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FOIA MARKER

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Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 90608
Folder ID Number: 90608-004

Folder Title:
Wednesday, July 10, 1991 [2]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
V	0	0	0	0

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01a. Memo	From Robert L. Hutchings to Brent Scowcroft (1 pp.)	07/10/91	(b)(1)	S
01b. Memo	From Brent Scowcroft to President Bush (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	S
01c. Message	Joint Message to the Leaders of the Countries of the Group of Seven (2 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	
01d. Letter	From President Bush to G-7 on Eastern Europe (2 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	
02. Note	To President Bush Re: End of tenure [double-sided] (1 pp.)	07/10/91	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	
03. Letter	From George Bush to Jonathan Bush Re: dinner for United Negro College Fund [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	07/10/91	(b)(6)	

Page 1 of 1

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Wednesday, July 10, 1991 [2]

Pinksheet Number: dw2183

OA/ID Number: 90608-004

Date Closed: 1/30/2013

FOIA/Sys Case #: 2009-0166-S

Re-review Case #:

P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

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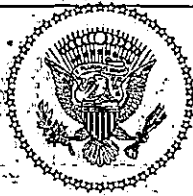
7/10/91

UNCLASSIFIED UPON
REMOVAL OF CLASSIFIED
ATTACHMENTS

DW 1/30/13

7-10-91

Date



(see attached)

Library Success -

How it will work
on \$ for Library - How
did this ever happen?

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

Polk continues:

(Sen. Bradley: "Clearly, we're going to have to look at questions of what he knew and when he knew it and what he chose to know and what he chose not to know.")

Fiers did meet with a Bush aide about the Contra airlift. Will this touch George Bush?

(TV coverage: President boarding Marine One.)

(Arkin: "I can say that President Bush is not in any way implicated. He's a wonderful President. No problem.")

Maybe not a problem yet, but just when the Iran-Contra scandal was winding down, this reopens questions about how high up the lies went. (NBC-8)

CBS's Rita Braver reports when Congress asked about the operation in 1986, the official CIA line was to lie to keep the spotlight off the Reagan-Bush Administration. Fiers' admissions are bound to raise new questions about what Robert Gates knew.

(TV coverage: President announcing Gates nomination.) (CBS-6)

GORBACHEV/G-7 SUMMIT

Rather reports President Gorbachev said today he will ask Western nations at the London summit to speed up the rubles transition to an international currency. (CBS-7)

YUGOSLAVIA

Rather reports Slovenian leaders and federal officials are accusing each other of jeopardizing a new peace accord. A bridge along the Croatian border with Serbia was the scene of another clash. (CBS-8)

IRAQ/NUCLEAR

Jennings reports UN inspectors reportedly have located about a third of the nuclear materials which they believe Iraq had been trying to hide. ABC's John Scali said the material was buried southeast of Baghdad. (ABC-6)

IRAQ/U.S. TROOPS

Jennings reports Pentagon officials tell ABC News that the U.S. and six allied nations have now agreed to keep 5,000 troops in Turkey when the last of the allied forces pull out of northern Iraq in mid-July. (NBC-9, ABC-7)

PHILIPPINES/U.S. BASES

ABC's John Martin reports that according to Pentagon sources, a special team investigating the damage at Clark Air Base has estimated it would take about \$500 million to repair the facility. Officials say it would cost only \$100 million to close the base and relocate the equipment and personnel. The Air Force believes that even if it wanted to keep Clark, Congress would be unlikely to vote the funds needed to fix it. (ABC-8)

SATELLITE SPOTS IRAQ BURYING ATOMIC GEAR

Iraqi forces have been sighted burying nuclear-related equipment in an ongoing effort to hide materials slated for destruction from international authorities, according to U.S. officials. A spy satellite photographed the Iraqis at a secret military base near Baghdad last week burying equipment used to enrich uranium, according to Bush Administration officials with access to intelligence reports....

Administration spokesmen Tuesday accused Iraq of masking its nuclear program.

"We obviously think that this letter (to the IAEA falls short, that it has discrepancies, that there is more to be told here," State Department spokeswoman Margaret Tutwiler said.

"What's new is Iraq's admitting what they previously had denied," Pentagon spokesman Pete Williams said of the letter. "And that's why we think it's so important that there be full and complete visits by these inspection teams to look around and see for themselves."

(Bill Gertz, Washington Times, A1)

U.S. MAY HAVE MISJUDGED IRAQ'S NUCLEAR CAPABILITY

The first indication that Iraq possessed secretly enriched nuclear material needed to build a crude atomic bomb was detected last December by U.S. intelligence experts, a month before the start of a bombing campaign that U.S. officials now say left Iraq's covert bomb-building equipment largely intact....

Officials who have seen Iraq's new written disclosure of its nuclear research programs and reviewed independent U.S. intelligence data have concluded that Iraq may have hidden enough highly enriched uranium to build a crude nuclear device at some future date. The prospects for recovering all of the weapons-grade uranium are widely seen as dim.

"You cannot rule that out," a government analyst said Tuesday when asked about the possibility that Saddam may eventually use the material to build a bomb. (Jeffrey Smith, Washington Post, A1)

U.N. TEAM INSPECTS IRAQI NUCLEAR SITES

BAGHDAD -- U.N. inspectors conducting an extensive survey of a newly disclosed Iraqi nuclear development program Tuesday viewed "essential elements" for manufacturing enriched uranium, a spokesman for the team said....

"Things are going well," said [an official of the IAEA] Demetri Perricos. "They are opening up. We are finding things according to the declaration."...

The Iraqi declaration...said that Iraq's program had made a little over one pound of slightly enriched uranium....

The IAEA official said that he did not know whether this was all of the uranium Iraq has enriched on its own....

Perricos said Tuesday that the Iraqis might have destroyed [some equipment] because "they didn't want to have any indication that they had been involved" in a clandestine nuclear-weapons development program.

In documents released at the U.N. Tuesday, Iraq said it destroyed the equipment and withheld information about its nuclear program for fear of allied attack.

(Caryle Murphy, Washington Post, A14)

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NAACP Leaders Says Too Early To Lift Sanctions

HOUSTON -- ...NAACP Board Chairman William Gibson said the civil rights group was considering "immediate and long-term" actions it could take to prevent the lifting of sanctions, but declined to say what those actions might be.... Gibson also said the suggestion that sanctions be lifted now is evidence of President Bush's growing insensitivity to minorities.

"The President's sensitivity to all issues of race has almost become unglued, unstuck," Gibson said. "He's like a wildman, like a kid who has walked into a toy store and starts to tear things up and can't stop -- the civil rights bill, the nomination of a super conservative to the Supreme Court and lifting sanctions against South Africa."

"The only thing Bush is getting ready to do is have a lot of marches and demonstrations in his own country.... He's acting like a very stupid man at this point. It seems as though he's on a path to make certain black Americans know he doesn't like us. He's doing each and every thing that comes his way -- and sometimes he goes out of his way -- to make sure he's against the posture of African Americans in this nation and in foreign lands."

(Mary Schlangensteen, UPI)

Anti-Apartheid Activists Decry Possibility Of Lifting S. Africa Sanctions

...Sen. Kennedy said the Administration "is basically throwing the gauntlet down in Congress," challenging Congress to pass new sanctions and see whether it can override a Presidential veto.

But Kennedy said it is "unrealistic" to believe Congress can pass such legislation before it recesses on Aug. 5. And even then, said the aide to a senator who has fought to keep sanctions in place, "we do not have the votes to override a Presidential action like that."

(Mary Curtius, Boston Globe)

EX-CIA AIDE ADMITS IRAN-CONTRA ROLE

The former head of the CIA's Central American task force admitted in court Tuesday that he and other senior CIA officials were aware of the secret diversion of funds to the contra rebels in Nicaragua for months before the scandal broke in the fall of 1986. Alan Fiers...acknowledged the CIA's complicity in attempts to cover up the affair as he pleaded guilty in U.S. District Court here to two misdemeanor counts of unlawfully withholding information from Congress. His pleas came as part of an agreement to cooperate fully with independent counsel Lawrence Walsh....

"This is a real breakthrough, the first one we've gotten really," a source close to Walsh said of Fiers's action. Walsh himself called it "a significant advance" in the inquiry.

(George Lardner & Walter Pincus, Washington Post, A1)

Guilty Pleas By Former CIA Official Could Reinvigorate Iran-Contra Probe

...Mr. Fiers's lawyer, Stanley Arkin...stressed that "in no respect is President Bush spoken about or implicated in any way. Nothing at all touched him." But Mr. Arkin wouldn't touch the matter beyond that.

(Paul Barrett, Wall Street Journal, A14)

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INTERNATIONAL NEWS

BUSH SAYS PROLONGING SANCTIONS WOULD BE 'SLAP' TO SOUTH AFRICA President, Canadian Leader Discuss Prospects For Pretoria, Moscow

TORONTO -- President Bush Tuesday strongly defended his decision to lift U.S. sanctions against South Africa, maintaining that to keep them in place until further strides are made in dismantling apartheid would be a "slap in the face" to the government in Pretoria, which he credited with making remarkable progress....

Canada's conditions for lifting sanctions, Prime Minister Mulroney said, have not been met.

(Ann Devroy, Washington Post, A17)

Bush Can Lift Sanctions, Hill Concedes

Congress appears unable to stop President Bush from lifting economic sanctions against South Africa and may be ready to assume a diminished role in charting U.S. policy in the post-apartheid era. Key pro-sanctions lawmakers said Tuesday they are powerless to block Bush....

"I think the train has probably left the station," said Rep. Dymally.... "We might be too late."...

Sen. Simon...said pro-sanctions lawmakers have been unable to come up with a strategy to challenge the White House....

Pro-sanctions lawmakers and interest groups have argued that some of Mr. de Klerk's reforms -- such as repealing the Group Areas Act and Population Registration Act -- are largely cosmetic....

"Any conscientious reading of the conditions indicates that only two of the conditions have been met, and those only in the strictest technical sense," said executive director of TransAfrica, Randall Robinson....

"To continue sanctions would be totally counterproductive," said Rep. Burton.... "The de Klerk government has gone the extra mile to end the last vestiges of apartheid."

(Major Garrett, Washington Times, A1)

Bush Plans To Announce Removing South Africa Sanctions, Officials Say

President Bush plans to announce Wednesday a lifting of economic sanctions against South Africa in recognition of the white-minority government's step toward dismantling of apartheid, administration officials said....

Bush noted that the law makes clear that once the conditions are met, "there's no choice for the President. Sanctions will be lifted.... There's no dispute, not debate, nothing."...

Administration officials said Bush would not remove other sanctions imposed against South Africa in a separate law. These include bans on the sale of military equipment, strategic technology and nuclear material to South Africa....

Sen. Simon...said Bush should wait until the Pretoria government had begun "substantive negotiations" with the ANC.

(Owen Ullmann, Knight-Ridder)

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A YEAR FROM CONVENTION, DEMOCRATS FACE GROWING ODDS

Exactly one year before Democrats nominate their 1992 presidential candidate, they face longer odds and more internal pessimism than any political party in at least 40 years.

"At this point, if you base it upon history, where the out-party has been a year away from the convention, by any measurement in recent history we are behind whatever timetable there should be," said Jerry Austin, Jesse Jackson's 1988 campaign manager....

Richard Wirthlin, who was Ronald Reagan's pollster, said, "We started our first meeting in August of 1976," shortly after Reagan lost the GOP nomination that year to Gerald Ford. "That's when we started planning for 1980, and even then we still didn't have enough time."...

"The Democratic field: so earnest, so sincere, so boring," Texas Gov. Ann Richards told NBC recently.

(Peter Brown, Scripps Howard)

BUSH STARTS DAILY THYROID MEDICATION

President's Health Deemed 'Excellent' After Checkup

President Bush began taking daily doses of a synthetic thyroid hormone Tuesday as part of the continuing treatment for Graves' disease..., according to White House officials.

Bush will have to take the dedication for the rest of his life to replace the hormone that had been produced by his overactive thyroid gland, which has been gradually destroyed by a dose of radioactive iodine he took May 9....

After examining Bush, White House physician Burton Lee issued a statement saying that the President "remains in excellent physical health. He is conducting all of his business without any side effects from his medication and without any lingering problems from his recent Graves' disease. He is now jogging and carrying on all his normal physical activities." (Washington Post, A2)

EDITOR'S NOTES: "Bush's Health," appears in "Inside The Beltway," The Washington Times, page A6.

"Daily Dose," appears in "Capital Line," USA Today, pag 4A.

EDITOR'S NOTES: "Coalition Of Scientists Decries Space Station," by Curt Suplee, appears in The Washington Post, page A3.

"Combat Role For Women Stalled By Senate Panel," by Barton Gellman, appears in The Washington Post, page A4.

NRA BEGINS DRIVE TO STALL CRIME BILL
Senate Leaders Plan To Counter With Cloture Vote Today On Debate

The NRA Tuesday mounted a campaign to stall Senate action on omnibus anticrime legislation, charging that a provision calling for a five-day waiting period for handgun purchases amounts to "nothing less than an unmitigated attack on the rights of law-abiding gun owners."

Forced with threats of a filibuster by NRA supporters in the Senate..., Sens. Biden and Mitchell scheduled a cloture vote Wednesday in an attempt to end delaying tactics and force the bill to a final vote later this week....

The bill is "not a crime bill, it is a gun-control bill," said director of the NRA's Institute for Legislative Action Patrick Raffaniello, in his letter to senators.

(Helen Dewar, Washington Post, A13)

SENATORS NEAR COMPROMISE ON 'INFORMATION HIGHWAY'

Two key senators are moving to end a turf fight that has threatened a bill authorizing new federal support for high-performance computers and a national network of "information highways" capable of transmitting billions of bits of data per second.

Aides to Sens. Johnston and Gore have reached a compromise under which the White House would select the federal agencies to lead the program, whose costs eventually could reach several billion dollars.... Neither senator has yet given final approval to a compromise, but sources said a deal appeared to be near. Further obstacles lie ahead, however.

(John Burgess, Washington Post, C1)

S&L BUYERS BIG GIVERS TO CANDIDATES
Campaigns Got Millions Before '88 Deals: Study

Investors in the lucrative 1988 S&L rescues that were subsidized by the government contributed \$2.8 million to presidential and congressional candidates while the deals were being made, according to a study released Tuesday.

Beneficiaries of the government's largesse in the 1988 deals contributed \$69,000 to presidential candidate George Bush in 1987 and 1988, according to an analysis by the Center for Study of Responsive Law, a group affiliated with Ralph Nader. The thrift members gave members of the House Banking Committee a total of \$298,2000 and Senate Banking Committee members a total of \$229,199....

Joseph Belluck, one of the authors of the study, complained that the OTS refused to release documents that could show how some of the deals originated and whether any members of Congress sought to intervene on behalf of buyers. Belluck and other members of his group called on Congress to investigate the role campaign contributions played in the creation of the agreements.

(Susan Schmidt, Washington Post, C1)

Women Support Bush In Post-War Glow

President Bush won the war and the hearts of women voters. Pollsters say a strong afterglow of the Gulf War victory among women may be the reason for Bush's rise....

Director of surveys for CBS Kathy Frankovic, agreed that the narrowing of the gender gap stemmed from Bush's war performance, but she is skeptical about its lasting effects.

"The gap does exist," she said. "It shrinks, it opens. I wouldn't be surprised that the next time out it is back up to 6-8 points."
(Peter Brown, UPI)

**WHITE HOUSE REVIEWING STANCE
ON BILL ALLOWING CLINICS TO DISCUSS ABORTION**

The White House acknowledged Tuesday that it is reviewing its opposition to a bill that would allow federally funded clinics to inform patients about receiving an abortion....

"The President recognized the issue as a problem for many Republicans," [Sen.] Chafee's spokesman Ed Quinlan said. "He didn't say 'my mind is made up.' He asked his staff to stay in touch with our staff."

(Michael Kranish & Renu Sehgal, Boston Globe)

Bush To Review His Stand On Federal Rules Banning Abortion Counseling

President Bush has agreed to take a second look at regulations banning abortion counseling at federally financed clinics to see if there is any room for compromise with lawmakers seeking to overturn the controversial policy, officials said Tuesday....

Administration officials insist that the President is not contemplating any change in his basic opposition to federally financed abortions.... Bush legislative aides say they don't know yet whether there is any way to compromise on the counseling regulations themselves.

"At this point, we're just trying to figure out how we got to where we are and what the practice at the clinics has been," said one senior official.
(Karen Hosler, Baltimore Sun, 11A)

Bush May Fear Veto Override

...Abortion rights supporters said they were encouraged by news of the review [by the White House on abortion counseling at federally funded clinics].

"We sincerely hope that the White House is getting the unequivocal message...that the government should stay out of the doctor-patient relationship," said Kate Michelman of the National Abortion Rights Action League....

Douglas Johnson of the National Right to Life Committee said the White House review is due to unfounded "queasiness" in the Administration that President Bush's veto will be overridden.

(Mimi Hall & Leslie Phillips, USA Today, 3A)



News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1991
6:00 a.m. EDT EDITION

NATIONAL NEWS

THOMAS 'MISLED CONGRESS AND PUBLIC' ON PROBES, REPORT SAYS -- Under the chairmanship of Judge Clarence Thomas, the EEOC "misled Congress and the public" about lapses in the agency's investigation of age discrimination, says an unpublished Senate report from 1988.
(St. Louis Post-Dispatch)

S&L BUYERS BIG GIVERS TO CANDIDATES -- Investors in the lucrative 1988 S&L rescues that were subsidized by the government contributed \$2.8 million to presidential and congressional candidates while the deals were being made, according to a study released Tuesday.
(Washington Post)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

BUSH CAN LIFT SANCTIONS, HILL CONCEDES -- Congress appears unable to stop President Bush from lifting economic sanctions against South Africa and may be ready to assume a diminished role in charting U.S. policy in the post-apartheid era. Key pro-sanctions lawmakers said Tuesday they are powerless to block Bush.
(Washington Times)

CIA NOMINEE PASSES FIRST TEST -- Robert Gates' sworn responses to a comprehensive set of questions by Senate investigators apparently provide no evidence that could block his nomination for CIA chief.
(USA Today)

NETWORK NEWS (Tuesday evening)

SOUTH AFRICA/SANCTIONS -- The White House is expected to announce Wednesday that it will lift economic sanctions.

IRAN-CONTRA/FIERS -- Alan Fiers has made a deal with the special prosecutor: He will tell all.

IRAQ/NUCLEAR -- UN inspectors reportedly have located about a third of the nuclear materials they believe Iraq had been trying to hide.

NATIONAL NEWS.....A-1

INTERNATIONAL NEWS...A-6

NETWORK NEWS.....B-1

EDITORIALS.....C-1

NATIONAL NEWS

THOMAS 'MISLED CONGRESS AND PUBLIC' ON PROBES, REPORT SAYS

Under the chairmanship of...Thomas, the EEOC "misled Congress and the public" about lapses in the agency's investigation of age discrimination, says an unpublished Senate report from 1988.

The report, done for the senate Special Committee on Aging, was made an issue Tuesday by liberal organizations and advocacy groups for older Americans as they debated whether to oppose actively Thomas's nomination.

"The Thomas record documented by the Senate report raises new fundamental questions about his nomination," said executive director for the Alliance of Justice Nan Aron....

Thomas has maintained that the number and the seriousness of the lapses in pursuing complaints under the Age Discrimination in Employment Act were exaggerated.

(Charlotte Grimes, St. Louis Post-Dispatch)

NAACP BOARD VOTES TO CONTINUE STUDY OF SUPREME COURT NOMINEE

HOUSTON -- A deeply divided NAACP board of directors voted Tuesday night to continue studying Thomas's record before deciding whether to endorse or oppose his appointment.

Sources inside the closed-door meeting said that the...board was about evenly divided on Thomas.

(Jeff Franks, Reuter)

THOMAS PRAISES TARGETS OF HIS BARBS

Supreme Court nominee Clarence Thomas, under fire from some civil rights leaders, Tuesday went out of his way to praise the movement and leaders such as retiring Justice Marshall for contributing to Thomas's rise out of poverty and segregation.

"I have been extremely fortunate," Thomas told reporters as he met with Sen. Thurmond....

"I've benefited greatly from the civil rights movement, from the justice whom I'm nominated to succeed (Marshall), from organizations such as the Urban League and the NAACP" as well as "mentors" such as Sen. Danforth, said Thomas....

NAACP executive director Hooks told NBC's "Today" show Tuesday that "his record, as it is known now, is very, very unfavorable."

Thomas has declined to comment on whether he would accept the NAACP invitation [for an interview], but senatorial supporters have indicated he is unlikely to do so. Asked whether the Administration had suggested that Thomas seek to mollify civil rights groups, White House spokesman Judy Smith said, "Judge Thomas is an independent man who expresses his own views."...

Responding to controversy over how extensively senators should question Thomas about his views on abortion and other issues, Sen. Biden said: "The judge (Thomas) can answer any questions he wants and senators can ask any questions they want. It's totally up to them." Later, Sen. Dole condemned what he called "litmus testers" who plan to quiz Thomas about specific cases....

Also Tuesday, former attorney general Griffin Bell...told reporters...that he supported Thomas. "I doubt very much he's against affirmative action, giving people a chance," Bell said.

(Helen Dewar & Ruth Marcus, Washington Post, A1)

-more-

GEORGE BUSH

7-10-91

I reappoint

A. Lawrence Green

Notre = Brady's

talk -

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

Bush Library Photocopy
George Bush Handwriting

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

1. 2.5 growth
2. if you hit the 4.5%

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

QUESTIONS

- 1) GNP Growth in the U. S. from January, 1989, to August, 1990, was 1.5%; from January, 1989, to January, 1991, it was even less..approximately 1%.

Many economists feel 2.75% to 3% is an achievable target which would allow GNP revenue growth to accommodate needed programs without resurgence of inflation.

What do you see as the dangers from settling back to 1% - 1.5% growth?

What changes in FRB policies would be needed to insure 2.75% - 3% growth in GNP?

AG - Can see 2.5%; and it might be higher 3%⁺. The Thing we should concern is labor force growth and participation

- I do think we can achieve 2.5%
- Monetary policy cannot guarantee 2.5% but that is what I will stand for - If we can do better let's do it.
- We should focus on viable growth - I define viable growth as ~~2.5%~~ 2.5%
- Credit crunch is hurting our efforts to produce growth

- 2) The M2 cone is currently set at 6.5% - 2.5% with a midpoint of 4.5%. The FRB in recent years has consistently undershot their own midpoint. Even if you hit the 4.5% midpoint, is this enough to achieve an adequate recovery to 2.75% - 3%?

AG - Present money supply growth of 4.5% is adequate to get to growth goals. Actually in long run it should be higher. Right now we are aiming at 5.5%

- At present money supply growth is too low; but cone is broad enough to produce 2.75% to 3%
- NFIs - You are going to be above 4.5% - A.G. yes
- Money supply growth has been and is now less than intended.

- 3) Is a blip up in the third quarter figures going to be the cause for a tightening?

NFB - projected 3rd Q growth is estimated to be 4.8%
Is there any worry about this? AG - No, no
need for a reaction

NFB - What about 6% in 4th Quarter - AG "no
need for brakes"

AG - Tightening is not even likely at this time. We
are a shade under midpoint at the time. NFB
Shouldn't it be higher? AG - yes at least
5.5% or more.

- 4) What relationship and responsibility should the FRB have to the S & L bailout and concerns about the state of the banking industry. Wouldn't a healthier growth scenario aid in pushing these problems through the system?

NFB Comment to POTUS - This is the area where AG's
answer was least forthcoming. He did
say the following

- A) Banks are getting healthier
- B) 5% growth in GNP would
cure the bank problem.

NFB to AG → I cannot imagine taking the chances
the FRB has that the banks are in
trouble and in fact if trouble does
occur the administration will be
blamed even though the FRB had
most to do with curing the problem

AG - Yes but we should not "shoot the load
to solve

NFB - Are you willing to make the commitment (lead the Fed)
to run the economy so as to achieve the Bush
Administration's growth goals and political commitments

AG - Yes I believe in the man // OVER

CHART 1

M2 Growth

Billions of Dollars, SA

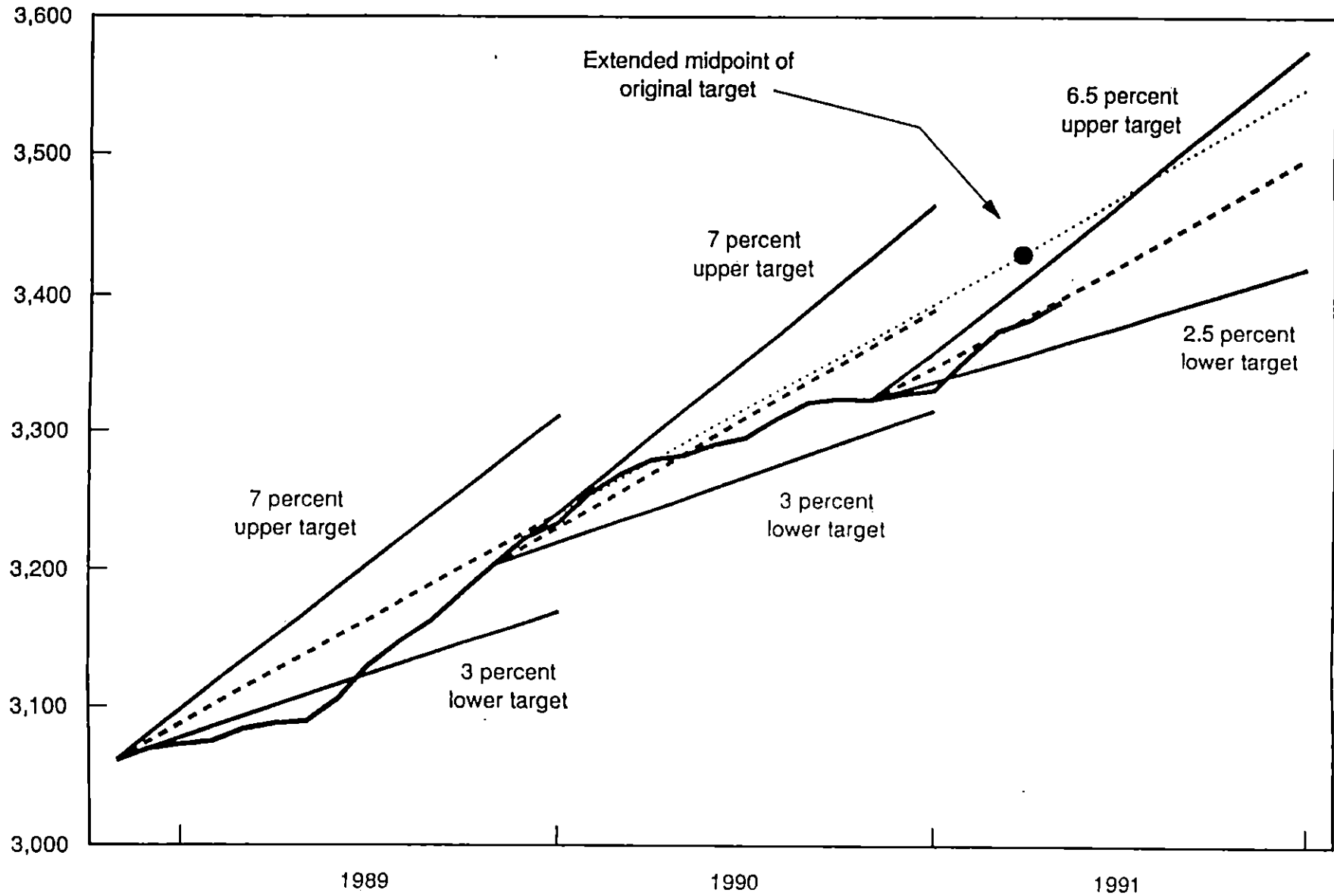
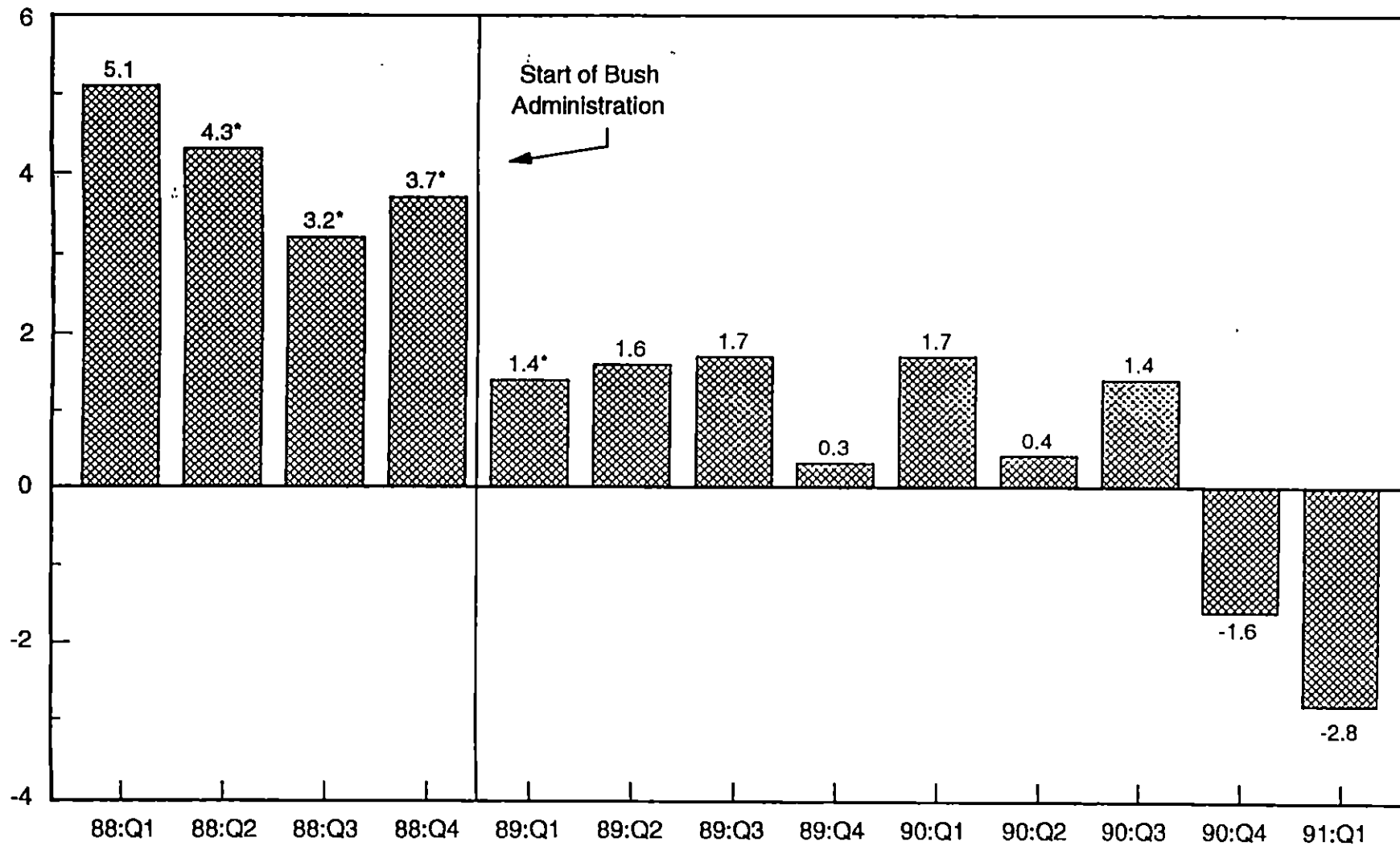


CHART 2

Real GNP Growth

Percent



*Data are drought-adjusted

Percent change from preceding quarter, SAAR

Talking Points for the President
for Conversation with Alan Greenspan

- o Alan, we need to have an understanding about monetary policy and its impact on the future course of the economy.
- o We must make sure that we have solid economic growth, not only in this recovery but over the next few years; that can be consistent with gradually reducing inflation.
- o Clearly, the very slow money and credit growth was a major cause of the sluggish growth we had even before the recession.
- ✓ o There are things that I need to accomplish on many fronts--economic policy, domestic policy, international affairs and national security--that will be made much easier if the economy is growing solidly than if it is growing sluggishly, as it has been since the start of my Administration.
- o The Nation--and my Presidency--needs to do substantially better than that over the next few years.
- o This will require making sure the Fed supplies ample money and credit growth--even if that is above the middle of your target range.
- o Growth close to our historic norm will mean that a lot of problems will be self-correcting and that resources will be available for important initiatives; growth down in the 1-2 percent range, let alone even lower such as for the past 2-1/2 years, will make it impossible to do things that I think are essential for the Nation's well-being.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01a. Memo	From Robert L. Hutchings to Brent Scowcroft (1 pp.)	07/10/91	(b)(1)	S

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WHORM Cat.:
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Date Closed: 1/30/2013	OA/ID Number: 90608-004
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Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
(b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
(b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
(b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

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Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Wednesday, July 10, 1991 [2]

Date Closed:	1/30/2013	OA/ID Number:	90608-004
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2009-0166-S	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

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P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01c. Message	Joint Message to the Leaders of the Countries of the Group of Seven (2 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Wednesday, July 10, 1991 [2]

Date Closed: 1/30/2013	OA/ID Number: 90608-004
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01d. Letter	From President Bush to G-7 on Eastern Europe (2 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Wednesday, July 10, 1991 [2]

Date Closed: 1/30/2013	OA/ID Number: 90608-004
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
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United States Debt Exposure to USSR

7-10-91
Lunt Brock

Current Official Exposure (Disbursed as of 5/1/91)	\$0.8 billion
Current Commercial Bank Exposure	\$0.3 billion
Total Current Exposure	<u>\$1.1 billion</u>

Additional Undisbursed Official Commitments	\$2.0 billion
---	---------------

CCC	\$1.7 billion
Eximbank	0.3 billion

Total Potential Exposure	<u>\$3.1 billion</u>
---------------------------------	-----------------------------

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

USSR Total Debt by Country
(\$billions)

Country	Official	Commercial	Total	Share of Total
Germany	7.5	7.7	15.2	29%
France	2.2	6.9	9.1	17%
Japan	2.2	6.3	8.5	16%
Italy	2.9	3.4	6.3	12%
Austria	1.9	3.8	5.7	11%
United Kingdom	1.0	4.3	5.3	10%
United States	0.8	0.3	✓ 1.1	2%
Canada	0.5	0.0	0.5	1%
Other	1.4	0.0	1.4	2%
Total	20.4	32.7	53.1	100%

Source: Paris Club, BIS

Note: Official Debt as of May, 1991
Commercial Debt as of December, 1990

USSR Official Debt by Country
(\$billions)

Country	As of 1/1/91	As of 5/1/91	Share of May 1 Total
Germany	2.3	7.5	37%
Italy	0.7	2.9	14%
France	2.1	2.2	11%
Japan	1.5	2.2	11%
Austria	1.9	1.9	9%
United Kingdom	0.9	1.0	5%
United States	0.0	0.8	4%
Canada	0.1	0.5	3%
Other	0.9	1.4	6%
Total	10.4	20.4	100%

Source: Paris Club

Note: Includes both government loans and credit guarantees.

USSR Commercial Debt by Country
(\$billions)

Country	As of June 1990	As of December 1990	Share of 12/90 Total
Germany	7.1	7.7	24%
France	4.0	6.9	21%
Japan	6.3	6.3	19%
United Kingdom	1.4	4.3	13%
Austria	2.8	3.8	12%
Italy	3.4	3.4	10%
United States	0.3	0.3	1%
Canada	0.1	0.0	0%
Other	2.0	0.0	0%
Total	28.2	32.7	100%

Source: BIS

From the desk of
George Bush

Bridget,

P
Did I write him?
✓ yes
1/24/01

NSC

to
preparing
a response

IF WE DIDN'T WE SHOULD

- B P.

fu

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02. Note	To President Bush Re: End of tenure [double-sided] (1 pp.)	07/10/91	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Wednesday, July 10, 1991 [2]

Date Closed: 1/30/2013	OA/ID Number: 90608-004
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S	Appeal Case #:
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WEDNESDAY
JULY 10, 1991

PHONE CALLS

- ✓ -- Mubarak
- Major - *Thurs 7:45 am*
- ✓ -- Mitterrand - *Thurs 7 am*
- *✓* Ozal
- *✓* Mandella
- Robson (son died y'day)
- ? -- Margaret Eush (in
Richmond)
- President F.W. deKlerk

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

P
If you can
pull a "Brent II"
of computer, please
do so!

I want to
show Cherry
now

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

WASHINGTON
THE WHITE HOUSE

CPA

POSSIBLE QUESTIONS FOR PRESIDENTIAL PRESS CONFERENCE

July 10, 1991

- 1) Do you think sanctions played any role in modifying the South African government's actions?
- 2) Don't you believe you're lifting the sanctions prematurely since South Africa may have met the letter of the law but still has a long way to go to eliminate apartheid?
- 3) You speak about the elimination of apartheid, but yet you have vetoed a civil rights bill and are using quotas as a political issue domestically. How do you reconcile your words with your actions?
- 4) What did Mandela tell you? Did he agree with your action?
- 5) Will you actively encourage U.S. businesses to invest in South Africa?
- 6) What leverage will you now have over South Africa?
- 7) Under your action today, what sanctions are being lifted and which ones will remain in place?



July 10, 1991 - Wednesday

Alan
Greenspan

Patty:

Secretary Brady called at 2:00 pm.

He asked that the following message be passed to the President
(he said the President would understand)

The person he had lunch with said,

".. the answer is probably "yes", but I (Secretary Brady) would
like to fill the President in on the details..."

(I told Secretary Brady that the President had a full schedule
until late this afternoon)

Bridget



THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

7-10-71 *CB*

Dear Mr President -

Enclosed is the article
which follows what I mentioned
to you last Friday - that the
Economic both public & private
sector are optimistic while the
business leaders are not -

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

The account that is right,
in the summer of the year
the love & worry about the
Raynell!

her
♡

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

Mr. President

Optimistic Economists Vs. Gloomy Executives

By ROBERT D. HERSHEY Jr.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 7 — With few exceptions, statistical indicators now portray an American economy climbing solidly out of the recession.

