Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission

1. Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME

Action under Consideration:

Close Naval Air Station Brunswick, Maine. Relocate aircraft, personnel, equipment and support to Naval Station Jacksonville, FL. Relocate anti-submarine warfare Corps Air Base, Cherry Pt., NC.

EXIT

DCN: 12186

1. Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME

Closure:

- Naval Air Station Brunswick, Brunswick, ME.

Gaining:

- Naval Air Station Jacksonville, Jacksonville, FL (all [illegible], personnel, equipment and support).
- MCAS Cherry Point, NC (Fleet Aviation Special[illegible] Atlantic (FASO) Detachment and Survival, Evasion, Res[illegible] and [illegible]ape Training).

Requi[illegible]:

- Re[illegible] Construction Battalion, U.S. [illegible] Corps Activity Unit, [illegible] Recruiting Battalion. Close all sem[illegible] and re[illegible].

Associated BRAC Recommendations:

- DON-19: Realign Naval Air Station Brunswick [illegible] relocate [illegible] personnel, equipment and support to Naval Air Station Jacksonville, FL.

[illegible] Brunswick, ME

Re[illegible]:

- [illegible]
- [illegible] times more than DoD recommend[illegible] to realign NAS Brun[illegible]
- Provides site to State and community for redevelopment to offset economic impact.
- Provides an additional option.

EXIT

1. Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME

INSTALLATION	TABLE OF PERSONNEL CHANGES									
	OUT		IN		ELIM.		NET GAIN/(LOSS)		CONT.	TOTAL DIRECT
	MIL	CIV	MIL	CIV	MIL	CIV	MIL	CIV		
NAS Brunswick, ME	2,255	52	0	0	625	343	(2,880)	(395)		(3,275)

EXIT

1. Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME

COBRA DATA

	Realign Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME COBRA Data 4/28/2005	Close Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME COBRA Data 7/5/2005
One Time Cost	$147 M	$193 M
Net Implementation Cost	$113 M	$73 M
Annual Recurring (Savings)	($56 M)	($93 M)
Payback Period/Year	4 Years/2015	1 Year/2012
Net Present Value at 2025	($239 M)	($841 M)

EXIT

Staff Analysis

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
Economic impact (Criterion 5)	Realignment: 1.3 percent	Use Brunswick Micropolitan Labor Area	Closure: 1.8 percent
Environmental impact (Criterion 8)	No known impediments	TBD	TBD

EXIT

1. Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME

DoD [illegible]

- [illegible] closure extensively debated within Department of [illegible] ultimate recommendation for closure.
- The Infrastructure Executive Council chose re[illegible] for strategic presence and surge capability.

GAO Comment:

- None.

EXIT

Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission

1. Naval Air Station Brunswick, Maine

Action under Consideration:

Close Naval Air Station Brunswick, Maine. Relocate aircraft, personnel, equipment and support to Naval Air Station Jacksonville, FL. Relocate VR squadrons to Marine Corps Air Base, Cherry Point, NC.

EXIT

Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission

2. Navy Broadway Complex San Diego, CA

Action under Consideration:

Close Navy Broadway Complex, San Diego, CA. Relocate Navy activities into excess administrative space on more secure Navy installations in the same area, such as Naval Station San Diego or Naval Air Station North Island.

EXIT

2. Navy Broadway Complex
San Diego, CA

Closure:

- [illegible] San Diego, CA (approx. 14 acres located in [illegible]

Gain at:

- Naval Station San Diego, CA (due to relocation of Naval Region Southwest, San Diego Fleet & Industrial Supply Center, Naval [illegible] Engineering Command, Command Southwest Division, and other tenants)
- Gains also possible at other nearby Naval Installations [illegible] excess space or land including Naval Air Station North Island

Requirements:

- Military Construction

Associated DoD Recommendations:

- None

EXIT

2. Navy Broadway Complex San Diego, CA

Rec[illegible] Justification:

- [illegible] and property.
- [illegible] and operational readiness.
- Co-locates Navy "Support" Command with Navy's Operational Customers/Users.
- Produces potential economic benefits OSD [illegible] to [illegible] implementation costs.

EXIT

2. Navy Broadway Complex San Diego, CA

INSTALLATION	TABLE OF PERSONNEL CHANGES									
	OUT		IN		ELIM.		NET GAIN/(LOSS)		CONT.	TOTAL DIRECT
	MIL	CIV	MIL	CIV	MIL	CIV	MIL	CIV		
Navy Broadway Complex San Diego, CA	142	827	0	0	0	0	(142)	(827)	(50)	(1,019)

EXIT

2. Navy Broadway Complex San Diego, CA

COBRA DATA	
One Time Cost	TBD*
Net Implementation Cost	TBD*
Annual Recurring (Savings)	TBD*
Payback Period/Year	TBD*
Net Present Value at 2025	TBD*

* Not a DOD scenario so no COBRA info available at this time.

EXIT

Staff Analysis

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
Impact on Mission Requirement (Criterion 1) Availability of Space or Land for Relocating Activities (Criterion 2)	None	TBD	Prior Congressional Authorization Identified Excess Capacity in San Diego
Impact on Contingency, Mobilization, & Surge (Criterion 3)	None	TBD	Non-critical location Improved Capabilities DoD
Cost of Operations (Criterion 4)	None	TBD	Reductions in Operating Costs and Manpower
Potential DoD Costs and Savings (Criterion 5) Benefit to Community (Criteria 6, 7, and 8)	None	TBD	One Time Relocation Costs Offset by Savings High Value to DoD and Community Jobs Retained in Region No Known Adverse Environmental Issues

EXIT

2. Navy Broadway Complex San Diego, CA

Do[illegible]

- All activities/functions located at the Broadway Complex were evaluated by either the Navy or one of the Joint Cross Service Group.
- Navy BRAC analysis did not develop a recommendation to close Broadway Complex because none of the activities or property were recommended for relocation.
- Disposition of Broadway Complex better addressed outside the BRAC process.

GAO Comments:

- None

EXIT

Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission

2. Navy Broadway Complex San Diego, CA

Action under Consideration:

Close Navy Broadway Complex, San Diego, CA.
Relocate Navy activities into excess administrative space on more secure Navy installations in the San Diego area, such as Naval Station San Diego or Naval Air Station North Island.

EXIT

Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission

3. Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego, CA

Action under Consideration:

Close Marine Corps Recruit Depot (MCRD) San Diego, CA. Consolidate Marine Corps recruit training at MCRD Parris Island, S.C.

EXIT

3. Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego, CA

Closer:

- Marine Corps Recruit Depot (MCRD) San Diego, CA

Gain at:

- MCRD Parris Island, SC (USMC Recruit Training)
- Location TBD by USMC (HQ, Western Recruiting Region)
- Location TBD by USMC (HQ, 12th Marine Corps District)
- Location TBD by USMC (USMC Recruiters School)

Requirements:

- DoD COBRA MILCON of $428.2 M for all gaining [illegible]
- 117 separate construction projects covering over 2,[illegible] sq ft

Associated DoD Recommendations:

- None

EXIT

3. Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego, CA

Rea[illegible] Recommendation:

- Co[illegible] recruit training operations and reduces su[illegible]port staff.
- Eliminates duplication and excess capacity.
  - MCRD Parris Island currently has excess capac[illegible] abs[illegible] MCRD San Diego recruit training requirements.
  - Parris Island has a Higher Military Value.
- Creates potential commercial development a[illegible] property transfer.
- Navy and Air Force have successfully implem[illegible] single site recruit training.

EXIT

3. Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego, CA

INSTALLATION	TABLE OF PERSONNEL CHANGES									
	OUT		IN		ELIM.		NET GAIN/(LOSS)		CONT.	TOTAL DIRECT
	MIL	CIV	MIL	CIV	MIL	CIV	MIL	CIV		
Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego, CA	(951)	(338)	0	0	0	0	(951)	(338)	0	(1,289)

EXIT

3. Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego, CA

COBRA DATA

	Close MCRD San Diego, CA COBRA Run 04/26/2005	Close MCRD San Diego, CA COBRA Run Staff
One Time Cost	$570 M	$262.6 M
Net Implementation Cost	$555.7 M	228.6 M
Annual Recurring (Savings)	($14.2 M)	($33.4 M)
Payback Period/Year	100+ years/2111	8 years/ 2019
Net Present Value at 2025	$365.8 M	($143.4 M)

EXIT

Staff Analysis

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
Military Value (Criterion 1)	MCRD Parris Island is rated the highest	TBD	Agree with DoD position
Land capacity (Criterion 2)	There is sufficient land to expand capacity	SC supports expansion of training areas	Agree with DoD position
Payback by 2025 (Criterion 4)	Scenario does not payback until 2106 (100+ Years)	TBD	Payback in 8 years
Environment (Criterion 8)	Favorable situation at MCRD Parris Island, SC	TBD	Agree with DoD position

EXIT

3. Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego, CA

Do[illegible]

- Geographic recruiting/shipping/recruit training command and control would be compromised.
- Replication of facilities would require in excess of 100 years to payback.
- Recruit pipeline requirements cannot sustain a single point of failure.

GAO Comment:

- GAO, in its recent report, noted that Navy did not [illegible] the closing of Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego, CA [illegible] recruit training to Parris Island, SC due to cost considerations and extended payback periods.

EXIT

Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission

3. Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego, CA

Action under Consideration:

Close Marine Corps Recruit Depot (MCRD) San Diego, CA. Consolidate Marine Corps recruit training at MCRD Parris Island, S.C.

EXIT

Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission

4. Naval Shipyard & Intermediate Maintenance Facility Pearl Harbor, HI

Action under Consideration:

Realign Naval Shipyard & Intermediate Maintenance Facility Pearl Harbor, HI.

EXIT

4. Naval Shipyard & Intermediate Maintenance Facility Pearl Harbor, HI

Realign:

- Naval Shipyard & Intermediate Maintenance Facility Pearl Harbor, HI.

Gain at:

- Naval Shipyard Portsmouth, Kittery, ME (Ship Depot Repair Function).
- Naval Shipyard Norfolk, VA (Ship Depot Repair Function).
- Naval Shipyard Puget Sound, WA (Ship Depot Repair Function).

Requirements:

- Retain the Intermediate Maintenance Function Pearl Harbor, HI.

Associated DoD Recommendations:

- DON-23: Close Naval Shipyard Portsmouth, ME.

EXIT

4. Naval Shipyard & Intermediate Maintenance Facility Pearl Harbor, HI

Reasons for Consideration:

- Reduces excess capacity at Naval shipyards.
- Currently four Naval shipyards perform depot-level work.
- Naval Shipyard Pearl Harbor has a low military value compared to other shipyards.
- Accepting the proposal to close Naval Shipyard Pearl Harbor will provide the Commission with the opportunity to evaluate the alternatives for closure or further realignment of Naval Shipyards.

EXIT

4. Naval Shipyard & Intermediate Maintenance Facility Pearl Harbor, HI

INSTALLATION	TABLE OF PERSONNEL CHANGES									
	OUT		IN		ELIM.		NET GAIN/(LOSS)		CONT.	TOTAL DIRECT
	MIL	CIV	MIL	CIV	MIL	CIV	MIL	CIV		
Naval Shipyard Pearl Harbor, HI	86	986	0	0	8	2,700	(94)	(3,686)	3,300	(7,080)

EXIT

Naval Shipyard & Intermediate Maintenance Facility Pearl Harbor, HI

COBRA DATA	
One Time Cost	$485.4 M
Net Implementation Cost	($139.4 M)
Annual Recurring (Savings)	($120.1 M)
Payback Period/Year	3 Years/2010
Net Present Value at 2025	($1,288.7 M)

EXIT

Staff Analysis

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
Military Value (Criteria 1 – 4)	▪Naval Shipyard Pearl Harbor had lowest military value score ▪Close Naval Shipyard Portsmouth due to location of Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard in Fleet concentration area	TBD	TBD
Economic Impact (Criterion 6)	▪Job change: -3780 Direct -3760 Indirect ▪Total: -7540 (1.3% Honolulu, HI MSA)	TBD	Agree with DOD position
Environmental Impact (Criterion 8)	TBD	TBD	TBD

EXIT

4. Naval Shipyard & Intermediate Maintenance Facility Pearl Harbor, HI

DoD Recommendation:

- Industrial Joint Cross Service Group found excess capacity.
- Net present value for both Naval Shipyard Pearl Harbor and Naval Shipyard Portsmouth about the same.
- Military value score for Naval Shipyard Portsmouth slightly higher than Naval Shipyard Pearl Harbor.
- Military judgment favors retention of Naval Shipyard Pearl Harbor.

GAO Comment:

- None

EXIT

Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission

Naval Shipyard & Intermediate Maintenance Facility Pearl Harbor, HI

Action under Consideration:

Realign Naval Shipyard & Intermediate Maintenance Facility Pearl Harbor, HI.

EXIT

Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission

5. Master Jet Base, Naval Air Station Oceana, VA

Action under Consideration:

Close Naval Air Station Oceana, VA. Transfer all squadrons, personnel, equipment and support to a suitable alternative site determined by the Navy.

EXIT

5. Master Jet Base, Naval Air Station Oceana, VA

Closure:

- Naval Air Station Oceana, Virginia Beach, VA

Gain at:

- Suitable site selected by the Navy

Requirements:

- MILCON required to build runways, hangars, ramp space and supporting infrastructure

Associated DoD Recommendations:

- E&T - 10: Realign NAS Oceana. Transfer JSF Instructors to Eglin AFB, FL
- IND - 19: Realign NAS Oceana. Transfer Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance workload to Fleet Readiness Centers

EXIT

5. Master Jet Base, Naval Air Station Oceana, VA

Rea[illegible] Consideration:

- NAS Oceana has significant airspace and field boundary encroachment.
- Current operations and training missions constrained by noise abatement considerations.
- Fentress Field training operations introduce [illegible] training.
- Accepting the proposal to close NAS Oceana [illegible] the Commission with the opportunity to study the [illegible] for closure or further realignment of NAS Oceana.

EXIT

5. Master Jet Base, Naval Air Station Oceana, VA

INSTALLATION	TABLE OF PERSONNEL CHANGES									
	OUT		IN		ELIM.		NET GAIN/(LOSS)		CONT.	TOTAL DIRECT
	MIL	CIV	MIL	CIV	MIL	CIV	MIL	CIV		
Leaving NAS Oceana, VA	(8,627)	(1,368)	0	0	146	250	(8,773)	(1,618)	0	(10,391)

EXIT

5. Master Jet Base, Naval Air Station Oceana, VA

COBRA DATA	
One Time Cost	$493.5 M
Net Implementation Cost	$416.7 M
Annual Recurring (Savings)	($43.7 M)
Payback Period/Year	13 Years/2024
Net Present Value at 2025	($36 M)

EXIT

Staff Analysis

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
Encroachment of NAS Oceana and outlying fields (Criteria 1, 2 &3)	Navy considered several closure scenarios but rejected all for costs	Mixed- Jet noise subject to continuing litigation Virginia Beach long standing "Navy Town"	Oceana is indeed encroached despite the best efforts of the Navy and Local Government to restrain growth
Single siting of all east coast fighter squadrons (Criteria 2)	TBD	TBD	TBD
Proximity of training ranges and fleet assets (Criteria 2)	TBD	TBD	TBD
Economic/Environment: TBD Relocating 10,000 + people and 200 + aircraft (Criteria 6, 7 & 8)	TBD	TBD	TBD

EXIT

5. Master Jet Base, Naval Air Station Oceana, VA

DoD [illegible]

- N[illegible] several alternatives, including Moody AFB.
- C[illegible] most suitable option of all east coast tactical aviation bases.
- Encroachment at Oceana presents significant challenges to long-term operational requirements.
- Best alternative for east coast tactical aviation w[illegible] to [illegible] a [illegible] 21st Century Master Jet Base.

GAO [illegible]

- G[illegible] that Navy leadership considered clo[illegible]
- A[illegible] long payback period for achieving [illegible] investment, h[illegible], and operational issues of receiving [illegible].
- N[illegible] determined that closure of NAS Oceana [illegible] infeasible.

Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission

5. Master Jet Base, Naval Air Station Oceana

Action under Consideration:

Close Naval Air Station Oceana, VA. [illegible] all [illegible] personnel, equipment and [illegible] to a [illegible] alternative site determined by the Navy.

EXIT

Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission

6. Moody Air Force Base, GA

Action Under Consideration:

Realign Moody AFB, GA

EXIT

6. Moody Air Force Base, GA

Realign:

- Moody AFB, GA: All aircraft and manpower to be distributed at DoD discretion.

Requirements:

- TBD

Associated DoD Recommendations:

- AF-6: Maintenance moves between Moody and [illegible] AFB. Moody gains A-10 aircraft from Eielson realignment.
- AF-35: Moody gains A-10 aircraft from [illegible] realignment.
- EST-14: Moody loses training mission [illegible] -6 and [illegible] to multiple AFBs.

EXIT

6. Moody Air Force Base, GA

Rec[illegible]:

- [illegible] closure and relocation of [illegible] flying [illegible] to Moody.
- Allow staff to perform in depth analysis.
- If voted on today, the Commission could c[illegible] Department of Moody Air Force Base to a Navy installation.

6. Moody Air Force Base, GA

INSTALLATION	TABLE OF PERSONNEL CHANGES							
	OUT		IN		NET GAIN/(LOSS)		CONT.	TOTAL DIRECT
	MIL	CIV	MIL	CIV	MIL	CIV		
Moody AFB, GA	(4,603)	(286)	0	0	(4,603)	(286)	0	(4,889)

- Navy would bring in 10,000 people.

EXIT

6. Moody Air Force Base, GA

COBRA DATA 14 July 2005	
One Time Cost	$178.7 M
Net Implementation Savings	($220.6 M)
Annual Recurring Savings	($131.1 M)
Payback Period	1 year
Net Present Value at 2025	($1,476.4 M)

EXIT

Staff Analysis

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF COMMENTS
Impact on Total Force (Criteria 1)	TBD	TBD	Disposition of current Moody force structure at discretion of DoD.
Availability/sufficiency of facilities at Moody (Criteria 2)	Require $500 MILCON to accommodate MJB	TBD	Substantial amount of MILCON may be required due to need for increased military housing, runways, ramp, etc.
Availability of training areas (Criteria 2)	TBD	TBD	Flight restrictions and scheduling coordination could pose issues.
Economic impact & ability of community infrastructure to support personnel (Criteria 6 & 7)	TBD	Believes they can support an additional 15,000 military personnel.	The relocation of ~10,000 personnel would result in an ~10% net direct increase of jobs. The community's ability to absorb this increase is questionable.

EXIT

6. Moody Air Force Base, GA

Do[redacted]

- [redacted] significant one-time MILCON costs.

- Relocating to Moody within the timeframe [redacted] require extensive infrastructure upgrades, ta[redacted] and resources, and still would not attain the oper[redacted] standards expected of this century.

GAO Comments

- None

EXIT

Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission

6. Moody Air Force Base, GA

Action Under Consideration:

Realign Moody AFB, GA

EXIT

Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission

Grand Forks Air Force Base

Action Under Consideration:

Close Grand Forks AFB, ND

EXIT

7. Grand Forks Air Force Base, ND

Close:

- Grand Forks AFB, ND (current DoD recommendation to close) - All aircraft and manpower to be distributed at DoD discretion

Requirements:

- TBD

Associated DoD Recommendations:

- AF-37: Realign Grand Forks AFB, ND and Moody AFB
- AF-38: Realign Hector Int'l Airport AGS, ND

EXIT

7. Grand Forks Air Force Base, ND

Reasons for Consideration:

- As late as [illegible] Air Force approved BCEG minutes listed Grand Forks AFB as a closure.
- Grand Forks ranked lowest in military value of [illegible] active duty KC-135 bases.
- 614 manpower slots remaining at Grand Forks under original recommendation have no programmed missions.
- No UAV "emerging mission" programmatic [illegible]
- Provide an opportunity for further review and [illegible]

EXIT

7. Grand Forks Air Force Base, ND

INSTALLATION	TABLE OF PERSONNEL CHANGES							
	OUT		IN		NET GAIN/(LOSS)		CONT.	TOTAL DIRECT
	MIL	CIV	MIL	CIV	MIL	CIV		
GRAND FORKS AFB, ND	(2,946)	(610)	0	0	(2,946)	(610)	0	(3,556)

- Note personnel left in realignment action.

EXIT

7. Grand Forks Air Force Base, ND

COBRA DATA

	Realign Grand Forks, ND COBRA data 20 May 05	Close Grand Forks, ND COBRA data 24 Jun 05
One Time Cost	$131.47 M	$128.6 M
Net Implementation Cost/(Savings)	($322.49 M)	($490.0 M)
Annual Recurring (Savings)	($173.3 M)	($226.6 M)
Payback Period/Year	1Year/2010	Immediate
Net Present Value at 2025	($1,981.98 M)	($2,656.3 M)

EXIT

Staff Analysis

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF COMMENTS
UAV mission (Criteria 1)	Senior AF officials, including the Chief of Staff and Acting Secretary have stated their intent to base UAVs at Grand Forks. INFO	Supports keeping Grand Forks receiving UAV mission.	No program data on new UAV mission.
Loss of facility with strategic presence (Criteria 1)	Closing Grand Forks degrades continued strategic presence in the North Central U.S.	Supports keeping Grand Forks open rather than closure or realignment.	There are other facilities with similar strategic presence. INFO
Base Operating Support/Personnel (Criteria 4)	614 personnel remain; $15.3M annual BOS	TBD	614 personnel + $15.3M BOS with no mission appears excessive.
Economic impact (Criteria 6)	None	TBD	10.0 % (vs. 7.4 % for DOD recommendation)

EXIT

7. Grand Forks Air Force Base, ND

Def

- C[illegible] continued strategic presence in [illegible] North
- C[illegible]
  - And to support other high-value tanker realignm[illegible]
- Grand Forks is positioned to accept an em[illegible] UAV [illegible]ion.
  - Will include transition to the Predator MQ-9, [illegible] Reaper and Hawk UAV

GA

- C[illegible] strategic reasons, [illegible]
- E[illegible] may wish to consider projec[illegible] reductions at Grand Forks

Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission

7. Grand Forks Air Force Base, ND

Action Under Consideration:

Close Grand Forks AFB, ND

EXIT

UAV Mission

Senior Air Force officials, including the Chief of Staff and Acting Secretary have stated their intent to base UAVs at Grand Forks

- Letter and background paper sent to BRAC Commissioners
- On-the-record media interviews cite UAV basing at Grand Forks
- Manpower realigned from Hector Int'l Airport [illegible] (AF-38) expected to associate with Grand Forks UAV [illegible]
- TBD: POM Position

EXIT

Strategic Presence

- [illegible] not recommended for realignment or closure [illegible] Grand Forks AFB.
- [illegible] Airport ANG, ND (recommended for realignment) [illegible] 75NM SSE from Grand Forks AFB.
- Ellsworth AFB, SD (recommended for closure) is located [illegible]7NM SW from Grand Forks AFB.

EXIT

Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission

8. Pope Air Force Base, NC

Action Under Consideration:

Realign Pope AFB, NC

EXIT

8. Pope Air Force Base, NC

Re[illegible]

- [illegible] AFB, NC (current DoD recommendation): All airc[illegible] [illegible] to be distributed at DoD discretion.

Requirements:

- TBD

Associated DoD Recommendations:

- Army-6: Close Fort Gillem, GA.
- Army-8: Close Fort McPherson, GA.
- AF-35: Realign Yeager Airport Air Guard Station, WV.
- AF-35: Close Pittsburgh IAP Air Reserve Station, PA.
- H&SA-?: Create Joint Mobilization Site.

EXIT

8. Pope Air Force Base, NC

Re[illegible]on:

- [illegible] Air Force approved BCEG minutes indi[illegible] that [illegible] considered a candidate for closure.
- A[illegible] Air Force [illegible] C-130[illegible] submitted BRAC recommendations to the Office of the Secretary of Defense.
- C-130s at Pope AFB provide no strategic airlift [illegible]
- Local jump qualification and currency requireme[illegible] capability of a 16 PAA C-130 squadron as dictated [illegible] the current realignment recommendation.
- Currency training and strategic airlift are currently [illegible] that are not based at Pope AFB, NC.
- Recommendation for transferring 8 C-130H's from [illegible] may be negated by Title 32 considerations.
- Allow staff to perform in depth analysis.
- If voted on today, the Commission could consider the ren[illegible] assigned aircraft.

8. Pope Air Force Base, NC

INSTALLATION	TABLE OF PERSONNEL CHANGES							
	OUT		IN		NET GAIN/(LOSS)		CONT.	TOTAL DIRECT
	MIL	CIV	MIL	CIV	MIL	CIV		
POPE AFB, NC	(5,448)	(426)	0	0	(5,448)	(426)	0	(5,874)

- The DoD recommendation would do away with X [illegible] people

EXIT

8. Pope Air Force Base, NC

COBRA DATA

	Realign Pope AFB, NC COBRA data 12 July 05	Close Pope AFB, NC COBRA data 17 Jun 05
One Time Cost	$218.1 M	$116.9 M
Net Implementation Cost/(Savings)	($681.3 M)	$6.4 M Worst Case, Year 6 Close
Annual Recurring Cost/(Savings)	($202.7 M)	($130.4 M)
Payback Period	(Immediate)	1 Year
Net Present Value at 2025	($2,598.1 M)	($1,274.3 M)

EXIT

Staff Analysis

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF COMMENTS
C-130 Airlift Mission (Criteria 1)	OSD desires to create a 16 PAA Air Force Reserve/Active Duty Associate Unit by combining eight each C-130H aircraft from Yeager Airport AGS, WV and Pittsburgh IAP ARS, PA.	Airlift platform is irrelevant.	Title 32 issues attach to ANG aircraft from Yeager. Weak MCI data base obscuring ramp availability at Pittsburgh. Airlift centrally scheduled
Base Operating Support (Criteria 1)	Realigning Pope AFB facilitates transfer of the installation to the Army.	Concern about Army standard of maintenance of airfield	Army operates major airports elsewhere (e.g. Biggs Field, Ft Bliss).
Impact on Joint Warfighting (Criteria 1)	None	The Ft. Bragg/Pope AFB relationship is the only true example of a joint Army/Air Force installation in the DOD.	Operational efficiencies can be maintained through joint training. A/C for jump training from other bases A/AF peer joint planning more difficult if not co-located
Economic Impact (Criteria 6)	None	Realignments of Pope AFB and Ft. Bragg are generally favorably received.	Losses resulting from realignment of Pope AFB are offset by gains from Fort Bragg recommendation

EXIT

8. Pope Air Force Base, NC

Do[illegible]

- "[illegible] would allow a tenant C-130 unit with a maxi[illegible] of 18 [illegible] (21st Airlift Wing, AFRC)."
- Point 2
- Point 3

GAO Comment:

- GAO's analysis indicates that there is a signi[illegible] between the [illegible] claimed by the Air Force [illegible] by the Air [illegible] base operations support [illegible] sustainment [illegible] the facilities on Pope Air Force Ba[illegible]

EXIT

Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission

8. Pope Air Force Base, NC

Action Under Consideration:

Realign Pope AFB, NC

EXIT

Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission

9. Galena Airport Forward Operating Location (FOL), AK

Action under Consideration:

Close Galena Airport, FOL, AK

EXIT

9. Galena Forward Operating Location, AK

Closure:

- Galena Airport Forward Operating Location, AK.

Requirements:

- None

Associated DoD Recommendations:

- AF-6: Realign Eielson, AFB, AK.

EXIT

9. Galena Airport Forward Operating Location, AK

INSTALLATION	TABLE OF PERSONNEL CHANGES							
	OUT		IN		NET GAIN/(LOSS)		CONT.	TOTAL DIRECT
	MIL	CIV	MIL	CIV	MIL	CIV		
Galena FOL, AK	0	0	0	0	0	0	(40)	0

EXIT

9. Galena Airport Forward Operating Location, AK

COBRA DATA No Certified Data Set for COBRA	
One Time Cost	TBD
Net Implementation Cost	TBD
Annual Recurring (Savings)	($10.9 M)
Payback Period/Year	Immediate
Net Present Value at 2025	TBD

EXIT

Staff Analysis

ISSUE	DoD POSITION	COMMUNITY POSITION	R&A STAFF FINDINGS
Forward Operating Location Requirement (criteria #3)	No operational impact in closing Galena	None	Requirement may be met from Eielson AFB.
Alternate Landing site (criteria #1)	TBD	None	Requirement may be met from reopened airfield at Ft. Greely, AK.
Economic Impact (criteria #6)	TBD	TBD	2.2 percent

EXIT

9. Galena Airport Forward Operating Location, AK

DoD Recommendation:

- Closing the Galena FOL, AK and moving its missions to Elmendorf AFB, AK will not create unacceptable risk to North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD)/U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) mission accomplishment.

GAO Comment:

- None

EXIT

Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission

9. Galena Airport Forward Operating Location (FOL) Galena, AK

Action under Consideration:

Close Galena Airport, FOL.

EXIT

Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission

Hearing on Proposed Additional Consideration for Closure or Realignment

July 19, 2005

EXIT

Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission

Purpose of Today's Deliberations

- Consider [illegible] to the Secretary's [illegible]
- Provide staff analysis compiled to date, [illegible] comments from communities, GAO and DoD.
- Formally decide to add installations for [illegible]
- Allow [illegible] staff analysis prior to [illegible] as well as [illegible] public comment.
- Decision to add [illegible] consideration [illegible]
  Final [illegible] to close or realign [illegible]

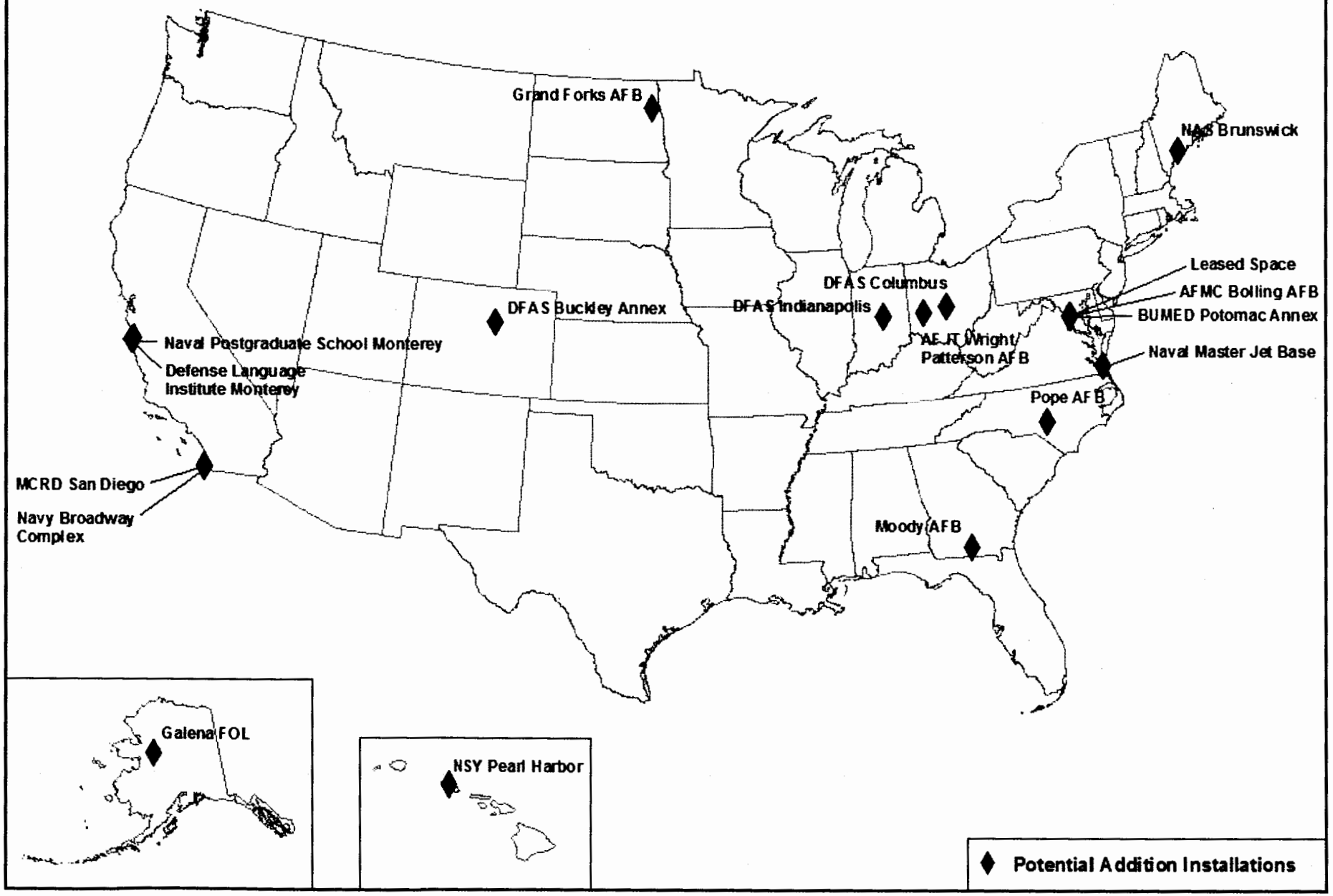
Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission

[illegible] Analysis Presentation Format

- Present [illegible]
- Discuss [illegible] review any related OSD recommendations
- Present specific issues under review, [illegible] information, and analysis activity to date
- Review OSD responses to [illegible] as well as discrepancy [illegible] GAO [illegible]
- Assess Commission [illegible] available [illegible] information
- Provide [illegible] for questions

EXIT

Potential Additions for Closure or Realignment



Defense Base Closure & Realignment Commission

Potential Actions for Consideration

Navy

1. Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME
2. Navy Broadway Complex San Diego, CA
3. Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego, CA
4. Naval Shipyard Pearl Harbor, HI
5. Master Jet Base Naval Air Station Oceana, VA

Air Force

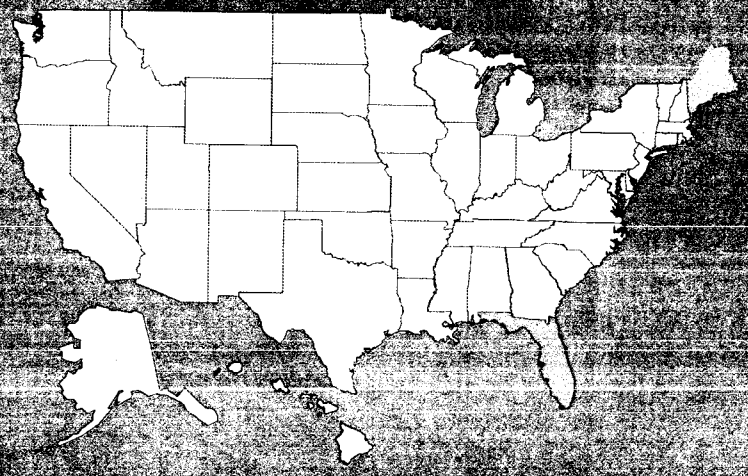
6. Moody Air Force Base, GA
7. Grand Forks Air Force Base, ND
8. Pope Air Force Base, NC
9. Galena Airport Forward Operating Location, AK

