

*Commissioner's  
Base Briefing Book*



**Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME**

**June 2, 2005**

**NAVAL AIR STATION BRUNSWICK, ME**  
**COMMISSION BASE VISIT**  
**June 2, 2005**

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

**TAB**

- A. ITINERARY
- B. BASE SUMMARY SHEET
- C. SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION
- D. INSTALLATION REVIEW
- E. SITE MAP AND STATISTICAL DATA
- F. STATE CLOSURE HISTORY LIST
- G. PRESS ARTICLES AND CORRESPONDENCE

NAS Brunswick ITINERARY

TIME	EVENT	LOCATION	POC	ACTION
2 June 1400	Commissioners arrives	Airport	Hal Tickle	Meet
1400-1430	Commissioner's Brief	En route	Hal Tickle	Brief Commissioners
1430-1530	Tour of Facilities	NAS Brunswick	Capt Sullivan	Windshield/facility tour
1530-1600	Press	NAS Brunswick	Communications	Press Conference
1600	Commissioner's Depart		Hal Tickle	Travel/debrief

## MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RECOMMENDATION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS)

	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>
<b>Baseline</b>	4410	817
Reductions		
Realignments	(2317)	(61)
<b>Total</b>	(2317)	(61)

## ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

Naval Air Station Jacksonville, FL, is in Maintenance for Ozone (1-Hour) and no Air Conformity Determination is required. This recommendation has no impact on air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; or water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation indicates impacts of costs at the installations involved, which reported \$0.2M in costs for waste management and environmental compliance. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the cost of environmental restoration, waste management, or environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

## REPRESENTATION

- Governor: The Honorable John Baldacci (D)
- Senators: The Honorable Olympia Snowe (R)  
The Honorable Susan Collins (R)
- Representative: The Honorable Thomas Allen (D)

## ECONOMIC IMPACT

- Potential Employment Loss: 4,266 jobs ( 2,420 direct and 1,846 indirect)
- MSA Job Base: 331,655 jobs
- Percentage: 1.3 percent decrease

## **MILITARY ISSUES**

- Realign aircraft along with dedicated personnel, equipment, and support to Naval Station Jacksonville, FL
- Consolidate the Aviation Intermediate Maintenance with Fleet Readiness Center Southeast Jacksonville, FL
- Realign Naval Air Station into a naval Air Facility

## **COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES**

- Economic impact of station realignment

## **ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS**

- Strategic Military Value

# DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

## BASE SUMMARY SHEET

### NAVAL AIR STATION BRUNSWICK, ME

#### INSTALLATION MISSION

- To operate DOD's primary military air station in the northeast region of the United States in support of the operational forces of the U.S. and its allies.

#### DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Realign Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME to a Naval Air Facility
- Relocate aircraft along with dedicated personnel, equipment and support to Naval Air Station Jacksonville, FL.
- Consolidate Aviation Intermediate Maintenance with Fleet Readiness Center Southeast Jacksonville, FL.

#### DOD JUSTIFICATION

- The realignment of Naval Air Station Brunswick will reduce operating costs while single siting the East Coast Maritime Patrol community at Naval Air Station Jacksonville. This recommendation retains an operational airfield in the northeast that can be used to support the homeland defense mission, as needed, and maintains strategic flexibility. The Fleet Readiness Center portion of this recommendation realigns and merges depot and intermediate maintenance activities. It supports both DOD and Naval transformation goals by reducing the number of maintenance levels and streamlining the way maintenance is accomplished with associated significant cost reductions.

#### COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

- |   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| • One-Time Costs:                           | \$147.2 million      |
| • Net Savings (Cost) during Implementation: | \$112.6 million      |
| • Annual Recurring Savings:                 | \$34.9 million       |
| • Return on Investment Year:                | Calendar Year (Four) |
| • Net Present Value over 20 Years:          | \$238.8 million      |

## **Recommendation for Realignment Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME**

**Recommendation:** Realign Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME to a Naval Air Facility and relocate its aircraft along with dedicated personnel, equipment and support to Naval Air Station Jacksonville, FL. Consolidate Aviation Intermediate Maintenance with Fleet Readiness Center Southeast Jacksonville, FL.

**Justification:** The realignment of Naval Air Station Brunswick will reduce operating costs while single siting the East Coast Maritime Patrol community at Naval Air Station Jacksonville. This recommendation retains an operational airfield in the northeast that can be used to support the homeland defense mission, as needed, and maintains strategic flexibility. The Fleet Readiness Center portion of this recommendation realigns and merges depot and intermediate maintenance activities. It supports both DoD and Naval transformation goals by reducing the number of maintenance levels and streamlining the way maintenance is accomplished with associated significant cost reductions.

**Payback:** The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$147.2M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a cost of \$112.6M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$34.9M with a payback expected in four years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$238.8M.

**Economic Impact on Communities:** Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 4,266 jobs (2,420 direct jobs and 1,846 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Portland-South Portland-Biddeford ME Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 1.3 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on this economic region of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

**Environmental Impact:** Naval Air Station Jacksonville, FL, is in Maintenance for Ozone (1-Hour) and no Air Conformity Determination is required. This recommendation has no impact on air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; or water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation indicates impacts of costs at the installations involved, which reported \$0.2M in costs for waste management and environmental compliance. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not

otherwise impact the cost of environmental restoration, waste management, or environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.



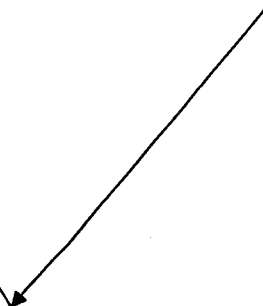
**Recommendation for Realignment  
Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME**

**Realign  
Aircraft along with dedicated personnel,  
Equipment, and support to  
Naval Station Jacksonville, FL**

**Consolidate  
Aviation Intermediate Maintenance  
with Fleet Readiness Center Southeast  
Jacksonville, FL**

**Realignment  
Naval Air Station  
Brunswick, ME**

**Realign  
Naval Air Station Brunswick  
to a  
Naval Air Facility**



**NAVAL AIR STATION**  
Brunswick, Maine



- Commanding Officer
- Welcome Aboard
- Squadrons
- Base Phone Book
- Reserve Units
- History
- Mission Statement

**NAS BRUNSWICK COMMANDING OFFICER**

**Captain Robert S. Winneg**



Captain Robert S. Winneg, a native of Brockton, Massachusetts, was commissioned an Ensign upon graduation from the University of Rochester in May 1980. He was designated a Naval Flight Officer in July 1981.

In May 1982, Captain Winneg joined Patrol Squadron NINETEEN at NAS Moffett Field, California, where he served as Legal Officer, Electronic Warfare Officer, and NFO Training Officer. During this tour, he qualified as a Patrol Plane Tactical

Coordinator, Patrol Plane Mission Commander, and Instructor Tactical Coordinator, and completed deployments to NAF Misawa, Japan and NAF Diego Garcia, B.I.O.T. In May 1985, Captain Winneg reported to Commander, Patrol Wing TEN, serving as a Weapons Systems Trainer Instructor as well as the Test Team Leader for the prototype 2F140(T) Fleet Project Team.

Assigned to USS DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER (CVN 69) from December 1987 to January 1990 as the Operations Administrative Assistant, he qualified as Officer of the Deck (OOD) Underway, General Quarters OOD, and Sea and Anchor Detail OOD, and completed a deployment to the Mediterranean Sea. In January 1990, Captain Winneg reported to the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Washington, D.C., where he was the Assistant Director of Officer Promotions and Enlisted Advancements.

In May 1992, he reported to Patrol Squadron NINE at NAS Moffett Field, California. He served as Tactics Officer, Maintenance Officer, and Detachment Officer in Charge of the squadron's Panama Detachment. Following his return from Panama, Captain Winneg completed a change of homeport with the squadron to NAS Barbers Point, Hawaii. In June 1993, Captain Winneg joined the staff of the Commander, Patrol Wings, U.S. Pacific Fleet, serving as the Assistant Chief of Staff for Manpower/Personnel.

