



**Oklahoma  
Military  
Base  
Closure  
Prevention  
Task Force  
Report**

**Representative  
David Braddock,  
Chair**

**Mr. Michael  
Cooper, Vice-Chair**



**31 December, 2002**



**Oklahoma Military Base Closure Prevention Task Force  
(OMBCP)**

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**Oklahoma Military Base Closure Prevention Task Force  
HB 1200 (2001)**

**Chair:** Representative David Braddock — Speaker's Appointee  
**Vice-Chair:** Mr. Michael Cooper Enid Mayor's Appointee

**Members:**

Representative Forrest Claunch — Governor's Appointee  
Representative Jim Glover — Speaker's Appointee  
Representative Ron Kirby — Speaker's Appointee  
Representative Curt Roggow — Speaker's Appointee  
Maj. Gen. Ret. Leo Baxter — Lawton Mayor's Appointee  
Col. Don Lyon — President Pro Tempore's Appointee  
Mr. Carlton Bass — McAlester Mayor's Appointee  
Mr. Bob Berry — President Pro Tempore's Appointee  
Col. Ret. Aaron Burleson — Altus Mayor's Appointee  
Mr. Roger Ford — Del City Mayor's Appointee  
Mr. Gilbert C. Gibson — President Pro Tempore's Appointee  
Mr. Jim Howell — President Pro Tempore's Appointee  
Col. Ret. Felix "Pete" Peterson — Governor's Appointee  
Mr. Eddie O. Reed — Midwest City Mayor's Appointee  
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**Legislative Staff:**

Mr. Gary Collins - House Staff  
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Mrs. Debbie Terlip - House Staff  
Mr. Mark Harter - House Staff  
Ms. Anne Stefan-Kopko - House Staff  
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# **Task Force Mission and Legislation**

## **Mission**

**The mission of the Oklahoma Military Base Closure Prevention Task Force is to analyze state policies affecting military facilities currently in use by the United States Department of Defense that are located in the state along with their related communities.**

## **Legislation**

**The 48<sup>th</sup> Legislature considered, but did not enact, legislation to appropriate monies to assist the communities with military facilities with strategic planning to prevent military base closure. The legislation included an appropriation to improve the educational systems that serve these communities. The total appropriation would have been \$4 million.**

**In the upcoming 49<sup>th</sup> Oklahoma Legislature, this legislation will be reintroduced as two separate bills. One measure will address funding for the communities' efforts to put in place strategic plans to retain the military facilities, and the other measure will address funding for enhancement of the educational systems.**

**The State of Mississippi has enacted legislation recently to allow for some form of economic support, either through grants or bonds, to the those military communities that need assistance. Some form of this legislation may be introduced here in the 49<sup>th</sup> Oklahoma Legislature.**

# **Military Installations**

## **Oklahoma Military Installations**

### **AIR FORCE**

**Tinker Air Force Base - Midwest City/Del City/Oklahoma City**  
**Vance Air Force Base – Enid**  
**Joint Training Facility**  
**Altus Air Force Base - Altus**

### **ARMY**

**Fort Sill - Lawton**  
**McAlester Army Ammunition Plant - McAlester**

### **Navy**

**Strategic Communications Wing One at Tinker Air Force Base**

### **Marine Corp**

**Artillery Detachment Unit-Ft. Sill**

**Oklahoma is one of only seven states that has not yet experienced a major base closure in the modern federal base relocation program:**

**Delaware**  
**Mississippi**  
**Nebraska**  
**Nevada**  
**Oklahoma**  
**South Dakota**  
**Wyoming**

## **TINKER AFB**

### **Background:**

Tinker began its long history more than five decades ago as the dream of several Oklahoma City businessmen, who put Oklahoma City's name in the hat as a military aircraft repair depot to support the war effort. Oklahoma City won the bid and construction began on a mere 1,500 acres, at an initial cost of \$14 million. Tinker is named after Major General Clarence L. Tinker, a native Oklahoman and Osage Indian, who lost his life in WWII while leading a flight of LB-30 Liberators against Wake Island.

Today, Tinker's mega center aviation complex has a replacement value of over \$5 billion. This vast expanse of property contains over 5,033 acres of red Oklahoma land, and is located in the center of the United States, just minutes from downtown Oklahoma City and Will Rogers World Airport. Our central location offers easy access for shipping activities, major business functions, industrial maintenance, and is ideally situated for swift deployment to either US coast and beyond. Central Oklahoma's mild climate has an average yearly temperature of 60.5 degrees. Pilots boast of more than 300 clear days per year of optimum flying conditions. The 48 miles of roads encircling the base showcase the variance and beauty of Tinker's terrain. Adding to the boundless beauty and magnificence Tinker has to offer, its most important asset is the work force.

Each day, over 24,000 military and civilian personnel stream through the gates of Tinker Air Force Base and enter the highly-skilled technical and administrative world of aviation. Tinker teams work in 732 facilities offering approximately 15.6 million square feet of space, utilizing state-of-the-art industrial equipment and processes valued at over \$860 million. Parts and items to complete the job are housed in more than 138 acres of covered warehouse space. Tinker's two operational runways have access to more than 254 acres of ramp space while aircraft await programmed depot maintenance at the air logistics center.

### **Mission:**

The Oklahoma City Air Logistics Center (OC-ALC) is the worldwide management for a wide range of aircraft, engines, missiles and component items. The center manages an inventory of aircraft, which includes the B-1, B-2, B-52, C/KC-135, E-3, Contractor Logistics Support (CLS) aircraft; as well as a substantial jet engine inventory ranging from the older TF33 to the newer state-of-the-art engines such as the F118. Other management responsibilities at this center include various missile systems and numerous exchangeable and component items. OC-ALC is responsible for Programmed Depot Maintenance (PDM) on the B-1, B-2, B-52, C/KC-135, E-3 and the overhaul and repair of various engines. In addition, the Air Logistics Center maintains the Navy's E-6 Mercury aircraft. OC-ALC is the technology repair center for Automatic Flight Control, Engine Instruments, Air Driven Accessories, Oxygen and Life Support and Hydraulics/Pneudraulics/Pneumatics.



## VANCE AFB

### **Background:**

In keeping with the Air Force tradition of naming bases for deceased Air Force flyers, on July 9, 1949, the base was renamed after a local World War II hero and Medal of Honor winner, Lt. Col. Leon Robert Vance, Jr. The twin-engine T-37 jet, designed as a primary trainer, became operational at the base in 1961. Replacing the T-33 in 1963-64 was the T-38, an advanced supersonic jet trainer. In 1960 Vance was selected by the Air Force as part of an extended experiment in contract services. Under this plan, a civilian contractor furnishes the support facilities normally provided by base agencies. The largest contractor performs aircraft and base maintenance, ground transportation, fire protection, procurement, supply, photographic and other services. There are four other contracts involved in ground-based training in simulators and academics, simulator console operations and management, simulator operation and maintenance and field service. All military training continues, however, under military supervision. In 1995, the 71<sup>st</sup> Flying Training Wing moved into a new specialized undergraduate pilot training program with the arrival of the Beechjet T-1 Jayhawk. Joint training with the Navy became a reality in March 1996, and Navy and Marine Corps student pilots arrived in April 1996 as part of Class 97-98.

### **Mission:**

The mission of the 71<sup>st</sup> Flying Training Wing is to produce military pilots, build Air Force leaders and meet taskings in support of national defense objectives. The 71<sup>st</sup> Flying Training Wing conducts joint specialized undergraduate pilot training (JSUPT) for qualified United States military officers and also international officers. Flight training is also provided for members of the Air National Guard, Air Force Reserve and the air forces of several allied countries.

## ALTUS AFB

### **Background:**

Activated as a multi-engine flight training school in 1943, Altus AFB has been the cornerstone of southwestern Oklahoma for nearly 60 years. With an average of over 300 days of weather conducive to flying each year, a generally flat landscape and few obstructions, the base was then, and is still, ideally situated to be a perfect location for young airmen to hone their airmanship. Over the next five decades, the base evolved to become the premier air mobility training location in the United States Air Force (USAF).

In 1967, the Air Force searched for a base that could handle the training for its most versatile transport or cargo aircraft, the C-141 *Starlifter* and its newest and largest transport aircraft, the enormous C-5 *Galaxy*. Again, the clear skies and wide expanses of land native to Oklahoma proved to be best suited for the mission. By the start of the 1970s, Altus AFB had three aircraft assigned, the KC-135, the C-141, and the C-5. Through the 1980s and the 1990s, these three aircraft became a common sight in the skies above southwestern Oklahoma.

The end of the twentieth century and beginning of the twenty-first century would mark the beginning and end for two airframes.

In 1996, the latest addition to Altus AFB, the agile C-17 *Globemaster III*, arrived. This aircraft, with a unique winglet, an expansive cargo area and powerful engines, is the newest cargo aircraft in the Air Force. Even before its arrival, the base began training pilots and loadmasters to operate and fly the aircraft designed for use as an intermediate short-airfield cargo aircraft.

As the base moves into the twenty-first century, it continues to perform the basic mission it started in 1943, providing a safe, comfortable location to train military personnel and prepare them for action worldwide.

### **Mission:**

- USAF's only strategic airlift, aerial deliver, and aerial refueling school supporting training for DoD agencies and US allies.
- Provide combat-ready personnel to augment worldwide contingencies.
- Operate and maintain C-5, KC-135 and C-17 aircraft, and base infrastructure for assigned personnel.
- Wartime aerial port of embarkation for 22,000 United States Army soldiers and their associated equipment.

## **FORT SILL**

### **Background:**

The site of Fort Sill was staked out on January 7, 1869 by Maj. Gen. Phillip H. Sheridan who led a campaign into Indian Territory to stop hostile tribes from raiding border settlements in Texas and Kansas.

The last Indian lands in Oklahoma opened for settlement in 1901 and 29,000 homesteaders registered at Fort Sill during July for the land lottery. On August 6, the town of Lawton sprang up and quickly grew to become the third largest city in Oklahoma.

With the disappearance of the frontier, the mission of Fort Sill gradually changed from cavalry to field artillery. The first artillery battery arrived at Fort Sill in 1902 and the last cavalry regiment departed in May 1907.

The School of Fire for the Field Artillery, was founded at Fort Sill in 1911 and continues to operate today as the world renowned U.S. Army Field Artillery School. At various times Fort Sill has also served as home to the Infantry School of Musketry, the School for Aerial Observers, the Air Service Flying School, and the Army Aviation School.

Today as the U.S. Army Field Artillery Center, Fort Sill remains the only active Army installation of all the forts on the South Plains built during the Indian wars. It serves as a national historic landmark and home of the Field Artillery for the free world.

### **Mission:**

The United States Army Field Artillery Center and Fort Sill will train soldiers and Marines, and develop Field Artillery leaders; design and develop fire support for the force; support unit training and readiness; mobilize and deploy operating forces; and maintain installation infrastructure and services.

## MCALESTER ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT

### **Background:**

McAlester Army Ammunition Plant (MCAAP) was originally commissioned as a naval ammunition depot in October of 1943. The plant was transferred to the Army in May of 1977 under the Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition and became the McAlester Army Ammunition Plant. Today, the workforce is comprised of nearly 1,200 civilian employees assigned to ammunition production, storage and demilitarization operations along with various support functions. In 1999, the Red River Munitions Center (RRMC) in northeastern Texas joined MCAAP and has been fully integrated as a part of Team McAlester.

### **Mission:**

McAlester Army Ammunition Plant (MCAAP), a subordinate command to the Operations Support Command, has conventional ammunition life cycle management capabilities from design, production, storage, maintenance, to demilitarization. Two of MCAAP's major mission areas or core competencies are:

*Ammunition Production:* Production capabilities range from 20mm rounds up to 5,000 lb. penetrator "Bunker Buster" bombs. MCAAP is the Group Technology Center for production of high explosive and inert bombs, and is DoD's sole source bomb provider.

*Power Projection:* A Tier I Depot responsible for storing and distributing training and war reserve ammunition critical to the first 30 days of a military conflict. MCAAP has the largest explosive storage capacity in the United States with 2,426 explosive storage facilities.