Retail sales are up, along with other gauges like factory orders and output, consumer psychology and the length of the work week. Indeed, on the assumption that the recovery is now so firmly grounded that no additional impetus is needed from lower interest rates, a few economists have begun to speculate about possible moves by the Federal Reserve to restrain the recovery by raising rates.

But the people who actually meet payrolls and otherwise run the nation's businesses seem to be hearing a different drummer. Ask them how business is and chances are you will be told that things are considerably somewhat less than wonderful.

Natural Divergence

Since the business cycle affects industries at different times and downturns are felt with different degrees of severity, some divergence of views is natural. What is striking is how sharp is the contrast between professional economists and those who manage corporations of all sizes.

The proportion of economists holding that the economy is in the process of making at least some sort of a comeback is overwhelming: 84 percent of participants in a survey by Blue Chip Economic Indicators, a newsletter in Sedona, Ariz., think the recession will be over this month, with 65 percent contending that it was over by the end of June.

But Peter T. Rogers, president of the Marion Plywood Corporation in Marion, Wis., whose veneers and plywoods go into pianos and skateboards as well as into doors and other construction products, said in a phone interview last week that "I can't say the economy is really looking better." His father, Thomas, the chairman of the \$17 million-a-year family-owned concern, added, "It's pretty spotty."

Laid-off Workers Recalled

On the other hand, things are not really so bad. Marion has recalled all 60 or so of the workers it laid off since last summer and expects by year-end to restore the work force to its pre-recession level of 300. And profits in the fiscal year ending this summer are likely to match those of 1990.

Still, there is an undercurrent to the business evaluations of company executives that is decidedly at odds with the numbers flowing these days from Washington's statistics mills. It is basically a skepticism about the recovery that could inhibit inventory-building and other actions that would hasten the recovery, a skepticism shared by the heads of many of the biggest American corporations.

The disparity between the views of professional economists and corporate managers was particularly evident at the semiannual meeting of the

Continued on Page D5

Continued From First Business Page

Business Council this spring, where the chiefs of the biggest 100 companies were considerably less optimistic than a team of economists from their own companies.

Part of the explanation may be that economists take a broader, less parochial view of what is happening with business trends, while executives must worry about more concrete matters: whether to keep a marginal plant open in a depressed area or whether the Government will impose new health-care requirements.

Different Standards Used

But the main explanation is probably that the two groups use different standards of evaluation. Economists scrutinize month-to-month changes while corporate chiefs, with the implicit encouragement of security analysts on Wall Street, focus on year-to-year comparisons.

"When you talk to an economist or Government statistician, they usually relate to the previous quarter or month," said Walter K. Joelson, manager of economic research and forecasting for the General Electric Company, a man with a foot in both worlds. "When you talk to a business executive, you always get comparisons with a year ago."

One reason for this is that few companies make, even for internal use, adjustments for seasonal variations in such things as their orders and shipments. By simply comparing the second quarter of 1991 with the second quarter of 1990, for example, this problem is avoided, since seasonal factors can generally be assumed to be the same.

Poor Sources of Information

But this tends to make executives poor sources of information about a recent turn in the economy, even if their companies and industries are good bellwethers. A few months after a recovery gets under way, said Robert G. Dederick, chief economist for the Northern Trust Company in Chicago, executives will be asserting that "business is still pretty lousy" because it trails that of a year earlier, even if it is better than the immediately preceding month or two.

Executives, in other words, look at levels of business while economists look at changes, said Stuart G. Hoffman of the Pittsburgh-based PNC Financial Corporation.

So even though a business chief may be paid millions of dollars to run a huge, multi-industry empire and has a wealth of proprietary data at his fingertips, he may not have the best perspective on whether the recession is over.

Keep in mind that the economist considers the recession to be history when the economy starts moving up, said Maury N. Harris, chief economist for Paine Webber Inc. To the executive, he added, there will be no such assertion until "you're higher than you used to be" at some time in a prosperous past.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03. Letter	From George Bush to Jonathan Bush Re: dinner for United Negro College Fund [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	07/10/91	(b)(6)	

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Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Wednesday, July 10, 1991 [2]

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CONFIDENTIAL

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 10, 1991

Dear John:

As I hope you've heard by now, I am very interested in holding a dinner at the White House this fall honoring the United Negro College Fund and historically black colleges and universities.

I understand your interest in holding the dinner on November 19, National Philanthropy Day. The fall schedule is still very uncertain, but I have sent this request to Scheduling, and they will respond with a date as soon as possible.

Warmest best wishes.

Sincerely,



Mr. Jonathan Bush

(b)(6)

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C

Mr. Robert E. Allen
Chairman of the Board
AT&T
550 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10022



THE PRESIDENT

July 10, 1991

Dear Bob,

Many thanks for yours of June 26. Your kind words about Ambassador Wisner mean a lot. I'm proud of the terrific job he did in Egypt and look forward to his continued excellent work in the Philippines. I'll be sure to let him know of your good remarks.

Warm regards, and my thanks again.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "J. Burmeister", written in a cursive style.

Jan Burmeister

bc: NSC
Ambassador
Wisner

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 10, 1991

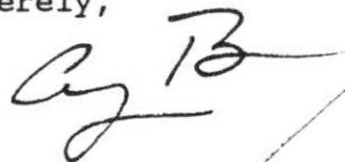
Dear Henry:

Thanks very much for your recent letter. I'm very pleased to hear of this support for free trade with Mexico, which is an important priority of my Administration.

I look forward to reading your forthcoming article about Vice President Quayle.

Best wishes, as always.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "G. H. W. Bush", with a long diagonal line extending from the bottom right of the signature.

Mr. Henry O. Dormann
President and Editor-in-Chief
Leaders
59 East 54th Street
New York, New York 10022

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C

Mr. Jerry J. Jasinowski
National Association of
Manufacturers
Suite 1500 - North Lobby
1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20004-1703



THE PRESIDENT

July 10, 1991

Dear Jerry,

Many thanks for your letter following my remarks here on the South Lawn on June 12. I appreciate your sound input and advice. I'll share your letter with members of my staff.

Warm regards, and my thanks again.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "G. Bush".

bc: Jeff Vogt
Bobbie Kilberg

Jan Burmeister

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

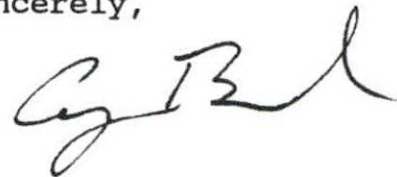
July 10, 1991

Dear Charlie:

Many thanks for sending me the copy of the new Congressional Directory. I look forward to using this valuable resource, and I appreciate your thoughtfulness.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "G. Bush", written in a cursive style.

The Honorable Charlie Rose
Chairman
Joint Committee on Printing
818 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-6650

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Honorable Gilbert A. Robinson
1146 Nineteenth Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036



THE PRESIDENT

July 10, 1991

Dear Gil,

Thanks for yours of June 28. I read it with keen interest.

Hastily, but with warm regards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "G. Bush".

Jan Burmeister

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

July 10, 1991

TEXT OF A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT
TO THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

July 10, 1991

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

Pursuant to the provisions of section 108 of the Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1991 (Public Law 102-28; 105 Stat. 166), I transmit herewith classified and unclassified reports on the redeployment of the forces of the Armed Forces of the United States that were deployed in the Persian Gulf area in connection with Operation Desert Storm.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

July 10, 1991

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I transmit herewith the report of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission pursuant to section 2903 of Public Law 101-510; 104 Stat. 1810, accompanied by the Commission's errata sheet submitted to me on July 9, 1991.

I also hereby certify that I approve all the recommendations contained in the Commission's report.

GEORGE BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 10, 1991.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

July 10, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of the Columbus Youth Corps, of Columbus, Ohio, as the 505th "Daily Point of Light" for the nation. Young people can participate in structured and productive summer activities by joining the Columbus Youth Corps.

Founded in 1982, the Columbus Youth Corps provides volunteer and work opportunities for young people, ages 11 - 17, such as helping with community litter control or assisting senior citizens with mowing grass or household chores. The youngsters between the ages of 11 and 14 volunteer Monday through Thursday from 9:00 a.m. until 1:00 p.m., working in their own neighborhoods so they develop pride in their community. On Fridays, they go on a field trip to museums, zoos, parks, and other local education-enriched activities.

Young people between the ages of 15 through 17 participate in the "Invest in Youth Job Program," through which they are offered employment by participating businesses and employers. Many of the young people who participate in this program have completed the volunteer component of the Columbus Youth Corps. Through their employment experience, the young people are exposed to many different career possibilities, allowing them to explore potential careers. They work in law firms, banks, hospitals, and even at the Columbus Youth Corps, through which they learn job responsibility and save money for college.

The President salutes the volunteers of the Columbus Youth Corps as the 505th "Daily Point of Light" for the nation. Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like the efforts of the volunteers of the Columbus Youth Corps; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

#

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Jill Chodorov
(202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

July 10, 1991

The President today signed the following legislation:

S. 674, which (1) designates a post office in Monterey, Tennessee, as the "J.E. (Eddie) Russell Post Office," and (2) makes a technical correction to the United States Code.

#

JUSTIFICATION FOR CONCLUSION
THAT THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT HAS
MET THE CONDITIONS FOR SANCTIONS LIFTING

SUMMARY

Section 311 of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act (CAAA) provides that, if the South African Government (SAG) meets all five conditions specified in that section, the sanctions imposed by Title 3 and section 501(c) and 504(b) of the CAAA shall terminate automatically. South Africa has now met all the conditions in the CAAA. The President has, therefore, ordered the termination of Executive Branch enforcement of sanctions pursuant to section 311 of the CAAA.

Conditions in Section 311

- Under section 311(a) of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act, sanctions shall terminate if the Government of South Africa:
 - (1) releases all persons persecuted for their political beliefs or detained unduly without trial and Nelson Mandela from prison;
 - (2) repeals the state of emergency in effect on the date of enactment of this Act and releases all detainees held under such state of emergency;
 - (3) unbans democratic political parties and permits the free exercise by South Africans of all races of the right to form political parties, express political opinions, and otherwise participate in the political process;
 - (4) repeals the Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act and institutes no other measures with the same purposes; and
 - (5) agrees to enter into good faith negotiations with truly representative members of the black majority without preconditions.
- The terms of section 311(a) and its relevant legislative history show that Congress clearly intended that the lifting of sanctions under section 311(a) serve as an incentive for the SAG to create the conditions for good faith negotiations by taking the five specific steps listed in §311(a), not as a reward to be withheld until the apartheid system was completely eliminated, which would require adoption of a new constitution.

- Unlike suspension or modification of sanctions under §311(b), termination of sanctions under §311(a) does not require a formal Presidential determination or report to Congress. The President is required by law to direct the termination of Executive Branch enforcement of the sanctions specified in §311 of the CAAA; no Congressional action is required.

South African Compliance

- Section 311(a)(1) - Political prisoners

--In accordance with its agreement with the ANC in the Pretoria Minute of August 6, 1990, the Government has released more than 1,000 prisoners over the past year. The broad criteria agreed to by the Government and ANC includes not only persons who have been prosecuted for their political beliefs but also many prisoners who have committed politically-motivated crimes of violence. The Government and the ANC continue to debate the implementation of their agreement in specific cases.

--The standard set forth in CAAA for the release of prisoners, however, applies only to persons persecuted for their political beliefs or detained unduly without trial. It generally excludes persons incarcerated after receiving due process for crimes of violence or under laws which are otherwise not in conflict with international human rights standards, even if the offense was politically motivated. It is thus fully consistent with the criteria the Department of State employs in evaluating human rights practices worldwide.

--After having been given complete access to SAG records and to individuals involved in the review of cases under the Pretoria Minute, our Embassy has now exhaustively reviewed the cases of persons incarcerated or otherwise detained by the Government. Consistent with text and legislative history of section 311, which does not include the reincorporation of the so-called "independent" homelands as a condition for lifting sanctions, this does not include persons held by authorities in Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, and Venda.

--Based on the Embassy's review and recommendation, we have concluded that the Government holds no prisoners or detainees who meet the criteria of the CAAA, whether under the Internal Security Act, regulations applicable to "Unrest Areas" declared pursuant to the Public Safety Act, or any other provision of South African law.

--Recent amendments to the Internal Security Act will also set an absolute limit of 10 days to detention without approval of a South African judge and will generally provide for access by relatives and legal representatives of the detainee. With respect to Unrest Areas, detentions will be authorized for up to 30 days, subject to judicial review at any time.

--We also note with respect to persons who are in custody pending trial, that amendments of South African law unbanning organizations and permitting free political activity, the procedures in place for granting indemnity pursuant to the Pretoria Minute, and the necessary involvement of a member of the South African judiciary in any criminal trial provide assurances that there will be no convictions in the foreseeable future for offenses constituting "persecution for political beliefs" within the meaning of section 311(a)(1).

--Moreover, acceptance of the essential integrity of the South African judicial system underlies the agreement between the Government and the ANC for the release of political prisoners.

- Section 311(a)(2) - State of Emergency

--In June 1990, the Government lifted the State of Emergency everywhere except in Natal. In October 1990, the State of Emergency in Natal was lifted as well.

--The South African Human Rights Commission has previously reported that no detainees are held under the state of emergency, a conclusion shared by our Embassy.

- Section 311(a)(3) - Political Activity

--After President de Klerk's speech to Parliament on February 2, 1990, the Government unbanned all political parties.

--Since then, South Africans of all races have freely exercised the right to form political parties (including the ANC, PAC, AZAPO and SACP), express political opinions, and participate in the political process, which is currently focussed on negotiating a new constitution for a non-racial democracy in South Africa.

--The "political process" referred to in the final clauses of this section is the process of negotiation. A new constitution which will give all South Africans the right to

vote will be the result of these negotiations. This section does not require the right to vote to be extended to black South Africans at this early stage in the negotiating process.

--Nor does this condition require that all South African exiles have actually returned to South Africa. South African exiles are now free to return, as provided by the agreement between the Government and the ANC in the Pretoria Minute of August 6, 1990. Exiles are returning in large numbers, and the procedures for accelerating their return are now being negotiated between the Government and UNHCR.

- Section 311(a)(4) - Pillars of Apartheid

--The Government recently repealed the Population Registration Act and the Group Areas Act.

--The technical transitional measures adopted in the repeal legislation are limited solely to maintain the existing constitution, including the Tricameral Parliament and "own affairs" system, until a new constitution is adopted. They do not constitute "measures with the same purposes" as the Population Registration Act. (The racial classifications in the existing Population Register may be used for these limited purposes but are "frozen" as of the date of repeal; thus, no racial information will be entered for newborns or added to the Register in the future.)

--Moreover, the basic purpose of the Population Registration Act was to regularize racial classification for a sweeping and comprehensive web of apartheid legislation. With the repeal of all statutory apartheid, this basic purpose will no longer be served.

--The residential standards provisions adopted as part of the law repealing the Group Areas Act repeal are nonracial zoning rules and do not constitute "measures with the same purposes" as the Group Areas Act, which legally restricted where persons could live on account of their race.

- Section 311(a)(5) - Agreement on Negotiations

--The Government has expressed its desire and intention to enter without conditions into good faith negotiations with the opposition.

--Its actions bear this out: discussions between the Government and the ANC led to the breakthrough Pretoria

Minute of August 6, 1990, which provides for the suspension of violence and the release of political prisoners, as well as for subsequent negotiations on implementation.

--Once the Minute is fully implemented, the ANC's conditions for beginning full-fledged constitutional negotiations will have been met.

--The ANC Congress held in early July agreed to expedite the move to full negotiations as soon as possible.

--The Government, ANC and Inkatha have now agreed to an All-Parties' Conference which may be held as early as September to begin constitutional negotiations.

Conclusion

In October 1986, when the Congress adopted the CAAA, nonwhite South Africans could not own land, travel freely, or individually or collectively express their views. The black townships were patrolled and policed by security forces operating essentially without political or legal constraints under a nationwide state of emergency. Black political leaders such as Nelson Mandela were in jail or exile, and the Government showed no signs of recognizing that the Nationalist Party's dream -- in reality, South Africa's nightmare -- of grand apartheid had failed.

Today, South African nonwhites are organizing parties and expressing their political views, their political leaders are free, their brethren in exile are returning home, and the Government has adopted legislation repealing the remaining pillars of grand apartheid and conceded the eventual reincorporation of the so-called independent homelands. But most important, the Government has accepted that apartheid has failed and that the only way forward is through negotiations with the opposition to establish a democratic and non-racial South Africa.

CAAA SANCTIONS WHICH WOULD TERMINATE UNDER SECTION 311

- Import of Krugerrands and other gold coins (Sec. 301)
- Import of military articles (Sec. 302)
- Import of products of South African parastatals (Sec. 303)
- Computer exports for South African military, police, and apartheid-enforcing entities and others (Sec. 304)
- Loans to the SAG (Sec. 305)
- Air transportation with South Africa (Sec. 306)
- CAAA prohibitions on nuclear trade with South Africa (Sec. 307).
- Ban on SAG bank accounts in the U.S. (Sec. 308)
- Import of uranium ore, uranium oxide, coal, and textiles (Sec. 309)
- Ban on new investments in South Africa (Sec. 310)
- Ban on USG procurement from South African parastatals, except for diplomatic and consular purposes (Sec. 314)
- Ban on promoting U.S. tourism in South Africa (Sec. 315)
- Ban on USG assistance to investment in, or subsidy for trade with, South Africa (Sec. 316)
- Exports of munitions list items (Secs. 317 and 318)
- Import of South African agricultural products and articles suitable for human consumption (Sec. 319)
- Import of iron and steel (Sec. 320)
- Export to South Africa of crude oil and refined petroleum products (Sec. 321)
- Ban on cooperation with SAG armed forces (Sec. 322)
- Sugar imports (Sec. 323)

KEY CAAA PROVISIONS NOT COVERED BY §311

- Various statements of congressional policy (supporting nonracial democracy, suspension of violence, support for victims of apartheid, a negotiated settlement, an end to necklacing, etc.).
- Authority for assistance, including: a human rights fund; support for scholarships for victims of apartheid; and economic support funds to assist disadvantaged South Africans, but not for support to organizations or groups which are financed or controlled by the SAG (except for scholarships to students who choose to attend South African-supported institutions).
- Bans on U.S. assistance to: (1) groups containing members who violate internationally recognized human rights; and (2) any person or group engaged in "necklacing."
- Requirements that the U.S.G., to the maximum extent practicable, procure from black-owned businesses in South Africa and that U.S.G. labor practices in South Africa "represent the best labor practices in the United States."
- An exception for activities of black-owned businesses to the ban (in the Export-Import Bank Act) against EXIM support.
- The Fair Labor Standards Program for U.S. nationals employing more than 25 persons in South Africa, including a ban on U.S. export marketing assistance worldwide for firms that we determine have failed to adhere.
- Authority for the President to use "Emergency Reserve for African Famine Relief" to meet food shortages in southern Africa.
- A legal right for U.S. nationals to seek damages against any person who takes commercial advantage of a sanction or prohibition under the CAAA.
- The annual report on progress in dismantling apartheid.
- A prohibition on the importation of Soviet gold coins.

KEY SANCTIONS OUTSIDE THE CAAA

- The ~~Gramm~~ Amendment to the Bretton Woods Agreements Act, which prohibits U.S. support for any IMF drawing for a country engaging in apartheid unless the drawing meets certain criteria relating to: (1) the reduction of constraints on labor and capital mobility; (2) the reduction of other labor and capital rigidities; (3) economic benefit for the majority; and (4) the existence of a balance of payments imbalance that cannot be met by recourse to private markets.
- The ban in the Export-Import Bank Act on EXIM support for activities in South Africa (except, in accordance with the CAAA, for activities that support black-owned businesses).
- The ban on all exports to the South African military and police under the 1985 Export Administration Amendments Act.
- The mandatory U.N. embargo on the export of arms and arms materiel and prohibition on cooperation with the SAG with respect to the manufacture and development of nuclear weapons (Security Council Resolution 418 of November 4, 1977).
- The voluntary UN ban on the import of arms from South Africa (Security Council Resolution 558 of December 13, 1984).
- The ban on intelligence cooperation with South Africa under §107 of the FY 1987 Intelligence Authorization Act.

NETWORK NEWS COVERAGE OF THE PRESIDENT'S NEWS CONFERENCE
12:00 p.m., Wednesday, July 10

ABC, NBC and CNN covered the news conference in its entirety. CBS carried the beginning, but cut away.

ABC

MORTON DEAN talks with RICHARD SERGAY, reporting from South Africa:

DEAN: What do you think the reaction is going to be inside South Africa now that the sanctions have been lifted by the President?

SERGAY: In fact President de Klerk's office has just issued a statement calling it a welcome step towards normalizing relations between South Africa and the U.S. De Klerk also said that the lifting of the sanctions will contribute to the revival of the South African economy. But at the same time, the ANC says the decision is premature. Nelson Mandela has argued that while legal apartheid may be dead, racial discrimination exists in many forms and blacks still have no vote.

DEAN: I guess the stock market in South Africa had quite a reaction to the speculation that the sanctions would be lifted today.

SERGAY: In fact the Johannesburg stock exchange just closed at record levels and it seems to reflect renewed business confidence inside the country.

NBC

TOM BROKAW: ...The President probably is in good shape on this [sanctions lifting] politically on Capitol Hill, although there were some speeches critical of it today -- Sen. Bradley and Speaker Foley.

The President indicated that he has some sensitive reaction to the criticism that he has been getting recently, especially from organized black groups about going back to the campaign of 1988, the Willie Horton ad and the appointment of a black conservative, Clarence Thomas, to the U.S. Supreme Court, and now the lifting of these sanctions against South Africa. The President saying that he has a good civil rights record or, as he put it, hey listen, if you look at our record you would find reason for rejoicing. That would be a hard sell with most of the established civil rights leaders in this country.

BROKAW discusses the decision with JOHN DANCY at the State Department:

BROKAW: I want to ask you about the President's concluding remarks about what is going on in Iraq. The President seemed to be sending out another signal to that country, saying we'd even accept a military leadership there if you'd just get rid of Saddam Hussein. That sounds like an open invitation for a military coup of some kind.

DANCY: It struck my ear because it sounded like the strongest statement we have heard from the President on this since just before the war when he practically invited the Iraqi people to overthrow Saddam. The Administration has become more and more strident in recent days in its comments about Iraq, especially since this business of the nuclear materials has come about. At the State Department yesterday, Margaret Tutwiler issued an extremely strong statement about the letter that the Iraqis have sent detailing their nuclear materials. She said it was full of omissions and was just basically not acceptable to the State Department. So there is a great deal of concern here about the future, and I wonder if there is not some re-thinking or some second thoughts being given to what the Administration did at the end of the war when it did not go after Saddam Hussein. It finds itself in a situation now where he seems to be firmly in power and continues to bedevil the Bush Administration.

CNN

REP. RON DELLUMS holds a news conference to speak in opposition to the President's announcement on South African sanctions. He says the "time is inappropriate and violative of both the letter and the intent for the 1986 act," that none of the conditions have been fully met.

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POOL REPORT I
July 10, 1991

Bush met in the Roosevelt Room at 10 a.m. with congressional leaders to brief them on the upcoming economic summit. He took no questions, but announced that he would be holding a press conference later today, (noon) "in keeping with our tradition of a lot of press conferences." Among those at the meeting: Foley, Gephardt, Dole, Michel, Quayle, Sumnu, Darman, Baker.

Richard Benedetto
USA TODAY

POOL REPORT 2

July 10, 1991

The president motored to the Wasington Convention Center at 1:40 p.m. to address the White House Conference on Library and Information Services. Motorcade uneventful. At the top of his speech Bush revealed that "Millie's Book" has so far earned \$1.1 million for the educational foundation Barbara Bush has created to promote literacy. Bush mentioned it to illustrate "the power of books." Motorcade back ~~also~~ uneventful. Upon returning, Bush strolled down on the South Lawn to look at work crews preparing for tonight's diplomatic picnic. He was back in the Oval Office by 2:20 p.m.

Richard Benedetto
USA TODAY

NATIONAL JOURNAL'S CongressDaily

Pg. 1 of 5 3:06 PM • Wednesday, July 10, 1991

TRADE**Foley Favors Continued South Africa Sanctions**

House Speaker Foley said today some economic sanctions against South Africa should be continued. His comments came shortly before President Bush, as widely expected, formally lifted the sanctions imposed by a 1986 law. However, several congressional supporters of sanctions expressed doubt the votes are now there to enact a new law reimposing sanctions. Speaking prior to the president's announcement, **Sen. Patrick Leahy**, D-Vt., said that, once Bush lifted the sanctions, "My prediction is that they would stay lifted." Of possible congressional efforts to reimpose sanctions, Leahy said, "I suspect on this one...the president would win."

Foley, interviewed after the congressional leadership met with Bush at the White House today, said: "I think some sanctions ought to be retained as a way of encouraging further development. We need to ensure that the final and most important steps, the final dismantling of apartheid and the granting of political rights to all South Africans is achieved." Bush signed the executive order lifting the sanctions just before noon. "Progress has been slow and often painful, but progress has definitely been made," Bush said. "I have determined that the South African government has met all five of the conditions for these sanctions to end, as set forth very clearly in the act." Bush acknowledged there are differences of opinion on the definition of political prisoners — the release of whom is a condition for lifting the sanctions — but contended, "Under the way the Congress defined prisoner... we are complying fully." Addressing congressional critics, Bush said: "...One, we're complying with the law you people wrote. And secondly, I happen to think it's the right thing to do."

Rep. Ronald Dellums, D-Calif., a senior member of the Congressional Black Caucus, sharply criticized Bush's decision. Dellums said he wants Foley to appoint a group of House members to monitor developments in South Africa. If the group determines at a later date the South African government was not proceeding in good faith, it could recommend President Bush reimpose the sanctions, he said. According to Dellums, possible options include challenging Bush's decision in court or seeking to enact another set of sanctions. He added, however, he does not want to take the matter to court, and is not confident there is sufficient support to enact another sanctions bill. Dellums said the issue will be discussed further at a Black Caucus meeting scheduled for Thursday afternoon. Meanwhile, a House Foreign Affairs Committee aide said this afternoon there are currently no plans to hold hearings on the sanctions issue.

TRADE**House Expected To Pass Conditional MFN Extension**

The House late today was expected to pass legislation conditioning extension of China's most favored nation trading status on significant human rights reforms, and the vote was expected to be close to the two-thirds majority needed to override a promised presidential veto. **Speaker Foley** today said the bill, sponsored by **Rep. Nancy Pelosi**, D-Calif., could be "veto proof." Pelosi's legislation would continue China's MFN status for another year. However, China would have to significantly improve its human rights record to continue its MFN status beyond that time.

Meanwhile, **Senate Majority Leader Mitchell** is not planning to bring his China MFN

extension bill to the floor until next week at the earliest, according to several aides, who said he still is gathering votes. Like Pelosi's bill, Mitchell's legislation would extend China's MFN for another year, then require certain conditions be met before continuing it for a second year. While Congressional sources said the Mitchell measure has the votes to pass on the Senate floor, they questioned whether it had enough support to override a veto. One aide said several counts show the vote will be close to the two-thirds needed to override, and the determining factor is likely to be a plan of action President Bush is expected to send to **Sen. Max Baucus**, D-Mont., by the end of the week.

Baucus recently told Bush in a letter it would be difficult for senators to support MFN extension without progress in several areas. His approach, however, does not actually link extension with reforms. A total of six Democrats and nine Republicans — including **Minority Leader Dole** — signed the letter. If Bush's action plan is "acceptable," one aide said, the signers of the Baucus letter are likely to vote against Mitchell's bill. If the plan is not to their liking, however, the aide said the Democrats on the Baucus letter and possibly some of the Republicans could turn their support to the Mitchell legislation.

TECHNOLOGY

Supercomputer Bill To Have 'Buy American' Clause

House Science and Technology Chairman **Brown**, Majority Leader **Gephardt**, and Rep. **Martin Sabo**, D-Minn., today agreed to add a compromise "Buy American" provision to the five-year, \$3 billion supercomputer bill sponsored by Brown and scheduled for floor action Thursday, aides to the three legislators said. Proponents of the bill to fund supercomputer research and establish a national supercomputer network feared such a provision would invite a presidential veto, but Gephardt and Sabo insisted one be added. Brown will offer the compromise as a committee amendment.

The compromise prohibits federal agencies from awarding research and development contracts to foreign-incorporated companies. It also prohibits giving procurement contracts to those firms without first proving to Congress that no American company could fulfill the work and that the contract would not endanger U.S. national security. Federal agencies also would have to demonstrate that the home country of the foreign company allows equal market access to U.S. firms as well as complying with trade agreements and anti-dumping laws. Congress would retain the right to reject such agency findings.

Congressional review would not be necessary for contracts awarded to U.S.-incorporated companies with foreign parents as long as the home country of the parent firm allows U.S. companies equal access to its markets and protects the intellectual property rights of U.S. firms. Any company winning a contract, including U.S.-owned companies, would have to "provide substantial economic value to the United States economy," by conducting research, development, and manufacturing in the United States.

APPROPRIATIONS

Senate Panel Includes \$2 Billion for Space Station

Sen. **Barbara Mikulski**, D-Md., chairwoman of the Senate Appropriations subcommittee that funds NASA, this afternoon proposed spending \$2.03 billion next year on the space station, Senate Appropriations sources said. Mikulski, a space station supporter, made the spending recommendation as the VA, HUD and Independent Agencies Subcommittee she chairs began

marking up its FY92 spending bill. The House version of the VA, HUD appropriations bill passed last month included \$1.9 billion next year for the controversial and heavily criticized project, estimated to cost upwards of \$30 billion. President Bush has requested \$2 billion for the space station in FY92.

Before today's markup, Senate sources also said Mikulski's proposed bill would call for spending \$437 million next year above the House-passed level of \$2.43 billion on other NASA science projects. The scheduled 2 p.m. markup began late due to several floor votes. In an effort to find money to fund the space station, the House last month cut funding for virtually all of President Bush's newly proposed NASA science programs other than the space station.

In an interview before the markup began, Mikulski also expressed frustration that HUD Secretary Jack Kemp had called her late Tuesday afternoon to say that his agency needed an additional \$1 billion that had not been anticipated earlier for its Section 8 housing program. "It's too late for us to be dealing with this at the subcommittee or full committee level," Mikulski said, adding that this is the second year in a row that HUD had erred in calculating its budget needs. "I'm pretty grumpy about it. This is a significant error if it's so."

BANKING

Gonzalez Questions Need For Referral Of Overhaul Bill

Stressing the need to quickly refinance the Bank Insurance Fund, House Banking Chairman Gonzalez in a letter has urged Speaker Foley not to allow "significant sequential" referral of the bank overhaul bill to other committees. The legislation was approved by House Banking late last month. Gonzalez's request could intensify existing friction with Energy and Commerce Chairman Dingell, who contends that his committee has the jurisdictional right to consider several provisions granting new powers to banks — including the right to sell securities and insurance. In fact, an Energy and Commerce spokesman said recently that Dingell is planning hearings on several issues relating to expanded bank powers, and does not want to rush passage of the bill.

But Gonzalez contended in his letter that any language in the original bank overhaul bill that might have merited a full-fledged joint referral was deleted during the Banking Committee's markup last month. Originally, Foley had guaranteed Dingell joint referral of the administration's banking bill, H.R. 1505. But, while the Banking Committee's product contains elements of the administration's bill, it technically is a different piece of legislation — meaning Foley will have to make another determination on jurisdiction.

Foley today said he has not yet decided whether Energy and Commerce should have jurisdiction over the bank overhaul bill — and, if so, how much and for how long. Foley added, however, he is concerned about moving the legislation quickly through the House.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Rudman: Postpone Rights Vote Until Fall

One of a group of moderate Republican senators pushing for a compromise civil rights measure said Tuesday he does not anticipate the issue coming before the Senate until after the August recess. Sen. Warren Rudman, R-N.H., said in an interview, "There's a lot going on, but it could well be that the best thing to happen to civil rights is to have it wait until after we come back from the August recess." Rudman declined to discuss the specifics of current maneuvering on the legislation, but added, "I don't think it's dead in the water at all."

Rudman is one of nine moderate Republicans — led by **Sen. John Danforth** of Missouri — who have attempted to bridge the differences between the Bush administration and Senate Democrats over civil rights legislation. Negotiations between Danforth and the White House broke down late last month over the question of what standards should be used by employers in defending hiring practices. Danforth indicated Tuesday there has been no movement on the issue since then. "We've moved everything down to that one single issue," he said in an interview. "I think it's just a matter of focusing on it." A spokesman for **Labor and Human Resources Chairman Kennedy**, whose committee has jurisdiction over the matter, said, "We're still hoping to work out a fair agreement."

The civil rights measure is one of a number of pieces of legislation that has been listed for possible action in July by **Senate Majority Leader Mitchell**. A Mitchell aide said today she has "not heard anything about it coming up after the [August] break," adding her understanding is that Kennedy and Danforth are trying to reach an agreement. However, several factors appear to be working against consideration of the civil rights issue during July. Last week's Supreme Court nomination of Clarence Thomas has preoccupied several key senators also involved in the civil rights debate. And a number of Democratic senators have expressed reluctance to support a partisan measure likely to be vetoed by President Bush — fearing the White House will seek to tag them as supporters of "quota" legislation. A Democratic senator with close ties to Mitchell last month privately predicted no better than a 50-50 chance of the Senate considering the civil rights bill in July.

Meanwhile, Bush's stance on civil rights was sharply criticized by **Sen. Bill Bradley**, D-N.J., in a speech on the Senate floor today. "In 1988, you used the Willie Horton ad to divide black and white voters and appeal to fear," Bradley said in addressing the president. "Now, based on your remarks about the 1991 civil rights bill, you have begun to do the same thing again."

HILL BRIEFS

□ President Bush today endorsed the recommendations of the Base Closure Commission to shut down 35 military installations. "I think they did their work without any reference to politics," he said. "Any time you close a base someplace you're going to have people in that district or that state raise Cain about it." Congress will have 15 days to ratify the report.

FROM THE LEADERSHIP

House Speaker Foley said today he expects to decide soon whether to formally investigate the "October Surprise." While Foley and **Minority Leader Michel** have discussed the informal probe of allegations that former President Reagan's campaign aides cut a deal to delay the release of American hostages in Iran until after the 1980 election, the speaker told reporters he wants to find "some means" to finally settle the matter. Foley declined to specify plans, but said, "More and more I'm being persuaded this matter needs to be put in some conclusive (form)."

REPORTS AND STUDIES

PAC Men. The top 11 special-interest PACs invested nearly \$50 million in current House members from 1981 through 1990, according to a Common Cause study to be released

tomorrow. The National Association of Realtors and the American Medical Association were the top two contributors, each spending more than \$5 million. (Contact: Jackie Howell, 202-833-1200).

Lead in Schools. Only 0.1 percent of all day care facilities in the country have complied with federal regulations and conducted tests for lead contamination in their drinking water, the National Resources Defense Council said today. The group's survey covered 50 states and three territories. (Report: "The Lead Contamination Control Act: A Study in Non-Compliance." Contact: Jacqueline Warren, 202-783-7800).

Toxic Waste. One hundred manufacturers were responsible for 60 percent of the toxic pollution reported to EPA in 1989, with DuPont topping the list of offenders, the consumer group Citizen Action said today. (Report: "Manufacturing Pollution: A Survey of the Nation's Toxic Polluters." Contact: Ed Rothschild, 202-857-5153).

WORLD AND NATIONAL NEWS

□ The rebel republic of Slovenia today voted overwhelmingly to accept a peace accord to delay their declaration of independence for three months in exchange for the restriction of Yugoslav army units to their barracks while Slovenia and Croatia negotiate a secession agreement with the federal government

THE FINAL WORD

"In 1839, when regional reporters petitioned for the same access as local reporters, senators rejected these demands. One senator, **John Niles** of Connecticut, who was a newspaper publisher himself, referred to the correspondents as "miserable scribblers" who earn "a miserable subsistence from their vile and dirty misrepresentations of the proceeding here."

—*Senate Majority Leader Mitchell, in a speech on the Senate floor marking the 150th anniversary of the Senate Press Gallery.*

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11:30 A.M. NEWS UPDATE

S. AFRICA/SANCTIONS (Johannesburg/Reuter) -- President Bush will announce the lifting of sanctions against South Africa within hours, government officials said. The officials said they expected Bush to make the announcement at noon EDT. South African Foreign Minister Botha has scheduled a news conference for the same time in Pretoria.

SOVIET AID/MULRONEY (Dublin/Reuter) -- Prime Minister Mulroney says President Gorbachev deserves to be helped by the world's richest democracies and they should not expect miraculous changes overnight in the Soviet economy. Mulroney's remarks came in an interview published in the Irish Times on the eve of a four-day visit to Ireland. "Running any country is not easy," Mulroney said of Gorbachev. "Running his country is an extraordinary burden because he is trying to reverse 70 years of history." Spelling out Canada's position before the G-7 summit, Mulroney added: "We believe that Mr. Gorbachev, with whom we have quite excellent relations...deserves to be helped."

RACE RELATIONS/SEN. BRADLEY (UPI) -- Sen. Bradley, in a dramatic "open letter" to President Bush, accused him of trying to divide black and white voters in a bid for early advantage in the 1992 presidential campaign. Bradley said that in the 1988 campaign Bush used the Willie Horton ad "to divide white and black voters and appeal to fear," and with his claim that the 1991 Civil Rights Act will lead to quotas "you have begun to do the same thing again. You have tried to turn the Willie Horton code of 1988 into the quotas code of 1992," Bradley said. "...America yearns for straight talk about race, but instead we get code words and a grasping after an early advantage in the 1992 election," Bradley said, speaking in a nearly empty Senate chamber. "This is a cry from the heart, so don't charge me with playing politics. I'm asking you to take the issue of race out of partisan politics and put it on a moral plane where healing can take place."