Joint Cross Service

10. Defense Finance and Accounting Service
11. Professional Development Education
12. Joint Medical Command Headquarters

EXIT

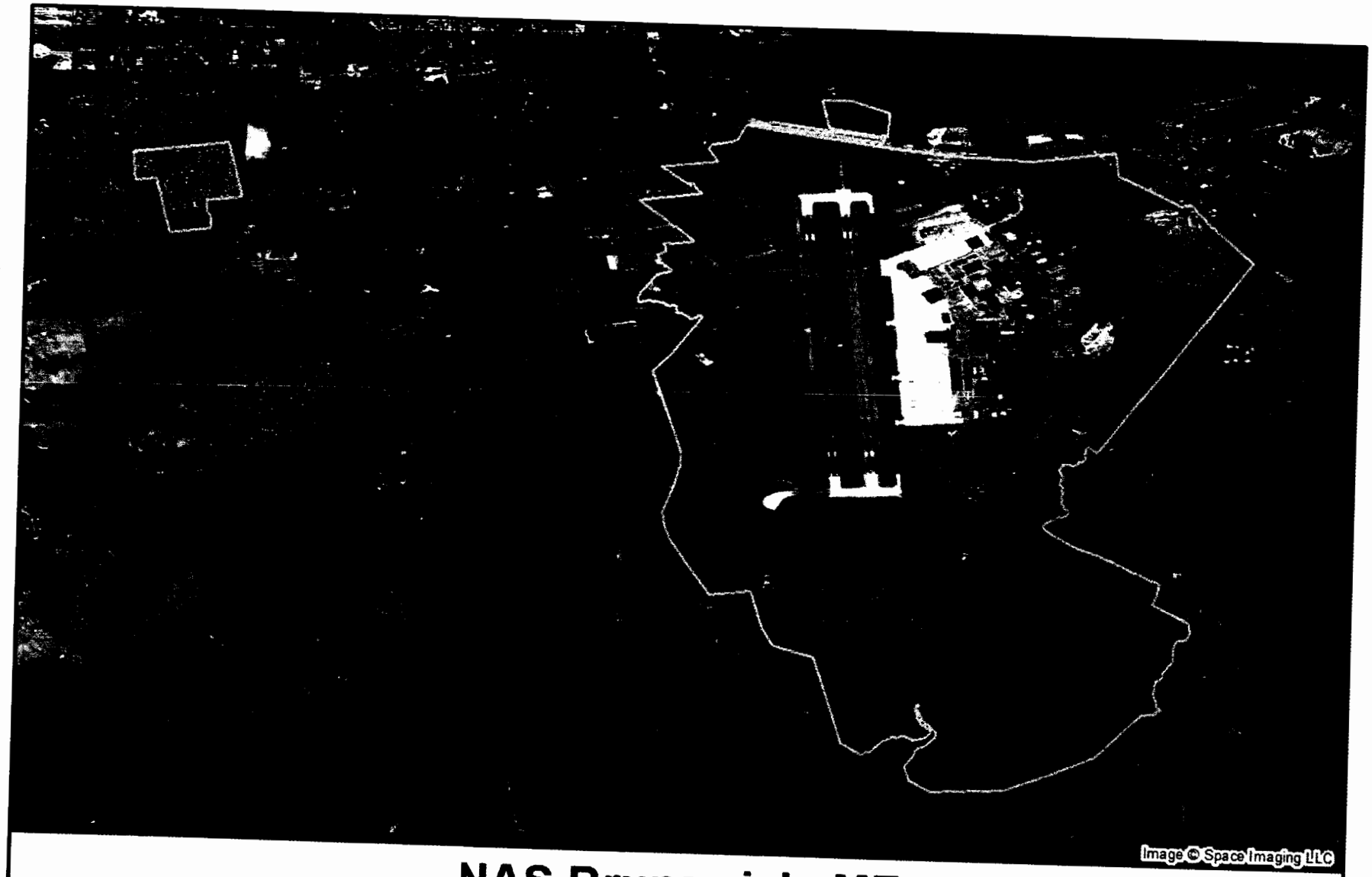
1. Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME



Close Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME

Gain at Naval Air Station Jacksonville, FL

EXIT

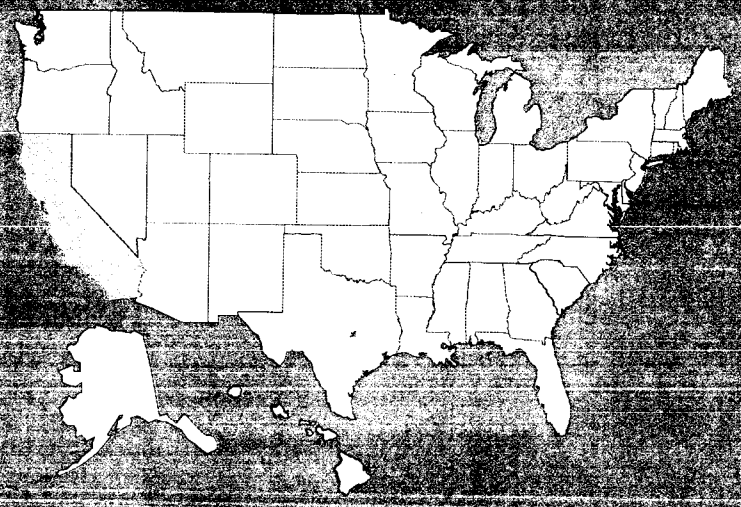


NAS Brunswick, ME

1 Miles

Installation Boundary

2. Navy Broadway Complex San Diego, CA



Close Navy Broadway Complex, San Diego, CA

Point at Naval Station San Diego, CA

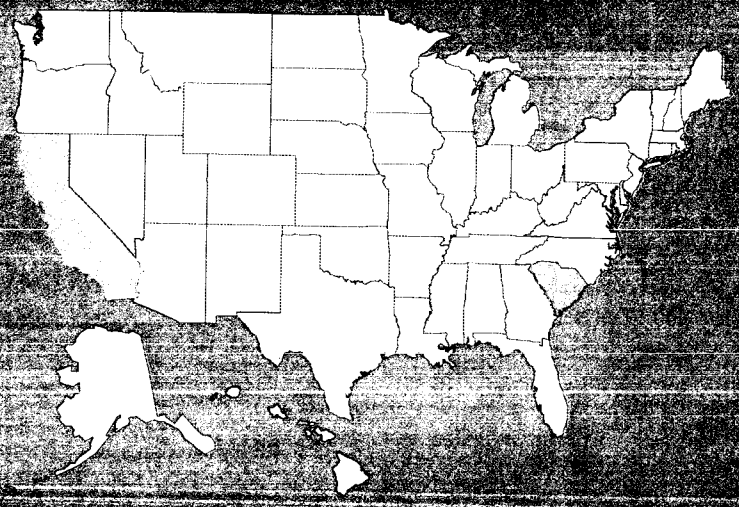
EXIT

Naval Base San Diego, CA - Broadway Complex

0.25 Miles

Installation Boundary

3. Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego, CA

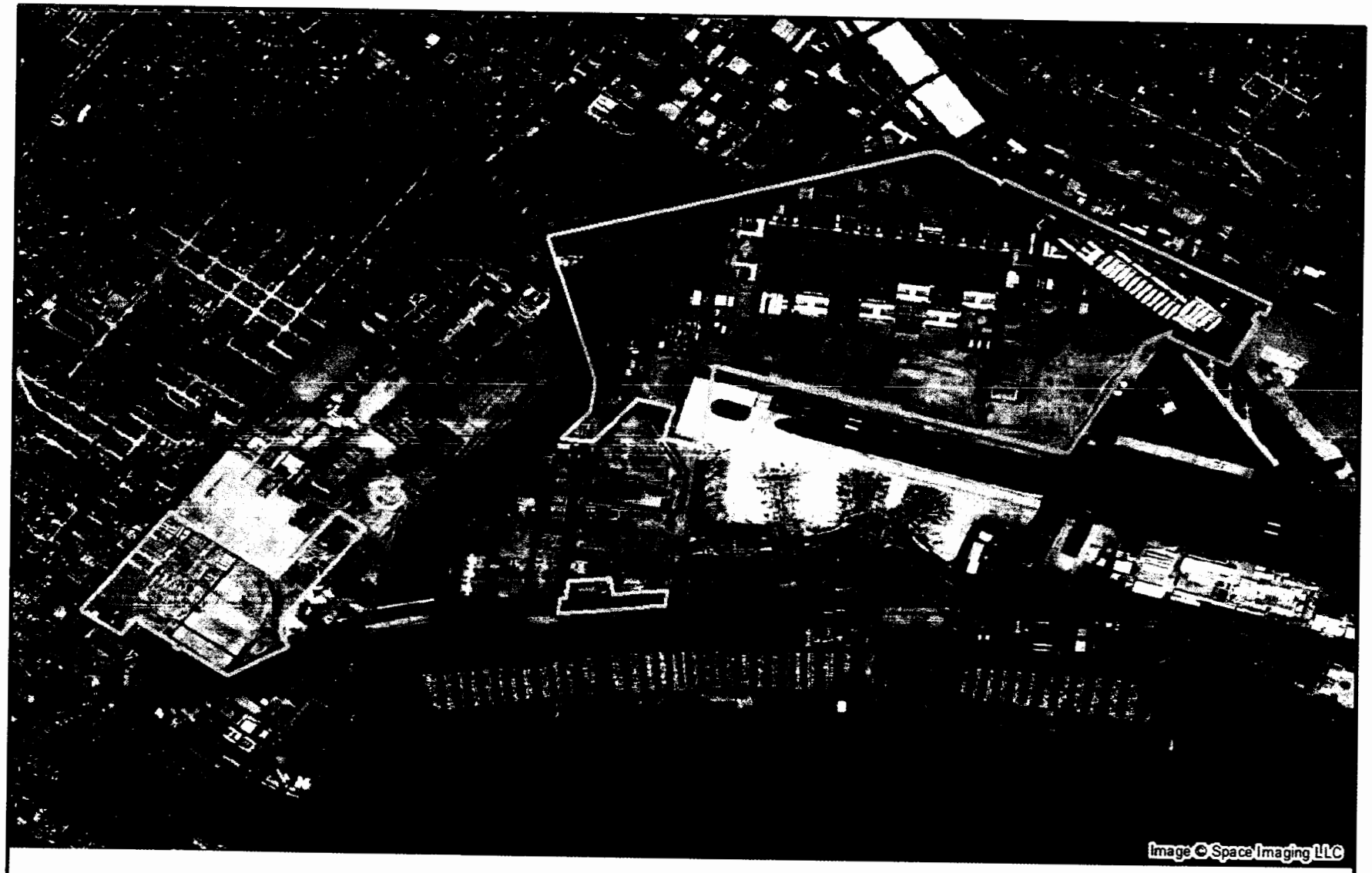


Close MCRD San Diego, CA

Gain at Marine Corps Installation to be determined by USMC

Gain at MCRD Parris Island, SC

EXIT

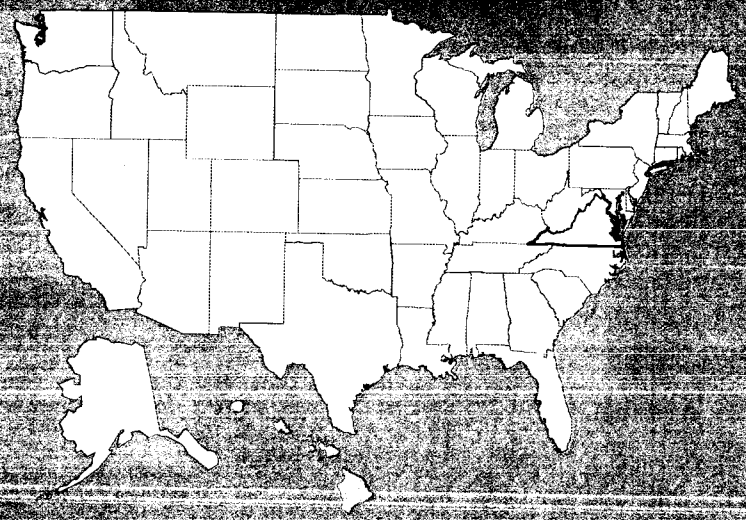


MCRD San Diego, CA

Installation Boundary

0.5 Miles

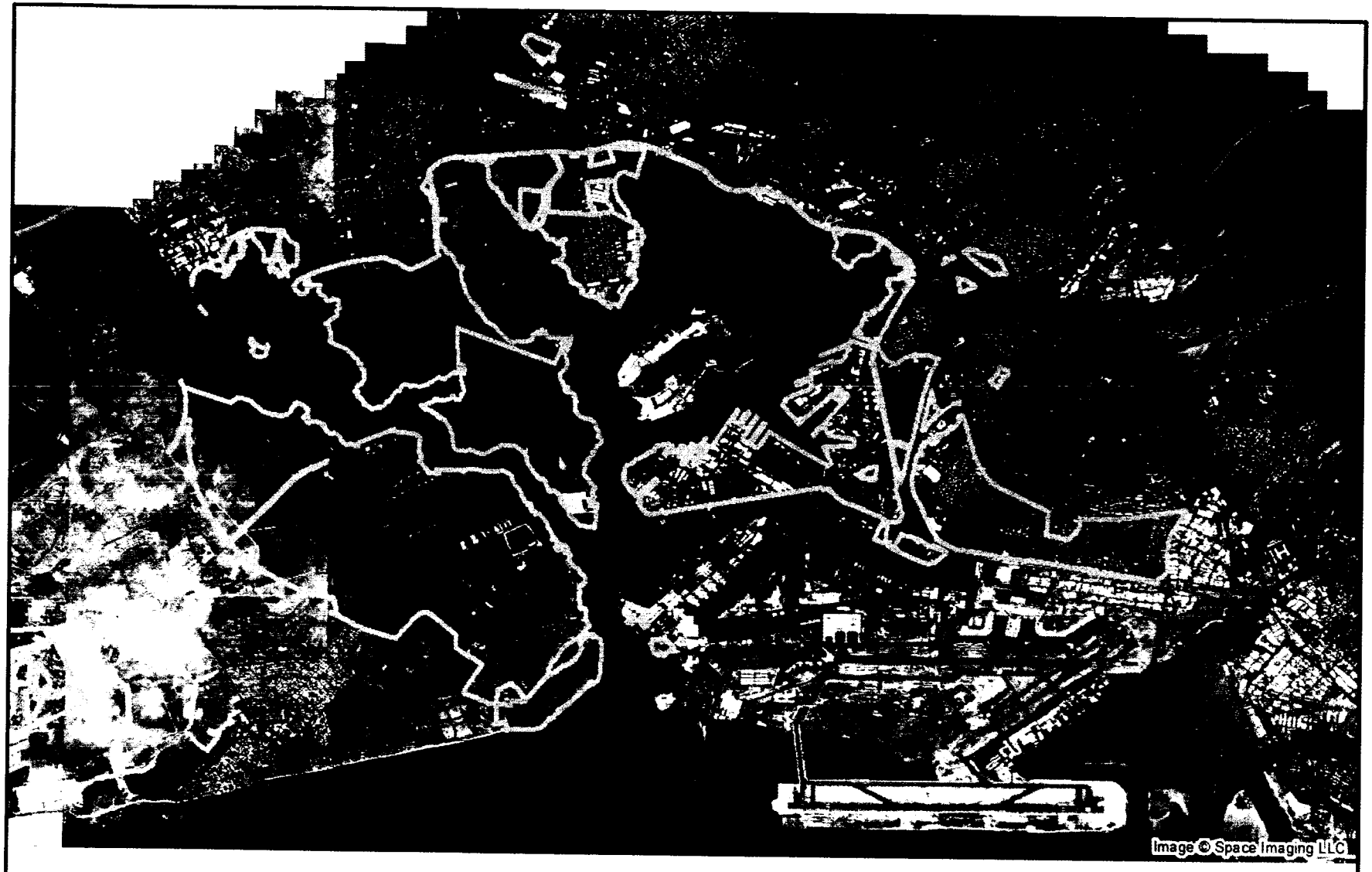
4. Naval Shipyard & Intermediate Maintenance Facility Pearl Harbor, HI



Realign
Naval Shipyard
Pearl Harbor, HI

Gain at
Naval
Shipyard X

EXIT

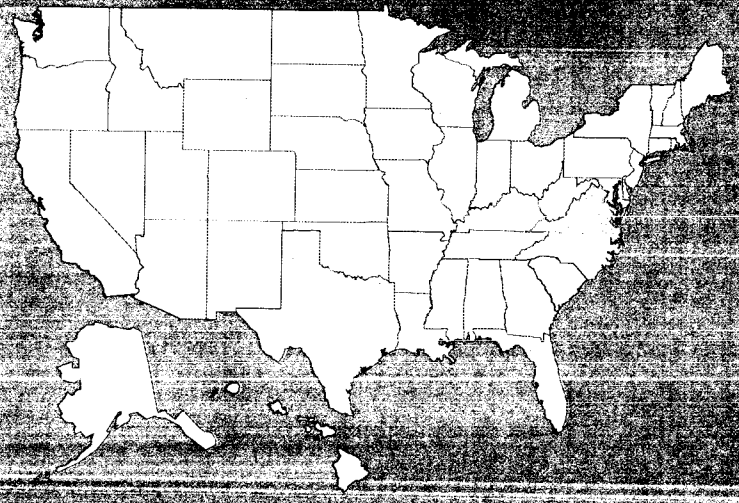


Naval Station Pearl Harbor, HI

1 Miles

Installation Boundary

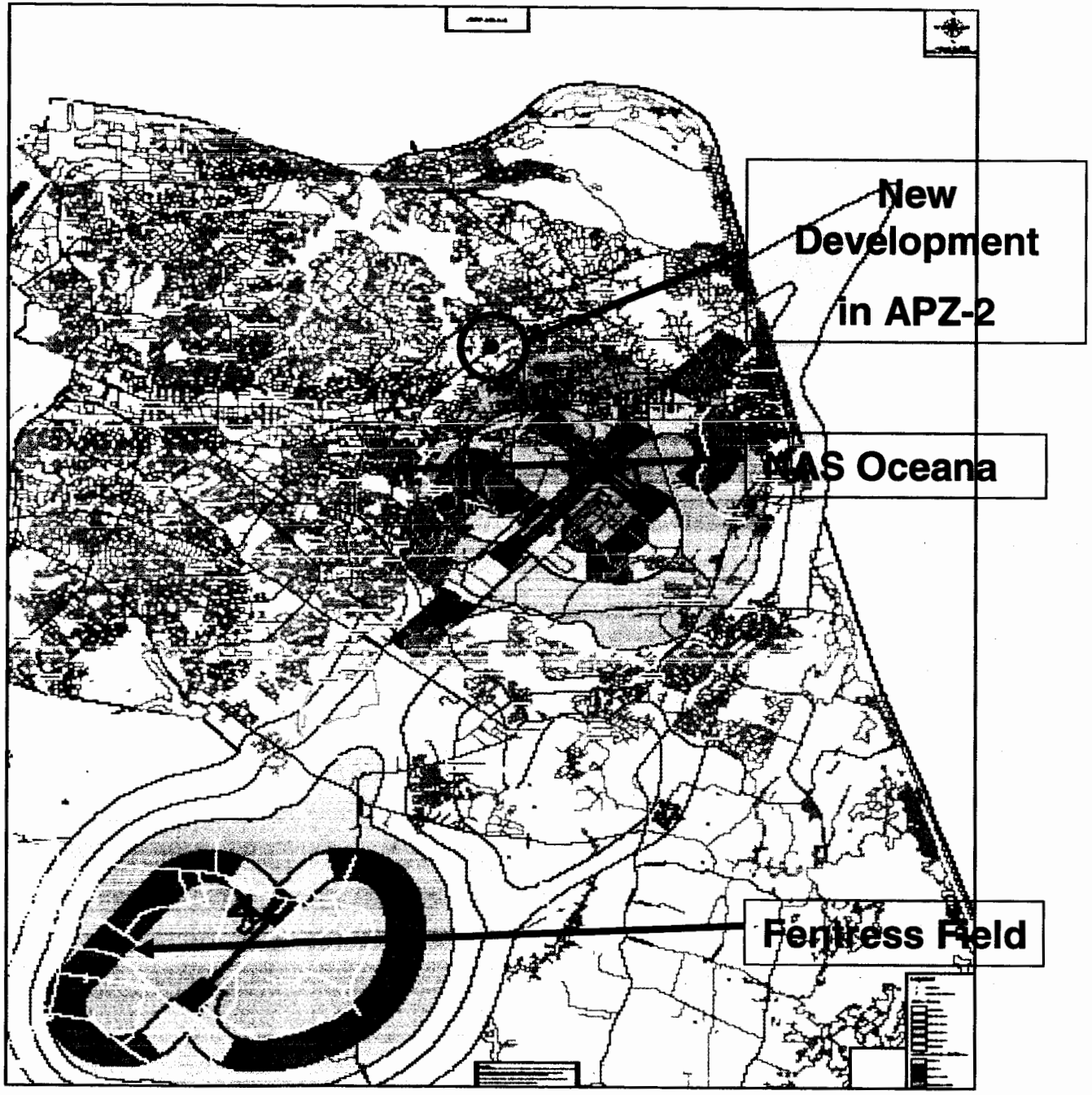
5. Master Jet Base
Naval Air Station Oceana, VA



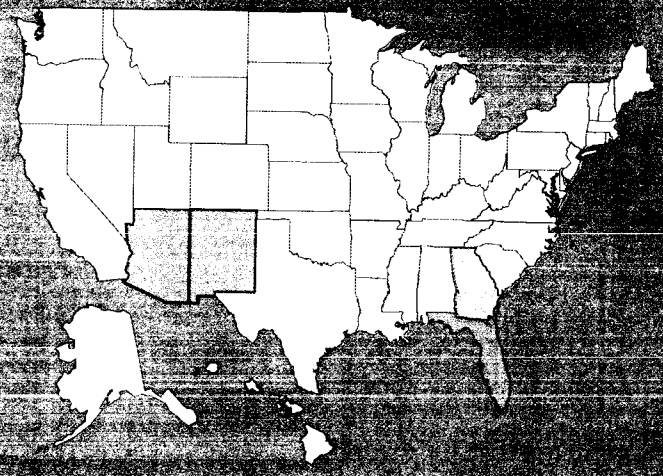
Close
Master Jet Base,
Naval Air Station
Oceana, VA

