



AUSA BACKGROUND BRIEF



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ARMY BASE CLOSURES: A STATUS REPORT

Evolution of the Process

In the early 1960s, Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara, under the direction of President Kennedy, developed and implemented a plan which resulted in the closure of more than 60 major military installations. Hundreds more were realigned in the most extensive realignment and closure program in U.S. history. Base selection criteria were established within the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), with only minimal involvement of the military services and Congress. The subsequent political fallout was substantial, prompting Congress to make several unsuccessful legislative attempts to take control of the closure process. Congress was unable to prevent full implementation of McNamara's original plan, but further OSD efforts to close or realign military bases were precluded by the politicalization of the process.

When President Carter approved legislation guaranteeing congressional involvement in the closure process, base closures were effectively brought to a halt. In 1983, the Reagan administration's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control (better known as the Grace Commission) recommended that a nonpartisan independent commission be established to address the base closure issue. This recommendation was finally implemented in 1988 when the Defense Secretary's Commission on Base Closures and Realignments was chartered to study the military base structure and make closure recommendations.

As a result of that study and subsequent world events, a base realignment and closure process has been developed to mold an efficient, modern base structure to support U.S. military forces effectively into the 21st century. To date, that process involves four distinct stages, known to the Army as Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) I, II, III and 91.

BRAC I, II and III

BRAC I, based on the 1988 commission's recommendations, involved the selection of 76 Army installations (including 52 stand-alone housing sites) for closure and 57 others for realignment, to be completed by September 30, 1995. (See Appendix A.) The purpose of BRAC I was to streamline the installation structure of the military services, based on the assumption that the force structure would retain the size and configuration outlined in approved plans in effect at the time. According to the FY92-93 President's Budget, the cost to implement BRAC I was estimated at \$1.71

billion, with expected proceeds of \$545 million from land sales. Total savings for FY90-95 were estimated at \$753 million, with expected recurring savings of \$264 million per year.

BRAC II, which contained the service secretaries' proposals for 20 additional realignments and 35 additional closures within the United States through FY 1995, was announced by Defense Secretary Dick Cheney on January 29, 1990. BRAC II marked the beginning of the transition to a smaller military force as dictated by fiscal constraints and by perceived lessening of the Soviet threat. However, concerned that OSD had not provided specific written guidance to the services on how to evaluate bases, and that bases therefore were not given equal consideration for realignment or closure, Congress passed the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-510, Title XXIX, November 5, 1990). The act not only required that all bases be considered equally for possible closure or realignment, but also halted any closure actions for bases on the January list that affected more than 300 civilian employees. Consequently, the Army suspended implementation of six of the original 23 Army provisions of BRAC II: closure of Fort Ord, CA, Fort McClellan, AL, and Sacramento Army Depot, CA; elimination of Troop Support Command (TROSCOM), MO; realignment of Red River Army Depot, TX; and placement of Fort Gillem, GA, in semiactive status. The Army portion of the original BRAC II list is contained in Appendix B.

BRAC III, released to the public in September 1990, reflected the initial transition to smaller forces overseas. Defense Secretary Cheney announced the drawdown of forces at 150 overseas military sites in 10 countries, ranging from small installations to major bases at 44 locations. For the Army, this meant closure or reduction of operations at 113 overseas facilities (99 sites in Germany, two in Greece and 12 in Korea) in Round 1, and 27 facilities (25 in Germany and two in the United Kingdom) in Rounds 2 and 3. (See Appendix C.)

BRAC 91

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 established new procedures for closing or realigning CONUS military installations, provided for the formation of an independent Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, and established procedures for Congress, the president, the Department of Defense (DoD), the General Accounting Office (GAO) and the commission to follow when closing or realigning bases through 1995. A specific deadline was established for each step in the base closure process for 1991, as shown below:

<u>Deadline</u>	<u>Action</u>
December 31, 1990	Secretary of Defense publishes proposed criteria.
January 3, 1991	President provides list of commission nominees to Senate.
With budget request	Secretary of Defense submits force structure plan.
February 15, 1991	Secretary of Defense publishes final criteria.
March 15, 1991	Criteria become effective, unless disapproved.
April 15, 1991	Secretary of Defense transmits list of proposed base closures to commission and Congress and makes list public.
May 15, 1991	GAO reports to commission and Congress on DoD base selection process.

