

# APPENDIX B

## DEFINITIONS

### *The Secretary of Defense used the following terms in developing the 1995 Recommendations to the Commission:*

**Close:** All missions of the base will cease or be relocated. All personnel (military, civilian and, contractor) will either be eliminated or relocated. The entire base will be excessed and the property disposed. *Note:* A caretaker workforce is possible to bridge between closure (missions ceasing or relocating) and property disposal, which are separate actions under Public Law 101-510.

**Close, Except:** The vast majority of the missions will cease or be relocated. Over 95 percent of the military, civilian, and contractor personnel will either be eliminated or relocated. All but a small portion of the base will be excessed and the property disposed. The small portion retained will often be facilities in an enclave for use by the reserve component. Generally, active component management of the base will cease. Outlying, unmanned ranges or training areas retained for reserve component use do not count against the "small portion retained." Again, closure (missions ceasing or relocating) and property disposal are separate actions under Public Law 101-510.

**Inactive, Disestablish:** Terms used to describe planned actions which directly affect missions, units, or activities. Fighter wings are *inactivated*, bases are *closed*.

**Mothball, Layaway:** Terms used when retention of facilities and real estate at a closing or realigning base are necessary to meet the mobilization or contingency needs of Defense. Bases or portions of bases "mothballed" will not be excessed and disposed. It is possible they could be leased for interim economic uses.

**Realign:** Some missions of the base will cease or be relocated, but others will remain. The active component will still be host of the remaining portion of the base. Only a portion of the base will be

excessed and the property disposed, with realignment (missions ceasing or relocating) and property disposal being separate actions under Public Law 101-510. In cases where the base is both gaining and losing missions, the base is being *realigned* if it will experience a net reduction of DoD civilian personnel. In such situations, it is possible that no property will be excessed.

**Receiving Base:** A base which receives missions, units, or activities relocating from a closing or realigning base. In cases where the base is both gaining and losing missions, the base is a *receiving base* if it will experience a net increase of DoD civilian personnel.

**Relocate:** The term used to describe the movement of missions, units, or activities from a closing or realigning base to another base. Units do not realign from a closing or a realigning base to another base, they *relocate*.

### *The Base Closure and Realignment Statute defines the following terms:*

**Account:** The Department of Defense Base Closure Account 1990 established by section 2906(a)(1) of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990.

**Congressional Defense Committees:** The Committees on Armed Services and the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

**Commission:** The Commission established by section 2902 of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990.

**Military Installation:** 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. Such term does not include any facility used primarily for civil works, rivers and harbors projects, flood control, or other projects not under the primary jurisdiction or control of the Department of Defense.

**Realignment:** 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.

**Secretary:** The Secretary of Defense.

**United States:** The 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

### *The Commission uses the following terms in this Report:*

**BRAC 95 Economic Impact:** The BRAC 95 economic impact of an installation is the direct and indirect job loss resulting from a 1995 BRAC realignment or closure expressed as a percentage of the employment base within its economic area.

**CERCLA:** The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, also known as the Superfund, is the legal framework for the identification, restoration, and transfer of contaminated private property. In 1986, CERCLA was revised to include all federal property, including military installations.

**CERFA:** The Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act. It amends CERCLA and requires identification of uncontaminated parcels at closing bases and allows the clean parcels to be transferred while long-term cleanup of contaminated parcels continues.

**Clean Air Act:** The Clean Air Act refers to federal regulations upon which the nation's air pollution control program is based. The program is carried out by the Environmental Protection Agency and state regulatory programs. The program is based primarily on the 1970 version of the Act. It was most recently amended in 1990.

**COBRA:** COBRA, or the Cost of Base Realignment Actions, is an analytical tool for estimating the costs and savings associated with the execution of a realignment or closure action. The tool calculates the one-time cost, annual savings, return on investment, and the net present value of each action.

**Cumulative Economic Impact:** The cumulative economic impact of an installation is the direct and indirect job loss expressed as a percentage of the employment base resulting from the current (1995) BRAC action; other current BRAC actions across all Services within the same economic area;

and prior BRAC actions, across all Services within the same economic area, if the personnel losses occur in 1994 or after.

**Economic Area:** Economic areas for each installation were assigned by the Services and consist of either a county, multiple counties, or metropolitan statistical areas. These areas generally represent personnel commuting patterns and common components of supply and demand.

**Economic Development Administration:** The EDA, which is a part of the Department of Commerce, is to provide economic development grants to help communities implement their economic development plans.

**Enclave:** A section of a military installation that remains intact from that part which is closed or realigned and which will continue with its current role and functions subject to specific modifications.

**Local Redevelopment Authority:** The DoD recognized local organization whose role is to coordinate efforts of the community to reuse assets of the former military base.

**Office of Economic Adjustment:** The OEA is an agency within the DoD that is in charge of helping communities plan for base closures and realignments. The Office also provides planning grants to impacted communities.

**One-time Cost:** The nonrecurring cost to implement the recommendations.

**RCRA:** The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act which passed in 1976 and amended in 1984. RCRA provides "cradle-to-grave" control of hazardous waste by imposing management requirements on the military as generators and transporters of hazardous wastes and owners and operators of treatment, storage, and disposal facilities. The RCRA covers federal and private sites, and applies mainly to active facilities. The military can perform environmental cleanup under the Corrective Action portion of RCRA.

**Redevelopment Plan:** Contains the various alternatives the local community, through its Local Redevelopment Authority, intends to create jobs and provide economic recovery.

**Redirect:** Recommendation from the Secretary of Defense, or a decision of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, to change a base closure or realignment decision made by a prior Commission round (1988, 1991, or 1993). **Note:** This term is generally used when the receiver installation is changed.