



MILITARY BASE REDEVELOPMENT & THE ARTS

Part of the Federal Resource Guide Series for Arts Organizations

SNAPSHOT

Resource Guide 5
2006—2nd Edition

Legislation:

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510) as amended by *The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002* to authorize a round of closures and realignments in 2005.

Type of Assistance:

Direct funding to municipalities and local redevelopment authorities and other assorted federal grants from various agencies.

Who May Apply:

Municipalities and local redevelopment authorities, nonprofit organizations involved in redevelopment efforts.

Activities Funded:

“Bricks and mortar” construction, capital improvement, planning activities, services to the community.

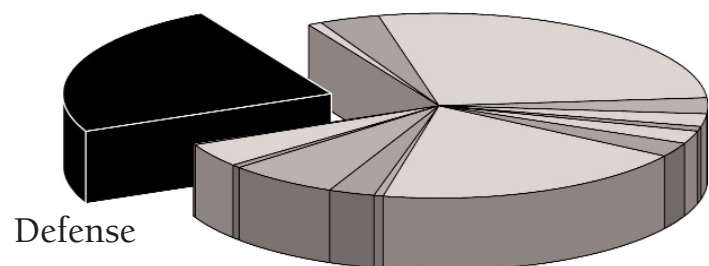
FY 2006 Appropriations:

Multiple agencies and programs.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Snapshot	1
Background	2
Explanation of Base Closing Process	3
Examples of the Arts at Redeveloped Installations	6
Additional Resources	7
2005 Base Realignment & Closure Commission Closure List	9

FY 2006 Federal Budget





BACKGROUND

Federal funding opportunities may be available due to the closure of military installations in your state and community.

A base closing can be a chance to revitalize your community through the arts and culture.

Base closings can be met with anger and disbelief in some communities, and acceptance and hope in others. For local arts organizations and related cultural groups with a forward-looking perspective, a base closing can be a chance to revitalize your community through the arts and culture.

It is through the base closing process and its expected dynamic of planning that we direct your attention to a great opportunity for a local arts organization to find a new home, new venue, new gallery space, new museum, new funding, and an improved quality of life for the community.

2005 BRAC

BRAC, or the Base Realignment and Closure Commission, is the congressionally authorized process that the U.S. Department of Defense uses to reorganize its base structure to more efficiently and effectively support U.S. forces, increase operational readiness, and facilitate new ways of doing business. The Department of Defense held four previous rounds of base closures and realignments in 1988, 1991, 1993, and 1995.

As of November 2005, 27 states will have had major base closures or realignments as a result of the 2005 BRAC process. A complete list of installation names is attached, but the affected states are:

Alaska	Louisiana	North Carolina
California	Maine	North Dakota
Florida	Massachusetts	Oregon
Georgia	Michigan	Pennsylvania
Idaho	Mississippi	Texas
Illinois	Missouri	Utah
Indiana	New Jersey	Virginia
Kansas	New Mexico	Washington
Kentucky	New York	Wisconsin

The base closings in these states will result in the loss of thousands of Department of Defense civilian jobs and the end of much of the current economic activity that these bases maintain. However, through the last four BRAC rounds, the Department of Defense—along with the U.S. Department of Labor, the Federal Aviation Administration, and the Economic Development Administration—have provided \$1.6 billion in coordinated grant assistance. These funds were part of the local economic recovery strategy that was led by the Defense Department's Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA).

EXPLANATION OF BASE CLOSING PROCESS

Next Step—The Local Redevelopment Authority

“Redevelopment can also be the single most important opportunity for an affected community to overcome the impacts of a realignment or closure while building upon community strengths and vision. Each community response is unique and reflects the impacts on local businesses, workers, and other community components. Redevelopment creates an opportunity for the community to achieve multiple goals. For instance, a community may diversify the local economy by creating new businesses and jobs, expanding the tax base, and satisfying a range of community needs for new public facilities.” [“Responding to Change: Communities & BRAC,” OEA]

Starting in November, 2005, each base will establish a Local Redevelopment Authority (LRA) and build a planning organization of local leaders, planners, community organizations, and investors to map out a strategy to convert existing military structures and land into buildings and offices for civilian use. The “Planning LRA” will submit a base reuse plan to the Department of Defense and the Department of Housing & Urban Development. Once the federal agencies have worked out the plan, an “Implementation LRA” will continue the redevelopment work at a local level to lease, sell, renovate, build, and remove parts of the installation.

