Department of the Navy

Summary of Selection Process

Introduction

By 1995, the Navy will have 12 aircraft carriers and 11 active carrier air wings which is one fewer aircraft carrier and two fewer carrier air wings than in 1990. Navy battle force ships will decline from 545 to 451 ships, a 17% reduction. The Navy will also have 73,000 fewer active duty personnel, a 13% reduction. The Marine Corps will undergo a 15% reduction in active duty personnel. These factors require a reduction in the Navy and Marine Corps base structure.

The Navy's basing structure is focused primarily on homeporting active and reserve ships and carrier air wings. The Marine Corps basing structure is focused primarily on support of the Marine Expeditionary Forces. The base structure also provides the requisite training, logistics and housing and related support. Forward deployment operations, supported by a few overseas bases, and the domestic base structure allow Navy and Marine Corps forces to respond to the full spectrum of international conflict.

The Selection Process

The Secretary of the Navy established a Base Structure Committee chaired by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Installations and Environment) to ensure that a high level, comprehensive base structure review was conducted. The Committee reviewed all installations inside the United States on an equal footing, without regard to whether the installation was previously considered for closure or realignment. They also reviewed geographic complexes in order to identify key installations whose closure could warrant other closures or realignments within those complexes.

The Committee received operational input from the Chief of Naval Operatons and the Commandant of the Marine Corps. Internal controls and the use of existing data bases ensured data accuracy.

The Committee categorized all facilities according to function and determined which categories possessed significant excess capacity to warrant a further, detailed analysis. The Committee separated the training category into sub-areas for additional capacity analysis.

Missions, capabilities, and attributes determined categories. For example, "Naval Stations" serve as home ports for ships. "Naval Air Stations" serve as the home base for aircraft. However, some naval air stations possess waterfront property to berth ships. These bases were not considered naval stations, but their berthing capacity was taken into account in the naval station capacity analysis.

In conducting the capacity analysis, the Committee determined critical facility codes for each category of shore installation. These served as the unit of measure for determining the capacity of a base. The Committee then considered these critical factors as well as projected deployment schedules, planning criteria, data from existing data bases and unique factors relating forces to critical facilities in the capacity analysis. Some other considerations were air installation compatible use zones, airspace congestion, and explosives safety.

After validating that some categories possessed excess capacity and evaluating the military value of bases in those categories, the Committee arrived at a list of closure or realignment candidates. The Committee then evaluated the potential costs and savings, economic impact, community infrastructure and environmental impact on these candidates (and any potential receiving locations) before making its nominations to the Secretary of the Navy. The Committee also evaluated multi-service alternatives.

The Secretary of the Navy, with the advice of the Chief of Naval Operations and Commandant of the Marine Corps, nominated bases to the Secretary of Defense for closure or realignment based on the force structure plan and the final criteria established under Public Law 101-510. The Secretary of Defense recommends the following Navy and Marine Corps bases for closure or realignment:

Chase Field Naval Air Station, Texas

Recommendation: Naval Air Station (NAS) Chase Field is recommended for closure, with retention of the capability to be operated as an outlying field (OLF) for an undetermined period of time. Air operations personnel will be retained as necessary to operate the OLF. Air training squadrons and all other tenants will be disestablished. All basic and advanced strike air training will be accomplished at NAS Kingsville, TX, and NAS Meridian, MS. Air training squadrons at those locations will be expanded to handle any increase in student throughput, especially during transition. Runway improvements will be made at NAS Kingsville to improve safety and efficiency of additional flight operations.

Justification: Projected force structure reductions of both aircraft carriers and carrier air wings will result in reductions in the Navy's annual strike pilot training rate (PTR). This equates to an excess of approximately one of the current three advanced air training installations.

In conformance with the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, the Navy's Base Structure Committee (BSC) considered for closure, on an equal basis, all three advanced air training installations along with all other air stations. Initially, using the first four DOD selection criteria, the military value of all three was evaluated. NAS Chase Field was graded lower in military value for these key reasons:

o Chase Field has infrastructure deficiencies requiring construction--buildings and training devices are still required there to introduce new T-45 aircraft to replace aging T-2 and TA-4 aircraft.

o Chase Field can more readily function as an OLF than NAS Kingsville, and NAS Meridian cannot so function due to distance from the other two.

o Realignment of Chase Field is easily reversible should the world situation dictate increased force structure with a commensurate increase in strike pilot training.

The BSC concluded NAS Chase Field was the most likely candidate for closure, and then considered the other DOD selection criteria as they pertain to closure of NAS Chase Field. Specifically, closure of NAS Chase Field will eliminate over 2300 direct and indirect positions (approximately 27.4% of the employment in the area). This will slow the housing market and reduce school district population by nearly 1000 students. No significant impacts are anticipated at the receiving locations. Continued use of the Chase airfield will not change the environmental impacts on the area. Removal of personnel will, however, remove main pollution sources (less congestion and pollution). Return on investment was favorable. NAS Chase Field is not on the Environmental Protection Agency's National Priorities List. Implementing this recommendation will cost about $48 million. The anticipated land value is $2 million. Annual savings after implementation is expected to be $22 million.

Davisville Construction Battalion Center, Rhode Island

Recommendation: Naval Construction Battalion Center (NCBC) Davisville is recommended for closure. Three sets of equipment and tools for Reserve Naval Mobile Construction Battalions (NMCB), and other Prepositioned War Reserve Material Stock (PWRMS) will be relocated to NCBCs Gulfport, MS, and Port Hueneme, CA.

Justification: Projected reduction of the Naval Construction Force (NCF) by two Reserve NMCBs enables reduction in the support infrastructure to balance assets with requirements.