- Welcome Aboard
- Driving Directions
- Commanding Officer
- NAS Departments
- Squadrons
- Tenant Commands
- Reserve Units
- MWR Activities
- NAS Base Photos
- NAS Local Area Photos
- NAS Mission
- Local Area
- Community Links
- Base Phone Book
- Related Links

**..Up Coming Events**

**NASB Information & Duty Desk**

Voice 207.921.2214  
207.921.2622  
DSN 476.2214 / 2622  
email Public Affairs

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Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Captain Winneg received a Master of Arts in National Security and Strategic Studies from the Naval War College in June 1996. Following graduation, he joined Patrol Squadron ONE on deployment in Diego Garcia, B.I.O.T., as the Executive Officer. In May 1997, he assumed command of the squadron, deploying to NAF Misawa, Japan with detachments to Okinawa and Bahrain. While deployed, he served concurrently as Commander, Task Group 72.4.

In August 1998, Captain Winneg reported to the Office of the Secretary of Defense where he served as the Deputy Director for Plans and Support for the Secretary of Defense's Drug Enforcement Policy and Support Directorate. In June 2001, he assumed the duties as Chief of Staff to the Commander, Maritime Surveillance and Reconnaissance Forces, U.S. Sixth Fleet (CTF 67) based in Naples, Italy.

Captain Winneg is authorized to wear the Defense Superior Service Medal, Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Meritorious Service Medal (two awards), Joint Service Commendation Medal, Navy Commendation Medal (three awards), Navy Achievement Medal (two awards), and various campaign and service awards.

He is married to the former Teresa L. Correia of Newport, Rhode Island. They have three daughters, Rachel, Kaela and Sarah.

[Home](#) | [Base Phone Book](#) | [Base Photos](#) | [Tenant Commands](#) | [NASB Reserve Units](#) | [NASB Mission Statement](#)  
[Commanding Officer](#) | [Welcome Aboard](#) | [Departments](#) | [Local Area](#) | [Community Links](#)

**Naval Air Station Brunswick, Maine**

1251 Orion Street. Brunswick, ME 04011

# NAVAL AIR STATION

Brunswick, Maine

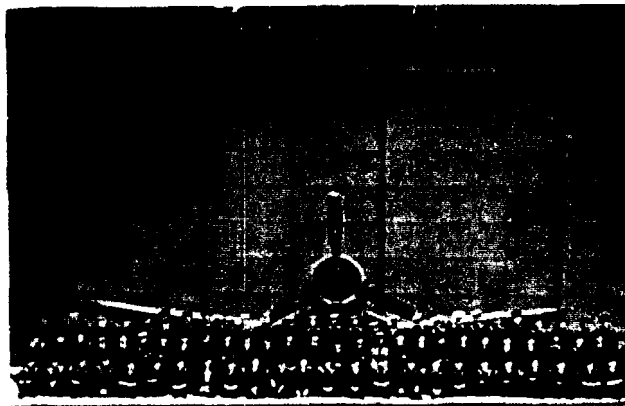


- Commanding Officer
- Welcome Aboard
- Squadrons
- Base Phone Book
- Reserve Units
- History
- Mission Statement

NAVAL AIR STATION BRUNSWICK MAINE HISTORY AS WRITTEN IN 1959

## HISTORY OF THE U. S. NAVAL AIR STATION BRUNSWICK, MAINE

(As written in 1959)



The U. S. Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine, originally constructed and occupied in March of 1943, was first commissioned on April 15, 1943, with the primary mission of training

- Welcome Aboard
- Driving Directions
- Commanding Officer
- NAS Departments
- Squadrons
- Tenant Commands
- Reserve Units
- MWR Activities
- NAS Base Photos
- NAS Local Area Photos
- NAS Mission
- Local Area
- Community Links
- Base Phone Book
- Related Links

British Naval Command (Royal Canadian Air Force) pilots. The station, encompassing 1,487 acres, was built on a plot of land which had been willed to the needy people of Brunswick for the sole purpose of picking blueberries. It is located two miles east of the town of Brunswick, south of U. S. Route one.

### ..Up Coming Events

Operating under the motto "Built for Business," the air station carried out a secondary mission during the war years, that of Anti-submarine warfare, which its squadrons performed with 'round the clock' efficiency.

### NASB Information & Duty Desk

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The first U. S. squadron to arrive at NAS Brunswick, was a heavier than air Scouting Squadron (VS1D1), under the command of Lieutenant John G. Shelley, Wellesley, Maine. When they began operations, there was only a half mile of runway, no hangers or operations tower. The ready room the pilots utilized was also incomplete and the men used packing boxes for seats and a pot-bellied stove to warm the hut. It became better known as the "family room" when the mens' wives began making frequent appearances to see the aviators off on missions.

At the height of its war-time operations, the air station was supporting three auxiliary landing fields; one at Sanford, one at Lewiston, and one at Rockland, Maine.

When the Royal Canadian Air Force crews arrived in 1943, construction was still underway on the runways and various other parts of the station. Soft tar lined the edges of the runways. As the RAF planes neared the air station, they performed a nonchalant style of flight that is still talked about by the old-timers of the area. After they were contacted near Portsmouth, New Hampshire, they were warned of the soft tar on the runways and instructed to land in single formation using the center of the landing area. As the Canadians soared over the field, they seemed determined to smash the control tower as they made low altitude passes, however, they pulled up at the last instant and barrel-rolled over the tower. Lieutenant Shelley was in the tower at the time and stated that if he had had a rock, he could have tossed it into the cockpits of the Canadian planes.

After performing numerous acrobatics in the air, they resumed formation and started to land, three planes abreast. As the first planes touched down, the two on the tip of the formation hit the soft tar and toppled nose-first, skidding 200 feet on their backs. Fortunately, neither of the pilots were injured except for minor scratches.

Lieutenant Commander Allingham was the commanding officer of the first Royal Canadian Air Force Squadron to be given training at the air station. For the assistance rendered to the Canadian pilots, NAS, Brunswick, was presented a plaque by the Royal Navy "in recognition for the training, of British Naval pilots during the periods 1943 through 1945."

After the air station was deactivated in October 1946, the land and buildings were leased jointly to the University of Maine and Bowdoin College as annexes to ease the over-crowded conditions at both colleges caused by G. I. Bill student influx. When the station facilities were no longer needed, both colleges terminated their leases in 1949 and the base was taken over by the Brunswick Flying Service. At this time, the buildings that had housed men and implements of war were put to uses never included in military design. Hanger One was a skating rink; hanger two and the operations tower was a civilian flying school; hanger three housed automobiles; ammunition magazines were mushroom farms; and shrubbery nurseries graced the northern boundaries of the reservation. Any resemblance to a Naval Air Station was purely coincidental.

Following this period of caretaker status, the air station was selected by the Navy as a prime center for development. During the development period, the Air Force reached an agreement with the Navy authorizing the construction on the station of an Air Force Control and Warning Facility, as a part of the continental circumferential radar screen.

On March 15, 1951, the national ensign was again hoisted to the

peak of the flag pole, recommissioning the dormant-base as a Naval Air Facility with the established mission of supporting three land-plane patrol squadrons and one Fleet Aircraft Service Squadron, and a planned future mission as a master jet base.

The Navy, in December of 1950, requested \$35,000,000 from Congress to be used for this master jet project. Such a base required dual 8,000 foot runways and two outlying fields, one for gunnery and one for carrier practice landings. In June of 1951, the Secretary of Defense submitted a request to Congress for approximately \$20,000,000 for the station. This money was to be used for additional barracks, officers' quarters, and enlisted mens' club, control tower, storage, and communication buildings, new galleys and mess facility, to make it a permanent installation.

During the reactivation period in the spring of 1951, there were only a handful of men on the base. Today, the working population has sprouted to several thousands, including the personnel of six patrol squadrons, a Fleet Aircraft Service Squadron, a USAF radar squadron, plus hundreds of Navy and civilian personnel in the stations departments. Reserve Navy air units bring many more men to the central Maine station during the summer months for annual cruises. The squadrons at NAS, Brunswick, fly the P2V "Neptune" patrol bomber, but the station is now designed to accommodate jet aircraft.

Since the base was reactivated, several new permanent-type facilities have been erected to replace the World War Two "temporary" buildings. New facilities include a modern operations tower, capable of handling all the complex flights of a jet air field. The air station also has three-deck barracks which can house over two thousand men and a mess hall which can feed five thousand men per meal. In addition to these facilities, a new enlisted mens' club, Navy Exchange, and Bachelor Officers' Quarters have been constructed.

During the early reactivation days, drinking water was at a premium with the only source coming from a local spring water company once a week. Within the first three months, fence repair, and other contractor improvements began to restore the station to usability. On December 1, 1951 the air facility was officially changed to the designation of Naval Air Station. The various departments geared to normal operations in anticipation of incoming squadrons.