# **Recommendations at the State Level**

## Oklahoma Military Base Closure Prevention (OMBCP) Task Force Recommendations for the State Level

1. Establish an Oklahoma Strategic Military Planning Commission to be set up similar to the current Task Force. The Commission should have a representative from each the five military communities, plus a chair and vice chair appointed by the Governor. The membership should include one ex-officio member each from the House and the Senate.
  2. Create an Office of Defense Affairs within the Oklahoma Department of Commerce to be the state's single focal point for the coordination of all issues, discussions and policies that affect the defense communities (military, business and civilian). The Office of Defense Affairs should be a separate entity within the Oklahoma Department of Commerce and staffed appropriately to meet the challenges faced by the state during the next round of federal Base Realignment and Closure in 2005.
  3. Create a military liaison in the Governor's Office to coordinate any program or budget needs for the military communities with the new Office of Defense Affairs and the military installations.
  4. Mandate that the new Office of Defense Affairs or the Oklahoma Department of Commerce do a study on the current economic impact of the military in Oklahoma and on the impact of a base closure on the state's stability.
  5. Require the Oklahoma Department of Transportation to review all transportation projects affecting military installations throughout the state and, where possible, accelerate funding for the project or, at a minimum, assign a funding priority code to ensure completion of the project should funds become available.
  6. Require the Oklahoma State Board of Education and local boards of education to resolve problems in policy with transfer of academic credit, differing course compatibilities, and satisfaction of high school graduation requirements in order to facilitate military family transitions. The solution should include measures such as reciprocity on similar standards like state history courses.
  7. Ensure that each of the five local school districts with a military installation enter into a Memorandum of Agreement with the military (as depicted in Appendix A) that institutes a partnership and spells out a framework of relationships, roles and responsibilities for educating the mobile military student. The arrangement should informally incorporate a representative of the military as an ex-officio, non-voting member of the local school board.
  8. Encourage the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education to review state residency policies for tuition, scholarship and financial aid purposes to ensure that military dependents:
    - a) are not charged out-of-state tuition if they have established residency prior to entering the Oklahoma State System of Higher Education, and their families are subsequently stationed out-of-state, and
    - b) have the opportunity to participate in all state scholarship and financial aid programs as residents.
- The Task Force also requests the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education to consider policy to allow military dependents from families who have been stationed in Oklahoma less than the period of time normally required to establish residency to enter the Oklahoma State System of Higher Education at the in-state tuition rate. This recommendation is in recognition of the fact that their resident status is due to the unique nature of their families' contribution to the defense of the United States.
9. Sponsor a third-party assessment of the Oklahoma military installations to determine the state's strengths and weaknesses.

**Recommendations  
at the  
Federal Level**

## **Oklahoma Military Base Closure Prevention (OMBCP) Task Force Recommendations for the Federal Level**

The following recommendations are offered for the Oklahoma Congressional Delegation's consideration:

1. Monitor and, where needed, fund projects related to Oklahoma ports and highways that support military force deployments and installations.
2. Support federal legislation that would make military pay and benefits comparable to that of the private sector.
3. Continue to support privatized housing projects at Oklahoma military installations.
4. Continue to support Federal Impact Aid for Oklahoma school districts educating military dependents.
5. Continue to support the basing of Homeland Defense activities at Oklahoma installations.
6. Continue to support funding of Military Construction Projects in the Five-Year Defense Plan, especially in FY-04 and FY-05.
7. Continue to support the basing of other government agencies such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Customs, and the Immigration and Naturalization Services at Oklahoma military installations.
8. Continue to support the funding of weapon systems being built and repaired in Oklahoma.



# **Quality of Life and Education**

## Quality of Life and Education

*The Department of Defense plans to work in collaboration with the public school systems to develop a national agenda that will insure a continuum of quality education for all military children, no matter where their parents are assigned.*

2001 Annual Defense Report by Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld  
(Chapter 10 Quality of Life and Personnel)

The creation of a new Educational Opportunities Directorate within the Department of Defense (DoD) signals the federal government's determination to enlarge the DoD's role in advocating for a quality, consistent education for all military children. Until this new Directorate was established, no office or agency had the specific responsibility to advocate for those students not attending DoD schools. Demographics show that there are just over 965,000 children in ages 3-18 in military families. DoD schools, both overseas and stateside, educate about 110,000 students, which means that over 850,000 military-connected students attend education programs in civilian communities. The first focus of the Directorate is to:

- Provide a focal point to implement a national strategy to improve educational opportunities for all military related students,
- Advocate for DoD education policy for schools other than those operated by DoD,
- Place adult continuing education programs with other educational program activities,
- Be a central office geared to advocate partnerships with American communities for programs.

### **Military Children**

A Collection of Education Transition Issues from DoD Sponsored Studies and Focus Groups follows in attachment A of this report. The issues are centered around:

- Differences in graduation requirements, school calendars and course compatibility,
- Difficulties in transferring records,
- Various social and emotional factors in dealing with the unknown, and
- Barriers to participation in extracurricular and enrichment activities.

To address these many concerns the Military Child Education Coalition has proposed a Memorandum of Agreement to be adopted between school systems that serve military-connected children and the military installation to encourage and support mobile students. The Memorandum spells out a framework for relationships, roles and responsibilities. The Memorandum of Agreement is found in attachment A.

## Measuring Oklahoma Schools

With the new federal No Child Left Behind Act emphasis on accountability and performance, states and schools are being scrutinized and measured more than ever. A copy of the 2001 District Profile published by the Oklahoma State Office of Accountability for each of the five school districts in the state with a military installation (Altus, Enid, Lawton, McAlester and Midwest City - Del City) follows in attachment A. For state comparative purposes, some of the major academic performance factors for Oklahoma are shown below.

### 2001 ACT PERFORMANCE

Oklahoma	20.5
Nation (25 states)	21.0
OK RANK	17 <sup>th</sup> of 25 states

## NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS

### READING 1998

<u>Grade Level</u>	<u>% at Proficient or Above</u>	
4 <sup>th</sup> Grade	OK	30%
	Nation	29%
8 <sup>th</sup> Grade	OK	29%
	Nation	31%

### MATHEMATICS 2000

<u>Grade Level</u>	<u>% at Proficient or Above</u>	
4 <sup>th</sup> Grade	OK	16%
	Nation	25%
8 <sup>th</sup> Grade	OK	19%
	Nation	26%

### **Adult Continuing Education**

Adult education is critical to military personnel for **retraining** and **advancement** purposes. Service members enroll in about 600,000 courses a year, with nearly 30,000 service members earning a degree each year. College programs are provided throughout education centers on 300 military installations around the world. The basic issues for adult education are:

- Access,
- Availability, and
- Seamless transfer of credits.

Both the Oklahoma State System of Higher Education and the Oklahoma Career and Technology Education system strive to provide workforce training for military purposes that meet the above criteria. Attachment A - gives an overview of the Tinker Education and Training Partnership the Oklahoma State System of Education pursues with Tinker Air Force Base. Attachment A. describes the CareerTech System involvement with military training.

# **Interstate Competition**

## Interstate Competition

There are a number of key militarily-related states that have an important influence on the nation's economy. These states are generally large, have considerable influence in Washington D.C., and have a number of military installations and defense contractors that contribute to the state's economy. Specifically, Florida, Georgia, California, Arizona and Virginia are the greatest competition to Oklahoma in retaining military installations, and in attracting new missions and scarce defense dollars. As one looks at these states, it should be kept in mind that they are competing with each other and Oklahoma to attract new industries and military missions to their regions. Oklahoma needs to evaluate these competing state programs and further develop its own defense strategies to better compete for shrinking defense budgets, and to maintain and attract new defense contractors.

A brief overview of the strategies pursued by some of the competitor states follows:

### Florida

Florida has taken the initiative to develop a program that not only assists communities that have lost bases and missions, but also assists *existing active bases* as well. The state appropriates \$7 million annually into the program for communities with existing bases to make up for infrastructure shortfalls and to work with the bases to develop infrastructure that will benefit the base as well as the community. This is a very pro-active position that should be considered by Oklahoma.

### Georgia

Georgia has a military planning commission similar to that in Texas. That state also uses a consulting firm in Washington D.C. to advise it of the latest information out of the Pentagon and the United States Capitol regarding Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), and of possible defense industry relocations. This is an extremely valuable tool for conducting economic development in communities adjacent to military bases and for preparing the state for the upcoming BRAC rounds. With this information source the commission is not only able to plan and implement strategies to protect the military installations in the next BRAC rounds, but also to ensure the local defense contractors that Oklahoma is indeed a defense industry friendly state.

### California

California has a program similar to the Texas Defense Economic Adjustment Assistance Grant program, with an annual appropriation of \$6 million in general revenue to assist communities with closed military installations. This program has been active since 1993. The California State Senate has a standing Committee on Veterans Affairs, much like the Oklahoma version, and a Select House Committee on Defense Conversion, Retention, and Space Flight Industries to help channel its legislature to become more sensitive to military needs. Oklahoma enjoys an outstanding relationship with its military installations and defense contractors, but it should not take this for granted. A more pro-active stance is recommended, not only with development of programs and creation of new legislation, but in funding the existing programs so that it can stay ahead of the curve on BRAC and on the continual relocation of defense contractors throughout the nation.

## Comparative Factor Among Major Military States

	Oklahoma	Florida	Georgia	California	Arizona	Virginia
Population	3,450,654	16,396,515	8,383,915	34,501,130	5,307,331	7,187,734
Labor Force	1,706,700	7,763,800	4,212,600	17,528,800	2,488,500	3,775,500
Right to Work State	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Total Active Military Personnel Including Civilians	45,882	74,687	94,339	168,422	29,521	159,045
Reserve and National Guard	21,231	52,990	39,324	94,751	18,605	N/A
Annual Payroll for Military Personnel Including Civilians	\$2.4b	\$3.3b	\$3.5b	\$7.4b	\$1.04b	\$8.6b
Annual Payroll for Reserves and National Guard	\$102m	\$164m	\$164m	\$333m	\$51.4m	\$109m
Annual Payroll for Retired Military	\$524m	\$3.4b	\$1.3b	\$3.6b	\$900m	\$2.7b
Total Department of Defense Contracts Over \$25,000	\$1.6b	\$6.5b	\$3.7b	\$18.1b	\$4.5b	\$13.6b
Total Department of Defense Grants	\$19.5m	\$97m	\$41.8m	\$359m	\$55.8m	\$62.0m
Total Military Expenditures by the Department of Defense	\$4.8b	\$13.1b	\$8.7b	\$29.8b	\$6.54b	\$25.1b
Defense Industry Incentives	None	Yes (a)	None	Yes (b)	Yes (c)	Yes (d)

**(a). Community Defense Grant - \$700,000**

This program encourages the efforts of communities to analyze their economic reliance on military and defense expenditures and to formulate specific plans for responding to the nation's ongoing cutbacks in defense-related spending. It also helps communities which have had military bases designated for closure or realignment to prepare reuse plans, identify and implement development of infrastructure needed to facilitate reuse of the installation, as well as market the facility to new users.

**Florida Defense Infrastructure Grant - \$6.9 million**

The Florida Defense Infrastructure Grant Program provides funds to qualified applicants for the purpose of supporting local infrastructure projects deemed to have a positive impact on the likelihood of retaining or expanding U.S. military bases, installations, and/or missions in the State of Florida.

***Florida Defense Infrastructure Assessment Request for Proposal***

Request for Proposal for consultant services to evaluate the present and future infrastructure requirements of Florida military bases in order to provide a baseline and order of priority for state assistance with the improvement or upgrade of infrastructure (roads, water supply, power grids, communication nets, etc.) around the states' military bases which will be measured in the next round of military base closures.

***(b). The Defense Conversion Matching Grant Program-***

Passed during California's 1993 legislative session, the law provides state matching dollars to California's Regional Technology Alliance and industry consortia project applicants. Grants of up to \$250,000 each are available. This program has awarded over \$21 million.

***Local Agency Military Base Recovery Area Zone Program-***

Businesses in LAMBRA (Local Agency Military Base Recovery Area) zones receive incentives similar to those of enterprise zones. Participating cities and communities include: Mare Island Naval Shipyard (Vallejo); Castle Air Force Base (Merced); George Air Force Base (Victorville); Tustin Marine Corp. Airstation (Tustin); and Alameda Naval Shipyard (Alameda).

***(c). The Defense Restructuring Program-***

Passed during Arizona's 1992 legislative session, the law provides tax credits to defense companies relocating to the state, creating new jobs, shifting to commercial production, and moving to newly designated military reuse zones. A tax credit against corporate income taxes for up to 40 percent of the real and personal property taxes paid. The credit is based on the number of jobs retained or created. Credits for each new employee can total \$7,500 over five years.

***Military Reuse Zone***

The Arizona Legislature designated the former Williams Air Force Base, now known as Williams Gateway Airport, as a Military Reuse Zone. Companies locating within this zone will have their personal property classified as class 8, representing an 80 percent property tax saving, for five years. In addition there is a transaction privilege tax exemption for the type of construction that is performed for an eligible company located in a military reuse zone. Manufacturers, assemblers, or fabricators of aviation or aerospace products and providers of aviation or aerospace services are companies eligible for the zone.

***(d). Virginia Defense Conversion Revolving Loan Fund - \$1,000,000***

This fund provides loans of up to \$1,000,000 to assist defense dependent companies seeking to expand in to commercial markets and diversify their operations. Funding is available for fixed assets and working capital.