In conformance with the Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, the Navy's Base Structure Committee (BSC) considered, on an equal basis, all three NCBCs for closure or reduction. Initially, the military value of each was evaluated, using the DOD selection criteria. NCBC Davisville was graded lowest of the three on military value, for these key reasons:

o The reduced mission of NCBC Davisville since it will no longer be designated as a throughput site for mobilizing reserve personnel.

o The deteriorated condition of personnel support facilities at NCBC Davisville.

o The high degree of readiness of the Reserve Naval Construction Force, as evidenced during Desert Shield/Storm. This almost eliminates pre-deployment training requirements.

o The significant mobilization and support capability of NCBCs Port Hueneme and Gulfport, also exhibited during Desert Shield/Storm.

The BSC concluded that NCBC Davisville is a likely candidate for closure, and then considered the other DOD selection criteria. Specifically, closure of NCBC Davisville would result in the loss of 250 direct and indirect positions, which equates to 0.3% of the metropolitan statistical area. There will be an insignificant impact on local public schools. Environmental impacts at NCBCs Gulfport and Port Hueneme will be inconsequential since both installations are already engaged in similar activities, but on a much larger scale than will be transferred. NCBC Davisville is not on the Environmental Protection Agency's National Priorities List.

Implementing this recommendation will cost about $36 million. The anticipated land value is $22 million. Annual saving after implementation is expected to be $6 million.

Hunters Point Annex, California

Recommendation: The Hunters Point Annex of Naval Station Treasure Island is recommended for closure. The Navy will outlease the entire property with provisions for continued occupancy of space by Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Conversion and Repair (SUPSHIP); Planning, Engineering, Repair and Alterations Detachment (PERA), and a contractor-operated test facility. This is a change to the 1988 Base Closure Commission recommendation to partially close this installation.

Justification: The Navy's Base Structure Committee (BSC) considered all naval stations for closure on an equal basis in conformance with the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990. Initially, using the first four DOD selection criteria, the military value of all

Moffett Field Naval Air Station, California

Recommendation: Naval Air Station (NAS) Moffett Field is recommended for closure. Three active duty maritime patrol squadrons will be decommissioned and the remaining active duty maritime patrol squadrons will be relocated to NAS Barbers Point, HI, NAS Brunswick, ME, and NAS Jacksonville, FL. A single P-3 Fleet Replacement Squadron (FRS) will be sited at Jacksonville.

Justification: Projected force structure reductions in Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) enable reductions in the MPA support shore infrastructure to balance assets to requirements and eliminate excesses. Projected MPA reductions equate to approximately one air station.

In conformance with the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, the Navy's Base Structure Committee (BSC) considered for closure, on an equal basis, all four MPA installations along with all other air stations. Initially, using the first four DOD selection criteria, the military value of all four MPA installations was evaluated. NAS Moffett Field was graded low in military value for these key reasons:

o Air operations at NAS Moffett Field are severely encroached by air traffic at San Francisco International and San Jose and Palo Alto Municipal Airports, and air accident potential zones are particularly severe to the south with multi-family residential development.

o NAS Moffett Field operations cannot be expanded due to adjacent development. Planned multi-story construction will further encroach on operations.

o NAS Moffett Field is located in a high cost region.

The BSC concluded that NAS Moffett Field was a likely candidate for closure, and then considered the other DOD selection criteria for NAS Moffett Field. Specifically, closure of NAS Moffett Field will result in the loss of 7000 direct and indirect positions. This equates to a 0.8% employment loss in the immediate South Peninsula/San Jose metropolitan area. Air operations are expected to be continued by other aviation businesses which may be expected to mitigate the economic impact. A 28% loss of students is anticipated in the local

eighteen stations was evaluated. Hunters Point Annex was graded lower in military value for these key reasons:

o Significantly reduced mission capability, and adverse impact on Drydock #4 certification, as a result of future encroachment due to mandated outleasing.

o Reduced need for Drydock #4.

o Serious infrastructure deficiencies which degrade mission capability and have a limited prospect for correction.

The BSC concluded that Hunters Point Annex was a likely candidate for closure, with SUPSHIP, PERA and the testing facility to remain at the site under lease-back provisions. The BSC then considered the other DOD selection criteria. Specifically, closure of Hunters Point Annex will have no significant impacts on the environment and socioeconomic status of the San Francisco Bay area. This area is already under legislative direction to be leased. Hunters Point Annex is on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's National Priorities List.

Costs to implement this recommendation will be minimal. The anticipated land value is $13 million. Annual savings after implementation is expected to be $319 thousand.

Long Beach Naval Station, California

Recommendation: Naval Station (NAVSTA) Long Beach and the supporting Naval Hospital Long Beach are recommended for closure. 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.

Justification: Substantial ship reductions in the planned force structure will result in excess berthing capacity and unneeded infrastructure. Berthing can be accomplished more economically and efficiently by consolidating remaining ships at other naval stations, thereby enabling closure of some homeports. The Navy's Base Structure Committee (BSC) considered all naval stations for closure on an equal basis in conformance with the Defense Base Closure and

o The expansion and surge capability at NTC Great Lakes, and the lack of surge or expansion capability at NTC Orlando.

The BSC concluded that NTC Orlando was the most likely candidate for closure. Given the support role relationship of naval hospitals to active duty military population in a given area (i.e., hospitals are "follower" installations), if NTC Orlando were to close, Naval Hospital Orlando would also close.

The BSC then considered other DOD selection criteria as they pertain to the closure to the Orlando complex. Closure of the Orlando Naval Complex will affect over 18,400 direct and indirect positions and reduce area employment by approximately 3.2%. The reduction is expected to be temporary because of the growth potential of the area. While NTC Orlando is not an industrial polluter, removal of the operation will improve environmental quality by reducing congestion. An increase of positions and students at Great Lakes, however, will not significantly contribute to environmental problems. NTC Orlando is not on the Environmental Protection Agency's National Priorities List.

Implementing this recommendation will cost about $456 million. The anticipated land value is $130 million. Annual savings after implementation is expected to be $69 million.

Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, Pennsylvania

Recommendation: Naval Shipyard (NSY) Philadelphia is recommended for closure and preservation for emergent requirements. The propeller facility (shops and foundry), Naval Inactive Ships Maintenance Facility, (NISMF), and Naval Ship System Engineering Station (NAVSSES) will remain in active status on shipyard property.

Justification: Substantial ship reductions and changes in the planned force structure will lead to reductions in ship repair requirements and termination of the Carrier Service Life Extension Program (CV-SLEP). Closure of a NSY is necessary to balance the Navy's industrial workforce with this reduced workload.

Realignment Act of 1990. Initially, using the first four DOD selection criteria, the military value of all eighteen naval stations was evaluated. NAVSTA Long Beach was graded low in military value for these key reasons:

o Significant facility deficiencies exist at NAVSTA Long Beach, which require construction to correct.

o Long Beach is a high cost location.

o Insufficient capacity to consolidate homeporting of all Southern California ships.

o Homeport location duplicative of nearby San Diego.

The BSC concluded that NAVSTA Long Beach was a likely candidate for closure, with personnel support facilities (including family housing) and functions supporting the shipyard and ships undergoing overhaul and repair to be realigned under Naval Shipyard Long Beach. Additionally, given the support role relationship of Naval hospitals to active duty military population in a given area (i.e., hospitals are "follower" installations), if NAVSTA Long Beach were to close, Naval Hospital Long Beach also would close.

The BSC then considered the other DOD selection criteria as they pertain to Long Beach. Specifically, closure of NAVSTA and Naval Hospital Long Beach will affect over 23,550 direct and indirect positions and 6,000 shipboard personnel. This equates to a cumulative 0.5% loss of employment in the area. In all cases, relocation of ships and NAVSTA operations will improve the environment. Since the receiving site will not be gaining more ships but rather replacing ships lost from the force structure, no negative impacts there are anticipated. NAVSTA Long Beach is not on the Environmental Protection Agency's National Priorities List.

Implementing this recommendation will cost about $109 million. The anticipated land value is $27 million. Annual savings after implementation is expected to be $112 million.

to Naval Training Center (NTC) Great Lakes, IL. Other tenants will transfer to other bases or remain in leased space. The regional brig will remain.

Justification: Substantial ship reductions in the planned force structure will result in excess berthing capacity and unneeded infrastructure. Berthing can be accomplished more economically and efficiently by consolidating remaining ships at other naval stations, enabling closure of some homeports.

The Navy's Base Structure Committee (BSC) considered all naval stations for closure on an equal basis in conformance with the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990. Initially, using the first four DOD selection criteria, the military value of all eighteen naval stations was evaluated. NAVSTA Philadelphia was graded lower in military value for these key reasons:

o Significant facility deficiencies exist at NAVSTA Philadelphia, which require construction to correct.

o Philadelphia is a high cost location.

o Mission reduction will occur at NAVSTA Philadelphia as a result of eliminated support requirements for the Naval shipyard, which is also recommended for closure.

The BSC concluded that NAVSTA Philadelphia was a likely candidate for closure, although the brig would remain. Additionally, because of its tenant relationship to the NAVSTA and the desirability of consolidating damage control training at NTC Great Lakes, if NAVSTA Philadelphia were closed, NAVDAMCONTRACEN would also be closed and relocated to Great Lakes.

The BSC then considered the other DOD selection criteria as they pertain to Philadelphia. Specifically, closure of NAVSTA and NAVDAMCONTRACEN Philadelphia would affect over 9100 direct and indirect positions. This employment loss, together with the loss associated with closure of the shipyard, is a 2.1% employment loss. In addition to employment impacts, a resultant over-abundance of housing is anticipated with the prospect of slow home sales. Since receiving stations have adequate capacity to accept the functions

school district, which may be partly mitigated if the Air Force decides to occupy Navy housing. Termination of Navy flight operations will eliminate certain environmental concerns for the area. Return on investment was extremely favorable. NAS Moffett Field is on the Environmental Protection Agency's National Priorities List, and environmental restoration is underway.

Implementing this recommendation will cost about $106 million. The anticipated land value is $90 million. Annual savings after implementation is expected to be $69 million.

Orlando Naval Training Center, Florida

Recommendation: Naval Training Center (NTC) Orlando and the supporting Naval Hospital Orlando are recommended for closure. Recruit training will be absorbed by NTC Great Lakes, IL, and NTC San Diego, CA. The nuclear training function and all "A" schools will be relocated.

Justification: Future force structure reductions and substantial reductions in Navy manpower produce reductions in requirements for basic recruit and follow-on training. As a result, slightly over two Recruit Training Centers (RTCs) can accommodate future requirements, leaving an excess capacity of approximately one RTC.

The Navy's Base Structure Committee (BSC) considered all training installations on an equal basis in conformance with the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990. Initially, the military value of each training installation was evaluated using the first four DOD selection criteria. The BSC further considered the three NTCs because of excess recruit training capacity and the desirability and benefit of collocating recruit training with a Service School Command. All things considered, NTC Orlando graded lower in military value than the other two NTCs for these key reasons:

o Desirability of retaining the NTC in San Diego because of its collocation with major fleet concentrations.

o The very significant capital investment in complex, sophisticated and expensive training devices, systems and buildings at NTC Great Lakes.

o No other long term mission requirement for Sand Point property (except for the regional brig).

The BSC concluded that NAVSTA Puget Sound (Sand Point) was a likely candidate for closure, although the brig and a small surrounding parcel would be retained. The BSC then considered the other DOD selection criteria. Specifically, closure of NAVSTA Puget Sound (Sand Point) would affect almost 1800 direct and indirect positions. However, taking into account additional homeporting in Everett, there is a net increase of 860 positions in the metropolitan statistical area. This employment impact is less than 0.1%. No community impacts are anticipated at either Sand Point or the receiving base. The Sand Point property is not on the Environmental Protection Agency's National Priorities List.

