



Countermeasures of Gyeonggi-Do for State-led Development of US Military Bases Returned to Korea

In 2006, a special law was enacted to support the near the US military bases returned to Korea(UMBRK) Granted Areas, and in 2008, a comprehensive development plan was established and ten years have passed until now. As a result, the development and support of the government has been made in where the development has been impeded by the long-term UMBRK stationing.

There are 51 UMBRK Granted Areas in Gyeonggi-Do, of which 34 are targets of returning. Among these, 22 areas can be utilized when considering geographical conditions and military purposes, 16 of which were already returned. However, the developments are being promoted only in the Camp Nimble and Castle in Dongducheon, Camp Kyle and Sears in Uijeongbu, and Camp Grieves in Paju. The rest of the Granted Areas are not making progress, because the poor investment conditions. The region is located in where development demand is insufficient, or the land value is expensive. In addition, overlapping regulations such as military facilities and Greenbelts also the reasons of inactive development. Second, the delay of returning. Camp Casey and Camp Hobi correspond to these cases, which account for more than 40% of

Dongducheon. Even if it is returned, Dongducheon, which has poor financial condition, needs national measures. Third, it is due to limitations of the development project method. The current method, led by the municipality, is mainly making parks that are easy to secure national finances. However parks does not really help the local economy. In addition, lack of expertise on financing and project execution of local governments makes it difficult to attract private investment actively.

On the other hand, some other countries' national authorities such as Germany and the Philippines directly executed the development of Granted Areas. In Gyeonggi-Do, 32 core projects are being pursued in accordance with the five-year plan for the government's administration. Of that, regional pledges includes 'The deregulation in the northern border line area and the state-led development of UMBRK Granted Areas. Therefore, it seems possible to revitalize the Granted Areas by state-led development. However, there is still no concrete proposal and measures for the state-led development method.

This study has drawn a realistic alternative for state-led development of Granted Areas that are delayed or scheduled to be returned. For this, the development status of the Granted Areas in Gyeonggi-Do was reviewed, and the improvement measures were derived based on the opinions of the local residents, public servants. In addition, review of overseas cases, such as Germany, the Philippines and Japan, and similar cases in Korea were presented to suggest a realizable state-led development measures and policy alternatives. In addition, the improvement measures of system for revitalizing development of Granted Areas were also proposed. In particular, the future development measures were represented for the Granted Areas in Uijeongbu, Dongducheon, Paju.

Key Word UMBRK Granted Areas, State-led development, Dongducheon, BlmA