July 1, 1991	Commission transmits recommendations to president.
July 15, 1991	President approves and sends commission report to Congress or returns disapproved report to commission to be reworked.
August 15, 1991	Commission submits new report, if required, to president.
September 1, 1991	President approves and sends revised commission report to Congress, or disapproves, in which case no BRAC 91 base closures take place and the process begins again.

The deadline for congressional disapproval is 45 working days after the president endorses either the original or the revised version, if any, of the commission's recommendations. If no congressional action is taken within that time, the report becomes law and implementation of the recommendations begins.

In a memorandum dated December 10, 1990, the Deputy Secretary of Defense provided policy guidance, record-keeping requirements and schedules for submitting recommendations to the service secretaries, directors of defense agencies and heads of other DoD components. Authority to issue implementation instructions was delegated to the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Production and Logistics). That office issued four additional base closure policy memorandums between January 7 and March 26, 1991.

Each service was required to consider the following in its deliberations:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Criteria</u>
Military value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Current and future mission requirements and the impact on operational readiness of DoD's total force. 2) Availability and condition of land, facilities and associated airspace at both the existing and potential receiving locations. 3) Ability to accommodate contingency, mobilization and future total force requirements at both the existing and potential receiving locations. 4) Cost and manpower implications.
Return on investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5) Extent and timing of potential costs and savings, including the number of years, beginning with the date of completion of the closure or realignment, for the savings to exceed the costs.
Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6) Economic impact on communities. 7) Ability of the infrastructures of both the existing and potential receiving communities to support forces, missions and personnel. 8) Environmental impact.

The last two members of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, as nominated by the White House, were confirmed by Congress in early April 1991, just days before the Defense Secretary released his list of closure recommendations. The original eight-member independent panel included chairman James A. Courter, former Republican representative from New Jersey; James C. Smith II of South Carolina, a former member of both the Senate Armed Services Committee staff and the 1988 base closing commission; former Army Secretary Howard H. "Bo" Callaway of Colorado; Gen. Duane H. Cassidy, USAF Ret., of Virginia, former commander-in-chief of U.S. Transportation Command; former Navy Secretary William L. Ball III of Georgia; corporate executive and former stock exchange chairman Arthur Levitt, Jr., of New York; Robert Douglas Stuart, Jr., of Illinois, retired corporate executive and former U.S. Ambassador to Norway; and former trade association executive Alexander B. Trowbridge, Jr., of Washington, D.C., who served as Commerce Secretary in the Johnson administration. (Trowbridge resigned from the commission in late May; at this writing, he had not been replaced.)

Defense Secretary Cheney released his list of base closure and realignment recommendations on April 12. With only one exception, Cheney's list followed the recommendations of the services. That exception was the proposed realignment of the Corps of Engineers as recommended by the Army. At the request of the House Public Works Committee, which shares oversight of the Corps with the armed services committees, Cheney did not include the Corps reorganization plan in his April 12 base closure proposal. Instead, on May 24, he submitted the Corps of Engineers reorganization plan to Congress as an issue separate from the base realignment and closure process.

Seven Army posts would close and ten would be realigned if the Defense Secretary's base closing recommendations survived the complex approval process intact. Army installations initially slated for closure included: Fort McClellan, AL; Fort Chaffee, AR; Sacramento Army Depot, CA; Fort Ord, CA; Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN; Fort Devens, MA; and Fort Dix, NJ. Recommended for realignment or reduction were: Fort Polk, LA; Harry Diamond Laboratories, Adelphi, MD; Aviation Systems Command (AVSCOM) and Troop Support Command (TROSCOM), St. Louis, MO; Rock Island Arsenal, IL; Fort Detrick, MD; Fort Monmouth, NJ; Letterkenny Army Depot, PA; Army Research Institute, Alexandria, VA; White Sands Missile Range, NM; and Fort Belvoir, VA. Fourteen other Army installations stood to gain personnel as a result of the closure/realignment actions. (See Appendix D.)

On May 31, the Base Closure and Realignment Commission announced its intention to consider the Corps of Engineers realignment as part of the BRAC 91 package despite congressional objections. The jurisdictional questions raised by that decision were addressed in several hearings during the month of June.