Implementing this recommendation will cost about $28 million. The anticipated land value is $25 million. Annual savings after implementation is expected to be $2 million.

Tustin Marine Corps Air Station, California

Recommendation: Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS), Tustin is recommended for closure. Family housing and related personnel support facilities will be retained in support of MCAS El Toro, CA, personnel. Marine Aircraft Group 16 (MAG-16), the air station's headquarters components and related units will be transferred to a new air station to be constructed at the Marine Air Ground Combat Center (MCAGCC), Twentynine Palms, CA. Prior to relocation, MAG-16 and MAG-39 at MCAS Camp Pendleton, CA, will be combined, mixing attack, light utility, and medium and heavy lift helicopters.

Justification: Current and projected requirements necessitate restructuring aviation support to complement combined arms training with today's faster, longer range and more lethal weapon systems. In conformance with the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, the Department of the Navy's Base Structure Committee (BSC) considered all domestic MCASs on an equal basis (except MCAS Yuma, AZ, which has a unique mission). Initially, military value was evaluated, using the first four DOD selection criteria. MCAS Tustin was graded lowest in military value because surrounding urban growth

transferred from NAVSTA Philadelphia, and these assets will replace force structure losses, no environmental impacts are anticipated. NAVSTA Philadelphia is not on the Environmental Protection Agency's National Priorities List.

Implementing this recommendation will cost about $53 million. The anticipated land value is $20 million. Annual savings after implementation is expected to be $40 million.

Sand Point (Puget Sound) Naval Station, Washington

Recommendation: Naval Station Puget Sound (Sand Point) is recommended for closure. A majority of the functions and activities will be relocated to Everett, WA. The regional brig and a small surrounding parcel of land will be retained. The Navy will dispose of the remainder of the property. This is a change to the 1988 Base Closure Commission recommendation to partially close this installation.

Justification: The Navy's Base Structure Committee (BSC) considered all naval stations for closure on an equal basis in conformance with the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990. Initially, using the first four DOD selection criteria, the military value of all eighteen naval stations was evaluated. NAVSTA Puget Sound (Sand Point) was graded low in military value for these key reasons:

o Previous reductions of missions and functions at Sand Point due to base realignments, culminating in loss of nearly one-half of the property from action by the 1988 Base Realignment and Closure Commission.

o Planned relocation of Commander, Naval Base Seattle, WA, who is the Navy's Pacific Northwest regional coordinator, to Submarine Base Bangor, consistent with his concurrent responsibilities as Commander, Submarine Group Nine.

o Need to eventually move Commanding Officer, NAVSTA Puget Sound from Sand Point to Everett as construction at Everett is completed.

Justification: Projected force structure reductions in aircraft carriers, carrier air wings, and A-6 aircraft will result in excess carrier aviation support shore infrastructure. This excess capacity equates to approximately one air station. In conformance with the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, the Navy's Base Structure Committee (BSC) considered for closure, on an equal basis, all carrier aviation support installations along with all other air stations. Initially, using the first four DOD selection criteria, the military value of all carrier aviation support installations was evaluated. NAS Whidbey Island was graded low in military value for these key reasons:

o Available capacity at NAS Lemoore, CA.

o Single runway configuration at NAS Whidbey which limits operational flexibility and future growth.

o Encroachment at NAS Whidbey outlying field.

o Previous studies to relocate EA-6B squadrons to NAS Lemoore and eventually consolidate all West Coast attack squadrons at NAS Lemoore.

o Reduction of A-6 aircraft.

o Substantial reduction in maritime patrol aircraft which were previously which were previously planned to backfill A-6 mission reduction at NAS Whidbey Island.

The BSC concluded that NAS Whidbey Island was a likely candidate for closure. Given the support role relationship of naval hospitals to active duty military population in a given area (i.e., hospitals are "follower" installations), if NAS Whidbey Island were to close, Naval Hospital Oak Harbor also would close.

The BSC then considered other DOD selection criteria. Specifically, closure of NAS Whidbey Island and Naval Hospital Oak Harbor will precipitate the loss of over 11,700 direct and indirect positions. The cumulative effects will be a 58.3% loss of employment in the Island County area, and impacts on housing and schools. Additional facilities will be required at NAS Lemoore. The addition of almost

6000 positions at NAS Lemoore will tax housing and local school systems there. NAS Whidbey Island is on the Environmental Protection Agency's National Priorities List.

Implementing this recommendation will cost about $492 million. The anticipated land value is $33 million. Annual savings after implementation is expected to be $76 million.

Midway Island Naval Air Facility, Midway

Recommendation: Naval Air Facility Midway Island is recommended for realignment. The mission of the Naval Air Facility would be eliminated. Currently it is operated under a Base Operating Support Contract with a minimum of military personnel providing contract surveillance. Only a caretaker presence of 48 personnel would remain.

Justification: The mission of NAF Midway Island will be eliminated. Although in a strategic geographic location, current Navy operations do not require its retention.

In conformance with the Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, the Navy's Base Structure Committee (BSC) considered for closure or reduction, on an equal basis, all Naval Air Stations (including NAF Midway Island). Initially, the military value of each was evaluated, using the DOD selection criteria. NAF Midway Island was graded lower in military value for these key reasons:

- Reduced site-specific mission requirements of NAF Midway Island.

- The acceptable degradation to "Pony Express" joint operations.

The BSC concluded that NAF Midway Island is a likely candidate for closure, and then considered the other DOD selection criteria. Specifically, realignment of NAF Midway Island would result in the loss of 230 contractor direct and indirect positions, which is the entire civilian population of Midway Island. Environmental impacts at NAF Midway Island would be inconsequential since operations there will cease and there is no relocation. NAF Midway Island is not on the Environmental Protection Agency's National Priorities List. Implementing this recommendation will cost virtually nothing. The anticipated land value is $38 million. Annual savings after implementation is expected to be $6.0 million.