The air station has progressed from its first activation mission of training Canadian pilots to the present important mission of support to the fleet. To comply with high standard mission, the squadrons stationed at NAS, Brunswick, deploy to various parts of the world, usually the Mediterranean or Northern portion of the globe. They have demonstrated in past fleet maneuvers their high caliber of efficiency maintained by these deployments.

course flag. Captain More, USN, Colonel D. Hornsby, USAF; LCdr H. A. Smith, USAF; and Major R. E. Trapp, USAF, formed a foursome and played the first round of golf on the new course.

On the 2nd of June,, the Naval Air Station opened the doors of its commissary. The commissary is one of the newest and most modern of the facilities added this year and offers a complete line of grocery items to Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps personnel.

In September 1959, +he Naval Air Station experienced its twelfth change in command. Captain Frank R. More, USN, was relieved as commanding officer of the station by Captain Martin T. Hatcher, USN.

On Wednesday, 18 November 1959, the Public Works Department of NAS, commenced operation of a new sewage treatment plant. This plant is located on the bank of the Androscoggin River and discharges treated sewage from the entire Naval Air Station into the river. The station formerly discharged raw sewage into the Androscoggin River.

Construction of the Plant was by Kibler and Storer, Inc., of Yarmouth, Maine, under a contract administered by Captain C. A. Whyte, CEC, USNR, Officer in Charge of Construction. The cost of the plant was approximately \$400,000.

These major additions to the U. S. Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine., have bettered conditions for all Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps personnel who live and work aboard this station.

(end 1959 document)

This activity continued until the end of WWII. The base was deactivated in 1947 and reactivated in 1951 with the primary mission of anti-submarine warfare. On July 1, 1971, Commander Patrol Wings US Atlantic Fleet/Commander Patrol Wing Five established his headquarters at NAS Brunswick. Changes have occurred on the base since 1971 so that at present, three patrol squadrons flying the P3 Orion perform their duties here at the NAS. In addition, two reserve squadrons are also based at the Naval Air Station. The NAS also provides support for the ships at Bath, the Navy Security Group at Winter Harbor, the US Naval Radio Station at Cutler, the US Naval Survival School at Ranglely, and the Department of Naval Sciences at the Maine Maritime Academy at Castine, Maine.



- [Commanding Officer](#)
- [Welcome Aboard](#)
- [Squadrons](#)
- [Base Phone Book](#)
- [Reserve Units](#)
- [History](#)
- [Mission Statement](#)

**NASB MISSION STATEMENT**



# Naval Air Station Brunswick

**Mission**

To operate DoD's primary military air station in the northeast region of the United States in support of the operational forces of the U.S. and it's allies.

**Vision**

We envision a state-of-the-art, regionally strategic all season airfield. We envision an organization in which quality principles are practiced throughout the work force. We envision an innovative, responsive, fully committed team of professionals that exceed customer expectations. We envision a complementary partnership with our neighboring communities. We envision providing a safe, quality environment in which to live and work.

**Quality Philosophy**

What does TQL implementation mean at NAS Brunswick? NAS Brunswick is committed to providing quality products, support and services reflecting the needs of our customers. We will work together with our customers to define their needs and then strive to meet them by continually improving our processes.

**Guiding Principles**

We are guided by the Navy's Core Values: Honor, Courage and Commitment. We are committed to readiness, safety and security. We are committed to improvement through continuous planning, execution, measurement and evaluation of every process and system. We recognize that fulfilling the needs of our customers is essential to mission accomplishment. To this end, we will continually foster a total team environment which encourages communication and feedback. We will promote and foster an environment which encourages imagination and innovation. We are committed to the development of the work force through ongoing education, training, and opportunities for continuing growth. We recognize and respect the contribution and personal dignity of every individual. We are committed to modernizing our infrastructure and technical capabilities. We are an integral part of our community and as responsible neighbors will work with local agencies to ensure public trust, protection of health, safety and the environment.

- [Welcome Aboard](#)
- [Driving Directions](#)
- [Commanding Officer](#)
- [NAS Departments](#)
- [Squadrons](#)
- [Tenant Commands](#)
- [Reserve Units](#)
- [MWR Activities](#)
- [NAS Base Photos](#)
- [NAS Local Area Photos](#)
- [NAS Mission](#)
- [Local Area](#)
- [Community Links](#)
- [Base Phone Book](#)
- [Related Links](#)

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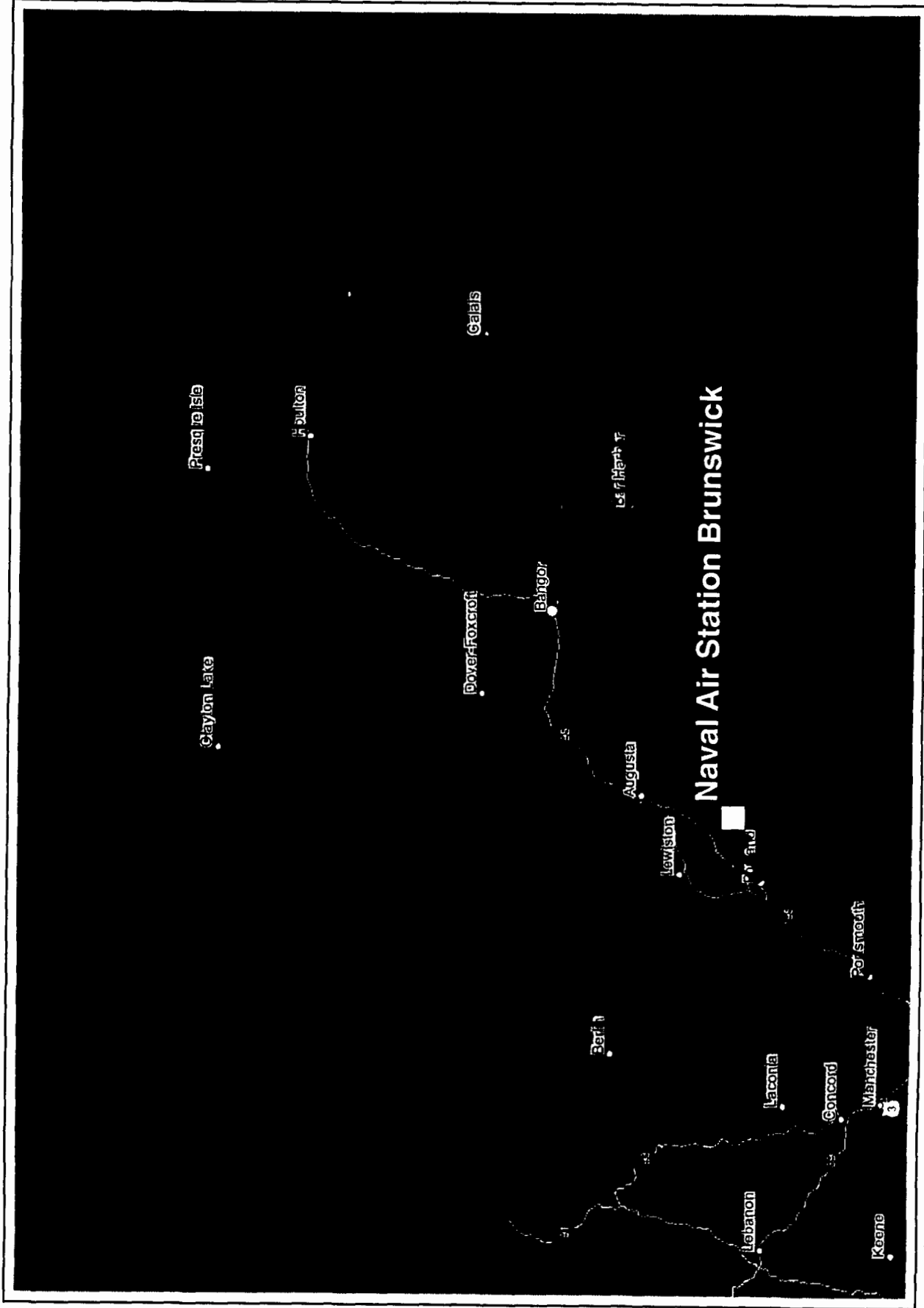
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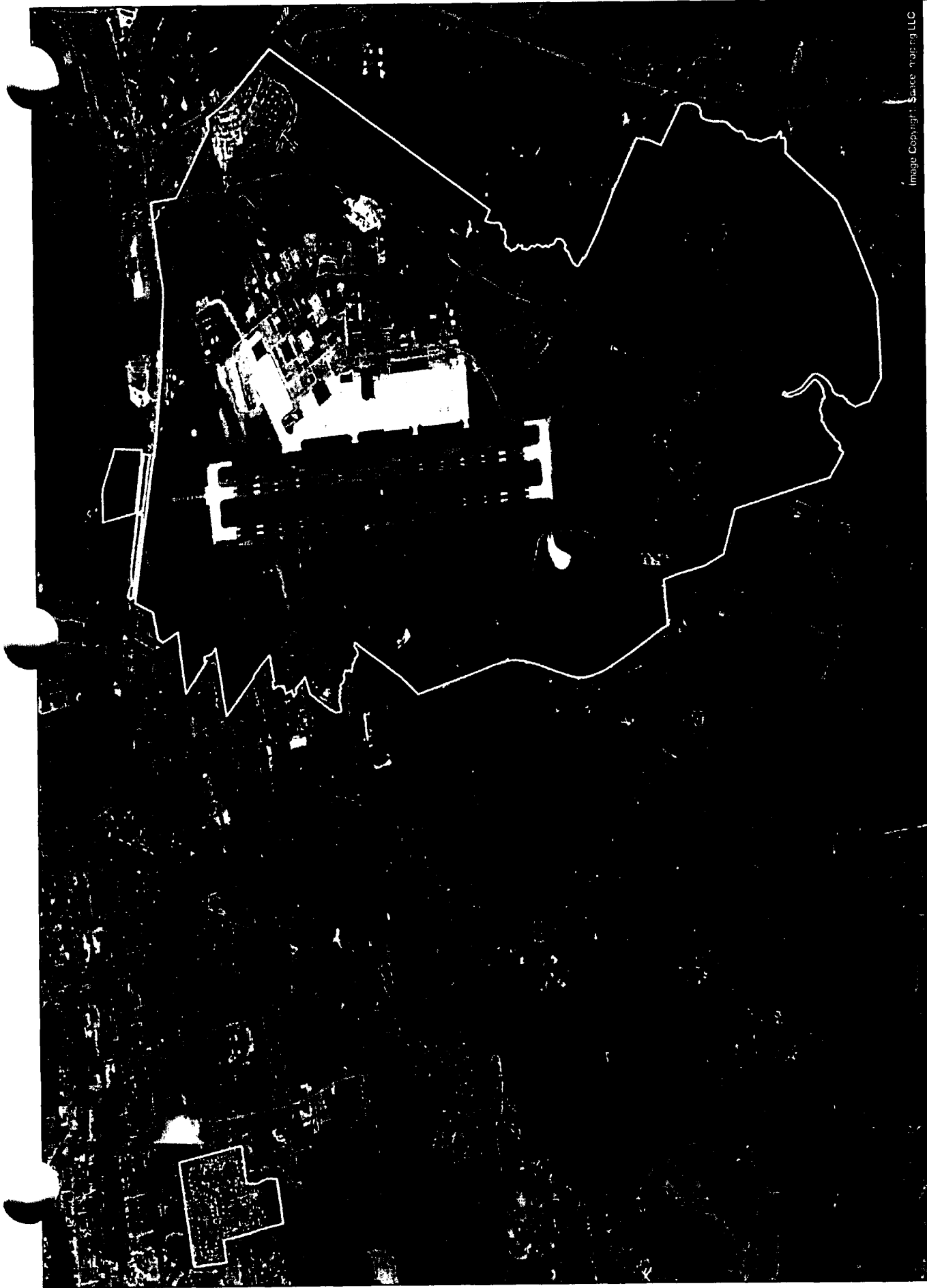
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- [Home](#)
- [Base Phone Book](#)
- [Base Photos](#)
- [Tenant Commands](#)
- [NASB Reserve Units](#)
- [NASB Mission Statement](#)
- [Commanding Officer](#)
- [Welcome Aboard](#)
- [Departments](#)
- [Local Area](#)
- [Community Links](#)