Below is some data on the approximate timeframe for each step of the process based on previous BRAC closings. However, according to OEA staff, the 2005 BRAC process is expected to move much faster than it has in the past.

Milestone	Average Time
BRAC Announcement to Planning LRA	4 months
BRAC Announcement to Implementation LRA	20 months
BRAC Announcement to Reuse Plan	30 months
BRAC Announcement to Closure	43 months
Closure to First Lease	5 months
Closure to 25% Job Replacement	17 months
Closure to 100% Job Replacement	30 months

Source: MIT Project on Military Base Redevelopment

Note: Averages relate only to installations that reach the specified milestone.



EXPLANATION OF BASE CLOSING PROCESS (CONT.)

Although the closing and full redevelopment of a military base can take the better part of a decade, there are short-term opportunities for the arts as well. As various facilities, such as aircraft hangers, are shut down, they can be leased or used as low-cost solutions to storage or performance spaces. These uses provide ways to launch cultural activities on a base while the plans for redevelopment are still underway.

Over time, LRAs can grow into arms of local government, or turn into new public authority entities. In either case, the initial steps of an LRA are born out of a series of local and regional public meetings that seek to capture a consensus vision. This vision can include a place for the arts.

A consensus vision can include a place for the arts.

It will be a priority for local arts organizations to become familiar with their LRA's activities and meeting schedules and, when possible, to take on a leadership role within the LRA. As an OEA bulletin suggests, "The [LRA] organization should reflect a cross section of public and private sector leadership. It is not a 'blue ribbon' committee created to give visibility to certain persons, or narrow objectives, with no commitment to action. It must be a core of dedicated strong, knowledgeable, capable individuals that know how to get a job done quickly, that have the community's future uppermost in their minds, and have a track record of accomplishment." Furthermore, among the list of suggested LRA subcommittees are tourism, recreation, and economic/business development—all areas in which local arts organizations may play a role.

Federal Funding Resources

Once established, the Local Redevelopment Authority becomes the managing authority for the redevelopment process. Two federal agencies provide key assistance: the Defense Department's Office of Economic Adjustment, which provides planning and organizational assistance grants; and the Commerce Department's Economic Development Administration (EDA), which makes grants for infrastructure and business development.

In addition to these grant programs, the *Base Redevelopment and Realignment Manual* has a great deal of practical information on Defense Department policies on land conveyance, the redevelopment plan process, leasing regulations, and other matters related to the operations on a military base.

Below is a list of some federal grant programs that LRAs can pursue:

- OEA Advance Planning Grant
www.oea.gov/OEAWeb.nsf/All+Docs/2AF792D49DF1C10285256EB6005B0B50?OpenDocument
- OEA, Technical and Grant Assistance Programs
www.oea.gov/OEAWeb.nsf/OEAassist?readform
- HUD, Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/index.cfm
- HUD, State Administered CDBG (formerly named Small Cities Block Grant)—for cities not

EXPLANATION OF BASE CLOSING PROCESS (CONT.)

eligible for CDBG funds

www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/stateadmin/index.cfm

- Commerce Department, Economic Development Administration (EDA)—grants include Planning, Technical Assistance, and Public Works programs, also a BRAC-related website.
www.eda.gov/Research/DefenseConversion.xml
- Interior Department, Historic Preservation Tax Credits
www.cr.nps.gov/hps/tps/tax/
- Small Business Administration (SBA), Business and Community Initiatives, HUBZone. Also see SBA press release on program.
www.sba.gov/news/05-55-HUBZone-BRAC.pdf

EXAMPLES OF THE ARTS AT REDEVELOPED INSTALLATIONS

OEA has issued a report, “Economic Transitions of BRAC Sites,” that tracks the economic transition activity from military to civilian use at 73 locations adversely impacted by a previous major BRAC closure or realignment. This report has provided some insight into the types of businesses and activities that can be a part of the restructuring of these bases. Here are some arts-related examples found on these bases:

The Navy has donated the U.S.S. Hornet for use as a museum, a big band site, and one of the biggest event venues in the area.