Naval Air Warfare Center

Recommendation: As an integral part of the Navy's RDT&E, Engineering and Fleet Support Consolidation Plan, six realignments and one closure, as described in the accompanying table, are recommended in connection with establishment of the Naval Air Warfare Center (NAWC).

Justification: Consolidation of the Navy's RDT&E, engineering and Fleet support activities is driven by Congressionally mandated reductions in the Navy's overall budget and acquisition workforce. These activities will be consolidated along mission and functional lines in four centers. The missions of the activities will be purified, so that each activity will be assigned unique technology leadership areas. All work tasked in these leadership areas will be performed only at the cognizant activity. The purification process will lead to development of critical mass technical capability in each area.

With headquarters in Washington, DC, NAWC will be the Navy's full spectrum center for air platforms and air warfare combat and weapons systems. NAWC will be organized into two major divisions:

o **Aircraft Division:** centered at Patuxent River, MD; primarily responsible for aircraft, engines, avionics and aircraft support; with activities located at Indianapolis, IN, and Lakehurst, NJ, and facilities at Trenton, NJ.

o **Weapons Division:** centered at China Lake, CA, and Pt. Mugu, CA; primarily responsible for aircraft weapons and weapons systems, simulators and targets; and with a facility at White Sands, NM.

In development and review of the plan, all RDT&E facilities were considered on an equal basis, in conformance with the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990. The Navy's Base Structure Committee (BSC) validated the plan using the DOD selection criteria. For example, and most notably, Naval Air Development Center (NADC), Warminster, graded lower in military value, for these key reasons:

o NADC has no facilities that cannot be replicated elsewhere.

o Other activities are uniquely tied to their location.

o NADC has a constrained airspace over densely populated areas, which is not suitable for flight testing high performance aircraft.

o NADC has limited land for expansion to accommodate consolidation.

The BSC noted that almost 3300 eliminated positions at eight installations where directly attributable to site-specific workload reductions, rather than streamlining or consolidation. The BSC also considered the other DOD selection criteria. The economic and environmental issues associated with each site were evaluated. Exclusive of site-specific workload reductions, establishment of NAWC will result in elimination of approximately 910 positions and transfer of approximately 2020 positions. Details related to each site are summarized in the table below. Of the sites in question, NADC Warminster and Lakehurst are on the Environmental Protection Agency's National Priorities List.

Implementing these recommendations will cost about $226 million. The anticipated land value is $27 million. Annual savings after implementation is expected to be $62 million.

Table of Recommendations to Establish
Naval Air Warfare Center

A. <u>Realignments and Closures:</u>

1. **Naval Air Development Center (NADC), Warminster, PA,** will be disestablished as a separate technical command and Aircraft Division. The bulk of its functions will be transferred to Patuxent River, MD. Custody of, and personnel to sustain, unique navigation facilities will transfer to Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center. The airfield will close. Military family housing will be retained. A total of approximately 2250 positions will be either transferred or eliminated due to consolidation and specific workload reductions.

2. **Naval Air Propulsion Center (NAPC), Trenton, NJ,** will be disestablished as a separate technical command and realigned to merge with the Aircraft Division. Engineering personnel will be transferred to Patuxent River. High altitude engine testing will be transferred to the U.S. Air Force. Unique engine test cells will be maintained and operated at the site. A total of approximately 360 positions will be transferred or eliminated due to consolidation and specific workload reductions.

3. **Naval Air Engineering Center (NAEC), Lakehurst, NJ,** will be disestablished as a separate technical command and realigned to merge with the Aircraft Division. The Naval Air Engineering Station will be established to maintain the operating site. A total of approximately 460 positions will be eliminated due to consolidation and specific workload reductions.

4. **Naval Avionics Center (NAC), Indianapolis, IN,** will be disestablished as a separate technical command and realigned to merge with the Aircraft Division. Naval Avionics Station, Indianapolis, will be established to maintain the operating site. A total of approximately 630 positions will be eliminated due to consolidation and specific workload reductions.

5. **Naval Weapons Center (NWC), China Lake, CA,** will be disestablished as a separate technical command, realigned under Weapons Division. A net total of approximately 1110 positions will be either transferred or eliminated due to consolidation and specific workload reductions.

6. **Pacific Missile Test Center (PMTC), Pt. Mugu, CA,** will be disestablished as a separate technical command and realigned to merge with the Weapons Division. A net total of 820 positions will be eliminated due to consolidation and specific workload reductions.

7. **Naval Weapons Evaluation Facility (NWEF), Albuquerque, NM,** will transfer functions to the Weapons Division and close. A total of approximately 110 positions will be transferred or eliminated.

B. Others:

Although not falling into the categories of closure or realignment, the following installations are integral to the overall plan and success of the NAWC consolidation.

1. **Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River, MD,** will be disestablished as a separate technical command and realigned to merge with the Aircraft Division. A net total of approximately 1300 positions will be gained at NATC Patuxent due to streamlining, net transfer and specific workload reductions.

2. **Naval Ordnance Missile Test Station (NOMTS), White Sands, NM,** will be downsized approximately 14 positions due to specific workload reductions, and realigned to operate as a facility of the Weapons Division.

Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center

Recommendation: As an integral part of the Navy's RDT&E, Engineering and Fleet Support Consolidation Plan, seven closures and one realignment, as described in the accompanying table, are recommended in connection with establishment of the Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center (NCCOSC).

Justification: Consolidation of the Navy's RDT&E, engineering and Fleet support activities is driven by Congressionally mandated reductions in the Navy's overall budget and acquisition workforce. These activities will be consolidated along mission and functional lines in four centers. The missions of the activities will be purified, so that each activity will be assigned unique technology leadership areas. All work tasked in these leadership areas will be performed only at the cognizant activity. The purification process will lead to development of critical mass technical capability in each area.