**Source:** Population - US Bureau of the Census; Labor Force - Bureau of Labor Statistics; Military Personnel / Expenditures - Department of Defense



**BRAC**  
**Commission**  
**Information**



THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
1000 DEFENSE PENTAGON  
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-1000

November 15, 2002

MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARIES OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS  
CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF  
UNDER SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE  
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING  
ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE  
GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
DEFENSE  
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
DEFENSE  
DIRECTOR, OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION  
ASSISTANTS TO THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT  
DIRECTORS OF THE DEFENSE AGENCIES

Subject: Transformation Through Base Realignment and Closure

As a result of the Quadrennial Defense Review, we embarked on a comprehensive review of our defense and security needs toward transforming the force. New force structures must be accompanied by a new base structure. The first step was my request to the Chairman to direct the geographic combatant commanders to prepare, in coordination with their Service component commands, draft overseas basing plans for their respective areas of responsibility.

Congress authorized a base realignment and closure (BRAC) round in 2005. At a minimum, BRAC 2005 must eliminate excess physical capacity; the operation, sustainment and recapitalization of which diverts scarce resources from defense capability. However, BRAC 2005 can make an even more profound contribution to transforming the Department by rationalizing our infrastructure with defense strategy. BRAC 2005 should be the means by which we reconfigure our current infrastructure into one in which operational capacity maximizes *both* warfighting capability and efficiency. I am directing this process begin immediately, under the structure set out herein.

Two senior groups, as reflected in the attachment, will oversee and operate the BRAC 2005 process. The Infrastructure Executive Council (IEC), chaired by the Deputy Secretary, and composed of the Secretaries of the Military Departments and their Chiefs of Services, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics) (USD(AT&L)), will be the policy making and oversight body for the entire BRAC 2005 process.



U18364-02

The subordinate Infrastructure Steering Group (ISG), chaired by the USD(AT&L) and composed of the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Military Department Assistant Secretaries for installations and environment, the Service Vice Chiefs, and the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Installations & Environment) (DUSD(I&E)), will oversee joint cross-service analyses of common business oriented functions and ensure the integration of that process with the Military Department and Defense Agency specific analyses of all other functions. The USD(AT&L) will have the authority and responsibility for issuing the operating policies and detailed direction necessary to conduct the BRAC 2005 analyses.

A primary objective of BRAC 2005, in addition to realigning our base structure to meet our post-Cold War force structure, is to examine and implement opportunities for greater joint activity. Prior BRAC analyses considered all functions on a service-by-service basis and, therefore, did not result in the joint examination of functions that cross services. While some unique functions may exist, those functions that are common across the Services must be analyzed on a joint basis.

Accordingly, the BRAC 05 analysis will be divided into two categories of functions.

- Joint cross-service teams will analyze the common business-oriented support functions and report their results through the ISG to the IEC.
- The Military Departments will analyze all service unique functions and report their results directly to the IEC.

Within 150 days of this memorandum, the ISG will recommend to the IEC the specific functions to receive joint analysis and the metrics for that analysis for my approval. The Military Departments through their representatives on the ISG, as well as the Defense Agencies, should communicate regularly with the ISG to ensure that their recommendations are fully consistent with the joint cross-service teams' recommendations.

A comprehensive infrastructure rationalization requires an analysis that examines a wide range of options for stationing and supporting forces and functions, rather than simply reducing capacity in a status-quo configuration. To that end, in accordance with the force structure plan and selection criteria, the ISG will recommend to the IEC for my approval a broad series of options for stationing and supporting forces and functions to increase efficiency and effectiveness. The Military Department and the joint cross-service analytical teams must consider all options endorsed by the IEC in the course of their analysis. The analytical teams may consider additional options, but they may not modify or dismiss those endorsed by the IEC without my approval.

In accordance with section 2909 of BRAC 90, as amended, BRAC 2005, as directed by this memorandum, will be the exclusive means for selecting for closure or realignment, or for carrying out any closure or realignment of, a military installation located in the United States until April 15, 2006. This exclusivity clause does not apply to closures and realignments to which section 2687 of title 10, United States Code, is not applicable. Closures or realignments to which section 2687 is not applicable will require approval on the basis of guidance issued by the USD(AT&L). Competitive sourcing conducted under the provisions of OMB Circular A-76 may proceed independently.

In accordance with the direction of Congress expressed in the BRAC legislation, the Department will not make any binding closure or realignment decisions prior to the submission of final recommendations to the Commission no later than May 15, 2005. The process and structure outlined in this memorandum are designed to ensure the Department's ability to provide recommendations by this date and to meet several interim statutory requirements, including publishing draft selection criteria by December 31, 2003, and final criteria by February 16, 2004. In addition, the Department must provide Congress a force structure plan, inventory, capacity analysis, and certification of the need for BRAC with the FY 2005 budget documentation.

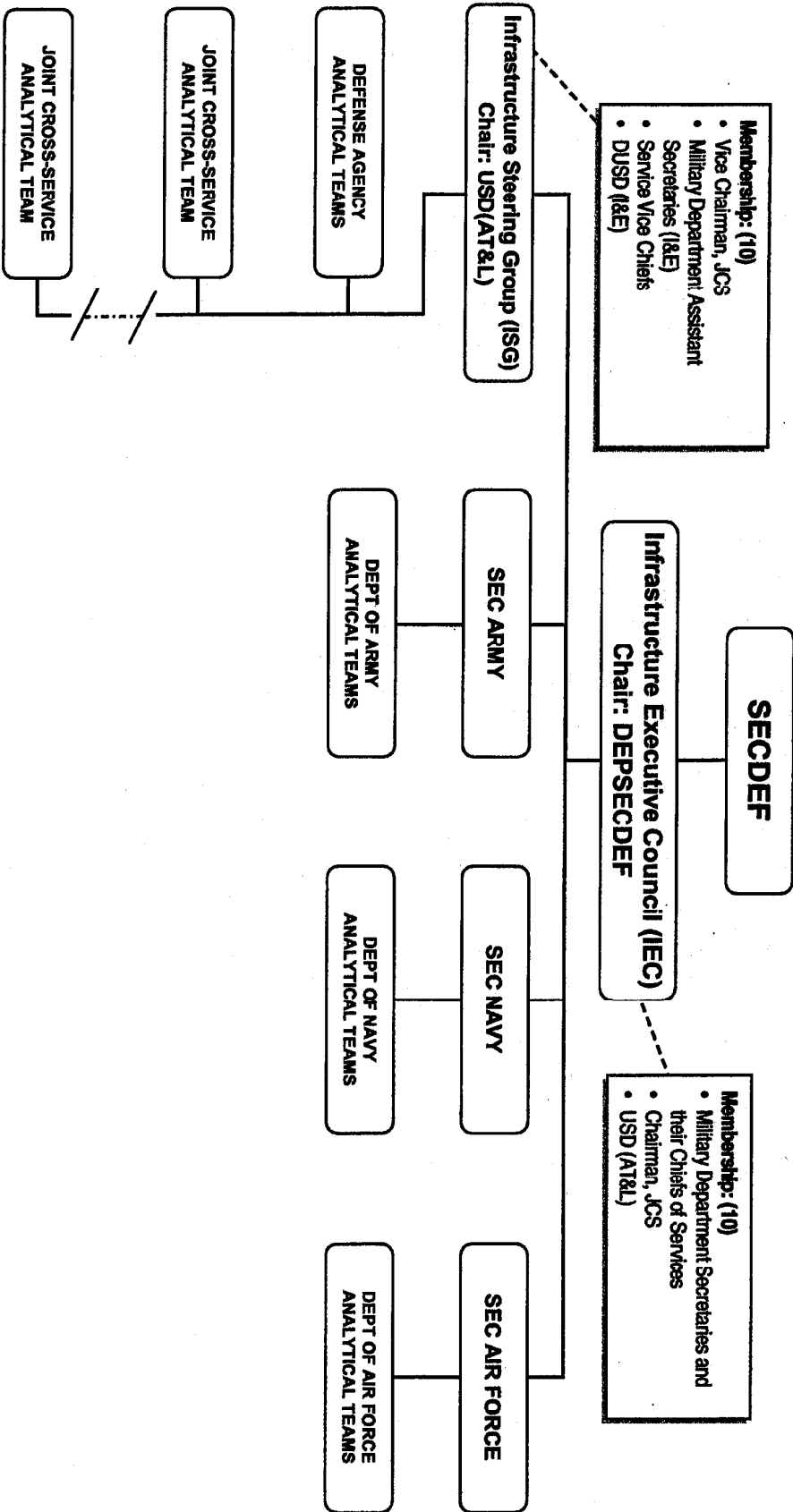
I cannot overemphasize the importance of BRAC 2005. This effort requires the focus and prioritization only senior leadership can bring. I am confident we can produce BRAC recommendations that will advance transformation, combat effectiveness, and the efficient use of the taxpayer's money.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Donald Rumsfeld", written over a horizontal line.

Attachment  
BRAC 2005 Organization



# BRAC 2005 Leadership





# **Base Realignment and Closure**

## **FY 2002 Update**

**Office of the Secretary of Defense  
Office of Economic Adjustment**

**February 23, 2002**



## **THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT**

### **Help Communities Help Themselves**

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- **Manage Defense Economic Adjustment Program**
  - Closing and realigning installations
  - Expanding installations
  - Defense industry cutbacks
  - Personnel reductions in defense employment
  - Encroachment of community development
- **Provide technical and financial support to affected communities (state and local governments)**
- **Establish networks, coordinate information, and facilitate resources with Military Departments and Federal Agencies**



## BASE CLOSURE/REALIGNMENT ACTIVITY 1988-2002

Current \$Billions	Major Closures	Major Realignments	Costs*	Savings	Annual Savings**
BRAC 88	16	4	\$2.7	\$6.8	\$0.8
91	26	17	5.2	12.6	1.6
93	28	12	7.7	12.1	2.2
95	27	22	6.6	6.1	1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>\$22.2</b>	<b>\$37.7</b>	<b>\$6.1***</b>

\* FY01 President's Total Obligation Authority through FY 01 (includes environment).

\*\* Projected recurring annual savings begin in the year following each round's 6 year implementation period

\*\*\* Number's do not add due to rounding





## **Matching Assets to National Security Needs**

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- Current estimates show between 20 and 25 percent more base capacity than actually needed
- Military installations must be restructured to meet missions and challenges of the new century
- Operational needs must drive base function and location
- Enhance joint organizational and basing solutions, and range utilization
- Provide for homeland defense



## **BRAC 2005 Timeline**

---

- ⇒ Provide a report to Congress in Feb 2004
  - Infrastructure necessary to support force structure
  - (Inventory of bases)
  - Categories of excess capacity
  - Economic analysis of efforts/options
- ⇒ Certify BRAC 2005 is necessary and justifiable
- ⇒ Certify annual net savings for Services by 2011
- ⇒ Criteria must include military value
  - Preservation of training areas for traditional warfighting
  - Preservation of bases for homeland defense



## **BRAC 2005 Timeline**

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- President appoints 9 members to BRAC Commission NLT March 15, 2005
- SECDEF submits list to Congress, Commission, and Federal Register NLT May 16, 2005
- Commission submits list to President NLT September 8, 2005
- President accepts or rejects list in its entirety within 15 days of submittal but NLT September 23, 2005



## **BRAC 2005 Timeline**

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- ⇒ If the President approves list, Congress has 45 days to accept or reject entire list
- ⇒ If the President rejects list, Commission has 30 days to resubmit, but NLT October 20, 2005
- ⇒ If the President does not transmit to Congress an approval and certification by November 7, 2005, BRAC 2005 is terminated



## **BRAC 2005 Changes**

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- ⇒ Commission expands by one
- ⇒ If Commission adds base not recommended by DoD, SECDEF has 15 days to explain why that base was not included on DoD list. 7/9 Commissioners must support add.
- ⇒ No PIP unless specifically recommended by Commission
- ⇒ DoD pays (to the LRA that takes title of the base) the amount by which estimated cost of clean-up exceeds estimated value of property



## **BRAC 2005 Changes**

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- ⇒ Military value must be primary evaluation factor
- ⇒ Commission must also consider
  - Extent and timing of costs and savings
  - Impact of potential environmental remediation costs
  - Impact on existing communities
- ⇒ Allows SECDEF to obtain FMC “in most cases” and below-cost or no-cost conveyances only if SECDEF “determines the circumstances warrant”
- ⇒ Allows “mothballing”
  - Make base inactive
  - Place in caretaker status



## Efficient Facilities Initiative (EFI)

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- ⇒ Comprehensively evaluate need for domestic DoD installations
- ⇒ Consider how best to organize important military assets to meet future national security needs
  - Transform military forces
  - Operational needs drive base function and location
  - Facilities restructured to serve the missions of more than one service
  - Enhance joint-Service operations
  - Encourage multi-Service missions
  - Create joint organizational and basing solutions



## **EFI**

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- Sustainment and recapitalization
  - DoD owns more than 25 million acres
- Deterioration and obsolescence
  - 69% of facilities are C-3/C-4
- New round saves \$3 billion annually