- Lowry AFB, Denver—The transformation of Lowry Air Force Base includes craft spaces in their new Montclair Recreational Center, dance classes at the Colorado Free University, and a significant public art program in Bayaud Park and throughout the facility. The Lowry Foundation has incorporated the history of the base into its current designs and artwork on the base.
- Glenview Naval Air Station, Glenview, IL—Glenview has been renamed “The Glen” and now houses the Kohl Children’s Museum and a 145-acre Gallery Park that includes an amphitheater and a cultural arts wing.
- Fort McClellan, Anniston, AL—McClellan is promoting itself as a center for the arts, providing entertainment and educational opportunities for the region. Plans are to reach people that might not otherwise have the opportunity or exposure to these venues. The historic Post Recreation Center, one of the early McClellan buildings, is currently undergoing a \$2 million dollar rehabilitation effort as a regional venue for the arts. The Alabama Symphony Orchestra now performs a summer concert series on the base. Executive director of the Alabama Symphony, Paul Ferrone, is thrilled about the new venue. "This is just a win-win situation in terms of reshaping and transforming a community. The arts have such a positive impact on doing that. It’s tourism. It’s economic development, quality of life, image, creating an identity for the community." [Joint Powers Authority, Fort McClellan, news release]
- Fort Benjamin Harrison, Lawrence, IN—In only three-and-a-half years, more than 100 percent of the nonmilitary jobs have been replaced. The Schneider Corporation, Indiana’s largest private-sector employer and largest architectural and engineering firm, relocated in October 2000. This creative-industry business employs more than 200 engineers, architects, and support personnel.
- Loring AFB, Limestone, ME—At Loring Air Force Base, the Loring Job Corps Center employs 140 staff and provides job training in painting, website design, and the culinary arts.
- Alameda Naval Air Station, Alameda, CA—The Navy has donated the U.S.S. Hornet to the Aircraft Carrier Hornet Foundation for use as a museum, a big band site, and one of the biggest event venues in the area. Manex Entertainment, a leading special effects film production company, has established its international headquarters at the former air station with the intention of making the site a major film production center.

EXAMPLES OF THE ARTS AT REDEVELOPED INSTALLATIONS (CONT.)

- Castle AFB, Merced, CA—Through the U.S. Air Force Heritage Program, communities and organizations are offered limited assistance in establishing air museums in which vintage military aircraft may be preserved. Accepting the challenge of restoring, maintaining, and displaying World War II, Korean War, and Vietnam Era aircraft, a group of dedicated enthusiasts in the Atwater-Merced area formed the Castle Air Museum Foundation, Inc., which is now a nonprofit organization.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Below are some key documents and websites that may assist local arts organizations as they become involved in the base closing in their state or community.