YUGOSLAVIA (Ljubljana/AP) -- The Slovenian parliament accepted a truce accord aimed at averting renewed fighting in the republic. The parliament voted 189-11, with seven abstentions, to approve the plan mediated by the EC. Under the accord, Slovenia and Croatia will suspend their independence movements for three months.

IRAQ/ACID ATTACK (Paris/Reuter) -- Saddam Hussein's forces sprayed concentrated sulphuric acid on Iraqi civilians from the air just eight days after signing the Gulf war cease-fire, French television reported. The state-owned FR3 network quoted French troops who treated the injured at Salman, southwest Iraq, and showed graphic footage of men, women and children with severe burns it said were caused by the acid. The attack occurred "once the Iraqis were sure the allies would not fire on the helicopters," the network said.

IRANIAN NUKES/IRAQ (Nicosia/Reuter) -- Iraq criticized Western nations for allowing Iran to develop a nuclear power plant and for not blocking its arms purchases, the Iraqi News Agency reported. The agency carried a commentary from the Baath Party newspaper al-Thawra, saying the U.S. and its Western allies were showing leniency toward Iran's recent arms purchases and efforts to complete its nuclear plant in the southern port of Bushehr. ###

2:30 P.M. NEWS UPDATE

S. AFRICA/PRESIDENT (Steve Holland/Reuter) -- President Bush ended a U.S. trade embargo against South Africa, saying Pretoria's "irreversible" move toward dismantling apartheid justified lifting economic sanctions imposed in 1986. Bush, at a news conference, said South Africa had met all five conditions, including the release of political prisoners, that Congress imposed to punish Pretoria. "Progress has been slow and often painful, but progress has definitely been made," he said. "During the past two years we've seen a profound transformation in the situation in South Africa.... I really firmly believe that this progress is irreversible," he said.

(George Gedda, AP) -- President Bush said he expected continued progress toward equality in South Africa, and added that an arms embargo would remain in effect. He said he had spoken by telephone earlier in the day with Nelson Mandela to tell him that lifting sanctions was "the right thing to do." He said the U.S. would double its assistance to black South Africans from \$40 million to \$80 million for housing, economic development and education programs.

"I'm not satisfied" that the South African government has released all of its political prisoners, said Rep. Foley. "The most important element -- political rights -- has not been achieved." Rep. Dellums said "although there have been some victories in the struggle for freedom in South Africa, clearly the purpose of the act has not been met as apartheid continues and the black majority of South Africans cannot vote and cannot hold office." Bush decided to lift the sanctions after receiving assurances that "all persons persecuted for their political beliefs or detained unduly without trial" had been freed, administration officials said.

(UPI) - Sen. Glenn said President Bush's decision to lift sanctions against South Africa was premature and inconsistent with legislation that imposed the action five years ago. "Very clearly, substantial progress has been made since the enactment of the 1986 sanctions.... Just as clearly, however, much more needs to be done before South Africa can truly be called a nonracial democracy," Sen. Glenn said.

(Johannesburg/Reuter) -- "We regard this action as premature," ANC Secretary-General Ramaphosa told a news conference. He said Pretoria had not yet released all political prisoners and the climate for free political activity did not yet exist. "Progress should be judged not only by fine words, but by actual deeds," he said.

(Johannesburg/AP) -- President de Klerk praised the lifting of U.S. sanctions on South Africa, saying it would help impoverished blacks who have "borne the brunt" of the punitive measures. While the government was openly pleased, the militant Pan African Congress said it was premature to lift sanctions. "The democratic process has not been set in place," said Information Secretary Barney Desai.

THOMAS/PRESIDENT (James Rowley, AP) -- President Bush said his choice of Clarence Thomas for the Supreme Court "isn't a quota appointment" and predicted Thomas would win Senate confirmation. "In my view this isn't a quota appointment," Bush said. "It is the right thing to do at the right time, to use an expression that Lyndon Johnson used." "I have innate confidence that this man will be confirmed," Bush said of Thomas, who was making more courtsey calls on senators.

ABORTION COUNSELING/PRESIDENT (AP) -- President Bush said he is amenable to a compromise on legislation seeking to overturn the so-called gag rule on abortion counselling at federally funded clinics. But it was unclear what he might do, because the President said he had not changed his position on the question. Asked if he was open to a compromise, Bush told the news conference, "Yes, and if some compromise can be worked out that I find acceptable, absolutely.... I haven't found such a compromise yet. I'm not going to change my fundamental position," he added. "If there's something that can be worked out, can be resolved, so much the better."

IRAQI NUKES/PRESIDENT (AP) -- President Bush said he did not believe Saddam Hussein had come "totally clean" in divulging the extent of Iraq's weapons program. Bush said Iraq's disclosure to the U.N. this week was a step in the right direction, but said the "tyrant" Saddam should not be trusted. When asked if he believed Saddam had made full disclosure, Bush said: "No, I'm not convinced it's total, and yes, I think there is still reason to believe he's hiding and not come totally clean," Bush said. Bush said he had spoken with President Mubarak about the situation today and wanted others in the Gulf war alliance to work together to demand a complete assessment of Iraq's nuclear capabilities.

GATES/PRESIDENT (Jim Drinkard, AP) -- President Bush said he had no doubts about his choice of Robert Gates to head the CIA, despite new dangers to his confirmation raised by a former official's guilty plea in connection with the Iran-Contra scandal. Asked if new revelations about the CIA's role in the scandal gave him any doubts about Gates, Bush said "absolutely none." Bush said the latest development "gives me a chance to reaffirm fully, totally my complete support for this outstanding individual who will be confirmed and who will be a great director of Central Intelligence.... He's good and he'll be outstanding."

BASE CLOSINGS/PRESIDENT (AP) -- President Bush endorsed an independent panel's recommendation to close 35 military installations in a cost-cutting move designed to reflect the nation's changing military. "He was enthusiastic," said commission chairman Jim Courter, describing the President's endorsement of the controversial list. The President signed the recommendation in a closed ceremony with the commission, Secretary Cheney and other high-level administration officials. Courter predicted the package will eventually receive "the blessing of Congress" but there will undoubtedly be a pitched lobbying battle.

ISRAEL/EC (Jerusalem/Reuter) -- The EC will deny Israel preferential trade status after 1992 unless it makes peace with its Arab neighbors and the Palestinians, said Marc Pierini, economic adviser to European Commissioner for Mediterranean policy Abel Matutes.

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5:15 P.M. NEWS UPDATE

CHINA/MFN (AP) -- The House voted 223-204 to reject President Bush's renewal of China's favorable trade status with the U.S. The issue now goes to the Senate. The House was certain to vote by a big margin later to attach conditions on MFN.

S. AFRICA/REACTION (Reuter) -- Sen. Kennedy said President Bush acted irresponsibly by lifting the embargo before apartheid was fully dismantled. "The administration's premature lifting of sanctions is a setback to the cause of progress in South Africa and an unfortunate blow to the opponents of apartheid. President Bush has acted irresponsibly in moving the goalpost and disobeying the law," Kennedy said. Randall Robinson, head of TransAfrica, said South Africa had not met all the sanction law's requirements for lifting the embargo. "A president who never wanted sanctions now has taken an opportunity to distort and violate American law to lift those sanctions," Robinson told a news conference. Besides Kennedy, Sens. Cranston and Simon called lifting sanctions premature. But Sen. Lugar says they have worked and agreed with lifting them. Sen. Roth also supported lifting sanctions and said Bush should consider lifting sanctions against Angola now that warring parties there have signed peace accords.

(UPI) -- Rep. Dellums sharply criticized President Bush's action, saying conditions in the law for termination "have not been met." Rep. Towns called Bush's action "premature and inappropriate." The Rev. Leon Sullivan, a Philadelphia minister who wrote the so-called Sullivan Principles for judging U.S. corporate investment in South Africa, said he regretted that the sanctions are being lifted "because I think the pressure should be maintained on the South African government until there is democracy for blacks in South Africa and constitutional equal voting rights."

(Reuter) -- Assistant Secretary of State Cohen told reporters that in a telephone call with President Bush, Nelson Mandela had said he understood the President's decision but thought it premature. "Mr. Mandela said he understood that the President was acting in accordance with the law...but he would have preferred to have this done at a later date," Cohen said. "He felt it was premature in...that the progress of dismantling apartheid had not proceeded as far as it should have."

(Reuter) -- Delegates to the NAACP national conventional voted to oppose the lifting of sanctions against South Africa. "The obligations (of the South African government) have not fully been met and the sanctions definitely should be in place," NAACP Chairman William Gibson said.

(New York/UPI) -- N.Y. Mayor Dinkins vowed to "keep the pressure on" with a new city financial rating system aimed at punishing banks that maintain ties with South Africa. Dinkins said he had no intention of following the President's suggestion to roll back existing local laws barring city contracts with firms operating there. "While the Bush administration believes the end of apartheid is near and the time has come to lift U.S. sanctions against South Africa, I am proud that New York City is moving forward with plans to put in place a set of regulations that is so broad...and far-reaching," Dinkins said.

SUPER COLLIDER (UPI) -- The Senate voted to give President Bush virtually all of the money he requested for the atom-smashing super-collider, soundly beating an attempt to kill what was called "the most important scientific endeavor" in the world.

G-7/BRADY (UPI) -- President Gorbachev has no illusions about swapping an ambitious economic reform package for a "pot of gold" at the G-7 summit next week, Secretary Brady said. "The idea of a grand bargain with some big pot of gold is one that A, (Gorbachev) will not come to London to ask for and B, that the participants...wouldn't regard as a way that would advantage the cause of the Soviet Union at this time," Brady said.

CRIME BILL (AP) -- The Senate failed to shut off three weeks of debate on a wide-ranging crime bill that contains a five-day waiting period for handgun purchases and a ban on semi-automatic assault weapons. Gun control opponents led by Sen. Stevens and the NRA defeated an attempt by the Senate's Democratic leadership to curtail debate and move to final passage of the comprehensive crime bill.

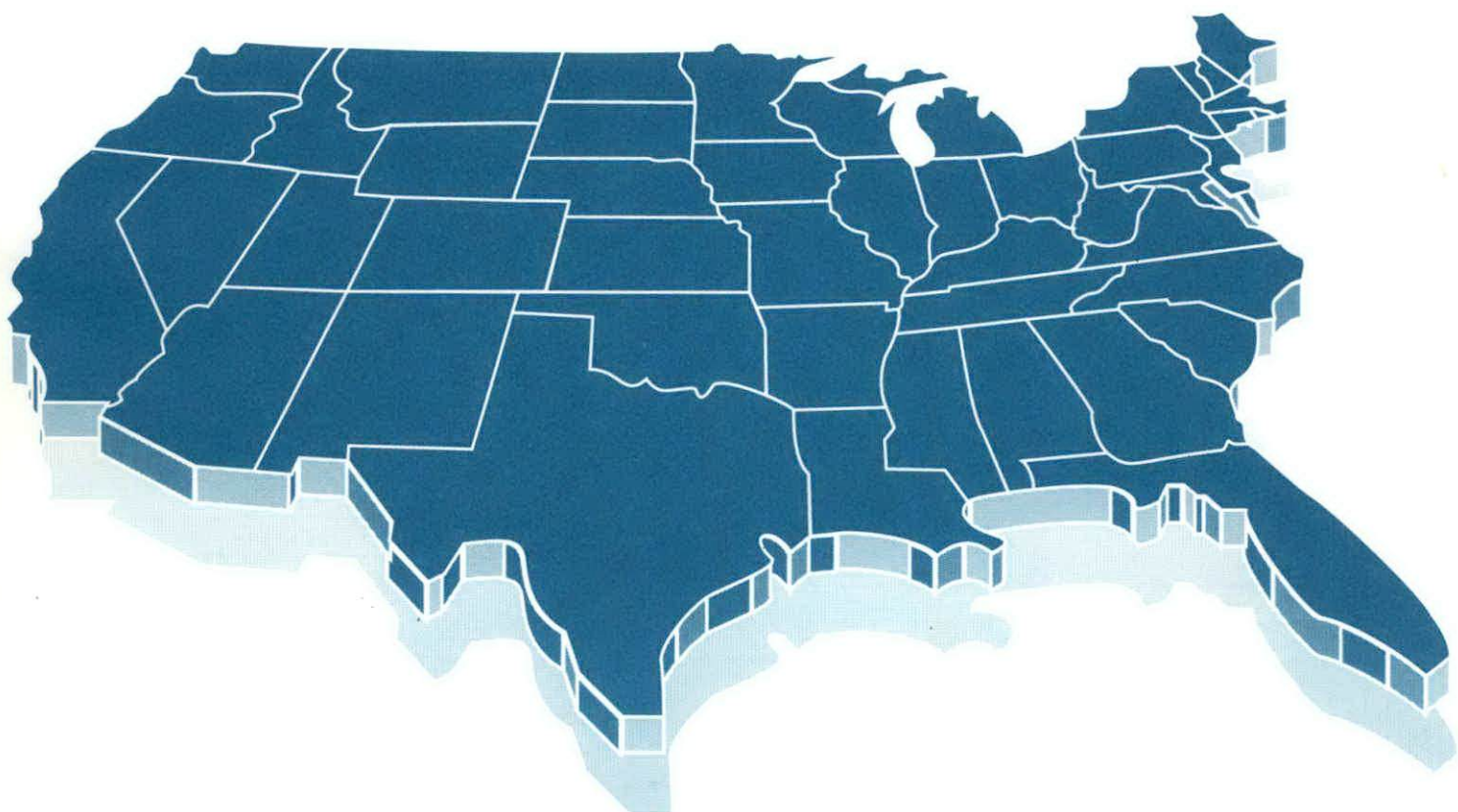
CLARK AIR BASE (Reuter) -- The U.S. may abandon Clark Air Base because a study indicates it could cost up to \$800 million to repair damages there from the Mt. Pinatubo volcano, officials said.

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Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission

R e p o r t t o t h e P r e s i d e n t

1991



ERRATA

Frontispiece: The frontispiece originally appeared on p. Ex-7 and the "Closures and Realignment" appeared on p. Ex-8. The frontispiece-map includes Goodfellow Air Force Base, Texas, and has been renumbered (as has the facing list) to reflect that addition. The list now also includes, "- Realignment of the Army Corps of Engineers"

Note: Throughout this version of the report, colons have been deleted from all headings.

Executive Summary

Page numbers change from "Ex-1 through Ex-7" to "v through viii"

p. Ex-1: line 9: starts a new paragraph; line 18: add "eight" before "selection criteria"; line 20: change "funding for defense" to "defense funding"; line 24: change "administration" to "Administration"

p. Ex-2: paragraph 1, left column, line 4: change "force structure" to "force-structure plan"

p. Ex-4: left column, second full paragraph, line 3: change "36" to "34"; line 4: change "43" to "48"; line 6: change "savings of \$2.3 billion, with" to "net savings of \$2.3 billion after"

p. Ex-5: left column, under "Department of the Navy", line 2: change "7 RDT&E" to "17 RDT&E"

Chapter 1

p. 1-1: paragraph 2, line 6, capitalize "section" and "title"

p. 1-2: left column, line 5, use a numeral for "twenty-two"; right column, line 9: delete "Dick"; line 21, delete "the" at the end of the line.

p. 1-3: left column, first bullet, capitalize "fiscal year"; left column, last paragraph line 2: change "which" to "and" and delete comma; right column, first paragraph, line 9: add comma after "1991"; last paragraph line 5: change "criterion" to "criteria"

p. 1-4: left column, first full paragraph, line 10, add "revised" between "the" and "report"; last paragraph, line 3, delete "the"; right column, line 4, change "between" to "Between"

p. 1-5: left column, delete lines 1 and 2; second full paragraph line 17, add "the Government Accounting Office" before "GAO" and put "GAO" in parentheses; right column, lines 9-17, delete "all commissioners required Senate confirmation"; right column, last paragraph change to read: "The staff was drawn from backgrounds encompassing government, law, journalism, academia, and the military. Some were hired directly by the Commission, while others were detailed from DoD, GAO, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the Environmental Protection Agency."

p. 1-6: left column, line 9: insert "then" after "and"

Chapter 2

p. 2-1: right column, paragraph 2, line 5, delete "for congressional approval"; heading: change "Army" to "Department of the Army"; last paragraph, line 1, add comma after "1990"

p. 2-2: left column, paragraph 1, line 14, make "judgment" plural; change "Navy" to "Department of the Navy" in heading; right column, first full paragraph, move the entire paragraph to the left column after paragraph 4; line 4: change "capacity". There," to "capacity; there"; second full paragraph lines 6 and 7 and last paragraph line 4, capitalize "study"

p. 2-3: left column, change heading from "Air Force" to "Department of the Air Force"; right column, first paragraph, line 4, change "80 subelements" to "up to 83 subelements per category"; right column, line 5, delete "for each criterion".

Chapter 3

p. 3-1: right column, paragraph 4, line 1, capitalize "section"; line 6, delete semicolon; paragraph 5, insert section heading "ASSISTANCE TO THE COMMISSION" before the paragraph.

p. 3-2: right column, paragraph 2, line 4, delete "a"; line 5, change "increase" to "increases"; paragraph 3, line 6, change "result" to "results".

Chapter 4

p. 4-1: right column, line 1, make "input" plural; line 2, change "was" to "were".

p. 4-2: left column, paragraph 1, line 2, change "potential" to "potentially"; line 3, change "impact" to "impacted"; right column, line 4, change "this" to "these"; last paragraph, line 13, add a comma after "Then"

Chapter 5

Running heads are added on all even numbered to read "Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission" and on all odd numbered pages to read "Closure and Realignment Recommendations of the Commission."

p. 5-2: left column, paragraph 1, line 3, add "General" before "Ira C. Eaker"; last paragraph, line 8, delete comma after "identified"; line 4, add semicolons after "Eaker" and "Grissom"

p. 5-3: right column, paragraph 2, line 3, change "Close: \$303" to "Close Fort Polk/Fort Chaffee: \$303"; line 4, delete "none"

p. 5-4: left column, paragraph 1, lines 5 - 6, insert semicolon after "Polk" and change "realign" to lower case; right column, under *FORT CHAFFEE* heading, line 3, change "Close \$303" to "Close Fort Chaffee/Fort Polk: \$303."

p. 5-5: left column, paragraph 2, line 2, change "farther" to "further"; right column, paragraph 1, line 4, insert "the" before "JRTC"; paragraph 3, line 2, capitalize "active component"; lines 6-7, change "of reserve component" to "Reserve Component".

p. 5-6: right column, paragraph 1, line 6, change "alternate" to "alternative"

p. 5-7: right column, paragraph 1, line 11, change "DFMO" to "DMFO"; line 14, change "area" to "areas"

p. 5-8: left column, paragraph 1, line 5, change "BRAC" to "Base Realignment and Closure Commission"; paragraph 2, line 9, change "Benjamin Harrison" to "Fort Benjamin Harrison"; right column, paragraph 1, line 7: delete comma after "facilities"; second paragraph, line 3, change "A Branch Defense" to "The Branch of the Defense"; line 4: insert "that is" before "responsible"; line 5: insert "finances" after "Army"; paragraph 3, line 9, change "BRAC" to "Base Realignment and Closure Commission" and delete comma,

p. 5-9: left column, paragraph 2, line 3: insert "the" before "Defense" under Fort McClellan; lines 2-3, change "School, Army Chemical School" to "School; Army Chemical School"; and delete period; right column, paragraph 1, line 4, insert "the" after "Put"; paragraph 2, line 3: delete comma after "center"; paragraph 3, lines 8-9: replace "all three" with "the"

p. 5-10: left column, paragraph 2, line 10: change "four to seven million dollars" to "\$4 million to \$7 million"; paragraph 3, line 3: insert "the" before "CDTF"; lines 4-6: delete "with the Commanding General of the U.S. Arms Combined Army Center"; right column, paragraph 2, line 2: change "criteria" to "criterion", insert "open parenthesis" before "the current"; line 5: insert close parenthesis after "force" and delete comma after "2"; line 6: insert open parenthesis before "the availability"; line 7: insert close parenthesis after "airspace"

p. 5-11: left; paragraph 2, line 7: insert comma after "ISC", right column, paragraph 1, line 11: delete comma after "savings"; line 12: delete comma after "8.1"; line 19: insert comma after "ISC"

p. 5-12: left column, last paragraph, line 11: insert comma after "ISC"; right column, line 1: change "Fort" to "Forts"; line 2: insert comma after "Monmouth" and delete comma after "Belvoir" add comma after "ISC"; last paragraph, line 5: change "PL" to "Public Law"

p. 5-13: left column, last paragraph, lines 9-10: change "Command and Control" to "Command-and-Control"; right column, last paragraph, line 2: change "level" to "levels"; line 3: change "districts" to "district"

p. 5-14: left column, paragraph 1, line 4: delete comma after "1"; line 5: insert open parenthesis before "current" and insert close parenthesis after "requirements"; line 6: change "criteria" to "criterion"; delete comma after "4"; and insert open parenthesis before "cost"; line 7: insert close parenthesis after "implications"; line 13: insert comma after "1992"; line 15: delete comma after "Study"; line 16: delete "the" before "Congress"; right column, paragraph 1, line 1: change "material" to "materiel"; line 2: delete comma after "(CMRL)"; line 3: change "material" to "materiel"; line 5: insert "should" before "not"; last paragraph, line 1: change "Community" to lower case; line 5: capitalize "consolidation"

p. 5-15: left column, paragraph 1, line 5: change "Review" to "Report"; line 6: change "creditable" to "credible"; line 9: insert hyphen after "cost"; line 11: change "material" to "materiel"; right column, line 4: change "material" to "materiel"; line 5: delete "Maryland"; line 6: change "Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland" to "APG"; lines 11 - 12: change "Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG), Maryland" to "APG"; line 1: change "materials" to "materiels"; line 16: delete "Maryland"; lines 17: change "Army Materials Technology Laboratory (AMTL)" to "AMTL"; line 19: capitalize "element"; line 20: delete ", Maryland"; line 23: capitalize "structures element"; line 26: delete "at Hampton, Virginia,"

p. 5-16: left column, line 4, capitalize "element"; line 6, delete "Virginia"; line 7, delete ", Maryland"; line 10, delete ", Maryland"; line 12, capitalize "element"; line 15, delete ", Maryland"; line 2, add "Activity" after "Research"; line 19, delete commas after "Directorate"; line 24, capitalize "element"; line 25, delete comma after "CMRL"; insert "in" after "CMRL"; delete ", Maryland,"; right column, line 2, insert hyphen in "armament related"; line 3, replace comma with "in"; line 4, delete ", Maryland,"; line 5, delete ", New Jersey"; line 7, insert hyphen in "missile related"; line 8, replace comma after "Laboratories" with "in"; delete ", Maryland"; line 10 indent the paragraph; line 11, insert comma after "1992"; line 16, insert "congressional" after "appropriate"; line 17, delete "of the Congress".

p. 5-17: left column, paragraph 1, line 4, delete "and"; line 5, capitalize "decision"; paragraph 3, line 4, change "was a" to "were"; change "approach" to "approaches"; right column, under *Letterkenny* heading, line 1, delete hyphen from "Industrial-Depot"; line 4, change "1991" to "1992"; paragraph 2, line 12, insert "the" after "from"; line 17, insert "the" after "relocated".

p. 5-18: left column, paragraph 2, line 11, delete "to"; paragraph 2, line 5, change "was a" to "were"; line 6, change "approach" to "approaches".

p. 5-19: left column, line 1, insert comma after "Commission"; insert "the" after "directed"; line 3, change "Bluegrass" to "Blue Grass"; paragraph 2, line 8, insert "the" after "disestablish"; right column, line 1, delete comma after "test"; line 14, insert "and" before "Navy"; paragraph 1, line 11, delete hyphens from "Research-and-Development".

p. 5-20: left column, paragraph 3; line 12, insert "as follows" after "are"; right column, bullet 2, delete comma after "Institute"; paragraph 4, line 1, insert "the" after "Disestablish"; line 3, delete ", Maryland"; line 4, change "material" to "materiel"; line 5, change "Material" to "Materiel"

p. 5-21: left column, paragraph 1, line 3, delete comma after "Research"; line 4, insert "it" after "collocate"; insert "the" after "with"; line 5, delete "Texas"; paragraph 3, line 1, add "the" after "from"; line 4, insert "it" after "collocate"; insert "the" after "with"; line 5, delete "Ohio"; left column, paragraph 4, line 2, replace "USAFSAM" with "the United States Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine (USAFSAM)"; lines 3-4, delete ", Texas"; line 4, insert "it" after "collocate"; "the" after "with"; paragraph 5, line 1 delete "of"; right column, paragraph 3, line 2, delete comma after "debatable"

p. 5-22: left column, paragraph 1, line 7, insert hyphen into "cost effective"; right column, paragraph 1, line 2; change: "communication's" to "communications"; right column, paragraph 2, line

2; delete "," after "Depot"; lines 14&15; delete "(" before "Sacramento"; delete ")" after "California"; insert comma after base; insert comma after "California"

p. 5-23: left column, paragraph 1, line 4; insert comma after "electronics"; line 6; delete hyphen after "communications"; left column, paragraph 2, line 8, insert hyphen after "depot"

p. 5-24: left column, line 9, add "\$" before "201.8 million"; right column, line 17, add "excess" before "berthing."

p. 5-25: left column, paragraph 2, line 3, add "West Coast" before "naval"; right column, paragraph 2, line 12, change "alternate" to "alternative"; line 13, change "by" to "with"; line 14 change "Veterans Administration" to "Department of Veteran Affairs."

p.5-27: left column, line 3, change "Congressionally-" to "congressionally."

p.5-27: left column, paragraph 1, line 3, insert "the" after "by"

p.5-28: left column, line 2, after "by" add "the."

p.5-29: left column, line 13, change "maybe" to "may be"; right column, paragraph 2, line 2, change "reduces" to "reduce"; line 12, delete "," after "Kingsville"; line 15, delete "-force structure."

p.5-31: right column, last paragraph, line 2, change "recommendation was" to "recommendations were"; line 4, change "It was" to "they were."

p.5-32: left column, line 2, change "it" to "them."

p.5-32: left column, last paragraph, line 16, change "NACA" to "NASA."

p.5-32: right column, second paragraph, second paragraph, line 2, delete "," after "airwings."

p.5-33: left column, first paragraph, line 5, delete "," after "diminishing"; right column, line 15, capitalize "Outlying Field."

p.5-34: left column, second paragraph, line 12, add "," before "of"; right column, first paragraph, line 4 change "But" to "However"; line 6, change "mission," to "mission;"; line 7, add comma after "facilities"; line 10, add comma after "Therefore."

p.5-35: right column, paragraph 1, line 7, change "%" to "percent" in both places; paragraph 2, line 3, change "a" to "an."

p.5-36: left column, paragraph 1, line 4, after "2" delete period and insert open parenthesis and line 5 insert closing parenthesis in place of period; line 5, change "criteria" to "criterion"; line 6, after "4" delete period and add parenthesis before cost and after implications."

p.5-38: right column, line 4, insert semicolon after "Training" and "Command" in place of commas.

p.5-39: left column, paragraph 1, line 8, delete comma after "devices"; paragraph 2, line 3, delete comma after "was"; line 9, after "COBRA" insert "(cost of base realignment actions)"; right column, line 7, change "did" to "does."

p.5-40: left column, line 4, add "\$" after "a" and delete "dollar" after "million"; paragraph 2, line 3, abbreviate "Naval Training Center" as "NTC" and add comma after "Orlando"; line 5, change "he" to "the"; right column, paragraph 1, line 4, hyphenate "prepositioned"; line 2, paragraph 2, add "the" after "and"; line 4, change "enables" to "enable"; line 6, delete dash after "personnel."

p.5-41: right column, last paragraph, line 2, delete "is"; change "compromised" to "compromises", and delete "of."

p.5-42: left column, line 18, delete period after "Payback"; and change "2-6 years" to "2-10 years"; left column, line 7, change "MAGO" to "MUGU"; line 8 change "California" to "CA"; line 23 delete "the."

p.5-44: right column, paragraph 1, line 8, change "will inactivate" to "will be inactivated."

p.5-45: left column, line 1, add hyphen after "least"; right column, line 14, delete comma after "1980s."

p.5-46: left column, line 1, change "the redistribution of" to "that"; line 2, change "tech" to "technical" and add "be redistributed" after "training"; line 3, add "or relocated to other locations"

"of" and delete "Undergraduate Navigation training and"; line 11, delete "the 323rd Flying Training Wing from Mather Air Force Base to Randolph Air Force Base, California"; right column, line 4, delete "to" after "of"; line 8, change "will transfer" to "will be transferred."

Chapter 6

p. 6-1: right column, last paragraph, line 3, change "opportunity" to "opportunities"; line 6, change "and income lost." to "and lost income."; line 10, change "base-closing commission" to "Base Closure Commission".

p. 6-2: left column, paragraph 4, lines 1-2: change "There are six steps that communities can take in" to "Communities can take six steps in"; line 11: change "your professional staff." to their professional staffs."

p. 6-3: left column, line 1, delete line; paragraph 2, line 4: change "Closure and Realignment Commission" to "Realignment and Closure Commission"; right column, paragraph 1, line 1: change "DoD is forming a" to "DoD has convened a"; line 5: delete "regulations,"; paragraph 2, lines 6-7, change "disputes, concurrent regulatory review, and options" to "disputes, provide concurrent regulatory review, and offer options"; paragraph 3, line 5, change "memoranda" to "memorandums".

Appendix C

p. C-1: right column, paragraph 1, line 3, delete hyphen from "total-force";

Appendix D

p. D-1: right column, paragraph 1, alphabetize the Army installations;

p. D-1: right column, paragraph 2, alphabetize the Navy installations

Appendix E

p. E-1: right column, paragraph 2, line 1: delete comma.

p. E-2: left column, paragraph 1, line 1: delete comma.

Appendix F

Change running head from Commissioners biographics to Commission staff.

Note: The "*", "**", "***", "##", and "###" footnoting system was change to a numbered footingnoting system.

p. F-2: right column, line 10, change "Capt. Jerry Vernon, USN" to 'Capt. Jerry Vernon, CEC, USN".

Appendix G

p. G-1: Header should read "Hearings."

Left column title reads "Hearings"

Right column after jWashington add "comma."

Right column change "14 May" to "17 May."

p. G-3: right column change "Kingsville NAS" to "Naval Air Station Kingsville."

Appendix H

p. H-1: header and title change "Military Installations Visited by Commissioners" to "Military Installations Visited"; right column, second paragraph, line 4, change "Marine Recruit Training Center" to "Matrine Corps Recruit Depot,".

p. H-2: right column, line 5, change "Richards-Gebaur Reserve Station" to "Richards-Gebaur Air Reserve Station".

Appendix I

p. I-1: first column, under Navy heading, line 3, change "Treasure Island" to "NAVSTA Treasure Island"; line 4, change "Staten Island" to "NAVSTA Staten Island"; line 5, change "Pascagoula" to "NAVSTA Pascagoula"; line 6, change "Mobile" to "NAVSTA Mobile"; line 7, change "Everett" to "NAVSTA Everett"; line 8, change "Ingleside" to "NAVSTA Ingleside"; line 16, change "Depot" to "Logistics Base"; line 25, change "Great Lakes" to "Naval Training Center Great Lakes"; lines 20-22, change "San Diego Naval Recruit Training Depot" to "Naval Training Center San Diego"; lines 28-29, change "San Diego Marine Recruit Training Depot" to "Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego".

The following changes were made throughout the report: Commission always started with a capital letter as did Reserve and Active, Fiscal Year where associated with a specific year, and National Capitol Region. "Air space" was used as two words, "semiactive" as a single word, "AFB" is used in many places for "Air Force Base", "Naval Station" is singular. Colons were removed from headings. In chapter 5 "Recommendation" was made plural as appropriate. The sign "\$" was used in lieu of "dollars." "Force Structure" was changed to "Force-Structure," and "Force structure" was changed to "Force-Structure Plan" where appropriate.

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission

Report to the President

1991



DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1625 K STREET, N.W. SUITE 400
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006-1604
202-653-0823

July 1, 1991

JIM COURTER, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:
WILLIAM L. BALL, III
HOWARD H. CALLAWAY
GEN. DUANE H. CASSIDY, USAF (RET)
ARTHUR LEVITT, JR.
JAMES SMITH II, P.E.
ROBERT D. STUART, JR.

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

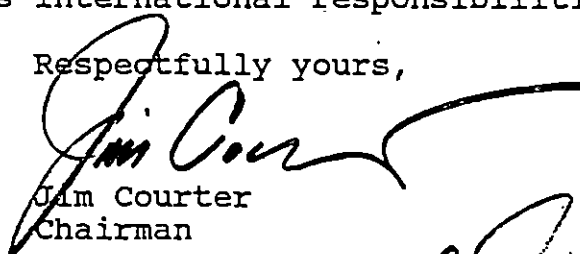
Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, we are pleased to submit a report containing both a review of the Defense Secretary's April 12 list and our recommendations for the closure or realignment of U.S. military installations.

In preparing this report, the Commission reviewed thousands of pages of oral testimony and written documentation. All of our work was subject to public scrutiny. We held 28 hearings across the United States, visited 47 military installations and met face-to-face with hundreds of representatives in surrounding communities. Among the many people who presented expert testimony were members of Congress and officials representing the Pentagon, the General Accounting Office and the Environmental Protection Agency.

Ultimately, this report reflects the independent judgment of the Commission's seven members. Not one of our decisions was easy. Each of the installations recommended for closure enjoys a proud history of service to the United States. Moreover, we recognize that base closure creates economic hardship that only time and initiative can overcome. Nevertheless, budget constraints, coupled with changing national security requirements, compel the United States to reduce its military overhead costs. I am convinced that our recommendations will strengthen this country's ability to meet its international responsibilities.

Respectfully yours,



Jim Courter
Chairman



William L. Ball, III
Commissioner



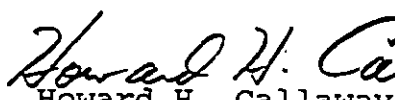
Robert D. Stuart, Jr.
Commissioner



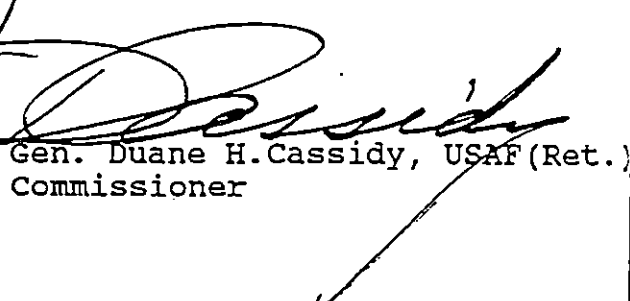
James E. Smith II, P.E.
Commissioner



Arthur Levitt, Jr.
Commissioner



Howard H. Callaway
Commissioner



Gen. Duane H. Cassidy, USAF (Ret.)
Commissioner

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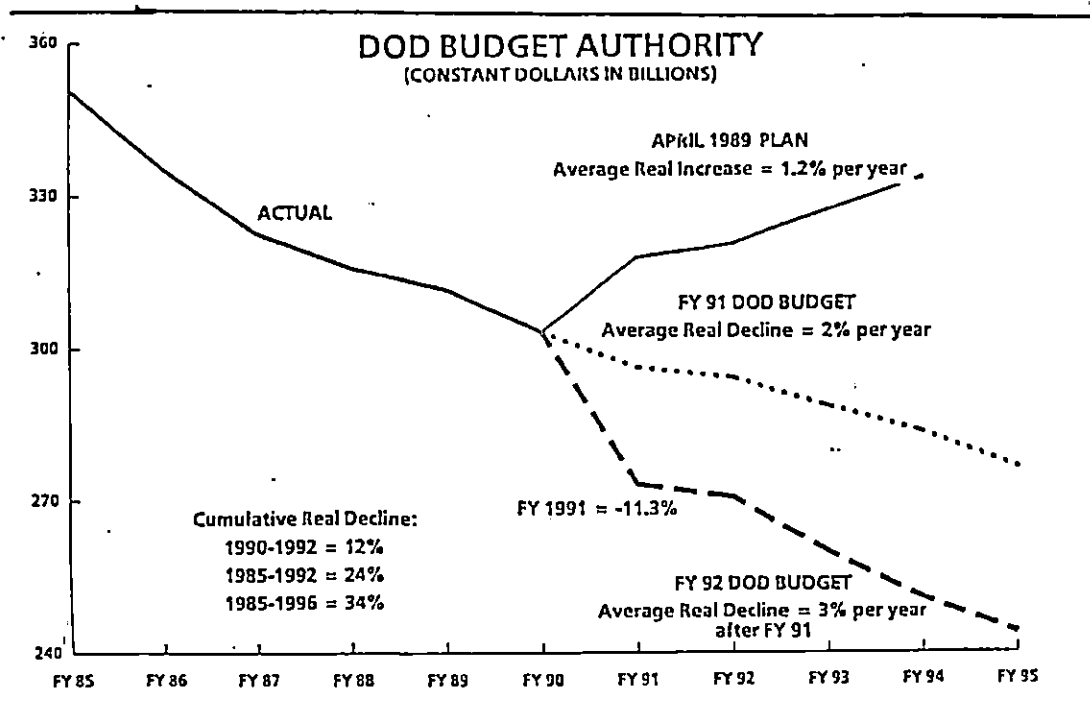
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Executive Summary

On November 5, 1990, President George Bush signed Public Law 101-510, Title XXIX (the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990), establishing the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission to ensure a timely, independent, and fair process for closing and realigning U.S. military installations. This statute required the Secretary of Defense to submit a list of proposed military base closures and realignments to the Commission by April 15, 1991. In accordance with the statute, these recommendations were to be based upon a force-structure plan submitted to Congress with the Department of Defense (DoD) budget request for fiscal year (FY) 1992 and selection criteria developed by DoD with public comment. Anticipated levels of funding for defense in the FY 1992-97 period and a reassessment of the probable threats to the United States drove the force-structure plan. The present administration viewed changing world order as an opportunity to implement measured defense reductions. However, Congress has seized upon the reduced threat to our national security and mandated a sharp decline in defense funding. The graph on the next page showing DoD's budget authority depicts

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission



this dramatic decline in funding since the mid-1980s.