Gain at
Naval Air
Station X

EXIT


New
Development
in APZ-2
NAS Oceana
Fentress Field

9. Moody Air Force Base, GA



Gain at Davis Monthan Air Force Base, AZ

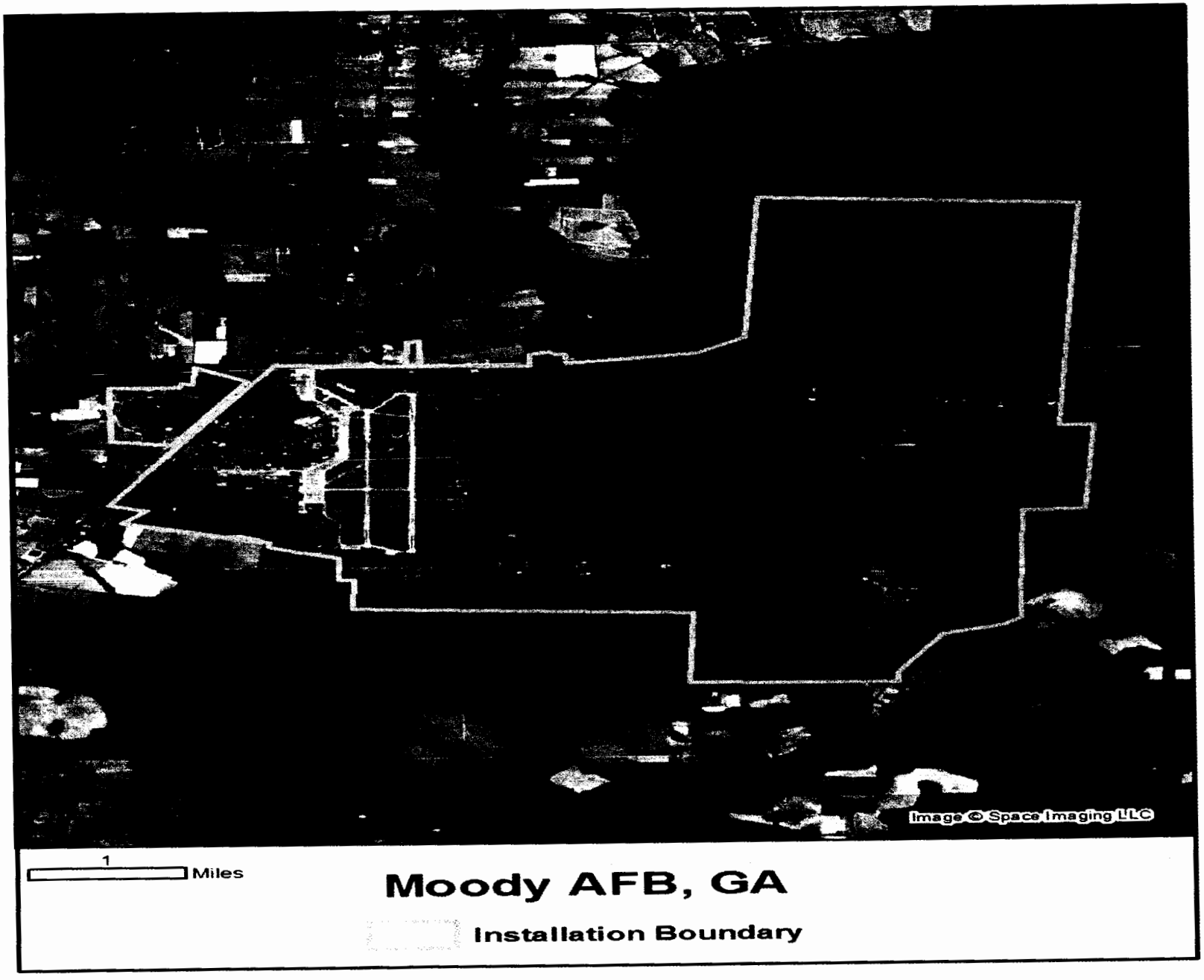
Close Moody Air Force Base, GA

Gain at Patrick Air Force Base, FL

Gain at Holloman Air Force Base, NM

Gain at Eglin Air Force Base, FL

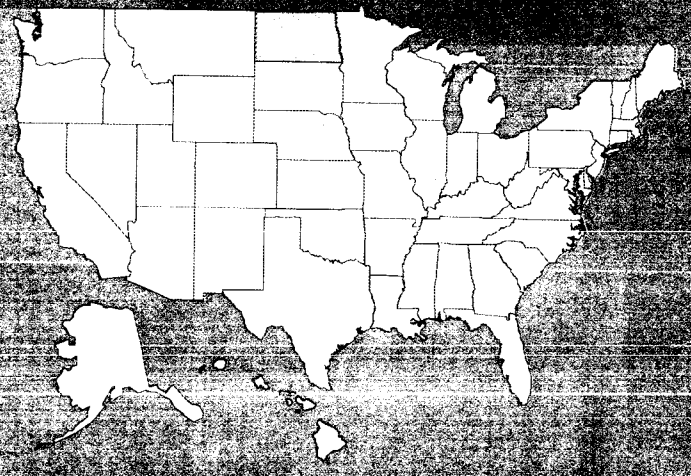
EXIT



Moody AFB, GA

Installation Boundary

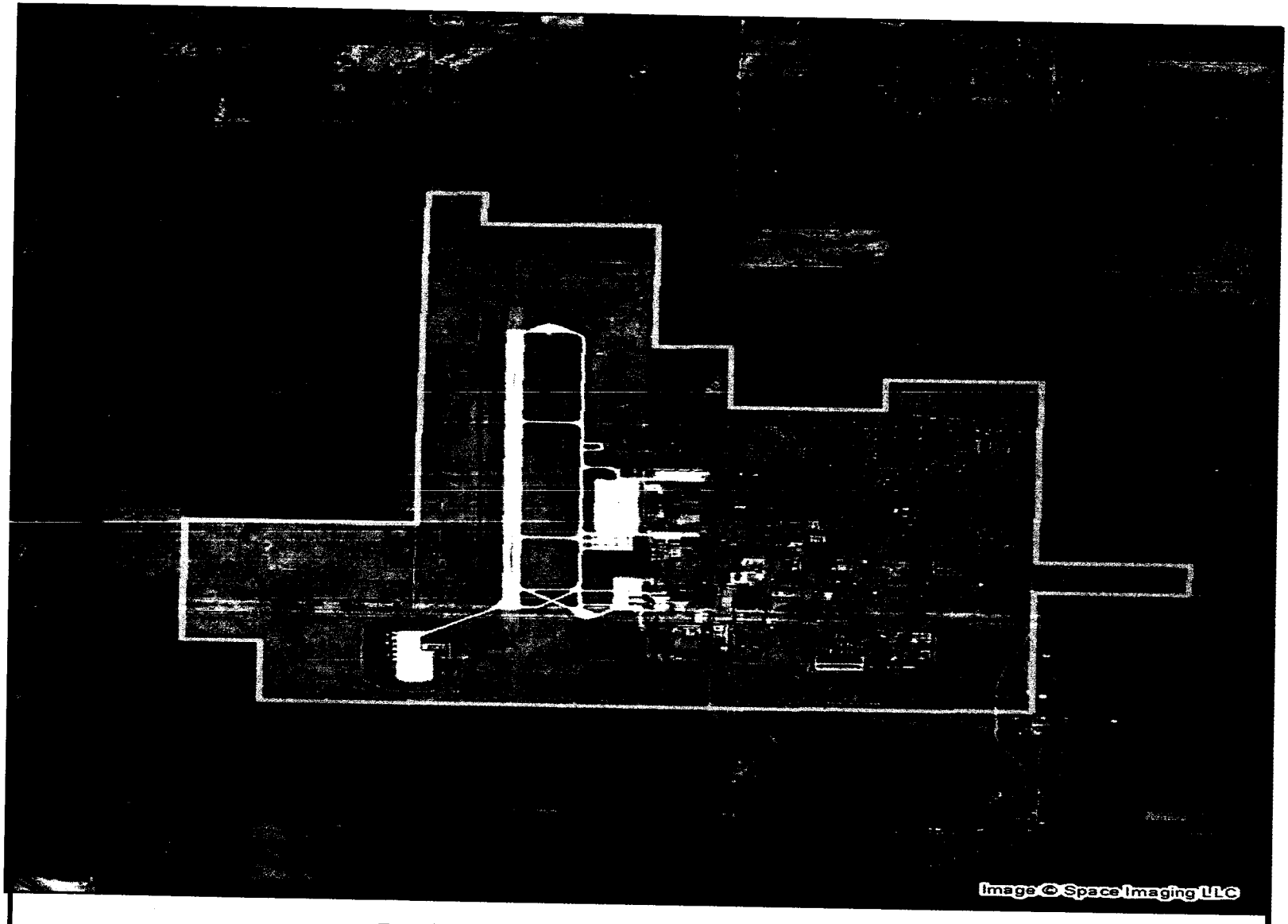
7th Grand Forks Air Force Base, ND



Close Grand Forks AFB, ND

Forces and functions distributed at SECAF discretion

EXIT

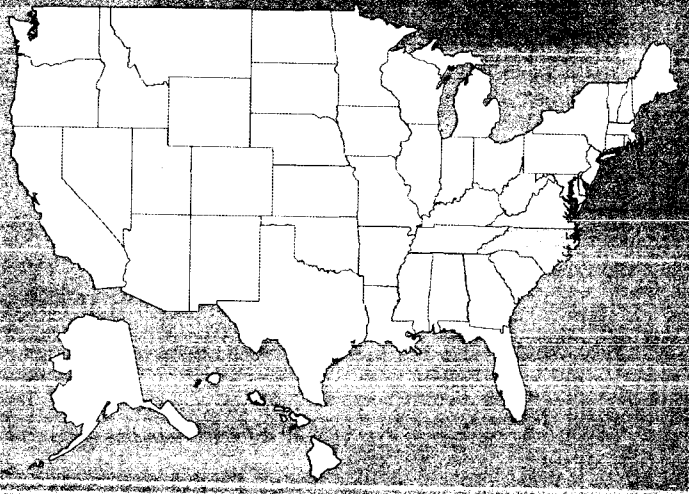


Grand Forks AFB, ND

Installation Boundary

0.5 Miles

8. Pope Air Force Base, NC



Realign
Pope Air
Force Base, NC

Forces and functions distributed at SECAF discretion

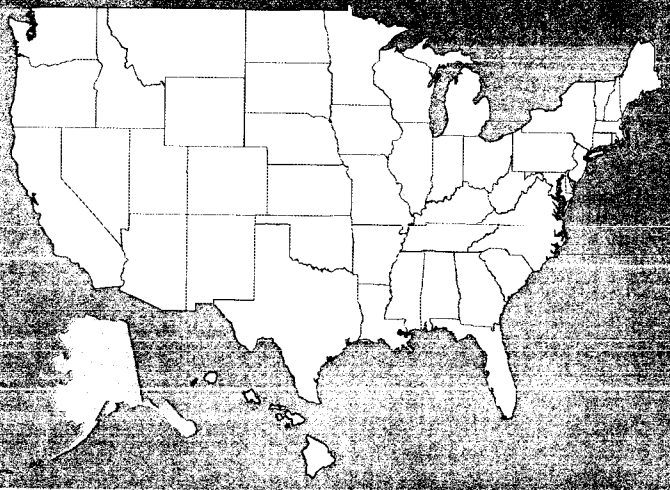
EXIT

Pope AFB, NC

Installation Boundary

1 Miles

9. Galena Airport Forward Operating Location, AK

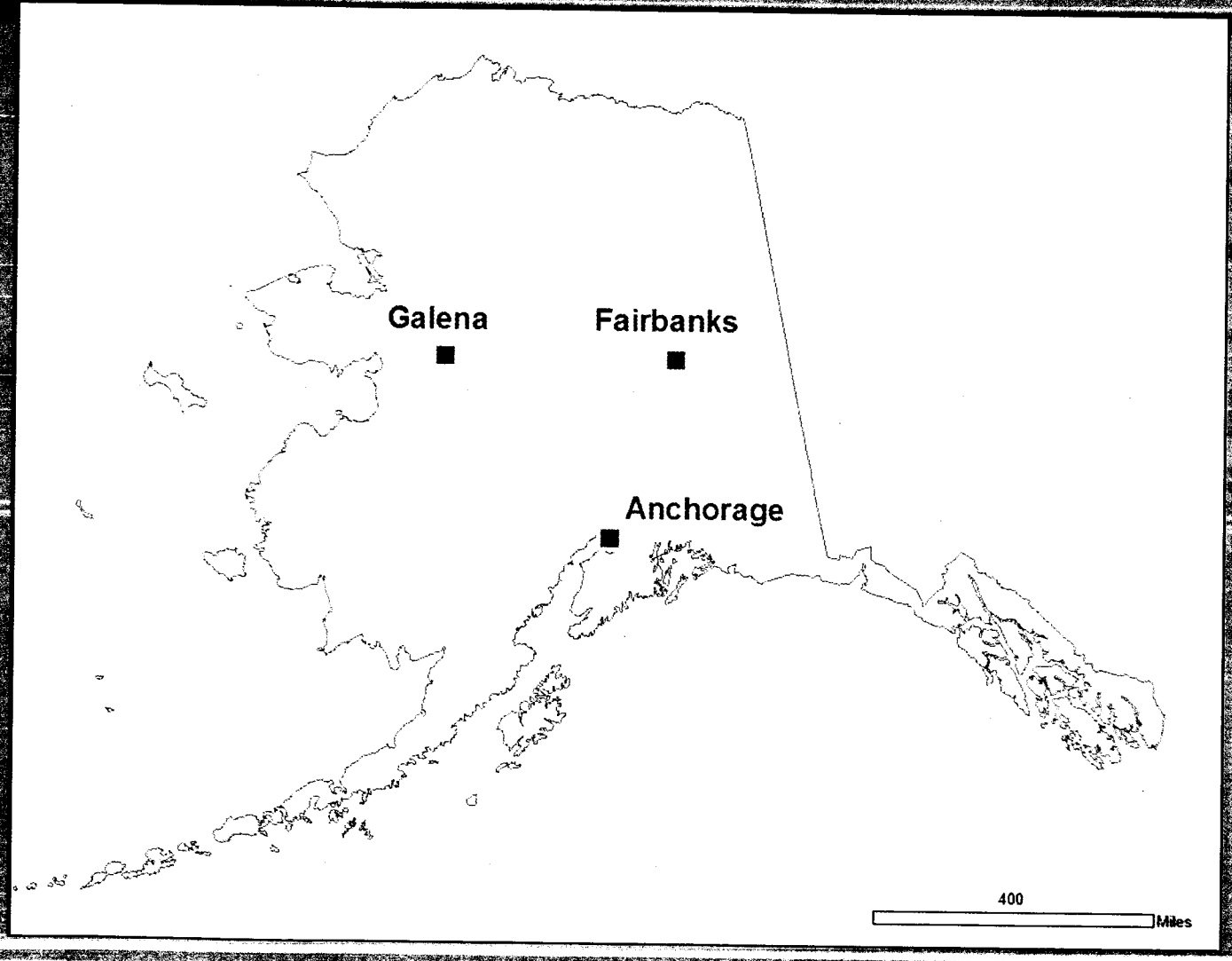


Close Galena Airport Forward Operating Location, AK

Gain at Eielson Air Force Base, AK

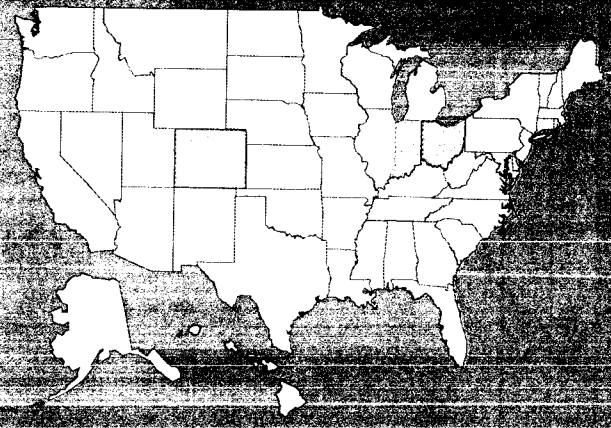
EXIT

Galena Airport
Forward Operating Location, AK



EXIT

10. Defense Finance and Accounting Service



Close or Realign DFAS Denver, CO

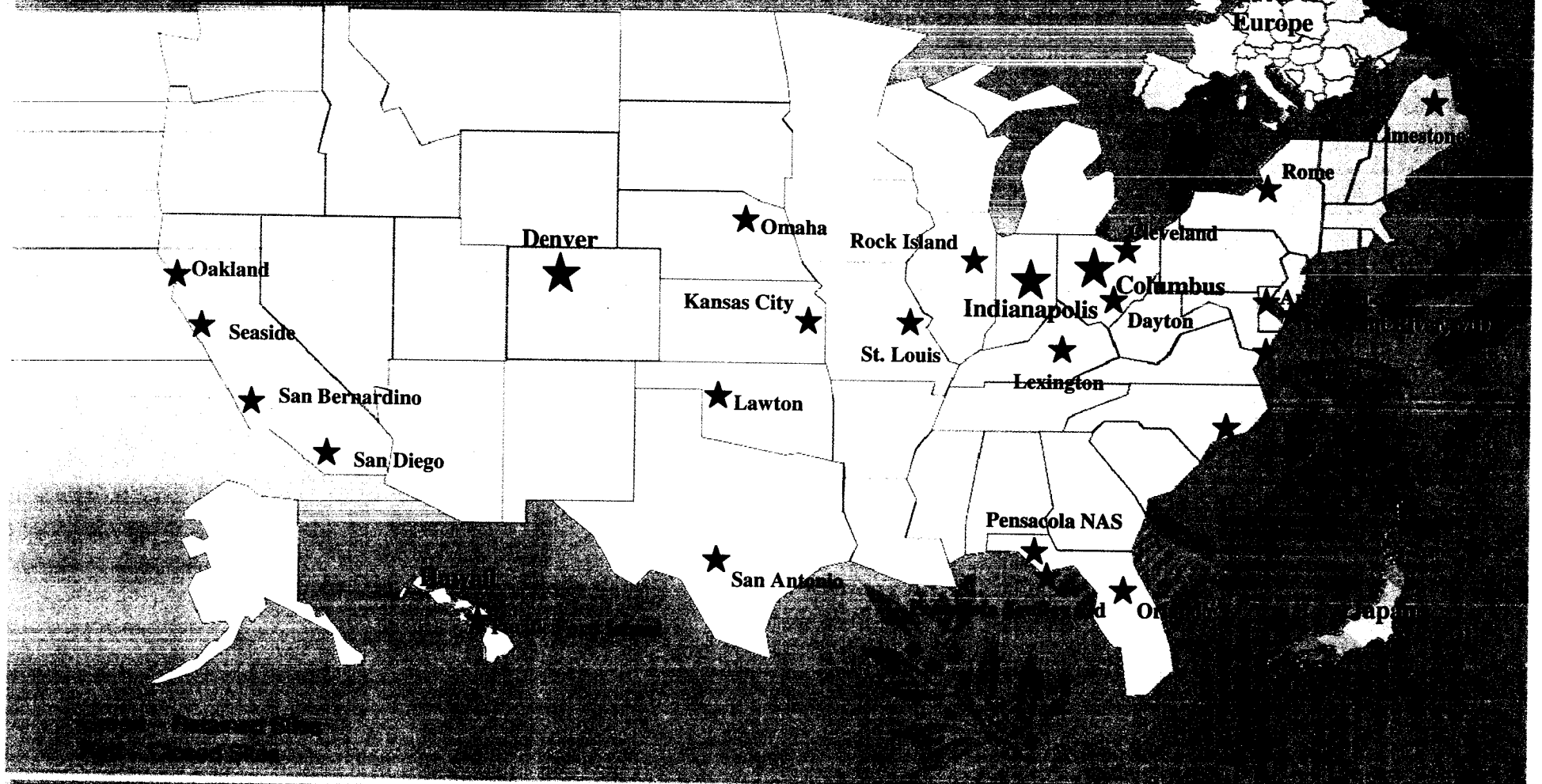
Gain of DFAS Installation, Base X

Close or Realign DFAS Columbus, OH

Close or Realign DFAS Indianapolis, IN

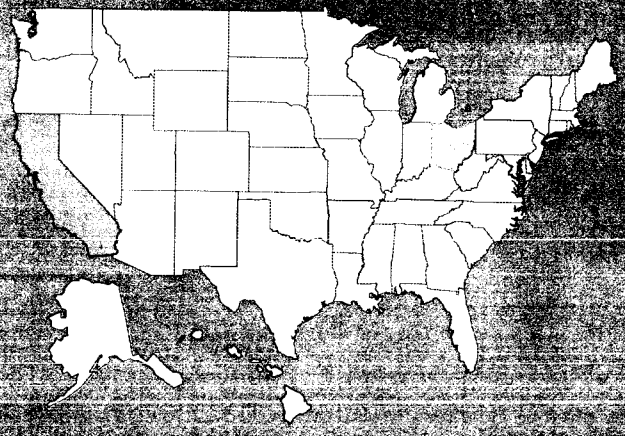
EXIT

DFAS Allocations to 3 Locations



Exit

11. Professional Development Education



Realign Naval Postgraduate School, CA

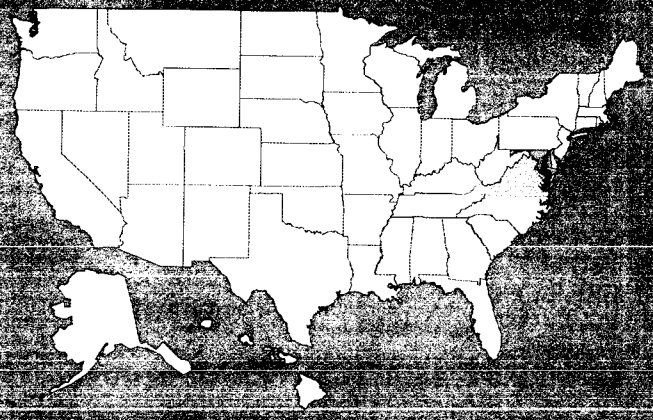
Gain at University for National Defense Studies, CA

Realign Defense Language Institute, CA

Realign Air Force Institute of Technology, OH

EXIT

Joint Medical Command Headquarters



Close Navy Bureau of Medicine Potomac Annex, DC

Close Army Surgeon General Leased Space, VA

Joint Medical Command Headquarters

Realign Air Force Surgeon General Bolling Air Force Base, DC

Realign TRICARE Management Activity Leased Space, VA

EXIT

Economic Impact Report

This report depicts the economic impact of the following Scenarios:

BRADD NV01: ADD1 - NAS Brunswick, ME

The data in this report is rolled up by Action

As of: Mon Jul 18 17:31:45 EDT 2005

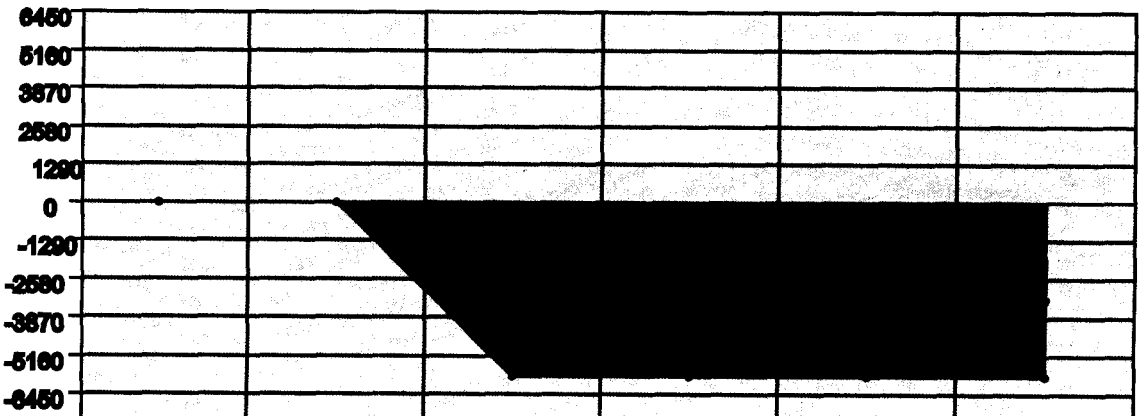
ECONOMIC IMPACT DATA

Scenario: ADD1 - NAS Brunswick, ME
Economic Region of Influence(ROI): Portland-South Portland-Biddeford ME Metropolitan Statistical Area
Base: NAS BRUNSWICK
Action: Closing NAS Brunswick

Overall Economic Impact of Proposed BRAC-05 Action:

ROI Population (2002):	500,314
ROI Employment (2002):	331,655
Authorized Manpower (2005):	3,275
Authorized Manpower(2005) / ROI Employment(2002):	0.99%
Total Estimated Job Change:	-5,865
Total Estimated Job Change / ROI Employment(2002):	-1.77%

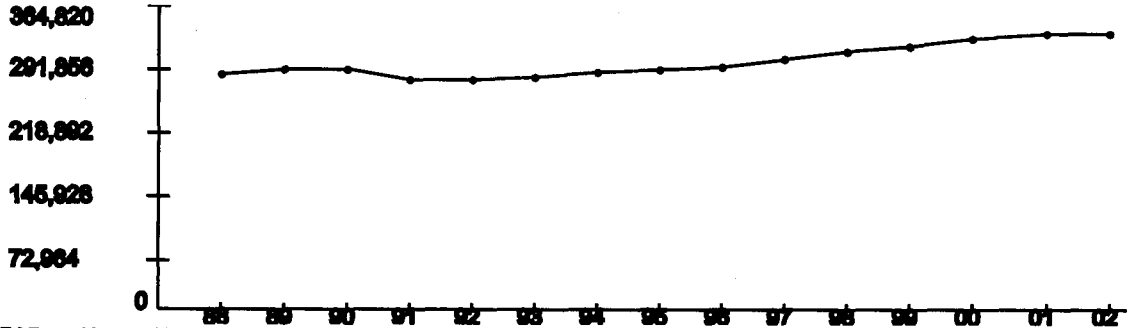
Cumulative Job Change (Gain/Loss) Over Time:



YEAR:	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Direct Military:	0	0	-2880	0	0	0
Direct Civilian:	0	0	-395	0	0	0
Direct Student:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Direct Contractor:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Direct:	0	0	-3275	-3275	-3275	-3275
Cum Indir/Induc:	0	0	-2590	-2590	-2590	-2590
Cumulative Total:	0	0	-5865	-5865	-5865	-5,865

Portland-South Portland-Biddeford ME Metropolitan Statistical Area Trend Data

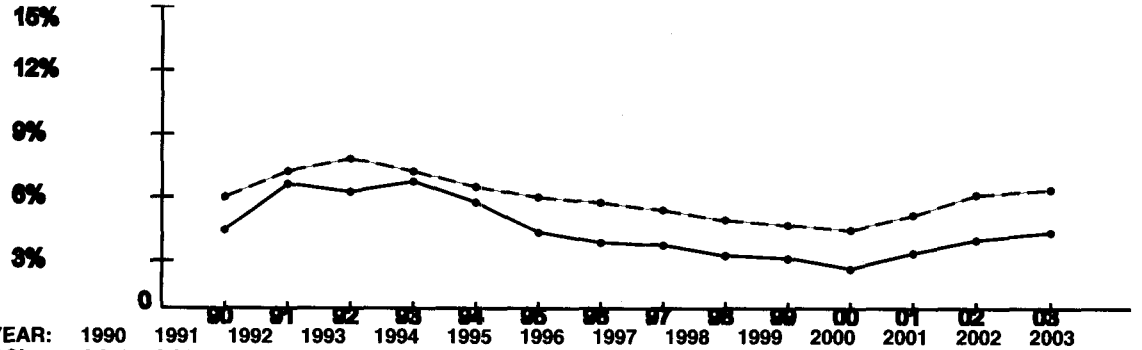
Employment Trend (1988-2002)



YEAR:	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Index:	1	1.02	1.01	0.97	0.98	0.98	1.01	1.01	1.03	1.06	1.09	1.12	1.15	1.17	1.17

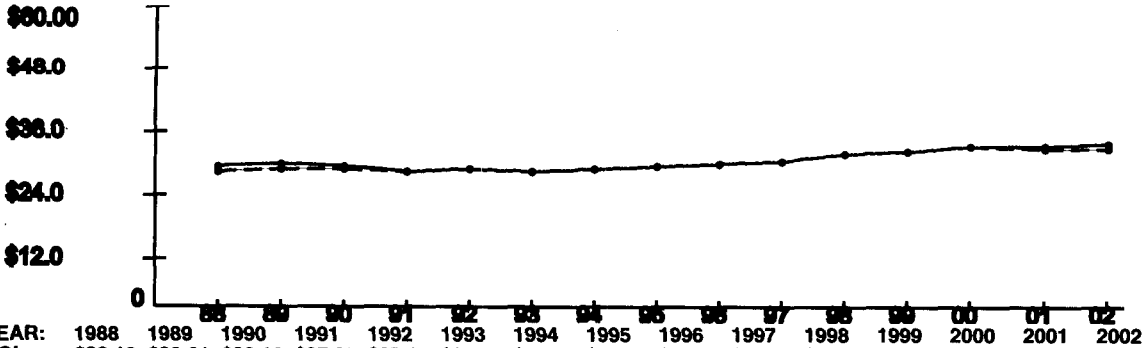
Represents the ROI's indexed employment change since 1988

Unemployment Percentage Trend (1990-2003)



YEAR:	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
ROI:	4.05%	6.31%	5.83%	6.33%	5.38%	3.85%	3.34%	3.31%	2.73%	2.57%	2.16%	2.85%	3.53%	3.82%
USA:	5.6%	6.83%	7.5%	6.91%	6.09%	5.59%	5.4%	4.94%	4.51%	4.21%	3.99%	4.74%	5.79%	5.99%

Per Capita Income x $1,000 (1988-2002)



YEAR:	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
ROI:	$28.18	$28.61	$28.18	$27.07	$27.3	$27.02	$27.37	$27.82	$28.37	$29.15	$30.57	$31.11	$31.83	$32.13	$32.4
USA:	$26.96	$27.48	$27.42	$26.87	$27.35	$27.18	$27.53	$27.86	$28.35	$29.04	$30.35	$30.86	$31.89	$31.72	$31.61

Note: National trend lines are dashed

Economic Impact Report

This report depicts the economic impact of the following Scenarios:

BRADD NV02: ADD2 - Navy Broadway Complex San Diego, CA

The data in this report is rolled up by Action

As of: Mon Jul 18 17:33:21 EDT 2005

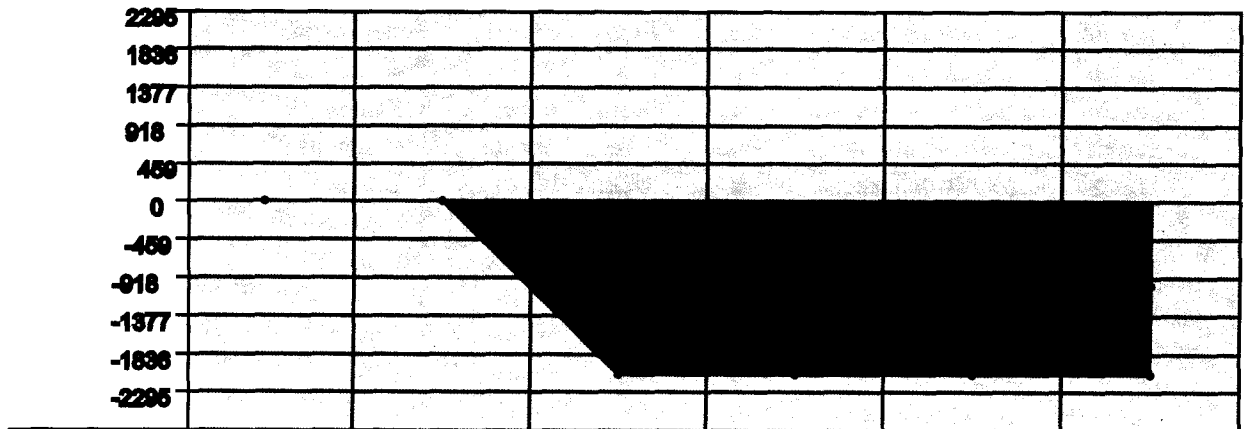
ECONOMIC IMPACT DATA

Scenario:	ADD2 - Navy Broadway Complex San Diego, CA
Economic Region of Influence(ROI):	San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area
Base:	Navy Broadway Complex, San Diego CA
Action:	ADD2 - Closing Navy Broadway Complex, SD

Overall Economic Impact of Proposed BRAC-05 Action:

ROI Population (2002):	2,904,687
ROI Employment (2002):	1,806,321
Authorized Manpower (2005):	0
Authorized Manpower(2005) / ROI Employment(2002):	0%
Total Estimated Job Change:	-2,086
Total Estimated Job Change / ROI Employment(2002):	-0.12%

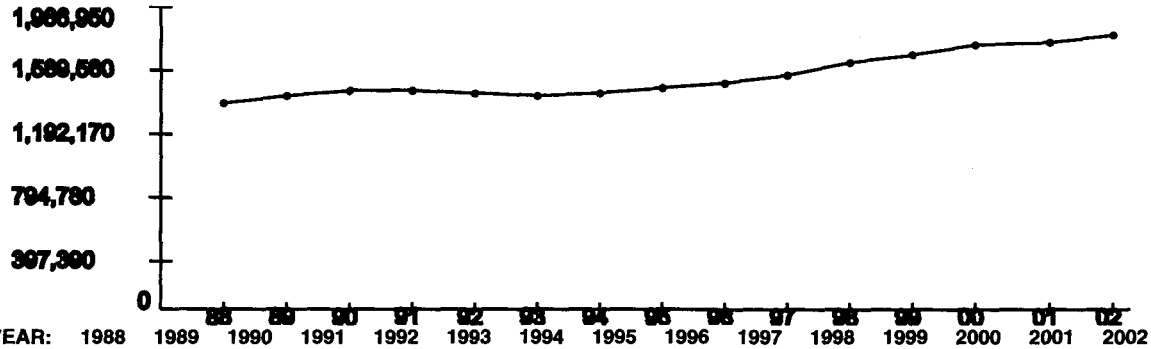
Cumulative Job Change (Gain/Loss) Over Time:



YEAR:	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Direct Military:	0	0	-142	0	0	0
Direct Civilian:	0	0	-827	0	0	0
Direct Student:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Direct Contractor:	0	0	-50	0	0	0
Cumulative Direct:	0	0	-1019	-1019	-1019	-1019
Cum Indir/Induc:	0	0	-1067	-1067	-1067	-1067
Cumulative Total:	0	0	-2086	-2086	-2086	-2,086

San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area Trend Data

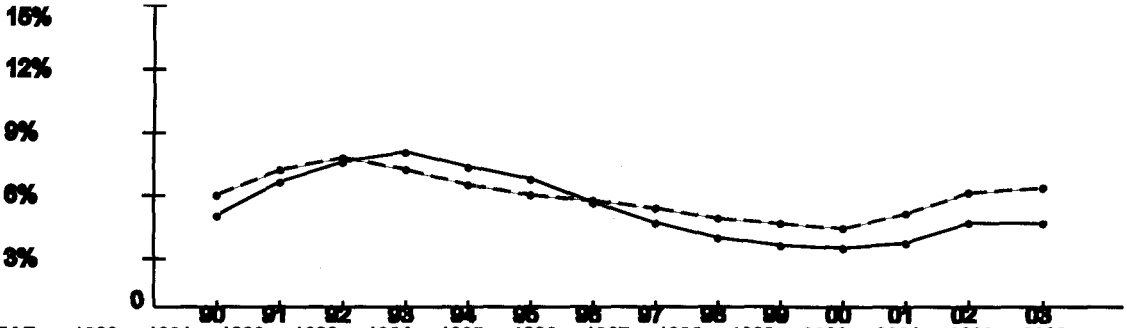
Employment Trend (1988-2002)



YEAR:	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Index:	1	1.04	1.06	1.06	1.04	1.04	1.05	1.07	1.1	1.13	1.19	1.23	1.28	1.29	1.33

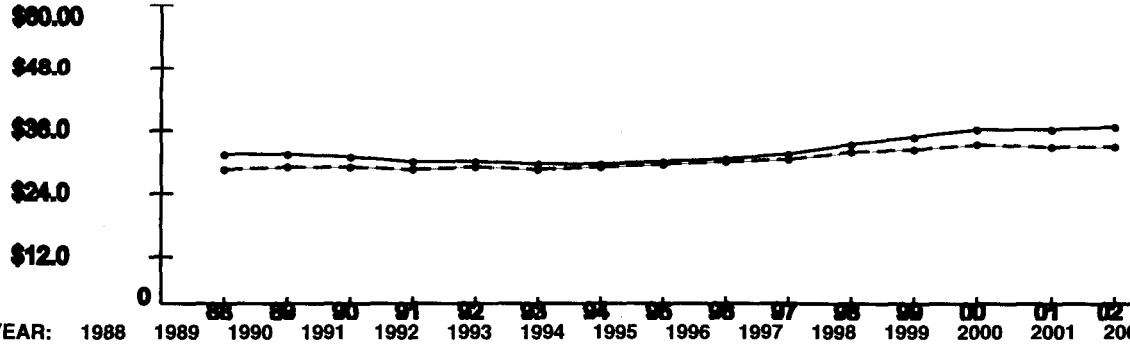
Represents the ROI's indexed employment change since 1988

Unemployment Percentage Trend (1990-2003)



YEAR:	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
ROI:	4.6%	6.21%	7.23%	7.74%	7.03%	6.37%	5.26%	4.22%	3.51%	3.08%	3%	3.24%	4.28%	4.26%
USA:	5.6%	6.83%	7.5%	6.91%	6.09%	5.59%	5.4%	4.94%	4.51%	4.21%	3.99%	4.74%	5.79%	5.99%

Per Capita Income x $1,000 (1988-2002)



YEAR:	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
ROI:	$29.78	$30.01	$29.35	$28.6	$28.63	$28.21	$28.17	$28.41	$29.14	$30.03	$32.16	$33.39	$35.04	$35.25	$35.67
USA:	$26.96	$27.48	$27.42	$26.87	$27.35	$27.18	$27.53	$27.86	$28.35	$29.04	$30.35	$30.86	$31.89	$31.72	$31.61

Note: National trend lines are dashed

As of: Mon Jul 18 17:33:21 EDT 2005

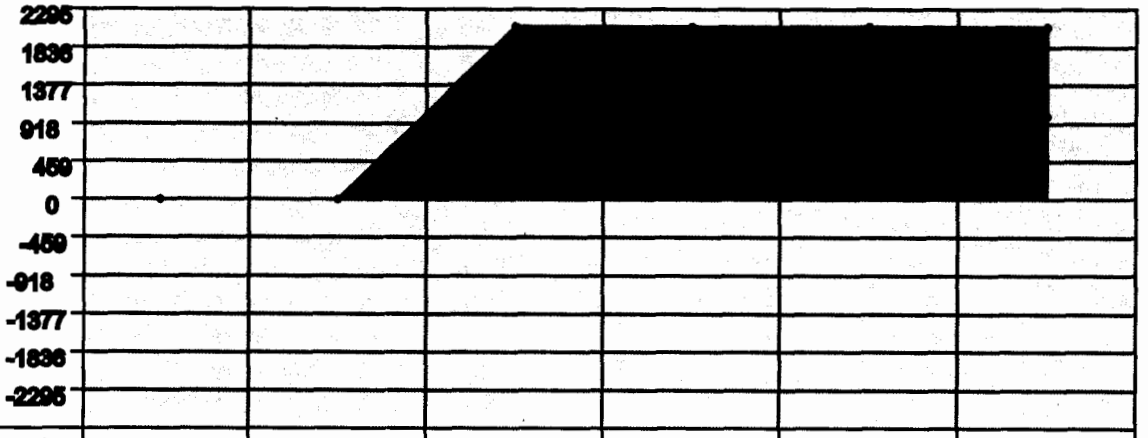
ECONOMIC IMPACT DATA

Scenario: ADD2 - Navy Broadway Complex San Diego, CA
Economic Region of Influence(ROI): San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area
Base: NAVSTA SAN DIEGO
Action: Relocating to Naval Station San Diego

Overall Economic Impact of Proposed BRAC-05 Action:

ROI Population (2002):	2,904,687
ROI Employment (2002):	1,806,321
Authorized Manpower (2005):	63,432
Authorized Manpower(2005) / ROI Employment(2002):	3.51%
Total Estimated Job Change:	2,086
Total Estimated Job Change / ROI Employment(2002):	0.12%

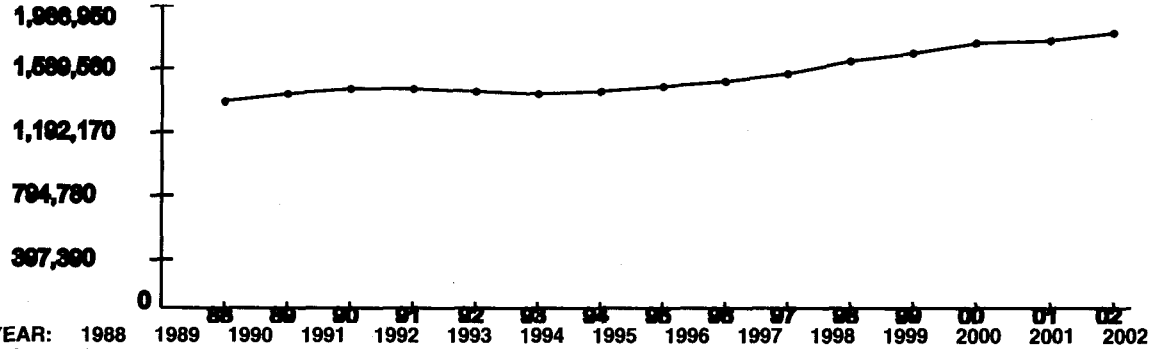
Cumulative Job Change (Gain/Loss) Over Time:



YEAR:	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Direct Military:	0	0	142	0	0	0
Direct Civilian:	0	0	827	0	0	0
Direct Student:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Direct Contractor:	0	0	50	0	0	0
Cumulative Direct:	0	0	1019	1019	1019	1019
Cum Indir/Induc:	0	0	1067	1067	1067	1067
Cumulative Total:	0	0	2086	2086	2086	2,086

San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area Trend Data

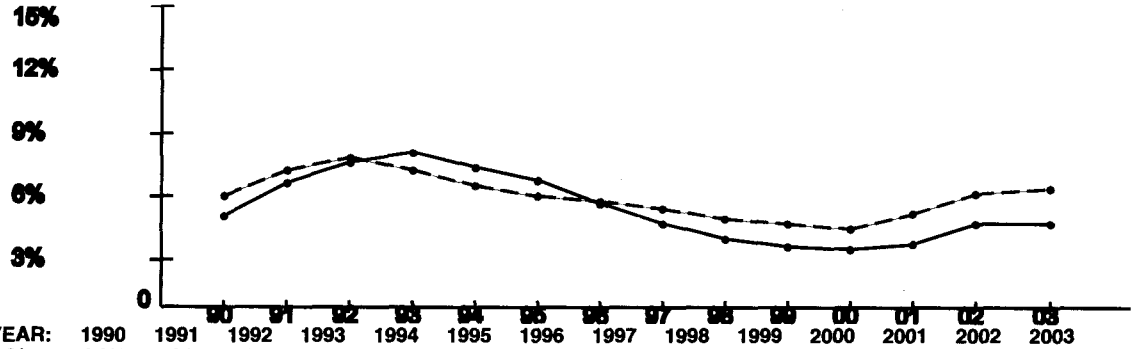
Employment Trend (1988-2002)



YEAR:	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Index:	1	1.04	1.06	1.06	1.04	1.04	1.05	1.07	1.1	1.13	1.19	1.23	1.28	1.29	1.33

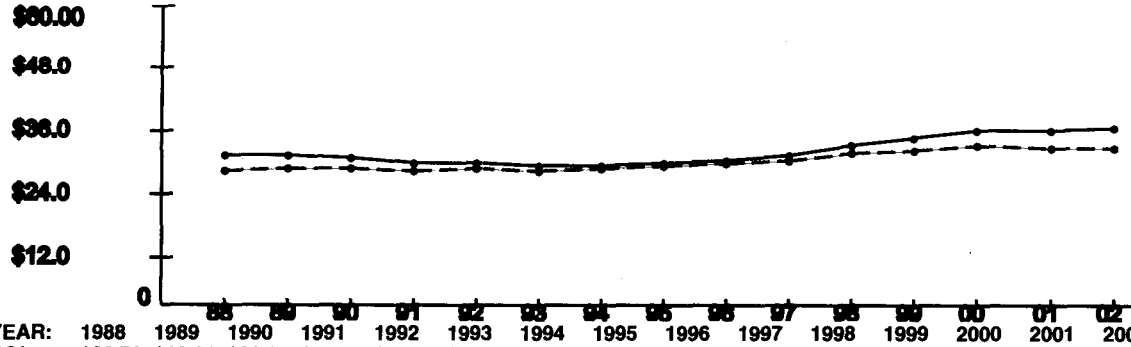
Represents the ROI's indexed employment change since 1988

Unemployment Percentage Trend (1990-2003)



YEAR:	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
ROI:	4.6%	6.21%	7.23%	7.74%	7.03%	6.37%	5.26%	4.22%	3.51%	3.08%	3%	3.24%	4.28%	4.26%
USA:	5.6%	6.83%	7.5%	6.91%	6.09%	5.59%	5.4%	4.94%	4.51%	4.21%	3.99%	4.74%	5.79%	5.99%

Per Capita Income x $1,000 (1988-2002)



YEAR:	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
ROI:	$29.78	$30.01	$29.35	$28.6	$28.63	$28.21	$28.17	$28.41	$29.14	$30.03	$32.16	$33.39	$35.04	$35.25	$35.67
USA:	$26.96	$27.48	$27.42	$26.87	$27.35	$27.18	$27.53	$27.86	$28.35	$29.04	$30.35	$30.86	$31.89	$31.72	$31.61

Note: National trend lines are dashed

USAF BRAC 2005 Base MCI Score Sheets

Base Score Sheet for Ellsworth AFB
MCI: Tanker

(The questions that lost the most points are at the top of the list.)

Max Points
This is the maximum number of points this formula can contribute to the overall MCI score.
Earned Points
This is the number of points this formula did contribute to the overall MCI score for this base.
Lost Points
The difference between Max Points and Earned Points.
Running Score from 100
The maximum MCI score is 100 and the minimum is 0. This is a running balance that shows the impact of the lost points from the formula evaluation on the overall MCI score for the base.

Formula		Max Points	Earned Points	Lost Points	Running Score from 100
1245.00	Proximity to Airspace Supporting Mission (ASM)	39.10	29.63	9.47	90.53
1235.00	Installation Pavements Quality	14.53	12.71	1.82	88.71
19.00	Hangar Capability - Large Aircraft	3.32	1.67	1.65	87.06
1214.00	Fuel Dispensing Rate to Support Mobility and Surge	3.85	2.44	1.41	85.65
1205.20	Buildable Acres for Air Operations Growth	1.58	0.34	1.24	84.41
1250.00	Area Cost Factor	1.25	0.96	0.29	84.12
1207.00	Level of Mission Encroachment	2.08	1.86	0.21	83.91
1402.00	BAH Rate	0.88	0.70	0.17	83.74
1.00	Fuel Hydrant Systems Support Mission Growth	4.15	4.15	0.00	83.74
8.00	Ramp Area and Serviceability	7.89	7.89	0.00	83.74
9.00	Runway Dimension and Serviceability	9.55	9.55	0.00	83.74
213.00	Attainment / Emission Budget Growth Allowance	1.35	1.35	0.00	83.74
1205.10	Buildable Acres for Industrial Operations Growth	1.58	1.58	0.00	83.74
1241.00	Ability to Support Large-Scale Mobility Deployment	1.65	1.65	0.00	83.74
1242.00	ATC Restrictions to Operations	6.90	6.90	0.00	83.74
1269.00	Utilities cost rating (U3C)	0.13	0.12	0.00	83.74
1403.00	GS Locality Pay Rate	0.25	0.25	0.00	83.74

USAF BRAC 2005 Base MCI Score Sheets

Base Score Sheet for Ellsworth AFB
MCI: UAV / UCAS

(The questions that lost the most points are at the top of the list.)