In that same May 31 announcement, the commission released a list of additional bases to be considered as alternatives to those contained in Secretary Cheney's list. According to the commission, the addendum would provide a necessary basis for comparison with those already slated for closure or realignment. Nine Army facilities were among the 36 added by the Base Closure and Realignment Commission to the Defense Secretary's earlier list. Fort Drum, NY, headquarters of the 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry), and Fort Richardson, AK, home of the 6th Infantry Division (Light), were originally included in the May 31 addendum, but both bases were later

removed from the closure list by the commission. Still under consideration were five major Army training areas (Fort McCoy, WI, Camp Pickett, VA, Fort A.P. Hill, VA, Fort Indiantown Gap, PA, and Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico), all to be studied for possible transfer to the Army's reserve components, and two command and control installations (Fort Hamilton, NY, and Fort Totten, NY).

While the Base Closure and Realignment Commission was engaged in investigating and evaluating Secretary Cheney's recommendations, GAO completed its analysis (begun in January 1991) of the base closure selection process. As required by the conference report on the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, GAO monitored, as they occurred, the actions taken by the military services, the defense agencies and DoD in their selection of bases for realignment or closure. In its May 1991 report (Military Bases: Observations on the Analyses Supporting Proposed Closures and Realignments), GAO had this to say about the Army:

The methodology and approach the Army used in its quantitative evaluation of the military value of its installations was comprehensive, reasonably detailed, and conformed to the requirements of the act. . . . Because the Army's process was well documented, GAO believes that the resulting recommendations were well supported.

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission Recommendations

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission delivered its report to President Bush on July 1, 1991, as scheduled. The report contained recommendations to close 35 U.S. military installations and realign 42 others, to streamline the Army Corps of Engineers and to consolidate the activities of Army and Navy defense laboratories. Implementation of the commission's proposals would cost \$4.1 billion from 1992 to 1997, resulting in savings of about \$1.5 billion a year thereafter. The commission overturned several Pentagon recommendations, citing substantial deviation by OSD from force structure requirements and legal selection criteria. The commission also opted for realignment rather than closure of Fort Chaffee, AR, and Fort Dix, NJ.

One major commission deviation from Secretary Cheney's recommendations was the decision not to close Fort McClellan, AL. The OSD report proposed realignment of the post's chemical and military police schools to Fort Leonard Wood, MO, to create the Maneuver Support Warfighting Center. Cheney also recommended that the Chemical Decontamination Training Facility (CDTF) be put in caretaker status. The commission found that maintaining the CDTF in caretaker status would contribute little or nothing to chemical defense preparedness and that the CDTF could not be reactivated quickly. (The Army would have to obtain environmental permits for reactivation if the facility is shut down for more than one year, and start-up costs could range from \$4 million to \$7 million.) The panel also agreed with experts in the chemical field that the CDTF has high military value as the only Army facility allowing for live-agent training in chemical defense.

Army facilities recommended for closure by the commission include:

Fort Ord, CA. The commission, in accordance with Secretary Cheney's proposal, recommended relocation of the 7th Infantry Division (Light) to Fort Lewis, WA, to reduce excess capacity,

maintain flexibility and capitalize on the operational deployability and security attributes at Fort Lewis. Initial closure costs are estimated at \$150.8 million, with annual savings of \$70.4 million. Civilian job loss is estimated at 16,000.

Sacramento Army Depot, CA. According to the commission, OSD deviated substantially from criterion 5 (return on investment). The commission recommended realignment of the Army depot's workload by competition between depots in the Pentagon's plan (Tobyhanna AD, PA; Anniston AD, AL; Corpus Christi AD, TX; Red River AD, TX) and Sacramento Air Logistics Center at McClellan Air Force Base, CA.

The commission also recommended realignment of the Communications System Test Activity to Fort Lewis, WA, with up to 50 acres at Sacramento AD to be retained for reserve component use. The residual supply mission will be transferred to the Defense Depot West at Sharpe AD, CA, or Tracy Defense Depot, CA. The initial cost of closing Sacramento AD is estimated at \$84.9 million, with annual savings of \$55.8 million. The commission estimates civilian job loss at 6,700.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN. The commission recommended realignment of the Soldier Support Center to Fort Jackson, SC, and retention of the DoD Finance and Accounting Service at Indianapolis Center. Citing OSD's substantial deviation from criterion 2 (the availability and condition of land and facilities at both the existing and potential receiving locations), the panel recommended closing Building 1. They also recommended relocating the U.S. Army Recruiting Command from Fort Sheridan, IL, to Fort Knox, KY, rather than to Fort Benjamin Harrison as recommended by the 1988 (BRAC I) closure commission. The initial cost of closure is estimated to be \$206 million, with annual savings of \$22.9 million. Civilian job loss is estimated at 5,600.

