  
Fax: (202) 267-4415

3128

AUG - 4 2004

The Honorable Willie Vaden  
Mayor of Ingleside  
P. O. Drawer 400  
Ingleside, TX 78362

Dear Mayor Vaden:

This is a follow up to the letter sent you on my behalf in April of this year by Captain John Yost of the Office of Cutter Forces.

I thank you again for your letter of March 25, 2004, concerning homeporting U.S. Coast Guard cutters at Naval Station Ingleside and your commitment to provide various infrastructure improvements there. I have approved the homeporting of three 87' Coastal Patrol Boats to Naval Station Ingleside; two 87s from the Corpus Christi Bay area and an additional 87' Coastal Patrol Boat scheduled for delivery in summer of 2005.

My point of contact for discussing our specific infrastructure needs is Commander Richard Murphy, Commanding Officer, Civil Engineering Unit Miami, who can be reached at (305) 278-6701. I look forward to this new relationship between the U.S. Coast Guard, the City of Ingleside, and Naval Station Ingleside.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "TH H Collins". The signature is stylized and includes a long horizontal flourish at the end.

THOMAS H. COLLINS  
Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard  
Commandant

Copy: Commanding Officer, Naval Station Ingleside



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS  
2000 NAVY PENTAGON  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20350-2000

IN REPLY REFER TO  
4001  
Ser N4/5U890223  
15 Feb 05

The Honorable Gene Stewart  
Mayor of Ingleside  
P.O. Drawer 400  
Ingleside, TX 78362

Dear Mayor Stewart:

Thank you for your offer of improvements to both Building 313 and 400 feet of the west face of the 'small boat pier' to allow the US Coast Guard to homeport three 87 foot Coastal Patrol Boats at the US Naval Station, Ingleside, Texas. We are currently in discussions with the US Coast Guard regarding their requirements.

Offers to convey or improve real property or improvements require approvals by the Secretary of the Navy or Chief of Naval Operations depending on the value of the property or improvements. In accordance with established procedures and policy, your offer has been forwarded to the Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC), South for an evaluation of cost and technical issues attendant to all required improvements to support the proposed ship platforms. Once completed, this information is forwarded and used to determine feasibility and acceptability of improvements as well as the appropriate approval authority, before the gift can be accepted.

We will notify you of the disposition of the offer upon completion of our review. Thank you again for your offer, and for your continued support of our Navy. If I can be of further assistance, please contact CDR John D'Angelo of my staff at (202) 433-4711, or email at John.L.D'Angelo@navy.mil.

Sincerely,

J. D. McCARTHY  
Vice Admiral, Supply Corps  
United States Navy  
Director, Material Readiness  
and Logistics

Copy to:  
CNI