## **EFI (Section 2813 of Title X)**

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- Establish pilot program to try innovative ways to enhance mission efficiency and effectiveness
  - 2 installations / Service
- Brooks AFB, Texas Demonstration Project
  - Sell land or whole bases to public or private sector and lease-back mission essential portion for DoD needs
  - Retain priority access to QOL facilities
  - Partnership AF and City of San Antonio
  - 1,310 acres
  - High-tech business park
- Ford Island, Hawaii



## **Enhanced-Use Leasing (Section 2667 of Title X)**

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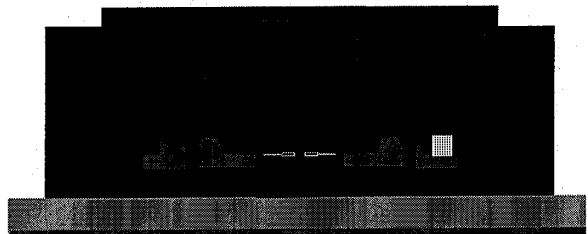
- Fort Sam Houston, Texas
  - 465,000 sq ft at Brooks AMC
  - Partnership between Army and private ventures
  - Developer assumes maintenance and preservation costs
- Leases could run for up to 50 years and not require any Federal payment to LRA



## Depository Institution Facilities

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- ➔ Sale to the operator
  - Operator must have constructed or renovated facility
  - Cost to operator is facility value less operator contributions
- ➔ Can include land
  - Offered first to operator
  - At fair market value
- ➔ Must be consistent with redevelopment plan



**Section:** Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission 1995 Report to the President

**Subsection:** Chapter 4

# 1

## Previous Base Closure Rounds

**Date Composed:** 07/18/1995 **Date Modified:** 07/28/1995

### Chapter 4

#### Previous Base Closure Rounds

##### HISTORY OF BASE CLOSURE

Closing military installations has always been a difficult process. Whether closures are designed to reduce military overhead, enhance readiness and modernization, or reflect the realities of changing international threats, the impact of these decisions on local communities can be dramatic and painful. Additionally, the decision-making process itself has had a controversial history, punctuated with accusations of political interference and retribution.

In the early 1960s, President Kennedy concluded that the large defense base structure developed during World War II and the Korean conflict was no longer necessary. At the Presidents direction, Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara developed and implemented a base closure program. The criteria governing the selection process were established primarily within the Office of the Secretary of Defense, with minimal consultation with the military departments or Congress. Hundreds of base closures and realignments took place during this period, and more than 60 major bases were closed. Despite these accomplishments, charges that base closures were used by the Executive Branch to punish uncooperative legislators were prevalent.

In 1965, Congress passed legislation setting up reporting requirements designed to involve itself in any DoD base closure program. The legislation was vetoed by President Johnson, further exacerbating the growing confrontation between the Executive and Legislative Branches of government. Despite this antagonistic situation, the Department of Defense was able to complete base realignments and closures routinely throughout the 1960s.

During the 1970s, however, DoD found it increasingly difficult to realign or close installations due to continued attempts by Congress to regulate the base closure process and to limit or deny base closure funding. In 1976, the Military Construction Authorization Bill contained a provision prohibiting any base closure or reduction of more than 250 civilian

employees until the Department had notified Congress of the proposed actions, assessed the personnel and economic impacts, followed the study provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and waited nine months. This bill was vetoed by President Ford, and the Congressional veto override effort failed.

An important turning point in the struggle between Congress and the Executive Branch occurred in 1977. In that year, Congress succeeded in enacting legislation which severely restricted DoD's ability to close military bases. This statute -- Title 10, United States Code, Section 2687 -- required the Department of Defense to notify Congress if an installation became a closure or realignment candidate. The law also subjected all proposed closure actions to the lengthy environmental evaluation requirements of the NEPA process, as well as to local economic and strategic consequence reports. In addition, DoD was required to wait 60 days for Congress to respond to its recommendations. These and other procedural requirements established in Section 2687, combined with Congressional reluctance to close military bases, effectively halted base closures (Section 2687 appears in Appendix C of this Report).

For a decade following the passage of Section 2687, all attempts at closing major installations failed, and proposed realignments of small military units were often thwarted. At the same time, the 1980s witnessed a dramatic increase in defense spending and rapid military expansion, reaching its peak in 1985. As the defense budget declined in subsequent years, the size of the U.S. armed forces changed, yet the base structure remained unaltered. As a result, readiness was being threatened as the services struggled to pay the operating costs of unneeded bases and infrastructure.

## **THE 1988 COMMISSION**

By 1988, the Defense budget had declined for three straight years and was predicted to decline further. To ensure that scarce DoD resources would be devoted to the most pressing operational and investment needs rather than maintaining unneeded property, facilities, or overhead, Secretary of Defense Frank Carlucci chartered the Defense Secretary's Commission on Base Realignment and Closure on May 3, 1988 (see Appendix D). The Commission sought to close obsolete military bases and bring the base structure in line with the declining force structure. Enacted into law in October, 1988, Public Law 100-526 provided the statutory basis for this one-time approach. The law also provided relief from certain statutory impediments to closures, such as a partial exemption from NEPA, delegated property disposal authority, and an expedited process for Congressional review of BRAC recommendations (Public Law 100-526 appears in Appendix E).

The 1988 Commission was co-chaired by former Senator Abraham Ribicoff and former Congressman Jack Edwards. Other commissioners appointed by the Secretary of Defense were Louis W. Cabot; W. Graham Claytor, Jr.; Donald F. Craib, Jr.; Thomas F. Eagleton; Martin R. Hoffmann; Bryce Poe II; William H. Rowden; James C. Smith II; Donn A. Starry; and Russell E. Train. The 1988 Commission issued its report on December 29, 1988. It recommended the closure of 86 military facilities and the realignment of 59 others, with an

estimated savings of \$693.6 million annually. The 1988 Commissions recommendations represented a reduction of approximately 3 percent of the domestic base structure. The 1988 Commissions authority expired after the submission of its final report (a complete list of the 1988 recommendations are contained in Appendix L on a state-by-state basis, and in Appendix M by military service).

Major base closure and realignment recommendations of the 1988 Commission include:

### 16 Closures

George Air Force Base, CA  
Mather Air Force Base, CA  
Norton Air Force Base, CA  
Presidio of San Francisco, CA  
Chanute Air Force Base, IL  
Fort Sheridan, IL  
Jefferson Proving Ground, IN  
Lexington Bluegrass Army Depot, KY  
Naval Station Lake Charles, LA  
Army Material Tech Lab, MA  
Pease Air Force Base, NH  
Naval Station Brooklyn, NY  
Philadelphia Naval Hospital, PA  
Naval Station Galveston, TX  
Fort Douglas, UT  
Cameron Station, VA

### 11 Realignments

Fort Huachuca, AZ  
Pueblo Army Depot, CO  
Fort McPherson, GA  
Fort Devens, MA  
Fort Holabird, MD  
Fort Meade, MD  
Fort Dix, NJ  
Fort Monmouth, NJ  
Umatilla Army Depot, OR  
Fort Bliss, TX  
Naval Station Puget Sound, WA

Public Law 100-526 required Secretary Carlucci to accept or reject the 1988 Commissions recommendations in its entirety. In January, 1989, he accepted all of the recommendations. The law provided Congress with the same accept or reject in full option. In May, 1989, the

Congressional review period expired without the enactment of a joint resolution of disapproval. As a result, the Commissions 1988 recommendations went into effect and have the force of law.

Implementation of the 1988 Commissions recommendations was required to start by January, 1990, and to be completed by October, 1995. As of June, 1995, 14 of the 16 installations recommended for closure have been closed.

Enactment of P.L. 100-526 constituted a recognition that consolidation in the military basing structure could be a way to realize savings in the defense budget, while not impairing the ability of the armed forces to carry out their missions. Although designed to break the stalemate and balance the prerogatives of the two branches of government, the Congressional response was reminiscent of the base closing activities of the early 1960s. Congressional critics claimed that the list unfairly targeted districts represented by certain members of Congress. The 1988 Commission was appointed by, and reported directly to, the Secretary of Defense. It generated its own list of recommended closures and realignments. All hearings and votes were conducted in closed sessions. Little information about how the Commission arrived at its recommendations was made available to the public.

## **CHANGING WORLD SITUATION**

The end of the Cold War fundamentally altered the international political landscape. The late 1980s and early 1990s saw the fall of the Berlin Wall, the demise of the Warsaw Pact, and the breakup of the Soviet Union. These events dramatically changed U.S. military requirements. It became clear that our national defense posture could be strengthened, and costs reduced, through a more efficient military base structure. At the same time, the rapidly growing national debt became an increasingly urgent political issue. Thus, base closures and realignments became a part of each Military Departments budget strategy for balancing their base structure with their declining force structure.

Public Law 100-526, however, established a one-time only Commission, which expired on December 31, 1988. Consequently, closing bases was once again governed by the procedures mandated by Section 2687 of Title 10, United States Code -- procedures that had prevented base closures for over a decade.

To address the problem of excess infrastructure, in January, 1990, Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney unilaterally proposed the closure of 35 additional bases and the realignment or reduction of forces at more than 20 other bases. The Office of the Secretary of Defense, however, had failed to provide specific written guidance to the military services and defense agencies on how to evaluate bases for possible closure or realignment. The services, consequently, all used different processes to come up with their recommendations.

As in the past, the 1990 recommendations submitted by Secretary Cheney were met with Congressional protests that the list was politically influenced. And, as in the past, Congress

was criticized for being institutionally incapable of making decisions that were good for the country but painful for some congressional districts. Recognizing the need to further reduce the defense base structure, and to ensure a fair process, Congress passed the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Title XXIX of Public Law 101-510). This law effectively halted all closures based on the Secretary's January, 1990, list and required new procedures for closing or realigning bases (Title XXIX of P.L. 101-510, as amended, appears in Appendix F).

### **P.L. 101-510: THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION**

Signed by President Bush on November 5, 1990, P.L. 101-510 created an independent, five-year Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (DBCRC) with closure rounds in 1991, 1993, and 1995. The act outlines procedures, roles, and time lines for the President, Congress, Department of Defense, General Accounting Office, and the Commission to follow.

The 1990 legislation required that all bases be compared equally against the Department of Defense's current force structure plan and Congressionally approved selection criteria. For each of the three DBCRC rounds, the services and DoD agencies submit their candidates for closure and realignment to the Secretary of Defense for his review. After reviewing service candidates, the Secretary submits his recommendations to DBCRC for its review.

The Commission has four months to scrutinize and analyze the Secretary's recommendations. In addition, the Commission possesses the authority to add, delete, or modify the Secretary's list. On July 1, the Commission submits its report and recommendations to the President for his consideration. The President has 15 days to either accept or reject the Commission's recommendations in their entirety; if he rejects them, the Commission can give the President a revised list of recommendations. If the President accepts the Commission's recommendations, he forwards the list to the Congress. The law provides Congress with only two options: do nothing and accept the list, or reject it in full by passing a joint resolution of disapproval. If such a resolution is passed by both Houses of Congress, it would be subject to a veto by the President. In the absence of a joint resolution of disapproval, the Commission's recommendations have the force of law.

The DBCRC was created to provide a fair process that will result in the timely closure and realignment of military installations inside the United States. Established as an independent Presidential Commission, lawmakers intended DBCRC to be a model of open government. Public Law 101-510 required each Commission to conduct public hearings on the Secretary of Defense's list of closures and realignments and on any proposed changes to those recommendations. In addition, its records are open to public scrutiny.

Procedurally, the 1988 DoD Commission and the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission differ substantially. The 1988 Commission, working for the Secretary of Defense, generated its own list of recommended closures and realignments. Under the



current law, the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission independently reviews and analyzes the Secretary of Defense's recommendations and submits its findings and recommendations directly to the President. To ensure an independent process, the law requires the General Accounting Office (GAO) to provide the Commission a detailed analysis of the Secretary of Defense's recommendations and selection process. The GAO also assists the Commission in its analysis of the Secretary's recommendations.

The process by which the DBCRC operates is also uniquely open and insulated from partisan politics. The Commission meets only during the non-election years of 1991, 1993, and 1995. All meetings and hearings are open to the public. The DBCRC provides numerous opportunities to receive testimony and viewpoints from interested parties, as well as community and Congressional leaders. Transcripts of hearings, correspondence, and other data received by the Commission are available for public review. Every major site proposed for closure is visited by at least one commissioner, in order to gain a firsthand look at the installations, as well as to provide the public with an opportunity to explain the economic and other impacts a closure would have on the local community.

## **THE 1991 COMMISSION**

As provided in the statute, the DBCRC consists of eight members appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. In selecting individuals to be nominated for membership on the Commission, the President is directed to consult with the Speaker of the House of Representatives concerning the appointment of two members, the majority leader of the Senate concerning the appointment of an additional two members, and the minority leaders of both Chambers for one member each. The final two appointments are made independently by the President.