Fort Devens, MA. The commission recommended realignment of the 10th Special Forces Group to Fort Carson, CO, and retention of 4,600 acres and those facilities which support reserve component training requirements. The commission further recommended retention of HQ, Information Systems Command (ISC) at Fort Huachuca, AZ, and support elements at Fort Monmouth, NJ, and relocation of selected ISC elements from Fort Belvoir, VA, to Fort Ritchie, MD, or another location in the National Capital Region. This revises the BRAC I recommendation that ISC and its supporting elements be relocated to Fort Devens. The initial closure cost is estimated at \$160.2 million, with annual savings of \$55.2 million. The commission estimates civilian job loss at 5,300.

Major Army realignments recommended by the commission include:

Fort Chaffee, AR. Secretary Cheney had recommended the closure of Fort Chaffee. However, the commission recommended that the installation be returned to its semiactive status with an active component garrison in support of reserve component training and that the Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC) be relocated to Fort Polk, LA. The initial cost of realignment is estimated at \$34.6 million, with annual savings of \$8.3 million. Civilian job loss is estimated at 3,300.

Fort Polk, LA. The commission endorsed Secretary Cheney's recommendation to realign the 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized) from Fort Polk to Fort Hood, TX, the JRTC from Fort Chaffee

to Fort Polk and the 199th Separate Motorized Brigade from Fort Lewis, WA, to Fort Polk.

Fort Dix, NJ. Secretary Cheney had proposed Fort Dix for closure. However, the commission found that DoD's recommendation deviated substantially from the force-structure plan by not allowing for uncertainties in the future reorganization of reserve component division forces. Therefore, the panel recommended realignment to support the reserve force structure through retention of an active component garrison and essential facilities (including essential portions of Walson Army Hospital and housing facilities), ranges and training areas to support reserve and active component training. The initial cost of realignment is estimated at \$30.2 million, with annual savings of \$25.3 million. Civilian job loss is estimated at 1,100.

Aviation Systems Command (AVSCOM) and Troop Support Command (TROSCOM), St. Louis, MO. The commission recommended the merger of AVSCOM and TROSCOM as proposed by DoD.

The commission also recommended closure of the Woodbridge, VA, element of the Harry Diamond Laboratories and realignment of 10 Army research, development, test and evaluation (RDT&E) laboratories and seven Army medical laboratories.

Army Corps of Engineers. Portions of the Corps of Engineers division and district management headquarters located in the United States are recommended for realignment. This action will not be initiated until July 1, 1992, and will conform to the 1991 Corps of Engineers Reorganization Study, unless legislation is enacted providing for an alternative realignment by July 1, 1992. In that event, the Defense Secretary will initiate the realignment as determined by the legislation. Initial cost to realign is estimated at \$266 million, with annual savings of \$112 million.

The 1991 Corps of Engineers Reorganization Study, as endorsed by the commission, proposes reducing the number of Engineer civil works divisions from ten to six and the number of subordinate districts nationwide from 35 to 22. The recommended division/district structure is outlined below:

- North Atlantic Division, headquartered in New York City, to include the Baltimore, New York and New England Districts;
- North Central Division, located in Cincinnati, to include the Buffalo, Huntington, Louisville and St. Louis Districts;
- Northwest Division, Portland, OR, to include the Omaha, Portland and Walla Walla Districts;
- Southwest Division, San Francisco, to include the Albuquerque, Los Angeles and Sacramento Districts;
- South Central Division, Vicksburg, MS, to include the Fort Worth, Galveston, Little Rock, New Orleans and Vicksburg Districts;
- South Atlantic Division, Atlanta, to include the Jacksonville, Mobile, Savannah and Wilmington Districts.

Three existing division offices (the Missouri River Division in Omaha, the North Central Division in Chicago and the Southwest Division in Dallas) would be combined into other offices, with the New England Division in Waltham, MA, to be reconstituted as a district under the North Atlantic Division. Fourteen district offices — Charleston, Chicago, Detroit, Kansas City, Memphis, Nashville, Norfolk, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Rock Island, St. Paul, San Francisco, Seattle and Tulsa — are recommended for consolidation with other offices. The number of districts engaged in military design and construction would be reduced from 15 to seven.

Presidential/Congressional Action on the Commission Report

When he received the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission report, President Bush announced that he would rely on Secretary Cheney's advice in deciding whether to accept or reject the recommendations. Cheney wrote to the president offering his assessment of the commission's report and recommending that it be approved. On July 10, several days ahead of the deadline, President Bush announced his acceptance of the commission's report.