The Commission's purpose was to ensure that the proposals submitted by DoD did not deviate substantially from the force structure and the eight selection criteria. Where it identified such deviations, the Commission was authorized to add or delete bases. The Commission's founding legislation calls for this process to be repeated in 1993 and 1995.

The end of the Cold War, evidenced by the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 and the formal dissolution of the Warsaw Pact in 1991, fundamentally altered the military threat posed by the Soviet Union and its

allies. These events had dramatic impacts on U.S. military requirements. In addition, the growing U.S. budget deficit provided an impetus to cut U.S. military spending. Therefore, DoD is planning to decrease the U.S. military by approximately 25 percent over the next five years.

Clearly, fewer forces require fewer bases. By eliminating unnecessary facilities, limited dollars can go to vital military needs. Balancing the base structure with the new force-structure plan will make DoD more efficient, streamline the defense infrastructure, and enhance national security.

Executive Summary

This Commission differs from previous base-closure efforts; its purpose was to make independent recommendations to the President based on its review of the Secretary of Defense's April 1991 proposal to close 43 bases and realign 29. The 1988 DoD Commission, on the other hand, developed its own list of proposed closures, which it presented to the Secretary of Defense and Congress.

The U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO) was involved closely in the process. It acquired data from DoD and prepared a review of DoD's proposals, which was forwarded to Congress and the Commission on May 16, 1991. It also assisted the Commission in its own review of data by detailing staffers to the Commission and providing assistance from field staff.

The 1991 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission's recommendations emerged from a uniquely open process, in which testimony and viewpoints were heard from community and congressional leaders. This process insulated the Commission from partisan politics. All meetings were open to the public. Transcripts of hearings and data received by the Commission were available for public review. Furthermore,

every major site proposed for closure was visited by at least one commissioner. These visits enabled the commissioners to gain a firsthand look at the installations. Commissioners also heard from members of the public about the effect that closure would have on local communities.

The Commission also received public testimony in Washington, D.C., from members of Congress, DoD officials, and other expert witnesses. Public hearings, providing community leaders an opportunity to comment, were held at 14 other locations across the country.

The Commission recognizes that some communities depend greatly on these installations. It notes, however, in the long term, and with effort and initiative, communities can overcome the hardships caused by base closures. In fact, history has shown many post-closure economies are stronger and more stable.

According to a survey by DoD's Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA), between 1961 and 1990 approximately 158,000 new jobs had been created to replace nearly 93,000 jobs lost as a result of base closures. The OEA has also been working with 21 communities located near bases recommended for closure by the 1988 Base Realignment and Closure

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission

Commission and has provided \$1.6 million in grants to help develop reuse plans.

Since the Commission wanted to devote its entire effort to considering the bases under study for closure or realignment, an after-action report will be prepared and forwarded to the President and Congress. The report will offer the Commission's guidance for improving the base-closing process.

Based on the Commission's review-and-analysis and deliberations process, it is recommending to the President that 36 bases be closed and 43 bases be realigned. These actions will result in FY 1992-97 savings of \$2.3 billion, with one-time costs of \$4.1 billion. The savings from these actions will total \$1.5 billion annually. The following list summarizes closure and realignment actions of the 1991 Commission.

Recommended for Closure:

Department of the Army

Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN
Fort Devens, MA
Fort Ord, CA
Sacramento Army Depot, CA
Harry Diamond Lab Woodbridge

Research Facility, VA

Department of the Navy

Construction Battalion Center,
Davisville, RI
Hunters Point Annex to Naval Station
Treasure Island, CA
Marine Corps Air Station Tustin, CA
Naval Air Station Chase Field, TX
Naval Air Station Moffett Field, CA
Naval Station Long Beach, CA
Naval Station Philadelphia, PA
Naval Station Puget Sound, Sand Point,
WA
Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, PA
7 RDT & E Engineering and Fleet Support
Activities

Department of the Air Force

Bergstrom Air Force Base, TX
Carswell Air Force Base, TX
Castle Air Force Base, CA
Eaker Air Force Base, AR
England Air Force Base, LA
Grissom Air Force Base, IN
Loring Air Force Base, ME
Lowry Air Force Base, CO
Myrtle Beach Air Force Base, SC
Richards-Gebaur Air Reserve Station, MO
Rickenbacker Air Guard Base, OH

Executive Summary

Williams Air Force Base, AZ
Wurtsmith Air Force Base, MI

Recommended for Realignment:

Department of the Army

Army Corps of Engineers
Aviation Systems Command/Troop
Support Command, St. Louis, MO
Fort Chaffee, AR
Fort Dix, NJ
Fort Polk, LA
Letterkenny Army Depot, PA
Rock Island Arsenal, IL
10 RDT&E Laboratories
7 Medical Laboratories

Department of the Navy

Midway Island Naval Air Facility
7 RDT&E Engineering and Fleet
Support Activities

Department of the Air Force

Beale Air Force Base, CA
Goodfellow Air Force Base, TX
MacDill Air Force Base, FL
March Air Force Base, CA
Mather Air Force Base, CA

Mountain Home Air Force Base, ID

Recommended to Stay Open:

Department of the Army

Fort McClellan, AL

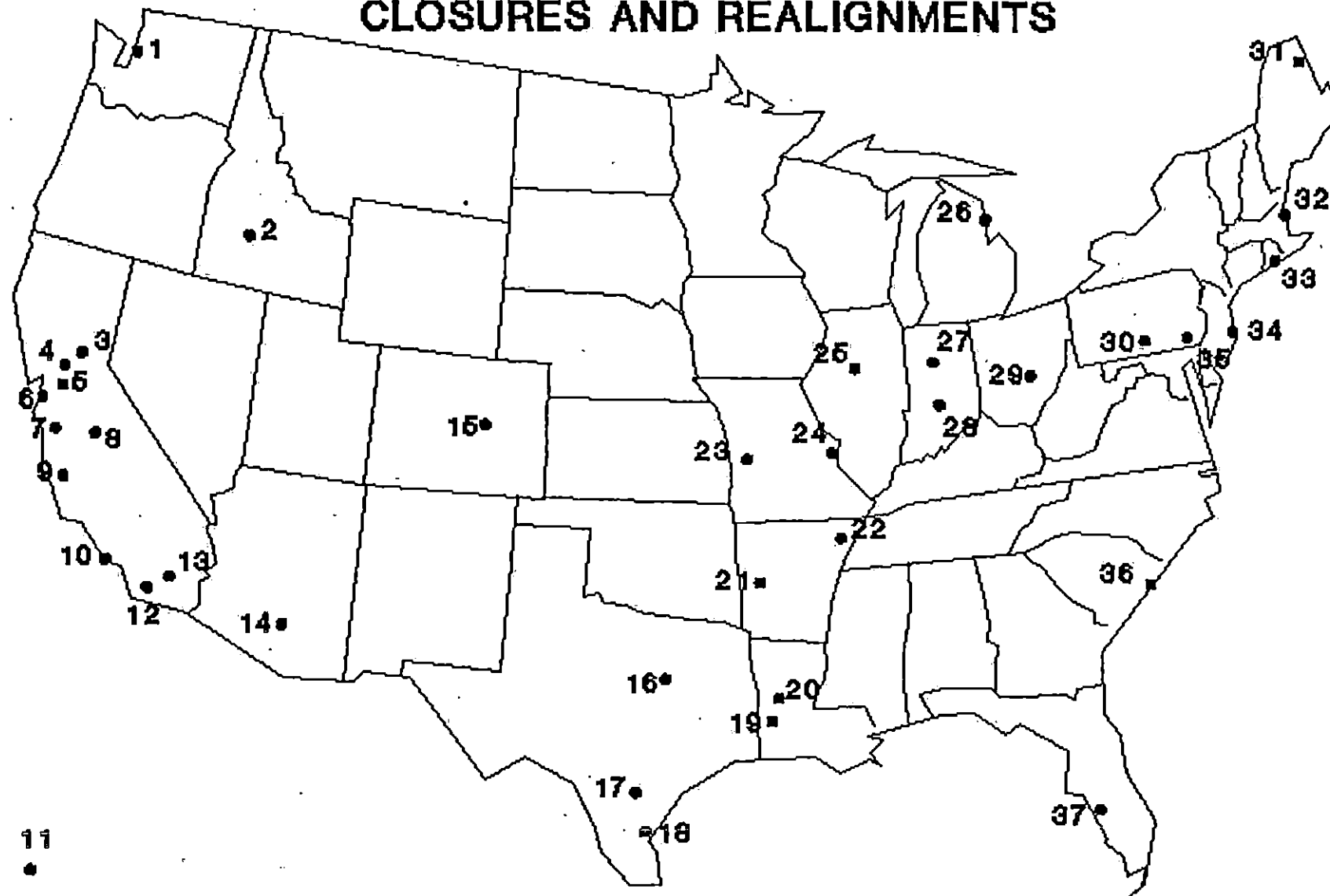
Department of the Navy

Naval Training Center Orlando, FL
Naval Air Station Whidbey Island, WA

Department of the Air Force

Moody Air Force Base, GA

1991 BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION CLOSURES AND REALIGNMENTS



Closures and Realignmentments

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Naval Station Puget Sound (Sand Point), Washington | 28. Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana |
| 2. Mountain Home Air Force Base, Idaho | 29. Rickenbacker Air Guard Base, Ohio |
| 3. Beale Air Force Base, California | 30. Letterkenny Army Depot, Pennsylvania |
| 4. Mather Air Force Base, California | 31. Loring Air Force Base, Maine |
| 5. Sacramento Army Depot, California | 32. Fort Devens, Massachusetts |
| 6. Naval Station Treasure Island (Hunters Point Annex), California | 33. Construction Battalion Center Davisville, Rhode Island |
| 7. Naval Air Station Moffett Field, California | 34. Fort Dix, New Jersey |
| 8. Castle Air Force Base, California | 35. Philadelphia Naval Station, Pennsylvania |
| 9. Fort Ord, California | Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, Pennsylvania |
| 10. Naval Station Long Beach, California | 36. Myrtle Beach Air Force Base, South Carolina |
| 11. Naval Air Facility Midway Island, Midway | 37. MacDill Air Force Base, Florida |
| 12. Marine Corps Air Station Tustin, California | |
| 13. March Air Force Base, California | |
| 14. Williams Air Force Base, Arizona | |
| 15. Lowry Air Force Base, Colorado | |
| 16. Carswell Air Force Base, Texas | |
| 17. Bergstrom Air Force Base, Texas | |
| 18. Naval Air Station Chase Field, Texas | |
| 19. Fort Polk, Louisiana | |
| 20. England Air Force Base, Louisiana | |
| 21. Fort Chaffee, Arkansas | |
| 22. Eaker Air Force Base, Arkansas | |
| 23. Richards-Gebaur Air Reserve Station, Missouri | |
| 24. ASC/Troop Support Command, Missouri | |
| 25. Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois | |
| 26. Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Michigan | |
| 27. Grissom Air Force Base, Indiana | |

NOT PICTURED ON MAP

- 17 Realignmentments and 7 Closures of Naval Research, Development, Testing & Engineering, Engineering & Fleet Support Activities
- Realignment of Combat Materiel Research Lab and Medical Lab 21

Chapter 1:

History of Base Closures

In the early 1960s, then-Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara closed many bases to reduce military overhead. Secretary McNamara created within DoD the Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) to ease the economic impacts of closures on affected communities and to allow the reuse of former bases. In the early 1970s, and in response to the end of the Vietnam War, hundreds of military facilities across the country closed.

In the 1960s and again in the 1970s, accusations were widespread that base closures were being used by the executive branch to punish uncooperative legislators. This sentiment prompted Congress in 1977 to pass section 2687 of title 10, United States Code, which required DoD to notify Congress if an installation became a closure candidate, and it also applied the National Environmental Policy Act to base-closure recommendations. These stipulations, combined with Congress's reluctance to close military bases, effectively prevented DoD from closing any major military installation.

The 1980s saw a rapid military expansion as a result of a dramatic increase in defense spending. In 1985, Senator Barry Goldwater recognized the need for DoD to rid itself of excess base

capacity. He asked Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger to submit an "illustrative" list of military bases for closure. A hearing was held to discuss the twenty-two bases on Secretary Weinberger's list, but no further action was taken.

former Congressman Jack Edwards, recommended that 86 bases be closed fully and 59 others be closed partially or realigned. These changes would, according to commission estimates, generate an annual savings of \$693.6 million.

1988 Commission

By 1988, while the structure of the U.S. armed forces had changed, the base structure remained unaltered. Therefore, on May 3, 1988, Secretary of Defense Frank Carlucci chartered the Defense Secretary's Commission on Base Realignment and Closure, ordering it to conduct an independent study of the domestic military base structure and to recommend installations for realignment and closure. In October 1988, Congress passed and President Reagan signed Public Law 100-526, the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act.

The 1988 commission, chaired by former Senator Abraham Ribicoff and

1990 DoD Proposals

In an effort to reshape and reduce the military infrastructure, Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney in January 1990 proposed closing 36 bases in the United States. The congressional response was reminiscent of the base-closing rounds of the 1960s and 1970s. Congressional critics claimed that the list unfairly targeted districts represented by Democrats. Others charged that Congress again was institutionally incapable of making decisions that were good for the country but painful for some congressional districts.

The list was not acted upon by the Congress, but the groundwork was laid for a second base-closing commission.

1991 Base Closure and Realignment Commission

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (see Appendix A) intends, as the law says, "to provide a fair process that will result in the timely closure and realignment of military installations inside the United States."

The process was built around the following standards:

- The force-structure plan submitted to Congress with the DoD budget request for fiscal year 1992 (see Appendix B)
- Eight selection criteria finalized by DoD after public comment (see Appendix C)

Of the eight criteria, the first four concerned military value, which were to receive preference.

- Current and future mission requirements
- Availability and condition of land,

facilities, and air space

- Contingency and mobilization requirements
- Cost and manpower implications

The remaining criteria were

- Return on investment
- Local economic impact
- Impact on community infrastructure
- Environmental impact

The Commission received DoD's proposed list of closures and realignments after the following process: First, the Army, Navy, and Air Force analyzed their own base structures, comparing them against the force-structure plan and the selection criteria. The services then submitted their proposals to Secretary Cheney, who on April 12, 1991 sent DoD's recommendations to the Commission. The Commission was required to send its recommendations to the President by July 1, 1991.

The statutory test to be applied by the Commission in justifying modifications to DoD's recommended list involves "substantial deviation" from the force-structure plan and selection criterion. The Commission could recommend changes for

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission

those bases where a substantial deviation was established.

realign those installations listed in the report within two years and complete the action within six years.

Approval by the President and Congress

The law requires the President to approve or disapprove the Commission's recommendations by July 15, 1991. An approved report will be sent to Congress. If the President rejects the report, it will be returned to the Commission for revision. The Commission must submit to the President by August 15 a revised report. The President then has 15 days to approve or disapprove the report. The President must send an approved report to Congress by September 1, 1991. If he does not approve the report, the closure process for 1991 comes to an end with no action.

Once the Commission's recommendations are approved by the President, the Congress has 45 legislative days, or until it adjourns for the session, to consider them. Changes to the approved recommendations are not allowed. Unless Congress enacts a joint resolution disapproving the Commission's proposals, the Secretary must begin to close or

Differences between the 1988 and 1991 Commissions

Both commissions were set up to overcome the political paralysis that had prevented the closure of bases during the previous decade. The recommendations of the 1988 commission were driven largely by the need to size a bloated base infrastructure to a reduced threat and force structure. The 1991 commission was driven by further reductions in DoD budgets and dramatic changes in Eastern Europe.

Structurally, the differences between these two commissions are significant. The 1988 commission was chartered by and reported to the Secretary of Defense. Congress codified the authority of that commission when it passed Public Law 100-526. The 1991 commission, on the other hand, was established by law from the outset. Its members were appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

History of Base Closures

the outset. Its members were appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Other differences between these two commissions resulted primarily from the lessons learned in the congressional debate that followed the 1988 base closure and realignment recommendations.

After publication of the 1988 list, affected members of Congress leveled three major charges against the commission process. First, they contended the process had been secretive. In fact, hearings had been closed and information on the ranking of facilities and transcripts of commission meetings were hard to obtain. Second, Congress noted many of the affected facilities had not been visited by commissioners. Such visits, believed the legislators, might have helped the commissioners verify information included in the staff reports. Finally, they complained that faulty data had been used to reach the final closure recommendations. Congress believed GAO or another independent organization should have reviewed the information and data for accuracy.

Commission members and legislators also said that the panel's mandate to recover the cost within six years was too

restrictive and had prevented the closing of several obsolete installations.

Congress, through Title XXIX of Public Law 101-510, established the 1991 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission to redress these issues. The process is open, commissioners have visited all major affected bases, and GAO has been an integral part of the process.

Composition of the 1991 Commission

The commissioners were chosen for their distinguished legislative, business, military, and diplomatic backgrounds. Six were appointed by President Bush—four in consultation with House and Senate majority leaders and two with the advice of House and Senate minority leaders. The other appointments were made independently by the President. All commissioners required Senate confirmation.

The staff was drawn from back-

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission

Environmental Protection Agency. Under the Commission's founding legislation, no more than one-third of the staff could be detailed from DoD. Divisional directors (including the staff director) were civilians hired directly by the Commission. The Commission also hired independent consultants from the Logistics Management Institute, who helped design and participated in the review and analysis of the services' recommendations.

Chapter 2:

Department of Defense Procedures to Develop Recommended List

On April 12, 1991, Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney presented to Congress and the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission a list of military installations proposed for realignment or closure. The list recommended 43 base closures and 29 realignments and was the product of an extensive DoD review of military bases.

DoD began its review of bases on December 10, 1990, by establishing policy guidance for all services to follow. A DoD steering committee developed the final eight base-evaluation criteria for congressional approval and issued several implementing memoranda. Within this general framework, each service was allowed the flexibility to design an analysis plan around its unique missions and structure.

Four additional memoranda were issued to clarify the DoD review process.

Army

In November 1990 the Secretary of the Army established the Total Army Basing Study and tasked this study group to recommend potential closures and realignments.

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission

The Army divided its installations into seven main categories and analyzed each category quantitatively using five existing measures of merit, which were then defined in terms of DoD's selection criteria 1-4 (military value) and criterion 7 (community infrastructure). Each measure was weighted to reflect the Army's view of its importance. The measures of merit and attributes were used to determine the military value of the installations. These rankings served as a point of departure from which the analysts applied their military judgment to recommend closures and realignments.

The Army applied the return-on-investment and impact criteria to bases that ranked low in military value.

Senior Army staff reviewed the Army's final proposals and recommended the list for approval. The Secretary of the Army and the Army Chief of Staff approved this list.

Navy

The Secretary of the Navy established a six-member Base Structure Committee in December 1990 to determine the Navy's closure and realignment candidates.

The Base Structure Committee used information from a study originally known

as the VCNO (Vice Chief of Naval Operations) study. It was later called the OpNav Study because it was initiated in February 1990 by the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations.

The Base Structure Committee grouped all of its installations into categories and determined which categories contained excess capacity. There, it searched for closure and realignment options.

The Base Structure Committee had intended to use the study prepared by the OpNav group, but the committee members were not satisfied with the total utility of the data or weights used in the OpNav study. The Base Structure Committee used the data from the OpNav study as a starting point and began a series of hearings, in which senior Navy officials briefed the committee on their respective activities.

The committee members combined their professional military judgment with the data gleaned from these interviews and existing data from the OpNav study to arrive at their base-closure recommendations. As a result, these judgments sometimes differed from the assessments one might make using the raw empirical data.

The Navy assigned color codes to bases in the categories with excess capacity. The color codes were assigned to a base by assuming that it could be closed and assessing what impact its closure would have on the Navy's mission. Like the Army, the Navy considered community support (criterion 7) in its analysis of the military value of bases.

Once the Base Structure Committee had selected bases for possible closure or realignment, it evaluated criteria 5, 6, and 8 for these proposals.

The Base Structure Committee presented its nominations to the Secretary of the Navy, who recommended to the Secretary of Defense naval installations for closure or realignment.

Air Force

The Secretary of the Air Force appointed a Base Closure Executive Group of five general officers and five senior-executive-service officials.

The Air Force collected data by distributing standard questionnaires--general, environmental, and air space--to each Air Force base. The executive group sorted the Air Force bases into five categories and ten subcategories, and examined each to identify excess capacity.

Unlike the Army and Navy, Air Force analyzed all bases according to all eight selection criteria. The executive group developed 80 subelements to provide specific data points for each criterion.

The Air Force prepared color ratings for the subelements and used these ratings to rank and group bases. The Secretary of the Air Force selected bases for closure from the options developed by the executive group.

Chapter 3:

The Role of the General Accounting Office

The General Accounting Office did not become involved in the 1988 process until after that commission published its report. Then Congress called upon GAO to examine the commission's methodology, findings, and recommendations.

GAO's recommendations addressed ways to ensure data accuracy, which cost factors and economic impacts should be considered, how to develop specific criteria, and how to measure employment impacts.

To ensure GAO's role during the 1991 commission's analysis, Congress gave GAO a clear role in the 1991 process.

Under section 2903 (d)(5) of Title XXIX, Public Law 101-510, Congress called on the Comptroller General to do two things: assist the Commission in its review of the Secretary of Defense's recommendations; and transmit an independent report to Congress and the Commission containing GAO's analysis of DoD's proposals and processes.

At least one GAO professional served on each of the Commission's Army, Navy, and Air Force review-and-analysis teams. These individuals were fully integrated into all review-and-analysis efforts.

GAO also helped the Commission's researchers verify the data used by the

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission

services. GAO field personnel visited some 39 bases to gather firsthand information and verify data selected by the Commission.

The GAO Report

GAO released its report, titled *Observations on the Analyses Supporting Proposed Closures and Realignments*, on May 16, 1991. The Assistant Comptroller General testified before the Commission on May 17. GAO's findings paralleled much of the Commission staff's work up to that time, but provided detail--especially on costs and savings.

GAO found that the Army and Air Force could document their use of the force-structure plan and the military-value criteria. While there were differences in the way the services developed military-value rankings, these differences were insignificant. Therefore, GAO concluded in its report, the recommendations by the Army and Air Force were "adequately supported."

However, GAO concluded that the Navy did not offer enough documentation to prove whether or not its process followed the force structure and the selection criteria, preventing GAO from evaluating specific Navy recommendations. GAO analyzed the

Navy's ship-berthing capacity to decide how many naval stations the Navy needs to support its fleet. If only the recommended bases are closed, concluded GAO, the Navy would still have significant excess ship-berthing capacity. GAO did not evaluate the Navy's methodology for air stations, shipyards, or labs.

GAO conducted a "sensitivity check" on DoD's estimation of the number of years it would take to recover closing costs. This entailed projecting a 50 percent and 100 percent increase in one-time costs. While the payback periods for many of DoD's recommendations changed little, there were some closure or realignment proposals where a 50 percent increase in one-time costs would increase the number of years for payback from 4 to 100 years.

GAO also discovered inconsistencies in service costs, savings estimates, and payback calculations. Despite DoD guidance to the contrary, the Army, Navy, and Air Force used budget data for other than 1991 dollars as their baselines. The result of these inconsistencies were overstatements of estimated annual savings and a shortening of the payback period for several closures.

Chapter 4:

The Work of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission

The Commission was empowered to ensure that the DoD recommendations did not deviate substantially from Title XXIX of Public Law 101-510. The law also required the Commission to conduct its proceedings in public and open its records and deliberations to public scrutiny.

Four concurrent activities provided the Commission with information. First, the Commission held 15 hearings in Washington, D.C., to receive information from DoD, legislators, and other experts. Second, the Commission encouraged public comments by holding 14 regional and site hearings, where it received testimony on bases being considered for closure or realignment. Third, the commissioners visited the major facilities proposed for closure. Finally, the Commission's research staff reviewed the services' processes and data to help commissioners arrive at their recommendations and to ensure that they had adhered to the statutory standards.

The input from communities potentially affected by base closures was tremendous. Community and elected leaders were tireless advocates for their military installations. In the two and a half months the Commission conducted its business, it received more than 143,000 letters and more than 100 phone calls a day. This level of input uncovered

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission

for Commissioners every possible argument that could be proffered on behalf of potential impact bases.

The Commission set up review-and-analysis teams--Army, Navy, Air Force, and Special--to evaluate the services' processes. The Commission's teams focused on the process each service used to adhere to legislative requirements.

The Army team's review paralleled the Army's process. The team determined whether the Army considered all bases and whether its categorization of bases and use of attributes were sound. The Commission did this by comparing the major activities on Army bases with the "measures of merit" and attributes developed by the Army to ensure that all eight criteria were addressed. The Commission then looked at the Army's proposals in terms of the capacity needed to house its forces in 1995 as envisioned by the force-structure plan.

The Navy presented a special challenge to the Commission. Its selection process was more subjective and less documented than that of either the Army or the Air Force. To determine whether the Navy complied with the law, the Commission's staff held a series of meetings with members of the Navy's Base Structure Committee and other high-ranking naval officers--including the heads of naval aviation, surface warfare, person-

nel, and training. These individuals responded to questions and supplied information to the Commission. The Commission studied this data to determine whether the Navy's compliance with selection criteria and the force-structure plan was adequate.

The Navy provided additional explanation for its decisions. The Commission, with GAO's help, obtained and analyzed several hundred items of data from some 29 naval installations across the country. Moreover, the Commission examined the Navy's berthing capacity in detail.

The Commission's Air Force team first checked to see that the Air Force had studied its facilities by identifying all Air Force bases and checking updated manpower documents. Second, the team examined the categories and subcategories used by the Air Force to compare bases. Third, the team checked the Air Force's analysis of capacity within categories and for individual facilities. The team also reviewed decisions to exclude certain categories from further consideration due to a lack of excess capacity. Then the team checked the Air Force application of the eight criteria to the remaining bases. In this step, the team first examined the individual bases that were excluded as "militarily or geographically unique or mission essential." Finally, the team considered the application of the eight

The Work of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission

selection criteria to the remaining 72 bases.

These activities provided the Commission with the information it needed to arrive at its recommendations in accordance with the standards mandated in the law. The commissioners used it to develop a "menu of options"--potential additions and substitutions to the DoD proposals (see Appendix H). The Commission's final recommendations are presented in Chapter 5.

Chapter 5:

Closure and Realignment Recommendations of the Commission

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission has completed its review and analysis of the Department of Defense recommendations for base closures and realignments, as transmitted to the Commission on April 12, 1991, by the Secretary of Defense. This chapter contains the recommendations made by this Commission.

In recommending to the services where to move their units, missions, or forces, the Commission recognizes that the military must retain some flexibility. The force-structure plan itself is not a rigid document because it reflects a world that is changing rapidly.

Aside from recommendations on the status of particular bases, the Commission also made two general recommendations.

First, the Commission observed, it is DoD policy to operate military hospitals primarily to support active-duty military personnel. Congress established the Civilian Health and Medical Program of

the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS) to care for the medical needs of non-active-duty beneficiaries. Closures of military hospitals normally follow closures of bases with active-duty populations served by those hospitals, with CHAMPUS covering the beneficiaries in that area. In addition, assignments of active-duty health-care specialists are tied directly to support of active-duty forces. The Commission recommends that DoD confer with Congress regarding these policies and report to the Commission in time for the 1993 Base Closure and Realignment Commission to consider the issue of hospital closures.

Second, with the closure of bases bearing the names of American heroes such as President Benjamin Harrison; Ira C. Eaker, astronaut Virgil "Gus" Grissom, and World War I pilot, Eddie Rickenbacker, the Commission urges the President to find some other means to honor the contributions of these great Americans.

Detailed information on each of the Commission's base-closure-and-realignment decisions is presented below, including the rationale for each recommendation. Substantial deviations from the application of the force-structure plan and the final criteria have been identified, where applicable.

Fort Ord, California

Category: Fighting (Maneuver)

Mission: 7th Infantry Division

Costs to Close: \$150.8 million

Savings: 1992-97: \$-38.8 million; Annual: \$70.4 million

Payback: 2 years

Department of Defense

Recommendation:

Close Fort Ord and relocate the 7th Infantry Division (Light) from Fort Ord to Fort Lewis, Washington.

The Army currently can house 13 divisions in the United States, but in 1995 will have 12 divisions. Fort Ord ranks relatively low in its category. Moving the 7th Infantry Division from Fort Ord to Fort Lewis reduces excess capacity, maintains flexibility, and capitalizes on the operational deployability and security attributes at Fort Lewis.

Community Concerns:

The community asserted that Fort Ord was penalized in the Army's ranking for being small, but that it is perfectly suited to train a light division. The community argued that the Army could build (or enhance) an airfield at Fort Ord for approximately \$60-\$120 million. The

community stated that closing Fort Ord would increase unemployment by 25 percent. The community also argued that the land value included in DoD's recommendation was overstated. Finally, the community asserted that adequate family housing existed at Fort Ord for all of the soldiers assigned to the installation.

Commission Findings:

The Commission found that all installations in this category were treated fairly. It also found that moving the 7th Infantry Division from Fort Ord to Fort Lewis optimizes the use of Fort Lewis. The Commission also found that there will be an excess capacity of two installations in the category at the end of 1995. The Commission finds that the community assertion for deployability has some merit; however, stationing the division at Fort Lewis does enable the division to use nearby McChord Air Force Base for its deployment. Currently, the 7th Infantry Division uses a civilian airport or travels 150 miles to Travis Air Force Base. The Commission found that building an airfield at Fort Ord (or enhancing the existing airfield) will cost approximately \$97 million; however, environmental concerns may prevent the construction.

The Commission agreed that the land value was overstated, but the issue

was not a factor in the Army's recommendation. The Commission found that family housing is limited and expensive. There are currently 1,365 families inadequately housed at Fort Ord. The Commission also found that training for the division, while readily available, is split among three different installations--Fort Ord proper, Fort Hunter-Liggett, and Camp Roberts.

Recommendation:

The Commission finds DoD's recommendation did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and the selection criteria. The Commission, therefore, recommends the closure of Fort Ord, California; and the movement of the 7th Infantry Division from Fort Ord to Fort Lewis, Washington. This recommendation does not impact on the status of Fort Hunter-Liggett. Fort Hunter-Liggett therefore remains open and is still recognized as a valuable asset to the Army and DoD.

Fort Polk, Louisiana

Category: Fighting (Maneuver)

Mission: 5th Infantry Division (5 MX)

Costs to Close: \$303 million

Savings: 1992-97: None \$-34.2 million; Annual: \$22.9 million

Payback: 5 years

Department of Defense

Recommendation:

Realign 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized) to Fort Hood, Texas, from Fort Polk, Louisiana; move the Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC) from Fort Chaffee, Arkansas, to Fort Polk. Realign the 199th Separate Motorized Brigade (SMB) from Fort Lewis, Washington, to Fort Polk.

This realignment allows the Army to station the JRTC at the installation best suited to its requirements (Fort Polk) and to house two divisions at its finest fighting installation (Fort Hood). Realignment of the 199th SMB from Fort Lewis to Fort Polk to serve as the opposing force for units training at the JRTC enhances the JRTC capabilities and opens space at Fort Lewis for the 7th Infantry Division (Light).

Community Concerns:

The community argued that the DoD recommendation would create excess capacity at Fort Polk. It also stated that unemployment would increase six to eight percentage points as a result of the combination of the Fort Polk recommendation and the Air Force's proposal to close England Air Force Base.

Commission Findings:

The Commission found that excess capacity will exist at Fort Polk after completion of the recommended realignment. However, it also found that the Army will likely use this excess capacity to house forces that may return from overseas or to station other Army or DoD activities. Additionally, the Commission finds that Fort Polk does not have enough training facilities or maneuver acreage to support both a division and the JRTC at Fort Polk. The Commission estimates that the unemployment impact will be severe.

Recommendation:

The Commission finds that the DoD's recommendation did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and the selection criteria. The Commission, therefore, recommends the realignment of the 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized) from Fort Polk to Fort Hood, the JRTC from Fort Chaffee to Fort Polk, and the 199th SMB from Fort Lewis to Fort Polk.

Fort Chaffee, Arkansas

Category: Major Training Areas

Mission: Major Maneuver and Training

Costs to Close: \$303 million

Savings: 1992-97: \$-34.2 million; Annual: \$22.9 million

Payback: 5 years

Department of Defense

Recommendation:

Close Fort Chaffee, retaining the facilities and training area to support the Reserve Component. Station the current Active Component tenant, the Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC), permanently at Fort Polk, Louisiana (outlined in DoD's recommendation for Fort Polk).

Community Concerns:

The community argued that economic impacts will extend farther than DoD stated.

Additionally, the community claimed that Fort Chaffee provides a more challenging, versatile training environment than Fort Polk and that Fort Polk was never considered as a candidate for the JRTC. The local citizens also argued that DoD overstated costs for facilities to support the JRTC. For example, a hospital and housing are available in the community and need not be constructed. Finally, the community argued that World War II facilities can be rehabilitated to meet the needs of JRTC at a cost of \$79 million rather than the DoD estimate of \$224 million.

Commission Findings:

The Commission found that both Forts Chaffee and Polk were evaluated as potential sites for the JRTC. The selection of Fort Polk as the site for JRTC is the result of an Army stationing study that evaluated alternative locations.

The Commission also found that unemployment will increase by four percentage points. The counties of Sebastian, Crawford, and Franklin, which are immediately adjacent to Fort Chaffee, will incur 90 percent of the increase. The Commission also finds there are no permanent facilities at Fort Chaffee and the Army would incur substantial military construction costs in preparing Fort Chaffee to be the permanent home of the JRTC.

The Commission found that Fort Chaffee currently has an active component garrison and that the garrison will continue to exist at Fort Chaffee after JRTC is moved to Fort Polk and Fort Chaffee reverts to primarily supporting of reserve component training. This has been confirmed with DoD.

Recommendation:

The Commission finds DoD's recommendation did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and the selection criteria. The

Commission, therefore, recommends that Fort Chaffee be returned to its semi-active status with an Active Component garrison to be used in support of Reserve Component training and that a permanent Joint Readiness Training Center be established at Fort Polk, Louisiana.

Fort Dix, New Jersey

Category: Fighting (Major Training Areas)

Mission: Reserve Component Training

Costs to Close: \$30.2 million

Savings: 1992-97: \$60.5 million; Annual: \$25.3 million

Payback: 0 years

Department of Defense

Recommendation:

Close Fort Dix, relocating active organizations that do not directly support the Reserve Component (except those that cannot be relocated elsewhere). Retain only those facilities and training areas necessary to support Reserve Component training. This proposal changes the 1988 Base Realignment and Closure Commission's recommendation to maintain Fort Dix in a semi-active status. It is driven by a desire to reduce base operations and real-property-maintenance costs by eliminating excess facilities and relocating tenants that do not support the Reserve Component.

Community Concerns:

The community argued that the land value included in DoD's recommendation (\$82.6 million) was overstated. The community also argued that Fort Dix could be used for many alternate purposes, including the U.S. Army Reserve Command headquarters, a Reserve Center of Excellence for training, or the site of other DoD activities that are now in leased space in the Washington, D.C., area.

The community asserted that the unemployment impact would be large and that the word "close" in DoD's recommendation was not clear. The community was concerned that the word "closure" would preclude Fort Dix from being available as a potential receiver of other Reserve Component training missions or as a potential receiver of other DoD activities. The community further argued that Fort Dix, while ranking second in its category based on military-value calculations, was selected for closure because of potential savings.

The community asserted that Fort Dix was not given full credit for its quality-of-life attributes, such as family housing.

Commission Findings:

The Commission found that DoD did not treat all installations in this category equally. Four other lower-ranked

bases were deferred from further consideration because of uncertainty in the Reserve Component force structure and because the results of a study addressing the Reserve Component training strategies and management of major training areas were not known.

The Commission found that, while the land value may have been overstated, it had no impact on the final decision.

Moving certain active missions off Fort Dix to better align its role as a Reserve Component training center is reasonable, but the Army should not declare facilities excess without determining what role Fort Dix will play in the future Reserve Component force structure.

The Commission further encourages DoD to study the benefits of the collocation of Fort Dix and McGuire Air Force Base for mobilization.

Recommendation:

The Commission finds DoD's recommendation deviates substantially from the force-structure plan by not allowing for the uncertainties in the future reorganization of Reserve Component division forces. The recommendation also deviates substantially from selection criterion 1.

The Commission recommends that Fort Dix be realigned to support the Reserve Component force structure through retention of an Active Component garrison and essential facilities (which include essential portions of Walston Army Hospital and housing facilities), ranges, and training areas to support Reserve and Active Component training. The Commission also recommends that the Defense Medical Facilities Office (DFMO) determine the medical facilities requirement to support the Fort Dix and McGuire Air Force Base area and ensure implementation of the most effective solution.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana

Category: Initial Entry Training/Branch School

Mission: Army Soldier Support Center;

Defense Finance and Accounting Service

Cost to Close: \$206 million

Savings: 1992-97: \$-123.8 million; Annual: \$36.9 million

Payback: 4 years

Department of Defense

Recommendations:

Close Fort Benjamin Harrison and realign the Soldier Support Center from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, to Fort Jackson, South Carolina, to initiate the Soldier Support Warfighting Center.

Relocate U.S. Army Recruiting Command from Fort Sheridan to Fort Knox rather than Fort Benjamin Harrison. This part of the proposal is a revision to the 1988 BRAC recommendations. Retain Building 1 for the continued use by the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) and retain part of Fort Benjamin Harrison for the Army reserves.

Fort Benjamin Harrison was rated lowest in its category. It has limited expansion capability, high operating costs, and high real-property-maintenance costs.