# Recommended Maine Base Realignments and Closures





# Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME

Installation Boundary

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - Navy**  
**Base Structure Report - As Of 30 Sept 03**

SITE	COMPONENT	NAME NEAREST CITY	PHONE	ZIP CODE	BLDGS OWNED	BLDGS OWNED SQFT	BLDGS LEASED	BLDGS LEASED SQFT	TOTAL ACRES	ACRES OWNED	PRV (\$M)	MIL	CIV	OTHER	TOTAL
NTC Great Lakes (NTC Housing)	Navy Active	Great Lakes			741	3,161,228			528	528	388.5				
PWC Great Lakes	Navy Active	Great Lakes		60088	15	210,138			45	43	473.0	10	698	0	708
OTHER SITE(S) <sup>1</sup> : 8					32	375,758			32	32	87.3	204	2	0	206
<b>Illinois Total:</b>					<b>1,275</b>	<b>15,689,891</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,048</b>	<b>2,029</b>	<b>3,698.0</b>	<b>6,442</b>	<b>1,739</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,181</b>
<b>Indiana</b>															
NAWC-AD Indianapolis CSO	Caretaker	Indianapolis			46	939,121			70	70	199.9	9	12	0	21
NSWC Crane	Navy Active	Crane		47522	2,381	10,966,385			62,469	62,467	3,316.3	197	3,098	0	3,295
OTHER SITE(S) <sup>1</sup> : 4					3	7,184	4	68,052	474	471	13.4	403	0	0	403
<b>Indiana Total:</b>					<b>2,430</b>	<b>11,912,690</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>68,052</b>	<b>63,013</b>	<b>63,008</b>	<b>3,529.5</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>3,110</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,719</b>
<b>Iowa</b>															
OTHER SITE(S) <sup>1</sup> : 5					25	110,124	1	8,300	19	4	18.1	183	0	0	183
<b>Iowa Total:</b>					<b>25</b>	<b>110,124</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8,300</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>183</b>
<b>Kansas</b>															
OTHER SITE(S) <sup>1</sup> : 1					3	40,462			8	8	6.6	162	0	0	162
<b>Kansas Total:</b>					<b>3</b>	<b>40,462</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>162</b>
<b>Kentucky</b>															
NSWC Louisville CSO	Caretaker	Louisville		40214	75	1,703,126			152	152	308.4				
OTHER SITE(S) <sup>1</sup> : 1					5	37,402			5	5	6.1	49	0	0	49
<b>Kentucky Total:</b>					<b>80</b>	<b>1,740,528</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>314.5</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Louisiana</b>															
NAS JRB New Orleans	Navy Reserve	Belle Chasse	504-678-3253	70143	159	1,494,181			4,901	3,252	475.5	1,799	924	0	2,723
NRC New Orleans	Navy Reserve	New Orleans		70142	5	69,597			13	13	11.8	576	0	0	576
NSA New Orleans	Navy Reserve	New Orleans	504-678-5011	70142	73	945,436			199	188	199.1	697	128	0	825
NSA New Orleans (East Bank)	Navy Reserve	New Orleans			9	1,017,682			26	25	180.4				
OTHER SITE(S) <sup>1</sup> : 3					19	94,293			13	6	14.8	1,050	0	0	1,050
<b>Louisiana Total:</b>					<b>265</b>	<b>3,621,189</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,151</b>	<b>3,485</b>	<b>881.7</b>	<b>4,122</b>	<b>1,052</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,174</b>
<b>Maine</b>															
NAS Brunswick	Navy Active	Brunswick	207-921-1110	04011	187	1,808,125			3,221	3,181	630.2	3,933	351	0	4,284
NAS Brunswick (Mckeen Street)	Navy Active	Brunswick			187	362,494			75	70	37.4				
NAS Brunswick (Topsham)	Navy Active	Topsham			60	295,862			91	91	43.4	1	0	0	1
NAVSECGRUACT Winter Harbor (Corea Maine)	Navy Active	Corea			10	77,963			461	461	70.5				

<sup>1</sup> US Locations that do not meet criteria of at least ten (10) Acres AND at least \$10M PRV. US Territories and Non-US Locations that do not meet criteria of at least ten (10) Acres OR at least \$10M PRV.