On July 30, the House of Representatives voted 364 to 60 in favor of the closure commission's report. This virtually guarantees passage of the measure regardless of any Senate action, since both chambers must pass resolutions of disapproval to stop implementation of the closure recommendations. However, realignment of the Corps of Engineers will not be initiated if Congress comes up with its own realignment plan by July 1, 1992.

References:

- 1) Base Realignments and Closures: Report of the Defense Secretary's Commission, December 1988.
- 2) Department of Defense Base Closure and Realignment Report, April 1991.
- 3) Military Bases: Observations on the Analyses Supporting Proposed Closures and Realignments (U.S. General Accounting Office Report to the Congress and the Chairman, Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission), May 1991.
- 4) Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission Report to the President, July 1, 1991.
- 5) Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission Press Statement, July 1, 1991.

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**BRAC II FY90-FY95 Proposals
Affected Army Units/Installations**

Force Structure Adjustments

- Inactivate 2d Armored Division (FY90-91)
- Downsize 194th Armored Brigade (FY90)
- Downsize 9th Infantry Division (FY90-92)
- Relocate 7th Infantry Division and Close Fort Ord (FY92-93)*
- Downsize 50th Armored Division (NJ)
- Downsize 42d Infantry Division (NY)
- Inactivate 4th U.S. Army (FY92)
- Eliminate Troop Support Command (FY92-93)*
- Convert Health Services Command to a Medical Command (FY92)
- Inactivate HQ, 1st Criminal Investigation Command Region (FY90)

Army Ammunition Plants (AAPs)

- Layaway Mississippi AAP, MS (FY90-91)
- Layaway Indiana AAP, IN (FY93)
- Layaway Louisiana AAP, LA (FY95)
- Layaway Scranton AAP, PA (FY95)
- Layaway Longhorn AAP, TX (FY94)
- Layaway Sunflower AAP, KS (FY94)
- Cease production and lease Kansas AAP, KS (FY93)

Other

- Realign supply function, Red River Army Depot, TX (FY90-93)*
- Close Sacramento Army Depot, CA (FY92-93)*
- Close Fort McClellan, AL (FY93)*
- Warmbase Fort Gillem, GA (FY92)*

*Implementation suspended under provisions of PL 101-510, the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 1991, which restricts the Army's authority to continue those BRAC II base realignments and closures which breach thresholds established by 10 U.S.C. 2687.

BRAC I
Affected Army Installations

Closures

Alabama AAP, AL
Coosa River
Storage, AL
Navajo AD, AZ
Hamilton AAF, CA
Presidio SF, CA
Bennett ANG, CO
Cape St. George, FL
Kapalama, HI

Ft Sheridan, IL
Indiana AAP, IN
Jefferson PG, IN
Ft Des Moines, IA
Lexington AD, KY
New Orleans Military
Ocean Terminal, LA
Nike Aberdeen, MD
USARC Gaithersburg, MD
52 Housing Sites

AMTL, MA
Pontiac Storage, MI
Nike Kansas City 30, MO
Nike Philadelphia
41/43, PA
Ft Wingate, NM
Tacony Whse, PA
Ft Douglas, UT
Cameron Station, VA

Realignments

In

Out

Anniston AD, AL
Redstone Arsenal, AL
Ft Huachuca, AZ*
Yuma PG, AZ
Camp Parks, CA
Ft Irwin, CA
Ft Ord, CA
Los Alamitos AFRC, CA
Oakland Army Base, CA
Sacramento AD, CA
Sierra Depot, CA
Fitzsimmons AMC, CO
Ft Carson, CO
Ft McNair, DC
Walter Reed AMC, DC
Ft Benning, GA
Ft Gordon, GA
Ft Shafter, HI
Schofield Barracks, HI
Savanna AD, IL
Ft Ben Harrison, IN*
Bluegrass AD, KY
Ft Campbell, KY
Ft Knox, KY
Ft Leavenworth, KS

Aberdeen PG, MD
Ft Detrick, MD
Harry Diamond Labs, MD
Ft Devens, MA*
Natick RDEC, MA
Detroit Arsenal, MI
Ft Leonard Wood, MO*
Hawthorne AAP, NV
Ft Monmouth, NJ*
Picatinny Arsenal, NJ
White Sands MR, NM
Ft Drum, NY
Ft Bragg, NC
Ft Sill, OK
Ft Indian Town Gap, PA
Letterkenny AD, PA
Tobyhanna AD, PA
Ft Jackson, SC*
Red River AD, TX
Tooele AD, UT
Ft A. P. Hill, VA
Ft Belvoir, VA*
Ft Lee, VA
Ft Myer, VA
Ft Lewis, WA
Ft McCoy, WI