The 1991 Commission was chaired by former Representative Jim Courter. Other commissioners were William L. Ball, III; Howard H. Callaway; General Duane H. Cassidy, USAF (ret.); Arthur Levitt, Jr.; James C. Smith II; Robert D. Stuart, Jr.; and Alexander B. Trowbridge (Commissioner Trowbridge resigned from the Commission on May 17, 1991).

The Commission received Secretary of Defense Cheney's recommendations on April 12, 1991. It held 47 base visits, 14 regional hearings, and 9 investigative hearings in Washington, D.C. The Commission sent its report to the President on July 1, 1991, recommending the closure of 34 bases and the realignment of 48 others. These actions generated an estimated FY 1992-1997 net savings of \$2.3 billion and recurring savings of \$1.5 billion annually after a one-time cost of \$4.1 billion. This represented a reduction of approximately 5.4 percent of the domestic base structure.

The President accepted all of the Commission's recommendations on July 11, 1991, and forwarded the Commission's report with his approval to the Congress. On July 30, 1991, by a vote of 60 to 364, the House rejected a resolution of disapproval. Consequently, the recommendations of the 1991 Commission have the force of law.

Major base closures and realignments of the 1991 Commission include:

26 Closures

Eaker Air Force Base, AR  
Williams Air Force Base, AZ  
Castle Air Force Base, CA  
Fort Ord, CA  
Hunters Point Annex, CA  
Moffett Naval Air Station, CA  
Naval Electronic Systems Engineering  
Center, San Diego, CA  
Naval Station Long Beach, CA  
Sacramento Army Depot, CA  
Tustin Marine Corps Air Station, CA  
Lowry Air Force Base, CO  
Fort Ben Harrison, IN  
Grissom Air Force Base, IN  
England Air Force Base, LA  
Fort Devens, MA  
Loring Air Force Base, ME  
Wurtsmith Air Force Base, MI  
Richards-Gebaur Air Reserve Station, MO  
Rickenbacker Air Guard Base, OH  
Naval Station Philadelphia, PA  
Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, PA  
Myrtle Beach Air Force Base, SC  
Bergstrom Air Force Base, TX  
Carswell Air Force Base, TX  
Chase Field Naval Air Station, TX  
Naval Station Puget Sound, WA

19 Realignments

Fort Chaffee, AR  
Beale Air Force Base, CA  
Naval Weapons Center, China Lake, CA  
Pacific Missile Test Center, Point Mugu, CA  
Naval Coastal Systems Center, Panama City, FL  
MacDill Air Force Base, FL  
Rock Island Arsenal, IL  
Naval Avionics Center, Indianapolis, IN  
Naval Weapons Support Center, Crane, IN  
Naval Ordnance Station, Louisville, KY  
Fort Polk, LA

Naval Ordnance Station, Indian Head, MD  
Naval Surface Weapons Center, White Oak, MD  
Aviation Systems Command/Troop Support Command, MO  
Letterkenny Army Depot, PA  
Naval Air Development Center, Warminster, PA  
Naval Air Engineering Center, Lakehurst, NJ  
Naval Air Propulsion Center, Trenton, NJ  
Naval Undersea Warfare Engineering Station, Keyport, WA

The 1991 closures and recommendations were required to begin in July, 1993 and must be completed by July, 1997. As of June, 1995, 19 of the 26 major installations have been closed and two more are scheduled for closure by the end of FY 1995 (a complete list of the 1991 recommendations are contained in Appendix L on a state-by-state basis, and in Appendix M by military service).

## **THE 1993 COMMISSION**

The second Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission to operate under P.L. 101-510 was again chaired by former Representative Jim Courter, the 1991 Commission chair. Other commissioners included Captain Peter B. Bowman, USN (ret.); Beverly B. Byron; Rebecca G. Cox; General Hansford T. Johnson, USAF (ret.); Arthur Levitt, Jr.; Harry C. McPherson, Jr.; and Robert D. Stuart, Jr. (Commissioner Levitt, who also served as a commissioner during the 1991 round, resigned from the Commission on May 4, 1993, following his appointment by President Bill Clinton to be Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission).

The Commission received Secretary of Defense Aspin's recommendations for base closures and realignments on March 12, 1993. The Commission held 125 base visits, 17 regional hearings, and 16 investigative hearings in Washington, D.C. It submitted its report to the President on July 1, 1993, recommending the closure of 130 bases and the realignment of 45 others. Estimated FY 1994-1999 net savings was approximately \$3.8 billion after one-time costs of approximately \$7.43 billion. The savings from these actions are estimated to total approximately \$2.33 billion annually. These approved closures and realignments represent a further reduction of approximately 6.2 percent of the domestic base structure.

Major base closures and realignments of the 1993 Commission include:

### 28 Closures

Naval Station Mobile, AL  
Mare Island Naval Shipyard, CA

Marine Corps Air Station El Toro, CA  
Naval Air Station Alameda, CA  
Naval Aviation Depot Alameda, CA  
Naval Hospital Oakland, CA  
Naval Station Treasure Island, CA  
Naval Training Center San Diego, CA  
Homestead Air Force Base, FL  
Naval Air Station Cecil Field, FL  
Naval Aviation Depot Pensacola, FL  
Naval Training Center Orlando, FL  
Naval Air Station Agana, GU  
Naval Air Station Barbers Point, HI  
Naval Air Station Glenview, IL  
O'Hare International Airport Air Reserve Station, IL  
Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Center, St. Inigoes, MD  
K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base, MI  
Naval Station Staten Island, NY  
Plattsburgh Air Force Base, NY  
Defense Electronics Supply Center, OH  
Newark Air Force Base, OH  
Defense Clothing Factory, PA  
Charleston Naval Shipyard, SC  
Naval Station Charleston, SC  
Naval Air Station Dallas, TX  
Naval Aviation Depot Norfolk, VA  
Vint Hill Farms, VA

### 13 Realignments

Anniston Army Depot, AL  
March Air Force Base, CA  
Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, CA  
Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach, CA  
Letterkenny Army Depot, PA  
Naval Surface Warfare Center (Dahlgren)  
White Oak Detachment, White Oak, MD  
Griffiss Air Force Base, NY  
Fort Monmouth, NJ  
Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, RI  
Naval Air Station Memphis, TN  
Ogden Air Logistics Center, Hill Air Force Base, UT  
Tooele Army Depot, UT  
Fort Belvoir, VA

The President accepted all of the Commissions recommendations on July 2, 1993, and forwarded the Commissions report with his approval to the Congress. On September 20, 1993, by a vote of 12-83, the Senate rejected a resolution of disapproval of the Commissions recommendations. Consequently, the recommendations of the 1993 Commission have the force of law. The 1993 recommendations are required to begin by July, 1995, and must be completed by July, 1999. As of June 1995, four of the 1993 major closures have occurred, and another four are scheduled for closure by the end of FY 1995. (A complete list of the 1993 Commissions recommendations are contained in Appendix L on a state-by-state basis, and in Appendix M by Military Service).

# **Meeting Notices**

**Oklahoma Military Base Closure Prevention Task Force  
Meeting Locations and Dates.**

<b>First Meeting</b>	<b>Wednesday, September 26, 2001</b>	<b>State Capitol Building</b>
<b>Second Meeting</b>	<b>Wednesday, October 24, 2001</b>	<b>State Capitol Building</b>
<b>Third Meeting</b>	<b>Wednesday, December 12, 2001</b>	<b>McAlester Army Ammunition Plant</b>
<b>Fourth Meeting</b>	<b>Friday, March 8, 2002</b>	<b>Vance AFB</b>
<b>Fifth Meeting</b>	<b>Wednesday, June 26, 2002</b>	<b>Tinker AFB</b>
<b>Sixth Meeting</b>	<b>Wednesday, July 17, 2002</b>	<b>Altus AFB</b>
<b>Seventh Meeting</b>	<b>Friday, September 27, 2002</b>	<b>Fort Sill</b>
<b>Final Meeting</b>	<b>Wednesday, December 18, 2002</b>	<b>State Capitol Building</b>

# Oklahoma Legislature



Larry Adair  
Speaker  
House of Representatives

Stratton Taylor  
President Pro Tempore  
State Senate

September 13, 2001

- TO:** Members of the Oklahoma Military Base Closure Prevention Task Force
- SUBJECT:** First Meeting
- DATE:** Wednesday, September 26, 2001
- TIME:** 1:30 p.m.
- PLACE:** Room 512A, State Capitol Building
- AGENDA:**
1. Opening Remarks and Introductions  
*Representative David Braddock*
  2. Overview of HB1200  
*Representative David Braddock*
  3. Election of Chair and Co-Chair
  4. Presentation and Discussion Concerning the Tinker, Education and Training Partnership  
*Sid Hudson, Vice Chancellor for System Advancemental Economic Development, Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education.*
  5. Future Meeting Dates
  6. Other Business
  7. Adjournment

House Appointees:

Representative David Braddock  
Representative Jim Glover  
Representative Ron Kirby  
Representative Curt Roggow

Senate Appointees:

Bob Berry  
Gilbert C. Gibson  
Jim Howell  
Col. Don Lyon

Governor Appointees:

Felix "Pete" Peterson  
Representative Forrest Claunch

Mayor Appointees:

Carlton Bass  
Maj. Gen. Ret. Leo Baxter  
Aaron Burleson  
Michael Cooper  
Roger Ford  
Eddie O. Reed  
Brent Rinehart

Legislative Contacts:

Anne Stefan-Kopko - House Staff - 557-7464  
Mary Dratz - House Staff - 557-7452  
Mike Townsend - House Staff - 557-7485  
Mark Harter - House Staff - 557-7456  
Stephen Weiss - House Staff - 557-7477

Jeri Trope - Senate Staff - 521-5693  
Terry McKenna - Senate Staff - 521-5766  
Liz Park - Senate Staff - 521-5763  
Robert Thompson - Senate Staff - 521-5741  
Jan Young - Senate Staff - 521-5779



# Oklahoma Legislature



Larry Adair  
Speaker  
House of Representatives

Stratton Taylor  
President Pro Tempore  
State Senate

October 8, 2001

- TO:** Members of the Oklahoma Military Base Closure Prevention Task Force
- SUBJECT:** Second Meeting - Educational Needs Assessment and Military Facility Background Briefing
- DATE:** Wednesday, October 24th, 2001
- TIME:** 1:00 p.m.
- PLACE:** Room 108, State Capitol Building
- AGENDA:**
1. Opening Remarks and Introductions  
*Representative David Braddock, Chairman*  
*Michael Cooper, Co-Chairman*
  2. Presentation and Discussion of Educational Needs Assessment for Oklahoma's Military Facilities  
*Sid Hudson, Vice Chancellor for System Advancemental Economic Development,*  
*Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education*
  3. Information Briefing Concerning Oklahoma's Military Opportunities  
*Major General Retired Leo Baxter*  
*Dr. Gilbert Gibson*
  4. Presentation of Information Relating to Needs of Lawton / Ft. Sill Army Base and Community as it Prepares for Potential Base Realignment and Closure Process (BRAC)  
*Major General Ret. Leo Baxter*  
*Dr. Gilbert Gibson*  
*Representative Jim Glover*  
*Representative Ron Kirby*
  5. Presentation of Information Relating to Needs of McAlester / McAlester Army Ammunitions Plant as it Prepares for BRAC  
*Carlton Bass*  
*Representative Lloyd Fields*
  6. Presentation of Information Relating to Needs of Oklahoma City, Del City, Midwest City / Tinker Air Force Base as it Prepares for BRAC  
*Eddie Reed, Mayor, Midwest City*  
*Brent Rinehart, Councilman, Ward 4, Oklahoma City*  
*Rodger Ford*  
*Representative Forrest Claunch*

7. Presentation of Information Relating to Needs of Enid / Vance Air Force Base as it Prepares for BRAC

*Michael Cooper*  
*Representative Curt Roggow*

8. Presentation of Information Relating to Needs of Altus / Altus Air Force Base as it Prepares for BRAC

*Aaron Burleson*  
*Representative David Braddock, Chairman*

9. Future Meeting Dates

10. Other Business

11. Adjournment

**House Appointees:**

Representative David Braddock  
Representative Jim Glover  
Representative Ron Kirby  
Representative Curt Roggow

**Senate Appointees:**

Bob Berry  
Gilbert C. Gibson  
Jim Howell  
Col. Don Lyon

**Governor Appointees:**

Felix "Pete" Peterson  
Representative Forrest Claunch

**Mayor Appointees:**

Carlton Bass  
Maj. Gen. Ret. Leo Baxter  
Aaron Burleson  
Michael Cooper  
Roger Ford  
Eddie O. Reed  
Brent Rinehart

**Legislative Contacts:**

Anne Stefan-Kopko - House Staff - 557-7464  
Mary Dratz - House Staff - 557-7452  
Mike Townsend - House Staff - 557-7485  
Mark Harter - House Staff - 557-7456  
Stephen Weiss - House Staff - 557-7477