Documents

- “Economic Transition of BRAC Sites,” U.S. Department of Defense, Office of Economic Adjustment, 1988–2004.
[www.oea.gov/OEAWeb.nsf/2F24671463ACAA1B8525701500417E71/\\$File/Economic%20Transition.pdf](http://www.oea.gov/OEAWeb.nsf/2F24671463ACAA1B8525701500417E71/$File/Economic%20Transition.pdf)
- “Responding to Change: Communities & BRAC,” U.S. Department of Defense, Office of Economic Adjustment.
[www.oea.gov/OEAWeb.nsf/130593004D6D595685257000005CD36B/\\$File/Responding%20to%20Change%205-20.pdf](http://www.oea.gov/OEAWeb.nsf/130593004D6D595685257000005CD36B/$File/Responding%20to%20Change%205-20.pdf)
- *Base Reuse & Realignment Manual*, OEA—This publication was initially titled the *Base Reuse Implementation Manual* (1997). The renamed and updated edition was published in fall 2005.
[www.oea.gov/OEAWeb.nsf/6A216A7E9CCB790885256E8300443F5B/\\$File/BRIM97.pdf](http://www.oea.gov/OEAWeb.nsf/6A216A7E9CCB790885256E8300443F5B/$File/BRIM97.pdf)
- “From Barracks to Business: The M.I.T. Report on Base Redevelopment,” Economic Development Administration, Department of Commerce, March 2000.
[www.oea.gov/OEAWeb.nsf/3F3CB045E5EBFEF385256E8300448B07/\\$File/barracks_business.pdf](http://www.oea.gov/OEAWeb.nsf/3F3CB045E5EBFEF385256E8300448B07/$File/barracks_business.pdf)



ADDITIONAL RESOURCES (CONT.)

- OEA, Economic Adjustment Technical Bulletins:
 - “Community Reaction Guide #1”
[www.oea.gov/OEAWeb.nsf/FA61549067CAD9DA85256ED1005221E7/\\$File/5_6%20React-TB1%20Update.pdf](http://www.oea.gov/OEAWeb.nsf/FA61549067CAD9DA85256ED1005221E7/$File/5_6%20React-TB1%20Update.pdf)
 - “Community Organization Challenge #2”
[www.oea.gov/OEAWeb.nsf/063E61C99A12328385256F96006056B3/\\$File/Organize-TB2.pdf](http://www.oea.gov/OEAWeb.nsf/063E61C99A12328385256F96006056B3/$File/Organize-TB2.pdf)
 - “A Community Planning Challenge #3”
[www.oea.gov/OEAWeb.nsf/B44FF9AC4A61D27585256ED10052021B/\\$File/Plan-TB3.pdf](http://www.oea.gov/OEAWeb.nsf/B44FF9AC4A61D27585256ED10052021B/$File/Plan-TB3.pdf)
 - “Marketing Strategies for Reuse #5”
[www.oea.gov/OEAWeb.nsf/AC512463DCD0C41385256ED10052216F/\\$File/Marketing-TB5.pdf](http://www.oea.gov/OEAWeb.nsf/AC512463DCD0C41385256ED10052216F/$File/Marketing-TB5.pdf)

Websites

- BRAC Installations by Name, OEA website—links to local redevelopment authority websites
www.oea.gov/oeaweb.nsf/BRAC+by+Name?readform
- National Association of Installation Developers, NAID
www.naid.org
- U.S. Housing & Urban Development, Community Planning & Development, Military Base Reuse and Homeless Assistance website
www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/homeless/library/milbase/
- U.S. Commerce Department, Economic Development Administration, Defense Conversion website
www.eda.gov/Research/DefenseConversion.xml

2005 BASE REALIGNMENT & CLOSURE COMMISSION CLOSURE LIST

MAJOR CLOSURES:

ARMY (12)

Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant, CA
Fort Gillem, GA
Fort McPherson, GA
Newport Chemical Depot, IN
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant, KS
Selfridge Army Activity, MI
Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant, MS
Fort Monmouth, NJ
Umatilla Chemical Depot, OR
Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, TX
Deseret Chemical Depot, UT
Fort Monroe, VA

NAVY (5)

Naval Air Station, Atlanta, GA
Naval Station, Pascagoula, MS
Naval Air Station, Willow Grove, PA
Naval Station, Ingleside, TX
Naval Air Station, Brunswick, ME

AIR FORCE (5)

Kulis Air Guard Station, AK
Onizuka Air Force Station, CA
Brooks City Base, TX
General Mitchell Air Reserve Station, WI
Cannon Air Force Base, NM*

* Closure recommendation goes into effect if the Secretary of the Air Force does not designate a new mission for the installation by December 31, 2009.