Max Points
This is the maximum number of points this formula can contribute to the overall MCI score.
Earned Points
This is the number of points this formula did contribute to the overall MCI score for this base.
Lost Points
The difference between Max Points and Earned Points.
Running Score from 100
The maximum MCI score is 100 and the minimum is 0. This is a running balance that shows the impact of the lost points from the formula evaluation on the overall MCI score for the base.

Formula		Max Points	Earned Points	Lost Points	Running Score from 100
1245.00	Proximity to Airspace Supporting Mission (ASM)	20.70	2.30	18.40	81.60
1266.00	Range Complex (RC) Supports Mission	12.45	6.36	6.09	75.51
1205.20	Buildable Acres for Air Operations Growth	2.80	0.60	2.20	73.31
1272.00	Installation Crosswind Conditions	9.11	7.02	2.09	71.22
1251.00	Frequency Spectrum Limitations (FSL)	6.58	5.71	0.87	70.35
1250.00	Area Cost Factor	1.25	0.96	0.29	70.06
1402.00	BAH Rate	0.88	0.70	0.17	69.89
1207.00	Level of Mission Encroachment	1.45	1.30	0.15	69.74
8.00	Ramp Area and Serviceability	5.23	5.23	0.00	69.74
9.00	Runway Dimension and Serviceability	5.23	5.23	0.00	69.74
213.00	Attainment / Emission Budget Growth Allowance	0.70	0.70	0.00	69.74
1205.10	Buildable Acres for Industrial Operations Growth	3.50	3.50	0.00	69.74
1232.00	Sufficient Explosives-sited Parking	5.81	5.81	0.00	69.74
1233.00	Sufficient Munitions Storage	5.81	5.81	0.00	69.74
1235.00	Installation Pavements Quality	5.52	5.52	0.00	69.74
1241.00	Ability to Support Large-Scale Mobility Deployment	3.00	3.00	0.00	69.74
1242.00	ATC Restrictions to Operations	6.33	6.33	0.00	69.74
1269.00	Utilities cost rating (U3C)	0.13	0.12	0.00	69.74
1271.00	Prevailing Installation Weather Conditions	3.29	3.29	0.00	69.74
1403.00	GS Locality Pay Rate	0.25	0.25	0.00	69.74

Economic Impact Report

This report depicts the economic impact of the following Scenarios:

BRADD NV03: ADD4 - Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard

The data in this report is rolled up by Action

As of: Mon Jul 18 17:36:49 EDT 2005

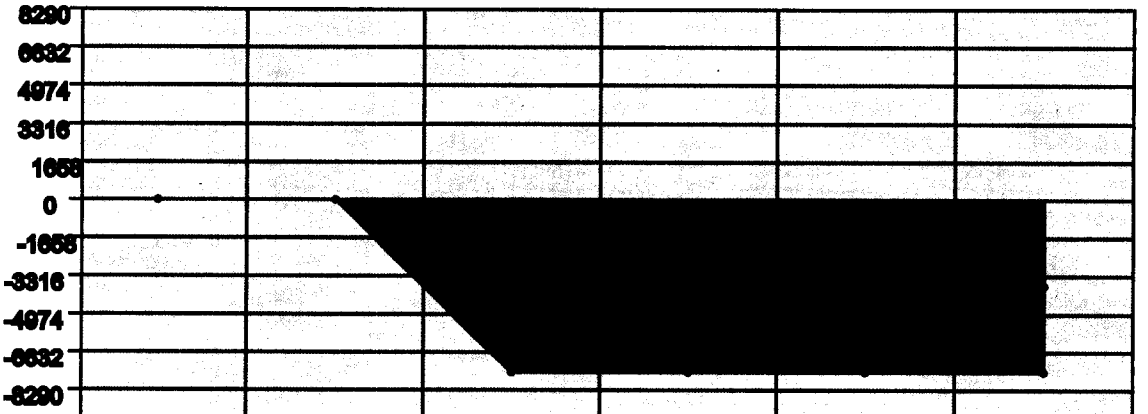
ECONOMIC IMPACT DATA

Scenario: ADD4 - Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard
Economic Region of Influence(ROI): Honolulu, HI Metropolitan Statistical Area
Base: NAVSTA PEARL HARBOR
Action: Closing Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard

Overall Economic Impact of Proposed BRAC-05 Action:

ROI Population (2002):	892,562
ROI Employment (2002):	573,389
Authorized Manpower (2005):	40,537
Authorized Manpower(2005) / ROI Employment(2002):	7.07%
Total Estimated Job Change:	-7,540
Total Estimated Job Change / ROI Employment(2002):	-1.31%

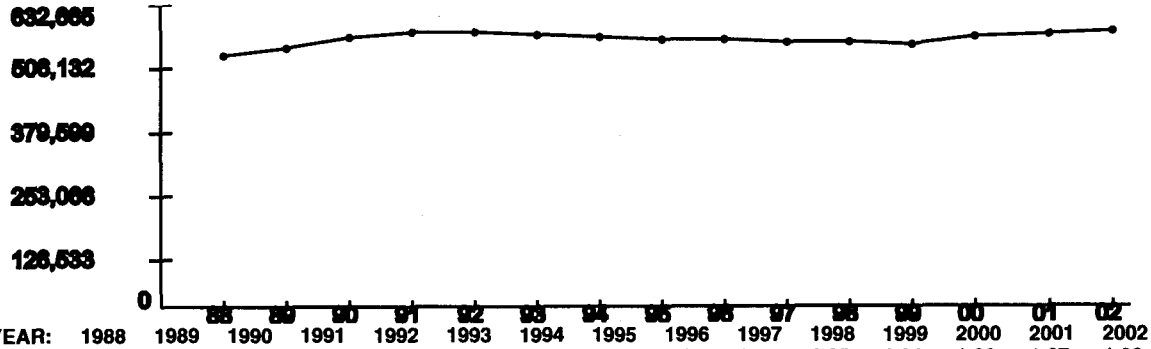
Cumulative Job Change (Gain/Loss) Over Time:



YEAR:	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Direct Military:	0	0	-94	0	0	0
Direct Civilian:	0	0	-3686	0	0	0
Direct Student:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Direct Contractor:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Direct:	0	0	-3780	-3780	-3780	-3780
Cum Indir/Induc:	0	0	-3760	-3760	-3760	-3760
Cumulative Total:	0	0	-7540	-7540	-7540	-7,540

Honolulu, HI Metropolitan Statistical Area Trend Data

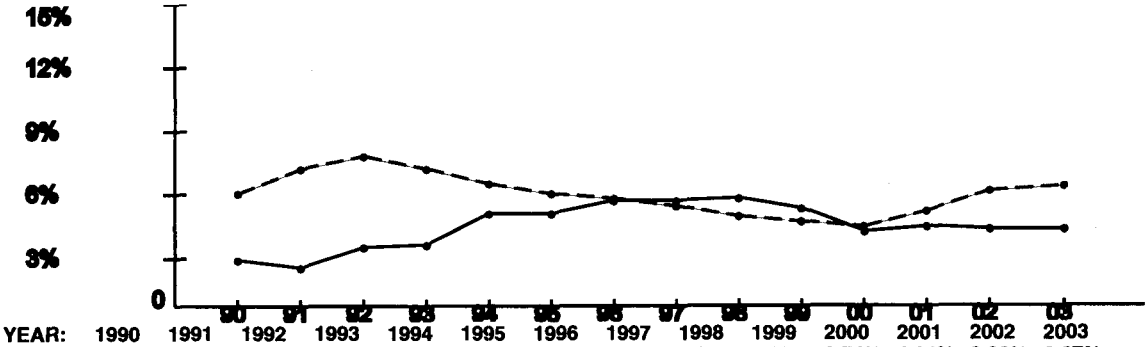
Employment Trend (1988-2002)



YEAR:	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Index:	1	1.03	1.06	1.09	1.09	1.08	1.07	1.06	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.04	1.06	1.07	1.08

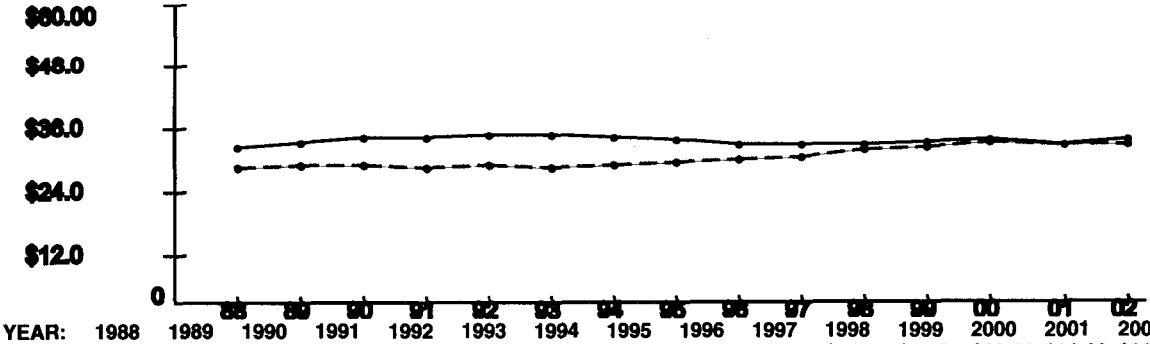
Represents the ROI's indexed employment change since 1988

Unemployment Percentage Trend (1990-2003)



YEAR:	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
ROI:	2.34%	2.05%	2.99%	3.08%	4.64%	4.59%	5.29%	5.29%	5.37%	4.93%	3.74%	4.04%	3.88%	3.87%
USA:	5.6%	6.83%	7.5%	6.91%	6.09%	5.59%	5.4%	4.94%	4.51%	4.21%	3.99%	4.74%	5.79%	5.99%

Per Capita Income x $1,000 (1988-2002)



YEAR:	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
ROI:	$30.8	$32.18	$33.17	$32.94	$33.73	$33.4	$32.81	$32.28	$31.39	$31.5	$31.53	$31.8	$32.46	$31.68	$32.43
USA:	$26.96	$27.48	$27.42	$26.87	$27.35	$27.18	$27.53	$27.86	$28.35	$29.04	$30.35	$30.86	$31.89	$31.72	$31.61

Note: National trend lines are dashed

Economic Impact Report

This report depicts the economic impact of the following Scenarios:

BRADD NV04: ADD5 - Master Jet Base Oceana, VA

The data in this report is rolled up by Action

As of: Fri Jul 15 13:54:31 EDT 2005

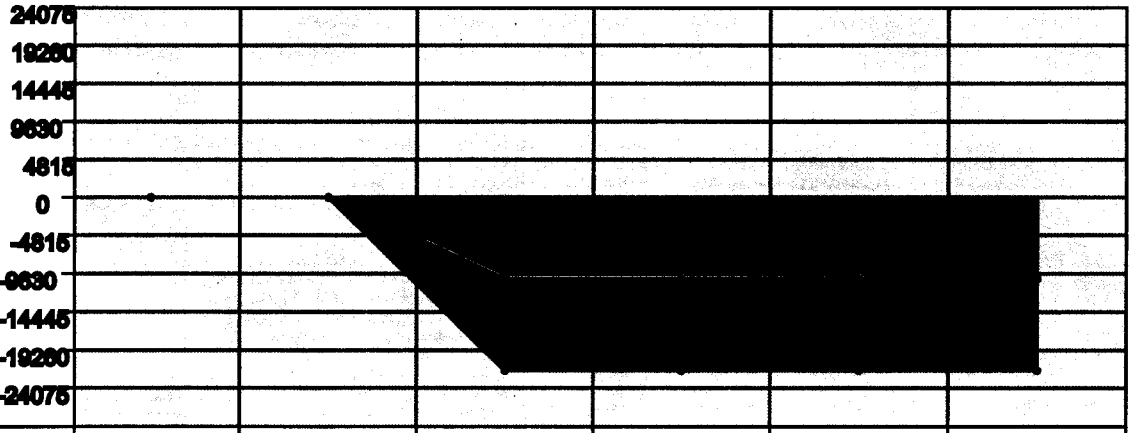
ECONOMIC IMPACT DATA

Scenario: ADD5 - Master Jet Base Oceana, VA
Economic Region of Influence(ROI): Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC Metropolitan Statistical Area
Base: NAS OCEANA
Action: Closing Naval Master Jet Base Oceana

Overall Economic Impact of Proposed BRAC-05 Action:

ROI Population (2002):	1,613,728
ROI Employment (2002):	978,888
Authorized Manpower (2005):	11,154
Authorized Manpower(2005) / ROI Employment(2002):	1.14%
Total Estimated Job Change:	-21,886
Total Estimated Job Change / ROI Employment(2002):	-2.24%

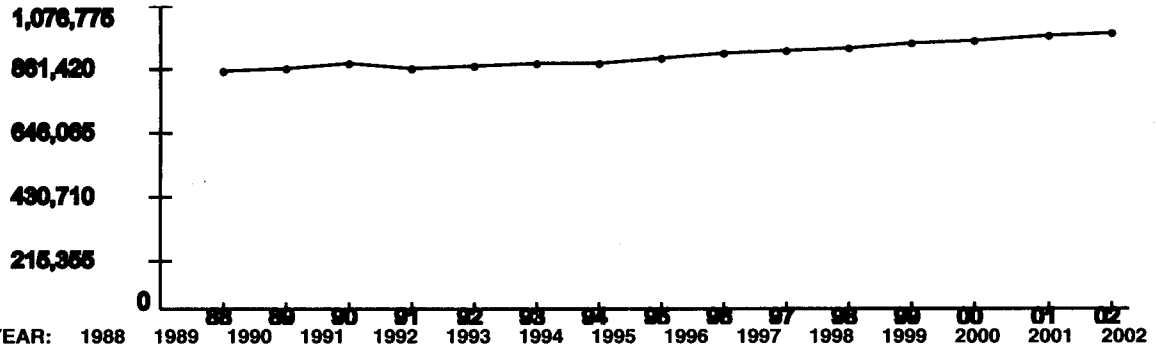
Cumulative Job Change (Gain/Loss) Over Time:



YEAR:	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Direct Military:	0	0	-8773	0	0	0
Direct Civilian:	0	0	-1618	0	0	0
Direct Student:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Direct Contractor:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Direct:	0	0	-10391	-10391	-10391	-10391
Cum Indir/Induc:	0	0	-11495	-11495	-11495	-11495
Cumulative Total:	0	0	-21886	-21886	-21886	-21,886

Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC Metropolitan Statistical Area Trend Data

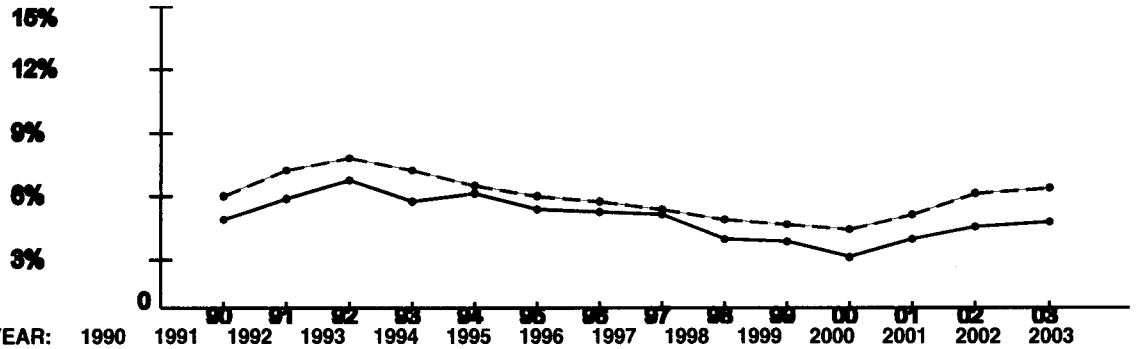
Employment Trend (1988-2002)



YEAR:	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Index:	1	1.02	1.03	1.02	1.03	1.04	1.04	1.06	1.08	1.09	1.11	1.12	1.14	1.15	1.17

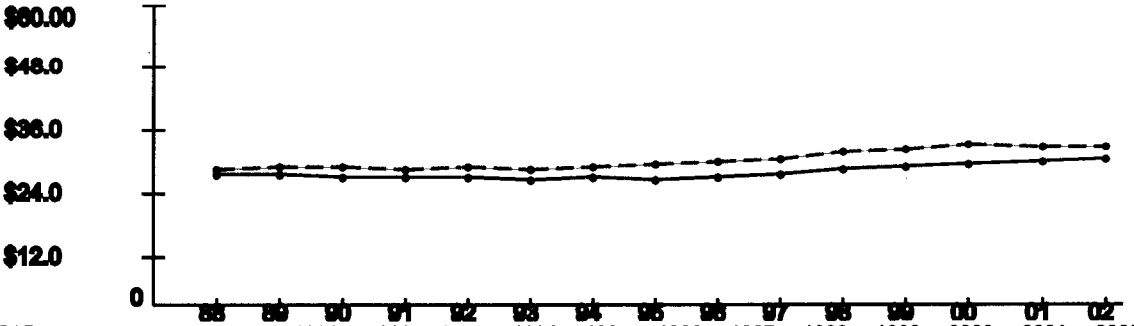
Represents the ROI's indexed employment change since 1988

Unemployment Percentage Trend (1990-2003)



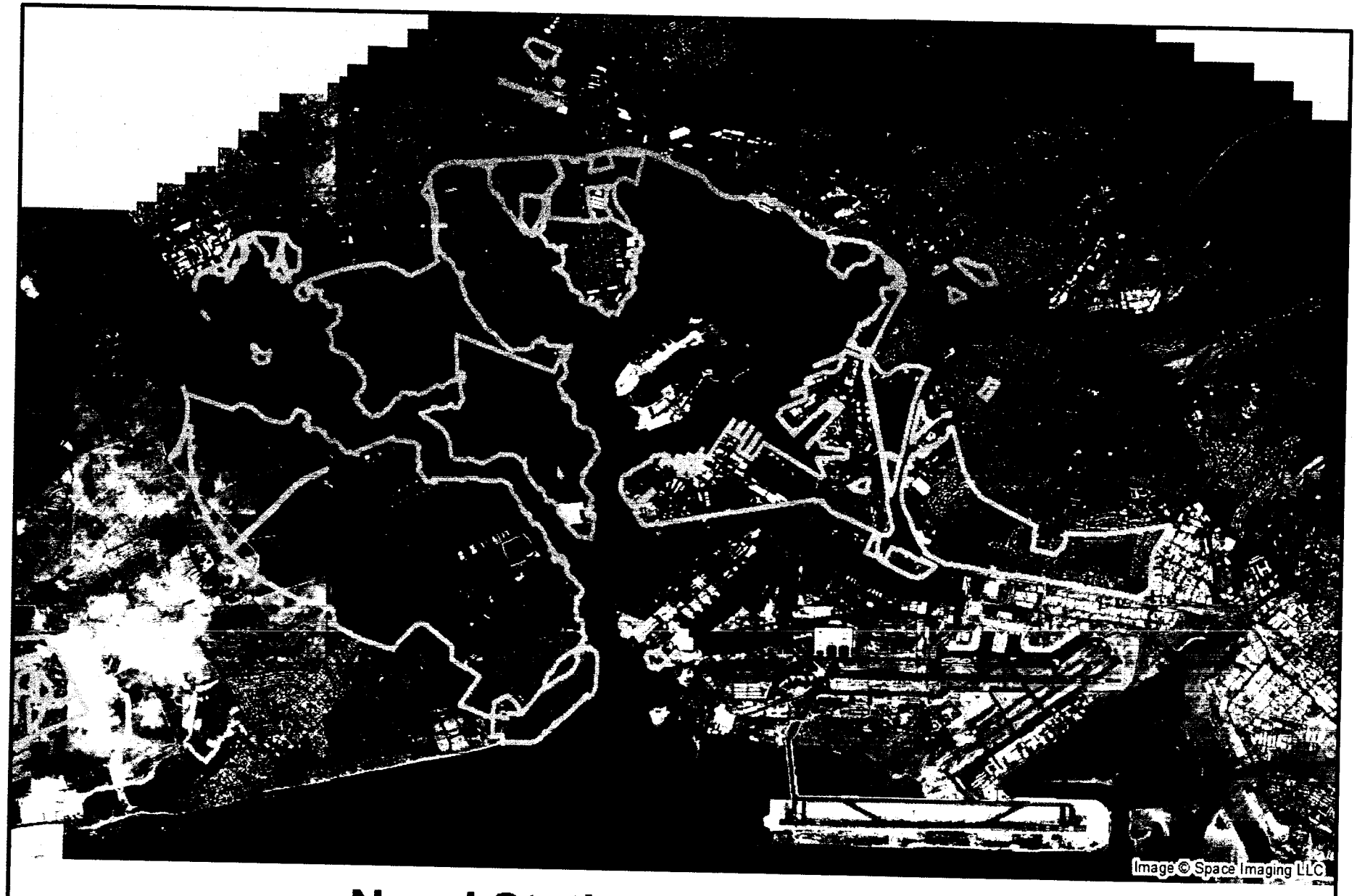
YEAR:	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
ROI:	4.55%	5.56%	6.34%	5.41%	5.75%	4.95%	4.85%	4.8%	3.45%	3.37%	2.62%	3.51%	4.18%	4.42%
USA:	5.6%	6.83%	7.5%	6.91%	6.09%	5.59%	5.4%	4.94%	4.51%	4.21%	3.99%	4.74%	5.79%	5.99%

Per Capita Income x $1,000 (1988-2002)



YEAR:	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
ROI:	$25.9	$26.04	$25.47	$25.31	$25.43	$25.21	$25.31	$25.18	$25.65	$26.18	$27.12	$27.51	$28.16	$28.63	$29.01
USA:	$26.96	$27.48	$27.42	$26.87	$27.35	$27.18	$27.53	$27.86	$28.35	$29.04	$30.35	$30.86	$31.89	$31.72	$31.61

Note: National trend lines are dashed



Naval Station Pearl Harbor, HI

1 Miles

Installation Boundary

Economic Impact Report

This report depicts the economic impact of the following Scenarios:

BRADD AFO4: ADD6 - Moody AFB, GA

The data in this report is rolled up by Action

As of: Sat Jul 16 12:22:38 EDT 2005

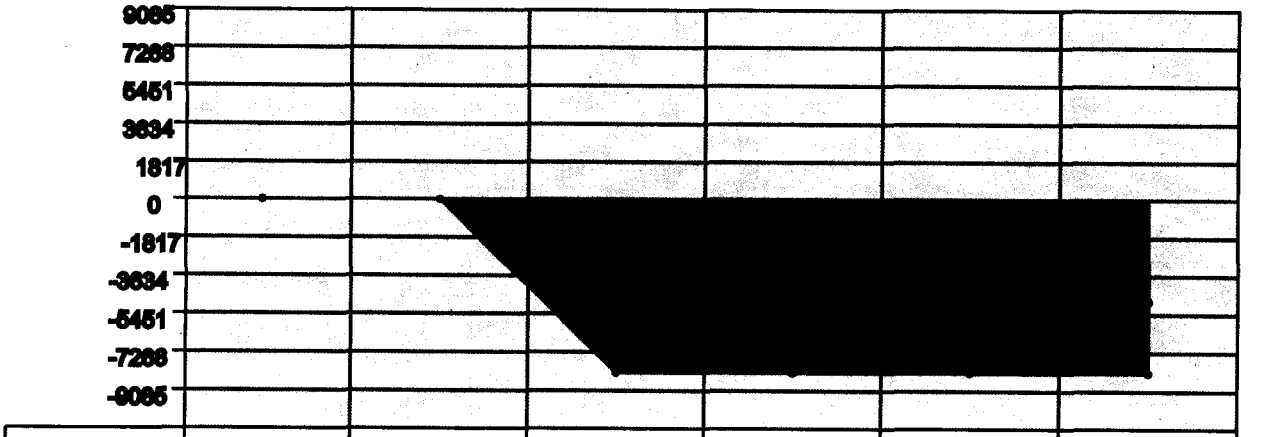
ECONOMIC IMPACT DATA

Scenario: ADD6 - Moody AFB, GA
Economic Region of Influence(ROI): Valdosta, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area
Base: Moody AFB
Action: Closing Moody AFB, GA

Overall Economic Impact of Proposed BRAC-05 Action:

ROI Population (2002):	120,978
ROI Employment (2002):	65,992
Authorized Manpower (2005):	4,062
Authorized Manpower(2005) / ROI Employment(2002):	6.16%
Total Estimated Job Change:	-8,261
Total Estimated Job Change / ROI Employment(2002):	-12.52%

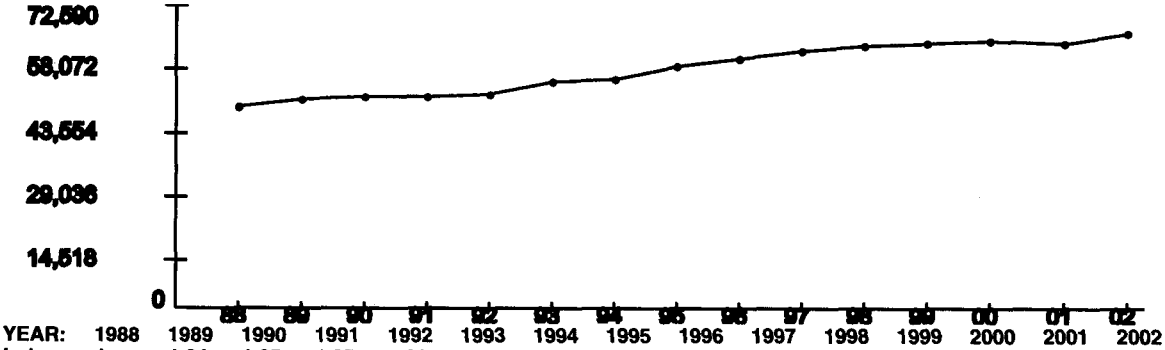
Cumulative Job Change (Gain/Loss) Over Time:



YEAR:	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Direct Military:	0	0	-4603	0	0	0
Direct Civilian:	0	0	-286	0	0	0
Direct Student:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Direct Contractor:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Direct:	0	0	-4889	-4889	-4889	-4889
Cum Indir/Induc:	0	0	-3372	-3372	-3372	-3372
Cumulative Total:	0	0	-8261	-8261	-8261	-8,261

Valdosta, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area Trend Data

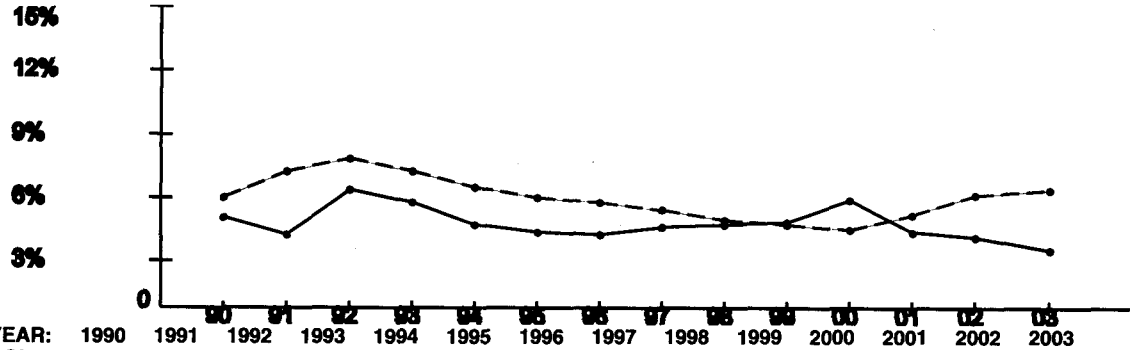
Employment Trend (1988-2002)



YEAR:	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Index:	1	1.04	1.05	1.05	1.06	1.12	1.14	1.2	1.24	1.27	1.3	1.31	1.32	1.32	1.36

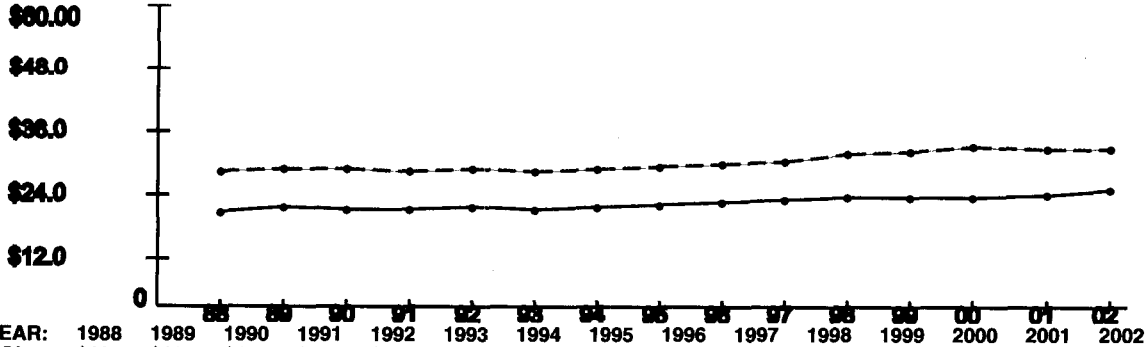
Represents the ROI's indexed employment change since 1988

Unemployment Percentage Trend (1990-2003)



YEAR:	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
ROI:	4.63%	3.81%	5.98%	5.32%	4.31%	3.93%	3.8%	4.15%	4.21%	4.42%	5.5%	3.88%	3.66%	3%
USA:	5.6%	6.83%	7.5%	6.91%	6.09%	5.59%	5.4%	4.94%	4.51%	4.21%	3.99%	4.74%	5.79%	5.99%

Per Capita Income x $1,000 (1988-2002)



YEAR:	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
ROI:	$19.23	$19.83	$19.55	$19.57	$20.06	$19.74	$20.05	$20.69	$20.93	$21.36	$21.88	$21.98	$22.19	$22.56	$23.58
USA:	$26.96	$27.48	$27.42	$26.87	$27.35	$27.18	$27.53	$27.86	$28.35	$29.04	$30.35	$30.86	$31.89	$31.72	$31.61

Note: National trend lines are dashed

As of: Sat Jul 16 12:22:38 EDT 2005

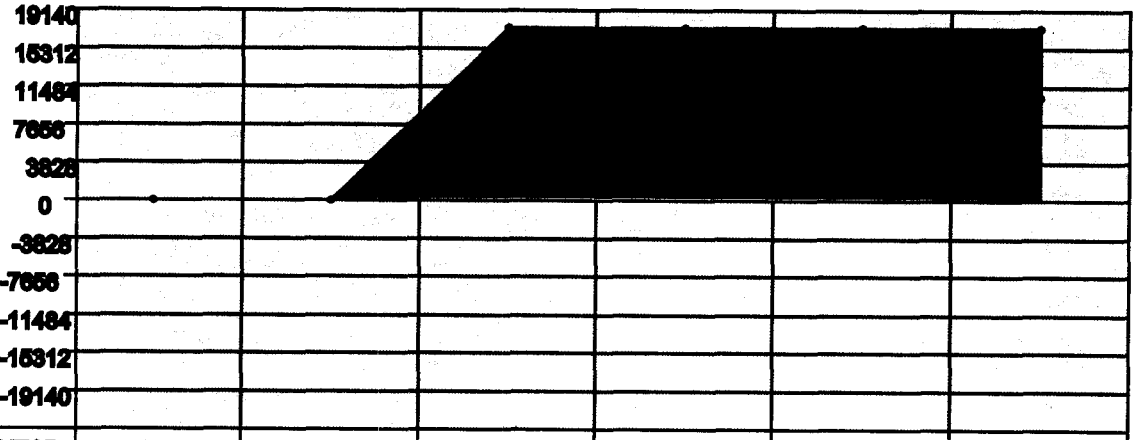
ECONOMIC IMPACT DATA

Scenario: ADD6 - Moody AFB, GA
Economic Region of Influence(ROI): Valdosta, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area
Base: Moody AFB
Action: Realigning MJB Oceana to Moody AFB

Overall Economic Impact of Proposed BRAC-05 Action:

ROI Population (2002):	120,978
ROI Employment (2002):	65,992
Authorized Manpower (2005):	4,062
Authorized Manpower(2005) / ROI Employment(2002):	6.16%
Total Estimated Job Change:	17,401
Total Estimated Job Change / ROI Employment(2002):	26.37%

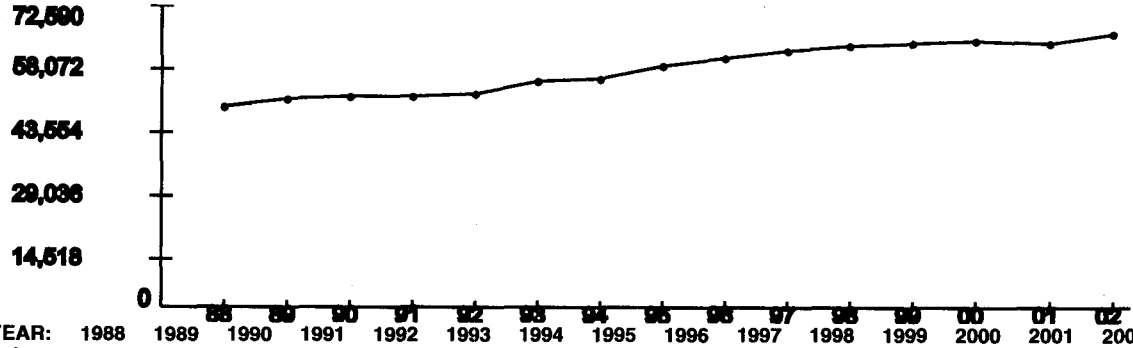
Cumulative Job Change (Gain/Loss) Over Time:



YEAR:	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Direct Military:	0	0	8773	0	0	0
Direct Civilian:	0	0	1618	0	0	0
Direct Student:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Direct Contractor:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Direct:	0	0	10391	10391	10391	10391
Cum Indir/Induc:	0	0	7010	7010	7010	7010
Cumulative Total:	0	0	17401	17401	17401	17,401

Valdosta, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area Trend Data

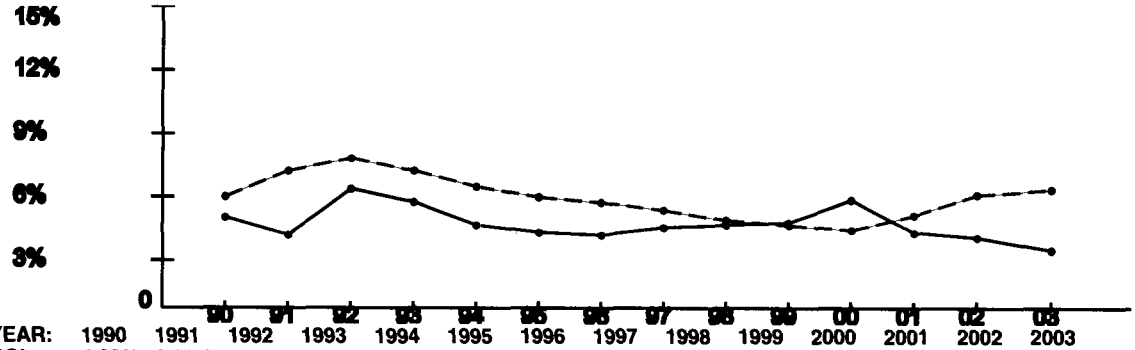
Employment Trend (1988-2002)