With headquarters in Washington, DC, NCCOSC will be the Navy's full spectrum center for maritime command, control and communications and intelligence (C3I), ocean surveillance technology, and fleet and shore support. NCCOSC will be organized in three major divisions:

o **RDT&E Directorate:** primarily responsible for the development of C3I systems, ocean surveillance systems and navigation support; located at San Diego, with facilities in Warminster, PA.

o **West Coast In-Service Engineering (ISE) Directorate:** primarily responsible for shipboard satellite communications, navigation and Pacific ISE support; collocated with the RDT&E Directorate at San Diego, with an operating site at Pearl Harbor.

o **East Coast ISE Directorate:** primarily responsible for shore communications, air traffic control and Atlantic ISE support; solely located at Portsmouth, VA.

In development and review of the Plan, all RDT&E facilities were considered on an equal basis, in conformance with the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990. The Navy's Base Structure Committee (BSC) validated the plan using the first four DOD selection criteria. For example, several activities were graded higher in military value, for these key reasons:

o Availability of land and facilities to accommodate consolidation.

o Proximity to Fleet concentrations.

o Greater difficulty to relocate larger rather than smaller activities.

The BSC noted that approximately 790 eliminated positions at three installations were directly attributable to site-specific workload reductions, rather than streamlining or consolidation. The BSC also considered the other DOD selection criteria. The economic and environmental issues associated with each site were evaluated. Exclusive of site-specific workload reductions, establishment of NCCOSC will result in elimination of approximately 46 positions and transfer of approximately 2310 positions. Details related to each site are summarized in the table. None of the sites in question is on the Environmental Protection Agency's National Priorities List.

Implementing the recommendations will cost about $64 million. Annually, the recommendations will save about $13 million.

Table of Recommendations to Establish the Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center

A. Realignments and Closures:

1. **Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Center (NESEC), Vallejo, CA,** will transfer its functions to the West Coast ISE Directorate at San Diego, CA, and close. A total of approximately 310 positions will be transferred.

2. **Naval Space Systems Activity (NSSA), Los Angeles, CA,** will transfer all of its functions to the RDT&E Directorate at San Diego, and the Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command in Washington, DC, and close. A total of approximately 30 positions will be transferred.

3. **Naval Ocean Systems Center (NOSC) Detachment, Kaneohe, HI,** will transfer the bulk of its functions to the RDT&E Directorate at San Diego, and remaining functions to the West Coast ISE Directorate operating site at Pearl Harbor, and close. A total of approximately 190 positions will be transferred.

4. **Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Center (NESEC), Charleston, SC,** will transfer its functions to the East Coast ISE Directorate at Portsmouth, VA, and close. A total of approximately 360 positions will be transferred.

5. **Naval Electronic Systems Security Engineering Center (NESSEC), Washington, DC,** will transfer its functions to the East Coast ISE Directorate at Portsmouth, VA and close. A total of approximately 160 positions will be transferred.

6. **Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Activity (NESEA), St. Inigoes, MD,** will transfer its functions to the East Coast ISE Directorate at Portsmouth, VA and close. The property will be transferred to the Naval Air Warfare Center. A total of approximately 330 positions will be transferred.

7. **Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Center (NESEC), San Diego, CA,** will transfer its functions to the West Coast ISE Directorate also in San Diego, and close. A total of approximately 620 positions will be either transferred or eliminated due to consolidation reductions.

B. Others:

Although not falling into the categories of closure or realignment, the following installations are integral to the overall plan and success of NAWP consolidation.

1. **Naval Ocean System Center (NOSC), San Diego, CA,** will be disestablished as a separate command and realigned to merge with the RDT&E Directorate, to be the center for both the RDT&E Directorate and the West Coast ISE Directorate. Functions will be gained from NESEC, Vallejo NESEC San Diego, FCDSSA San Diego, NSSA Los Angeles and NOSC DET Kaneohe. Functions will be transferred to the Naval Undersea Warfare Center at Newport, RI, and to the Naval Surface Warfare Center at Dahlgren, VA. Positions will be gained and lost through transfers and eliminated due to consolidation and specific workload reductions for a net gain of approximately 560 positions.

2. **Naval Electronics Engineering Activity, Pacific, Pearl Harbor, HI,** will be disestablished as a separate command and organizationally realigned with the West Coast ISE Directorate. It will gain functions from NOSC DET Kaneohe and remain a major operating site. Positions will be gained through transfers and eliminated due to specific workload reductions for a net loss of approximately 15 positions.

3. **Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Center (NESEC), Portsmouth, VA,** will be disestablished as a separate command and realigned to merge with the East Coast ISE Directorate to be the center for the directorate. Functions will be gained from NESEC Charleston, NESEA St. Inigoes, and NESSEC Washington, DC. Positions will be gained through transfers and eliminated due to specific workload reductions for a net gain of approximately 570 positions.

Naval Surface Warfare Center

Recommendation: As an integral part of the Navy's RDT&E, Engineering and Fleet Support Consolidation Plan, six realignments and two closures, as described in the accompanying table, are recommended in connection with establishment of the Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC).

Justification: Consolidation of the Navy's RDT&E, engineering and Fleet support activities is driven by Congressionally mandated reductions in the Navy's overall budget and acquisition workforce. These activities will be consolidated along mission and functional lines in four centers. The missions of the activities will be purified, so that each activity will be assigned unique technology leadership areas. All work tasked in these leadership areas will be performed only at the cognizant activity. The purification process will lead to development of critical mass technical capability in each area.