Jeri Trope - Senate Staff - 521-5693  
Terry McKenna - Senate Staff - 521-5766  
Liz Park - Senate Staff - 521-5763  
Robert Thompson - Senate Staff - 521-5741  
Jan Young - Senate Staff - 521-5779

# Oklahoma Legislature



Larry Adair  
Speaker  
House of Representatives

Stratton Taylor  
President Pro Tempore  
State Senate

November 15, 2001

**TO:** Members of the Oklahoma Military Base Closure Prevention Task Force

**SUBJECT:** Third Meeting - Job Training and Community Needs

**DATE:** Wednesday, November 28, 2001

**TIME:** 2:00 - 4:00 p.m.

**PLACE:** McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, McAlester, Oklahoma

**AGENDA:**

1. Opening Remarks and Introductions  
*Representative David Braddock, Chairman*  
*Michael Cooper, Vice-Chairman*
2. Information Briefing Concerning Oklahoma's Military Opportunities for Oklahoma's Future Prosperity  
*Major General Leo Baxter*
3. Present, Review and Approval of Recommendations for Job Training and Community Planning and Preparedness  
*Representative David Braddock*
4. Job Training Programs at the U.S. Army Defense Ammunition Center "Developing Training for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century"  
*Charles P. Stroo, Associate Director of Training*
5. Quality of Life Issues (i.e., Education)  
*Bob Berry*  
*Michael Cooper*
6. Comments/Discussion
7. Future Meeting Dates
8. Other Business
9. Adjournment

House Appointees:

Representative David Braddock  
Representative Jim Glover  
Representative Ron Kirby  
Representative Curt Roggow

Senate Appointees:

Bob Berry  
Gilbert C. Gibson  
Jim Howell  
Col. Don Lyon

Governor Appointees:

Felix "Pete" Peterson  
Representative Forrest Claunch

Mayor Appointees:

Carlton Bass  
Maj. Gen. Ret. Leo Baxter  
Aaron Bursleson  
Michael Cooper  
Roger Ford  
Eddie O. Reed  
Brent Rinehart

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Gary Collins - House Staff - 557-7467  
Debbie Terlip - House Staff - 557-7461  
Pat Crown - House Staff - 557-7475

Jeri Trope - Senate Staff - 521-5693  
Terry McKenna - Senate Staff - 521-5766  
Liz Park - Senate Staff - 521-5763  
Robert Thompson - Senate Staff - 521-5741  
Jan Young - Senate Staff - 521-5779

# Oklahoma Legislature



Larry Adair  
Speaker  
House of Representatives

Stratton Taylor  
President Pro Tempore  
State Senate

November 15, 2001

**TO:** Members of the Oklahoma Military Base Closure Prevention Task Force

**SUBJECT:** McAlester Army Ammunition Plant Tour and Briefing

**DATE:** Wednesday, November 28, 2001

**TIME:** 10:00 a.m.

**PLACE:** McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, McAlester, Oklahoma

- ITINERARY:**
1. Meet 10:00 a.m. at the front gate parking lot of the McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, McAlester, Oklahoma (see attached map). Park car and bus transportation will be provided from front gate area
  2. 10:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. - Welcome to McAlester - Carlton Bass  
An overview and tour of the McAlester Army Ammunitions Plant  
*Brian D. Lott, Marketing Specialist, McAlester Army Ammunition Plant*  
*Jim Wheeler, Director, U.S. Army Defense Ammunition Center*  
*Mark C. Jordan, Chief Maintenance Engineering, Defense Ammunition Center*
  3. 12:00 - 1:00 p.m. Lunch, hosted by the Federal Manager Association
  4. 1:00 - 2:00 p.m. Tour of a manufacturing and assembly facility
  5. 2:00 - 4:30 p.m. Task Force Meeting
  6. 5:00 p.m. Dinner at Pete's Restaurant in Krebs, hosted by Carlton Bass

# Oklahoma Legislature



Larry Adair  
Speaker  
House of Representatives

Stratton Taylor  
President Pro Tempore  
State Senate

## CANCELED

November 15, 2001

**TO:** Members of the Oklahoma Military Base Closure Prevention Task Force  
**SUBJECT:** Third Meeting - Job Training and Community Needs  
**DATE:** Wednesday, November 28, 2001  
**TIME:** 2:00 - 4:00 p.m.  
**PLACE:** McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, McAlester, Oklahoma

- AGENDA:**
1. Opening Remarks and Introductions  
*Representative David Braddock, Chairman*  
*Michael Cooper, Vice-Chairman*
  2. Information Briefing Concerning Oklahoma's Military Opportunities for Oklahoma's Future Prosperity  
*Major General Leo Baxter*
  3. Present, Review and Approval of Recommendations for Job Training and Community Planning and Preparedness  
*Representative David Braddock*
  4. Job Training Programs at the U.S. Army Defense Ammunition Center "Developing Training for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century"  
*Charles P. Stroo, Associate Director of Training*
  5. Quality of Life Issues (i.e., Education)  
*Bob Berry*  
*Michael Cooper*
  6. Comments/Discussion
  7. Future Meeting Dates
  8. Other Business
  9. Adjournment

House Appointees:

Representative David Braddock  
Representative Jim Glover  
Representative Ron Kirby  
Representative Curt Roggow

Senate Appointees:

Bob Berry  
Gilbert C. Gibson  
Jim Howell  
Col. Don Lyon

Governor Appointees:

Felix "Pete" Peterson  
Representative Forrest Claunch

Mayor Appointees:

Carlton Bass  
Maj. Gen. Ret. Leo Baxter  
Aaron Burleson  
Michael Cooper  
Roger Ford  
Eddie O. Reed  
Brent Rinehart

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Gary Collins - House Staff - 557-7467  
Debbie Terlip - House Staff - 557-7461  
Pat Crown - House Staff - 557-7475

Jeri Trope - Senate Staff - 521-5693  
Terry McKenna - Senate Staff - 521-5766  
Liz Park - Senate Staff - 521-5763  
Robert Thompson - Senate Staff - 521-5741  
Jan Young - Senate Staff - 521-5779

# Oklahoma Legislature



Larry Adair  
Speaker  
House of Representatives

Stratton Taylor  
President Pro Tempore  
State Senate

December 3, 2001

- TO:** Members of the Oklahoma Military Base Closure Prevention Task Force
- SUBJECT:** Third Meeting - Job Training and Community Needs
- DATE:** Wednesday, December 12, 2001
- TIME:** 2:00 - 4:00 p.m.
- PLACE:** McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, McAlester, Oklahoma
- AGENDA:**
1. Opening Remarks and Introductions  
*Representative David Braddock, Chairman*  
*Michael Cooper, Vice-Chairman*
  2. Information Briefing Concerning Oklahoma's Military Opportunities for Oklahoma's Future Prosperity  
*Major General Leo Baxter*
  3. Present, Review and Approval of Recommendations for Job Training and Community Planning and Preparedness  
*Representative David Braddock*
  4. Job Training Programs at the U.S. Army Defense Ammunition Center "Developing Training for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century"  
*Charles P. Stroo, Associate Director of Training*
  5. Quality of Life Issues (i.e., Education)  
*Bob Berry*  
*Michael Cooper*
  6. Comments/Discussion
  7. Future Meeting Dates
  8. Other Business
  9. Adjournment

House Appointees:

Representative David Braddock  
Representative Jim Glover  
Representative Ron Kirby  
Representative Curt Roggow

Senate Appointees:

Bob Berry  
Gilbert C. Gibson  
Jim Howell  
Col. Don Lyon

Governor Appointees:

Felix "Pete" Peterson  
Representative Forrest Claunch

Mayor Appointees:

Carlton Bass  
Maj. Gen. Ret. Leo Baxter  
Aaron Burleson  
Michael Cooper

# Oklahoma Legislature



Larry Adair  
Speaker  
House of Representatives

Stratton Taylor  
President Pro Tempore  
State Senate

December 3, 2001

**TO:** Members of the Oklahoma Military Base Closure Prevention Task Force

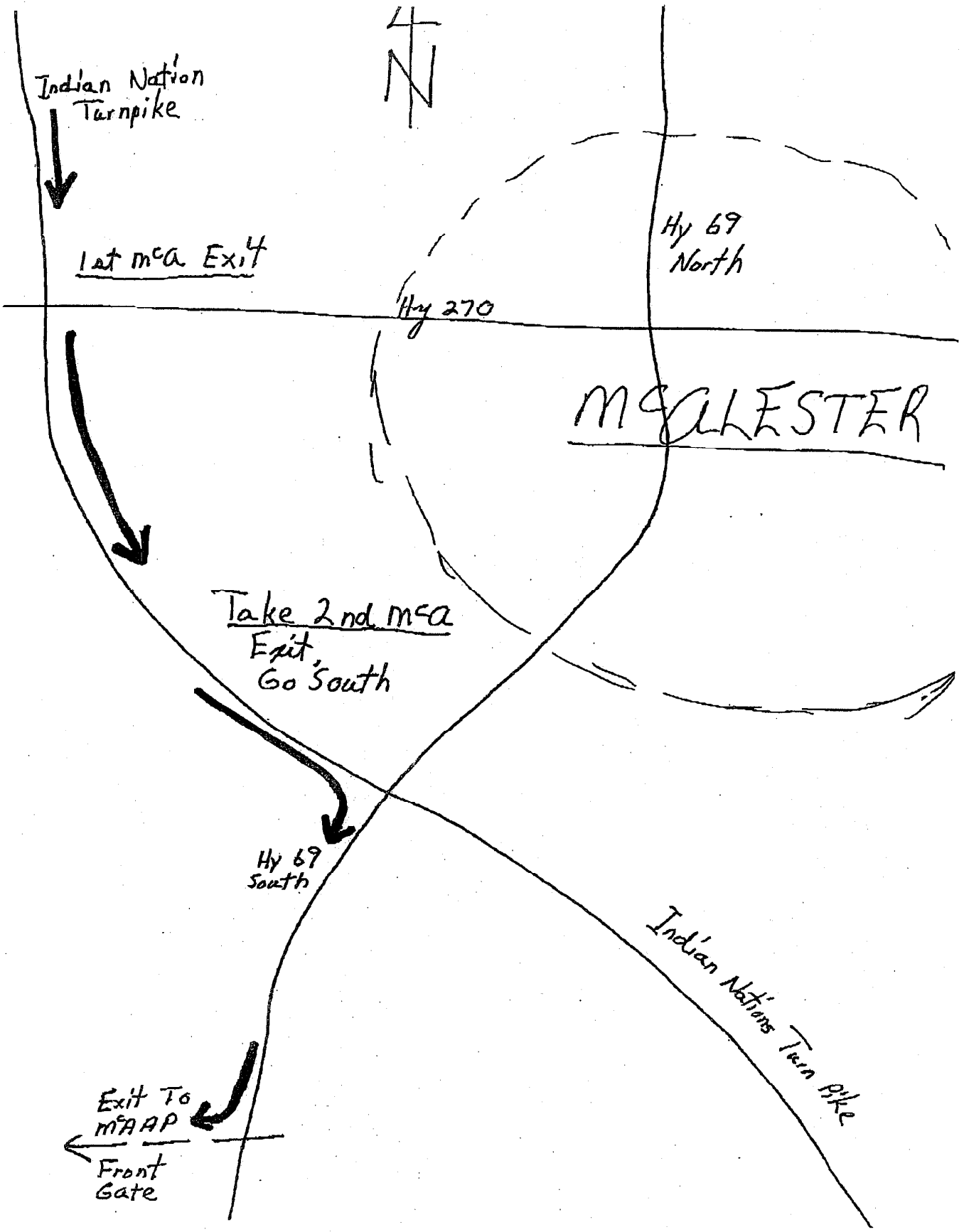
**SUBJECT:** McAlester Army Ammunition Plant Tour and Briefing

**DATE:** Wednesday, December 12, 2001

**TIME:** 10:00 a.m.

**PLACE:** McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, McAlester, Oklahoma

- ITINERARY:**
1. Meet 10:00 a.m. at the front gate parking lot of the McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, McAlester, Oklahoma (see attached map). Park car and bus transportation will be provided from front gate area
  2. 10:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. - Welcome to McAlester - Carlton Bass  
An overview and tour of the McAlester Army Ammunitions Plant  
*Brian D. Lott, Marketing Specialist, McAlester Army Ammunition Plant*  
*Jim Wheeler, Director, U.S. Army Defense Ammunition Center*  
*Mark C. Jordan, Chief Maintenance Engineering, Defense Ammunition Center*
  3. 12:00 - 1:00 p.m. Lunch, hosted by the Federal Manager Association
  4. 1:00 - 2:00 p.m. Tour of a manufacturing and assembly facility
  5. 2:00 - 4:30 p.m. Task Force Meeting
  6. 5:00 p.m. Dinner at Pete's Restaurant in Krebs, hosted by Carlton Bass





# RESOLUTION

## **BE IT RESOLVED BY THE OKLAHOMA MILITARY BASE CLOSURE PREVENTION TASK FORCE:**

THAT requests be presented to the Governor, Speaker of the Oklahoma House of Representatives and the President Pro Tempore of the Oklahoma State Senate for an appropriation from such funds as may be available for community planning and advocacy in order for Oklahoma to be adequately prepared for any possible military base closures or realignment resulting from amendments to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 or other federal laws.