YEAR:	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Index:	1	1.04	1.05	1.05	1.06	1.12	1.14	1.2	1.24	1.27	1.3	1.31	1.32	1.32	1.36

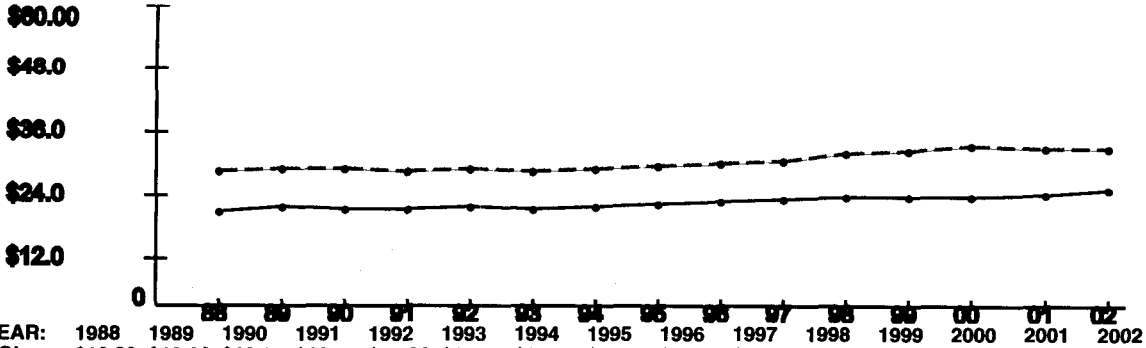
Represents the ROI's indexed employment change since 1988

Unemployment Percentage Trend (1990-2003)



YEAR:	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
ROI:	4.63%	3.81%	5.98%	5.32%	4.31%	3.93%	3.8%	4.15%	4.21%	4.42%	5.5%	3.88%	3.66%	3%
USA:	5.6%	6.83%	7.5%	6.91%	6.09%	5.59%	5.4%	4.94%	4.51%	4.21%	3.99%	4.74%	5.79%	5.99%

Per Capita Income x $1,000 (1988-2002)



YEAR:	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
ROI:	$19.23	$19.83	$19.55	$19.57	$20.06	$19.74	$20.05	$20.69	$20.93	$21.36	$21.88	$21.98	$22.19	$22.56	$23.58
USA:	$26.96	$27.48	$27.42	$26.87	$27.35	$27.18	$27.53	$27.86	$28.35	$29.04	$30.35	$30.86	$31.89	$31.72	$31.61

Note: National trend lines are dashed

Economic Impact Report

This report depicts the economic impact of the following Scenarios:

BRADD AF01: ADD7 - Grand Forks AFB, ND (USAF0117v3)

The data in this report is rolled up by Action

As of: Fri Jul 15 14:04:53 EDT 2005

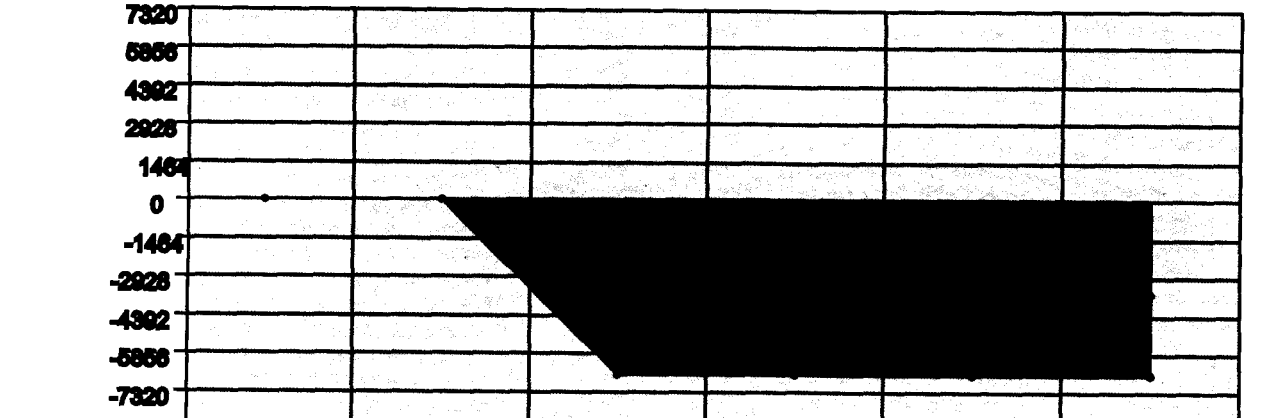
ECONOMIC IMPACT DATA

Scenario:	ADD7 - Grand Forks AFB, ND (USAF0117v3)
Economic Region of Influence(ROI):	Grand Forks, ND-MN Metropolitan Statistical Area
Base:	Grand Forks AFB
Action:	Closing Grand Forks AFB, ND

Overall Economic Impact of Proposed BRAC-05 Action:

ROI Population (2002):	95,827
ROI Employment (2002):	66,242
Authorized Manpower (2005):	3,080
Authorized Manpower(2005) / ROI Employment(2002):	4.65%
Total Estimated Job Change:	-6,656
Total Estimated Job Change / ROI Employment(2002):	-10.05%

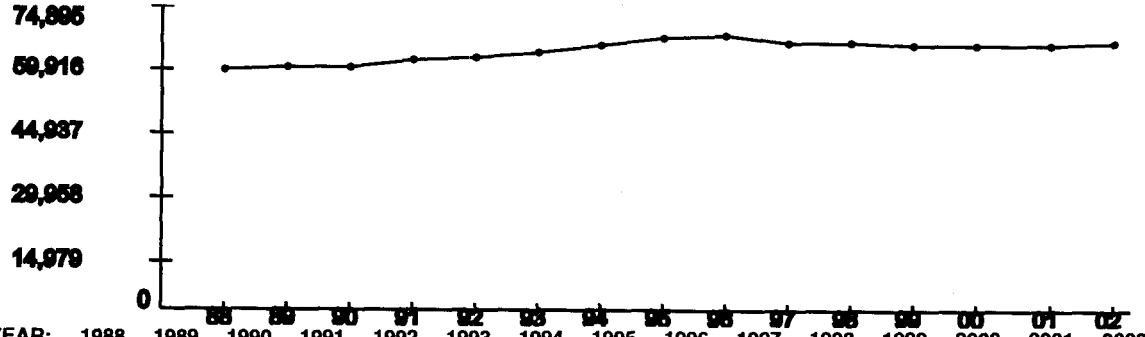
Cumulative Job Change (Gain/Loss) Over Time:



YEAR:	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Direct Military:	0	0	-2946	0	0	0
Direct Civilian:	0	0	-610	0	0	0
Direct Student:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Direct Contractor:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Direct:	0	0	-3556	-3556	-3556	-3556
Cum Indir/Induc:	0	0	-3100	-3100	-3100	-3100
Cumulative Total:	0	0	-6656	-6656	-6656	-6,656

Grand Forks, ND-MN Metropolitan Statistical Area Trend Data

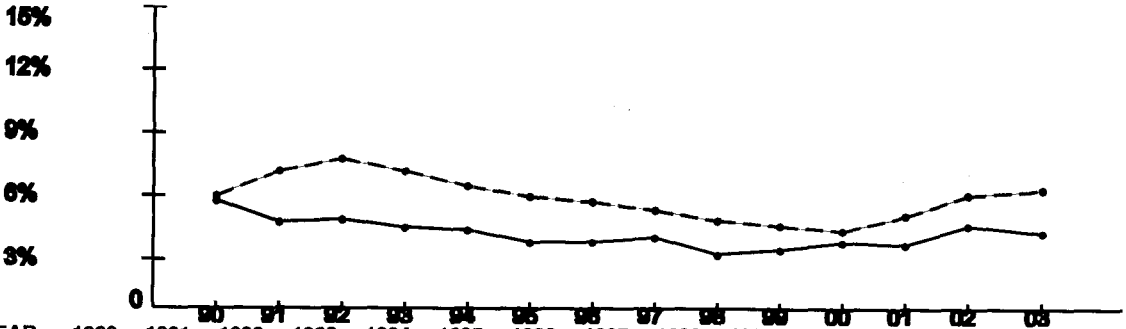
Employment Trend (1988-2002)



YEAR:	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Index:	1	1.02	1.02	1.04	1.06	1.08	1.11	1.14	1.15	1.12	1.12	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.12

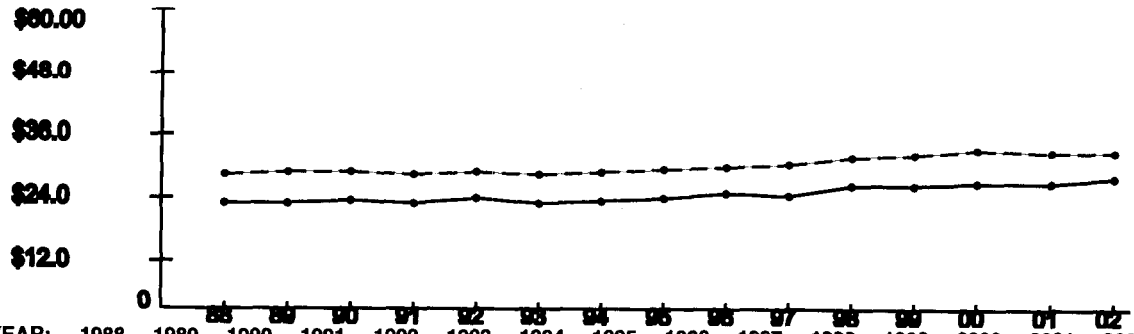
Represents the ROI's indexed employment change since 1988

Unemployment Percentage Trend (1990-2003)



YEAR:	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
ROI:	5.33%	4.43%	4.51%	4.12%	3.99%	3.36%	3.43%	3.67%	2.69%	2.95%	3.41%	3.2%	4.23%	3.86%
USA:	5.6%	6.83%	7.5%	6.91%	6.09%	5.59%	5.4%	4.94%	4.51%	4.21%	3.99%	4.74%	5.79%	5.99%

Per Capita Income x $1,000 (1988-2002)



YEAR:	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
ROI:	$21.35	$21.62	$22.01	$21.66	$22.42	$21.61	$22.03	$22.34	$23.48	$23.07	$25.03	$24.86	$25.37	$25.49	$26.42
USA:	$26.96	$27.48	$27.42	$26.87	$27.35	$27.18	$27.53	$27.86	$28.35	$29.04	$30.35	$30.86	$31.89	$31.72	$31.61

Note: National trend lines are dashed

USAF BRAC 2005 Base MCI Score Sheets

Base Score Sheet for Grand Forks AFB
MCI: Tanker

(The questions that lost the most points are at the top of the list.)

Max Points
This is the maximum number of points this formula can contribute to the overall MCI score.
Earned Points
This is the number of points this formula did contribute to the overall MCI score for this base.
Lost Points
The difference between Max Points and Earned Points.
Running Score from 100
The maximum MCI score is 100 and the minimum is 0. This is a running balance that shows the impact of the lost points from the formula evaluation on the overall MCI score for the base.

Formula		Max Points	Earned Points	Lost Points	Running Score from 100
1245.00	Proximity to Airspace Supporting Mission (ASM)	39.10	19.12	19.98	80.02
8.00	Ramp Area and Serviceability	7.89	1.97	5.91	74.11
1235.00	Installation Pavements Quality	14.53	10.89	3.63	70.48
1214.00	Fuel Dispensing Rate to Support Mobility and Surge	3.85	1.08	2.77	67.71
19.00	Hangar Capability - Large Aircraft	3.32	1.21	2.11	65.60
1241.00	Ability to Support Large-Scale Mobility Deployment	1.65	0.41	1.24	64.36
1250.00	Area Cost Factor	1.25	0.92	0.33	64.03
1205.10	Buildable Acres for Industrial Operations Growth	1.58	1.25	0.32	63.71
1402.00	BAH Rate	0.88	0.72	0.15	63.56
1269.00	Utilities cost rating (U3C)	0.13	0.09	0.04	63.52
1.00	Fuel Hydrant Systems Support Mission Growth	4.15	4.15	0.00	63.52
9.00	Runway Dimension and Serviceability	9.55	9.55	0.00	63.52
213.00	Attainment / Emission Budget Growth Allowance	1.35	1.35	0.00	63.52
1205.20	Buildable Acres for Air Operations Growth	1.58	1.58	0.00	63.52
1207.00	Level of Mission Encroachment	2.08	2.08	0.00	63.52
1242.00	ATC Restrictions to Operations	6.90	6.90	0.00	63.52
1403.00	GS Locality Pay Rate	0.25	0.25	0.00	63.52

USAF BRAC 2005 Base MCI Score Sheets

Base Score Sheet for Grand Forks AFB
MCI: UAV / UCAS

(The questions that lost the most points are at the top of the list.)

Max Points
This is the maximum number of points this formula can contribute to the overall MCI score.
Earned Points
This is the number of points this formula did contribute to the overall MCI score for this base.
Lost Points
The difference between Max Points and Earned Points.
Running Score from 100
The maximum MCI score is 100 and the minimum is 0. This is a running balance that shows the impact of the lost points from the formula evaluation on the overall MCI score for the base.

Formula		Max Points	Earned Points	Lost Points	Running Score from 100
1245.00	Proximity to Airspace Supporting Mission (ASM)	20.70	2.76	17.94	82.06
1266.00	Range Complex (RC) Supports Mission	12.45	6.46	5.99	76.07
1241.00	Ability to Support Large-Scale Mobility Deployment	3.00	0.75	2.25	73.82
1272.00	Installation Crosswind Conditions	9.11	7.59	1.52	72.30
1205.10	Buildable Acres for Industrial Operations Growth	3.50	2.79	0.71	71.59
1250.00	Area Cost Factor	1.25	0.92	0.33	71.26
1402.00	BAH Rate	0.88	0.72	0.15	71.11
1271.00	Prevailing Installation Weather Conditions	3.29	3.16	0.13	70.98
1269.00	Utilities cost rating (U3C)	0.13	0.09	0.04	70.94
8.00	Ramp Area and Serviceability	5.23	5.23	0.00	70.94
9.00	Runway Dimension and Serviceability	5.23	5.23	0.00	70.94
213.00	Attainment / Emission Budget Growth Allowance	0.70	0.70	0.00	70.94
1205.20	Buildable Acres for Air Operations Growth	2.80	2.80	0.00	70.94
1207.00	Level of Mission Encroachment	1.45	1.45	0.00	70.94
1232.00	Sufficient Explosives-sited Parking	5.81	5.81	0.00	70.94
1233.00	Sufficient Munitions Storage	5.81	5.81	0.00	70.94
1235.00	Installation Pavements Quality	5.52	5.52	0.00	70.94
1242.00	ATC Restrictions to Operations	6.33	6.33	0.00	70.94
1251.00	Frequency Spectrum Limitations (FSL)	6.58	6.58	0.00	70.94
1403.00	GS Locality Pay Rate	0.25	0.25	0.00	70.94

Economic Impact Report

This report depicts the economic impact of the following Scenarios:

BRADD AF03: ADD8 - Pope AFB, NC

The data in this report is rolled up by Action

As of: Fri Jul 15 14:06:11 EDT 2005

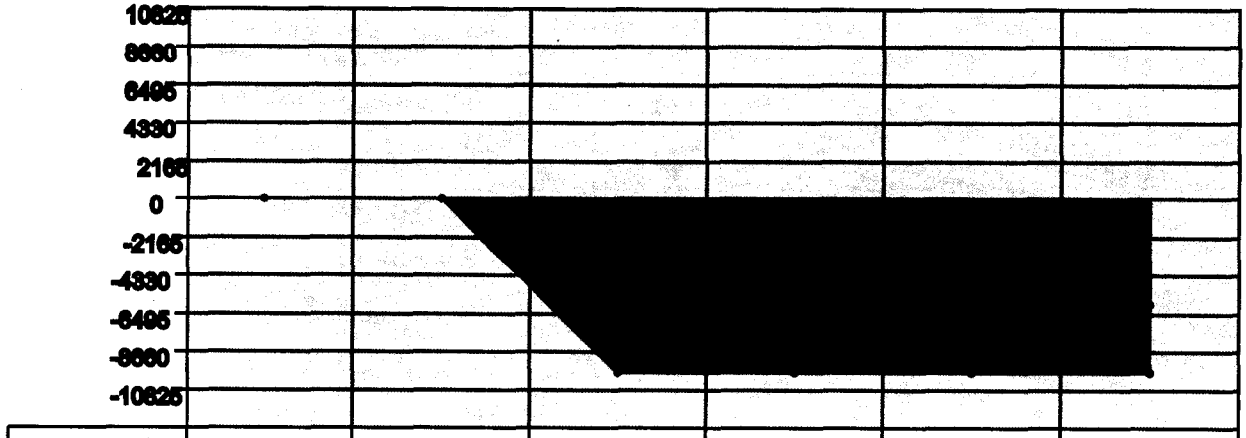
ECONOMIC IMPACT DATA

Scenario: ADD8 - Pope AFB, NC
Economic Region of Influence(ROI): Fayetteville, NC Metropolitan Statistical Area
Base: Pope AFB
Action: Closing Pope AFB, NC

Overall Economic Impact of Proposed BRAC-05 Action:

ROI Population (2002):	339,497
ROI Employment (2002):	195,370
Authorized Manpower (2005):	5,760
Authorized Manpower(2005) / ROI Employment(2002):	2.95%
Total Estimated Job Change:	-9,844
Total Estimated Job Change / ROI Employment(2002):	-5.04%

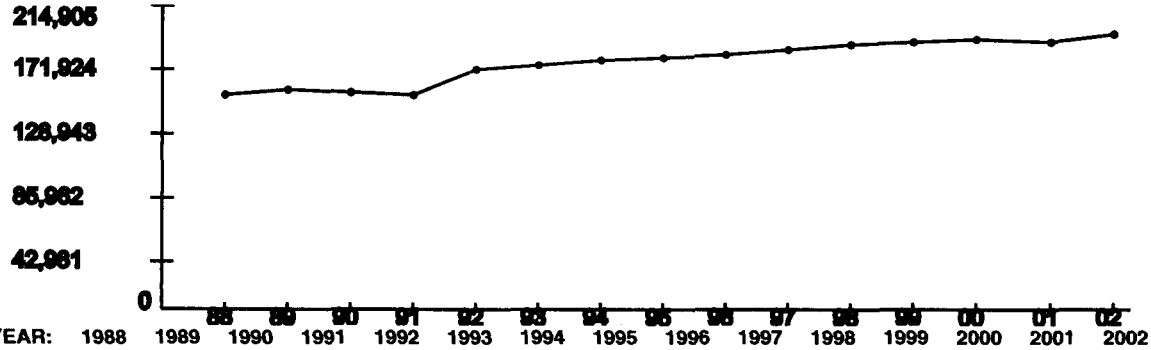
Cumulative Job Change (Gain/Loss) Over Time:



YEAR:	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Direct Military:	0	0	-5448	0	0	0
Direct Civilian:	0	0	-426	0	0	0
Direct Student:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Direct Contractor:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Direct:	0	0	-5874	-5874	-5874	-5874
Cum Indir/Induc:	0	0	-3970	-3970	-3970	-3970
Cumulative Total:	0	0	-9844	-9844	-9844	-9,844

Fayetteville, NC Metropolitan Statistical Area Trend Data

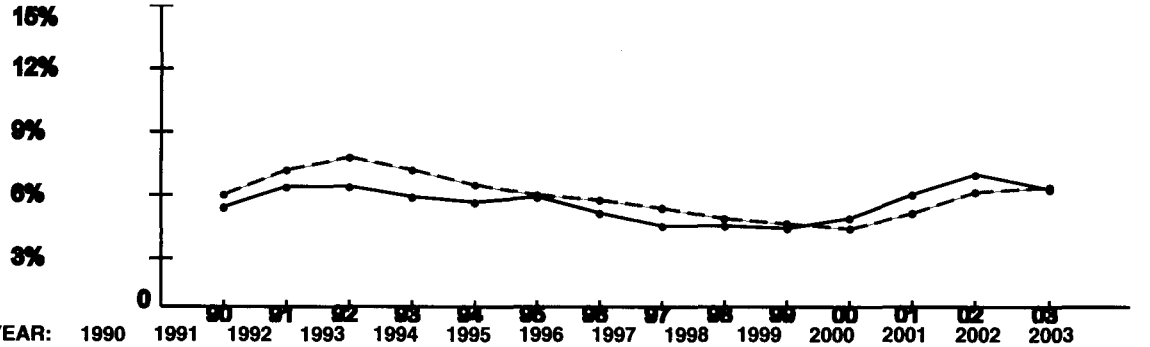
Employment Trend (1988-2002)



YEAR:	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Index:	1	1.02	1.01	1	1.12	1.14	1.16	1.18	1.18	1.21	1.23	1.25	1.26	1.24	1.28

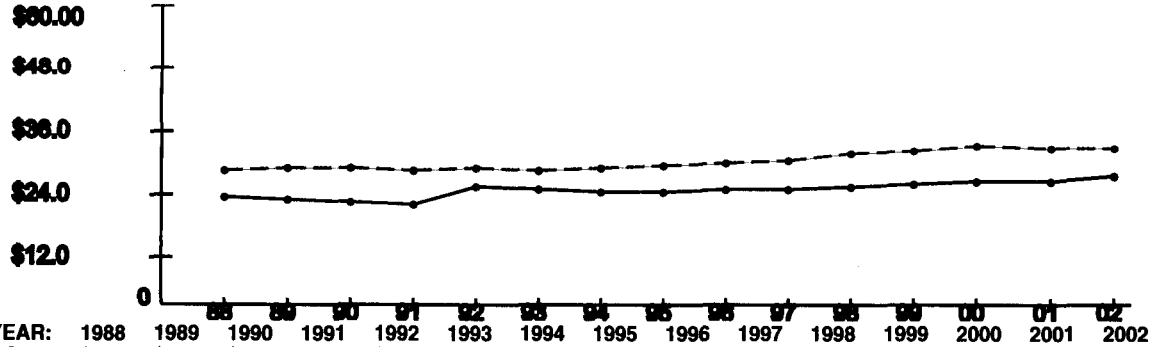
Represents the ROI's indexed employment change since 1988

Unemployment Percentage Trend (1990-2003)



YEAR:	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
ROI:	4.96%	6%	5.98%	5.54%	5.3%	5.48%	4.71%	4.18%	4.15%	4.04%	4.47%	5.68%	6.65%	5.93%
USA:	5.6%	6.83%	7.5%	6.91%	6.09%	5.59%	5.4%	4.94%	4.51%	4.21%	3.99%	4.74%	5.79%	5.99%

Per Capita Income x $1,000 (1988-2002)



YEAR:	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
ROI:	$21.9	$21.6	$20.8	$20.75	$23.98	$23.26	$22.9	$22.99	$23.48	$23.68	$24.16	$24.35	$24.82	$24.93	$25.99
USA:	$26.96	$27.48	$27.42	$26.87	$27.35	$27.18	$27.53	$27.86	$28.35	$29.04	$30.35	$30.86	$31.89	$31.72	$31.61

Note: National trend lines are dashed

Economic Impact Report

This report depicts the economic impact of the following Scenarios:

BRADD DFAS: ADD10 - New Scenario for DFAS Consolidation

The data in this report is rolled up by Action

As of: Fri Jul 15 14:10:23 EDT 2005

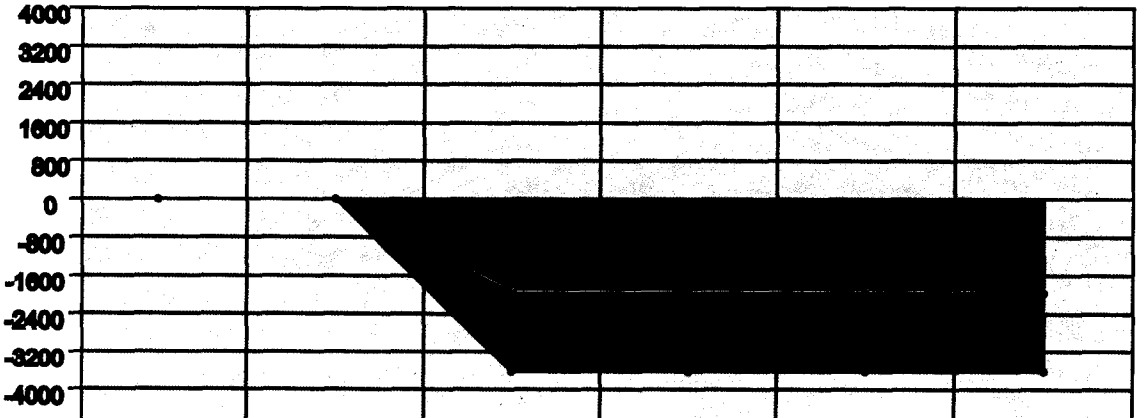
ECONOMIC IMPACT DATA

Scenario:	ADD10 - New Scenario for DFAS Consolidation
Economic Region of Influence(ROI):	Columbus, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area
Base:	DFAS - Columbus OH
Action:	Closing DFAS Columbus, OH

Overall Economic Impact of Proposed BRAC-05 Action:

ROI Population (2002):	1,655,942
ROI Employment (2002):	1,122,033
Authorized Manpower (2005):	1,954
Authorized Manpower(2005) / ROI Employment(2002):	0.17%
Total Estimated Job Change:	-3,637
Total Estimated Job Change / ROI Employment(2002):	-0.32%

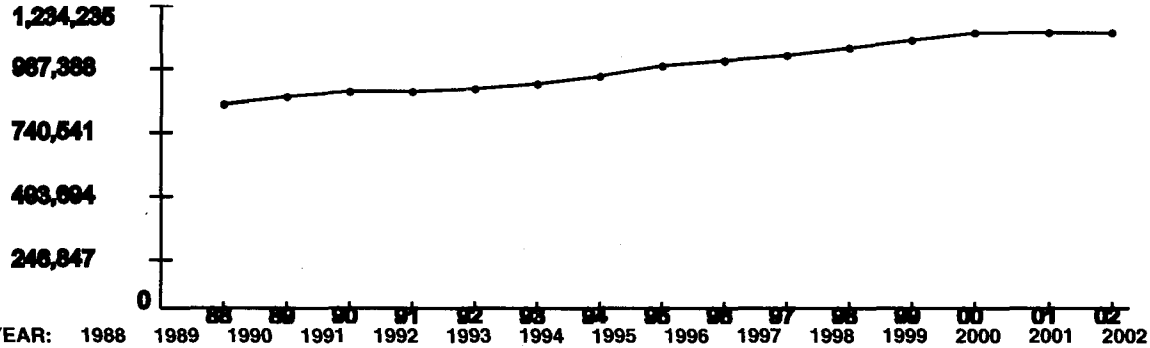
Cumulative Job Change (Gain/Loss) Over Time:



YEAR:	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Direct Military:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Direct Civilian:	0	0	-1999	0	0	0
Direct Student:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Direct Contractor:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Direct:	0	0	-1999	-1999	-1999	-1999
Cum Indir/Induc:	0	0	-1638	-1638	-1638	-1638
Cumulative Total:	0	0	-3637	-3637	-3637	-3,637

Columbus, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area Trend Data

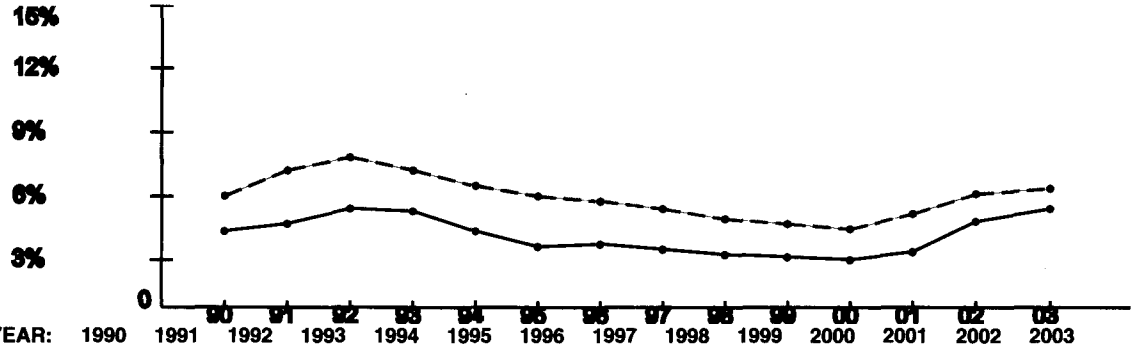
Employment Trend (1988-2002)



YEAR:	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Index:	1	1.03	1.05	1.06	1.07	1.1	1.14	1.18	1.21	1.23	1.27	1.3	1.34	1.34	1.34

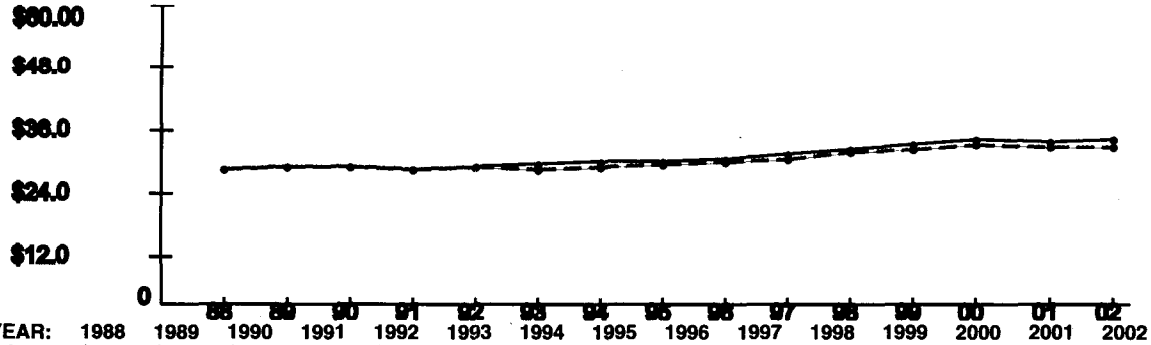
Represents the ROI's indexed employment change since 1988

Unemployment Percentage Trend (1990-2003)



YEAR:	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
ROI:	3.84%	4.24%	5.03%	4.84%	3.91%	3.18%	3.19%	2.94%	2.72%	2.67%	2.5%	2.82%	4.42%	4.94%
USA:	5.6%	6.83%	7.5%	6.91%	6.09%	5.59%	5.4%	4.94%	4.51%	4.21%	3.99%	4.74%	5.79%	5.99%

Per Capita Income x $1,000 (1988-2002)



YEAR:	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
ROI:	$27.02	$27.71	$27.47	$27.14	$27.75	$27.84	$28.61	$28.68	$28.81	$29.96	$31.17	$31.86	$32.85	$32.58	$32.77
USA:	$26.96	$27.48	$27.42	$26.87	$27.35	$27.18	$27.53	$27.86	$28.35	$29.04	$30.35	$30.86	$31.89	$31.72	$31.61

Note: National trend lines are dashed

As of: Fri Jul 15 14:10:23 EDT 2005

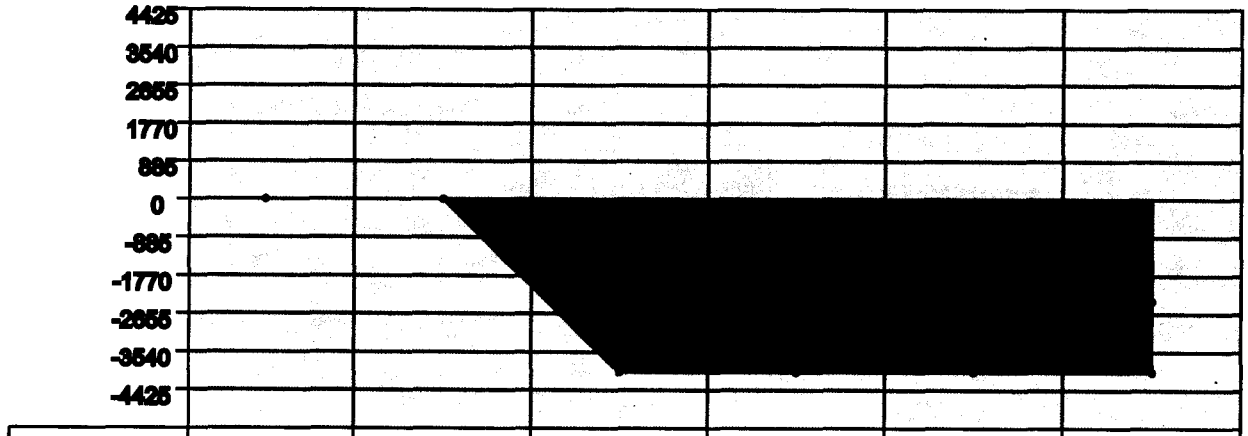
ECONOMIC IMPACT DATA

Scenario: ADD10 - New Scenario for DFAS Consolidation
Economic Region of Influence(ROI): Indianapolis, IN Metropolitan Statistical Area
Base: DFAS - Indianapolis IN
Action: Closing DFAS Indianapolis, IN

Overall Economic Impact of Proposed BRAC-05 Action:

ROI Population (2002):	1,574,963
ROI Employment (2002):	1,037,290
Authorized Manpower (2005):	2,392
Authorized Manpower(2005) / ROI Employment(2002):	0.23%
Total Estimated Job Change:	-4,024
Total Estimated Job Change / ROI Employment(2002):	-0.39%

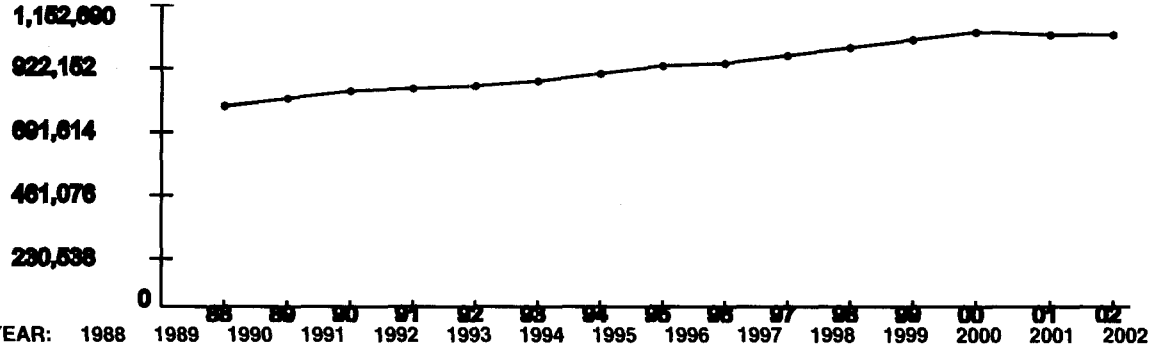
Cumulative Job Change (Gain/Loss) Over Time:



YEAR:	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Direct Military:	0	0	-57	0	0	0
Direct Civilian:	0	0	-2288	0	0	0
Direct Student:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Direct Contractor:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Direct:	0	0	-2345	-2345	-2345	-2345
Cum Indir/Induc:	0	0	-1679	-1679	-1679	-1679
Cumulative Total:	0	0	-4024	-4024	-4024	-4,024