Community Concerns:

The community argued that the Army Soldier Support Warfighting Center would be more suitable at Fort Benjamin Harrison. Moving the two branch schools from Fort Jackson to Fort Benjamin Harrison would be easier than sending six schools from Fort Benjamin Harrison to Fort Jackson. The community also claimed that closing Benjamin Harrison would cause significant job loss.

Fort Benjamin Harrison has been a major source of employment for the handicapped and minorities and serves thousands of retirees.

The community also argued that Building 1 is currently underused, thus DoD should relocate functions currently in leased space to Building 1.

Commission Findings:

The Commission found that Fort Jackson is a more economical location for the Army Soldier Support Warfighting Center than Fort Benjamin Harrison. It found that the missions at Fort Benjamin Harrison do not require extensive facilities, and thus can be easily realigned at minimal costs.

The Commission found that Building 1 is underused. Building 1 is the current home of a branch Defense Finance and Accounting Service responsible for the Department of the Army. The Commission is aware of an ongoing Defense Management Review initiative to consolidate and streamline DoD's Finance and Accounting Services. DoD should look closely at using adequate excess government-owned facilities when evaluating its overall facility requirements.

Recommendation:

The Commission recommends to the President the closure of Fort Benjamin Harrison; the realignment of the Soldier Support Center to Fort Jackson, South Carolina; and the retention of the Department of Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Indianapolis Center. We also recommend the revision of the BRAC 1988 recommendation, relocating the U.S. Army Recruiting Command

(USAREC) from Fort Sheridan to Fort Knox rather than Fort Benjamin Harrison. The Commission also recommends an adjustment in the DoD recommendation. We find that the Secretary deviated substantially from criterion 2, the availability and condition of land and facilities at both the existing and potential receiving locations. Because of this, the Commission recommends to the President the closure of Building 1.

The Commission further recommends that DoD submit its consolidation plan of Defense Finance and Accounting Service to the 1993 Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

Fort McClellan, Alabama

Category: Initial Entry Training/ Branch School

Mission: Army Military Police School, Army Chemical School and Defense Polygraph Institute.

Costs to Close: N/A

Savings: 1992-97: N/A

Payback: N/A

Department of Defense

Recommendation:

Close Fort McClellan and realign chemical and military police schools to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, to create the Maneuver Support Warfighting Center. Move the Defense Polygraph School from Fort McClellan to Fort Huachuca,

Arizona, to be collocated with the Intelligence School.

Retain the Pelham Range for use by the Alabama National Guard. Retain the Special Operations Test Site and a reserve enclave. Put Chemical Decontamination Training Facility (CDTF) in caretaker status.

Fort McClellan was recommended for closure because it is the home of the smallest Army training center, and most of its missions and facility requirements can be met elsewhere.

Community Concerns:

The local community contended that DoD did not accurately assess the military value of live-agent training at Fort McClellan. The decision to place the CDTF in caretaker status was not predicated upon military value, but rather on budgetary constraints. The loss of use of the CDTF could be detrimental to all three services' chemical readiness and national security. The CDTF is the only known live-agent training facility in the free world.

Local officials claimed that environmental impediments and resulting costs will prevent the CDTF from being replicated at another installation.

Finally, closure of Fort McClellan could result in a CHAMPUS cost of \$278 million by the year 2007.

Commission Findings:

The Commission questioned maintaining the CDTF in caretaker status because it could contribute little if any to chemical defense preparedness. The CDTF could not be reactivated quickly. Moreover, the Army would have to obtain environmental permits for reactivation if the facility is shut down for more than one year, and start-up costs could range from four to seven million dollars. Furthermore, depending upon the environmental and regulatory standards, the permitting process is currently estimated to require three to five years.

The Commission basically agreed with experts in the chemical field that CDTF has high military value. The Commission also agreed with the commanding general of the U.S. Army Combined Arms Center that if a new CDTF cannot be built at the receiving base, then relocating the chemical school should not be implemented.

The Commission has not received any indication that another CDTF can be duplicated at any other installation. Duplicating the CDTF would require

compliance with stringent environmental laws.

The Commission recognized the value of live-agent training in chemical defense.

Recommendation:

The Commission found a substantial deviation from criteria 1 the current and future mission requirements and the impact of operational readiness of the Department of Defense's total force and criterion 2, the availability and condition of land, facilities, and associated airspace at both the existing and potential receiving locations. Thus, the Commission recommends that Fort McClellan remain open.

Fort Devens, Massachusetts

Category: Command and Control

Mission: 10th Special Forces Group

Cost to Close: \$160.2 million

Savings: 1992-97: \$30.8 million; Annual: \$55.2 million

Payback: 0 years

Department of Defense

Recommendation:

Close Fort Devens, retaining only those facilities to support Reserve Component training. Create a small Reserve enclave on Fort Devens's main post and retain approximately 3,000 acres for use as a regional training center.

Retain the Headquarters, Information Systems Command (ISC) and supporting elements at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, and Fort Monmouth, New Jersey; and relocate selected ISC elements from Fort Belvoir, Virginia, to Fort Ritchie, Maryland, or another location in the national capital region (a change to the 1988 Base Realignment and Closure Commission recommendations). Relocate the 10th Special Forces Group (SFG) from Fort Devens to Fort Carson, Colorado.

The Army will soon need fewer command-and-control installations. Fort Devens ranked ninth out of eleven installations in its category and is not critical to either the midterm management of the Army's build down or the long-term strategic requirements of the Army's command-and-control installation structure.

Community Concerns:

The community argued that the DoD recommendation violates the law because it changes the 1988 Base Realignment and Closure Commission's recommendation, which never was enacted. It also claimed that the Army would be better served by having the Headquarters, ISC located nearer to a "center of high technology." The community argued that closing Fort Devens will remove the active Army presence in New England. The community

also claimed that the training ranges were adequate to support the 10th SFG. Finally, the community argued that the proposed closure will have a significant impact on the local economy and that the Army overstated the expected land value of the properties to be sold.

Commission Findings:

The Commission found that all installations in this category were treated fairly. It also found that the change to the 1988 Base Realignment and Closure Commission's recommendation to leave the ISC at Fort Huachuca, Fort Monmouth, and the National Capital Region does not violate the law. Additionally, a 1989 GAO report revised the 1988 Commission's findings regarding recurring savings, from \$21 million to \$8.1 million and the payback periods from 0 years to a range of 43 to 200 years. The Commission also found that because the Headquarters, ISC had not left Fort Huachuca, the mission may best be continued there, avoiding construction costs of approximately \$74 million at Fort Devens.

The Commission found that the training area at Fort Devens could not adequately support the 10th SFG training. It has insufficient maneuver space, a small drop zone, limits on demolition training,

and limits on weapon firing. The proximity to a civilian airport also affects high-altitude, low-opening operations.

Army presence will remain in New England for Reserve Component support, recruiting, and other activities.

The Commission also found that the Army will retain 4,600, not 3,000 acres for Reserve Component training. This has been confirmed with the Department of the Army. The Commission found that Fort Devens has newly constructed facilities and that DoD should make maximum use of these facilities in future stationing decisions. The Commission estimates civilian unemployment would increase by two percentage points. The Commission did not include any proposed land sale in its calculations and found that this did not change the Army's decision.

Recommendation:

The Commission finds that DoD's recommendation did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and the final selection criteria. The Commission, therefore, recommends the closure of Fort Devens and the retention of 4,600 acres and those facilities essential to support Reserve Component Training requirements; and realignment of the 10th SFG to Fort Carson. Instead of moving Headquarters, ISC and supporting elements

to Fort Devens from Fort Huachuca, Monmouth and Belvoir, and leased space in the National Capital Region as recommended by the 1988 Base Realignment and Closure Commission, retain Headquarters, ISC at Fort Huachuca and support elements at Fort Monmouth, and relocate selected ISC elements from Fort Belvoir to Fort Ritchie or another location in the national capital region.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Category: Corps of Engineers

Mission: Military and Civil Works

Costs to Close: \$266 million

Savings: 1992-97: \$238 million; Annual: \$112 million

Payback: 2 years

Department of Defense

Recommendation:

Consider reorganization of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under legislation separate from that which established the Base Realignment and Closure Commission (PL 101-510). The Corps of Engineers conducted a reorganization study and submitted it as a part of the Department of the Army's recommendation to DoD. The Secretary of Defense removed the Corps of Engineers

from his submission to the Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

Community Concerns:

The communities argued that the study had not been properly reviewed by congressional committees charged with oversight of the Corps of Engineers. They also argued that reducing the number of divisions from ten to six had no rational foundation and that the boundaries that describe these new divisions and districts were not determined in a consistent manner. The communities stated that the great distances between these new divisions and district headquarters and their respective field offices would create inefficiencies. Finally, the communities argued that the proposed realignment would have a significant impact on the local economies and regions.

Commission Findings:

The Commission found that the Corps of Engineers reorganization plan is based on a business-like approach. It combines like functions at the division level where area coverage can be provided, thus relieving the districts of some of their administrative functions. The number of divisions selected was based on four options. Each option considered command and control factors and balanced the

workload. The boundaries for the new divisions were based on watershed locations and optimizing customer support. The selection of division headquarters was based solely on the ranking of existing headquarters. The number of districts and their headquarters were based primarily on their military ranking and their civil works rankings. In some cases, selections did not follow the rankings to account for needed geographic dispersion and unique capabilities.

The Commission found that the unemployment impacts would increase by no more than two percentage points in any one area; however, these rates are independent of any other action that may be occurring in the respective areas. The implementation costs may be overstated because it is not known exactly how many personnel will elect to retire or quit as opposed to relocating.

The Commission also found that 6,600 authorized positions would be transferred and an additional 2,600 authorized positions would be eliminated. This represents approximately 22 percent of the Corps of Engineers total work force and 47 percent of the work force available for reorganization.

These transfers and eliminations occur at the district and division level. Four division and fourteen districts headquarters

are eliminated to reduce the span of control and increase operational efficiencies. However, project and construction offices in support of the districts are not affected by the reorganization.

Recommendations:

The Commission recommends the realignment of the Army Corps of Engineers. We find that the Secretary deviated substantially from criterion 1, current and future mission requirements and criteria 4, cost and manpower implications. Such realignment will be accomplished primarily through the elimination of a number of Corps of Engineers division and district management headquarters located in the United States. The realignment will not be initiated until July 1, 1992 and will conform to the 1991 Corps of Engineers Reorganization Study, unless legislation is enacted by the Congress providing an alternative realignment by July 1, 1992, in which event the Secretary will initiate the realignment as determined by the legislation.

Realign Army Laboratories (Lab 21 Study), Adelphi and Aberdeen, Maryland

Category: Industrial-Commodity Oriented Installations

Mission: Research, Development and Testing

Costs to Realign: \$281.8 million

Savings: 1992-97: \$-106.0 million; Annual: \$44.7 million

Payback: 4 years

Department of Defense

Recommendation:

Establish the Combat Material Research Laboratory (CMRL), at Adelphi, Maryland. The Army Material Technology Laboratory (AMTL), now in Watertown, Massachusetts, not be split among Detroit Arsenal, Michigan; Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey; and Fort Belvoir, Virginia. Instead, realign the AMTL to Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG), Maryland. Collocate the Structures Element at NASA-Langley Research Center, Hampton, Virginia. This proposal is a revision to the recommendations of the 1988 Base Realignment and Closure Commission.

Community Concerns:

The Community argued the Base Closure and Realignment Commission should wait for the recommendations on laboratory realignments from the Advisory Commission on consolidation and Conversion of Defense Research and

Development Laboratories. The latter commission is an advisory group established by law to provide recommendations to the Secretary of Defense on how to effectively reorganize the research and development structure. The community also argued portions of the realignment were not cost effective and would adversely impact readiness.

Commission Findings:

The Commission found the industrial-commodity oriented installations were treated equally. The Commission found that the DoD studies and Defense Management Review Decision regarding laboratory realignments were creditable and rational. The Army reviewed ten scenarios for the realignment of the laboratories and this proposal was cost effective. The realignment of the Army Material Technology Laboratory functions to a single site was determined to have operational and cost advantages over the triple-site option recommended by the 1988 Base Realignment and Closure Commission.

Recommendation:

The Commission finds DoD's recommendations did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and the criteria. The Commission

recommends the closure of Harry Diamond Laboratory in Woodbridge, Virginia, and realignment of the laboratories to establish the Combat Material Technology Laboratory at Adelphi, Maryland, and Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. The following specific realignments are included:

- Move the Army Research Institute MANPRINT function from Alexandria, Virginia, to Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG), Maryland.
- Move the 6.1 and 6.2 materials elements from the Belvoir Research and Development Center, Virginia, to APG, Maryland.
- Move the Army Materials Technology Laboratory (AMTL) (less Structures element) from Watertown, Massachusetts, to APG, Maryland (change to the recommendations of the 1988 Base Realignment and Closure Commission).
- Move the AMTL structures element to the Army Aviation Aerostructures Directorate collocated at NASA-Langley Research Center at Hampton, Virginia, and expand the mission at that site to form an Army Structures Directorate (change to

the recommendations of the 1988 Base Realignment and Closure Commission).

- Move the Directed Energy and Sensors Basic and Applied Research element of the Center for Night Vision and Electro-Optics from Fort Belvoir, Virginia, to Adelphi, Maryland.

- Move the Electronic Technology Device Laboratory from Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, to Adelphi, Maryland.

- Move the Battlefield Environment Effects element of the Atmospheric Science Laboratory from White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico, to Adelphi, Maryland.

- Collocate the Ground Vehicle Propulsion Basic and Applied Research from Warren, Michigan, with the Army Aviation Propulsion Directorate, at the NASA-Lewis Research Center in Cleveland, Ohio. They will form the Army Propulsion Directorate.

- Move the Harry Diamond Laboratories Woodbridge Research Facility element to CMRL, Adelphi, Maryland, and close/dispose of the Woodbridge, Virginia, facility.

- Move the Fuze Development and Production Mission (armament related) from Harry Diamond Laboratories, Adelphi, Maryland, to Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey.

- Move the Fuze Development and Production Mission (missile related) from Harry Diamond Laboratories, Adelphi, Maryland, to Redstone Arsenal, Alabama.

The Secretary of Defense must defer implementation until January 1, 1992 in order to consider the recommendations and findings of the Advisory Commission on Consolidation and Conversion of Defense Research and Development Laboratories and consult with the appropriate committees of the Congress thereon.

Aviation Systems Command and Troop Support Command, St. Louis, Missouri

Category: Industrial-Commodity Oriented Installations

Mission: Logistics Support

Costs to Realign: \$6.4 million

Savings: 1992-97: \$33.5 million; Annual: \$22.5 million

Payback: Immediate

Department of Defense

Recommendation:

Merge Aviation Systems Command (AVSCOM) and Troop Support Command (TROSCOM) in St. Louis, Missouri, as part of the Defense Management and Report decision to consolidate the inventory control point.

Community Concerns:

There were no formal expressions from the community.

Commission Findings:

The Commission found the consolidation of inventory control points and resultant elimination of an inventory control point was a rational approach to management efficiencies. The cost efficiencies of merging AVSCOM and TROSCOM support the DoD proposal.

Recommendation:

The Commission finds that the DoD recommendation did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and the final selection criteria. The Commission recommends the merger of AVSCOM with TROSCOM as proposed. Also, the Commission recommends that the Army evaluate the relocation of those

activities from leased space to government-owned facilities and provide appropriate recommendations to the 1993 Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

Letterkenny Army Depot, Pennsylvania

Category: Industrial-Depot

Mission: Depot Maintenance

Costs to Realign: \$36.4 million

Savings: 1991-97: \$27.0 million; Annual: \$17.7 million

Payback: Immediate

Department of Defense

Recommendation:

Realign the Headquarters, Depot Systems Command, including the Systems Integration Management Activity (SIMA), from Letterkenny Army Depot, Pennsylvania, to Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, and merge it with the Armaments Munitions and Chemical Command to form the Industrial Operations Command. Realign the Materiel Readiness Support Activity from Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot, Kentucky, and the Logistics Control Activity from Presidio of San Francisco, California, to Redstone Arsenal, Alabama. The latter proposal is a revision to the recommendations of the 1988 Base Realignment and Closure Commission, which relocated Materiel

Readiness Support Activity to Letterkenny Army Depot.

Community Concerns:

The community argued that the Depot Systems Command need not be relocated in order to form the Industrial Operations Command. The new command could operate effectively in a split configuration. Additionally, the community believed that the SIMA was a separate entity that supported a variety of customers. Relocating that activity would result in an unwarranted up-front cost and an additional operational cost to support to the entire customer base. The community was also concerned that the realignments would degrade the mission because experienced personnel would not move.

Commission Findings:

The Commission found that the depots were treated equally. The formation of the Industrial Operations Command and resultant reduction of the number of subordinate commands was a rational approach to management efficiencies.

The Commission did consider alternative ways to form the Industrial Operations Command and to realign each

of the activities designated for relocation. The Commission determined that the formation of the Industrial Operations Command in a single location was operationally more effective. The realignments of Depot Systems Command, the Materiel Readiness Support Activity, and the Logistics Control Agency were also determined to be economical. The relocation of SIMA was operationally expedient in the long term and beneficial to the economy at the receiving location (Rock Island Arsenal), which is losing a large number of employees because of other base realignment and closure actions.

Recommendations:

The Commission finds the DoD recommendation did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and final selection criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends that DoD realign Depot Systems Command with the Systems Integration Management Activity to Rock Island and form the Industrial Operations Command. Additionally, it recommends that the Materiel Readiness Support Activity and the Logistics Control Agency be realigned at Redstone Arsenal as proposed. This proposal is a revision to the recommendations of the 1988 Base

Closure Commission which directed Material Readiness Support Activity to relocate from Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot to Letterkenny.

Tri-Service Project Reliance Study, Various Locations

Category: Commodity-Oriented Installation

Mission: Research, Development and Testing

Costs To Realign: \$24.3 million

Savings: 1992-97: \$71.0 million; Annual: \$6.9 million

Payback: Less than 1 year

Department of Defense

Recommendation:

Execute the Tri-Service Project Reliance medical research study by reducing the number of Army medical research labs from nine to six.

Disestablish the Letterman Army Institute of Research (LAIR), Presidio of San Francisco, California (change to the 1988 Base Realignment and Closure Commission recommendation); disestablish the U.S. Army Institute of Dental Research, Washington, D.C.; and disestablish U.S. Army Biomedical Research Development Laboratory, Fort Detrick, Maryland. Consolidate the Army's trauma-research and medical-materiel-development with existing Army

medical research, development, test, and evaluation facilities. The proposal also recommends the collocation of seven Tri-Service medical research programs at existing Army, Navy, and Air Force medical laboratories as follows: the Army blood research with the Navy; the Army combat dentistry with the Navy; Army directed energy (laser and microwave) bioeffects with the Air Force; elements of the Army and Navy biodynamics with the Air Force; Navy and Army toxicology (environmental quality and occupational health) with the Air Force; Navy infectious disease research and Air Force environmental medicine (heat physiology) with the Army.

Community Concerns:

The various communities argued that the Commission should wait to recommend laboratory realignments until the Federal Advisory Commission on the Consolidation and Conversion of Defense Research and Development Laboratories has finished its study. The latter Commission is an advisory group established by law to recommend to the Secretary of Defense how to reorganize the research-and-development structure.

Commission Findings:

The Commission found the disestablishment of LAIR and realignment of its residual functions offers more operational and cost advantages than the option recommended by the 1988 Base Realignment and Closure Commission.

The Commission determined that its jurisdiction did include authority to recommend realignment and closure of laboratories without the input of the Federal Advisory Commission.

Recommendation:

The Commission finds DoD's recommendation did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and the final selection criteria. The Commission recommends the disestablishment of the LAIR and realignment, as explained under "Department of Defense Recommendations," of the associated medical functions to the locations specified below. Specific actions and realignments are:

Disestablish LAIR as part of the closure of the Presidio of San Francisco. Cancel the design and construction of the replacement laboratory at Fort Detrick,

Maryland. Realign LAIR's research programs in the following manner (change to recommendations of the 1988 Base Realignment and Closure Commission):

- Move trauma research to the U.S. Army Institute of Surgical Research, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

- Collocate blood research with the Naval Medical Research Institute, (NMRI), Bethesda, Maryland.

- Collocate laser bioeffects research with the Armstrong Laboratory, Brooks Air Force Base, Texas.

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

Disestablish the U.S. Army Institute of Dental Research, Washington, D.C., and collocate combat dentistry research with the Naval Dental Research Institute at Great Lakes Naval Base, Illinois.

Move microwave bioeffects research from Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, (WRAIR), Washington, D.C., and collocate with Armstrong Laboratory, Brooks Air Force Base, Texas.

Collocate infectious disease research at NMRI with WRAIR.

Move biodynamics research from U.S. Army Aeromedical Research Laboratory, Fort Rucker, Alabama, and collocate with Armstrong Laboratory at Wright-Paterson Air Force Base, Ohio.

Move heat physiology research from USAFSAM [now called Armstrong Laboratory at Brooks Air Force Base, Texas] and collocate with U.S. Army Research Institute of Environmental Medicine, Natick, Massachusetts.

Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois

Category: Industrial-Commodity Oriented Installations

Mission: Production

Cost to Realign: \$65.2 million

Savings: 1992-97: \$-18.2 million; Annual: \$38.8 million

Payback: 1 Year

Department of Defense

Recommendation:

Realign of the Armament, Munitions, and Chemical Command from Rock Island

Arsenal, Illinois, to Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, as part of the Defense Management Review's inventory control point consolidations.

Community Concerns:

The community argued that the Army miscategorized Rock Island Arsenal as a production installation. The community also noted that Rock Island Arsenal had excess administrative space and consolidation could occur at Rock Island instead of Redstone Arsenal. The community also noted that the workforce at Rock Island had a higher skill-level base and private-sector pay rates were lower.

Commission Findings:

The Commission found that the industrial-commodity oriented installations were treated equally. The Commission found the consolidation of inventory control points would yield cost efficiencies that support the DoD realignment proposal.

The Commission found categorization of Rock Island Arsenal was debatable, but did not affect the proposed realignment. Rock Island Arsenal does have excess capacity, but it is inefficient to consolidate

the inventory control point at Rock Island. Redstone Arsenal has a slightly higher skill-level base and lower government pay rate.

The Commission did consider alternatives such as splitting the inventory control point or separating the inventory control point from its parent command. However, it determined the DoD realignment to be more operationally sound and cost effective.

Recommendation:

The Commission finds DoD's recommendation did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and the final selection criteria. The Commission recommends that the Army realign the Armaments, Munitions, and Chemical Command as proposed and form a single inventory control point at Redstone Arsenal.

Sacramento Army Depot, California

Category: Industrial-Depot

Mission: Logistics Support

Costs to Close: \$84.9 million

Savings: 1992-97: \$33.4 million; Annual: \$55.8 million

Payback: Immediate

Department of Defense

Recommendation:

Close Sacramento Army Depot. Transfer the ground communication's electronic maintenance workload from Sacramento Army Depot, California, to Tobyhanna Army Depot, Pennsylvania; Anniston Army Depot, Alabama; Red River Army Depot, Texas; Letterkenny Army Depot, Pennsylvania; and Corpus Christi Army Depot, Texas. Retain 50 acres for Reserve Component use.

Community Concerns:

The community agreed with the closure of Sacramento Army Depot, but disagreed with the transfer of all workload outside the Sacramento area. The community argued about the personnel disruption following closure and said that the DoD proposal did not contain a sufficient degree of DoD-wide interservice consolidation. It proposed an alternative plan that consolidated all ground communications electronics in two centers: Tobyhanna Army Depot on the East Coast and Sacramento Air Logistics Center at McClellan Air Force Base (Sacramento, California) on the West Coast.

Commission Findings:

The Commission found that all industrial-depots were treated equally. There was excess maintenance capacity for ground communications electronics and Sacramento Army Depot ranked the lowest of the installations with communications-electronics maintenance capability.

DoD did consider the alternative proposal of consolidation of the ground communications electronics at Tobyhanna Army Depot and McClellan Air Force Base. The Commission found that the DoD decision not to use McClellan Air Force Base was due to the high man-hour rates that resulted in higher costs for depot level maintenance work.

The Commission found that both the DoD proposal and the community counterproposal were rational approaches to the distribution of the ground communications electronics maintenance workload after closure of the Sacramento Army Depot. The Commission also developed modifications of the community plan. The DoD approach provided the larger savings, and the Commission's modification of the community proposal required fewer people to relocate.

Recommendation:

The Commission finds that DoD deviated substantially from criterion 5. Therefore the Commission recommends the closure of Sacramento Army Depot and the realignment of its workload by competition to ensure the most cost-effective distribution of work. The Secretary of Defense will develop statements of work and a plan to conduct a public-public competition. This competition will determine how best to distribute the workload currently performed at Sacramento Army Depot, among those depots in the DoD plan (Tobyhanna Army Depot, Anniston Army Depot, Corpus Christi Army Depot, Red River Army Depot, Letterkenny Army Depot) and the Sacramento Air Logistics Center at McClellan Air Force Base. The implementation plan will include the logical groups of items to be competed, a time-phased schedule, and source selection criteria. The competition will begin as soon as possible. The Communications Systems Test Activity from Sacramento Army Depot will be realigned to Fort Lewis, Washington. As much as 50 acres of Sacramento Army Depot may be retained for Reserve Component use. The residual supply mission at Sacramento

Army Depot will be transferred to the Defense Depot West at Sharpe Depot or Tracy Depot.

Naval Station Long Beach, California

Category: Naval Station

Mission: Support Homeported Ships and Shipyard

Costs to Close: \$118.6 million

Savings: 1992-97: 201.8 million; Annual: \$85.2 million

Payback: Less than 1 year

Department of Defense

Recommendation:

Close Naval Station Long Beach and the supporting Naval Hospital Long Beach. Transfer ship-support functions and a parcel of land to the Long Beach Naval Shipyard. Reassign ships to other Pacific Fleet homeports.

The Navy has considerable excess pier capacity on the West Coast and will be able to accommodate its 1997 force structure at the more essential ports of San Diego and Everett. Long Beach rated low in military value because its facilities are deficient and require military construction, the location is expensive, and, unlike San Diego, it lacks capacity to homeport all

Southern California ships. Finally, the closure would produce significant savings.

Community Concerns:

The community argued that the Navy's Base Structure Committee overturned an earlier recommendation by the OpNav working group not to close Long Beach. The community claimed the Base Structure Committee was intent on protecting new strategic homeports, specifically Naval Station Everett, Washington, currently under construction. The community maintained that a draft GAO report on strategic homeports, now released, advocated deleting Everett and keeping Long Beach open. The community claimed that the Navy overstated berthing capacity.

The community also asserted that the station supports a large regional reserve presence, has excellent access to open sea and Southern California training areas, can homeport a nuclear-powered carrier, and provides critical support for the shipyard.

The community stated that the economic impact of closure would be high, claiming that Navy ships constitute 97 percent of local private repair work. Finally, the community believed the Navy underestimated the military construction

required at receiving locations, thus understating the actual payback period.

Commission Findings:

The Commission found that the OpNav group recommendation was not definitive, the Navy did in fact evaluate its homeports, and the GAO report did not compare the homeports against other naval stations as the community alleged. Halting construction at Everett would remove too little of the Navy's excess berthing capacity.

The declining force structure enables San Diego and Everett to provide all the naval station berthing required in 1997. The declining number of Naval Reserve ships enables the Navy to relinquish the support provided by Long Beach.

The Commission found that closing Long Beach would eliminate more than two-thirds of the Navy's excess berthing capacity on the West Coast. However, the Navy will have to continue to use San Diego piers classified as inadequate until funds become available to meet its stated requirement to replace them.

While most piers are classified as substandard, only \$17 million would be required to make them adequate.

Currently Long Beach piers do not serve a nuclear carrier. Upgrading one of its pier's to homeport a nuclear carrier would cost \$75 million.

The Commission found that the potential savings from closure are high. The Navy should expand the San Diego homeport area to include private repair facilities now in the Long Beach area in order to ameliorate local job loss, which is projected to be only two-tenths of one percentage point.

Recommendation:

The Commission finds the DoD recommendation did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and the final selection criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the closure of Naval Station Long Beach and the supporting Naval Hospital Long Beach. Ship support functions and a parcel of land will be transferred to the naval shipyard. Ships assigned to the naval station will be reassigned to other Pacific Fleet homeports. Alternate use of the hospital facilities should be explored by the Veterans Administration, Public Health Service, state and local governments and the community.

Naval Station Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Category: Naval Stations

Mission: Support Shipyard and Assigned Ships

Costs to Close: \$53.5 million

Savings: 1992-97: \$55.9 million; Annual: \$40.4 million.

Payback: Less than 1 year.

Department of Defense

Recommendation:

Close Naval Station Philadelphia. Reassign ships to other Atlantic Fleet homeports, close the naval base, and move the Naval Damage Control Training Center to the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois. Transfer remaining tenants to other bases or retain them in leased space. Retain the regional brig.

Naval Station Philadelphia was graded low in military value because of significant facility deficiencies that would require construction to correct, its high-cost location, and the elimination of the requirement to support the naval shipyard, which DoD is also recommending for closure.

Community Concerns:

The Philadelphia community believes the naval shipyard should remain open, and therefore the naval station must also remain open to support it. The community

further believes that the Navy failed to consider costs at receiving bases, the high cost of environmental cleanup after closure, and the ability of assigned Naval Reserve ships to tap the large local reserve pool.

Commission Findings:

The naval station has no piers. Assigned ships are berthed at the shipyard, which the station supports. Closing the shipyard will remove the station's primary mission. Assigned ships must steam a relatively long distance to reach the open ocean, which can lengthen reserve drill weekends and affect retention. Closure will account for a relatively small fraction of the overall local job loss resulting from closing the entire naval complex. Closure will produce significant savings.

Recommendation:

The Commission finds that DoD's recommendation did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and the final selection criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the closure of Naval Station Philadelphia.

Ships assigned to the Naval Station will be reassigned to other Atlantic Fleet homeports. The office of Commander,

Naval Base Philadelphia will close. The Naval Damage Control Training Center, a major tenant, will move to the Naval Training Center at Great Lakes, IL. Other tenants will transfer to other bases or remain in leased space. The regional brig will remain.

Hunters Point Annex to Naval Station Treasure Island, San Francisco, California

Category: Naval Stations

Mission: Support Tenant Activities

Costs to Close: 0

Savings: 1992-97: \$325,000; Annual: \$319,000

Payback: Less than 1 year

Department of Defense

Recommendation:

Close Hunters Point Annex. Outlease the entire property, with provisions for continued occupancy of space by Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Conversion, and Repair; Planning, Engineering, Repair, and Alterations Detachment; and a contractor-operated test facility. This is a change to the 1988 Base Realignment and Closure Commission recommendation.

Hunters Point Annex has low military value because of significant encroachment that will result from Congressionally-mandated outleasing to the city of San Francisco. The infrastructure at the base is deficient. Moreover, this closure will have little impact on the economy or environment of the San Francisco area. Implementation costs will be minimal.

Community Concerns:

The community is anxious to gain use of the land that Hunters Point occupies and thus did not argue against closure.

Commission Findings:

The Commission found that few tenants use the facilities and that the piers are not in use. Closure removes 15,900 feet of excess berthing capacity. The outlease obligation renders the large Dry Dock 4 unusable for emergent repairs.

Recommendation:

The Commission finds the DoD proposal did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and the final selection criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends closing the Hunters Point Annex to Naval Station Treasure Island. Outlease the entire

property, with provisions for continued occupancy of space by Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Conversion, and Repair; Planning, Engineering, Repair, and Alterations Detachment; and a contractor-operated test facility. This is a change to the 1988 Base Realignment and Closure Commission recommendation.

Naval Station Puget Sound (Sand Point), Washington

Category: Naval Station

Mission: Support Staff and Tenant Activities

Costs to Close: \$28.4 million

Savings: 1992-97 \$-22.9 million; Annual: \$1.6 million

Payback: 100 years

Department of Defense

Recommendation:

Close Naval Station Puget Sound (Sand Point). Relocate most functions and activities to Everett, Washington. Retain the regional brig and a small surrounding parcel of land. Dispose of the rest of the property. This changes the 1988 Base Realignment and Closure Commission's recommendation to partially close this base.

Sand Point received a low grade for military value because previous functions and missions had been reduced,

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

Community Concerns:

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

Commission Findings:

Naval Station Sand Point has no mission, its facilities are poor, and it cannot contribute significantly to meeting surge requirements. The major tenants are

relocating. The current small overhead explains the long payback period.

Recommendation:

The Commission finds that DoD's recommendation did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and the final selection criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the closure of Puget Sound Naval Station (Sand Point). A majority of the functions will be relocated to Everett, Washington. The regional brig and a small surrounding parcel of land maybe retained by the Secretary after study. The Navy will dispose of the remainder of the property. This is a change to the 1988 Base Closure Commission recommendation to partially close the installation.

Naval Air Station Chase Field, Beeville, Texas

Category: Naval Air Stations

Mission: Naval Aviation Training

Costs to Close: \$47.7 million

Savings: 1992-97: \$-7.5 million; Annual: \$24.7 million

Payback: Less than 1 year

Department of Defense

Recommendation:

Close Naval Air Station Chase Field, retain the capability to be operated as an outlying field (OLF), and retain the air operations personnel necessary to operate it. Disestablish air training squadrons and all other tenants. Expand air training squadrons at Naval Air Station Kingsville, Texas, and Naval Air Station Meridian, Mississippi, to handle any increased student output. Improve Kingsville runways for safety and efficiency with additional flight operations.

Projected reductions of carrier and air wing force structure reduces the annual strike pilot training rate (PTR) requirement, creating an excess of approximately one base. Chase Field graded lower in military value because of infrastructure deficiencies identified as facility construction required for the introduction of the T-45 trainer. Chase Field was determined to more readily function as an OLF than Naval Air Station Kingsville, and Naval Air Station Meridian. Finally, realignment of Chase Field is more easily reversible should force-structure increase to the point where base reconstitution may become required.

Community Concerns:

The community principally argued that the Navy plan was excessively wasteful, inflicted economic and environmental damage, ignored real savings, and was predicated on false information, doubtful data, and improbable projections. The community asserted that Naval Air Station Chase Field was the most productive strike training base, suggesting that Naval Air Station Meridian was the most logical choice for closure due to its lower productivity and greater savings achieved by consolidation of training in South Texas. The community also made issue of superior airspace and zoning ordinances that insured long term freedom from both land and airspace encroachment.

Commission Findings:

The Commission found that DoD's closure recommendation was consistent with projected force-structure reductions with the exception that the requirement for an outlying field is not fully supported by projected PTR requirements. The surge requirement for 600 PTR was revised to 450 by the Vice Chief of Naval Operations.

The Commission assessed that issues of relative productivity, airfield design,

airspace, encroachment, and weather were not significant enough to be a basis for a closure recommendation. The relevant issues were determined to be relative cost and military value.

The Commission found that DoD underestimated the costs to relocate the T-45 from Naval Air Station Kingsville to Naval Air Station Chase Field.

Naval Air Station Kingsville was considered too expensive to relocate. Naval Air Station Meridian and Naval Air Station Chase Field became the potential candidates for closure. Geographical diversity and cost were predominant factors in retaining Naval Air Station Meridian.

Recommendations:

The Commission agrees with the DoD recommendation to close Naval Air Station Chase Field. However, the Commission finds that, in recommending the retention of an OLF, the DoD substantially deviated from the force structure plan. Projected reductions of carrier and air wing force structure reduce Navy-wide pilot training rate requirements to a level that does not require retention of the Chase Field as an OLF.

The Commission also found that the DoD substantially deviated from criterion 6 in that realignment to retain an OLF imposes significantly greater adverse economic impact on the local community than closure of the entire air station.

The Commission therefore recommends the complete closure of Naval Air Station Chase Field, including the OLF.

Naval Air Station Moffett Field, California

Category: Naval Air Stations/Maritime Patrol Aircraft

Mission: Maritime Patrol Aircraft Support

Costs to Close: \$112 million

Savings: 1992-97: \$104.8 million; Annual: \$72.4 million

Payback: Less than 1 year

Department of Defense

Recommendation:

Close Moffett Field, decommission three active-duty maritime patrol squadrons, and redistribute the remaining squadrons among Naval Air Stations Jacksonville, Florida; Barbers Point, Hawaii; and Brunswick, Maine. Consolidate the P-3 Fleet Replacement Squadron operations at Naval Air Station Jacksonville, Florida.

Moffett Field ranked low among all naval air stations and lowest among the

four bases in the maritime patrol aircraft subcategory. The base suffers from severe ground and airspace encroachment. There is no potential for increased aircraft operations. Moffett Field is located in a high-cost area. Finally, a force-structure reduction of 25 percent results in an excess of one base in this subcategory.

Community Concerns:

The community argued that the benefits afforded by Moffett Field are essential to the San Francisco Bay Area economy and to the nation. The long-term coexistence between businesses and the naval air station is profitable to the federal government. If the naval air station were to close, the base should remain federally operated and maintained so that defense contractors can continue to use the air facilities. While Moffett Field may no longer meet national military needs, it remains a crucial part of the high-technology and aerospace industries.

Commission Findings:

The Commission found that DoD's closure recommendation was consistent with projected force-structure reductions. It was also consistent with the aircraft-relocation plan proposed by DoD and with

recent military construction that supports it. Under that plan, the maritime patrol force will move from its traditional 50-50 split between fleets to a new deployment strategy with 40 percent of the force in the Pacific Fleet and 60 percent in the Atlantic Fleet. The Commission found that ground and airspace encroachment at Naval Air Station Moffett Field and quality of life problems for Navy personnel in the San Francisco Bay Area are significant.

Recommendation:

The Commission finds that the Secretary's recommendation on Naval Air Station Moffett Field did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and the final selection criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends closing Naval Air Station Moffett Field; transferring assigned P-3 aircraft to Naval Air Stations Jacksonville, Brunswick, and Barbers Point; and consolidating P-3 Fleet Replacement Squadron operations at Naval Air Station Jacksonville. Additionally, the Commission suggests that the base remain in federal custody in support of non-DoD agencies and industry. The Secretary should consult with NACA on possible use.