## MAINE

1991	Loring Air Force Base, Caribou	CLOSE
1993	Data Processing Center Naval Air Station Bruriswick	CLOSE

## MARYLAND

1988	Army Reserve Center Gaithersburg	CLOSE
1988	Former NIKE site at Aberdeen Proving Ground	CLOSE
1988	Fort Detrick	REALIGN
1988	Fort Holabird	REALIGN
1988	Fort Meade	REALIGN
1988	NIKE Washington-Baltimore	CLOSE
1991	U.S. Army Biomedical Research Development Laboratory, Fort Detrick	DISESTAB
1991	David Taylor Research Center Detachment Annapolis	REALIGN
1991	Fuze Development and Production (armament and missile-related) Harry Diamond Laboratories, Adelphi	REALIGN
1991	Naval Ordnance Station Indian Head	REALIGN
1991	Naval Surface Warfare Center Detachment, White Oak	REALIGN
1993	Data Processing Center Naval Air Warfare Center, Aircraft Division, Patuxent River	CLOSE
1993	Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Center St. Inigoes	CLOSE
1993	Naval Surface Warfare Center, Dahlgren White Oak Detachment, White Oak	DISESTAB
1993	Navy Radio Transmission Facility Annapolis	DISESTAB
1993	Sea Automated Data Systems Activity Indian Head	DISESTAB
1995	Fort Ritchie	CLOSE
1995	Naval Surface Warfare Center, Dahlgren Division Detachment, White Oak	CLOSE
1995	Fort Meade	REALIGN
1995	Concepts Analysis Agency	CLOSE
1995	Fort Holabird	CLOSE
1995	Publications Distribution Center, Baltimore	CLOSE
1995	Naval Medical Research Institute Bethesda	CLOSE
1995	Naval Surface Warfare Center, Carderock Division Detachment, Annapolis	CLOSE
1995	Tri-Service Project Reliance, Army Bio-Medical Research Laboratory, Fort Detrick	REDIRECT
1995	Investigations Control and Autoination Directorate. Fort Holabird	RELOCATE

## MASSACHUSETTS

1988	Family Housing Bedford 85	CLOSE
1988	Family Housing Beverly 15	CLOSE
1988	Family Housing Burlington 84	CLOSE
1988	Family Housing Hull 36	CLOSE
1988	Family Housing Nahant 17	CLOSE
1988	Family Housing Randolph 55	CLOSE
1988	Family Housing Swansea 29	CLOSE
1988	Family Housing Topsfield 05	CLOSE
1988	Family Housing Wakefield 03	CLOSE
1988	Fort Devens	REALIGN
1988	Army Materials Technology Laboratory, Watertown	CLOSE
1991	Army Materials Technology Laboratory, Watertown	REDIRECT

## **NAVAL AIR STATION BRUNSWICK MAINE**

### *National News Articles*

Maine, New Hampshire Leaders Hope To Get Base Closing Data Tuesday

Baldacci Enlists Veteran Allies In Base Closings Battle

Maine, New Hampshire Still Seeking Full Data From Pentagon

Government Offers Grants To Communities Hurt By Base Closings

Limits On Filibusters Are Already Pervasive

Maine-New Hampshire Congressional Delegation Members To Present Case For Maine's Defense Facilities To BRAC Commission Chair

### *Local News Articles*

Contact BRAC today

Collins Presses Pentagon For Data;

If Base Closure Documents Aren't Handed Over, Sen. Susan Collins Says She Will Subpoena Them.

Base Closure Reports Awaited;

The State's Congressional Delegation Has Harsh Words For The Pentagon, Which Is Due To Release Documents.

BRAC: The Red, The Blue And The Absent

### *Opinions/ Editorials*

Pentagon Invites Strong Reaction By Not Sharing Base-Closing Data;

The Military Should Explain Why It Believes Maine's Bases Should Be Targeted.

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### *National News Articles*

**Maine, New Hampshire Leaders Hope To Get Base Closing Data Tuesday**

The Associated Press

May 24, 2005

Maine and New Hampshire congressional leaders hoped to receive data Tuesday used by the Pentagon to support its recommendation to close the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard and to remove aircraft and slash personnel at **Brunswick** Naval Air Station.

But they're not happy by the delay. Maine Sen. Susan Collins said the delay "contradicts the plain letter of the law," and her Republican colleague, Sen. Olympia Snowe, accused the Pentagon of "state-of-the-art foot-dragging."

"It raises immediately the question about how did you arrive at these conclusions if it's so difficult to turn over this information that was used to make these decisions," Snowe said.

Pentagon officials promised to provide the supporting documents to the nine-member Base **Realignment** and Closure Commission by Friday, but the documents didn't arrive.

Maine and New Hampshire officials say the lack of data has delayed preparation of arguments to refute the Pentagon proposal to close or realign bases.

Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld has proposed closing the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard on the Maine-New Hampshire border and moving half of the active-duty military staff of Maine's **Brunswick** Naval Air Station to Florida. He also proposed closing a Defense Finance Accounting Service facility in Limestone, Maine.

Maine and New Hampshire lawmakers plan to meet Friday with Anthony Principi, chairman of the nine-member commission that's reviewing the Pentagon's recommended base closures.

Principi has said the commission won't rubber-stamp the closure list, so bases could be added or removed. While a commission majority can remove a base from the list, it takes seven members to add a base.

At least two commissioners are scheduled to tour Portsmouth and **Brunswick** on June 2 and 3, and a regional hearing on the recommendations is scheduled for July 6 in Boston.

The commission must give its final list to President Bush by Sept. 8. Bush and Congress can then accept or reject the list in its entirety.

### **Baldacci Enlists Veteran Allies In Base Closings Battle**

The Associated Press

Glenn Adams

May 24, 2005

Gov. John Baldacci on Tuesday appealed to veterans for help in persuading federal officials to reconsider closings and curtailments of Maine military installations, saying, "We need to attack these base closures on every front."

Flanked by representatives of a spectrum of veterans' organizations representing 148,000 Mainers, Baldacci called upon veterans to write letters and e-mails and attend public sessions on the closings to express their support for the Maine bases.

"Today, just days before this nation celebrates Memorial Day, I am asking every available vet to get behind this effort to let Washington know these bases must stay open," Baldacci said at a State House news conference.

The administration has cited figures showing that the closing of the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in Kittery, halving the active-duty military at **Brunswick** Naval Air Station and closing a Defense Finance Accounting Service facility in Limestone would result in a loss of 12,000 direct and indirect Maine jobs, and \$465 million in economic losses.

Many of the shipyard employees are New Hampshire residents.

Baldacci said national security implications must be taken into account as well as the economic blow the curtailments would bring.

On Friday, Baldacci and New Hampshire Gov. John Lynch, along with both states' congressional delegations, plan to meet in Washington with Anthony Principi, chairman of the nine-member commission that's reviewing the Pentagon's recommended base closures.

Baldacci sharply questioned the process used by the Defense Department in targeting the Maine bases. The Base **Realignment** and Closure Commission will review the list and submit a final list to President Bush by Sept. 8. Bush and Congress can then accept or reject the list in its entirety.

State officials say the BRAC commission's time to review documents supporting the curtailments has been cut short, undercutting the states' ability to challenge the selections.

"This really is not a model process. The flaws have been showing up since the beginning," said Baldacci. "It is not being done in a fashion that people can be proud of."

Maj. Gen. John "Bill" Libby, adjutant general of the Maine National Guard, said the base closure process in general has merit, "but is flawed as it applies to Maine."

Ronald Brodeur, Disabled American Veterans adjutant and Air Force veteran, recalled the plummeting morale among fellow airmen after the former Loring Air Force Base was ordered closed more than a decade ago.

Brodeur said the latest closings will harm efforts to draw young enlistees into the all-volunteer military. "This isn't going to help us at all," he said.

Peter Ogden, director of the state Bureau of Veterans Services, said the cutbacks would dampen Maine's efforts to attract retired veterans as residents. Maine has one of the nation's highest populations of veterans, he said.

### **Maine, New Hampshire Still Seeking Full Data From Pentagon**

The Associated Press

May 24, 2005

Maine and New Hampshire senators received some data Tuesday used by the Pentagon to support its recommendation to close the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard and to remove aircraft and slash personnel at **Brunswick Naval Air Station**.

But the data was incomplete and Maine Sens. Susan Collins and Olympia Snowe said the Pentagon's failure to provide all of the requested data was "tantamount to a new level of foot dragging" by the defense department.

The data that arrived Tuesday contained the Pentagon's conclusions, but it did not contain the actual numbers that were crunched to arrive at specific recommendations for the Maine bases, said Preston Hartman, a spokesman for Snowe.