Indianapolis, IN Metropolitan Statistical Area Trend Data

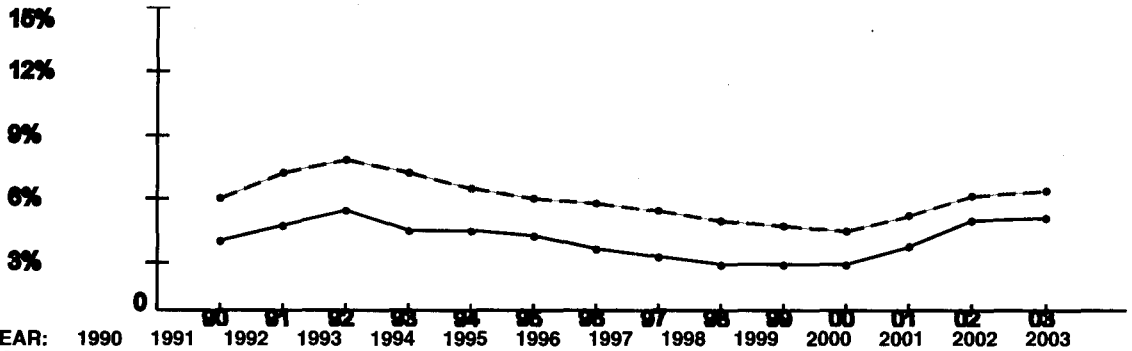
Employment Trend (1988-2002)



YEAR:	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Index:	1	1.04	1.07	1.08	1.09	1.12	1.16	1.19	1.21	1.24	1.28	1.32	1.36	1.34	1.34

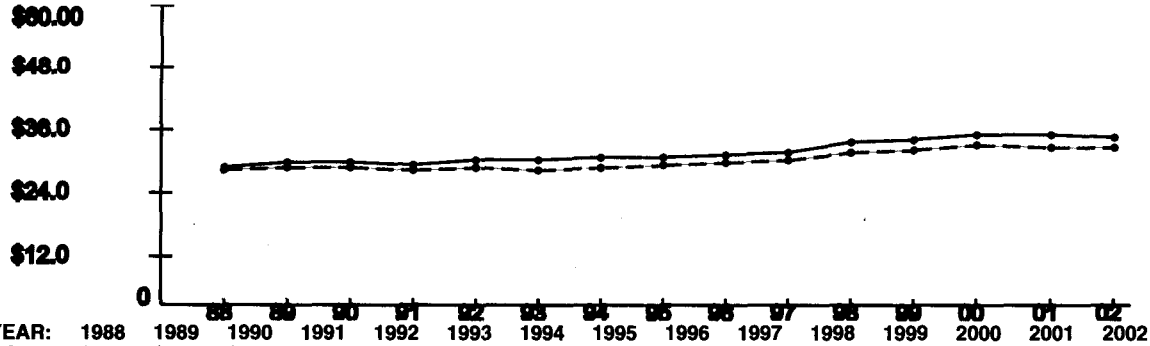
Represents the ROI's indexed employment change since 1988

Unemployment Percentage Trend (1990-2003)



YEAR:	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
ROI:	3.54%	4.29%	5.04%	4.06%	4%	3.75%	3.13%	2.7%	2.39%	2.35%	2.38%	3.21%	4.47%	4.59%
USA:	5.6%	6.83%	7.5%	6.91%	6.09%	5.59%	5.4%	4.94%	4.51%	4.21%	3.99%	4.74%	5.79%	5.99%

Per Capita Income x $1,000 (1988-2002)



YEAR:	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
ROI:	$27.53	$28.37	$28.46	$28.05	$28.86	$29.1	$29.67	$29.62	$29.97	$30.48	$32.6	$32.92	$34.11	$33.95	$33.67
USA:	$26.96	$27.48	$27.42	$26.87	$27.35	$27.18	$27.53	$27.86	$28.35	$29.04	$30.35	$30.86	$31.89	$31.72	$31.61

Note: National trend lines are dashed

As of: Fri Jul 15 14:10:23 EDT 2005

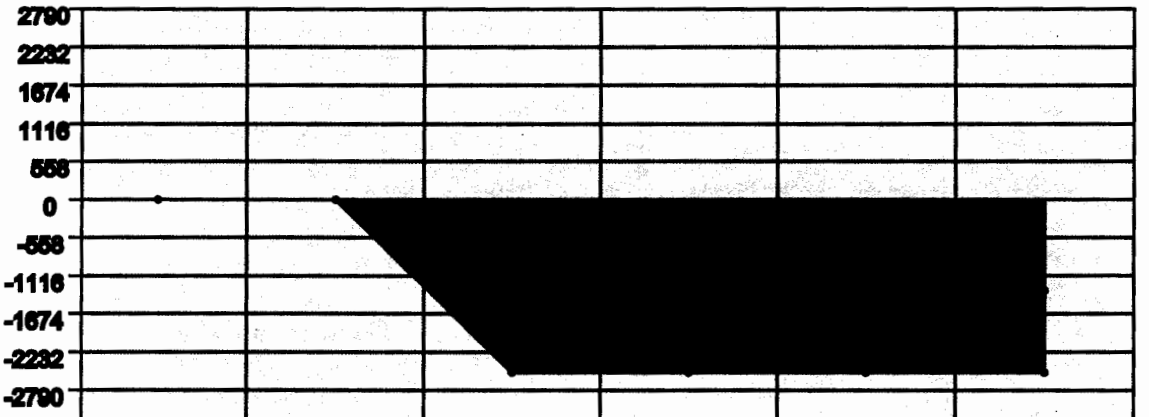
ECONOMIC IMPACT DATA

Scenario: ADD10 - New Scenario for DFAS Consolidation
Economic Region of Influence(ROI): Denver-Aurora, CO Metropolitan Statistical Area
Base: DFAS - Denver CO
Action: Closing DFAS Denver, CO

Overall Economic Impact of Proposed BRAC-05 Action:

ROI Population (2002):	2,276,533
ROI Employment (2002):	1,545,580
Authorized Manpower (2005):	1,357
Authorized Manpower(2005) / ROI Employment(2002):	0.09%
Total Estimated Job Change:	-2,538
Total Estimated Job Change / ROI Employment(2002):	-0.16%

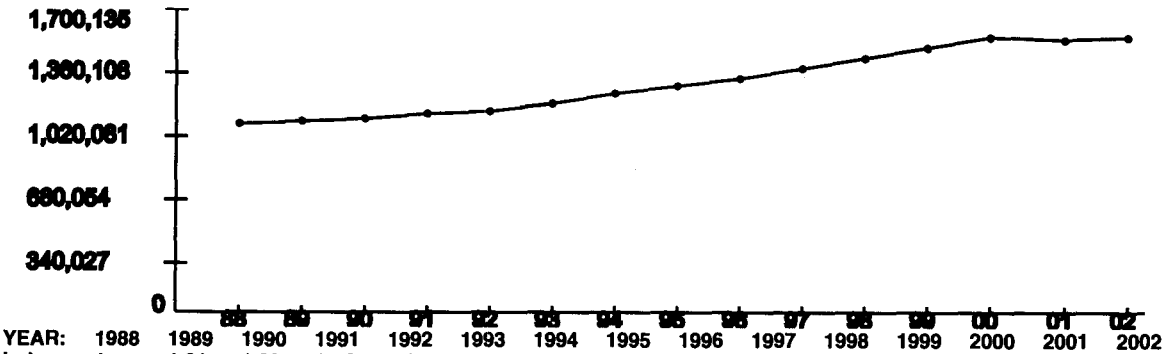
Cumulative Job Change (Gain/Loss) Over Time:



YEAR:	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Direct Military:	0	0	-41	0	0	0
Direct Civilian:	0	0	-1314	0	0	0
Direct Student:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Direct Contractor:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Direct:	0	0	-1355	-1355	-1355	-1355
Cum Indir/Induc:	0	0	-1183	-1183	-1183	-1183
Cumulative Total:	0	0	-2538	-2538	-2538	-2,538

Denver-Aurora, CO Metropolitan Statistical Area Trend Data

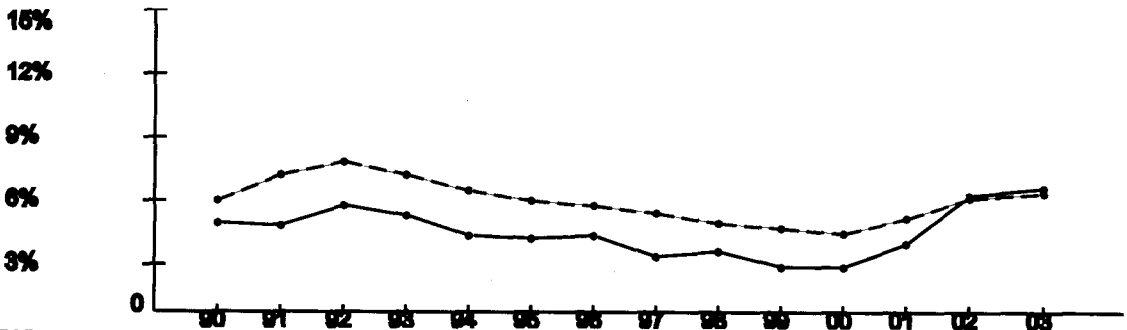
Employment Trend (1988-2002)



YEAR:	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Index:	1	1.01	1.03	1.05	1.07	1.12	1.16	1.2	1.24	1.29	1.35	1.4	1.45	1.45	1.46

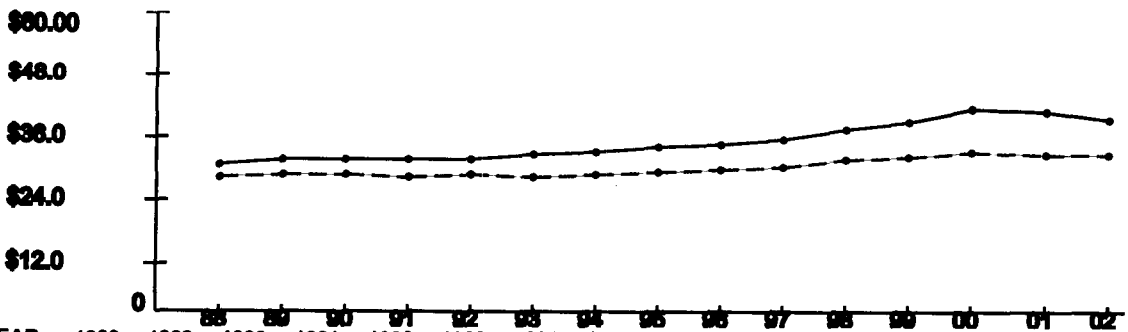
Represents the ROI's indexed employment change since 1988

Unemployment Percentage Trend (1990-2003)



YEAR:	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
ROI:	4.46%	4.41%	5.35%	4.83%	3.93%	3.76%	3.82%	2.83%	3.16%	2.42%	2.32%	3.51%	5.88%	6.24%
USA:	5.6%	6.83%	7.5%	6.91%	6.09%	5.59%	5.4%	4.94%	4.51%	4.21%	3.99%	4.74%	5.79%	5.99%

Per Capita Income x $1,000 (1988-2002)



YEAR:	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
ROI:	$29.57	$30.68	$30.74	$30.44	$30.7	$31.25	$31.83	$32.78	$33.56	$34.29	$36.37	$37.8	$40.45	$40.16	$38.28
USA:	$26.96	$27.48	$27.42	$26.87	$27.35	$27.18	$27.53	$27.86	$28.35	$29.04	$30.35	$30.86	$31.89	$31.72	$31.61

Note: National trend lines are dashed

Economic Impact Report

This report depicts the economic impact of the following Scenarios:

BRADD JT01: ADD11 - Professional Development Education

The data in this report is rolled up by Action

As of: Fri Jul 15 14:12:07 EDT 2005

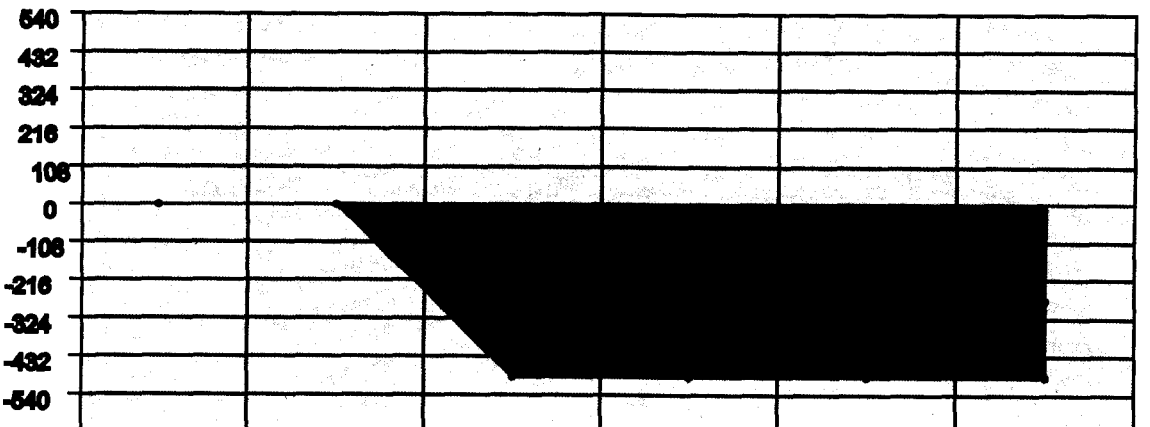
ECONOMIC IMPACT DATA

Scenario:	ADD11 - Professional Development Education
Economic Region of Influence(ROI):	Dayton, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area
Base:	Wright-Patterson AFB
Action:	Closing AF Inst. of Technology, Patterson AFB

Overall Economic Impact of Proposed BRAC-05 Action:

ROI Population (2002):	845,410
ROI Employment (2002):	512,393
Authorized Manpower (2005):	15,885
Authorized Manpower(2005) / ROI Employment(2002):	3.1%
Total Estimated Job Change:	-492
Total Estimated Job Change / ROI Employment(2002):	-0.1%

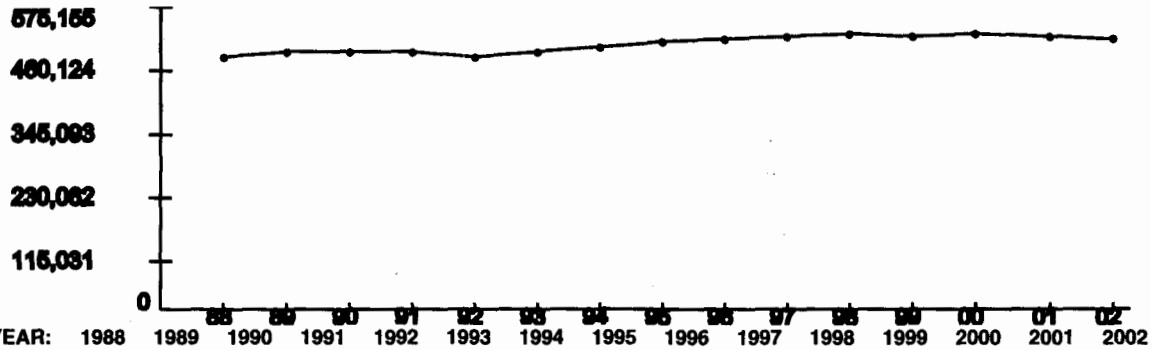
Cumulative Job Change (Gain/Loss) Over Time:



YEAR:	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Direct Military:	0	0	-150	0	0	0
Direct Civilian:	0	0	-121	0	0	0
Direct Student:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Direct Contractor:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Direct:	0	0	-271	-271	-271	-271
Cum Indir/Induc:	0	0	-221	-221	-221	-221
Cumulative Total:	0	0	-492	-492	-492	-492

Dayton, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area Trend Data

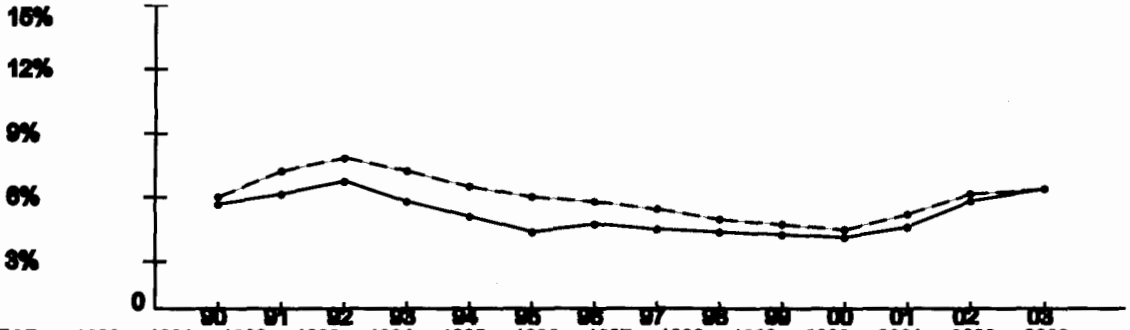
Employment Trend (1988-2002)



YEAR:	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Index:	1	1.02	1.02	1.01	1	1.01	1.04	1.06	1.06	1.08	1.09	1.08	1.09	1.08	1.07

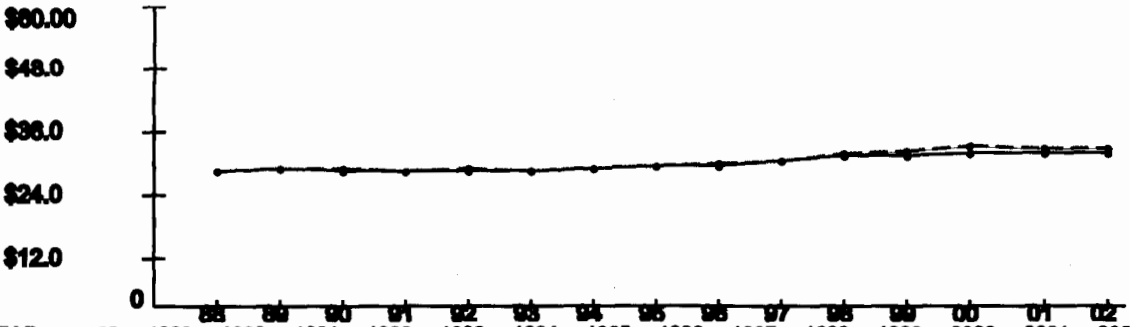
Represents the ROI's indexed employment change since 1988

Unemployment Percentage Trend (1990-2003)



YEAR:	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
ROI:	5.21%	5.75%	6.4%	5.41%	4.64%	3.93%	4.28%	3.97%	3.86%	3.76%	3.6%	4.12%	5.41%	6.03%
USA:	5.6%	6.83%	7.5%	6.91%	6.09%	5.59%	5.4%	4.94%	4.51%	4.21%	3.99%	4.74%	5.79%	5.99%

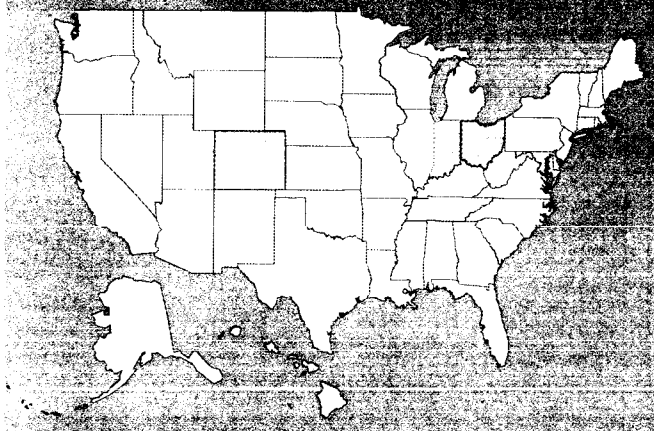
Per Capita Income x $1,000 (1988-2002)



YEAR:	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
ROI:	$26.76	$27.26	$26.9	$26.76	$26.85	$26.8	$27.59	$28.18	$28.2	$29.06	$29.87	$30	$30.51	$30.32	$30.47
USA:	$26.96	$27.48	$27.42	$26.87	$27.35	$27.18	$27.53	$27.86	$28.35	$29.04	$30.35	$30.86	$31.89	$31.72	$31.61

Note: National trend lines are dashed

10. Defense Finance and Accounting Service



Close or Realign DFAS Denver, CO

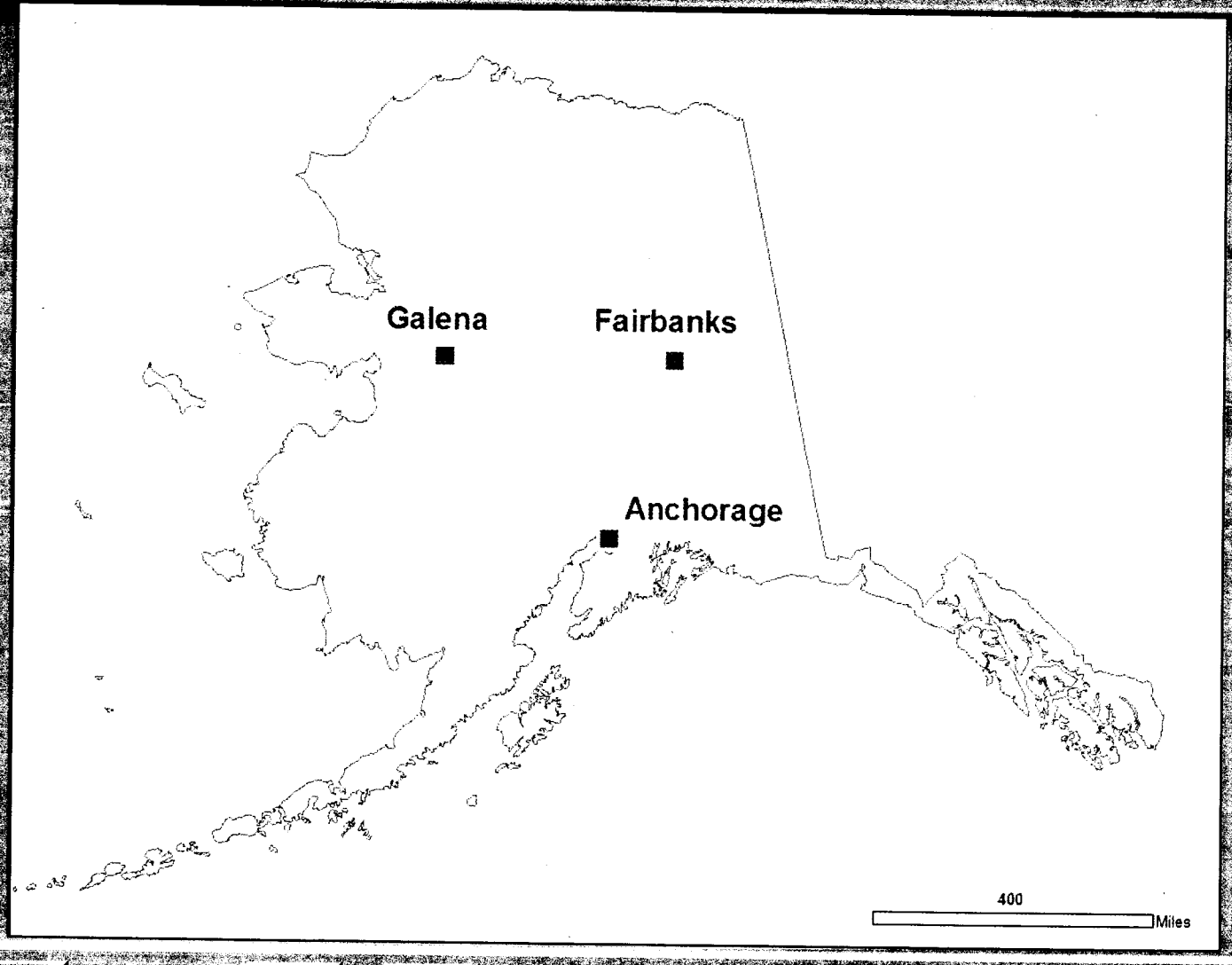
Gain at DFAS Installation, Base X

Close or Realign DFAS Columbus, OH

Close or Realign DFAS Indianapolis, IN

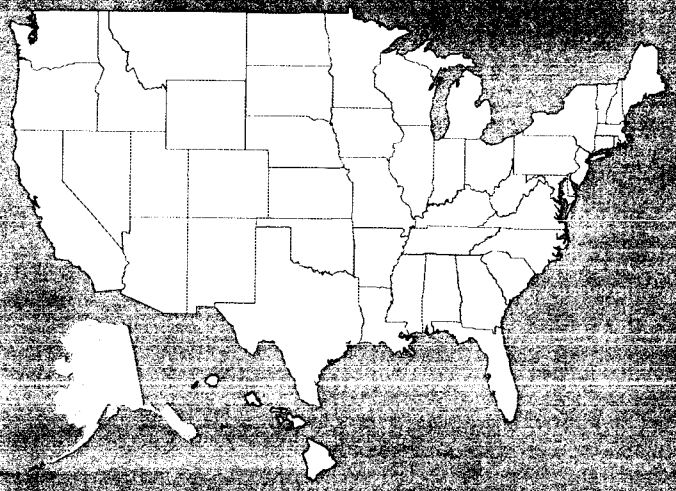
EXIT

9. Galena Airport
Forward Operating Location, AK



EXIT

Galena Airport Forward Operating Location, AK



Close Galena Airport Forward Operating Location, AK

Gain at Eielson Air Force Base, AK

EXIT

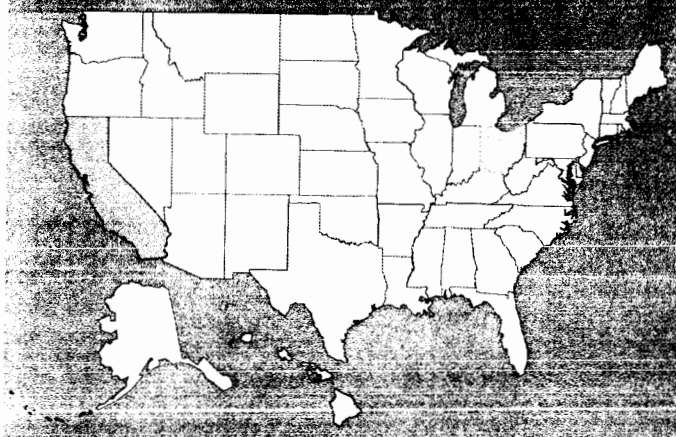
Pope AFB, NC

Installation Boundary

1 Miles

1.1 Professional Development

Education



Realign Naval Postgraduate School, CA

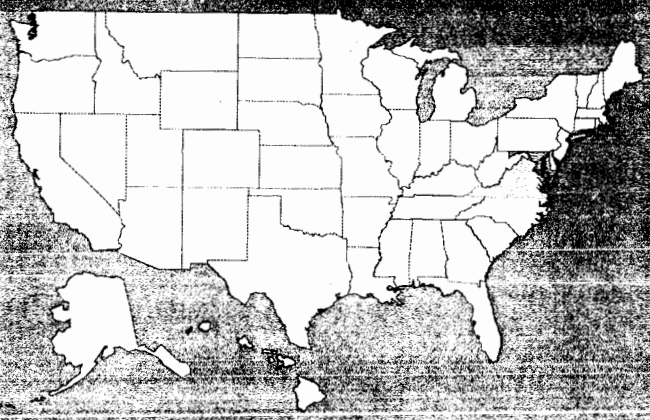
Gain at University for National Defense Studies, CA

Realign Defense Language Institute, CA

Realign Air Force Institute of Technology, OH

EXIT

12. Joint Medical Command Headquarters



Close Navy Bureau of Medicine Potomac Annex, DC

Close Army Surgeon General Leased Space, VA

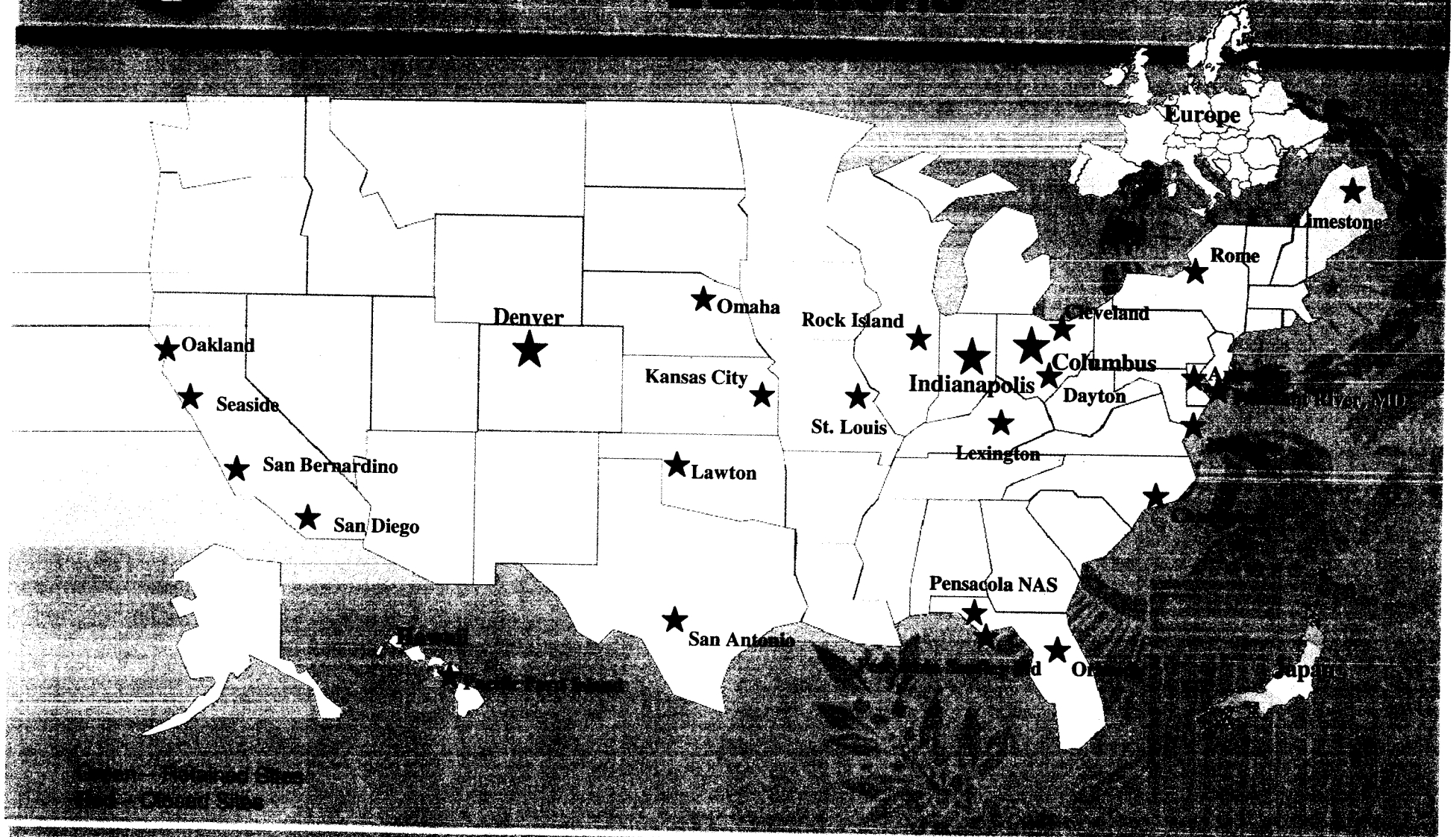
Joint Medical Command Headquarters

Realign Air Force Surgeon General Bolling Air Force Base, DC

Realign TRICARE Management Activity Leased Space, VA

EXIT

DFAS – 26 Locations to 3 Locations



EXIT

12. Joint Medical Command Headquarters

Close:

- Potomac Annex, DC (Navy Bureau of Medicine).

Realign:

- Bolling AFB, DC (Air Force Medical Support Agency, Air Force Medical Operations Agency).
- Leased Space, VA (Air Force Office of the Surgeon General, Army Office of the Surgeon General, TRICARE Management Activity).

Gain at:

- National Naval Medical Center Bethesda, MD, or another suitable location.

Requirements:

- New military construction of a general administrative building.

Associated DoD Recommendations:

- MED-4: Walter Reed National Military Medical Center, Bethesda, MD.
- TECH-5: Co-locate Extramural Research Program Managers.