2005 BASE REALIGNMENT & CLOSURE COMMISSION CLOSURE LIST (CONT.)

MAJOR REALIGNMENTS:

ARMY (6)

Walter Reed National Military Medical Center, Bethesda, MD
Rock Island Arsenal, IL
Fort Knox, KY
Army Reserve Personnel Center, MO
Fort Eustis, VA
Red River Army Depot, TX

NAVY (13)

Marine Corps Logistics Base, Barstow, CA
Naval Base, Ventura City, CA
Naval Base, Coronado, CA
Naval Medical Center, San Diego, CA
Naval District, Washington, DC
Naval Air Station, Pensacola, FL
Naval Station, Great Lakes, IL
Naval Support Activity, Crane, IN
Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, TX
Naval Medical Center, Portsmouth, VA
Naval Air Station, Oceana, VA
Naval Support Activity, New Orleans, LA
Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach, Concord, CA

AIR FORCE (12)

Eielson AFB, AK
Elmendorf AFB, AK
Mountain Home AFB, ID
Pope AFB, NC
Grand Forks AFB, ND
Lackland AFB, TX
Sheppard AFB, TX
McChord AFB, WA
Otis Air National Guard Base, MA
W.K. Kellogg Airport Guard Station, MI
Niagara Falls International Airport Air Guard Station, NY
Pittsburg International Airport Air Reserve Station, PA



2005 BASE REALIGNMENT & CLOSURE COMMISSION CLOSURE LIST (CONT.)

DEFENSE AGENCIES/MULTIPLE SERVICES (2)

NCR leased locations, DC
Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS), VA

PROPOSED CLOSURES REJECTED BY THE COMMISSION:

Hawthorne Army Depot, NV
Naval Support Activity, Corona, CA
Submarine Base, New London, CT
Naval Shipyard Portsmouth, ME
Ellsworth AFB, SD

PROPOSED REALIGNMENTS REJECTED BY THE COMMISSION:

Naval Support Activity, Brunswick, ME**
Maxwell AFB, AL
Portland International Airport Air Guard Station, OR
DFAS, Cleveland, OH

** Commission recommended closure instead



QUESTIONS

For more information about the *Federal Resource Guide Series for Nonprofit Arts Organizations*, please contact Director of Federal Affairs, Narric Rome, at nrome@artsusa.org.

RESOURCE SERIES

- Resource Guide 1.....Arts Education
- Resource Guide 2.....CDBG
- Resource Guide 3.....Transportation
- Resource Guide 4.....Cultural Exchanges
- Resource Guide 5.....Military Bases
- Resource Guide 6.....Earmarks
- Resource Guide 7.....Humanities (NEH)
- Resource Guide 8.....Rural Development

ABOUT AMERICANS FOR THE ARTS

Americans for the Arts is the nation's leading nonprofit organization for advancing the arts in America. With more than 45 years of service, it is dedicated to representing and serving local communities and creating opportunities for every American to participate in and appreciate all forms of the arts. With offices in Washington, DC, and New York City, and more than 5,000 organizational and individual members across the country, Americans for the Arts is focused on three primary goals: 1) to foster an environment in which the arts can thrive and contribute to the creation of more livable communities; 2) to generate more public- and private-sector resources for the arts and arts education; and 3) to build individual appreciation of the value of the arts.

In 2004, Americans for the Arts launched **Americans for the Arts Action Fund**, a 501(c)(4) nonprofit organization, to serve as its political advocacy arm and a national voice for the arts. With more than 20,000 citizen members and 70,000 online activists, the Arts Action Fund is significantly expanding arts advocacy outreach in America to help make certain that arts-friendly public policies are adopted at the federal, state, and local levels.

Washington, DC Office

1000 Vermont Ave. NW
6th Floor
Washington, DC 20005
T 202.371.2830
F 202.371.0424

New York City Office

One East 53rd Street
2nd Floor
New York, NY 10022
T 212.223.2787
F 212.980.4857

www.AmericansForTheArts.org