"Without the full information and back up documentation from the Pentagon, we cannot analyze and asses what led to the Pentagon's recommendations on Maine's military facilities in this base closing round," the senators said in a statement.

Pentagon officials promised to provide the supporting documents to the nine-member Base **Realignment** and Closure Commission by Friday, but the documents didn't arrive.

Maine and New Hampshire officials say the lack of data has delayed preparation of arguments to refute the Pentagon proposal to close or realign bases.

"Every day that goes by is a day less that the congressional delegation and the affected communities can effectively challenge their assumptions and conclusions," Snowe and Collins said.

Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld has proposed closing the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard on the Maine-New Hampshire border and moving half of the active-duty military staff of Maine's **Brunswick** Naval Air Station to Florida. He also proposed closing a Defense Finance Accounting Service facility in Limestone, Maine.

U.S. Rep. Michael Michaud, whose Maine district include the DFAS center, the proposal was particularly unfair to the people of northern Maine who already suffered from the closing of Loring Air Force Base in the early 1990s.

The current proposal "puts communities like Limestone in double jeopardy - facing a second closure at the hands of the Defense Department," said Michaud.

Maine and New Hampshire lawmakers plan to meet Friday with Anthony Principi, chairman of the commission that's reviewing the Pentagon's recommendations.

Principi has said the commission won't rubber-stamp the closure list, so bases could be added or removed. While a commission majority can remove a base from the list, it takes seven members to add a base.

At least two commissioners are scheduled to tour Portsmouth and **Brunswick** on June 2 and 3, and a regional hearing on the recommendations is scheduled for July 6 in Boston.

The commission must give its final list to President Bush by Sept. 8. Bush and Congress can then accept or reject the list in its entirety.

### **Government Offers Grants To Communities Hurt By Base Closings**

The Associated Press  
Mary Clare Jalonick  
May 24, 2005

The Labor Department said Tuesday it will provide up to \$1 million in planning funds for communities that may lose civilian jobs due to military base closings.

Emily Stover DeRocco, assistant secretary for employment and training administration, sent a letter to state work force agencies outlining federal grants eligible to help communities plan for transition should bases in their areas end up on the final list of closings.

DeRocco said that in past rounds of base closings, "communities which undertook effective and timely planning successfully transitioned from a defense to a non-defense economy."

The Pentagon released its recommendations for closure and **realignment** May 13. An independent commission is now reviewing the list, and may make changes. The list then goes to President Bush before it is sent to Congress for approval.



DeRocco said the Labor Department believes the time between the recommendations and final congressional approval "is the most effective time to plan for the services necessary to assist affected workers and communities."

The letter says the grants should be awarded by June 30, and only communities that would be affected by the Pentagon's recommended list are eligible.

The department recommends that states use the money for training potentially displaced workers, staffing transition efforts, hiring consultants to deal with local agencies and developing long-range goals for economic development.

Though the limit for the first round of grants is \$1 million per community, the department says more money will be eligible once Congress has made the final decision, probably in November. DeRocco said the awards will be granted based on the number and size of facilities affected, the potential economic impact and the ability of the work force already in place to deal with the transition.

Sen. John Thune, R-S.D., said the grants would be a "much-needed solace" if South Dakota's Ellsworth Air Force Base remains on the list. The Pentagon recommended the base be closed, moving 411 civilian jobs out of Rapid City.

Thune and lawmakers from other affected states, including Maine, are pushing President Bush and military officials to save their bases.

Republicans from the New York delegation lobbied Bush and adviser Karl Rove aboard Air Force One on Tuesday, asking him to save Niagara Falls Air Reserve Station.

Rep. Sherwood Boehlert said Bush told him: "'You're in the same position I was in in '95, you're making the same case and I hear you, but you've got to make that case to the commission.'"

Maine Sen. Susan Collins, a Republican, threatened Tuesday to subpoena hundreds of documents about proposed base closures after the Defense Department again failed to turn the data over to Congress, the Portland Press Herald reported.

Maine's four-member congressional delegation considers the documents essential for challenging recommendations to close Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in Kittery and halve the military contingent at **Brunswick** Naval Air Station. The Pentagon also wants to close a defense accounting center in Limestone.

Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld and Navy Secretary Gordon England promised last week to deliver the documents by last Friday. They had not arrived as of Tuesday, the Press Herald said.

In Texas, two members of the congressional delegation said the Army failed to consider 37,600 acres available for training at Fort Hood, Texas, when it recommended removing nearly 8,500 troops from the base by 2011. The Army had based its recommendation on a finding that Fort Hood did not have enough training space.

Democratic Rep. Chet Edwards and Republican Rep. John Carter said they met with Pentagon officials who confirmed the land was not taken into account.

### **Limits On Filibusters Are Already Pervasive**

Christian Science Monitor (Boston, MA)  
Gail Russell Chaddock  
May 24, 2005

With Congress poised to vote on the so-called nuclear option, one fact has been largely lost amid the debate: Restrictions on the use of filibusters are already in place on a host of matters, from budgets to resolutions granting war powers to the president.

Obviously, the question on the floor this week - judicial appointments - is unique. Democrats are eager to preserve their current ability to stall a vote, especially on nominees to the Supreme Court. And Republicans are just as eager to change the rules so that 51 Senators, rather than 60, can end debate on a nominee.

But the fight over judges is hardly as pure a contest over Senate traditions as many people believe. The use of filibusters to prolong debate, though revered by many as a tool for the Senate minority, has been progressively curtailed in recent years on a host of important issues.

One key reason: A rising belief in official Washington that the only way to get contentious legislation out of Congress is to rein in debate and amendment. The restrictions are also, in part, a holdover from the early 1970s, when a Democratic Congress sought to bolster the power of the legislative branch clout against an "imperial" (and Republican) presidency.

"When we talk about 'unlimited debate' in the Senate, we've already limited that unlimited debate over the last 30 years in a major way," says former Senate parliamentarian Robert Dove, now a professor at George Washington University. "We have on the books probably a couple of hundred laws that set up specific legislative vehicles that cannot be filibustered or only amended in a very restricted way."

Consider some big-ticket items now before Congress on which lawmakers have given up their rights to filibuster.

- \* The Pentagon's 2006 Base **Realignment** and Closure plan, which proposes closing 180 sites.
- \* The pending Central American Free Trade Agreement.
- \* President Bush's proposed \$ 70 billion in tax cuts and \$ 35 billion in mandatory spending cuts, protected by budget reconciliation.
- \* Drilling in the Arctic Regional Wildlife Refuge. The years-long effort by Republicans to pass this legislation may finally succeed this year, because this time it is protected from filibuster as part of the budget reconciliation.

The first curbs on extended debate came in 1917, after Congress refused to move to a vote on President Wilson's request to arm the merchant marine. Much of the impetus to rein in the filibuster in the 1960s and '70s came from liberal Democrats, whose main experience with extended debate had been as a hammer by conservative southerners to stop civil rights legislation.

"In the 1960s the word filibuster only meant one thing in the Senate, with very few exceptions," explains Mr. Dove. "Successful filibusters were filibusters against civil rights legislation. And if you were going to create an atmosphere in which civil rights legislation would get through more easily, you needed to change the cloture rule" - the votes needed to end debate.

In 1975, the Senate, led by liberal Democrats, lowered the bar to end debate again, from two-thirds of those present and voting (as many as 67 votes) to 60 votes. Tuesday's expected move, led by GOP conservative, would lower the bar for judicial nominations to a simple majority.

"We're in a year of romanticizing the filibuster, but it's important to remember there has often been a dislike of that tool," says Julian Zelizer, a congressional historian at Boston University.

#### A tide of self-limitation

In addition to periodically changing its rules for ending debate, Congress has written curbs on extended debate or amendment into specific laws in a bid to make the legislative process more efficient.

Laws that restrict debate include: the War Powers Act, the Budget Act of 1974, the Trade Act of 1974 (and subsequent "fast track" votes on trade), arms export controls, Federal Election Commission regulations, the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Act of 1976, the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (including the choice of Yucca Mountain as a national waste-disposal site), the 1991 act governing military-base closings, US participation in the World Trade Organization, and the Andean Counterdrug Initiative.

#### One lawmaker's travails

In between negotiating sessions with other moderates over how to avoid changing the filibuster rule, Sen. Susan Collins (R) of Maine has also been worrying about the blow her state is taking from a new round of proposed military-base closings. Earlier this month, the Pentagon proposed closing the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in Kittery as well as massive downsizing for the **Brunswick** Naval Air Station, among 180 sites nationwide.