With headquarters in Washington, DC, NAWC will be the Navy's full spectrum center for surface platforms and surface warfare combat and weapons systems. It is also the focal point for all ship and submarine hull, mechanical and electrical programs. NSWC will be organized in four major divisions:

o **Combat and Weapons Systems R&D Division:** primarily responsible for surface combat, and weapons systems, mine and amphibious warfare, and mine countermeasures; centered at Dahlgren, VA, with an operating site in Panama City, FL, and facilities at White Oak, MD.

o **Combat and Weapon System In-Service Engineering (ISE) Division:** primarily responsible for in-service engineering to surface ships and mines, underway replenishment and combat systems software; centered at Port Hueneme, CA, with an operating site in Dam Neck, VA.

o **Combat and Weapon System Engineering and Industrial Base Division:** primarily responsible for gun systems, ordnance and explosives; centered at Crane, IN, with operating sites at Louisville, KY, and Indian Head, MD.

o **Hull, Mechanical, and Electrical (HM&E), R&D, and ISE Divisions:** primarily responsible for ship and submarine HM&E and propulsion; centered at Carderock, MD, with an operating site at Philadelphia, and facilities at Annapolis, MD.

In development and review of the Plan, all RDT&E facilities were considered on an equal basis, in conformance with the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990. The Navy's Base Structure Committee (BSC) validated the plan using the first four DOD selection criteria. For example, and most notably, both the David Taylor Research Center (DTRC) Annapolis Laboratory Detachment and the Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC) detachment White Oak, graded lower in military value for these key reasons:

o Ample space to expand to accommodate consolidation (Annapolis constrained and only 730 acres at White Oak vs 43,000 acres at Dahlgren.

o Lack of availability or proximity to suitable overwater test ranges (none at White Oak).

o Duplicative engineering capability to that existing elsewhere (Annapolis vs Naval Ship System Engineering Station Philadelphia).

o Availability to operate on a reduced basis due to proximity to a larger laboratory (Annapolis and Carderock; White Oak and Dahlgren).

The BSC noted that approximately 3980 eliminated positions at eleven installations were directly attributable to site-specific workload reduction, rather than streamlining or consolidation. The BSC also considered the other DOD selection criteria. The economic and environmental issues associated with each site were evaluated. Exclusive of site-specific workload reductions, establishment of NSWC will result in elimination of approximately 600 positions and transfer of approximately 2100 positions. Details related to each site are summarized in the table below. None of the sites in question is on the Environmental Protection Agency's National Priorities List.

Implementing the recommendations will cost about $181 million. Annually, the recommendations will save about $29 million.

Table of Recommendations to Establish the Naval Surface Warfare Center

A. Realignments and Closures:

1. **Integrated Combat Systems Test Facility (ICSTF), San Diego, CA,** will transfer its functions to the Combat and Weapon System In-service Engineering (ISE) Division at Port Hueneme, CA, and close. A total of approximately 46 positions will be transferred or eliminated due to consolidation.

2. **Naval Mine Warfare Engineering Activity (NMWEA), Yorktown, VA,** will transfer its functions to the Combat and Weapon Systems ISE Division at Dam Neck, VA, and close. A total of approximately 230 positions will either be transferred or eliminated due to consolidation and specific workload reductions.

3. **Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC) Detachment White Oak, MD,** will be disestablished as a separate command and realigned. The bulk of its functions will be transferred to the Combat and Weapon Systems R&D Division at Dahlgren, VA. Custody of and the personnel to sustain unique facilities will be retained. A total of approximately 1255 positions will either be transferred or eliminated due to consolidation and specific workload reductions.

4. **Naval Coastal Systems Center (NCSC) Panama City, FL,** will be disestablished as a separate command and realigned to merge with the Combat and Weapon Systems R&D Division as a major operating site at Panama City, FL. There will be a minor transfer of functions to the Naval Undersea Warfare Center at Newport, RI, and to the Combat and Weapon Systems R&D Division at Dahlgren, VA. A total of approximately 285 positions will either be transferred or eliminated due to consolidation.

5. **David Taylor Research Center (DTRC), Annapolis Laboratory, MD,** will be disestablished as a separate command and realigned to merge with the Hull, Mechanical, and Electrical (HM&E) R&D and ISE Division. The majority of its functions will be transferred to the HM&E R&D and ISE Division at Philadelphia and to DTRC, Carderock, MD. Unique facilities and the personnel to sustain them will be retained. A total of approximately 655 positions will either be transferred or eliminated due to consolidation and specific workload reductions.

6. **Naval Ordnance Station (NOS) Indian Head, MD,** will be disestablished as a separate command and organizationally realigned with the Combat and Weapon Systems Engineering and Industrial Base Division at Crane, IN. It will remain as a major operating site. A total of approximately 610 positions will be eliminated due to consolidation and specific workload reductions.

7. **Naval Ordnance Station (NOS) Louisville, KY,** will be disestablished as a separate command and organizationally realigned with the Combat and Weapon Systems Engineering and Industrial Base Division at Crane, IN. It will remain as a major operating site. Positions will be gained and lost through transfers and eliminated due to consolidation and specific workload reductions for a net loss of approximately 600 positions.

8. **Naval Weapons Support Center, Crane, IN,** will be disestablished as a separate command and realigned with the Combat and Weapon Systems Engineering and Industrial Base Division at Crane, IN, as the center for the division. Positions will be gained and lost through transfers and eliminated due to consolidation and specific workload reductions for a net loss of approximately 1065 positions.

B: <u>Others:</u>

Although not falling into the categories of closure or realignment, the following installations are integral to the overall plan and success of the NAWC consolidation.

1. **Fleet Combat Direction Systems Support Activity, (FCDSSA), Dam Neck, VA,** will be disestablished as a separate command and realigned to merge with the Combat and Weapon Systems ISE Division at Dam Neck, VA. Functions will be gained from NMWEA Yorktown and the Naval Undersea Warfare Center. Positions will be gained from transfers and eliminated due to consolidation and specific workload reductions for a net gain of approximately 350 positions.