Ft Huachuca, AZ*
Pueblo AD, CO
Ft Ben Harrison, IN*
Ft Holabird, MD
Ft Meade, MD
Ft Devens, MA*
Ft Leonard Wood, MO*
Ft Dix, NJ
Ft Monmouth, NJ*
Umatilla Depot, OR
Ft Jackson, SC*
Ft Bliss, TX
Ft Belvoir, VA*

*Installations
listed in both
columns lose **and**
gain functions
and/or personnel

BRAC III
Affected Overseas Army Installations
(Closures and Partial Closures)

Round 1

Germany

Ansbach (1 site)
Aschaffenburg (7 sites)
Augsburg (6 sites)
Bad Toelz (9 sites)
Bamberg (1 site)
Baumholder (1 site)
Darmstadt (1 site)
Frankfurt (5 sites)
Giessen (3 sites)
Hanau (5 sites)
Heilbronn (4 sites)
Karlsruhe (1 site)
Mainz (2 sites)
Mannheim (1 site)
Munich (12 sites)
Netherlands (1 site)
Nuernberg (2 sites)
Neu Ulm (21 sites)
Pirmasens (1 site)
Stuttgart (11 sites)
Wuerzburg (4 sites)

Greece

Hellenikon (2 sites)

Korea

TransKorea Pipeline (8 sites)
Communications (4 sites)

Round 2

Germany

Goeppingen (3 sites)
Grafenwoehr (1 site)
Mannheim (1 site*)
Nuernberg (1 site)
Worms (2 sites*)
Zweibrucken (4 sites)

Round 3

Germany

Bamberg (2 sites)
Fulda (4 sites*)
Giessen (1 site)
Grafenwoehr (5 sites)
Karlsruhe (1 site)

United Kingdom

Chessington Hospital Fac
Kirknewton Facilities

*Includes one partial
return.

Secretary of Defense BRAC 91 Recommendations, April 12, 1991

**Army Personnel Impacts
(Alphabetical by State)**

Army Installation	BRAC Action	Out		In	
		Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ
Anniston Army Depot, AL	Receive	0	0	0	366
Fort McClellan, AL*	Close	6,107	1,026	0	0
Redstone Arsenal, AL	Receive	0	0	0	1,884
Fort Huachuca, AZ	Receive	0	0	9	47
Fort Chaffee, AR*	Close	2,617	671	0	0
Fort Ord, CA	Close	13,619	2,835	0	0
Sacramento AD, CA	Close	334	3,164	0	0
Fort Carson, CO	Receive	0	0	1,026	56
Rock Island Arsenal, IL	Realign	0	1,434	0	738
Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN	Close	3,437	1,103	0	0
Fort Knox, KY	Receive	0	0	622	428
Fort Polk, LA	Realign	12,672	1,132	8,885	793
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD	Receive	5	104	20	279
Harry Diamond Lab, Adelphi, MD	Realign	21	562	14	452
Fort Detrick, MD	Realign	9	30	0	0
Fort Ritchie, MD	Receive	0	0	24	155
Fort Devens, MA	Close	1,662	2,178	0	0
AVSCOM-TROSCOM, MO	Realign	0	500	0	0
Fort Leonard Wood, MO	Receive	0	0	5,238	764
Fort Dix, NJ*	Close	309	500	0	0
Fort Monmouth, NJ	Realign	1	223	0	0
Picatinny Arsenal, NJ	Realign	0	0	0	30
White Sands Missile Range, NM	Realign	1	127	0	0
Letterkenny Army Depot, PA	Realign	0	738	0	600
Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA	Receive	0	0	0	445
Fort Jackson, SC	Receive	0	0	2,993	589
Fort Sam Houston, TX	Receive	0	0	29	8
Fort Hood, TX	Receive	0	0	12,672	868
Army Research Institute, Alexandria, VA	Realign	3	54	0	0
Harry Diamond Lab, Woodbridge, VA	Close	0	90	0	0
Fort Belvoir, VA	Realign	17	147	0	0
Fort Lewis, WA	Receive	3,903	234	12,177	885

*SECDEF BRAC 91 recommendation later overturned by Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission's July 1, 1991 report.