"It's my top priority," she says. "The nation can't have all our bases in the South and Southwest." Yet base closings are one of the many areas where Congress has already waived its right to filibuster or even amend the list, once it is finalized by a base-closing commission.

#### Pragmatism, or partisanship?

Congress, essentially, has come to realize that some issues are so thorny that the normal congressional process doesn't work. Base closings is such an issue, given that few lawmakers will support shutting bases in their own districts.

Republicans leaders say the same principle applies this week. "We limited the filibuster when the Budget Act was passed, and the dome of the Capitol didn't crumble," says Bob Stevenson, a spokesman for Senate majority leader Bill Frist.

But critics say there's an important distinction: Today's sharp party split. "If you look at these areas that limit the filibuster individually, they had broad bipartisan support," says Ross Baker, a political scientist at Rutgers University in New **Brunswick**, N.J. "This is a change that's being forced through on very narrow, partisan support, and that's a big difference."

#### **Maine-New Hampshire Congressional Delegation Members To Present Case For Maine's Defense Facilities To Brac Commission Chair**

US Fed News

May 24, 2005

The office of Sen. Olympia J. Snowe, R-Maine, issued the following press release:

Members of the Maine and New Hampshire Congressional Delegations will meet with Base **Realignment** and Closure Commission Chairman (BRAC) Anthony Principi at a Capitol Hill meeting on Friday, May 27 to underscore their case that the Department of Defense deviated from BRAC criteria and erred in recommending the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard for closure, the **Brunswick** Naval Air Station for **realignment** and the Defense Finance Accounting Service (DFAS). Maine Gov. John Baldacci and New Hampshire Gov. John Lynch have been invited to the meeting.

"The bottom line is clear: these three facilities are a critical component of this nation's national security and homeland defense infrastructure. When the Defense Department releases the data to support its recommendations it will be serve to prove that the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, the **Brunswick** Naval Air Station and the Defense Finance Accounting Service deserve must stay open. As we all know, the Department of Defense erred in its decision to recommend them for closure, but that doesn't mean that the Base **Realignment** and Closure Commission has to make the same mistake," said Senators Olympia Snowe and Susan Collins, and Representatives Tom Allen and Mike Michaud. "That is why we are meeting with Commissioner Principi on Friday where we will outline for him - in specific fashion - how the Department of Defense deviated from its own criteria. With this information in hand, he will be able to see for himself and make other BRAC Commissioners aware that Maine's defense infrastructure plays an integral role in protecting our nation."

Members of the joint delegation have yet to receive a response to their May 17 letter to Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld urging the expeditious release of essential data used to justify the recommend list of military facilities for closure.

### Local News Articles

#### **Contact BRAC today**

Bangor Daily News (Maine)  
May 25, 2005

Portsmouth Naval Shipyard is the Navy's designated lead shipyard for submarine overhaul, modernization and repair and holds multiple records for low coast and ahead of schedule performance. It's considered the "best" submarine shipyard in America.

**Brunswick** Naval Air Station is the only operational airfield on the East Coast equipped to handle the Navy's new P8 (the successor to the Orion P3 currently based there). The base has a new control tower, runway, barracks and a hanger for the P8. It's ready to take on the current needs of the department of defense.

The recommendation from the Base **Realignment** and Closure Commission to move our operations from **Brunswick** to a base in Florida means Jacksonville would have to build these facilities. The decision by BRAC to close Portsmouth and realign **Brunswick** makes no logical sense. Strategically, which is what the military should really be focused on, BRAC's recommendations are the worst possible proposals for national security.

Economically, it will be devastating for Maine. Communities will be broken, businesses will close and relationships will be severed. America needs the good will of her people behind our military.

The governor and the congressional delegations from New Hampshire and Maine are fighting for our workers, our economies and our nation by presenting the case to the BRAC commission to keep these facilities open. The governor has made this fight his "top priority."

They understand the importance to the security of the world by keeping these facilities fully operational. Write letters to the BRAC commission at 2521 South Clark St., Suite 600, Arlington, Va. 22202. We need them to understand that their decision will affect the world, not just Maine.

**Collins Presses Pentagon For Data;  
If Base Closure Documents Aren't Handed Over, Sen. Susan Collins Says She Will  
Subpoena Them.**

Portland Press Herald (Maine)

Bart Jansen

May 25, 2005

U.S. Sen. Susan Collins threatened on Tuesday to subpoena hundreds of documents about proposed military base closures after the Defense Department failed again to turn the data over to Congress. The Maine Republican escalated her rhetoric because the state's congressional delegation considers the documents essential for challenging the Pentagon's recommendations to close the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in Kittery and cut the military contingent in half at the **Brunswick** Naval Air Station.

Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld and Navy Secretary Gordon England promised last week to deliver the documents by last Friday. They had not arrived as of Tuesday, and a call to the Pentagon seeking an explanation went unanswered.

The documents are important to lawmakers and community activists who are aiming to preserve the bases because members of the Base **Realignment** and Closure Commission are scheduled to visit Portsmouth and **Brunswick** next week.

The commission will make the final recommendation on which bases to close.

Collins' subpoena threat is significant because it increases the potential for a confrontation between the legislative and executive branches over what information governing base closures must be released.

Previous attempts by Congress to obtain documents from the White House, on the subject of energy policy, met with resistance that went all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court.

"If necessary, I'm prepared to use the power that I have as chairman of the Homeland Security Committee to subpoena these documents," Collins said. "I hope it won't come to that. It would be very unfortunate if I felt forced to subpoena executive branch documents. But we must have this to make our case."

Sen. Olympia Snowe, R-Maine, said she is drafting legislation to halt this round of military base closures if the Pentagon doesn't produce the documents.

"I think it's a disservice to the people of Maine and the people of this country. It's unconscionable," Snowe said. "We're demanding it. It's a serious issue here. They're not turning over these documents. They're dragging their feet because they can keep the clock ticking."

Under Rumsfeld's recommendations, Portsmouth stands to lose 4,510 jobs as its functions are sent to Norfolk, Va.

**Brunswick** would lose 2,420 jobs - about half of its military work force - as its planes are moved to Jacksonville, Fla.

Other closures would cost the state 354 jobs at the Defense Finance and Accounting Service in Limestone and seven jobs at the Naval Reserve Center in Bangor.

U.S. Rep. Mike Michaud, a Maine Democrat, submitted his own legislation Tuesday to try to block the closure of the Limestone accounting center.

Nationwide, the Pentagon proposes closing 33 major military bases and realigning hundreds of others.

It was unclear when the Pentagon planned to release the documents, which contain detailed analyses, so-called Cobra studies, of costs and advantages of shifting military people and services from one base to another.

Elected officials from states that are affected by the proposed closings hope to use the documents to poke holes in the Defense Department's rationale and overturn the recommended closings.

Maine's and New Hampshire's congressional delegations are scheduled to meet Friday with Anthony Principi, the chairman of the nine-member commission that is reviewing Rumsfeld's recommendations.

Gov. John Baldacci said Tuesday that he and New Hampshire Gov. John Lynch will attend that meeting.

Baldacci joined Collins and Snowe in condemning the Pentagon's failure to provide the supporting documents in a timely manner, saying the Pentagon has released essential data in "very limited dribs and drabs."

"This really is not a model process," Baldacci said during a news conference at the State House in Augusta. "The flaws have been showing up from the beginning."

The commission must give its final list to President Bush by Sept. 8. Bush and Congress can then either accept or reject the list in its entirety.

Collins said her military aide is visiting the shipyard and is expected to bring back a binder of documentation. But she argued that much more is needed.

"I feel very firmly that the law is crystal clear that we're entitled to all the information - I reviewed the law again this morning - and that it's simply unfair for the Pentagon to be slow in turning this over," Collins said. "I hope that it will be turned over voluntarily, but if it isn't, I'm willing to consider the next step."

Baldacci said he is urging Maine's 148,000 veterans to fight the Maine recommendations by launching a campaign of letters, telephone calls and e-mails.

"We need to attack these base closures on every front," Baldacci said.

**Base Closure Reports Awaited;  
The State's Congressional Delegation Has Harsh Words For The Pentagon, Which  
Is Due To Release Documents.**

Portland Press Herald (Maine)

Bart Jansen

May 24, 2005

Members of Maine's congressional delegation expect to get more information about proposed military base closures today, but say it isn't soon enough. Lawmakers complained that the Pentagon's slow response will make it harder to contest plans to close Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in Kittery and relocate more than 2,400 jobs from **Brunswick** Naval Air Station.