Naval Air Station Whidbey Island, Washington

Category: Carrier Airwing Support

Mission: A-6 attack and EA-6B electronic warfare aircraft

Costs to Close: N/A

Savings: N/A

Payback: N/A

Department of Defense

Recommendation:

Close Whidbey Island and the supporting Naval Hospital Oak Harbor. Transfer aviation activities to Naval Air Station Lemoore, California. Retain the ranges in Navy custody.

Force-structure reductions in aircraft carriers and carrier airwings, and the imminent departure of the A-6 Intruder medium-attack aircraft from the Navy's inventory argued for the closure of Whidbey Island. Lemoore, where the Navy wants to consolidate all West Coast attack squadrons, has available capacity. Whidbey's single-runway configuration limits operational flexibility and future growth. Whidbey's outlying field is encroached.

The economic consequences will be the most severe of any proposed closure, a 58.3 percent loss in jobs.

Community Concerns:

The community argued that the economic impact would be devastating--almost 84 percent unemployment after closure. The community argued that the base's mission is not diminishing, since the A-6E is being rewinged.

Whidbey actually has two runways, optimized for variable winds, and the base offers flexible training with its outlying field.

Moreover, the EA-6B will be unable to perform its electronic warfare mission at Lemoore, which lacks the ranges. The airspace at Lemoore is too limited for receipt of all Whidbey's aircraft. Further, DoD underestimated the construction costs a move to Lemoore would entail.

Finally, the closure of Whidbey Island would leave a demographic void with regard to the Naval Reserves.

Commission Findings:

The Commission found that the A-6 force structure reduces at a rate no greater than that associated with projected carrier-air-wing force-structure reductions. While the A-6 aircraft is reaching the end of its operating service life, major aircraft modifications are being incorporated that extend its wing life until 2005, when a

replacement aircraft should become available.

Naval Air Station Whidbey Island operates from two runways with only one being operational at a time. This affects operational flexibility and growth in that it limits the ability to conduct field carrier landing practice. The functional wing commander conducts this training through use of the Outlying Field Coupeville. While this optimizes training and enhances the single runway operations, noted in the DoD recommendation, it exacerbates the encroachment at the outlying field. The encroachment issue at outlying field Coupeville is significant. The A-6 and EA-6B aircraft are two of the loudest aircraft in the Navy inventory. The local community has not passed any zoning ordinances that preclude development near the airfield. The community has organized an aggressive campaign focusing on abating the noise. The Commission found that the noise and encroachment issues are moderate relative to other Navy bases. Expansion of the base is possible. With the exception of Naval Air Station Lemoore, all carrier support naval air stations rate worse than Naval Air Station Whidbey Island with respect to encroachment on air installation

compatible use zone management. This issue can be resolved without closing the base.

The Spectrum Aviation Division of the Federal Aviation Administration documented projected impacts to operating and training the EA-6B aircraft in California. The interference to national airspace system will degrade air safety and efficiency.

The Commission found that while excess capacity exists at training ranges in California and Nevada, no coordination was conducted with DoD, other federal agencies, and local governments toward facilitating the 100 percent growth in tactical aircraft in the Central California operating areas. The need to perform this coordination was recommended in the Navy analysis, *An Analysis of Naval Airspace Utilization and Requirements (Project Blue Air Update)* of November 2, 1987. The report documented the traffic-flow problems through choke-point corridors between the California and Nevada operating areas. The congestion imposes severe limits on the number of aircraft that can be handled as well as significant traffic-flow management problems for the Federal Aviation Administration.

The Commission found excess capacity at Naval Air Station Lemoore, the relocating base for the Whidbey Island aviation tenants. But not enough capacity exists to preclude DoD's estimate of more than \$300 million in military construction to accommodate the aircraft from Whidbey Island. Based on varying accounts of the construction requirements by Navy organizations, the Commission found the estimate could well grow. The Commission found the return on investment to be high.

Recommendation:

The Commission finds that DoD deviated substantially from the force-structure plan and from criteria 1 and 3 by not accurately focusing on the current and future mission requirements of the carrier medium-attack mission, it also inaccurately assessed the availability of land, facilities and airspace at the current location and the full impacts on facilities and airspace at Naval Air Station Lemoore. Therefore the Commission recommends that Naval Air Station Whidbey Island and the supporting Naval Hospital Oak Harbor remain open.

Marine Corps Air Station Tustin, California

Category: Marine Corps Air Station

Mission: Support Marine Corps Aviation

Costs to Close: \$590.4 million

Savings: 1992-97: \$56.8 million; Annual: \$0.4 million

Payback: 100 years

Department of Defense

Recommendation:

Close Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Tustin, retaining family housing and related personnel facilities to support MCAS El Toro, California. Combine Marine Aircraft Group (MAG) 16 with MAG 39 from Camp Pendleton and transfer the combined MAG, along with the Tustin's headquarters components and related units, to a new air station to be built at the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center at Twentynine Palms, California.

Before relocation, MAG 16 and MAG 39 at MCAS Camp Pendleton, California, will be combined. Projected requirements necessitate restructuring aviation support to complement combined-arms training. Only MCAS Yuma, Arizona, which has a unique mission, ranked lower than Tustin in military value. The air station and its air space are being encroached. The aging facilities have many deficiencies. Moving

helicopter support to Twentynine Palms integrates it more closely with training for Camp Pendleton ground forces.

Helicopter facilities at Camp Pendleton are located too far from training areas at Twentynine Palms to permit MAG-39 to play an integral role in ground-force training.

Community Concerns:

The community supports closure of MCAS Tustin so the property can be commercially developed, thereby increasing the community tax base. The community also supports eliminating helicopter noise pollution. There is a minor economic impact of 0.1% to 0.3%.

Commission Findings:

The Commission found that there was not a significant force-structure reduction dictating the closure of a MCAS; however, MCAS Tustin has only a slight excess capacity. There is significant community encroachment and there are increasing limitations on airspace used by low-flying helicopters. The same factors that limit the base's military value provide MCAS Tustin with an unusually high redevelopment value.

Recommendation:

The Commission finds that the Secretary's recommendation on MCAS Tustin deviated substantially from criterion 2, availability and condition of land and facilities at receiving locations, and criteria 4, cost implications.

Therefore, the Commission recommends the closure of MCAS Tustin and the retention of the family housing and related personnel support facilities in support of MCAS El Toro. It further recommends MAG 16 be composited with MAG 39 and relocated to Marine Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms or Camp Pendleton or both and with MAG 39 continued tenancy at Marine Corps Air Station Camp Pendleton.

Further, the Secretary of Defense shall propose for consideration in the fiscal year 1992 or 1993 Defense Authorization Bill a fair-market exchange of land and facilities for construction of military facilities at Twentynine Palms or Camp Pendleton. If a fair exchange is not authorized in fiscal year 1992 or 1993, then the Secretary of Defense should proceed with the relocation to Twentynine Palms or Camp Pendleton or both, utilizing the Defense Base Closure Account.

Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, Pennsylvania

Category: Naval Shipyards

Mission: Repair, Maintenance, and Overhaul of Navy Ships

Costs to Close: \$102 million

Savings: 1992-97: \$38.1 million; Annual: \$36 million

Payback: 2 years

Department of Defense**Recommendation:**

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

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

Community Concerns:

The community stated that Philadelphia provides the skilled workforce

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

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

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

pursue legislative relief to force reversion or outleasing of shipyard property to the city.

Commission Findings:

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

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

Workload is available that could be diverted from public and private East Coast shipyards to Philadelphia to bring its activity up to levels that justify keeping it open. However, this would limit the Navy's ability to meet its target of putting 30 percent of its repair work in private yards. It may increase costs at public shipyards, such as Norfolk, which would lose workload. The Commission found that

retaining Philadelphia active at a low employment level, such as the 1,200-person option considered by the Navy, would increase the cost for work performed at Philadelphia over the cost for the same work performed at a public shipyard with a traditional staffing level.

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

Recommendation:

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

Naval Training Center Orlando, Florida

Category: Training

Mission: Recruit Training, Service School Command,

Nuclear Power Schools

Cost to Close: N/A

Savings: N/A

Payback: N/A

Department of Defense

Recommendation:

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

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

NTC Orlando was graded lowest in military value for the following key reasons: First, the Navy wants to retain the NTC in San Diego because of its collocation with major fleet concentrations. Second, significant capital is invested in

complex, sophisticated, and expensive training devices, systems, and buildings at NTC Great Lakes. Third, NTC Great Lakes has expansion and surge capability; NTC Orlando does not. And finally, Naval Hospital Orlando was identified for closure as a "follower" because of its reduced support to the active-duty population in the area.

Community Concerns:

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

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

capacity adversely affected its overall ranking.

Commission Findings:

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

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

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

Recommendation:

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

Construction Battalion Center Davisville, Rhode Island

Category: Construction Battalion Centers

Mission: Mobilization and Logistics Support to Reserve Seabees

Costs to Close: \$36.6 million

Savings: 1992-97: \$-12.8 million; Annual: \$5.5 million

Payback: 10 years

Department of Defense

Recommendation:

Close Davisville and relocate three sets of equipment and tools for Reserve Naval Mobile Construction Battalions (RNMCB) and other prepositioned war reserve material stock to the other Construction Battalion Centers at Gulfport, Mississippi, and Port Hueneme, California.

The projected reduction of RNMCBs and ability of the other construction battalion centers to provide required mobilization support enables reduction in the Naval Construction Force support infrastructure. The personnel-support facilities at Davisville are deteriorated and the facility will no longer be designated as a site for mobilizing reserve personnel.

Community Concerns:

The community stated that Davisville had historically been critical for support of the Seabees and that the support is still needed, particularly for storage space and equipment repair. The community questioned the need to build new warehouse space when existing Davisville buildings could continue to be used. The community also was concerned about the loss of jobs in an economically depressed area.

Commission Findings:

The Commission found that many of the facilities at Davisville are deteriorated and unusable. The ability of the other two construction battalion centers to support the major Naval Construction Force effort during Desert Shield/Storm demonstrated the ability of these bases to provide required support without Davisville.

Recommendation:

The Commission finds that the DoD recommendation on Construction Battalion Center Davisville did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and the final selection criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the closure

of Construction Battalion Center Davisville.

Naval Air Facility Midway Island

Category: Naval Air Stations/Other - Unique

Mission: Logistic Support

Costs to Close: \$7.2 million

Savings: 1992-97: \$33.8 million; Annual: \$6.9 million

Payback: Less than 1 year

Department of Defense**Recommendation:**

Realign Naval Air Facility Midway Island. Eliminate the mission. Retain caretaker presence to support intermittent joint special operations.

Naval Air Facility Midway Island was a likely candidate for realignment because the site-specific mission requirements are reducing and the degradations to joint operations are acceptable.

Community Concerns:

The Naval Air Facility Midway Island's civilian population is comprised of 230 contract personnel. The community expressed no concerns with regard to the realignment.

Commission Findings and Recommendation:

The Commission finds that the Secretary's recommendation did not deviate from the force-structure plan and the final selection criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends realigning Naval Air Facility Midway Island. Eliminate the mission and operate under a caretaker status.

Navy Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Engineering, and Fleet Support Activities

Category: Research, Development, Testing, and Evaluation

Mission: Research and Engineering Facilities

Costs to Consolidate: \$513 million

Savings: 1992-97: \$-119 million; Annual: \$107 million

Payback period: 2-6 years (varies by warfare center)

Department of Defense

Recommendation:

Close 10 and realign 16 Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E), Engineering and Fleet Support Facilities as part of a facility consolidation plan. Create four centers: Naval Air Warfare Center; Naval Command, Control

and Ocean Surveillance Center; Naval Surface Warfare Center; and Naval Undersea Warfare Center.

Community Concerns:

The communities argued that implementing the consolidation plan would disrupt the RDT&E, engineering, and fleet-support functions these activities perform. Much of this disruption, they claimed, would result from the loss of key scientists and engineers who would be unwilling to relocate.

Communities expressed concern that the Navy underestimated the costs of the consolidation, that it failed to evaluate all alternatives, and that the new warfare centers would not emphasize research and development sufficiently. The communities requested the Commission to wait for the completion of the DoD Advisory Commission on Consolidation and Conversion of Defense Research and Development Laboratories study before making any recommendations.

Commission Findings:

The Commission found that the DoD did not adequately examine the availability of alternative facilities for the location of the East Coast In-Service Engineering

Directorate, which the DoD proposed to be located in Portsmouth, VA. Existing facilities may be available in Charleston, SC, elsewhere in the Norfolk metropolitan area, or at other locations. Additionally, the Committee found that development in the Portsmouth area could affect the Navy's ability to conduct tests on radars and communications equipment. While the Commission found inaccuracies in the DoD cost and savings estimates, these errors were insignificant.

Recommendation:

The Commission finds that, with one exception, the Secretary's proposal for closure and realignment of RDT&E, Engineering, and Fleet Support Activities did not deviate substantially from the force structure plan and the selection criteria.

In its recommended establishment of Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center's East Coast In-Service Engineering Directorate in Portsmouth, VA., the Commission finds that the Secretary deviated substantially from criteria 2 and 4 by not examining fully all available alternatives for location of the Directorate.

The Commission recommends the following closures and realignments.

Closures:

Integrated Combat Systems Test Facility,
San Diego, CA
Naval Electronic Systems Engineering
Center, San Diego, CA
Naval Electronic Systems Eng. Center,
Vallejo, CA
Naval Mine Warfare Engineering Activity,
Yorktown, VA
Naval Space Systems Activity,
Los Angeles, CA
Naval Ocean Systems Center Detachment,
Kaneohe, HI
Naval Weapons Evaluation Facility,
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Realignments:

David Taylor Research Center
Detachment, Annapolis, MD
Naval Air Development Center,
Warminster, PA
Naval Air Engineering Center,
Lakehurst, NJ
Naval Air Propulsion Center, Trenton, NJ
Naval Avionics Center, Indianapolis, IN
Naval Coastal Systems Center,
Panama City, FL
Naval Ordnance Station, Indian Head, MD
Naval Ordnance Station, Louisville, KY
Naval Surface Weapons Center
Detachment, White Oak, MD

Naval Underwater Systems Center
 Detachment, New London, CT
 Naval Undersea Warfare Engineering
 Station, Keyport, WA
 Naval Weapons Center, China Lake, CA
 Naval Weapons Support Center, Crane, IN
 Pacific Missile Test Center, Point Magu,
 California
 Trident Command and Control Systems
 Maintenance Activity, Newport, RI
 Naval Sea Combat Systems Engineering
 Station, Norfolk, VA

Additionally, the Commission recommends to the President that the Secretary defer implementation of this consolidation plan until January 1, 1992 in order to give the Secretary time to consider the findings and recommendations of the DoD Advisory Commission on Consolidation and Conversion of Defense Research and Development Laboratories and to consult with the appropriate committees of the Congress.

The Commission also believes there is a clear role for the Advisory Commission to advise the Secretary of how best to implement this consolidation plan so as to minimize the impact of the turbulence it could create, including the loss of key personnel. Clearly, the challenge of undertaking such a comprehensive

reorganization will require the careful development and execution of personnel management plans to minimize the disruption of critical research and development activities in the Navy laboratory system.

Lowry Air Force Base, Colorado

Category: Training

Mission: Technical Training Center

Cost to Close: \$222.5 million

Savings: 1992-97: \$-44.5 million; Annual: \$42.2 million

Payback: 5 years

Department of Defense

Recommendation:

Close Lowry Air Force Base and redistribute all technical training to the remaining technical training centers. The 1001st Space Systems Squadron Defense Finance and Accounting Service and Air Force Reserve Personnel Center remain at Lowry. The Lowry Technical Training Center will inactivate.

Lowry's long-term military value was low compared with other bases in its category. Its ranking suffered because base facilities ranked below the category average and the lack of a runway limits its ability to accept additional missions.

Additionally, it is the second-least expensive base to close in this category.

Community Concerns:

The community argued that Lowry was penalized too severely for the lack of a runway and that the DoD criteria placed too much emphasis on runway operations. The community also noted that the base has a favorable cost-per-student-trained ratio when compared with the other technical training centers. It also argued that the closure of Lowry would reduce too much infrastructure in light of the fiscal year 1988 decision to close Chanute Air Force Base. The elimination of two large training centers does not allow enough infrastructure to handle a quick surge in training that might be required.

Commission Findings:

The Commission found that all training bases were treated fairly and Lowry did rank low in its category. The lack of a runway was considered correctly since it does limit future mission capabilities. However, the lack of a runway did not penalize Lowry when evaluated for supporting the current mission. Three training bases lacking active runway operations were all

downgraded equally with regard to future mission capabilities. Lowry's base facilities rated lower than the category average. The Commission found that the cost of training per student is a function of the type of training conducted at Lowry and not a function of the physical properties of Lowry Air Force Base. Concerning the remaining technical training capacity, the closure of Chanute and Lowry removes 33 percent of the training infrastructure. The Air Force's projected accessions are 50 percent of what they were in the 1980s, when there were six training centers. Therefore, the one-third reduction in facilities allows for surge capability if and when it is required. The Department of Defense should look closely at using the excess facilities created by this closure when evaluating the Department's overall facility requirements such as the consolidation of the Defense Finance and Accounting Service.

Recommendation:

The Commission finds that the DoD recommendation on Lowry Air Force Base did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and the final selection criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the closure of Lowry Air

Force Base and the redistribution of all technical training to the remaining tech training centers. The 1001st Space Systems Squadron Defense Finance and Accounting Service, and the Air Force Reserve Personnel Center remain open, in cantonment areas as proposed by the Secretary Defense.

Bergstrom Air Force Base, Texas

Category: Flying/Tactical

Mission: Tactical Reconnaissance, RF-4

Cost to Close: \$39.8 million

Savings: 1992-97: \$128 million; Annual: \$36.3 million

Payback: 2 years

Department of Defense

Recommendation:

Close Bergstrom and retire the assigned RF-4 aircraft. The 67th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing will inactivate. Maintain the existing Air Force Reserve units in an enclosed area if the base is converted to a civil airport. Relocate the 12th Air Force Headquarters, 12th Tactical Intelligence Squadron, and 602nd Tactical Air Control Center Squadron to Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Arizona. The 41st Electronic Combat Squadron will remain in place at Davis-Monthan Air

Force Base rather than move to Bergstrom Air Force Base as recommended by the 1988 Commission. Finally, move the 712th Air Support Operations Center Squadron to Fort Hood, Texas.

Bergstrom ranked relatively low in the flying/tactical category based on its long-term military value compared with other bases in the category. The base suffers from ground and regional airspace encroachment. The regional airspace is increasingly stressed by growth in air traffic. There are insufficient suitable air-to-ground or electronic combat ranges nearby for flight training. Finally, the capacity of on-base family housing is below average compared with other bases in the category.

Community Concerns:

The community claimed that Bergstrom simply needs a new mission. It declared that the base is strategically located to support Fort Hood, Texas, with Close Air Support operations and airlift for operational or exercise deployments. The community also was concerned that the closure recommendation was based upon the impression that the base would definitely be converted to a commercial airport. The community minimized the

severity of ground and airspace encroachment.

Commission Findings:

The Commission found that DoD's closure recommendation was not tied to the conversion of the airfield to a civil airport. However, there is an option to maintain the Air Force Reserve unit if the airfield is converted to commercial use. The lack of adequate ranges and increasing encroachment limit the base's overall military value. Other tactical units such as the 149th Tactical Fighter Group at Kelly Air Force Base, Texas, can adequately support Fort Hood. Finally, Fort Hood uses its own Grey Army Airfield for airlift operations.

Recommendation:

The Commission finds that the DoD recommendation on Bergstrom Air Force Base did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and the final selection criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends that Bergstrom Air Force Base close and that the assigned RF-4 aircraft retire. The 67th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing will inactivate. The Regional Corrosion Control Facility will remain if it continues to be economical for

the Air Force to operate it there. The Air Force Reserve units shall remain in a cantonment area if the base is converted to a civil airport. If no decision on a civil airport is reached by June 1993, the reserve units will be redistributed. If the reserve units stay but the airport is not an economically viable entity by the end of 1996, these units would also be redistributed. The 12th Air Force Headquarters 12th TAC Intelligence Squadron and the 602nd Tactical Air Control Center Squadron will relocate to Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Arizona. The 712th Air Support Operations Center Squadron will relocate to Fort Hood, Texas. The 41st Electronic Combat Squadron will remain in place at Davis-Monthan Air Force Base.

England Air Force Base, Louisiana

Category: Flying/Tactical

Mission: Tactical Fighters, A-10

Cost to Close: \$40.3 million

Savings: 1992-97: \$176 million; Annual: \$47.2 million

Payback: 1 year

Department of Defense

Recommendation:

Close England and retire or redistribute all aircraft among remaining Active and Reserve Component units. Inactivate the 23rd Tactical Fighter Wing. Realign one A/OA-10 squadron to Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, and one to McChord Air Force Base, Washington.

England ranked relatively low in the flying/tactical category. The long-term military value of England is limited by available airspace for training and by weather, for which England ranked lowest in its category. The Air Force acknowledged the advantage of England's proximity to Fort Polk, but stated that other bases could support the Army. Also, the cost to close is low while the savings are high.

Community Concerns:

The community argued that England's mix of weather was good for training. It stated that the local airspace, low-altitude military operating areas, and availability of higher-altitude airspace were not adequately considered. It questioned whether the Air Force could meet the Army's needs at Fort Polk if England closed. The community also stated that

DoD understated the combined economic impact of England's closure and Fort Polk's realignment.

Commission Findings:

The Commission found that the airspace and weather can impact the military value of the base. With its surrounding airspace England can meet current mission requirements, but will not be able to support future missions. Concerns that the current mission degraded the base rankings were unfounded. Air Force proposals to provide support to the Army were reasonable and formally endorsed by the Army. Finally, the combined economic impact of the two adjustments was substantially higher than for a single base.

Recommendation:

The Commission finds that the DoD recommendation on England Air Force Base did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and the selection criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the closure of England Air Force Base and the redistribution of one squadron to Eglin Air Force Base, one squadron to McChord Air Force Base, and the retirement of other remaining assigned

aircraft, including the 23rd Tactical Fighter Wing.

MacDill Air Force Base, Florida

Category: Flying/Tactical

*Mission: Tactical Fighter Training and Joint Headquarters,
F-16*

Cost to Realign: \$31.0 million

Savings: 1992-97: \$53 million; Annual: \$20.4 million

Payback: 2 years

Department of Defense

Recommendation:

Realign and partially close MacDill Air Force Base. The aircraft realign to Luke Air Force Base, Arizona; the Joint Communications Support Element moves to Charleston Air Force Base, South Carolina; the airfield closes; and the remainder of MacDill becomes an administrative base.

The long-term military value of MacDill is limited by pressure on airspace, training areas, and low-level routes. MacDill is not located near Army units that would offer joint-training opportunities. MacDill also has ground encroachment. Drawdown in the force structure results in the need for one less

F-16 training wing. DoD did not recommend full closure because of the high cost to relocate two large joint headquarters.

Community Concerns:

The community argued that the reduction in the base's hospital staff associated with the population drawdown will reduce support to a large retired population and increase CHAMPUS costs. While it acknowledged airspace congestion, the community argued that airspace problems and accident potential in the Phoenix area are significantly worse. Loss of the airfield was also presented as degrading the ability of the joint headquarters to fulfill their missions. In particular, the community argued that a classified mission at MacDill required a dedicated airfield. The community also expressed the concern that realignment was the first step toward closure.

Commission Findings:

The Commission found that MacDill was located in an area with increasing pressure on airspace and therefore restricted training capabilities. The increased CHAMPUS costs associated with base closures were factored into the Air

Force analysis. The CHAMPUS program was developed to address medical needs of all non-active duty beneficiaries since DoD policy precludes manning a hospital solely to meet the needs of a retired population. In this case the increased cost was due to the large number of retirees.

The Commission examined the broad comparisons between Phoenix and Tampa raised by the community. Detailed review revealed that resulting force structure was below historic highs and that air traffic procedures were workable. The Commission also noted that Luke has exceptional training airspace to the south, which is connected to Luke by established routing.

Arguments that the missions DoD plans to retain (both unclassified and classified) at MacDill require a military airfield were found wanting. The Commission also noted the high cost of total closure and the low cost and reasonable savings of realignment.

Recommendation:

The Commission finds that the Secretary's recommendation on MacDill Air Force Base did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan or the final selection criteria. Therefore,

the Commission recommends the realignment and partial closure of MacDill Air Force Base; the realignment of the aircraft to Luke Air Force Base, Arizona; the movement of the Communications Support Element to Charleston Air Force Base, South Carolina; and the closure of the airfield and the remainder of MacDill becomes an administrative base.

Myrtle Beach Air Force Base, South Carolina

Category: Flying/Tactical

Mission: Tactical Fighters, A-10

Cost to Close: \$54.4 million

Savings: 1992-97: \$76.0 million; Annual: \$30.2 million

Payback: 2 years

Department of Defense

Recommendation:

Close Myrtle Beach and redistribute all aircraft to modernize other Active and Reserve Component units. Inactivate the 354th Tactical Fighter Wing. The DoD recommendation also states that there be one active squadron each at Shaw and Pope Air Force Bases.

Myrtle Beach Air Force Base's long-term military value was low compared with other bases in its category. Its ranking suffered because of weather, ground encroachment, and because of its

location in a region where special use airspace is being stressed increasingly by growth in air traffic. Additionally, the cost to close is low while the savings are high.

Community Concerns:

The community argued that Myrtle Beach was incorrectly downgraded for ground encroachment and that the weather does not downgrade the base's ability to meet its mission. The community also noted that the base was recently identified as one of the best in the Air Force and has the potential to house a composite wing, which was not considered by the Air Force. It also argued that the closure of Myrtle Beach was an example of the Air Force's failure to consider providing close-air support to the Army.

Commission Findings:

The Commission found that all flying/tactical bases were treated fairly and Myrtle Beach did rank low in its category. It does have training limitations, and projections indicate increasing pressure on airspace. Weather and airspace do degrade Myrtle Beach's military value and justify its low ranking. The base has low closure cost and favorable savings.

Regarding support to the Army, the Commission found that Shaw Air Force Base, North Carolina, provides the needed support to Army units in the area.

Recommendation:

The Commission finds that the DoD recommendation on Myrtle Beach Air Force Base did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and the final selection criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the closure of Myrtle Beach Air Force Base and the redistribution of all assigned aircraft to other Active and Reserve Component units, and that one active A/OA-10 squadron be realigned to Shaw and Pope Air Force Bases.

Moody Air Force Base, Georgia

Category: Flying/Tactical

Mission: Tactical Fighters, F-16

Cost to Close: N/A

Savings: 1992-97: N/A

Payback: N/A

Department of Defense

Recommendation:

Close Moody Air Force Base and redistribute all aircraft to modernize other

active and reserve component units. The 347th Tactical Fighter Wing will inactivate.

Moody's long-term military value compared unfavorably with other bases in its category. Its ranking suffered because of weather and its location in a region where special-use airspace is being stressed increasingly by growth in air traffic. Additionally, it is the least costly base in its category to close.

Community Concerns:

The community argued that Moody was incorrectly downgraded for airspace and that the weather does not downgrade the base's ability to meet its mission. The community also noted that the base was recently identified as the best in the Air Force and has growth potential for a composite wing, potential that was not considered by the Air Force. It also argued that the closure of Moody was an example of the Air Force's failure to consider support to the Army.

Commission Findings:

The Commission found that Moody's minor training limitations are successfully managed and the wing can meet its training needs. While an increase in

commercial aviation is evident, the routing around Moody's airspace and repeated examples of the Federal Aviation

Administration providing additional airspace to Moody argue against training capability decreasing in the future. Sorties have been lost to weather, but the Air Force has successfully overcome this problem in the past and should be able to do so in the future. The closure of Moody provides only small savings that justifies leaving what has been recognized as one of the best bases in the Air Force, for installation excellence, open.

Recommendation:

The Commission finds that DoD substantially deviated from selection criteria 1, 2, and 3 in recommending the closure of Moody Air Force Base. Specifically, DoD did not adequately consider the military value of Moody Air Force Base in its assessment of the extent of the impact of weather and airspace problems. Therefore, the Commission recommends Moody remain open.

Carswell Air Force Base, Texas

Category: Flying/Strategic

*Mission: Strategic Bombardment and Air Refueling, B-52 and
KC-135*

Cost to Close: \$45.6 million

*Savings: 1992-97: \$156 million; Annual: \$45.5 million Payback:
1 year*

Department of Defense

Recommendation:

Close Carswell Air Force Base and transfer the assigned B-52H aircraft to Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana. The assigned KC-135 aircraft will transfer to the Air Reserve Component, and the 7th Bombardment Wing will inactivate. The 436th Strategic Training Squadron relocates to Dyess Air Force Base, Texas. Maintain the existing Air Force Reserve units in a cantonment area.

Carswell ranked low based on its long-term military value compared with other bases in its category. The base is poorly located for wartime bomber or tanker employment. The base has the worst ground and regional airspace encroachment in its category. The regional airspace will continue to be stressed by aggressive aviation growth in the area. Finally, much of the on-base housing is unusable because it is under renovation

and the contractor has defaulted. The Air Force projects this housing to be unusable for the extended future.

Community Concerns:

The community claimed that many subelement scores were incorrect and that the "corrected" scores would change the overall rating for the base. The community minimized the impact and severity of airspace encroachment, citing excellent procedures and equipment used to control aircraft in the Dallas/Fort Worth Airport area. Similarly, it declared that the existing ground encroachment in both the clear and accident zones will decrease. The community was also concerned about the disposition of the base hospital. The hospital serves the active-duty military members and their dependents, as well as many retirees. The community was also concerned about the economic impact on a region already hard hit by other cuts in the defense industry.

Commission Findings:

The Commission found very few errors in the subelement scores, and the full Air Force process was validated by the GAO. Carswell is in an area of continued aviation growth and strong pressure on

regional airspace. Additionally, there is commercial and residential encroachment in the protected zones off either end of the runway. The poor location for wartime employment and ground and airspace encroachment limit the base's future military value.

Recommendation:

The Commission finds that the Secretary's recommendation on Carswell Air Force Base did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and the final selection criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the closure of Carswell Air Force Base and the transfer of the assigned B-52 aircraft to Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana. The assigned KC-135 aircraft should transfer to the Air Reserve Component. The 436th Strategic Training Squadron will relocate to Dyess Air Force Base. The existing Air Force Reserve units will remain in a cantonment area.

Castle Air Force Base, California

Category: Flying/Strategic

*Mission: Strategic Bombardment, Air Refueling, and Combat
Crew Training School; B-52 and KC-135*

Cost to Close: \$99.2 million

Savings: 1992-97: \$63.0 million; Annual: \$52.7 million

Payback: 2 years

Department of Defense

Recommendation:

Close Castle Air Force Base and transfer the assigned B-52G conventional aircraft to K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base, Michigan. Transfer the assigned KC-135 aircraft to other Active or Reserve Component units. Transfer the B-52 and KC-135 Combat Crew Training mission to Fairchild Air Force Base, Washington. The 93rd Bombardment Wing will inactivate.

Castle ranked relatively low based on its long-term military value compared with other bases in the category. The base is in a relatively poor location for wartime bomber employment. Its ranking also suffered because of its relatively poor location for wartime and peacetime air-refueling operations. The base endures local ground and regional airspace encroachment. The regional airspace is being increasingly stressed by growth in air traffic. Finally, the condition of the facilities at Castle is below the average of other bases in the same category.

Community Concerns:

The community claimed that Castle was incorrectly categorized as a strategic/flying base when, in its opinion, the primary mission of the base is initial training of B-52 and KC-135 aircrews. It declared Castle has unique attributes to perform this training mission, including its many aircrew-training devices, access to numerous airfields, and transient student quarters. Finally, it believes that moving the training mission would be short-sighted because the longevity of the B-52 is in question.

Commission Findings:

The Commission found that the base was properly categorized along with other flying/strategic bases. It is in a poor location for wartime bomber and tanker employment. Regional airspace and local ground encroachment also degrade its overall military value. The DoD force-structure plan includes the B-52 aircraft until past the turn of the century.

Recommendation:

The Commission finds that the Secretary's recommendation on Castle Air Force Base did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and the final

selection criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends closing Castle Air Force Base and transferring the assigned B-52 aircraft to K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base. Transfer the assigned KC-135 aircraft to other Active or Reserve Component units. Transfer the B-52 and KC-135 Combat Crew Training missions to Fairchild Air Force Base, Washington.

Eaker Air Force Base, Arkansas

Category: Flying/Strategic

Mission: Strategic Bombardment and Air Refueling, B-52 and KC-135

Cost to Close: \$18.5 million

Savings 1992-97: \$221.0 million; Annual: \$52.9 million

Payback: Less than 1 year

Department of Defense

Recommendation:

Close Eaker Air Force Base and transfer the assigned KC-135 aircraft to other Active or Reserve Component units. The assigned B-52G Air Launched Cruise Missile aircraft retire. The 97th Bombardment Wing will inactivate.

Eaker ranked relatively low in the flying/strategic category based on its long-term military value compared with other bases in the category. The base is in a relatively poor location to support wartime

bomber employment. Its ranking also suffered because of the limited opportunity for peacetime use of tanker assets and access to bombing ranges. The base experiences some current restrictions on access to bombing ranges and expects future restrictions as well. Finally, the capacity of the facilities are below the average of other bases in the same category.

Community Concerns:

The community claimed that Eaker is close to many air-refueling tracks, and removing assigned KC-135s will exacerbate a regional peacetime air-refueling tanker shortfall. It also stated that Eaker has better weather than many northern strategic bases. The community was especially concerned with the economic impact of the closure.

Commission Findings:

The Commission found that, although Eaker is close to many designated air refueling tracks, it is still relatively distant from an area of high air-refueling requirements. Eaker is in a relatively poor location for wartime bomber and tanker employment. The cost to close Eaker is low, and the pay back is achieved in less

than one year. The economic impact on the community from the closing of Eaker will be among the most significant in the Air Force.

Recommendation:

The Commission finds that the Secretary's recommendation on Eaker Air Force Base did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and the final selection criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the closure of Eaker Air Force Base. The assigned B-52 aircraft will retire, and the assigned KC-135 aircraft will transfer to other Active or Reserve Component units.

Grissom Air Force Base, Indiana

Category: Flying/Strategic

Mission: Strategic Air Refueling, KC-135

Cost to Close: \$24.9 million

Savings: 1992-97: \$157 million; Annual: \$48.3 million

Payback: 1 year

Department of Defense

Recommendation:

Close Grissom Air Force Base and transfer the assigned KC-135 aircraft to the Air Reserve Component. The EC-135 aircraft will retire and the 305th

Air Refueling Wing will inactivate. Grissom ranked below average in the flying/strategic category based on its long-term overall military value compared with other bases in the category. The base's location provides limited opportunity for peacetime use of tankers and access to bombing ranges. Finally, Grissom costs the fourth least to close in the category and the savings generated after closure are substantial.

Community Concerns:

The community claimed that Grissom has no airspace restrictions and that expansion capability is unlimited around the base. The community also highlighted that, because of its distance to the coast, the base's survivability is enhanced due to its midwestern location. Also, the existing ramp can accommodate additional aircraft and the quality of life at Grissom is better than at several bases not recommended for closure.

Commission Findings:

The Commission found that the base was properly graded. The base has no flying restrictions and can expand. However, the distance to air-refueling receivers and primary ranges diminishes

the bases military value. Grissom is the fourth lowest cost to close in the category and offers a significant annual savings. Closing the base will have a negative economic impact on the local community. Finally, the condition of facilities at Grissom graded lower than the category average.

Recommendation:

The Commission finds that the DoD recommendation on Grissom Air Force Base did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and the final selection criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the closure of Grissom Air Force Base, the retirement of assigned EC-135 aircraft, the inactivation of the 305th Air Refueling Wing, and the transfer of KC-135 aircraft to the Air Reserve Component.

Loring Air Force Base, Maine

Category: Flying/Strategic

*Mission: Conventional Bombardment and Air Refueling, B-52
and KC-135*

Cost to Close: \$46.6 million

*Savings: 1992-97: \$182 million; Annual: \$61.8 million Payback:
1 year*

Department of Defense

Recommendation:

Close Loring Air Force Base and transfer the assigned B-52 aircraft to K.I. Sawyer and disperse KC-135 aircraft to Active and Reserve Component units.

Loring ranked relatively low in the flying/strategic category based on its long-term military value compared with other bases in the category. The base's location provides limited opportunity for peacetime use of tankers and access to bombing ranges. The condition of base facilities is below the average of other bases in the category. The cost to close Loring is low and the savings are among the highest of the bases in this subcategory.

Community Concerns:

The community claimed that Loring is the closest base to conventional and strategic targets east of the United States. It also pointed out that Loring has two fully operational runways. Further, it stated that the base is near air-refueling routes, base facilities are adequate to meet current mission requirements, not enough credit was given for improvements to facilities, distance to bombing ranges is not a significant factor, and the Air Force

did not adequately consider the economic impact.

Commission Findings:

The Commission found that, although Loring is the closest base to potential targets east of the United States, the advantage is relative when the total mission is considered. Loring is rated lower in military value because of the limited opportunity for peacetime use of tankers and access to bombing ranges. The condition of the facilities are below the command's average and the cost of required upgrades to meet the current and future missions is high. Loring has only one fully operational runway and one pre-launch survivability runway. The annual savings will be the highest of all bases closed in the flying/strategic category. The economic impact on the Loring community will be severe.

Recommendation:

The Commission finds that the Secretary's recommendation on Loring Air Force Base did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and the final selection criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the closure of Loring Air Force Base, the transfer of the

assigned B-52 aircraft to K.I. Sawyer, and the dispersal of the KC-135 aircraft to active and Air Reserve Component units.

Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Michigan

Category: Flying/Strategic

Mission: Strategic Bombardment and Air Refueling, B-52 and KC-135

Cost to Close: \$29.1 million

Savings: 1992-97: \$256 million; Annual: \$63.3 million

Payback: 1 year

Department of Defense

Recommendation:

Close Wurtsmith Air Force Base and transfer the assigned KC-135 aircraft to the Air Reserve Component. The B-52G Air Launched Cruise Missile aircraft will retire and the 379th Bombardment Wing inactivates.

Wurtsmith ranked below average in the flying/strategic category based on its long-term overall military value compared with other bases in the category. The low ranking results from the base's distance to primary low-altitude training routes and peacetime air-refueling training requirements. Finally, Wurtsmith costs the third least to close in the category and the savings generated after closure are high.

Community Concerns:

The community claimed that Wurtsmith has no airspace restrictions and that all operational requirements for the assigned aircraft can be met without interference. The community also stated that closing Wurtsmith would have significant negative economic impact on northern Michigan. It directly challenged individual ratings of the Air Force Base Closure Executive Group. In addition it argued for keeping Wurtsmith open and closing K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base, Michigan.

Commission Findings:

The Commission found that the base was properly graded. The base has no flying restrictions and can perform all operations required to sustain the mission. However, the distance to scored training routes is significant and lowers the efficiency of the missions at Wurtsmith. Also, tankers must travel a significant distance to air-refueling receivers. Wurtsmith costs the third least to close in the category and offers the highest annual savings of any Air Force base closure. Closing the base will have a severe economic impact on the local community.

Finally, K.I. Sawyer graded higher overall in military value than Wurtsmith.

Recommendation:

The Commission finds that the DoD recommendation on Wurtsmith Air Force Base did not deviate substantially from the force structure plan and the final selection criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the closure of Wurtsmith Air Force Base, the transfer of KC-135 aircraft to the Air Reserve Component, and the retirement of the assigned B-52G aircraft and the inactivation of the 379th Bombardment Wing.

Williams Air Force Base, Arizona

Category: Flying/Training

Mission: Flying/Training, T-37 and T-38

Cost to Close: \$26.7 million

Savings 1992-97: \$222 million; Annual: \$54.1 million

Payback: 1 year

Department of Defense

Recommendation:

Close Williams and retire or redistribute all aircraft. Inactivate 82nd Flying/Training Wing. Move Aircrew Training Research Facility to Orlando, Florida.

Williams ranked low in the flying/training category and lowest for airspace encroachment--a problem that is expected to worsen. The condition of its facilities also ranked lowest. Williams's closure will have the least severe impact on its local community of any of the bases in its category.

Community Concerns:

The community argued principally that the Air Force did not give Williams enough credit for its excellent weather and incorrectly rated its facilities. The community believed that DoD placed too much emphasis on airspace without recognizing adjustments made in the region to alleviate encroachment problems. In addition, the community claimed the closure and movement of the Aircrew Training Research Facility will be too costly.

Commission Findings:

The Commission found that all flying/training bases were treated fairly and Williams ranked lowest in its category. It has the most severe airspace problems--a situation that is only projected to worsen. Projected air traffic growth of 65 percent by 2005, civilian traffic cutting

into instrument training, and the potential of a new regional airport are a few of the problems.

The Air Force did consider a recent agreement with the Federal Aviation Administration to improve the utility of one of Williams' Military Operating Areas. However, this adjustment fails to address the more pressing problem of minimum airspace. Williams has the minimum airspace per sortie considered safe and the least of any flying/training base.

Williams did rate highest in the category for weather. However, even with added emphasis this rating could not overcome deficiencies in other areas.

Finally, Orlando, in addition to being the least expensive alternative for the relocation of the lab, also provides synergism by collocating Air Force and Navy elements working in the same area.

Recommendation:

The Commission finds that the Secretary's recommendation did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and the final selection criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the closure of Williams Air Force Base, the transfer of the Aircrew

Training Research Facility to Orlando, Florida, and the deactivation of the 82nd Flying/Training Wing.

Richards-Gebaur Air Reserve Base, Missouri

Category: Air Reserve Component Bases

Mission: Tactical Fighters, A-10

Cost to Close: \$47.6 million

Savings: 1992-97: \$-4 million; Annual: \$12.9 million

Payback: 5 years

Department of Defense

Recommendation:

Close Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base and transfer the 442nd Tactical Fighter Wing to Whiteman Air Force Base, Missouri. The 36th Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron and the 77th and 78th Aerial Port Squadrons will transfer to Peterson Air Force Base, Colorado.

Since the joint-use plan with the Kansas City Department of Aviation, which was envisioned 12 years ago, has not materialized, the Air Force Reserve has borne a substantial portion of the operating costs of this airfield. The economically viable airport that the Air Force anticipated and the expected reduction in costs have not materialized. Therefore, relocating the Reserve activities

to an active Air Force base would achieve significant cost savings. Consideration was given to the recruiting needs of these units to ensure that the realignment meets military requirements and is cost effective. The long-term effect on training is minimal since Whiteman has similar access to training ranges, low-level routes, and Army exercise areas.

Community Concerns:

The community stated that the units would not be able to use current training ranges and could not support Fort Riley and Fort Sill. It also stated that the move would adversely affect recruitment, retention, and training because of the reduced population available for recruitment. In addition, it stated that the cost to move was understated because the missile wing would not move as soon as anticipated.

Commission Findings:

The Commission found that the Air Force's and community's cost estimates for relocating to Whiteman were incorrect. There will be some additional rehabilitation costs for temporary facilities, but the relocation costs would not be as much as envisioned for new construction.

The Air Force's payback period would be seven years, not five years. The recruitment area and the travel distance required is within the Air Force guidance. The move will enable the unit to use additional training ranges and support Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. Fort Riley, Kansas, and Fort Sill, Oklahoma, will get their support from Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma.

Recommendation:

The Commission finds that the Secretary's recommendation did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan or the final selection criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the closure of Richards-Gebaur Air Reserve Base, the transfer of the 442nd Tactical Fighter Wing to Whiteman Air Force Base, and the transfer of the 36th Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron and the 77th and 78th Aerial Port Squadrons to Peterson Air Force Base.

Rickenbacker Air Guard Base, Ohio

Category: Air Reserve Component Bases

Mission: Tactical Fighters and Air Refueling, A-7, and KC-135

Cost to Close: \$106.1 million

Savings 1992-97: \$-16 million; Annual: \$22.7 million

Payback: 5 years

Department of Defense

Recommendation:

Close Rickenbacker Air Guard Base and transfer the 160th Air Refueling Group and the 907th Tactical Airlift Group to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. The 4950th Test Wing will consolidate with the Air Force Flight Test Center at Edwards Air Force Base, California.

Since the Air Reserve Component units located at Rickenbacker are the predominate users of the airfield, the support costs for these activities are high and the relocation of the units could bring about significant savings. Transferring the units to Wright-Patterson keeps the Air National Guard units in Ohio and reduces the costs to move, since the 4950th would vacate useable facilities. Also, moving the Guard and Reserve units to Dayton would increase the overall recruiting area population. In addition, collocation with active forces will improve operations.

Community Concerns:

The community questioned the costing methodology and claimed that the costs to move the Air Reserve Component units were understated. It also said that the eight criteria were not consistently applied. In addition, it claimed that moving three more flying units to Dayton would cause airspace congestion. It also claimed that because Dayton's population is one-half the size of the population of Columbus, recruiting will be hurt.

Commission Findings:

The Commission found that the community's cost estimate was for building all new facilities at Wright-Patterson. The community did not recognize that the Air Force was using vacated facilities. Small additional increases in air traffic will be manageable. Using the Air Force's recruiting guidelines, locating the units in Dayton does not degrade the recruiting base. The Air Force modified its selection criteria for Air Reserve Component bases first by determining if there was a significant cost savings, and then by applying the eight criteria. An underlying concern was the moving of Air National Guard units across

state lines. This did not adversely affect the selection process.

Recommendation:

The Commission finds that the Secretary's recommendation on Rickenbacker Air Reserve Base did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and the final selection criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the closure of Rickenbacker Air Guard Base, the transfer of the 160th Air Refueling Group and the 907th Tactical Airlift Group to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, and the consolidation of the 4950th Test Wing from Wright-Patterson Air Force Base with the Air Force Flight Test Center at Edwards Air Force Base.

Goodfellow Air Force Base, Texas

Category: Training

Mission: Technical Training

Department of Defense

Recommendation:

As part of the closure of Chanute Air Force Base, Illinois, realign the fuels training to Sheppard Air Force Base,

Texas, and realign the technical training fire course to Goodfellow unless a satisfactory and cost-effective contract can be arranged. The 1988 Commission on Base Realignment and Closure recommended that both of these courses be realigned to Goodfellow Air Force Base, Texas.

Commission Findings and

Recommendation:

The Commission finds that the DoD recommendation on realignment of Goodfellow Air Force Base did not deviate substantially from the force structure and the final selection criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the realignment of the fuels training from Goodfellow Air Force Base to Sheppard Air Force Base.

Beale Air Force Base, California

Category: Flying/Strategic

*Mission: Strategic Reconnaissance and Air Refueling, U-2,
TR-1 and KC-135*

Department of Defense

Recommendation:

Realign Undergraduate Navigator Training and the 323rd Flying Training Wing from Mather Air Force Base,

California, to Randolph Air Force Base, Texas, instead of realigning to Beale Air Force Base as recommended by the 1988 Commission on Base Realignment and Closure.

Community Concerns:

The economic impact will harm an already depressed area.

Commission Findings and Recommendation:

The Commission finds that the DoD recommendation on realignment of Beale Air Force Base did not deviate substantially from the force structure on the final selection criteria. The economic impact will not be severe. Therefore, the Commission recommends the realignment of Undergraduate Navigator Training and the 323rd Flying Training Wing from Mather Air Force Base to Randolph Air Force Base, California.

March Air Force Base, California

Category: Flying/Strategic

Mission: Air Refueling, KC-10

Department of Defense

Recommendation:

Realign 45 Air Force Audit Agency manpower authorizations from Norton Air Force Base, California, to the National Capital Region instead of to March Air Force Base as recommended by the 1988 Commission on Base Realignment and Closure. The remaining 139 manpower authorizations will transfer to March Air Force Base as directed by the 1988 Commission.

Commission Findings and Recommendation:

The Commission finds that the DoD recommendation on realignment of these limited manpower authorizations did not deviate substantially from the force structure and the final selection criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the realignment of the 45 Air Force Audit Agency manpower authorizations from Norton Air Force Base to the National Capital Region and the transfer of 139 manpower authorizations from Norton Air Force Base to March Air Force Base.

Mather Air Force Base, California

Category: Flying/Training

Mission: Navigator Training, T-43 and T-37

Department of Defense

Recommendation:

Realign the 940th Air Refueling Group from Mather Air Force Base to McClellan Air Force Base. Leave the 323rd Flying Training Wing Hospital open as an annex to McClellan Air Force Base instead of leaving the 940th Air Refueling Group at Mather Air Force Base and closing the 323rd Flying Training Wing Hospital, as recommended by the 1988 Commission on Base Realignment and Closure.

Commission Findings and

Recommendation:

The Commission finds that the DoD recommendation did not deviate substantially from the force-structure and final selection criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the realignment of the 940th Air Refueling Group from Mather Air Force Base to McClellan Air Force Base and the retention of the 323rd Flying Training Wing Hospital as an annex to McClellan Air Force Base.

Mountain Home Air Force Base, Idaho

Category: Flying/Tactical

Mission: Tactical Fighter and Electronic Warfare, F-111 and EF-111

Department of Defense

Recommendation:

Realign the remaining F-4G aircraft to the Idaho and Nevada Air National Guard; inactivate the 35th Tactical Training Wing; maintain the 41st Electronic Combat Squadron at Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Arizona; realign the EF-111 aircraft assigned from Mountain Home Air Force Base to Cannon Air Force Base, New Mexico. Establish a composite wing at Mountain Home.

Commission Findings and

Recommendation:

The Commission finds that the DoD recommendation did not deviate substantially from the force-structure plan and the final selection criteria. Therefore, the Commission recommends the following: Realign the remaining F-4G aircraft to the Idaho and Nevada Air National Guard; inactivate the 35th

Tactical Training Wing; maintain the 41st Electronic Combat Squadron at Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Arizona; realign the EF-111 aircraft assigned from Mountain Home Air Force Base to Cannon Air Force Base, New Mexico. Establish a composite wing at Mountain Home.

Chapter 6:

Communities and Base Reuse

Communities will have a wide range of experiences in developing reuse proposals. Even as the Commission conducted its review, a few communities were already developing plans for reusing base facilities. While short-term economic impacts from base closures are unavoidable, communities can take steps to mitigate these impacts and use the former base to stimulate new economic growth.

Full economic recovery from base closure is dependent upon timely disposition of the facilities and land vacated by the services. The Secretary of Defense should do everything in his power to ensure a timely transfer of these valuable assets to the local communities.

Mobilizing for Reuse

Reusing former military base property offers communities the best opportunity to rebuild their economies. The buildings and facilities can fill residential, commercial, and industrial needs and thus can replace jobs and income lost. Airfields are especially marketable because of the national shortage of available hangar space. Several communities that lost bases as a result of the 1988 base-closing commission

have taken advantage of this opportunity for a quick economic turnaround.

Attracting permanent tenants for the property, once disposal occurs, is an integral part of a community's strategy for economic recovery.

Successes can result from two things: early creation of an organization to plan and implement a suitable base reuse strategy, and aggressive marketing of base assets and available facilities.

DoD's Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) surveyed reuse of closed military installations between 1961 and 1990 and concluded that 158,000 new jobs had been created to replace 93,000 jobs lost as a result of base closures.

There are six steps that communities can take in preparing a strategy for reusing a closed installation:

- Form a reuse committee
- Work with federal and state representatives
- Maintain close relations with DoD
- Be active in the planning process
- Use federal and state programs
- Hire experts to fill any gaps in your professional staff.

Each community will have unique opportunities and constraints. The successful implementation of any base-reuse strategy hinges upon harnessing the energy and

creativity present in a community.

Economic Adjustment Assistance

DoD created the Economic Adjustment Program for this purpose in May 1961. Since 1970, DoD has rendered adjustment assistance through the President's Economic Adjustment Committee (EAC), which is composed of 18 federal departments and agencies and chaired by the Secretary of Defense.

EAC works with representatives of local, state and federal agencies to develop strategies and coordinate action plans that will generate new job opportunities and to alleviate the social and economic impacts resulting from DoD program changes. To assist communities, the Secretary of Defense can make grants to qualified local government entities for development of community-adjustment plans.

The transition period (often three to five years) in securing new civilian uses can be difficult for many communities. But the

Communities and Base Reuse

difficult for many communities. But the experience of communities affected by earlier base closures clearly indicates communities can adjust successfully.

More recently, OEA has been working with 21 communities that are near bases recommended for closure by the 1988 Base Closure and Realignment Commission. OEA has provided \$1.6 million in grants to the affected communities to help develop reuse plans and is working through the EAC to help these communities implement their reuse plans.

Environmental Restoration at Closing Bases

DoD is obligated under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act to restore contaminated sites on military bases.

Within the capabilities of technology and the availability of funds, DoD is committed to restoring closing bases to safe condition. The Department of Defense Base Closure Account 1990 can be used to fund this environmental restoration.

DoD also has several initiatives under way to expedite the environmental

restoration process and thereby speed local economic recovery.

- DoD is forming a task force to report on ways to improve interagency coordination of environmental-response actions; streamline and consolidate regulations, practices, and policies; and improve environmental restoration at closing bases.
- DoD has established a model program that will test ways of expediting cleanup and accelerating the contracting process. The program will also probe alternatives that will help avoid disputes, concurrent regulatory review, and options for local reuse while cleanup is in progress.
- DoD is reemphasizing ongoing efforts, including expanded use of interagency agreements that detail restorations at National Priority List sites and memoranda of agreement between DoD and states for resolving technical disputes at National Priority List sites.

Homeowners Assistance Program

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission

The Homeowners Assistance Program, in operation since 1966, assists DoD military and civilian employees who are forced to move as a result of a base closure.

The government helps eligible employees who cannot sell their homes within a reasonable amount of time by either buying their homes for 75 percent of the pre-closure-announcement value or reimbursing them for most of the lost equity should the homeowners sell the house for less than the value before the closure was announced. The program also provides relief for displaced employees facing foreclosure.

The program is initially funded with appropriated funds; however, proceeds from the sale or rental of government-purchased houses replenish the fund.

The Displaced Employee Program provides for priority placement referral of separated employees to other federal agencies. In addition, DoD and the Office of Personnel Management have initiated a project to link data systems. Upon completion, the linked systems will support a significantly expanded Defense Referral System.

The communities that will lose bases as a result of the 1991 closure and realignment process face an uncertain future. Local leaders, with the assistance of federal and state agencies, can steer a path from economic dislocation to economic growth.

Civilian Employee Assistance

The DoD Priority Placement Program is another program that was originally established to help DoD civilian employees adjust to the base closures of the 1960s.

A state-of-the-art automated referral is currently in operation. In the years since its inception, the referral system has helped more than 98,000 employees find new assignments. This cost-effective system supports the Priority Placement Program.

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TITLE XXIX—DEFENSE BASE CLOSURES AND REALIGNMENTS

Defense Base
Closure and
Realignment Act
of 1990.
10 USC 2687
note.

PART A—DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

SEC. 2901. SHORT TITLE AND PURPOSE

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This part may be cited as the “Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990”.

(b) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this part is to provide a fair process that will result in the timely closure and realignment of military installations inside the United States.

10 USC 2687
note.

SEC. 2902. THE COMMISSION

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established an independent commission to be known as the “Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission”.

(b) **DUTIES.**—The Commission shall carry out the duties specified for it in this part.

(c) **APPOINTMENT.**—(1)(A) The Commission shall be composed of eight members appointed by the President, by and with the advise and consent of the Senate.

President.

(B) The President shall transmit to the Senate the nominations for appointment to the Commission—

(i) by no later than January 3, 1991, in the case of members of the Commission whose terms will expire at the end of the first session of the 102nd Congress;

(ii) by no later than January 25, 1993, in the case of members of the Commission whose terms will expire at the end of the first session of the 103rd Congress; and

(iii) by no later than January 3, 1995, in the case of members of the Commission whose terms will expire at the end of the first session of the 104th Congress.

(2) In selecting individuals for nominations for appointments to the Commission, the President should consult with—

(A) the Speaker of the House of Representatives concerning the appointment of two members;

(B) the majority leader of the Senate concerning the appointment of two members;

(C) the minority leader of the House of Representatives concerning the appointment of one member; and

(D) the minority leader of the Senate concerning the appointment of one member.

(3) At the time the President nominates individuals for appointment to the Commission for each session of Congress referred to in paragraph (1)(B), the President shall designate one such individual who shall serve as Chairman of the Commission.

(d) **TERMS.**—(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), each member of the Commission shall serve until the adjournment of Congress sine die for the session during which the member was appointed to the Commission.

(2) The Chairman of the Commission shall serve until the confirmation of a successor.

(e) **MEETINGS.**—(1) The Commission shall meet only during calendar years 1991, 1993, and 1995.

Public
information.

(2)(A) Each meeting of the Commission, other than meetings in which classified information is to be discussed, shall be open to the public.

(B) All the proceedings, information, and deliberations of the Commission shall be open, upon request, to the following:

(i) The Chairman and the ranking minority party member of the Subcommittee on Readiness, Sustainability, and Support of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, or such other members of the Subcommittee designated by such Chairman or ranking minority party member.

(ii) The Chairman and the ranking minority party member of the Subcommittee on Military Installations and Facilities of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives, or such other members of the Subcommittee designated by such Chairman or ranking minority party member.

(iii) The Chairmen and ranking minority party members of the Subcommittees on Military Construction of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, or such other members of the Subcommittees designated by such Chairmen or ranking minority party members.

(f) VACANCIES.—A vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment, but the individual appointed to fill the vacancy shall serve only for the unexpired portion of the term for which the individual's predecessor was appointed.

(g) PAY AND TRAVEL EXPENSES.—(1)(A) Each member, other than the Chairman, shall be paid at a rate equal to the daily equivalent of the minimum annual rate of basic pay payable for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, for each day (including travel time) during which the member is engaged in the actual performance of duties vested in the Commission.

(B) The Chairman shall be paid for each day referred to in subparagraph (A) at a rate equal to the daily equivalent of the minimum annual rate of basic pay payable for level III of the Executive Schedule under section 5314 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) Members shall receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with sections 5702 and 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(h) DIRECTOR OF STAFF.—(1) The Commission shall, without regard to section 5311(b) of title 5, United States Code, appoint a Director who has not served on active duty in the Armed Forces or as a civilian employee of the Department of Defense during the one-year period preceding the date of such appointment.

(2) The Director shall be paid at the rate of basic pay payable for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code.

(i) STAFF.—(1) Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), the Director, with the approval of the Commission, may appoint and fix the pay of additional personnel.

(2) The Director may make such appointments without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and any personnel so appointed may be paid without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of that title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, except that an individual so appointed may not receive pay in excess of the annual rate of basic pay payable for GS-18 of the General Schedule.

(3) Not more than one-third of the personnel employed by or detailed to the Commission may be on detail from the Department of Defense.

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(4) Upon request of the Director, the head of any Federal department or agency may detail any of the personnel of that department or agency to the Commission to assist the Commission in carrying out its duties under this part.

(5) The Comptroller General of the United States shall provide assistance, including the detailing of employees, to the Commission in accordance with an agreement entered into with the Commission.

(j) OTHER AUTHORITY.—(1) The Commission may procure by contract, to the extent funds are available, the temporary or intermittent services of experts or consultants pursuant to section 3109 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) The Commission may lease space and acquire personal property to the extent funds are available.

(k) FUNDING.—(1) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Commission such funds as are necessary to carry out its duties under this part. Such funds shall remain available until expended.

(2) If no funds are appropriated to the Commission by the end of the second session of the 101st Congress, the Secretary of Defense may transfer, for fiscal year 1991, to the Commission funds from the Department of Defense Base Closure Account established by section 207 of Public Law 100-526. Such funds shall remain available until expended.

(l) TERMINATION.—The Commission shall terminate on December 31, 1995.

10 USC 2687
note.

SEC. 2903. PROCEDURE FOR MAKING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR BASE CLOSURES AND REALIGNMENTS

(a) FORCE-STRUCTURE PLAN.—(1) As part of the budget justification documents submitted to Congress in support of the budget for the Department of Defense for each of the fiscal years 1992, 1994, and 1996, the Secretary shall include a force-structure plan for the Armed Forces based on an assessment by the Secretary of the probable threats to the national security during the six-year period beginning with the fiscal year for which the budget request is made and of the anticipated levels of funding that will be available for national defense purposes during such period.

(2) Such plan shall include, without any reference (directly or indirectly) to military installations inside the United States that may be closed or realigned under such plan—

(A) a description of the assessment referred to in paragraph (1);

(B) a description (i) of the anticipated force structure during and at the end of each such period for each military department (with specifications of the number and type of units in the active and reserve forces of each such department), and (ii) of the units that will need to be forward based (with a justification thereof) during and at the end of each such period; and

(C) a description of the anticipated implementation of such force-structure plan.

(3) The Secretary shall also transmit a copy of each such force-structure plan to the Commission.

(b) SELECTION CRITERIA.—(1) The Secretary shall, by no later than December 31, 1990, publish in the Federal Register and transmit to the congressional defense committees the criteria proposed to be used by the Department of Defense in making recommendations for the closure or realignment of military installations inside the United States under this part. The Secretary shall provide an

Federal
Register,
publication.

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opportunity for public comment on the proposed criteria for a period of at least 30 days and shall include notice of that opportunity in the publication required under the preceding sentence.

(2)(A) The Secretary shall, by no later than February 15, 1991, publish in the Federal Register and transmit to the congressional defense committees the final criteria to be used in making recommendations for the closure or realignment of military installations inside the United States under this part. Except as provided in subparagraph (B), such criteria shall be the final criteria to be used, along with the force-structure plan referred to in subsection (a), in making such recommendations unless disapproved by a joint resolution of Congress enacted on or before March 15, 1991.

Federal
Register,
publication.

(B) The Secretary may amend such criteria, but such amendments may not become effective until they have been published in the Federal Register, opened to public comment for at least 30 days, and then transmitted to the congressional defense committees in final form by no later than February 15 of the year concerned. Such amended criteria shall be the final criteria to be used, along with the force-structure plan referred to in subsection (a), in making such recommendations unless disapproved by a joint resolution of Congress enacted on or before March 15 of the year concerned.

(c) DOD RECOMMENDATIONS.—(1) The Secretary may, by no later than April 15, 1991, April 15, 1993, and April 15, 1995, publish in the Federal Register and transmit to the congressional defense committees and to the Commission a list of the military installations inside the United States that the Secretary recommends for closure or realignment on the basis of the force-structure plan and the final criteria referred to in subsection (b)(2) that are applicable to the year concerned.

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Register,
publication.

(2) The Secretary shall include, with the list of recommendations published and transmitted pursuant to paragraph (1), a summary of the selection process that resulted in the recommendation for each installation, including a justification for each recommendation.

(3) In considering military installations for closure or realignment, the Secretary shall consider all military installations inside the United States equally without regard to whether the installation has been previously considered or proposed for closure or realignment by the Department.

(4) The Secretary shall make available to the Commission and the Comptroller General of the United States all information used by the Department in making its recommendations to the Commission for closures and realignments.

(d) REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE COMMISSION.—(1) After receiving the recommendations from the Secretary pursuant to subsection (c) for any year, the Commission shall conduct public hearings on the recommendations.

Public
information.

(2)(A) The Commission shall, by no later than July 1 of each year in which the Secretary transmits recommendations to it pursuant to subsection (c), transmit to the President a report containing the Commission's findings and conclusions based on a review and analysis of the recommendations made by the Secretary, together with the Commission's recommendations for closures and realignments of military installations inside the United States.

Reports.

(B) In making its recommendations, the Commission may make changes in any of the recommendations made by the Secretary if the Commission determines that the Secretary deviated substantially

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from the force-structure plan and final criteria referred to in subsection (c)(1) in making recommendations.

(3) The Commission shall explain and justify in its report submitted to the President pursuant to paragraph (2) any recommendation made by the Commission that is different from the recommendations made by the Secretary pursuant to subsection (c). The Commission shall transmit a copy of such report to the congressional defense committees on the same date on which it transmits its recommendations to the President under paragraph (2).

(4) After July 1 of each year in which the Commission transmits recommendations to the President under this subsection, the Commission shall promptly provide, upon request, to any Member of Congress information used by the Commission in making its recommendations.

Reports.

(5) The Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(A) assist the Commission, to the extent requested, in the Commission's review and analysis of the recommendations made by the Secretary pursuant to subsection (c); and

(B) by no later than May 15 of each year in which the Secretary makes such recommendations, transmit to the Congress and to the Commission a report containing a detailed analysis of the Secretary's recommendations and selection process.

Reports.

(e) REVIEW BY THE PRESIDENT.—(1) The President shall, by no later than July 15 of each year in which the Commission makes recommendations under subsection (d), transmit to the Commission and to the Congress a report containing the President's approval or disapproval of the Commission's recommendations.

(2) If the President approves all the recommendations of the Commission, the President shall transmit a copy of such recommendations to the Congress, together with a certification of such approval.

(3) If the President disapproves the recommendations of the Commission, in whole or in part, the President shall transmit to the Commission and the Congress the reasons for that disapproval. The Commission shall then transmit to the President, by no later than August 15 of the year concerned, a revised list of recommendations for the closure and realignment of military installations.

(4) If the President approves all of the revised recommendations of the Commission transmitted to the President under paragraph (3), the President shall transmit a copy of such revised recommendations to the Congress, together with a certification of such approval.

(5) If the President does not transmit to the Congress an approval and certification described in paragraph (2) or (4) by September 1 of any year in which the Commission has transmitted recommendations to the President under this part, the process by which military installations may be selected for closure or realignment under this part with respect to that year shall be terminated.

10 USC 2687
note.

SEC. 2904. CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the Secretary shall—

(1) close all military installations recommended for closure by the Commission in each report transmitted to the Congress by the President pursuant to section 2903(e);

(2) realign all military installations recommended for realignment by such Commission in each such report;

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(3) initiate all such closures and realignments no later than two years after the date on which the President transmits a report to the Congress pursuant to section 2903(e) containing the recommendations for such closures or realignments; and

(4) complete all such closures and realignments no later than the end of the six-year period beginning on the date on which the President transmits the report pursuant to section 2903(e) containing the recommendations for such closures or realignments.

(b) CONGRESSIONAL DISAPPROVAL.—(1) The Secretary may not carry out any closure or realignment recommended by the Commission in a report transmitted from the President pursuant to section 2903(e) if a joint resolution is enacted, in accordance with the provisions of section 2908, disapproving such recommendations of the Commission before the earlier of—

(A) the end of the 45-day period beginning on the date on which the President transmits such report; or

(B) the adjournment of Congress sine die for the session during which such report is transmitted.

(2) For purposes of paragraph (1) of this subsection and subsections (a) and (c) of section 2908, the days on which either House of Congress is not in session because of an adjournment of more than three days to a day certain shall be excluded in the computation of a period.

SEC. 2905. IMPLEMENTATION

10 USC 2687
note.

(a) IN GENERAL.—(1) In closing or realigning any military installation under this part, the Secretary may—

(A) take such actions as may be necessary to close or realign any military installation, including the acquisition of such land, the construction of such replacement facilities, the performance of such activities, and the conduct of such advance planning and design as may be required to transfer functions from a military installation being closed or realigned to another military installation, and may use for such purpose funds in the Account or funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for use in planning and design, minor construction, or operation and maintenance;

(B) provide—

(i) economic adjustment assistance to any community located near a military installation being closed or realigned, and

(ii) community planning assistance to any community located near a military installation to which functions will be transferred as a result of the closure or realignment of a military installation,

if the Secretary of Defense determines that the financial resources available to the community (by grant or otherwise) for such purposes are inadequate, and may use for such purposes funds in the Account or funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for economic adjustment assistance or community planning assistance;

(C) carry out activities for the purposes of environmental restoration and mitigation at any such installation, and may use for such purposes funds in the Account or funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for environmental restoration and mitigation;

Community
action programs.

Environmental
protection.

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Environmental
protection.

(D) provide outplacement assistance to civilian employees employed by the Department of Defense at military installations being closed or realigned, and may use for such purpose funds in the Account or funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for outplacement assistance to employees; and

(E) reimburse other Federal agencies for actions performed at the request of the Secretary with respect to any such closure or realignment, and may use for such purpose funds in the Account or funds appropriated to the Department of Defense and available for such purpose.

(2) In carrying out any closure or realignment under this part, the Secretary shall ensure that environmental restoration of any property made excess to the needs of the Department of Defense as a result of such closure or realignment be carried out as soon as possible with funds available for such purpose.

(b) MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY.—(1) The Administrator of General Services shall delegate to the Secretary of Defense, with respect to excess and surplus real property and facilities located at a military installation closed or realigned under this part—

(A) the authority of the Administrator to utilize excess property under section 202 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 483);

(B) the authority of the Administrator to dispose of surplus property under section 203 of that Act (40 U.S.C. 484);

(C) the authority of the Administrator to grant approvals and make determinations under section 13(g) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (50 U.S.C. App. 1622(g)); and

(D) the authority of the Administrator to determine the availability of excess or surplus real property for wildlife conservation purposes in accordance with the Act of May 19, 1948 (16 U.S.C. 667b).

(2)(A) Subject to subparagraph (C), the Secretary of Defense shall exercise the authority delegated to the Secretary pursuant to paragraph (1) in accordance with—

(i) all regulations in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act governing the utilization of excess property and the disposal of surplus property under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949; and

(ii) all regulations in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act governing the conveyance and disposal of property under section 13(g) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (50 U.S.C. App. 1622(g)).

(B) The Secretary, after consulting with the Administrator of General Services, may issue regulations that are necessary to carry out the delegation of authority required by paragraph (1).

(C) The authority required to be delegated by paragraph (1) to the Secretary by the Administrator of General Services shall not include the authority to prescribe general policies and methods for utilizing excess property and disposing of surplus property.

(D) The Secretary of Defense may transfer real property or facilities located at a military installation to be closed or realigned under this part, with or without reimbursement, to a military department or other entity (including a nonappropriated fund instrumentality) within the Department of Defense or the Coast Guard.

(E) Before any action may be taken with respect to the disposal of any surplus real property or facility located at any military installa-

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tion to be closed or realigned under this part, the Secretary of Defense shall consult with the Governor of the State and the heads of the local governments concerned for the purpose of considering any plan for the use of such property by the local community concerned.

(c) **APPLICABILITY OF NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT OF 1969.**—(1) The provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) shall not apply to the actions of the President, the Commission, and, except as provided in paragraph (2), the Department of Defense in carrying out this part.

(2)(A) The provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 shall apply to actions of the Department of Defense under this part (i) during the process of property disposal, and (ii) during the process of relocating functions from a military installation being closed or realigned to another military installation after the receiving installation has been selected but before the functions are relocated.

(B) In applying the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 to the processes referred to in subparagraph (A), the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the military departments concerned shall not have to consider—

(i) the need for closing or realigning the military installation which has been recommended for closure or realignment by the Commission;

(ii) the need for transferring functions to any military installation which has been selected as the receiving installation; or

(iii) military installations alternative to those recommended or selected.

(3) A civil action for judicial review, with respect to any requirement of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 to the extent such Act is applicable under paragraph (2), of any act or failure to act by the Department of Defense during the closing, realigning, or relocating of functions referred to in clauses (i) and (ii) of paragraph (2)(A), may not be brought more than 60 days after the date of such act or failure to act.

(d) **WAIVER.**—The Secretary of Defense may close or realign military installations under this part without regard to—

(1) any provision of law restricting the use of funds for closing or realigning military installations included in any appropriations or authorization Act; and

(2) sections 2662 and 2687 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 2906. ACCOUNT

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—(1) There is hereby established on the books of the Treasury an account to be known as the "Department of Defense Base Closure Account 1990" which shall be administered by the Secretary as a single account.

(2) There shall be deposited into the Account—

(A) funds authorized for and appropriated to the Account;

(B) any funds that the Secretary may, subject to approval in an appropriation Act, transfer to the Account from funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for any purpose, except that such funds may be transferred only after the date on which the Secretary transmits written notice of, and justification for, such transfer to the congressional defense committees; and

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note.

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(C) proceeds received from the transfer or disposal of any property at a military installation closed or realigned under this part.

(b) **USE OF FUNDS.**—(1) The Secretary may use the funds in the Account only for the purposes described in section 2905(a).

(2) When a decision is made to use funds in the Account to carry out a construction project under section 2905(a) and the cost of the project will exceed the maximum amount authorized by law for a minor military construction project, the Secretary shall notify in writing the congressional defense committees of the nature of, and justification for, the project and the amount of expenditures for such project. Any such construction project may be carried out without regard to section 2802(a) of title 10, United States Code.

(c) **REPORTS.**—(1) No later than 60 days after the end of each fiscal year in which the Secretary carries out activities under this part, the Secretary shall transmit a report to the congressional defense committees of the amount and nature of the deposits into, and the expenditures from, the Account during such fiscal year and of the amount and nature of other expenditures made pursuant to section 2905(a) during such fiscal year.

(2) Unobligated funds which remain in the Account after the termination of the Commission shall be held in the Account until transferred by law after the congressional defense committees receive the report transmitted under paragraph (3).

(3) No later than 60 days after the termination of the Commission, the Secretary shall transmit to the congressional defense committees a report containing an accounting of—

(A) all the funds deposited into and expended from the Account or otherwise expended under this part; and

(B) any amount remaining in the Account.

10 USC 2687
note.

SEC. 2907. REPORTS

As part of the budget request for fiscal year 1993 and for each fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense, the Secretary shall transmit to the congressional defense committees of Congress—

(1) a schedule of the closure and realignment actions to be carried out under this part in the fiscal year for which the request is made and an estimate of the total expenditures required and cost savings to be achieved by each such closure and realignment and of the time period in which these savings are to be achieved in each case, together with the Secretary's assessment of the environmental effects of such actions; and

(2) a description of the military installations, including those under construction and those planned for construction, to which functions are to be transferred as a result of such closures and realignments, together with the Secretary's assessment of the environmental effects of such transfers.

10 USC 2687
note.

SEC. 2908. CONGRESSIONAL CONSIDERATION OF COMMISSION REPORT

(a) **TERMS OF THE RESOLUTION.**—For purposes of section 2904(b), the term “joint resolution” means only a joint resolution which is introduced within the 10-day period beginning on the date on which the President transmits the report to the Congress under section 2903(e), and—

(1) which does not have a preamble;

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(2) the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: "That Congress disapproves the recommendations of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission as submitted by the President on _____", the blank space being filled in with the appropriate date; and

(3) the title of which is as follows: "Joint resolution disapproving the recommendations of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission."

(b) REFERRAL.—A resolution described in subsection (a) that is introduced in the House of Representatives shall be referred to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives. A resolution described in subsection (a) introduced in the Senate shall be referred to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

(c) DISCHARGE.—If the committee to which a resolution described in subsection (a) is referred has not reported such resolution (or an identical resolution) by the end of the 20-day period beginning on the date on which the President transmits the report to the Congress under section 2903(e), such committee shall be, at the end of such period, discharged from further consideration of such resolution, and such resolution shall be placed on the appropriate calendar of the House involved.

(d) CONSIDERATION.—(1) On or after the third day after the date on which the committee to which such a resolution is referred has reported, or has been discharged (under subsection (c)) from further consideration of, such a resolution, it is in order (even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to) for any Member of the respective House to move to proceed to the consideration of the resolution (but only on the day after the calendar day on which such Member announces to the House concerned the Member's intention to do so). All points of order against the resolution (and against consideration of the resolution) are waived. The motion is highly privileged in the House of Representatives and is privileged in the Senate and is not debatable. The motion is not subject to amendment, or to a motion to postpone, or to a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to shall not be in order. If a motion to proceed to the consideration of the resolution is agreed to, the respective House shall immediately proceed to consideration of the joint resolution without intervening motion, order, or other business, and the resolution shall remain the unfinished business of the respective House until disposed of.