12. Joint Medical Command Headquarters

COLLOCATION	TABLE OF PERSONNEL CHANGES									
	OUT		IN		ELIM.		NET GAIN/(LOSS)		CONT. ELIM.	TOTAL DIRECT
INSTALLATION	MIL	CIV	MIL	CIV	MIL	CIV	MIL	CIV		
Combined Medical Commands	(699)	(576)	0	0	(40)	(22)	(739)	(598)	(19)	(1,275)

CONSOLIDATION	TABLE OF PERSONNEL CHANGES									
	OUT		IN		ELIM.		NET GAIN/(LOSS)		CONT. ELIM	TOTAL DIRECT
INSTALLATION	MIL	CIV	MIL	CIV	MIL	CIV	MIL	CIV		
Combined Medical Commands	(642)	(520)	0	0	(97)	(78)	(739)	(598)	(83)	(1,275)

COBRA PERSONNEL SUMMARY REPORT (COBRA v6.10) - Page 2
Data As Of 7/12/2005 2:16:00 PM, Report Created 7/12/2005 2:16:02 PM

Department : Headquarters and Support JCSG
Scenario File : C:\Documents and Settings\chapinp\Desktop\HSA0115 Excursions 7 July 05\With new AF data\Collocation 7% cut\HSA0115 (Med Acts to NNMC).CBR
Option Pkg Name: HSA0115 (Med Acts to NNMC)
Std Fctrs File : C:\Documents and Settings\chapinp\Desktop\COBRA 6.10 - 20 April 05\BRAC2005.SFF

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: [redacted]

Scenario Medical

BASE POPULATION (FY 2005, Prior to BRAC Action) FOR: Alexandria / I-395 A, VA (HSA001)

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	5

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
To Base: NNMC BETHESDA, MD (N00168)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	5	0	5

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Out of Alexandria / I-395 A, VA (HSA001)):

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	5	0	5

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action) FOR: Alexandria / I-395 A, VA (HSA001)

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	0

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: [redacted]

BASE POPULATION (FY 2005, Prior to BRAC Action) FOR: Roslyn - Ballston Co, VA (HSA018)

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
343	33	0	383

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
To Base: NNMC BETHESDA, MD (N00168)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	328	0	328
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	32	0	32
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	0	0	0	375	0	375
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	735	0	735

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Out of Roslyn - Ballston Co, VA (HSA018)):

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	328	0	328
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	32	0	32
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	0	0	0	375	0	375
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	735	0	735

1360

SCENARIO POSITION CHANGES FOR: Roslyn - Ballston Co, VA (HSA018)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	-15	0	-15
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	-1	0	-1
Civilians	0	0	0	0	-8	0	-8
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	-24	0	-24

COBRA PERSONNEL SUMMARY REPORT (COBRA v6.10) - Page 3
Data As Of 7/12/2005 2:16:00 PM, Report Created 7/12/2005 2:16:02 PM

Department : Headquarters and Support JCSG
Scenario File : C:\Documents and Settings\chapinp\Desktop\HSA0115 Excursions 7 July 05\With new AF data\Collocation 7% cut\HSA0115 (Med Acts to NNMC).CBR
Option Pkg Name: HSA0115 (Med Acts to NNMC)
Std Fctrs File : C:\Documents and Settings\chapinp\Desktop\COBRA 6.10 - 20 April 05\BRAC2005.SFF

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action) FOR: Roslyn - Ballston Co, VA (HSA018)

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	0

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: [redacted]

BASE POPULATION (FY 2005, Prior to BRAC Action) FOR: IF POTOMAC ANNEX, DC (NIF003)

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
166	49	0	180

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
To Base: NNMC BETHESDA, MD (N00168)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	155	0	155
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	46	0	46
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	0	0	0	165	0	165
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	366	0	366

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Out of IF POTOMAC ANNEX, DC (NIF003)):

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	155	0	155
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	46	0	46
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	0	0	0	165	0	165
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	366	0	366

SCENARIO POSITION CHANGES FOR: IF POTOMAC ANNEX, DC (NIF003)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	-11	0	-11
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	-3	0	-3
Civilians	0	0	0	0	-12	0	-12
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	-26	0	-26

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action) FOR: IF POTOMAC ANNEX, DC (NIF003)

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
0	0	0	3

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: [redacted]

BASE POPULATION (FY 2005, Prior to BRAC Action) FOR: Bolling AFB, DC (BXUR)

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
362	1,384	0	913

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
To Base: NNMC BETHESDA, MD (N00168)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	110	0	110
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	28	0	28
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	0	0	0	31	0	31
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	169	0	169

COBRA PERSONNEL SUMMARY REPORT (COBRA v6.10) - Page 4
Data As Of 7/12/2005 2:16:00 PM, Report Created 7/12/2005 2:16:02 PM

Department : Headquarters and Support JCSG
Scenario File : C:\Documents and Settings\chapinp\Desktop\HSA0115 Excursions 7 July 05\With new AF data\Collocation 7% cut\HSA0115 (Med Acts to NNMC).CBR
Option Pkg Name: HSA0115 (Med Acts to NNMC)
Std Fctrs File : C:\Documents and Settings\chapinp\Desktop\COBRA 6.10 - 20 April 05\BRAC2005.SFF

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Out of Bolling AFB, DC (BXUR)):

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	110	0	110
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	28	0	28
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	0	0	0	31	0	31
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	169	0	169

SCENARIO POSITION CHANGES FOR: [redacted]UR)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	-8	0	-8
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	-2	0	-2
Civilians	0	0	0	0	-2	0	-2
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	-12	0	-12

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action) FOR: Bolling AFB, DC (BXUR)

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
244	1,354	0	880

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: NNMC BETHESDA, MD (N00168)

BASE POPULATION (FY 2005):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
933	1,800	2,032	2,232

PROGRAMMED INSTALLATION (NON-BRAC) CHANGES FOR: NNMC BETHESDA, MD (N00168)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Officers	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Enlisted	-2	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-5
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	-2	0	-1	-1	0	0	-4

BASE POPULATION (Prior to BRAC Action) FOR: NNMC BETHESDA, MD (N00168)

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
934	1,795	2,032	2,232

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
From Base: Alexandria / I-395 A, VA (HSA001)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	5	0	5

From Base: Roslyn - Ballston Co, VA (HSA018)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	328	0	328
Enlisted	0	0	0	0	32	0	32
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	0	0	0	375	0	375
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	735	0	735

Galena, AK
Forward Op
Location

ıpact Report

ımpact of the following Scenarios:

ı Mississippi AAP

t is rolled up by Action

Yukon-Koyukuk
County

2006

Craig,
Pls provide the following info
so I can run 4 scenario for
Galena :

- Mil. ____ ∅
- Civ. ____ ∅
- Contractor ____
- Student

:OIA

As of: Mon Jul 11 10:58:54 EDT 2005

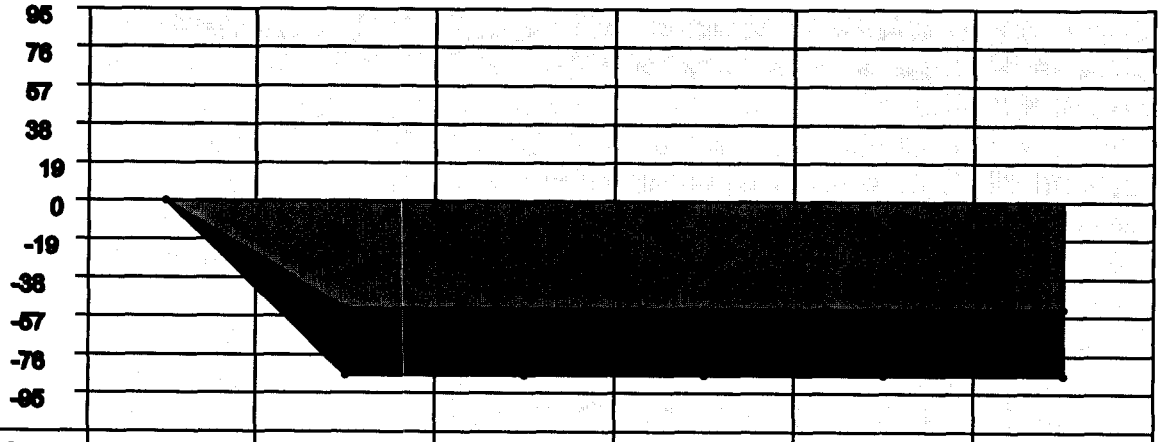
ECONOMIC IMPACT DATA

Scenario: Close Mississippi AAP
Economic Region of Influence(ROI): Picayune, MS Micropolitan Statistical Area
Base: MISSISSIPPI AAP
Action: Close Production

Overall Economic Impact of Proposed BRAC-05 Action:

ROI Population (2002):	50,363
ROI Employment (2002):	16,286
Authorized Manpower (2005):	4
Authorized Manpower(2005) / ROI Employment(2002):	0.02%
Total Estimated Job Change:	-88
Total Estimated Job Change / ROI Employment(2002):	-0.54%

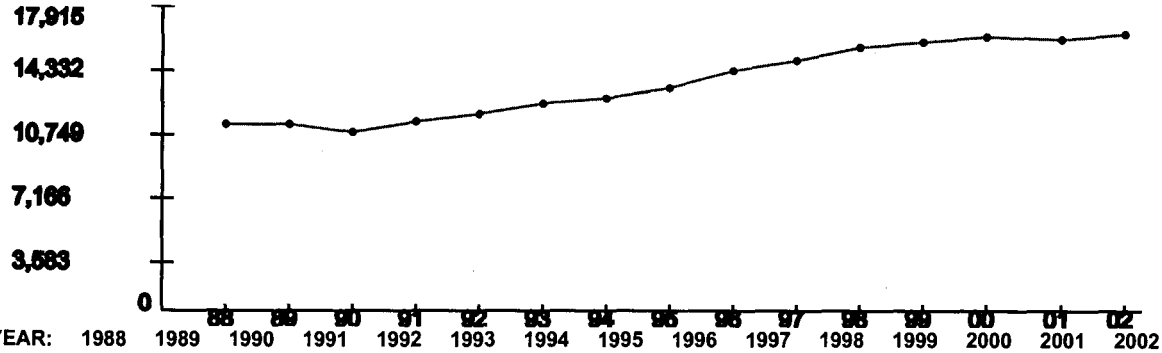
Cumulative Job Change (Gain/Loss) Over Time:



YEAR:	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Direct Military:	0	-4	0	0	0	0
Direct Civilian:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Direct Student:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Direct Contractor:	0	-50	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Direct:	0	-54	-54	-54	-54	-54
Cum Indir/Induc:	0	-34	-34	-34	-34	-34
Cumulative Total:	0	-88	-88	-88	-88	-88

Picayune, MS Micropolitan Statistical Area Trend Data

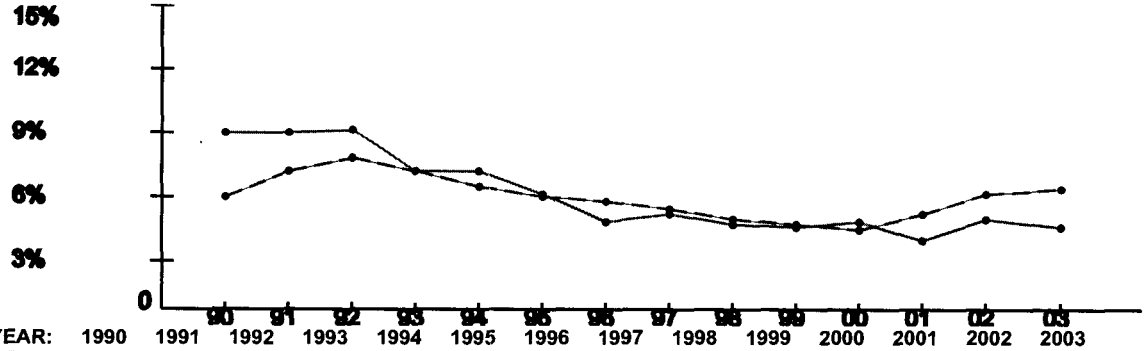
Employment Trend (1988-2002)



YEAR:	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Index:	1	1.01	0.96	1.01	1.05	1.12	1.14	1.2	1.29	1.34	1.41	1.44	1.46	1.46	1.48

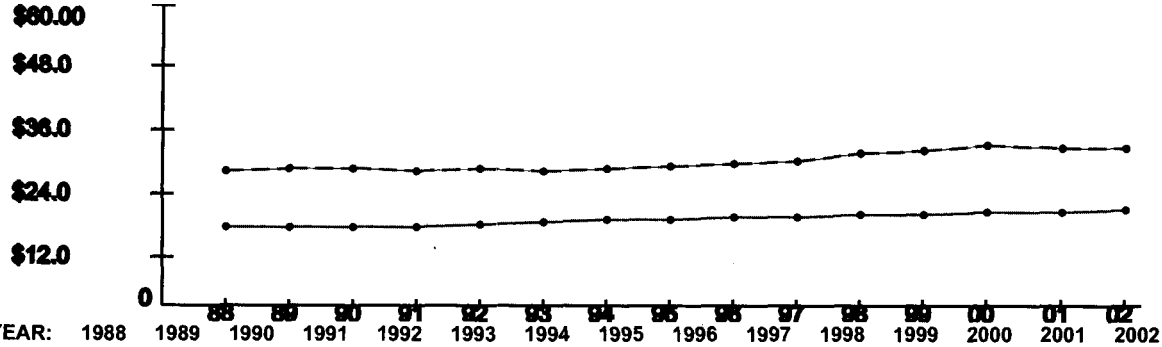
Represents the ROI's indexed employment change since 1988

Unemployment Percentage Trend (1990-2003)



YEAR:	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
ROI:	8.7%	8.81%	8.9%	6.87%	6.84%	5.69%	4.43%	4.69%	4.25%	4.08%	4.43%	3.44%	4.48%	4.12%
USA:	5.6%	6.83%	7.5%	6.91%	6.09%	5.59%	5.4%	4.94%	4.51%	4.21%	3.99%	4.74%	5.79%	5.99%

Per Capita Income x $1,000 (1988-2002)



YEAR:	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
ROI:	$15.8	$16.24	$16.04	$16.23	$16.66	$17.09	$17.62	$17.5	$17.84	$18.16	$18.52	$18.56	$19.08	$19.12	$19.44
USA:	$26.96	$27.48	$27.42	$26.87	$27.35	$27.18	$27.53	$27.86	$28.35	$29.04	$30.35	$30.86	$31.89	$31.72	$31.61

Note: National trend lines are dashed

Economic Impact Report

This report depicts the economic impact of the following Scenarios:

[redacted]

The data in this report is rolled up by Action

As of: Mon Jun 20 07:36:17 EDT 2005

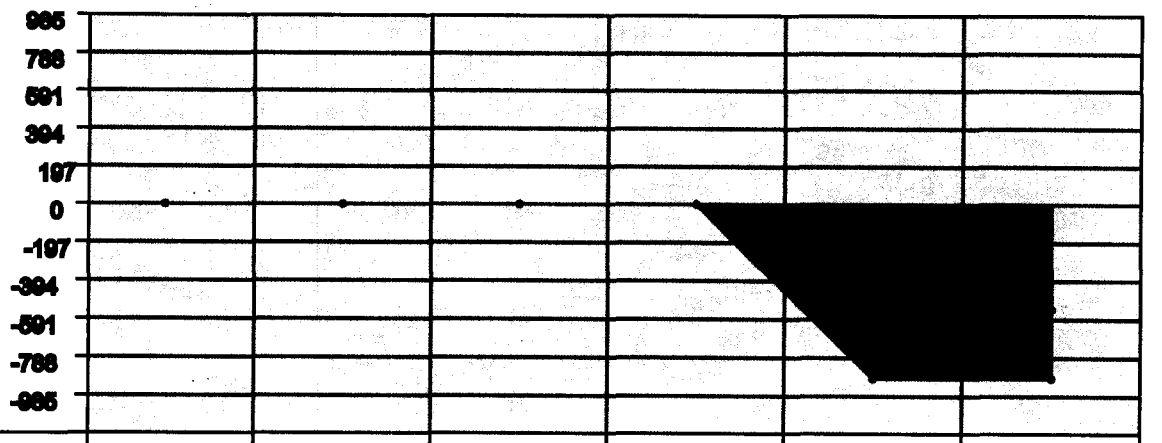
ECONOMIC IMPACT DATA

Scenario: Hawthorne Army Depot, LBieri's Inputs
Economic Region of Influence(ROI): Mineral County, NV
Base: HAWTHORNE DEPOT
Action: BRAC's New Fact Metrix

Overall Economic Impact of Proposed BRAC-05 Action:

ROI Population (2002):	4,768
ROI Employment (2002):	2,413
Authorized Manpower (2005):	119
Authorized Manpower(2005) / ROI Employment(2002):	4.93%
Total Estimated Job Change:	-896
Total Estimated Job Change / ROI Employment(2002):	-37.13%

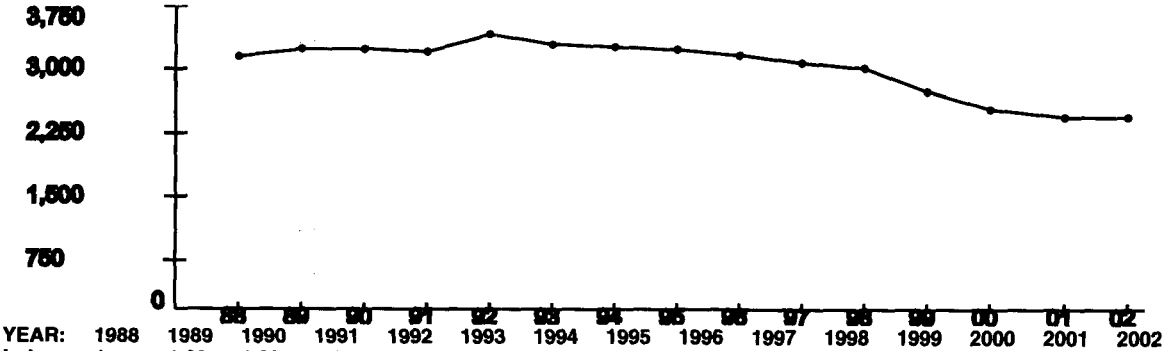
Cumulative Job Change (Gain/Loss) Over Time:



YEAR:	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Direct Military:	0	0	0	0	-1	0
Direct Civilian:	0	0	0	0	-45	0
Direct Student:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Direct Contractor:	0	0	0	0	-493	0
Cumulative Direct:	0	0	0	0	-539	-539
Cum Indir/Induc:	0	0	0	0	-357	-357
Cumulative Total:	0	0	0	0	-896	-896

Mineral County, NV Trend Data

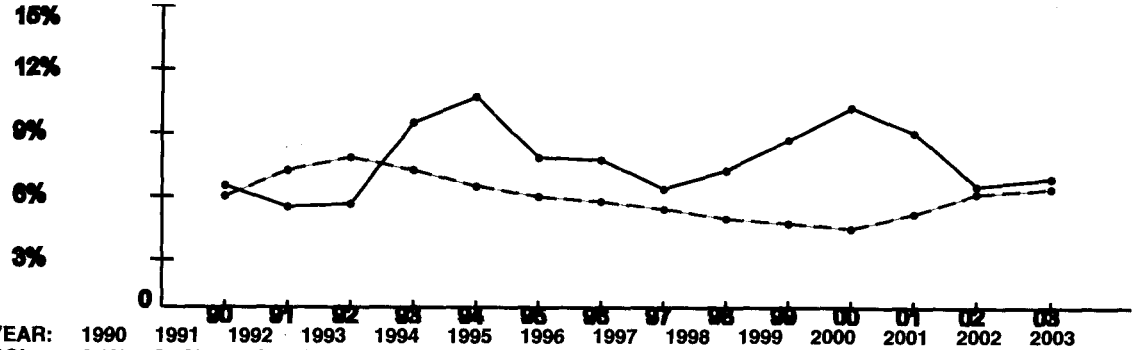
Employment Trend (1988-2002)



YEAR:	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Index:	1	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.09	1.05	1.04	1.02	1.01	0.98	0.96	0.86	0.79	0.77	0.77

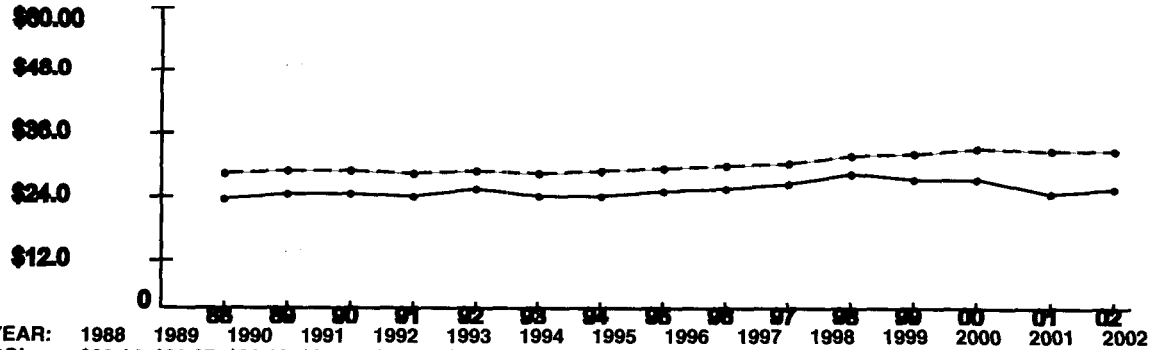
Represents the ROI's indexed employment change since 1988

Unemployment Percentage Trend (1990-2003)



YEAR:	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
ROI:	6.1%	5.18%	5.28%	9.27%	10.44%	7.44%	7.42%	5.96%	6.84%	8.4%	10.05%	8.73%	6.07%	6.44%
USA:	5.6%	6.83%	7.5%	6.91%	6.09%	5.59%	5.4%	4.94%	4.51%	4.21%	3.99%	4.74%	5.79%	5.99%

Per Capita Income x $1,000 (1988-2002)



YEAR:	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
ROI:	$22.14	$23.07	$23.12	$22.7	$23.91	$22.55	$22.72	$23.6	$24.18	$24.75	$26.82	$26.07	$25.97	$22.99	$24.03
USA:	$26.96	$27.48	$27.42	$26.87	$27.35	$27.18	$27.53	$27.86	$28.35	$29.04	$30.35	$30.86	$31.89	$31.72	$31.61

Note: National trend lines are dashed

HAWTHORNE ARMY DEPOT – BRAC FACT MATRIX			
Point	**BRAC Comment**	**Actual Facts**	**Analysis**
Mil.Personnel	74	1	Incorrect Data – Only the Commander is active military.
Civ. Personnel	45	45	Correct Data
Contr. Pers.	80	493	Incorrect Data
Employment Displacement Percentages	.1%	31%-50% Mineral County Total job losses	BRAC used employment data for the Reno/Sparks metropolitan area (243,270 employed) which is 133 miles away. Current Mineral County employment is 1,860. Total HWAD displacement is **585**. Total projected job loss in county is **970**.
Cost to Close In actuality totals approximately $1.28 billion	$180.3 million IJCSG Munitions / Armament Capability Report says HWAD does not use its demil capability.	**$80.7** million	Relocation of 218,000 tons of munitions, inert material, and IPE to a new location. $39m shipping, $20.4m transportation, $21.3m receipt
		$151 million	Demilitarization of 130,000 tons of munitions stored at HWAD (calculated at current rates). Under perfect conditions – 4.5 years to complete.
		$157 million of demil facilities duplication at Tooele not calculated. **$500** million for new magazines	Duplication of WADF capabilities at Tooele or other depots at least $157 million for demil facilities plus $500 million new magazines. Not feasible with Tooele space available. Environmental permitting will require 5 to 7 years. HWAD demilitarized 8,070 tons in 2002, 5,913 tons in 2003, and 5,526 tons in 2004. Demil effort is directly proportional to funding. Toole would need $500 million in new magazines to accommodate incoming munitions from HWAD.
		$10 million	ation of Navy Torpedo Battery Recycling, and Mine enance Detachment and the Marine Corp Weapons Test ment ($ 5 million to $15 million), if facilities are available.
			ary employer in Hawthorne extensive economic pment will be required. Annual Payroll - $16.6 million; acts & Purchases 10/2004 to 3/2005 - $5.9 million ($5.3 39%) to small business, women owned, disadvantaged, wned, etc.). 4% of the workforce is Native American
			on clean-up required - only if HWAD closed
Discrimin Issues			currently performing the renovation of 300,000 rounds of novation HWAD has performed Load Assembly & Pack ions for bomb fuzes, mines, AQMs, and these facilities lable.
			er wash-outs are extremely rare. There have been three the last twenty years and they have not impacted ment of munitions. Most shipments & deliveries by ding surge capabilities.
			aining storage – Navy Carrier group storage/surge st Coast (in discussion) – Signed MOA to provide ilitarization.
			esert and winter training (ideal Iraq / Afghanistan ons). Transient training up to 1000 at a time. gh Desert, Mountain, and Water training site s facilities).
			Signed MOA for Range Scrap processing from
			ional Mercury storage site summer 06; 4.890

6/17/05

Duke's Estimate

Direct = 539

Total = 891

→ Indirect = 352

⇒ 36.93%

INSTALLATIONS RECOMMENDED FOR ADDITION TO THE SECDEF LIST

RECOMMENDED INSTALLATION:

Naval Base Ventura County, Point Mugu, CA

RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION:

The closure of the Point Mugu piece of Naval Base Ventura County would allow for consolidation of current functions at other locations to create savings and to eliminate personnel. Technical Joint Cross-Service Group personnel believe the PT. Mugu closure is very attractive The following actions would be required:

--move air operations to Naval Base Coronado, CA;

--move Armaments RDA&T&E and Sensor work to China Lake (TECH 15 & 28 above);

--cantone the space tracking capability area to be run by 20 people out of Vandenberg Air Force Base;

--cantone the sea range operations are to be run by Port Hueneme personnel.

ASSOCIATED DOD RECOMMENDATION: (IF APPLICABLE)

Realign Naval Base Ventura County, Point Mugu, CA, by relocating all Weapons and Armaments Research, Development & Acquisition, Test & Evaluation to Naval Air Weapons Station, China Lake, CA. (Tech-15)

Realign Naval Air Warfare Center, Weapons Division, Point Mugu, CA by relocating the Sensors, Electronic Warfare, and Electronics Research, Development, Acquisition, Test & Evaluation functions to Naval Air Warfare Center, Weapons Division, China Lake, CA. (Tech-28)

Close Naval Support Activity, Corona, CA. Relocate Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Corona, CA. Relocate Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Corona, CA to Naval Base Ventura County (Naval Air Station Point Mugu), CA. (DON-7)

Realign Naval Air Station Point Mugu, by disestablishing the Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Department and transferring all intermediate maintenance workload and capacity to Fleet Readiness Center Southwest Site Point Mugu, CA. (IND-19)

RELEVANT COST DATA: (COBRA DATA

DATA REQUESTED

--One Time Cost:	$345.4M
--Net Implementation Cost:	$204.2M
--Annual Recurring Costs/Savings:	$ 97.5M
--Payback Period/Year:	9 years (2015)
--NPV in 2025	($418.7M)

DID DOD EXPLORE THIS SCENARIO:

Yes. The Point Mugu closure scenario and COBRA was developed by Navy but was taken off the table by the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

OTHER FACTORS:

With the exception of the Corona closure (DON-7), all other actions would be transferred out to permit the closure of Point Mugu. The Corona payback does not appear to be substantial. The facility could remain in place or be split and moved to China Lake (analysis function) , Point Loma (C4ISR) and Patuxent River (Metrology) to align with like functions at those locations. This scenario was run by the Technical Joint Cross-Service Group and has been requested.

INSTALLATIONS RECOMMENDED FOR ADDITION TO THE SECDEF LIST

RECOMMENDED INSTALLATION:

Rome Laboratory

RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION:

Rome Laboratory closure relocates the Sensor Directorate to Wright Patterson Air Force Base, OH, and consolidates with the Air Force Research Laboratory, Sensor Directorate at Wright Patterson Air Force Base Ohio. Ihe Information Systems Directorate is also relocated from Rome Laboratory to Hanscom Air Force Base, MA.

This closure aligns sensors to aircraft capabilities present at Wright Air Force Base. Further, the Information Systems Directorate at Rome would be more appropriately aligned at Hanscom.

ASSOCIATED DOD RECOMMENDATION: (IF APPLICABLE)

Defense Research Service Led Laboratories (TECH-22)

RELEVANT COST DATA:

--One Time Cost:	**$218.7M**
--Net Implementation Cost:	**$124.6M**
--Annual Recurring Costs/Savings:	**$34.3M**
--Payback Period/Year:	**6 years (2015)**
--NPV at 2025:	**-$232M**

DID DOD EXPLORE THIS SCENARIO:

Yes. The scenario was run by the Technical Joint Cross-Service Group. We were advised by OSD representative that the scenario was supported by the Air Force but was taken off the table by OSD as a result of Congressional influence from New York. The plan was to leave the infrastructure at Rome for use by the Department of Homeland Security.

OTHER FACTORS:

The TJCSG recommendation #22 only dealt with the Sensors portion of the closure scenario. To enable a closure of Rome, the Informatiom Systems Directorate was added for movement to Hanscom.

Shipyard Commander
Fact Sheet
Community
History
Related Links

Portsmouth Naval Shipyard Fact Sheet.

Shipyard Commander
Captain Jonathan C. Iverson, USN

Shipyard Characteristics
Portsmouth Naval Shipyard encompasses over 297 acres including the main base and a family housing site off base in Kittery, Maine. There are 179 buildings with over 3 million square feet of space including 49 ship repair/overhaul buildings. Portsmouth has 6,224 lineal feet of berthing and, with its three drydocks, is capable of docking all active classes of submarines including the LOS ANGELES, VIRGINIA, and OHIO Classes. Drydock No. 2 is a state of the art submarine overhaul and refueling complex with the capability of fully enclosing a submarine in a climate controlled facility. The Shipyard has a plant value for real property (structures) in excess of $1B with plant equipment valued at approximately $500M. The United States Coast Guard Cutter RELIANCE (WMEC 615) is homeported at the Shipyard.

Shipyard Location
Located about 50 miles north of Boston, Massachusetts, at the southernmost tip of Maine, the Shipyard fully encompasses Seavey Island which sits at the mouth of the Piscataqua River. The island is across the harbor from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, with access to the mainland by two bridges that connect it to Kittery, Maine.

Employees

Military Personnel		Officers -- 32	Enlisted -- 72	
Civilian Personnel	~4,300	Maine -- 59%	New Hampshire -- 40%	Other -- 1%

Submarines currently at the Shipyard:
USS NORFOLK (SSN 714) and USS ANNAPOLIS (SSN 760)

Economic Impact on the Community (2002 Data)

Payroll	Civilian and Military Work Force	$283M
Local Purchases	New England Area	$34M out of a total of $61M
Contracted Facility Services		$30M

Combined Federal Campaign	$363,947 in 2002
Blood Drives	2,013 Pints in 2002
Christmas Caravan of Toys	$15,000 in 2002
Mutual Aid Agreements	38 Communities Supported

Navy Base Specific Questions:

1. 1. China Lake #1: The discussion of Fleet Readiness Centers indicates that 70 K DLH will go to NAS Lemoore. Do any employees move and, if so, how many are military and how many are civilian?
2. China Lake #2: The proposal that involves the creation of an Integrate Weapons & Armaments Research, Development & Acquisition, Test & Evaluation (RDA, T&E) does not match up well when you compare the recommendation to the economic impact. Please refer to the following chart, which describes moves personnel moves to the indicated facilities. Is the chart correct? Is Seal Beach in Santa Anal-Anaheim-Irvine? Are Point Mugu and Port Hueneme in Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura?

Recommendation Per Page Tech-15	Economic Impact on Communities (Per Page Tech-16)	Economic Impact # of direct jobs transferred (Per Page Tech-16)
NSWC Crane	Martin County, IN	258
NSWC Indian Head	Lexington Park, MD	258
NAS Patuxent River	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria	52
Naval Base Ventura County Point Mugu ?	Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura ?	2,250
NWS Seal Beach ?	???	
	Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine	45
NSWC Yorktown	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News	61
Naval Base Ventura County Port Hueneme		
FCTC, Port Hueneme Sam Diego	San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos	47
NSWC Dahlgren	King George County	155

Economic Impact Sections

BRAC 2005 Closure + Real. Impacts by State

page Tech-6 Consolidate Air & Space C4ISR RDA, T+E

Job losses

		jobs out CIV	jobs out MIL
– 2250 jobs @ WPAFB (CIV)	→	729	69
– 3254 " " Maxwell (MIL)	→	511	740

Tech 13 Consolidate Navy Strategic T+E

– 1013 jobs @ Patrick (CIV)	→	59	136

Tech-28 Navy Sensors, EW, + Electronics DT+E

– 1075 jobs @ Pt Mugu → not on list at all

Tech-15 Navy Integrated Weap + Arm. RDT+E Center

– 5012 jobs @ Pt Mugu → not on list at all

EXAMPLES OF MAJOR JOB LOSSES NOT REFLECTED ON SUMMARY LISTING

ELLSWORTH AIR FORCE BASE, SD AND DYESS AIR FORCE BASE, TX
Air Force – 43

ELLWORTH AIR FORCE BASE, SD

CLOSE

Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
(3,315)	(438)	0	0	(3,315)	(438)	(99)	(3,852)

DYESS AIR FORCE BASE, TX

REALIGN

Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
(1,615)	(65)	1,925	129	310	64	0	374

Recommendation: Close Ellsworth Air Force Base, SD. The 24 B-1 aircraft assigned to the 28th Bomb Wing will be distributed to the 7th Bomb Wing, Dyess Air Force Base, TX.

Recommendation: Realign Dyess Air Force Base, TX. The C-130 aircraft assigned to the 317th Airlift Group will be distributed to the active duty 314th Airlift Wing (22 aircraft) and Air National Guard 189th Airlift Wing (two aircraft), Little Rock Air Force Base, AR; the 176th Wing (ANG), Elmendorf Air Force Base, AK (four aircraft); and the 302d Airlift Wing (AFR), Peterson Air Force Base, CO (four aircraft). Peterson Air Force Base will have an active duty/Air Force Reserve association in the C-130 mission. Elmendorf Air Force Base will have an active duty/Air National Guard association in the C-130 mission.

STANDARD & POOR'S PUBLIC FINANCE

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Economic Impact Of The Defense Department's Base Closure Proposals

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Military base closure and realignments can have either a positive, negative or neutral economic impact on state and local governments throughout the country. In addition, Standard & Poor's Ratings Services now rates bond transactions secured by military housing on many U.S. military bases that depend on demand for the housing from armed forces members assigned to those bases, which can also be affected by closures and realignments.

This report will discuss the potential economic impact of the proposed base closures and realignments on the affected state and local governments, and privatized military housing projects. Because of the permanent transfer of tens of thousands of troops back to U.S. bases from overseas installations, many local communities will see positive economic benefits from the growth of military bases. Other U.S. bases will see positive benefits from transfers of active duty military and Department of Defense (DoD) civilian employees within the U.S. from closed or realigned bases. Standard & Poor's would like to make clear that this analysis is based solely on DoD base closure recommendations, which may be altered by the Base Closure Commission.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld announced on May 13 the DoD's plan to reduce defense budget costs. In response to the statutorily mandated 2005 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) process, Secretary Rumsfeld announced that 33 major bases would be closed (the definition of major base is more than 400 DoD direct jobs affected); 29 major bases would be realigned (with 400 or more net direct job losses); and 775 minor bases would be closed or realigned. Forty-nine bases will see increases of 400 or more direct DoD jobs. (See tables 1 and 2 for list of major bases closed or realigned.) This BRAC recommendation is much larger in scope than all of the previous four BRAC rounds. (See table 3 for comparisons to previous BRAC rounds.) While much attention has been placed on the DoD's direct job losses as a result of base closures, base realignments will cost almost as many jobs as base closures (see table 4).

However, these base realignments are more likely to be spread throughout the country rather than concentrated in a geographic area because many of the realignments are of armed forces reserve centers and Air National Guard stations. In comparison, movements out of commercial leased space to military bases as a result of commercial office space not meeting current DoD force protection standards will cause substantial job losses primarily in the northern Virginia cities of Arlington and Alexandria as employees move to bases in other areas of Virginia, or those located in other states. However, this change is likely negligible in terms of credit impact.

A service-by-service analysis of the proposed major closures reveals that the Army would close mostly depots, three headquarters bases and one research and development base. No operating or training bases were proposed for closure. The Air Force would close mostly Air National Guard bases and two operating air bases. No training bases were recommended to be closed. The Navy's recommendations were more far-reaching with recommendations to close or mothball six operating naval bases or naval air stations comprising approximately 25% of naval operating bases, and one-third of naval air and air reserve bases in the U.S. This would leave the Navy with only two fleet concentrations on the East Coast, two on the West Coast and one in Hawaii. The Navy still must make determinations about decommissioning or moving aircraft carriers, a decision that will have substantial economic impacts on the areas affected, but which the DoD considers to be outside the BRAC process.

One more point to be noted in the DoD BRAC recommendations is that the resulting job changes listed in the report do not appear to reflect the movement of all of the troops back to the U.S. that are now stationed in Germany. Only one major unit appeared to be addressed in the direct job gains: two brigades of the First Armored Division were recommended to go to Ft. Bliss. A decision

on where to base all the other units and the associated job gains does not appear to be listed.

Under the base closure legislation the Secretary proposes a list of bases to be closed or realigned. The list now goes to the BRAC Commission for review and approval. (See table 5 for future BRAC action timetable.) Once approved by Congress, the Secretary must begin taking action to close or realign the bases. The definitive economic impact on state and local governments, and military-related bond transactions cannot be determined until Congress has its final say.

Congress authorized the 2005 BRAC by amending the Defense Base Closure And Realignment Act Of 1990 (as amended through the Fiscal year 2005 Authorization Act). The procedures for closing bases established by the 1990 Act are basically the same with a few modifications.

The 2005 BRAC round was established by Congress upon request from the Bush Administration, which had requested two additional BRAC rounds, but Congress authorized only one.