2. **Naval Ship Weapons Systems Engineering Station (NSWSES), Port Hueneme, CA,** will be disestablished as a separate command and realigned to merge with the Combat and Weapon Systems ISE Division at Port Hueneme, CA, as the center for the division. Positions will be gained from transfers and eliminated due to consolidation and specific workload reductions for a net loss of approximately 25 positions.

3. **Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC), Dahlgren, VA**, will be disestablished as a separate command and realigned to merge with the Combat and Weapon Systems R&D Division at Dahlgren, VA, as the center for the division. Positions will be gained from transfers and eliminated due to consolidation and specific workload reductions for a net gain of approximately 480 positions.

4. **Naval Ship Systems Engineering Station (NAVSSES) Philadelphia, PA**, will be disestablished as a separate command and realigned to merge with the Hull, Mechanical, and Electrical (HM&E) R&D and ISE Division as a major operating site at Philadelphia, PA. There will be a minor gain of functions from DTRC, Annapolis, MD. Positions will be gained from transfers and eliminated due to consolidation and specific workload reductions for a net loss of approximately 255 positions.

5. **David Taylor Research Center (DTRC), Carderock, MD**, will be disestablished as a separate command and realigned to merge with the HM&E R&D and ISE Division at Carderock, MD, as the center for the division. There will be a gain of functions from DTRC, Annapolis, MD. Positions will gained from transfers and eliminated due to consolidation and specific workload reductions for a net gain of approximately 105 positions.

Naval Undersea Warfare Center

Recommendation: As an integral part of the Navy's RDT&E, Engineering and Fleet Support Consolidation Plan, four realignments, as described in the accompanying table, are recommended in connection with establishment of the Naval Undersea Warfare Center (NUWC).

Justification: Consolidation of the Navy's RDT&E, engineering and Fleet support activities is driven by Congressionally mandated reductions in the Navy's overall budget and acquisition workforce. These activities will be consolidated along mission and functional lines in four centers. The missions of the activities will be purified, so that each activity will be assigned unique technology leadership areas. All work tasked in these leadership areas will be performed only at the cognizant activity. The purification process will lead to development of critical mass technical capability in each area.

With headquarters in Washington, DC, NUWC will be the Navy's full spectrum center for submarine sensors and submarine combat and weapons systems. NUWC will be organized into two major divisions:

o **Combat and Weapons Systems Divisions**: primarily responsible for submarine combat and weapon systems and combat systems in-service engineering (ISE); and centered at Newport, RI, with an operating site at Norfolk, and facilities at New London, CT.

o **Weapons Systems ISE Divisions**: primarily responsible for ISE and depoting of weapons, targets, counter measures and non-expendable equipment, and management of Pacific ranges; and centered at Keyport, WA.

In development and review of the plan, all RDT&E facilities were considered on an equal basis, in conformance with the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990. The Navy's Base Structure Committee (BSC) validated the plan using the first four DOD selection criteria. For example, and most notably, Naval Underwater Systems Center (NUSC) Detachment, New London, CT.

o Very limited land for expansion to accommodate consolidation (189 acres at Newport vs 28 acres at New London).

o Approximately 1.2 million square feet of space at Newport, over one-third of which has been constructed in the last 15 years, vs approximately 740,000 square feet of space in New London.

o Avoid $12.6 million construction project at New London.

The BSC noted that approximately 1410 eliminated positions at five installations were directly attributable to site-specific workload reduction, rather than streamlining or consolidation. The BSC also considered the other DOD selection criteria. The economic and environmental issues associated with each site were evaluated. Exclusive of site-specific workload reductions, establishment of NUWC will result in elimination of approximately 250 positions and transfer of approximately 1080 positions. Details related to each site are summarized in the table below. None of the sites in question is on the Environmental Protection Agency's National Priorities List. Implementing the recommendations will cost about $71 million. Annually, the recommendations will save about $11 million.

Table of Recommendations to Establish the Naval Undersea Warfare Center

A. Realignments:

1. **Naval Underwater Systems Center (NUSC) Detachment New London, CT,** will be disestablished as a separate command. The bulk of its functions will be transferred to the Combat and Weapon Systems Division (CWSD), Newport, RI. Personnel involved with unique facilities will remain and be realigned under CWSD Newport. A total of approximately 1070 positions will either be transferred or eliminated due to consolidation and specific workload reductions.

2. **Naval Sea Combat Systems Engineering Station (NSCSES) Norfolk, VA,** will be disestablished as a separate command and realigned to merge with CWSD as a major operating site at Norfolk. There will be a transfer of functions to the Naval Surface Warfare Center at Dam Neck and Norfolk. A total of approximately 530 positions will either be transferred or eliminated due to consolidation and specific workload reductions.

3. **Trident Command and Control Systems Maintenance Activity, (TRICCSMA), Newport, RI,** will be disestablished as a separate command and realigned to merge with the Combat and Weapon Systems Division at Newport, RI. A total of approximately 40 positions will be eliminated due to consolidation and specific workload reductions.

4. **Naval Undersea Warfare Engineering Station (NUWES), Keyport, WA,** will be disestablished as a separate command and realigned to merge with the Weapon Systems ISE Division at Keyport, WA, as the center for the division. A total of approximately 700 positions will be eliminated due to consolidation and specific workload reductions.

B. Other:

Although not falling into the categories of closure or realignment, the following installation is integral to the overall plan and success of the NUWC consolidation.

1. **Naval Underwater Systems Center (NUSC), Newport, RI,** will be disestablished as a separate command and realigned to merge with the CWSD Newport, as the center for the division. Functions will be

gained from NUSC Det New London, the Naval Surface Warfare Center, and the Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center. A net total of approximately 1120 positions will be gained from transfers and eliminated due to consolidation and specific workload reductions.