(2) Debate on the resolution, and on all debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to not more than 2 hours, which shall be divided equally between those favoring and those opposing the resolution. An amendment to the resolution is not in order. A motion further to limit debate is in order and not debatable. A motion to postpone, or a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business, or a motion to recommit the resolution is not in order. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution is agreed to or disagreed to is not in order.

(3) Immediately following the conclusion of the debate on a resolution described in subsection (a) and a single quorum call at the conclusion of the debate if requested in accordance with the rules of the appropriate House, the vote on final passage of the resolution shall occur.

(4) Appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the rules of the Senate or the House of Representatives, as

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the case may be, to the procedure relating to a resolution described in subsection (a) shall be decided without debate.

(e) CONSIDERATION BY OTHER HOUSE.—(1) If, before the passage by one House of a resolution of that House described in subsection (a), that House receives from the other House a resolution described in subsection (a), then the following procedures shall apply:

(A) The resolution of the other House shall not be referred to a committee and may not be considered in the House receiving it except in the case of final passage as provided in subparagraph (B)(ii).

(B) With respect to a resolution described in subsection (a) of the House receiving the resolution—

(i) the procedure in that House shall be the same as if no resolution had been received from the other House; but

(ii) the vote on final passage shall be on the resolution of the other House.

(2) Upon disposition of the resolution received from the other House, it shall no longer be in order to consider the resolution that originated in the receiving House.

(f) RULES OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE.—This section is enacted by Congress—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, and as such it is deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in that House in the case of a resolution described in subsection (a), and it supersedes other rules only to the extent that it is inconsistent with such rules; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as relating to the procedure of that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

10 USC 2687
note.

SEC. 2909. RESTRICTION ON OTHER BASE CLOSURE AUTHORITY

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (c), during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on December 31, 1995, this part shall be the exclusive authority for selecting for closure or realignment, or for carrying out any closure or realignment of, a military installation inside the United States.

(b) RESTRICTION.—Except as provided in subsection (c), none of the funds available to the Department of Defense may be used, other than under this part, during the period specified in subsection (a)—

(1) to identify, through any transmittal to the Congress or through any other public announcement or notification, any military installation inside the United States as an installation to be closed or realigned or as an installation under consideration for closure or realignment; or

(2) to carry out any closure or realignment of a military installation inside the United States.

(c) EXCEPTION.—Nothing in this part affects the authority of the Secretary to carry out—

(1) closures and realignments under title II of Public Law 100-526; and

(2) closures and realignments to which section 2687 of title 10, United States Code, is not applicable, including closures and

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realignments carried out for reasons of national security or a military emergency referred to in subsection (c) of such section.

SEC. 2910. DEFINITIONS

10 USC 2687
note.

As used in this part:

(1) The term "Account" means the Department of Defense Base Closure Account 1990 established by section 2906(a)(1).

(2) The term "congressional defense committees" means the Committees on Armed Services and the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

(3) The term "Commission" means the Commission established by section 2902.

(4) The term "military installation" means a base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, including any leased facility.

(5) The term "realignment" includes any action which both reduces and relocates functions and civilian personnel positions but does not include a reduction in force resulting from workload adjustments, reduced personnel or funding levels, or skill imbalances.

(6) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Defense.

(7) The term "United States" means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and any other commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.

SEC. 2911. CLARIFYING AMENDMENT

Section 2687(e)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting "homeport facility for any ship," after "center,"; and

(2) by striking out "under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of a military department" and inserting in lieu thereof "under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, including any leased facility,".

Part B—Other Provisions Relating to Defense Base Closures and Realignments

SEC. 2921. CLOSURE OF FOREIGN MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

10 USC 2687
note.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the termination of military operations by the United States at military installations outside the United States should be accomplished at the discretion of the Secretary of Defense at the earliest opportunity;

(2) in providing for such termination, the Secretary of Defense should take steps to ensure that the United States receives, through direct payment or otherwise, consideration equal to the fair market value of the improvements made by the United States at facilities that will be released to host countries;

(3) the Secretary of Defense, acting through the military component commands or the sub-unified commands to the combatant commands, should be the lead official in negotiations relating to determining and receiving such consideration; and

(4) the determination of the fair market value of such improvements released to host countries in whole or in part by

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the United States should be handled on a facility-by-facility basis.

(b) **RESIDUAL VALUE.**—(1) For each installation outside the United States at which military operations were being carried out by the United States on October 1, 1990, the Secretary of Defense shall transmit, by no later than June 1, 1991, an estimate of the fair market value, as of January 1, 1991, of the improvements made by the United States at facilities at each such installation.

(2) For purposes of this section:

(A) The term “fair market value of the improvements” means the value of improvements determined by the Secretary on the basis of their highest use.

(B) The term “improvements” includes new construction of facilities and all additions, improvements, modifications, or renovations made to existing facilities or to real property, without regard to whether they were carried out with appropriated or nonappropriated funds.

(c) **ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL ACCOUNT.**—(1) There is established on the books of the Treasury a special account to be known as the “Department of Defense Overseas Military Facility Investment Recovery Account”. Any amounts paid to the United States, pursuant to any treaty, status of forces agreement, or other international agreement to which the United States is a party, for the residual value of real property or improvements to real property used by civilian or military personnel of the Department of Defense shall be deposited into such account.

(2) Money deposited in the Department of Defense Overseas Military Facility Investment Recovery Account shall be available to the Secretary of Defense for payment, as provided in appropriation Acts, of costs incurred by the Department of Defense in connection with facility maintenance and repair and environmental restoration at military installations in the United States. Funds in the Account shall remain available until expended.

SEC. 2922. MODIFICATION OF THE CONTENT OF BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON ALTERNATIVE UTILIZATION OF MILITARY FACILITIES

(a) **USES OF FACILITIES.**—Section 2819(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1989 (Public Law 100-456; 102 Stat. 2119; 10 U.S.C. 2391 note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking out “minimum security facilities for nonviolent prisoners” and inserting in lieu thereof “Federal confinement or correctional facilities including shock incarceration facilities”;

(2) by striking out “and” at the end of paragraph (3);

(3) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5); and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph (4):

“(4) identify those facilities, or parts of facilities, that could be effectively utilized or renovated to meet the needs of States and local jurisdictions for confinement or correctional facilities; and”.

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect with respect to the first report required to be submitted under section 2819 the National Defense Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1989, after September 30, 1990.

10 USC 2391
note.

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SEC. 2923. FUNDING FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS SCHEDULED FOR CLOSURE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Defense Base Closure Account for fiscal year 1991, in addition to any other funds authorized to be appropriated to that account for that fiscal year, the sum of \$100,000,000. Amounts appropriated to that account pursuant to the preceding sentence shall be available only for activities for the purpose of environmental restoration at military installations closed or realigned under title II of Public Law 100-526, as authorized under section 204(a)(3) of that title.

(b) EXCLUSIVE SOURCE OF FUNDING.—(1) Section 207 of Public Law 100-526 is amended by adding at the end the following:

10 USC 2687
note.

“(b) BASE CLOSURE ACCOUNT TO BE EXCLUSIVE SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROJECTS.—No funds appropriated to the Department of Defense may be used for purposes described in section 204(a)(3) except funds that have been authorized for and appropriated to the Account. The prohibition in the preceding sentence expires upon the termination of the authority of the Secretary to carry out a closure or realignment under this title.”.

(2) The amendment made by paragraph (1) does not apply with respect to the availability of funds appropriated before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) TASK FORCE REPORT.—(1) Not later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report containing the findings and recommendations of the task force established under paragraph (2) concerning—

10 USC 2687
note.

(A) ways to improve interagency coordination, within existing laws, regulations, and administrative policies, of environmental response actions at military installations (or portions of installations) that are being closed, or are scheduled to be closed, pursuant to title II of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (Public Law 100-526); and

(B) ways to consolidate and streamline, within existing laws and regulations, the practices, policies, and administrative procedures of relevant Federal and State agencies with respect to such environmental response actions so as to enable those actions to be carried out more expeditiously.

(2) There is hereby established an environmental response task force to make the findings and recommendations, and to prepare the report, required by paragraph (1). The task force shall consist of the following (or their designees):

(A) The Secretary of Defense, who shall be chairman of the task force.

(B) The Attorney General.

(C) The Administrator of the General Services Administration.

(D) The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(E) The Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army.

(F) A representative of a State environmental protection agency, appointed by the head of the National Governors Association.

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(G) A representative of a State attorney general's office, appointed by the head of the National Association of Attorney Generals.

(H) A representative of a public-interest environmental organization, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

10 USC 2687
note.

SEC. 2924. COMMUNITY PREFERENCE CONSIDERATION IN CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

In any process of selecting any military installation inside the United States for closure or realignment, the Secretary of Defense shall take such steps as are necessary to assure that special consideration and emphasis is given to any official statement from a unit of general local government adjacent to or within a military installation requesting the closure or realignment of such installation.

SEC. 2925. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BASE CLOSURE COMMISSION

(a) NORTON AIR FORCE BASE.—(1) Consistent with the recommendations of the Commission on Base Realignment and Closure, the Secretary of the Air Force may not relocate, until after September 30, 1995, any of the functions that were being carried out at the ballistics missile office at Norton Air Force Base, California, on the date on which the Secretary of Defense transmitted a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives as described in section 202(a)(1) of Public Law 100-526.

(2) This subsection shall take effect as of the date on which the report referred to in subsection (a) was transmitted to such Committees.

(b) GENERAL DIRECTIVE.—Consistent with the requirements of section 201 of Public Law 100-526, the Secretary of Defense shall direct each of the Secretaries of the military departments to take all actions necessary to carry out the recommendations of the Commission on Base Realignment and Closure and to take no action that is inconsistent with such recommendations.

10 USC 2687
note.

SEC. 2926. CONTRACTS FOR CERTAIN ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION ACTIVITIES

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF MODEL PROGRAM.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall establish a model program to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the base closure environmental restoration program.

(b) ADMINISTRATOR OF PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall designate the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Environment as the Administrator of the model program referred to in subsection (a). The Deputy Assistant Secretary shall report to the Secretary of Defense through the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition.

(c) APPLICABILITY.—This section shall apply to environmental restoration activities at installations selected by the Secretary pursuant to the provisions of subsection (d)(1).

(d) PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the model program, the Secretary of Defense shall:

(1) Designate for the model program two installations under his jurisdiction that have been designated for closure pursuant to the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (Public Law 100-526) and for which

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preliminary assessments, site inspections, and Environmental Impact Statements required by law or regulation have been completed. The Secretary shall designate only those installations which have satisfied the requirements of section 204 of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (Public Law 100-526).

(2) Compile a prequalification list of prospective contractors for solicitation and negotiation in accordance with the procedures set forth in title IX of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act (Public Law 92-582; 40 U.S.C. 541 et seq., as amended). Such contractors shall satisfy all applicable statutory and regulatory requirements. In addition, the contractor selected for one of the two installations under this program shall indemnify the Federal Government against all liabilities, claims, penalties, costs, and damages caused by (A) the contractor's breach of any term or provision of the contract; and (B) any negligent or willful act or omission of the contractor, its employees, or its subcontractors in the performance of the contract.

(3) Within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, solicit proposals from qualified contractors for response action (as defined under section 101 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601)) at the installations designated under paragraph (1). Such solicitations and proposals shall include the following:

(A) Proposals to perform response action. Such proposals shall include provisions for receiving the necessary authorizations or approvals of the response action by appropriate Federal, State, or local agencies.

(B) To the maximum extent possible, provisions offered by single prime contractors to perform all phases of the response action, using performance specifications supplied by the Secretary of Defense and including any safeguards the Secretary deems essential to avoid conflict of interest.

(4) Evaluate bids on the basis of price and other evaluation criteria.

(5) Subject to the availability of authorized and appropriated funds to the Department of Defense, make contract awards for response action within 120 days after the solicitation of proposals pursuant to paragraph (3) for the response action, or within 120 days after receipt of the necessary authorizations or approvals of the response action by appropriate Federal, State, or local agencies, whichever is later.

(e) APPLICATION OF SECTION 120 OF CERCLA.—Activities of the model program shall be carried out subject to, and in a manner consistent with, section 120 (relating to Federal facilities) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9620).

(f) EXPEDITED AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary shall, with the concurrence of the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, assure compliance with all applicable Federal statutes and regulations and, in addition, take all reasonable and appropriate measures to expedite all necessary administrative decisions, agreements, and concurrences.

(g) REPORT.—The Secretary of Defense shall include a description of the progress made during the preceding fiscal year in implementing and accomplishing the goals of this section within the annual

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PUBLIC LAW 101-510—NOV. 5, 1990

report to Congress required by section 2706 of title 10, United States Code.

(h) **APPLICABILITY OF EXISTING LAW.**—Nothing in this section affects or modifies, in any way, the obligations or liability of any person under other Federal or State law, including common law, with respect to the disposal or release of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants as defined under section 101 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601).

DIVISION C—OTHER NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS

TITLE XXXI—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

PART A—NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 3101. OPERATING EXPENSES

Funds are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Energy for fiscal year 1991 for operating expenses incurred in carrying out national security programs (including scientific research and development in support of the Armed Forces, strategic and critical materials necessary for the common defense, and military applications of nuclear energy and related management and support activities) as follows:

(1) For weapons activities, \$3,795,381,000, to be allocated as follows:

(A) For research and development, \$1,092,218,000.

(B) For weapons testing, \$437,268,000.

(C) For weapons safety, \$160,000,000, to be derived from funds available under subparagraph (A) or (B) or both.

(D) For production and surveillance, \$2,161,180,000.

(E) For program direction, \$104,715,000.

(2) For defense nuclear materials production, \$1,892,770,000, to be allocated as follows:

(A) For production reactor operations, \$811,457,000.

(B) For processing of defense nuclear materials, including naval reactors fuel, \$628,969,000.

(C) For supporting services, \$292,043,000.

(D) For uranium enrichment for naval reactors, \$117,801,000.

(E) For program direction, \$42,500,000.

(3) For verification and control technology, \$181,484,000.

(4) For nuclear materials safeguards and security technology development program, \$83,934,000.

(5) For security investigations, \$65,000,000.

(6) For new production reactors, \$134,900,000.

(7) For naval reactors development, \$569,200,000.

SEC. 3102. PLANT AND CAPITAL EQUIPMENT

Funds are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Energy for fiscal year 1991 for plant and capital equipment (including maintenance, restoration, planning, construction, acquisition, modification of facilities, and the continuation of projects authorized

Appendix B:

Force- Structure Summary

Background

Public Law 101-510 required the Secretary of Defense to submit to the Congress and to the Commission a force structure plan for fiscal years (FY) 1992 through 1997. The Secretary submitted the plan to Congress on March 19, 1991, and to the Commission on March 23, 1991.

The force-structure plan incorporates an assessment by the Secretary of the probable threats to the national security during the FY92-97 period and takes account of the anticipated levels of funding for this period. The plan comprises three sections:

- The military threat assessment,
- The need for overseas basing, and
- The force structure, including the implementation plan.

The force-structure plan is classified SECRET. What follows is an unclassified summary of the plan.

Military Threat Assessment

(Note: Taken verbatim from Department of Defense Base Closure and Realignment Report, April 1991)

For 40 years, the Soviet Union and its

surrogates posed the principal threat to U.S. interests and objectives. However, America's security agenda is being rewritten because of the collapse of East European communism, the demise of the Warsaw Pact, ongoing changes within the Soviet Union, the reshaping of the U.S.-Soviet relationship, and a reduction in Soviet conventional military power. This redefinition of our threat perception has been accelerated by the emergence and intensification of both new and historical regional quarrels, one of which has already brought the United States into armed conflict in the Persian Gulf. Threats to U.S. interests range from the enmity of nations like North Korea and Cuba, to pressures from friend and foe alike to reduce U.S. presence around the world. In addition, our efforts to promote regional stability and to enhance the spread of democracy will continue to be challenged by insurgencies and terrorism.

Threats

Even with the promise of a greatly reduced Soviet force posture in Eastern Europe, certain crucial constants endure in our long-term assessment of Soviet military capability and global threats.

- **The Nuclear Threat.** The most enduring concern for U.S. leadership is that the Soviet Union remains the one country in the world capable of destroying the United States with a single, devastating attack. However, the rationale for such an attack is difficult to construe. Nevertheless, until and unless the Soviet strategic nuclear arsenal is vastly modified, the cornerstone of U.S. military strategy must continue to be a modern, credible, flexible, and survivable nuclear deterrent force.
- **The Conventional Threat.** Even though Soviet military power is reducing and changing in form and purpose, the Soviet state still will have millions of well armed men in uniform and will remain the strongest military force on the Eurasian landmass. As leader of the Free World, the United States must maintain, in conjunction with our allies, the conventional capability to counterbalance the might of the Soviet Union's huge conventional forces.

Across the Atlantic

Looking eastward from our Atlantic shore, the focus of U.S. security concern has shifted from Western Europe to the defense of both Europe and the Persian Gulf. With respect to Europe, the demise of the Warsaw Pact, Soviet retrenchment within its borders, German unification, and the prospect of economic integration embody the success of collective defense, as well as the imperatives for new approaches to collective security. Although the prospect of a concerted military threat to Western Europe from the east has faded dramatically, continuing political and economic instability in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union presents new concerns. Consequently, we and our North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) partners are conducting a thorough review of alliance strategy. The broad outlines of a new force posture are already emerging and include highly mobile units, some of which will be restructured into multinational formations. The number of active units will be scaled back, and increasing reliance will be placed on mobilization and reconstitution.

Looking across the Mediterranean to the Middle East and Persian Gulf, regional threats to U.S. vital interests and enduring

obligations will place continuing demands on our Armed Forces. Escort operations in the Persian Gulf, conducted for over two years, established the precedent of U.S. military intervention to protect the free flow of oil. Then, just as the Soviets and the Iran-Iraq war receded as threats to regional stability, Iraq emerged from eight years of war with a fanatic zeal, a large arsenal, a shattered economy, overwhelming foreign debts, and a trumped-up quarrel with Kuwait. Even though Iraq has been ejected from Kuwait by the United Nations-sponsored and U.S.-led international coalition, the region still faces an uncertain future. We will maintain our commitment and expect to significantly reduce, but not entirely eliminate, our forces in this region.

- Immediate security concerns for many nations in Southwest Asia will be lessened because of the resounding defeat of the Iraqi military during Operation Desert Storm. Over the longer term, however, a number of problems including the prospect of Iraqi rearmament, the Arab-Israeli peace process, and subsequent reconfiguration of regional security arrangement, and relationships will complicate defense planning and shape strategic choices for all parties

- in the region.
- While Iraq will require perhaps a decade to rebuild its military capabilities to prehostilities levels, Baghdad will likely remain a disruptive political force in the region. The calculus of regional security will shift as Western coalition forces draw down and political leaders are challenged to construct a more stable and predictable regional environment. The prospect of regional instability will likely remain the chief cause of concern among most political and military decision makers for at least the next two or three years.

Across the Pacific

The divided Korean peninsula stands in stark contrast to the dissipating Cold War in Europe. However, the U.S. security burden is being eased by the continuing surge of democracy, economic growth, and military capacity in South Korea. Our reassessment of regional security concerns concluded that the United States could undertake a prudent phased series of steps to reduce its force presence in Korea modestly--as well as Japan and elsewhere in the Pacific--and

could initiate a gradual transition toward a partnership in which Republic of Korea armed forces assume the leading role. Should deterrence fail, however, in-place and reinforcing U.S. forces would still be required. For the region as a whole, a modest level of U.S. military presence--principally maritime--will be essential to preserve stability, encourage democracy, and deter aggression.

The Rest of the World

This broad characterization is not intended to either diminish or denigrate the importance of U.S. interests, friends, and allies in regions beyond Europe, the Middle East, and the Pacific. Rather, the nature and urgency of threats beyond those especially compelling locales are such that the threats can be dealt with by a judicious mix of active forces adequate to protect the most vital U.S. interests and by units with specialized capabilities and mobility for crises at the lower end of the spectrum. The more important point is that many regional disputes are becoming increasingly lethal with the proliferation of advancing technological weapons.

The Need for Overseas Basing

In August 1990, the President, while speaking of our changing defense strategy, said: "Our new strategy must provide the framework to guide our deliberate reductions to no more forces than we need to guard our enduring interests--the forces to exercise forward presence in key areas, to respond effectively to crises, to retain the national capacity to rebuild our forces should this be needed . . . and to . . . maintain an effective deterrent." This strategy necessitates maintaining a balance between Continental United States (CONUS) basing and overseas basing. To provide the foundation for any national military strategy, the military must maintain facilities in CONUS for active and reserve forces for such purposes as strategic offense, tactical warning and assessment of an attack on the United States, training, research and development, mobilization, maintenance and supply, homeporting, counterdrug operations, contingency planning, and day-to-day management of the various components of the military.

Balancing the need for CONUS facilities

is the continuing need for robust, though reduced, forward presence. Overseas basing remains important to the execution of peacetime forward presence and to regional contingency operations during crises. Foreign bases enhance deterrence, contribute to regional stability, and facilitate rapid response by U.S. forces in meeting threats.

In both Europe and Asia, a continuing forward-deployed presence will be maintained in sufficient strength to deter aggression and fulfill mutual security treaty obligations. However, the rapidly changing security environment has dictated changes to the overseas deployments of American forces.

Europe

These changes will be most noticeable in Europe where a dramatic reduction in U.S. forward-based forces will occur. The United States will continue to maintain an appropriate mix of conventional and nuclear forces, modernized where necessary, to serve as the keystone to deterrence. The continuing U.S. presence there signifies our commitment to deter aggression and is vital to regional stability in an uncertain era of shifting military balances and political

relationships. Similarly, our ability to reinforce Europe in a crisis and maintain the necessary and scaled-back but ready reception and basing facilities there becomes increasingly important as our forward presence is reduced.

Middle East and Persian Gulf

In the Middle East and Persian Gulf, the United States and its allies will be best served by a continued, modest military presence within the region. We have an enduring commitment to this region requiring us to restore and preserve regional stability. It has become increasingly clear that the traditional terms of American presence in the Gulf region have been forever transformed, and future events in this region will shape the nature of U.S. presence.

Asia

In Asia, where potential regional aggressors have long presented a more likely threat to stability than has superpower

competition, some reductions will occur. A 10 to 12 percent reduction by the end of 1992 in the 135,000 personnel currently forward-deployed in Asia is already underway. The U.S. presence at bases in Japan, Korea, and the Philippines has historically been accepted and generally welcomed as a significant contribution to regional stability. Even if the U.S. basing structure in the region experiences changes in the years to come, continuing U.S. presence and access to the region will remain important to preserve strategic interests and regional stability.

The Force Structure

Reflecting the reduced chance of global conflicts, the President's FY 1992-1993 budget [and its accompanying Future Years Defense Program (FYDP)] includes reductions in the U.S. force structure that continues a prudently phased plan for reaching the force targets established for the new strategy and threat projections. By the end of 1995, U.S. forces will approximate those targets and be well below FY 1990 levels. The FY 1995 force will also be substantially restructured so as to support the new strategy most effectively and

Force-Structure Summary

efficiently.

Strategic forces are programmed to be scaled back in accordance with expectations regarding arms reductions agreements and to enable the Department of Defense to maintain credible strategic deterrence at the least cost. Retirement of the MINUTEMEN II force will begin in 1992. Retirements of submarines with the POSEIDON missile will be accelerated. During the 1990s, the current mix of 34 POSEIDON and TRIDENT submarines will be reduced to a force of 18 TRIDENT submarines. Air Force strategic bombers will decrease from 268 in 1990 to 181 in 1995.

Conventional forces will be restructured to include significant airlift and sealift capabilities, substantial and highly effective maritime and amphibious forces, a sophisticated array of combat aircraft, special operations forces, Marine Corps divisions, and heavy and light Army divisions.

Compared to 1990 force levels, by the end of FY 1995 the Army will have 6 fewer active divisions; the Navy will have 94 fewer battle force ships, 1 less aircraft carrier and 2 fewer carrier air wings; and the Air Force will have 10 fewer tactical fighter wings.

Appendix C:

Selection Criteria

Military Value

(given priority consideration)

1. Current and future mission requirements and the impact of operational readiness of the Department of Defense's total-force.
2. The availability and condition of land, facilities, and associated airspace at both the existing and potential receiving locations.
3. The ability to accommodate contingency, mobilization, and future total force requirements at both the existing and potential receiving locations.
4. The cost and manpower implications.

Return on Investment

5. The extent and timing of potential costs and savings, including the number of years, beginning with the date of completion of closure or realignment, for the savings to exceed the costs.

Impacts

6. The economic impact on local communities.
7. The ability of both the existing and potential receiving communities' infrastructures to support forces, missions, and personnel.
8. The environmental impact.

Appendix D

Department of Defense's Closure and Realignment Recommendations

Recommended Closures:

Department of the Army

Fort Chaffee, AR
Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN
Fort Dix, NJ
Fort Devens, MA
Fort McClellan, AL
Fort Ord, CA
Sacramento Army Depot, CA
Harry Diamond Lab Woodbridge
Research Facility, VA

Department of the Navy

Chase Field Naval Air Station, TX
Hunters Point Annex, CA
Long Beach Naval Station, CA
Moffett Field Naval Air Station, CA
Orlando Naval Training Center, FL
Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, PA
Philadelphia Naval Station, PA
Sand Point (Puget Sound) Naval
Station, WA
Tustin Marine Corps Air Station, CA
Whidbey Island Naval Air Station, WA
10 RDT&E, Engineering and Fleet
Support Activities
Davisville Construction Battalion
Center, RI

Department of the Air Force

Bergstrom Air Force Base, TX
Carswell Air Force Base, TX
Castle Air Force Base, CA
Eaker Air Force Base, AR
England Air Force Base, LA
Grissom Air Force Base, IN
Loring Air Force Base, ME
Lowry Air Force Base, CO

Moody Air Force Base, GA
Myrtle Beach Air Force Base, SC
Richards-Gebaur Air Reserve Station, MO
Rickenbacker Air Guard Base, OH
Williams Air Force Base, AZ
Wurtsmith Air Force Base, MI

Recommended Realignments:

Department of the Army

Army Research Institute, Alexandria, VA
Aviation Systems Command/Troop
Support Command, St. Louis, MO
Fort Belvoir, VA
Fort Detrick, MD
Fort Monmouth, NJ
Fort Polk, LA
Harry Diamond Laboratories, MD
Letterkenny Army Depot, PA
Rock Island Arsenal, IL
White Sands Missile Range, NM

Department of the Navy

Midway Island Naval Air Facility,
Midway
16 RDT&E Engineering and Fleet
Support Activities

Department of the Air Force

MacDill Air Force Base, FL

Appendix E:

Commissioner

Biographies

Jim Courter, chairman, represented the 12th district of New Jersey in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1978 until 1990. While in Congress, he chaired the House Military Reform Caucus and served on the following subcommittees of the House Armed Services Committee: Military Installations and Facilities, Procurement and Military Nuclear Systems, and Research and Development. In 1983 he wrote and shepherded through Congress a law that created the Office of Defense Test and Evaluation, an ombudsman and advisory office that ensures weapons are properly field-tested before they are mass-produced. Mr. Courter is today senior partner of the law firm he founded, Courter, Kobert, Laufer, Purcell and Cohen, in Hackettstown, New Jersey.

William L. Ball III has been Secretary of the Navy, assistant to the President for legislative affairs, and administrative assistant to Senator John Tower. He has served on the Senate Armed Services Committee staff and in the U.S. Navy. Today, Mr. Ball is president of the National Soft Drink Association in Washington, D.C.

Howard H. (Bo) Callaway

was a Member of Congress from Georgia prior to serving as Secretary of the Army. He was the manager of President Gerald Ford's 1976 campaign, and he is now chairman of GOPAC in Washington, D.C. He is also the chief executive officer and principal owner of the Crested Butte Mountain Resort. He served in the U.S. Army in Korea.

General Duane H. Cassidy,

U.S. Air Force (Retired) was commander-in-chief of the U.S. Transportation Command and of the Military Airlift Command. He served in the Air Force for more than 30 years. During this time, he served in Vietnam, commanded the Military Airlift Command's 21st Air Force, and was deputy chief of staff for manpower and personnel. General Cassidy is now vice president for logistics technology at CSX Corporation in Richmond, Virginia.

Arthur Levitt, Jr., is chairman of the board at Levitt Media Company. He founded the American Business Conference, was a director of the President's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control, chairman of the 1980 White House Small Business Conference, and chairman and chief executive officer of the American Stock

Exchange. Mr. Levitt served in the U.S. Air Force and is on the board of the Rockefeller Foundation.

James C. Smith II, P.E., was

a member of the Secretary of Defense's 1988 Commission on Base Realignment and Closure. For many years he was a staff member of the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee. Dr. Smith is an engineer by training and served in the U.S. Army, time that included two tours in Vietnam. Today, he is a vice president of Brown & Root U.S.A., Inc., an engineering and construction company located in Houston, Texas.

Robert D. Stuart, Jr., was U.S.

ambassador to Norway from 1984 to 1989, after serving as president, chief executive officer, and then chairman of the board of The Quaker Oats Company. Ambassador Stuart is president of the Council of American Ambassadors, vice chairman of the Illinois Commission on the Future of Public Service, and president of North Star Investments. He served in the U.S. Army in Europe during World War II.

Appendix F:

Commission Staff

Matthew P. Behrmann, *Director of Staff*

Paul J. Hirsch, *Director of Review and
Analysis*

Benton L. Borden, *Deputy Director of
Review and Analysis*

Cary Walker, *Director of Communications
and Public Affairs*

Caroline Cimon, *Director of
Administration*

Robert J. Moore, *General Counsel*

Col. Wayne Purser, USAF, *Senior
Military Executive**

Professional and Administrative Staff

David Anderson

Rodell Anderson**

Follin Armfield

Jill Bates

Jacqueline Nguyen Bossart

Steven A. Bowers

Roderick M. Bricksin*

LtCol. Randle K. Bunner, USAF*

LtCol. Michael Burchett, USA*

Marvin Casterline**

Elizabeth Combs

Robert L. Crosslin***

Michael T. Damgard

Capt. Tim Fletcher, USAF*
Glenn E. Flood*
Kenlyn Foster
Kim Fuller
James P. Gallagher
James S. Grichar#
David Hadwiger
Cdr. John Hart, USN*
LtCol. John Hertel, USMC*
William James***
Patricia Keller
Kevin Kenneth Kirk
Steven N. Kleiman*
Col. Warren Lamont, USAF*
Jill Fredricks Lehtonen
Stacey Lukens
Margaret McCarthy
Erin McElroy
Grant W. McGuire
Tobias G. Messitt
Stephen R. Moffitt
William B. Moore***
Clay Nettles
Trevor L. Neve***
John J. Patrick
Suzanne J. Petrie
Wendi Lou Petsinger
James K. Phillips
Kristina E. Potts
J. Robert Reale
Barry D. Rhoads
Alonzo Robertson
Timothy R. Rupli
Robert Salthouse***

Lynn M. Schmidt
Paul Sheridan
Maj. Thomas L. Snyder, USA*
Beverly A. Spagg##
Maj. Glenn F. Spears, USAF*
Jacob Sprouse**
Priscilla W. Stegenga
Alexandra B. Stephenson
Richard A. Tendler
Capt. Jerry Vernon, USN*
S. Alexander Yellin
David Yentzer*
Vic Zangla**

* Detailee from Department of Defense

** Detailee from General Accounting
Office

*** Consultant from Logistics
Management Institute

Detailee from Federal Emergency
Management Agency

Detailee from Environmental Protection
Agency

Appendix G

Hearings and Site Visits

Washington D.C.

Hearings

*Presentation of Department of Defense
Recommendations*

15 April 1991

1100 Longworth House Office Building

26 April 1991

*Presentation of Force Structure Plan and
Department of Defense Methodology*

1100 Longworth House Office Building

10 May 1991

*Presentation on Land Value, Environment,
and Economic Impact*

1100 Longworth House Office Building

14 May 1991

*Presentation of GAO Report on the
Department of Defense Analyses Supporting
Proposed Closures and Realignment*

1100 Longworth House Office Building

21 - 22 May, 1991

*Congressional Testimony on Military Facility
Closures and Realignment*

215 Dirksen Senate House Office Building

5 June 1991

Testimony on the Army Corps of Engineers

2167 Rayburn House Office Building

6 - 7 June 1991

Commission Deliberations

Office of Thrift Supervision

Washington, D.C.

13 - 14 June 1991

Commission Deliberations

General Services Administration Building

Washington, D.C.

28, 29, 30 June 1991

Commission Deliberations

2167 Rayburn House Office Building

1100 Longworth House Office Building

REGIONAL HEARINGS

San Francisco Regional Hearing

6 - 7 May 1991

California Palace of the Legion of Honor

Los Angeles Regional Hearing

8 May 1991

California Museum of Science and History,
Kinsey Auditorium

Denver Regional Hearing

13 May 1991

Denver Auditorium

Fort Worth, Texas Regional Hearing

14 May 1991

Will Rogers Memorial Center

Jacksonville, Florida Regional Hearing

23 May 1991

Prime F. Osborn Convention Center

*Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Regional
Hearing*

24 May 1991

Philadelphia Civic Center

Boston, Massachusetts Regional Hearing

28 May 1991

State House, Gardner Auditorium

Indianapolis Regional Hearing
30 May 1991
Indianapolis Convention Center

Regional Hearing - Kingsville NAS
21 June 1991
Kingsville Naval Air Station, TX

*Regional Hearing, Marine Corps Recruit
Depot*
17 June 1991
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego

17 June 1991
Regional Hearing, Washington, D.C.
334 Cannon House Office Building

*Regional Hearing - Goodfellow Air Force
Base*
18 June 1991
San Angelo Civic Auditorium

*Regional Hearing - Plattsburgh Air Force
Base*
20 June 1991
Plattsburgh Air Force Base, New York

*Regional Hearing - Meridian Naval Air
Station*
21 June 1991
Temple Theatre, Meridian, Mississippi

Appendix H

Military

Installations

Visited by

Commissioners

Army

Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN

Fort Chaffee, AR

Fort Devens, MA

Fort Dix, NJ

Fort McClellan, AL

Fort Ord, CA

Rock Island Arsenal, IL

Sacramento Army Depot, CA

Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA

Navy

Hunters Point Annex, CA

Long Beach Naval Shipyard, CA

Marine Corps Air Station, Tustin, CA

Marine Recruit Training Center San Diego,
CA

Naval Air Development Center,

Warminster, PA

Naval Air Station Chase Field, TX

Naval Air Station Kingsville, TX
Naval Air Station Lemoore, CA
Naval Air Station Meridian, MS
Naval Air Station Moffett Field, CA
Naval Air Station Whidbey Island, WA
Naval Electronic Systems
Engineering Center, Charleston, SC
Naval Station Long Beach, CA
Naval Station Philadelphia, PA
Naval Station Sand Point, WA
Naval Station Staten Island, NY
Naval Underwater Systems Center,
New London, CT
Naval Training Center Orlando, FL
Naval Training Center San Diego, CA
Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, PA

MacDill Air Force Base, FL
Moody Air Force Base, GA
Myrtle Beach Air Force Base, SC
Plattsburgh Air Force Base, NY
Richards-Gebaur Reserve Station, MO
Rickenbacker Air Guard Base, OH
Sacramento Air Logistics Center, CA
Williams Air Force Base, AZ
Wurtsmith Air Force Base, MI

Air Force

Bergstrom Air Force Base, TX
Carswell Air Force Base, TX
Castle Air Force Base, CA
Eaker Air Force Base, AR
England Air Force Base, LA
Goodfellow Air Force Base, TX
Grissom Air Force Base, IN
Loring Air Force Base, ME
Lowry Air Force Base, CO

Appendix I: Menu of Options

Base	Category	Study For
Army Army Corps of Engineers* Fort Richardson, AK Fort Drum, NY Fort McCoy, WI* Fort Pickett, VA* Fort A.P. Hill, VA* Fort Indiantown Gap, PA* Fort Buchanan, PR* Fort Hamilton, NY* Fort Totten, NY*	Fighting/Maneuver Fighting/Maneuver Major Training Major Training Major Training Major Training Major Training Command and Control Command and Control	Close/Realign Close Close To Reserves To Reserves To Reserves To Reserves To Reserves Close/Realign Close/Realign
Navy Long Beach Naval Shipyard, CA* Treasure Island, CA* Staten Island, NY* Pascagoula, MS Mobile, AL Everett, WA Ingleside, TX Marine Corps Logistics Base, Barstow, CA Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Center, San Diego, CA Naval Aviation Depot, Jacksonville, FL U.S. Marine Corps Depot, Albany, GA Naval Aviation Depot, Norfolk, VA Naval Aviation Depot, Pensacola, FL NAS Meridian, MS* NAS Kingsville, TX* NAS Agana, Guam Great Lakes, IL San Diego Naval Recruit Training Depot, CA* San Diego Marine Recruit Training Depot, CA*	Shipyard Naval Station Homeport Homeport Homeport Homeport Homeport Industrial/Depot Industrial/Depot Industrial/Depot Industrial/Depot Industrial/Depot Industrial/Depot Naval Air Station Naval Air Station Naval Air Station Training Center Training Center Training Center	Close Close/Realign Close Close Close Close Close Realign Realign Realign Realign Realign Realign Close Close Close Close/Realign Close/Realign Close/Realign

Air Force		
Goodfellow, TX*	Training	Close
Plattsburgh, NY*	Flying/Strategic	Close
Griffiss, NY	Flying/Strategic	Close
Homestead, FL	Flying/Tactical	Close
Mountain Home, ID	Flying/Tactical	Close
MacDill, FL*	Flying/Tactical	Close

* Indicates Commission continued to consider base for closure or realignment after June 7.



Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission

1625 K Street, N.W., Suite 400
Washington, D.C. 20006-1604

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