"It's what we call state-of-the-art foot-dragging. It's a regrettable failure," said Sen. Olympia Snowe, R-Maine. "It raises immediately the question about how did you arrive at these conclusions if it's so difficult to turn over this information that was used to make these decisions."

Sen. Susan Collins, R-Maine, a member of the Armed Services Committee, said she expects the Pentagon to release more documents today. If the material is incomplete, she will use her influence to get more information, she said.

"It simply isn't fair and it contradicts the plain letter of the law for the Pentagon to be slow-walking this material," Collins said. "I think the Pentagon will come forth with some additional materials. But I think they will dribble it out, and if they're slow in giving it to us, it makes it tough for us to build the case."

Maine's and New Hampshire's congressional delegations - including Reps. Tom Allen and Mike Michaud, both D-Maine - are scheduled to meet Friday with Anthony Principi, chairman of the nine-member commission that is reviewing Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld's recommended base closures.

Principi has said the commission won't rubber-stamp the closure list, so bases could be added or removed. While a commission majority can remove a base from the list, it takes seven members to add a base.

At least two commissioners are scheduled to tour Portsmouth and **Brunswick** on June 2 and 3, and a regional hearing on the recommendations is scheduled for July 6 in Boston. The commission must give its final list to President Bush by Sept. 8. Bush and Congress can then accept or reject the list in its entirety. "We need to be completely prepared," Collins said.

Rumsfeld has proposed closing the shipyard in Kittery and moving half of the active-duty military staff of the **Brunswick** Naval Air Station to Florida. In all, the state stands to lose 7,000 military and civilian jobs.

Pentagon officials promised to provide the supporting documents to the nine-member Base

**Realignment** and Closure Commission by Friday, but the documents didn't arrive. Elected officials from states that are affected by the proposed closings hope to use the documents to poke holes in the Defense Department's rationale and overturn the recommended closings.

Portsmouth stands to lose 4,510 jobs as its functions are sent to Norfolk, Va. **Brunswick** would lose 2,420 jobs - about half of its work force - as its planes are moved to Jacksonville, Fla. Two other closures would cost the state 354 jobs at the Defense Finance and Accounting Service in Limestone and seven jobs at the Naval Reserve Center in Bangor.

The initial closure list and supporting documentation estimated that the Pentagon would spend \$448 million to close the Kittery yard and save \$128 million annually within four years. For **Brunswick**, the Navy expects to spend \$146 million to realign the base before saving nearly \$35 million a year starting in four years.

### **BRAC: The Red, The Blue And The Absent**

Bangor Daily News (Maine)

Todd Benoit

May 21, 2005

Roughly between President Clinton's "Don't ask, don't tell" policy and September 2001, people who notice such things worried about an expanding cultural gap between military and civilian society. Some went so far as to call the gap a chasm, and seemed to be working themselves toward an abyss when the nation entered what became essentially a permanent state of war and the issue collapsed back to merely a gap, and not a very interesting one at that.

Before then, how-ever, the situation was considered serious. Defense Secretary William Cohen summarized in 1997: "One of the challenges for me is to somehow prevent a chasm from developing between the military and civilian worlds, where the civilian world doesn't fully grasp the mission of the military, and the military doesn't understand why the memories of our citizens and civilian policy-makers are so short, or why the criticism is so quick and so unrelenting."

The gap noticers should go back on at least ravine-alert status based on last week's Department of Defense base-closure announcement and, in particular, two maps provided by the **Brunswick** Naval Air Station Task Force in support of its home base. The first, from 1994, shows nine glowing dots representing active-duty military airfields across the Northeast; the second shows a single dot, in **Brunswick**, as of 2005. Eight of the nine are gone and **Brunswick**, though it won't close under the Department of Defense proposal, will be made puny, a base with two airstrips and no airplanes. A parallel BRAC dot, the last naval base in New England, is also scheduled for closure in Groton, Conn., with 8,460 military jobs lost.

You may see a political conspiracy in the Defense proposal sent to the Base **Realignment** and Closure Commission. Blue states, those that went for John Kerry, would lose a total of 28,000 military and civilian jobs through this plan, while red states, those that helped elect George Bush, would gain 15,000. But the losses merely follow the pattern of the BRAC rounds since 1988, during which New England active-duty personnel dropped from 30,600 to 12,700 - Maine lost half its number then, Massachusetts lost three-fourths, according to The Boston Globe. I don't see a conspiracy, but I do see bad policy for the military and for the rest of us.

Strategically, closing bases that have proven themselves over decades and are needed in an uncertain war on terrorism doesn't make sense, as Maine's congressional delegation has spent the week vigorously explaining. Less noticed is that the closure proposal ensures the generalized



military-civilian gap will be felt especially in this specific region because of the continuing reductions. The result of such a decision will be a military that is a mystery for too many of us in blue states who already know too little about it and a military that may become more suspicious of a region it barely inhabits.

This separation didn't begin with BRAC, with the 1990s or even the 1890s. Samuel P. Huntington, in his 1957 book "The Soldier and the State," traced it to post-Civil War. "Withdrawn from the mainstream of American life," he wrote, "realizing that their existence depended upon the probability or at least, the possibility of war, and that war was only likely if human nature contained a substantial streak of cussedness, the military found little in common with the doctrines of optimism and progress. By the turn of the century, when other professions, such as law and the ministry had thoroughly adjusted to the liberal climate, the military were alone in their uncompromising conservatism."

Liberal and conservative can live well together, indeed should live together to live well. This isn't easy, but by doing so, they come to appreciate each other's humanity and, for the most part, good intentions. Diversity may bring dissent, but a home team can count on a unified rooting section not only because, in the military's case, of the economic lift it provides, but because support comes naturally to the proximate.

If a cultural gap between military and civilian life already is a worrisome thing, there can be no advantage in ordering it widened in the areas where the gap may be already most apparent. One of the BRAC criteria asks whether existing and potential community infrastructure can "support forces, missions and personnel." It is a stretch to say community infrastructure includes the civilian knowledge, understanding and empathy for military personnel, but it is a stretch profitably and necessarily made. The military is, after all, overseen by civilians (even those from the Northeast) who must make, as the continued fighting in Iraq shows, life-and-death decisions on a tremendous scale.

The South, broadly, is not only warmer for year-round golf but warmer to an expansive military. A pro-military culture there creates even more comfort than its short-sleeve temperatures, so it wouldn't be surprising that the generals and admirals passing along recommendations to Secretary Rumsfeld, when confronted with a close call on base closure, chose to lean south much more often.

Segregating the military from a large part of the nation it is sworn to protect is clumsy policy, just as it is dangerous policy to segregate civilians from a military they must support, direct and, at some level, trust.

### *Opinions/ Editorials*

#### **Pentagon Invites Strong Reaction By Not Sharing Base-Closing Data; The Military Should Explain Why It Believes Maine's Bases Should Be Targeted.**

Portland Press Herald (Maine)

May 26, 2005

It's important that Maine political leaders remain respectful of a base-closing process aimed at making our military stronger, but it's also important that process respects the needs of the politicians.

Right now, there's not a whole lot of respect coming out of the Pentagon.

The Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in Kittery, the Defense Department accounting operation in Limestone and the **Brunswick** Naval Air Station have been recommended to be closed or mothballed. Yet, Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld hasn't provided all the information that was used to make these determinations.

The data are critical to making the case to the Base **Realignment** and Closing Commission that it should revise the Pentagon's list. That the information is not available has been frustrating for Maine's congressional delegation and for Gov. Baldacci.

The problem is that the BRAC wants to give supporters of the Maine bases a hearing on July 6 in Boston. That doesn't leave a lot of time to review the Pentagon's reasons for putting the Maine bases on the list.

Sen. Susan Collins is threatening to use her position as chair of the Homeland Security Committee to subpoena the base-closing information - something that could trigger a separation of powers dispute with the White House. Sen. Olympia Snowe has submitted legislation, supported by Collins and others, to add a day onto the base closing time line for every day the Pentagon waits to release the sought-after data.

These approaches may seem heavy-handed, but in fact the Pentagon is inviting this kind of reaction with its refusal or inability to release the data. It's one thing to say that bases must close for the good of the nation, it's another to say they must close but not explain why.

Presumably the Pentagon knows why it recommended these bases be closed, so it's inexplicable and inexcusable that it won't share the data that led to those conclusions.