THAT the appropriations be allocated among the communities and affected military assets as follows:

Tinker Air Force Base	Oklahoma City/Midwest City	\$500,000.00
Fort Sill	Lawton	\$300,000.00
Altus Air Force Base	Altus	\$150,000.00
Vance Air Force Base	Enid	\$150,000.00
Ordnance Facility	McAlester	\$150,000.00
		<hr/> <hr/>
		\$1,250,000.00

THAT the appropriations be requested and the relevant legislative measures required for enactment of the appropriations be prepared with the greatest possible speed in order for Oklahoma to be adequately prepared to deal with possible military base closure and realignment.

Adopted on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2001.

# RESOLUTION

## **BE IT RESOLVED BY THE OKLAHOMA MILITARY BASE CLOSURE PREVENTION TASK FORCE:**

THAT requests be presented to the Governor, Speaker of the Oklahoma House of Representatives and the President Pro Tempore of the Oklahoma State Senate for an appropriation from such funds as may be available for job training, education and other expenditures related to job training and education in order for Oklahoma to be adequately prepared for any possible military base closures or realignment resulting from amendments to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 or other federal laws.

THAT the appropriations be allocated for the purposes and in the amounts as follows:

Telecommunications Infrastructure	\$ 500,000.00
CASI (Center for Aircraft and Systems Support)	\$ 500,000.00
Lead Institutional Support	\$ 750,000.00
Collaborative Initiatives	\$1,000,000.00
	<hr/> <hr/>
	\$2,750,000.00

THAT the appropriations be requested and the relevant legislative measures required for enactment of the appropriations be prepared with the greatest possible speed in order for Oklahoma to be adequately prepared to deal with possible military base closure and realignment.

Adopted on the \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2001.

# Oklahoma Legislature



Larry Adair  
Speaker  
House of Representatives

Stratton Taylor  
President Pro Tempore  
State Senate

February 14, 2002

- TO:** Members of the Oklahoma Military Base Closure Prevention Task Force
- SUBJECT:** Fourth Meeting - Job Training and Community Needs
- DATE:** Friday, March 8, 2002
- TIME:** 1:00 - 3:00 p.m.
- PLACE:** Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Oklahoma  
(Main East gate parking lot at 12:45 p.m. Park car and bus transportation will be provided from the Main East gate area)
- AGENDA:**
1. Opening Remarks and Introductions  
*Representative David Braddock, Chairman*  
*Michael Cooper, Vice-Chairman*
  2. Information Briefing Concerning Oklahoma's Military Opportunities and Oklahoma's Military Future  
*Major General Leo Baxter and Dr. Gilbert Gibson*
  3. Report on Progress of Recommendations for Job Training and Community Planning and Preparedness Budget Requests - HB2689  
*Representative David Braddock*
  4. Additional Discussion of Quality of Life Issues (i.e., Education)  
*Bob Berry*  
*Michael Cooper*
  5. Comments/Discussion
  6. Future Meeting Dates
  7. Other Business
  8. Adjournment

House Appointees:

Representative David Braddock  
Representative Jim Glover  
Representative Ron Kirby  
Representative Curt Roggow

Senate Appointees:

Bob Berry  
Gilbert C. Gibson  
Jim Howell  
Col. Don Lyon

Governor Appointees:

Felix "Pete" Peterson  
Representative Forrest Claunch

Mavor Appointees:

Carlton Bass  
Maj. Gen. Ret. Leo Baxter  
Aaron Burleson  
Michael Cooper  
Roger Ford  
Eddie O. Reed  
Brent Rinehart

Legislative Contacts:

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Mike Townsend - House Staff - 557-7485  
Mark Harter - House Staff - 557-7456  
Gary Collins - House Staff - 557-7467  
Debbie Terlip - House Staff - 557-7461  
Pat Crown - House Staff - 557-7475

Jeri Trope - Senate Staff - 521-5693  
Terry McKenna - Senate Staff - 521-5766  
Liz Park - Senate Staff - 521-5763  
Robert Thompson - Senate Staff - 521-5741  
Jan Young - Senate Staff - 521-5779

# Oklahoma Legislature



Larry Adair  
Speaker  
House of Representatives

Stratton Taylor  
President Pro Tempore  
State Senate

May 10, 2002

**TO:** Members of the Oklahoma Military Base Closure Prevention Task Force

**SUBJECT:** Fifth Meeting - Community Preparedness/Readiness and Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Process

**DATE:** Friday, May 31, 2002

**TIME:** 1:15 - 3:00 p.m.

**PLACE:** Reimer Center at Fort Sill  
Lawton, Oklahoma  
(Key gate entrance parking area of Fort Sill at 1:00 p.m. Park car, then bus transportation will be provided from Key gate entrance)

- AGENDA:**
1. Opening Remarks  
*Representative David Braddock, Chairman*  
*Michael Cooper, Vice-Chairman*
  2. Welcome and Introductions  
*Major General Leo Baxter and Dr. Gilbert Gibson*
  3. Report on Progress of Recommendations for Job Training and Community Planning and Preparedness Budget Requests  
*Representative David Braddock*
  4. Discussion of Community Preparedness/Readiness and BRAC Process  
*J.R. Reskovic*
  5. Comments/Discussion
  6. Future Meeting Dates  
June 26, 2002 - 9:30 a.m. - 3:00 p.m. - Tinker Air Force Base
  7. Other Business
  8. Adjournment

**House Appointees:**

Representative David Braddock  
Representative Jim Glover  
Representative Ron Kirby  
Representative Curt Roggow

**Senate Appointees:**

Bob Berry  
Gilbert C. Gibson  
Jim Howell  
Col. Don Lyon

**Governor Appointees:**

Felix "Pete" Peterson  
Representative Forrest Claunch

**Mayor Appointees:**

Carlton Bass  
Maj. Gen. Ret. Leo Baxter  
Aaron Burleson  
Michael Cooper  
Roger Ford

# Oklahoma Legislature



Larry Adair  
Speaker  
House of Representatives

Stratton Taylor  
President Pro Tempore  
State Senate

May 10, 2002

**TO:** Members of the Oklahoma Military Base Closure Prevention Task Force

**SUBJECT:** Fort Sill Mission Brief

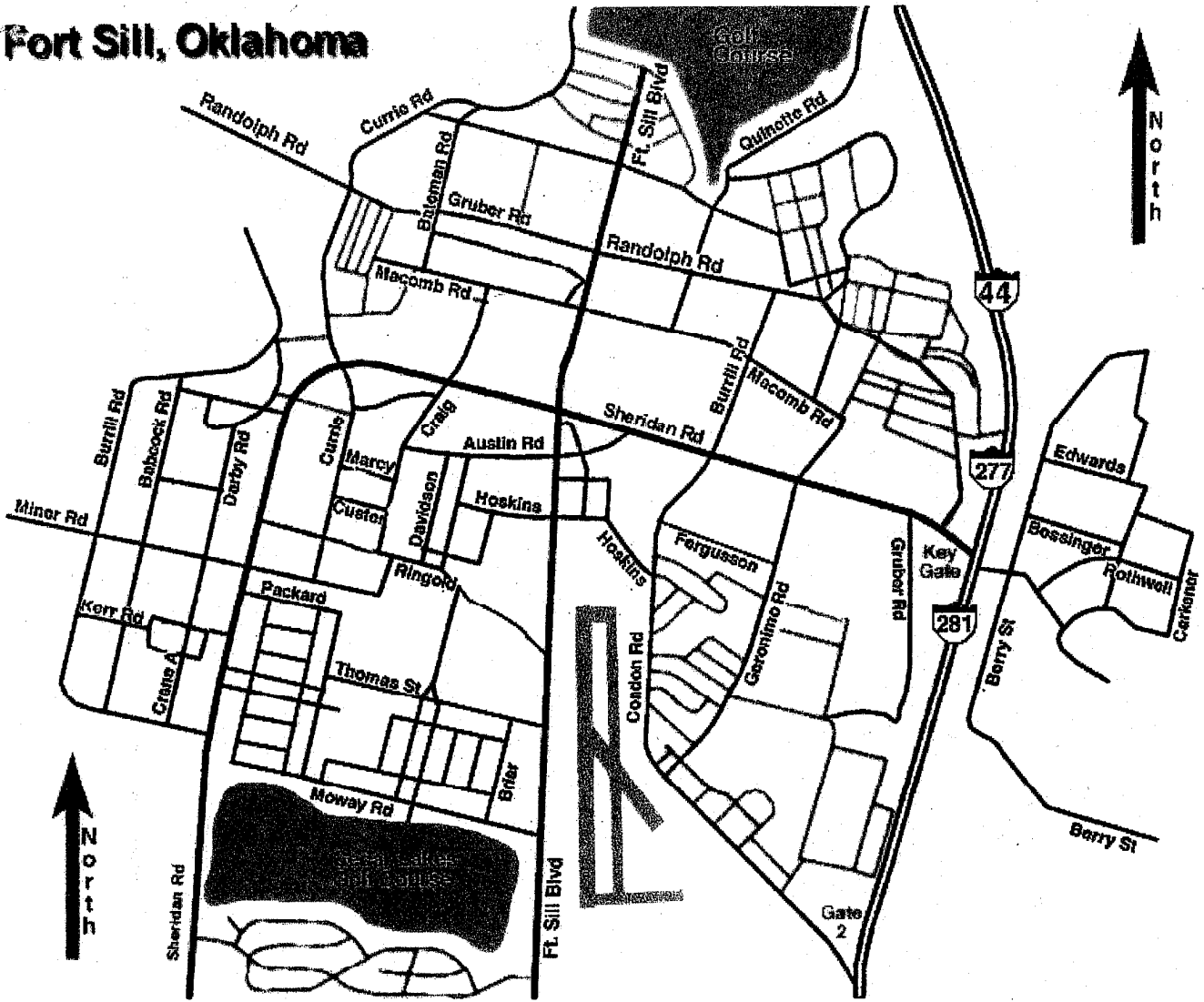
**DATE:** Friday, May 31, 2002

**TIME:** 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.

**PLACE:** Fort Sill  
Lawton, Oklahoma  
(Key Gate Entrance)

- ITINERARY:**
1. Meet 8:45 a.m. promptly at the Key gate entrance parking area of Fort Sill Army Post (map attached). Park car and bus transportation will be provided from Key gate entrance. In the event that you will not be able to attend the retirement ceremony, a bus will be provided at 10:00 a.m. to take you directly to the Reimer Center
  2. 9:00 - 10:30 a.m. Welcome to Fort Sill - Leo Baxter and Gilbert Gibson Task Force invited to attend a retirement ceremony
  3. 10:30 - 11:00 a.m. Welcome and introduction at the Reimer Center
  4. 11:00 - 11:20 a.m. Command brief of Fort Sill - Colonel Cline
  5. 11:20 - 12:00 p.m. Windshield Tour by Colonel Cline
  6. 12:00 - 1:00 p.m. Lunch at Fort Sill Officers Club, Fireside Room

# Fort Sill, Oklahoma



# Oklahoma Legislature



Larry Adair  
Speaker  
House of Representatives

Stratton Taylor  
President Pro Tempore  
State Senate

## REVISION

May 21, 2002

- TO:** Members of the Oklahoma Military Base Closure Prevention Task Force
- SUBJECT:** Fifth Meeting - Community Preparedness/Readiness and Base Realignment and Closure(BRAC) Process
- DATE:** Friday, May 31, 2002
- TIME:** 1:15 - 3:00 p.m.
- PLACE:** Reimer Center at Fort Sill  
Lawton, Oklahoma  
**\*(Museum of the Great Plains parking area in Lawton at 12:45 p.m. Park car, then bus transportation will be provided from the Museum of the Great Plains - map attached)**
- AGENDA:**
1. Opening Remarks  
*Representative David Braddock, Chairman*  
*Michael Cooper, Vice-Chairman*
  2. Welcome and Introductions  
*Major General Leo Baxter and Dr. Gilbert Gibson*
  3. Report on Progress of Recommendations for Job Training and Community Planning and Preparedness Budget Requests  
*Representative David Braddock*
  4. Discussion of Community Preparedness/Readiness and BRAC Process  
*J.R. Reskovic*
  5. Comments/Discussion
  6. Future Meeting Dates  
June 26, 2002 - 9:30 a.m - 3:00 p.m. - Tinker Air Force Base
  7. Other Business
  8. Adjournment

House Appointees:

Representative David Braddock  
Representative Jim Glover  
Representative Ron Kirby  
Representative Curt Roggow

Senate Appointees:

Bob Berry  
Gilbert C. Gibson  
Jim Howell  
Col. Don Lyon

Governor Appointees:

Felix "Pete" Peterson  
Representative Forrest Claunch

Mavor Appointees:

Carlton Bass  
Maj. Gen. Ret. Leo Baxter  
Aaron Burleson  
Michael Cooper  
Roger Ford  
Eddie O. Reed  
Brent Rinehart

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Debbie Terlip - House Staff - 557-7461  
Pat Crown - House Staff - 557-7475

Jeri Trope - Senate Staff - 521-5693  
Terry McKenna - Senate Staff - 521-5766  
Liz Park - Senate Staff - 521-5763  
Robert Thompson - Senate Staff - 521-5741  
Jan Young - Senate Staff - 521-5779

# Oklahoma Legislature



Larry Adair  
Speaker  
House of Representatives

Stratton Taylor  
President Pro Tempore  
State Senate

## REVISION

May 21, 2002

**TO:** Members of the Oklahoma Military Base Closure Prevention Task Force

**SUBJECT:** Fort Sill Mission Brief

**DATE:** Friday, May 31, 2002

**TIME:** 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.

**PLACE:** Fort Sill  
Lawton, Oklahoma  
(Key Gate Entrance)

- ITINERARY:**
- 1. Meet 8:30 a.m. promptly at the Museum of the Great Plains in Lawton (map attached). Park car and bus transportation will be provided from the Museum of the Great Plains. In the event that you will not be able to attend the retirement ceremony, a second bus will be provided at 9:30 a.m. at the Museum of the Great Plains to take you directly to the Reimer Center**
  2. 9:00 - 10:30 a.m. Welcome to Fort Sill - Leo Baxter and Gilbert Gibson Task Force invited to attend a retirement ceremony
  3. 10:30 - 11:00 a.m. Welcome and introduction at the Reimer Center
  4. 11:00 - 11:20 a.m. Command brief of Fort Sill - Colonel Cline
  5. 11:20 - 12:00 p.m. Windshield Tour by Colonel Cline
  6. 12:00 - 1:00 p.m. Lunch at Fort Sill Officers Club, Fireside Room



★ 601 Nw Ferris Ave, Lawton, OK 73507-

YAHOO!

Nw Cache Rd

Emer Thomas park



Nw Ferris Ave

Nw Euclid Ave



Nw Dearborn Ave

Nw Columbia Ave

Nw Bell Ave

Ne Latta Tatum Rd

Ne Carver Ave

Ne Carver St

Ne Hoover Ave

Nw 10th St

Nw 9th St

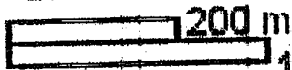
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Nw 7th St

Nw 6th St

Nw 5th St

Nw 4th St



200 m

1000 ft

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# Oklahoma Legislature



Larry Adair  
Speaker  
House of Representatives

Stratton Taylor  
President Pro Tempore  
State Senate

## CANCELLED\*

May 29, 2002

- TO:** Members of the Oklahoma Military Base Closure Prevention Task Force
- SUBJECT:** Fifth Meeting - Community Preparedness/Readiness and Base Realignment and Closure(BRAC) Process
- DATE:** Friday, May 31, 2002
- TIME:** 1:15 - 3:00 p.m.
- PLACE:** Reimer Center at Fort Sill  
Lawton, Oklahoma  
**\*(Museum of the Great Plains parking area in Lawton at 12:45 p.m. Park car, then bus transportation will be provided from the Museum of the Great Plains - map attached)**
- AGENDA:**
1. Opening Remarks  
*Representative David Braddock, Chairman*  
*Michael Cooper, Vice-Chairman*
  2. Welcome and Introductions  
*Major General Leo Baxter and Dr. Gilbert Gibson*
  3. Report on Progress of Recommendations for Job Training and Community Planning and Preparedness Budget Requests  
*Representative David Braddock*
  4. Discussion of Community Preparedness/Readiness and BRAC Process  
*J.R. Reskovic*
  5. Comments/Discussion
  6. Future Meeting Dates  
June 26, 2002 - 9:30 a.m - 3:00 p.m. - Tinker Air Force Base
  7. Other Business
  8. Adjournment

House Appointees:

Representative David Braddock  
Representative Jim Glover  
Representative Ron Kirby  
Representative Curt Roggow

Senate Appointees:

Bob Berry  
Gilbert C. Gibson  
Jim Howell  
Col. Don Lyon

Governor Appointees:

Felix "Pete" Peterson  
Representative Forrest Claunch

Mavor Appointees:

Carlton Bass  
Maj. Gen. Ret. Leo Dexter  
Aaron Burleson  
Michael Cooper  
Roger Ford  
Eddie O. Reed  
Brent Rinehart

Legislative Contacts:

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Mark Harter - House Staff - 557-7456  
Gary Collins - House Staff - 557-7467  
Debbie Terlip - House Staff - 557-7461  
Pat Crown - House Staff - 557-7475

Jeri Trope - Senate Staff - 521-5693  
Terry McKenna - Senate Staff - 521-5766  
Liz Park - Senate Staff - 521-5763  
Robert Thompson - Senate Staff - 521-5741  
Jan Young - Senate Staff - 521-5779

The Mission Brief, scheduled for 9:00 a.m., the Windshield Tour and Lunch, as well as the actual meeting, for Friday, May 31, 2002, have all been cancelled.

# Oklahoma Legislature



Larry Adair  
Speaker  
House of Representatives

Stratton Taylor  
President Pro Tempore  
State Senate

June 17, 2002

**TO:** Members of the Oklahoma Military Base Closure Prevention Task Force

**SUBJECT:** Fifth Meeting - Community Preparedness/Readiness

**DATE:** Wednesday, June 26, 2002

**TIME:** 1:15 - 3:00 p.m.

**PLACE:** Tinker Air Force Base  
Officers Club Meeting Room  
Midwest City, Oklahoma  
*\*(Use the Air Depot Gate entrance to Officers Club.  
Important Note: Must call Mike Townsend at 557-7485 to confirm.  
Name must be turned in prior to arrival for meeting).*

- AGENDA:**
1. Opening Remarks  
*Representative David Braddock, Chairman  
Michael Cooper, Vice-Chairman*
  2. Welcome and Introductions  
*Eddie Reed, Roger Ford and Brent Rinehart*
  3. Report on Progress of Recommendations for Job Training and Community Planning and Preparedness Budget Requests  
*Representative David Braddock*
  4. Discussion of Workforce Training that Supports Oklahoma Military Bases - The Role of the Career Tech System  
*Margaret Ellibee and Brady McCullough*
  5. Comments/Discussion
  6. Future Meeting Dates  
July 17, 2002 - 1:00 p.m - 3:00 p.m. - Altus Air Force Base, Altus, Oklahoma
  7. Other Business
  8. Adjournment

House Appointees:

Representative David Braddock  
Representative Jim Glover  
Representative Ron Kirby  
Representative Curt Roggow

Senate Appointees:

Bob Berry  
Gilbert C. Gibson  
Jim Howell  
Col. Don Lyon

Governor Appointees:

Felix "Pete" Peterson  
Representative Forrest Claunch

Mayor Appointees:

Carlton Bass  
Maj. Gen. Ret. Leo Baxter  
Aaron Bulesou  
Michael Cooper  
Roger Ford  
Eddie O. Reed  
Brent Rinehart

Legislative Contacts:

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Mary Dratz - House Staff - 557-7452  
Mike Townsend - House Staff - 557-7485  
Mark Harter - House Staff - 557-7456  
Gary Collins - House Staff - 557-7467  
Debbie Terlip - House Staff - 557-7461  
Pat Crown - House Staff - 557-7475

Jeri Trope - Senate Staff - 521-5693  
Terry McKenna - Senate Staff - 521-5766  
Liz Park - Senate Staff - 521-5763  
Robert Thompson - Senate Staff - 521-5741  
Jan Young - Senate Staff - 521-5779

# Oklahoma Legislature



Larry Adair  
Speaker  
House of Representatives

Stratton Taylor  
President Pro Tempore  
State Senate

June 17, 2002

**TO:** Members of the Oklahoma Military Base Closure Prevention Task Force

**SUBJECT:** Tinker Air Force Base Mission Brief

**DATE:** Wednesday, June 26, 2002

**TIME:** 9:30 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.

**PLACE:** Tinker Air Force Base  
Officer's Club  
Midwest City, Oklahoma  
**(Use the Air Depot Gate Entrance to Officers Club. Important Note: Must call Michael Townsend at 557-7485 to confirm. Name must be turned in prior to arrival for meeting)**

- ITINERARY:**
1. 9:30 a.m. Task Force members Arrive Tinker Officers Club Parking Area
  2. 9:30 - 9:40 a.m. Board Military Bus Met by Mr. Gary Hoog
  3. 9:40 - 9:55 a.m. To Building 3001, Main Entrance (via Military Bus)
  4. 9:55 - 10:00 a.m. To CC Conference Room
  5. 10:00 - 10:10 a.m. Opening Remarks, *Maj. Gen. Charles Johnson and Rep. David Braddock*
  6. 10:10 - 10:30 a.m. Tinker Today Mission Briefing, *Ms. Gail Kulhavy*
  7. 10:30 - 10:35 a.m. To Hollywood and Vine
  8. 10:35 - 11:25 a.m. Building 3001 Shops Tour, *Mr. Ken Burnes*
  9. 11:25 - 11:30 a.m. To Main Entrance, Building 3001
  10. 11:35 - 11:50 a.m. On Site Visit B-1 Hangar, *Mr. Ben Doherty*
  11. 11:50 - 12:15 p.m. To Officers' Club, Gourmet Room (via Military Bus)
  12. 12:15 - 1:00 p.m. Lunch

# Oklahoma Legislature



Larry Adair  
Speaker  
House of Representatives

Stratton Taylor  
President Pro Tempore  
State Senate

July 9, 2002

**TO:** Members of the Oklahoma Military Base Closure Prevention Task Force

**SUBJECT:** Sixth Meeting - Community Preparedness/Readiness

**DATE:** Wednesday, July 17, 2002

**TIME:** 1:15 - 3:00 p.m.

**PLACE:** Altus Air Force Base  
Altus, Oklahoma  
\*(Meet at 12:45 p.m. in the VFW parking lot in Altus on Veteran Drive and bus transportation will be provided. Map attached. Important Note: Must call Mike Townsend at 405-557-7485 or Gary Collins at 405-557-5467 to confirm. Name and social security number must be turned in prior to arrival for meeting by close of day July 15, 2002).

**AGENDA:**

1. Opening Remarks  
*Representative David Braddock, Chairman*  
*Michael Cooper, Vice-Chairman*
2. Welcome and Introductions  
*Representative David Braddock*
3. Quality of Life Issues
  - A. U.S. Department of Defense concerns in Education for Military Personnel and Dependents
  - B. Oklahoma's Education Performance  
*Debbie Terlip, Assistant Director, Research Division, House of Representatives*
4. Comments/Discussion
5. Future Meeting Locations: Fort Sill, Lawton, Oklahoma
6. Other Business
7. Adjournment

House Appointees:

Representative David Braddock  
Representative Jim Glover  
Representative Ron Kirby  
Representative Curt Roggow

Senate Appointees:

Bob Barry  
Gilbert C. Gibson  
Jim Howell  
Col. Don Lyon

Governor Appointees:

Felix "Pete" Peterson  
Representative Forrest Claunch

Mayor Appointees:

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Roger Ford  
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Pat Crown - House Staff - 557-7475

Jeri Trope - Senate Staff - 521-5693  
Terry McKenna - Senate Staff - 521-5766  
Liz Park - Senate Staff - 521-5763  
Robert Thompson - Senate Staff - 521-5741  
Jan Young - Senate Staff - 521-5779

# Oklahoma Legislature



Larry Adair  
Speaker  
House of Representatives

Stratton Taylor  
President Pro Tempore  
State Senate

September 10, 2002

**TO:** Members of the Oklahoma Military Base Closure Prevention Task Force

**SUBJECT:** Seventh Meeting - Community Preparedness/Readiness and Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Process

**DATE:** Friday, September 27, 2002

**TIME:** 1:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.

**PLACE:** Reimer Center at Fort Sill  
Lawton, Oklahoma  
*\*(Museum of the Great Plains parking area in Lawton at 12:45 p.m. Park car, then bus transportation will be provided from the Museum of the Great Plains - map attached)*

**AGENDA:**

1. Opening Remarks  
*Representative David Braddock, Chairman*  
*Michael Cooper, Vice-Chairman*
2. Welcome and Introductions  
*Representative David Braddock*
3. Discussion of Community Preparedness/Readiness and BRAC Process  
*J. R. Reskovic - Capital Decisions*
4. Comments/Discussion
5. Future Meeting Dates
6. Other Business
7. Adjournment

House Appointees:

Representative David Braddock  
Representative Ron Kirby  
Representative Curt Roggow

Senate Appointees:

Bob Berry  
Gilbert C. Gibson  
Jim Howell  
Col. Don Lyon

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