The BRAC round was requested by the Bush Administration as a means of adjusting the infrastructure needs of the DoD for a number of reasons:

- The DoD still has excess infrastructure inventory remaining from the Cold War when the armed forces were much larger;
- The U.S. is redeploying military units to geographic areas to reflect current threats, or to enable the armed forces to deploy much more quickly. Consequently the DoD is moving large numbers of U.S. forces out of Germany and Korea where they are permanently stationed, and returning them to the U.S. from where they could be more easily deployed;
- Weapons systems have changed dramatically in the 60 years since the end of World War II, and the way the DoD acquires weapons and materiel has also changed. The DoD relies more on private contractors to provide equipment and material than on manufacturing these items at DoD facilities;
- The global war on terrorism is forcing the DoD to consider homeland security issues now when determining where to station troops, and what facilities are needed in the U.S. to accommodate homeland security needs;
- The mix of the armed forces is changing. The Army and Marine Corps are getting larger in response to current needs in Iraq, Afghanistan and the global war on terrorism. The Navy and Air Force are shrinking, both in terms of personnel and quantity of equipment they operate as a result of strategic considerations, and continuing improvements in the productivity of the equipment they operate; and
- The armed forces are becoming more joint and more easily able to operate together and therefore are now able to share facilities, which they were unable, or reluctant to do in the past.

In March 2004, the DoD stated in its "Report Required by Section 2912 of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, as amended by the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2003" that the DoD had 24% percent excess installation capacity. This number has been widely interpreted to mean that the DoD was going to recommend closure of 24% of the military bases in the U.S. in the 2005 BRAC round. Standard & Poor's believes that the 24% number was greatly overstated because of the announcement that the DoD was going to return tens of thousands of troops to the U.S. that are now stationed overseas, and by talking with base commanders in our site visits to more than 50 U.S. military bases. Secretary Rumsfeld indicated in a press conference on May 12 that as a result of the in-depth DoD installation review for the 2005 BRAC round, the actual DoD installation overcapacity number is closer to 5%-10%. This BRAC round should reduce that overcapacity figure significantly. Standard & Poor's believes that after the 2005 BRAC round is completed, state and local governments and military housing bond investors need not be concerned about additional major BRAC rounds for many years to come.

Standard & Poor's will continue to follow BRAC as it moves through its legislatively mandated process to determine the ultimate economic impact of this event.

Economic Impact On Affected State And Local Governments

Generally, previous base closures and realignments have had a minimal effect on the credit quality of cities and counties where they have occurred. The impact of base closures or realignments

affects municipalities in various ways depending mostly on both the net number of military and civilian jobs either eliminated or gained, and also on the size of the employment base within the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA).

What also needs to be taken into consideration when analyzing the effects of the DoD's BRAC recommendations on state and local government bonds, if they are accepted, is the implementation of reuse plans which is not clear at this time. These plans to switch from military to public or private use, while they can be effective, can be costly and lengthy. If a rated city or county has lost a military base that is vital to their economic base, coupled with having troubles implementing a reuse plan, then these difficulties could ultimately be reflected in the rating.

Nevertheless, many innovative communities have overcome the obstacles to more than recoup the jobs that were lost. Legislation that was put into place in April 1994 simplifies acquiring facilities for private use and can help the local economy obtain them at a discount. Under a mechanism called the Economic Development Conveyance (EDC), the DoD may transfer surplus property to local redevelopment authorities at or below fair market value. Thus, communities that want to attract private investors to replace the federal government have a distinct mechanism to acquire the property. This is in addition to existing transfer programs designed to further the public benefit.

Military bases are closely tied to local economies. The stable payrolls, known housing demands, and civilian personnel associated with bases have a powerful impact on local economies. Standard & Poor's understands this and carefully evaluates changes in military base status in a particular locality. In cases where the military downsizes or closes a base, the locality's credit quality depends primarily on its ability to reuse the facilities to replace that portion of the economy that is lost. Redevelopment of a closed base can happen either through reuse by the public sector, for instance a prison or airport, or the private sector, such as an office park or distribution center.

When a U.S. military base closes, service people and their families are uprooted and relocated to facilities elsewhere, leaving holes in the local businesses' customer base, and the targeted communities face a long fight to save their bases.

Conversely, with the losses tied to closures at some bases, there also comes a gain of direct DoD jobs at others, which can benefit a local economy through expansion of its economic base, and also lessening the possibility of that base being threatened by future base closures.

Potential Effect On State And Local Economies

New England may be scheduled to take significant losses if the proposed list is finalized, with Connecticut projected to suffer the biggest loss in terms of jobs due to the proposed closure of the submarine base in New London, Conn. Another facility that barely made it through the previous rounds, but has resurfaced again onto the latest 2005 list is the Portsmouth naval shipyard in Maine. Connecticut and Maine are slated to lose 8,586 and 6,938 jobs, respectively. The District of Columbia comes in at a close third on the list with a total direct job loss of 6,496.

Connecticut, with the potential for the single biggest loss of military jobs compared to any other base on the list, could be hit hardest due to the possible closing of the New London naval submarine base, which is located in Groton ('AA-'). Total direct job losses from this base alone of 8,460, makes up almost all or 99% of the state's total 8,586 direct loss. The direct payroll loss would also be substantial if this base closes totaling $285.6 million.

Aside from the local economic impacts within Connecticut and Maine, there could also be significant regional impacts. The Portsmouth naval shipyard located in Kittery, Me. will affect not just southern Maine, but Portsmouth, N.H. as well. Similarly the New London submarine base closure will impact areas in Rhode Island.

The possible closing of Otis Air Guard Base in Massachusetts should not be a significant impact on the Cape Cod area, and if that land opens up for development, the local area could realize a sizable positive tax base impact.

For Virginia, the closing and realigning of Ft. Monroe (located in Hampton, Va.) and leased space throughout the state (primarily in the northern portion) potentially represents a total direct loss of

jobs of 26,489. This could be partly offset by realignment to Ft. Belvoir, also located in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria MSA, and proposed gains at Ft. Lee, located within the Richmond, Va. MSA will realize a total direct job gain of 19,202. Although the closing of Ft. Monroe ultimately impacts the Hampton area economy, the base does have waterfront access in an area where just up the James River there are high-end homes that are being constructed. However, even though the expected job loss of 3,564 will be felt, Ft. Eustis, which is in the area, will receive most of them.

As for other states with large military populations, California has 36 bases with proposed changes but emerged mostly unscathed with a proposed net job loss of only 2,000. San Diego has some bases with proposed big losses due to realignments but makes up the job losses with proposed gains. Texas is another state with a large military population. In Texas 28 bases have proposed changes with some proposed major job losses. The Brooks City sase in San Antonio; the Naval Station at Ingleside, and the Red River Army Depot in Texarkana are proposed to be closed. Several other bases, Shepphard Air Force Base, Lackland Air Force Base and Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, are proposed to have major job losses from realignments. However, statewide the job losses are offset by job gains totaling 20,000 at Ft. Bliss in El Paso and Ft. Sam Houston in San Antonio. Ft. Sam Houston is proposed to become the armed forces medical training center for the entire country, a major plus for San Antonio.

Other states with large military populations: Georgia, Florida, Washington, Kansas, South Carolina and Maryland are proposed to be net job gainers. South Dakota will see proposed large job losses from the closure of Ellsworth Air Force Base. Hawaii, another state with a very large military population, has a very small proposed net job loss.

Some MSA areas, such as Fayetteville, N.C., will see large proposed job outflows and inflows. Due to realignment the city may realize a negative 6,800 in proposed job changes with the realignment of Pope Air Force Base, with a change in employment of negative 3.5% on an employment base of 195,370. However, this is expected to be offset by a 7,420 gain in jobs at Ft. Bragg increasing employment there by 3.7%. When combined both potential actions would result in a 0.2% total net employment increase.

When examining the 2005 BRAC list and its impact on economic areas and how the possible scheduled closings will change overall employment in certain areas, Clovis, N.M. and Martin County, Ind. are expected to get hit the hardest in terms of economic area employment loss. If the Cannon Air Force Base in Clovis, N.M. is closed, it will cause a 20.5% negative change in employment to that area with an employment loss totaling 23,348. The realignment of the Naval Support Activity Crane in Martin County, Ind. will result in an 11.6% decline in that area's economic area employment, which totals 8,525. (See tables 6 and 7).

Conversely, the top two economic areas that could realize substantial gains in employment would be the submarine base, Kings Bay in St. Marys, Ga. with a 21.9% positive change in employment and Ft. Sill in Lawton, Okla. with a 9.0% gain.

Standard & Poor's will continue to follow this process closely and with the final list we will monitor its ultimate effects on state and local governments and their credit quality.

Impact On Military Bases With Privatized Housing

The effect of the DoD's BRAC recommendations, if they are accepted, on military housing bonds is generally positive:

- Most bases with privatized military housing financed with publicly rated bonds are not negatively affected by base closure/realignments;
- The transactions that are affected in a major way: Navy Region Northeast, Ft. Eustis/Story, Walter Reed Army Medical Center have credit strengths that should mitigate the impact of the proposed base changes;
- The BRAC process, once completed, will remove the uncertainty of the base closure process on transactions in the future;
- A review of the DOD BRAC recommendations will provide a new benchmark for evaluating future military base housing demand and essentiality; and

- Substantial amounts of new housing will be required on bases that are absorbing troops from Europe or from realignments from other bases in the U.S.

The BRAC list is important for military housing bond transactions located on the effected bases because a base closure or realignment may either reduce or increase demand for military housing on the base and also, collaterally, affect demand for housing off base also. At bases that are to be totally closed, demand from the military for military housing on base will obviously evaporate as members of the Armed Forces are transferred to other bases. The negative economic impacts of a base closure may negatively impact housing demand and prices off base as well. Standard & Poor's criteria for rating military related housing bonds tries to ensure that base closure risk is mitigated by rating only military housing bond transactions that, in Standard & Poor's opinion, have moderate to high military essentiality (as we have evaluated bases using the Secretary's 2005 Base Closure and Realignment Selection Criteria) if the projects do not have a DoD base closure loan guaranty or are not located in major metropolitan areas so that the housing has strong alternative use.

In its public rationales for rating privatized military housing bonds Standard & Poor's will always give its opinion of the essentiality of the base and the reasons for our opinions because base essentiality is such a strong driver of military housing demand. Standard & Poor's comes to these decisions by making site visits to each base, hearing presentations by senior military personnel at each base on the mission, military units, infrastructure and training facilities at each base. Standard & Poor's also reviews the individual services' recommendations to the 1995 BRAC commission, RAND Corp. base closure studies, the DoD papers on basing policy and base closures options and other independent sources. Our opinion of the base essentiality is obviously not as important a credit factor in rating bonds for bases located in large MSA's. (Standard & Poor's opinion of the essentiality of the bases of all its publicly rated military housing bond transactions is included in its "Public Finance Report Card: Military Housing", RatingsDirect, April 4, 2005).

In reviewing the impact of the BRAC recommendations on housing bonds Standard & Poor's looked not at total job gains or losses for each base but at net military job gains and losses since the housing is aimed at military tenants. Standard & Poor's reviewed the BRAC data for those bases most affected by military job gains or losses. (See tables 8 and 9).

With regard to existing military housing ratings only six out of the 25 bases with the most military job losses have publicly rated bond transactions for privatized military housing transactions: Navy Region Northeast (submarine base, New London and Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine), Ft. Eustis/Story, Walter Reed Army Medical Center/Ft. Detrick, Lackland Air Force Base and Elmendorf Air Force Base. (See table 10). Only four of the 74 bases included in Standard & Poor's rated bond transactions or credit assessments were proposed for closure. In one of those four bases, Standard & Poor's had ranked it as not essential and a likely closure candidate.

The two transactions with the biggest impact are the Navy Northeast (see table 11) and Ft. Eustis.

Navy Northeast has seen two bases recommended for closure and one with a large realignment, which transfers most military personnel. Total effected revenue for this transaction is 55% of total projected end state revenue. The single largest base recommended for closure by DoD, in terms of jobs, is the Naval submarine base at New London, which represents 42% of the housing in the Navy Region Northeast transaction.

Mitigating the economic risk of the base closures on the transaction is:

- The closures will take years to accomplish as it will take years to complete the move of the effected submarines and aircraft to other bases and the Naval shipyard most finishes up repairs in progress before closing;
- The housing at New London, Brunswick and Kittery is off base, for the most part, and can easily be absorbed in the community;
- Much of the housing at NAS Brunswick is newly constructed market rate quality housing. Brunswick is a very strong market and it is likely that the transfer of 100% of base personnel will not occur as reported in DoD's base closure report as the Navy will need to maintain some personnel to run the base; and

- Most of the bond proceeds earmarked for transaction have not been spent yet.

The developer is currently determining options for the project in the event that the BRAC commission upholds the base closure recommendation by DoD. Standard & Poor's will review plans from the developer on how to handle the closure when they are made available to determine if there will be any rating impact on the bonds.

Standard & Poor's has also rated a bond issue for a military housing privatization at Ft. Eustis and Ft. Story, which is a sub-installation of Eustis. Ft. Eustis, located in Newport News, Va., is the site of several proposed realignments that will result in an estimated net loss of 2,901 military jobs and net gain of 580 civilian jobs, according to the DoD. The proposed realignments at Ft. Story would reduce the active duty military population by 50%, from roughly 5,800 to roughly 2,900, resulting in a substantial downsizing of the target tenant base for the 874 units of privatized housing. This could pose significant lease-up and operating risk to the owner and manager of the privatized housing, potentially resulting in a shortfall in cash flow to cover operating expenses and debt service.

However, the risk is mitigated by several factors:

- The very strong demand for military housing both at Ft. Eustis and throughout the Hampton Roads area, home to multiple military installations with about 100,000 active duties military, the largest concentration of active duty military in any area of the country;
- The housing demand is driven by the shortage of decent affordable housing in the area, which has one of the country's tightest housing markets as indicated by an overall occupancy rate of more than 95% since 2000;
- Additionally, the proposed realignments to Ft. Eustis could result in a higher rank distribution of the active duty personnel, resulting in higher rent levels than presumed;
- The legal documents allow for the owner to rent units to military personnel from other installations and to civilian employees at Ft. Eustis, among other potential groups, which should help to minimize vacancy; and
- As with all proposed BRAC actions, the changes would take place gradually, allowing ample time for Standard & Poor's to monitor and analyze the effect on the rated bonds.

Walter Reed Army Medical Center is losing 2,650 military personnel, which are being transfer to Brook Army Medical Center, a new hospital at Bethesda Naval Medical Center or other sites. Walter Reed is bond insured by AMBAC so investors should have no credit concerns. In addition many of the Walter Reed personnel are being transferred to the Bethesda naval Hospital. The Walter Reed portion of the housing is actually closer to Bethesda Naval Hospital than Walter Reed so military personnel transferred out to Walter Reed should absorb the housing.

Lackland Air Force base, while losing net 2,254 military jobs is losing only 13% of its total military population and the project securing the bonds is small, only 420 units. This should have no effect on net demand the project.

Elmendorf Air Force Base, which is losing some F-15 squadrons, is losing 1,100 military personnel, approximate 18% of personnel assigned. This should have marginal effect on net demand at the project.

Joint Basing

One other item of note in the BRAC recommendations is the joint basing recommendations. The following bases with military housing bonds have been recommended for joint basing arrangements:

- Realign McChord Air Force Base (AFB), Wash., by relocating the installation management functions to Ft. Lewis, Wash., establishing Joint Base Lewis-McChord.
- Realign Ft. Dix, N.J., and Naval Air Engineering Station, Lakehurst, N.J., by relocating the installation management functions to McGuire AFB, N.J., establishing Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst.
- Realign Ft. Richardson, Alaska by relocating the installation management functions to Elmendorf AFB, Alaska, establishing Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson, Alaska.

- Realign Hickam AFB, Hawaii, by relocating the installation management functions to Naval Station Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, establishing Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, Hawaii.
- Realign Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, and Randolph AFB, Texas, by relocating the installation management functions to Lackland AFB, Texas.
- Realign Ft. Eustis, Va., by relocating the installation management functions to Langley AFB, Va.
- Realign Ft. Story, Va., by relocating the installation management functions to Commander Naval Mid-Atlantic Region at Naval Station Norfolk, Va.

This realignment should not affect the credit quality of the affected bonds.

Table 1 Major Military Base Closures (Proposed)

State	Installation	Total Direct Civilian And Military Job Losses
Connecticut	Submarine Base, New London	8,460
New Jersey	Fort Monmouth	5,272
Maine	Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth	4,510
Georgia	Fort McPherson	4,141
South Dakota	Ellsworth Air Force Base	3,852
Virginia	Fort Monroe	3,564
Texas	Brooks City Base	2,923
New Mexico	Cannon Air Force Base	2,824
Louisiana	Naval Support Activity, New Orleans	2,711
Texas	Red River Army Depot	2,500
Texas	Naval Station, Ingleside	2,218
Georgia	Naval Air Station, Atlanta	1,498
Pennsylvania	Naval Air Station, Willow Grove	1,232
Georgia	Fort Gillem	1,081
Mississippi	Naval Station, Pascagoula	963
California	Naval Support Activity, Corona	892
New York	Niagara Falls International Airport Air Guard Station	642
Missouri	Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Kansas City	613
Indiana	Newport Chemical Depot	571
South Carolina	South Naval Facilities Engineering Command	543
Georgia	Naval Supply Corps School, Athens	513
Oregon	Umatilla Army Depot	512
Massachusetts	Otis Air Guard Base	505
Alaska	Kulis Air Guard Station	459

Source: U.S. Department of Defense

Table 2 Major Realignments (Proposed)

State	Installation	Total Direct Military And Civilian Job Losses
District of Columbia	Walter Reed Army Medical Center	5,630
North Carolina	Pope Air Force Base	4,145
Texas	Lackland Air Force Base	3,140
Kentucky	Fort Knox	2,944
Alaska	Eielson Air Force Base	2,940
North Dakota	Grand Forks Air Force Base	2,645
Texas	Sheppard Air Force Base	2,624
Maine	Naval Air Station Brunswick	2,420
Virginia	Fort Eustis	2,152
Illinois	Naval Station Great Lakes	2,022
California	Naval Medical Center San Diego	1,630
Florida	Naval Air Station Pensacola	1,579
California	Naval Base Ventura City	1,534
Illinois	Rock Island Arsenal	1,263
Alabama	Maxwell Air Force Base	1,251
Ohio	Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Cleveland	1,028
Texas	Naval Air Station Corpus Christi	1,025
Alaska	Elmendorf Air Force Base	934
Indiana	Naval Support Activity Crane	683
North Carolina	Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point	628
Idaho	Mountain Home Air Force Base	569
Washington	McChord Air Force Base	567
Oregon	Portland International Airport Air Guard Station	564
Virginia	Naval Medical Center Portsmouth	461
California	Naval Base Coronado	460
California	Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow	419
Virginia	Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Arlington	408
Mississippi	Keesler Air Force Base	402

Source: U.S. Department of Defense.

Table 3 History Of BRAC Actions

BRAC Actions	Major Base Closures	Major Base Realignments	Minor Closures And Realignments
BRAC 88	16	4	23
BRAC 91	26	17	32
BRAC 93	28	12	123
BRAC 95	27	22	57
Total	97	55	235
BRAC 2005	33	29	775

Source: U.S. Department of Defense

Table 4 2005 BRAC Job Gains And Losses (Proposed)

Base closures	(62,970)
Base realignments	(58,683)
Job losses (from movements out of leased space)	(26,018)
Base gains	134,842

Source: U.S. Department of Defense

Table 5 BRAC Timetable

Date	Action Required
Sept. 8, 2005	BRAC commission recommendations due to the President.
Sept. 23,2005	President either accepts BRAC commission recommendations and forwards to Congress or returns to BRAC Commission.
Oct. 20, 2005	BRAC revised recommendations due to President if President returns for further study.
Nov. 11,2005	President's approval or disapproval of revised BRAC commission recommendations. If accepted forwarded to Congress.

Forty-five days after receipt of approved BRAC Commission recommendations from the President, Congress must disapprove or the recommendations become law.

Source: U.S. Department of Defense

Table 6 MSAs (With Largest Net Employment Loss)

Economic Area Installation	Economic Area Employment	Changes As % Of Employment
Clovis, N.M.	23,348	(20.5)
Martin County, Ind.	8,525	(11.6)
Norwich-New London, Conn.	168,620	(9.4)
Fairbanks, Alaska	54,469	(8.6)
Rapid City, S.D.	79,970	(8.5)
Grand Forks, N.D.-Minn.	66,242	(7.4)
Texarkana, Texas - Texarkana, Ark.	67,895	(6.5)
Mountain Home, Idaho	14,441	(6.2)
King George County, Va.	14,171	(5.5)
Wichita Falls, Texas	93,033	(4.7)
Elizabethtown, Ky.	65,926	(4.5)
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford Me.	331,655	(4.0)

Source: U.S. Department of Defense

Table 7 MSAs With Largest Net Employment Gain

Economic Area Installation	Economic Area Employment	Changes As % Of Employment
St. Marys, Ga.	23,025	21.9
Lawton, Okla.	63,978	9.0
Columbus, Ga.	163,565	8.5
Enterprise-Ozark, Ala.	48,094	7.4
Manhattan, Kan.	72,434	6.5
El Paso, Texas	328,741	6.1

Source: U.S. Department of Defense

Table 8 Top Military Bases With Net Direct Job Gains

State	Base	Direct Military Job Gains
Texas	Fort Bliss	11,354
Georgia	Fort Benning	9,221
Texas	Fort Sam Houston	7,648
Virginia	Fort Lee	6,139
Colorado	Fort Carson	4,178
North Carolina	Fort Bragg	4,078
Virginia	Fort Belvoir	4,071
Arkansas	Little Rock Air Force Base	3,579
Virginia	Naval Station Norfolk	3,447
Oklahoma	Fort Sill	3,444
Georgia	Submarine Base Kings Bay	3,245
Kansas	Fort Riley	2,415
Florida	Eglin Air Force Base	2,140
Florida	Naval Air Station Jacksonville	1,902
Alabama	Fort Rucker	1,734
Louisiana	Naval Air Station New Orleans	1,407
Nevada	Nellis Air Force Base	1,149
California	Naval Station San Diego	1,084
Maryland	National Naval Medical Center Bethesda	982
South Carolina	Shaw Air Force Base	742
Virginia	Langley Air Force Base	727
Maryland	Fort Meade	682
Kansas	McConnell Air Force Base	677
Georgia	Moody Air Force Base	670
Ohio	Wright Patterson Air Force Base	589

Source: U.S. Deaprtment of Defense

Table 9 Top Military Bases With Net Direct Job Losses

State	Base	Proposed Action	Direct Military Job Loss
Connecticut	Submarine Base, New London	Close	7,096
Virginia	Leased Space - Va.	Close/realign	6,199
Kentucky	Fort Knox	Realign	4,867
North Carolina	Pope Air Force Base	Realign	4,821
Maryland	Aberdeen Proving Ground	Gain	3,411
South Dakota	Ellsworth Air Force Base	Close	3,315
Virginia	Fort Eustis	Realign	2,901
Alaska	Eielson Air Force Base	Realign	2,821
District of Columbia	Walter Reed Army Medical Center	Realign	2,651
Texas	Sheppard Air Force Base	Realign	2,468
New Mexico	Cannon Air Force Base	Close	2,385
Maine	Naval Air Station Brunswick	Realign	2,317
North Dakota	Grand Forks Air Force Base	Realign	2,290
Georgia	Fort McPherson	Close	2,260
Texas	Lackland Air Force Base	Realign	2,254
Louisiana	Naval Support Activity, New Orleans	Close	1,997
Illinois	Naval Station, Great Lakes	Realign	1,989
Texas	Naval Station, Ingleside	Close	1,901
California	Naval Medical Center, San Diego	Realign	1,596
Virginia	Fort Monroe	Close	1,393
Texas	Brooks City Base	Close	1,297
Georgia	Naval Air Station, Atlanta	Close	1,274
Alaska	Elmendorf Air Force Base	Realign	1,102
Alabama	Redstone Arsenal	Gain	986
Texas	Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi	Realign	926

Source: U.S. Department of Defense

Table 10 BRAC Impact On Rated Military Housing Bonds

Military Base	Published Name	Rating/Outlook	Analyst	Bond Insured	DoD Recommendation To BRAC Commission	DoD Recommendation Detail	Potential Economic Impact (As Military Housing)
Buckley Air Force Base	GMAC Commercial Military Housing Trust XIV (Buckley Air Force Base) project Certificates Series 2004A.	AAA/Stable	N.A.	Yes	Gain	Increase of 13 military jobs.	None
Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base	GMAC Military Housing Trust III - Camp Pendleton Project Certificates Series 2002A.	AAA/Stable	N.A.	Yes	Realign	Lose 145 military jobs.	None
Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base	GMAC Military Housing Trust XX Camp Pendleton Projects Certificates Series 2004A.	AAA/Stable	N.A.	Yes	Realign	Lose 145 military jobs.	None
Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base/Quantico Marine Corps Base	Camp Pendleton & Quantico Hsg, LLC military Hsg rev oblig ser 2003 A dtd 09/01/2003 due 10/01/2043.	A+ /Stable SPUR	Moriarty	Yes	Realign	Camp Pendleton to lose 145 military jobs; Quantico to gain 446 military jobs.	Positive for Quantico; none for Camp Pendleton
Fort Belvoir	Belvoir Land LLC Military Housing Revenue Bonds (Fort Belvoir Family Housing Project) 2005 Series A Class I, II & III.	AA/Stable; AA/Stable; A/Stable	Fitzpatrick	No	realign	Fort Belvoir to gain 4,071 military jobs.	Positive
Fort Bragg	GMAC Commercial Military Housing Trust IX (Fort Bragg Proj) series 2003A.	AAA/Stable	N.A.	Yes	Realign	Fort Bragg to gain one infantry brigade - net gain 4,078 military jobs.	Positive
Fort Campbell	GMAC Commercial Military Housing Trust XII (Fort Campbell Proj) certificates series 2003.	AAA/Stable	N.A.	Yes	Realign	Net loss of 360 military jobs - one aviation battalion.	None
Fort Carson	Fort Carson Family Housing LLC Taxable Housing Revenue Bonds series 1999.	AA- SPUR/Stable	Moriarty	Yes	Gain	Net gain of 4,178 military jobs - one armored brigade.	Positive
Fort Eustis & Fort Story	Fort Eustis/Fort Story Housing LLC Taxable Military Housing Revenue Bonds (Forts Eustis & Story, Virginia - Army RCI), Series 2005 A and B.	AA/Stable;A/Stable	Fitzpatrick	No	Realign	Loss of 2,901 military jobs at Fort Eustis - approximately 50% of total military jobs - Transportation School moved to Ft. Lee; Aviation Logistics School moved to Fort Rucker, Ala.; Army Surface Deployment and Distribution Command moves to	Minimal due to mitigating factors.

						Scott AFB, Ill.	
Fort Eustis & Fort Story	Fort Eustis/Fort Story Hsg LLC taxable military hsg rev bonds antic notes ser 2004 dtd 12/01/2004 due 09/15/2005.	AAA/NM	Fitzpatrick		Realign	N.A.	N.A. - bonds defeased
Fort Hamilton	New York City Housing Development Corp Military Housing Revenue Bonds Series A Class I & II(Fort Hamilton Housing LLC Project).	AA-/Stable;A-/Stable	Fitzpatrick	No	None	None	None
Fort Hood	Fort Hood Family Housing Trust No. 1 taxable military housing revenue bonds Tranche 2001A (Fort Hood Family Housing Project)	AA-/Stable SPUR	Fitzpatrick	Yes	Realign	Net loss of 73 military jobs - Fort Hood is both gaining and losing a combat brigade.	None
Fort Hood	Fort Hood Family Housing Trust No. 1 taxable military housing revenue bonds Tranche 2001A (Fort Hood Family Housing Project) due 6/15/2035	AA-/Stable	Fitzpatrick	No	Realign	Net loss of 73 military jobs - Fort Hood is both gaining and losing a combat brigade.	None
Fort Irwin	Fort Irwin Land LLC Military Housing Revenue Bonds, 2005 Series A Class I, II and III bonds	AA/Stable; A/Stable	Moriarty	No	Moffet field - gain; Camp Parks - realign; Fort Irwin - no change.	Net gain of 62 military jobs between Moffet and Parks.	None
Fort Lewis	GMAC Commercial Military Housing Trust I (Fort Lewis Mil Hsg Proj) certificates series 2002	AAA/Stable	N.A.	Yes	Gain	Net gain of 185 military jobs.	None
Fort Lewis	GMAC Commercial Military Housing Trust XVI (Fort Lewis Hsg Proj) certificates series 2004	AAA/Stable	N.A.	Yes	Gain	Net gain of 185 military jobs.	None
Fort Meade	GMAC Commercial Military Housing Trust II (Fort Meade Proj) certs ser 2002A dtd 05/01/2002	AAA/Stable	N.A.	Yes	Gain	Net gain of 682 military jobs.	Positive
Fort Polk	GMAC Commercial Military Housing Trust XVII project certificates (Polk Community LLC) series 2004 A1, 2004 A2, and 2004 A3	AAA/Stable	N.A.	Yes	None	No change in military jobs.	None
Fort Sam Houston	Fort Sam Houston Family Housing LP taxable military housing revenue	AA/Stable; A/Stable	Fitzgerald	No	Gain	Net gain of 7,648 military jobs. Installation management functions	Positive

	class I & class II bonds series 2005					transfer to Lackland AFB, Texas	
Fort Stewart	GMAC Commercial Military Housing Trust XI (Stewart Hunter Housing Project) certificates series 2003	AAA/Stable	N.A.	Yes	None	None	None
Hanscom Air Force Base	Hanscom Family Housing LLC military housing revenue bonds series 2004A	AA/Stable	Fitzpatrick	No	Gain	Net gain of 499 military jobs.	Positive
Hanscom Air Force Base	Hanscom Family Housing LLC taxable military housing revenue bonds series 2004B	A/Stable	Fitzpatrick	No	Gain	Net gain of 499 military jobs.	Positive
Hickam Air force Base	GMAC Commercial Military Housing Trust XVIII (Hickam Air force Base) project certificates Series 2005A1-A2	AAA/Stable	N.A.	Yes	Realign	Net loss of 152 military jobs. Installation management functions transferred to Naval Station Pearl Harbor to create Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, HI.	None
Kirtland Air Force Base	GMAC Commercial Military Housing Trust VII certs (Kirtland Proj) ser 2003 dtd 05/01/2003 due 12/10/2036	AAA/Stable	N.A.	Yes	Gain	Net gain of 30 military jobs.	None
Lackland Air Force Base	Lackland Military Housing Corp Taxable Housing Revenue Bonds (Frank Tejeda Military Housing Proj) 1998	AAA/Stable	N.A.	Yes	Realign	Net loss 2,254 military jobs.	Minimal
Little Rock Air Force Base	Little Rock Family Housing LLC taxable military housing revenue bonds series 2004 A & B	AA-/Stable; A-/Stable	Borbon	No	Gain	Net gain of 3,579 military jobs.	Positive
Navy Ford Island Project	GMAC Commercial Military Housing Trust VIII (Ford Island Project) Certificates Series 2003A	AAA/Stable	N.A.	Yes	Gain	Net loss of 29 Navy military jobs.	None
Navy Region Northeast	GMH Military Housing - Navy Northeast LLC (Navy Family Housing Northeast LLC) military housing revenue bonds Series 2004A & B	AA/Stable; A+/Stable	Moriarty	No	See table 11	See table 11	See table 11
Navy Region Northwest	American Eagle Northwest, LLC taxable military housing revenue bonds (Navy Northwest Housing Privatization Project) Series	AA/Stable; A/Stable	Moriarty	No	Two bases gained; one base realigned; one no change.	Net loss of 34 military jobs at Whidbey Island NAS.	None

	2005-A & B						
Navy Region Hawaii	Ohana Military Communities LLC Military Housing Revenue Bonds (Navy Housing Privatization Project) series 2004A Class I, II & III	AA/Stable; A/Stable; BBB/Stable	Moriarty	No	Gain	Net loss of 29 Navy military jobs.	None
Presidio of Monterey/Naval Postgraduate School Monterey	GMAC Commercial Military Housing Trust X (Presidio of Monterey/Naval Postgraduate School Proj) certificates series 2003A	AAA/Stable	N.A.	Yes	None	No change in military jobs.	None
San Diego Naval Base	San Diego Family Housing LLC Military Housing Revenue Obligations(San Diego Family Housing Project) series 2001A & series 2003A&B	AAA/A SPUR/Stable	Moriarty	Yes	One base in San Diego close; two bases gain; two bases realigned.	Net loss of 286 Navy military jobs in San Diego area.	None
Parris Island Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort & Beaufort Naval Hospital	Tri Command Housing LLC taxable military housing bonds (Tri Command Family Housing Project) Series 2003	A-/Stable	Moriarty	No	Gain	No change in military jobs.	None
Walter Reed Army Medical Center/Fort Detrick	GMAC Commercial Military Housing Trust XV (Fort Detrick/Walter Reed Army Medical Center) Project Certificates Series 2004A	AAA/Stable	N.A.	Yes	Walter Reed Army Medical center - realign; Fort Detrick - gain.	Net loss of 2651 military jobs as at Walter Reed approximately 57%; net gain of 76 jobs at Fort Detrick. Some of the Walter Reed jobs will go to nearby Bethesda Navy Medical Center in Maryland.	Minimal due to mitigating factors.
Wright Patterson Air Force Base	GMAC Commercial Military Housing Trust IV certs (Wright Field Prop) dtd 08/01/2002 due 08/10/2036	AAA/Stable	N.A.	Yes	Gain	Net gain of 589 jobs.	Positive
Yuma Marine Corps Air Station	Camp Pendleton and Quantico Housing LLC military housing revenue obligations series 2004A	A+/Stable (SPUR)	Moriarty	Yes	Gain	No change in military jobs.	None
Elmendorf Air Force Base	Alaska Housing Finance Corp. (Elmendorf Air Force Base) military housing development bonds Series 2004D	AA/Stable	Witte	No	Realign	Base to lose approximately 1,103 military jobs approximately 18% of military jobs.	Minimal
Fort Bragg, Fort Irwin, Hunter	BHI Army Guesthouses, LLC Army Guesthouse Hotel Senior Revenue Bonds (Military	AAA/Stable	N.A.	Yes	Fort Bragg - gain; Fort Irwin - no change; Fort	See comments for those bases.	None

Army Airfield	Guesthouse Privatization Projects) Senior Series 1999A				Stewart - no change		
Patrick AFB	Patrick Family Housing LLC taxable military housing revenue bonds series 2005A, B, and C,	AA/Stable; A/Stable; BBB/Stable	Fitzpatrick	No	Realign	Net loss of 136 military jobs.	None
Fort Leonard Wood	Leonard Wood Family Communities LLC, military housing revenue bonds series 2005 class I, II and III	AA-/Stable; A-/Stable; BBB/Stable	Moriarty	No	Realign	Net loss of 100 military jobs.	None
Army Region Hawaii	Army Hawaii Family Housing Trust Certificates Series 2005	AA/Stable; A+/Stable	Moriarty	Yes/No	None	No change in military jobs.	None
Fort Drum	GMAC Commercial military Hsg Tr XIX Fort Drum proj certs ser 2005 A	AAA/Stable	N.A.	Yes	None	No change in military jobs.	None

N.A. - Not applicable.

Table 11 Navy Northeast BRAC Impact

Base	Location	End State % Revenue	DoD Recommendations	DoD Recommendations Detail	Potential Economic Impact (As Military Housing)
Naval Air Station Brunswick	Brunswick, Me.	13.3	Realign	Loss of 2,317 military jobs, 100% of military assigned. All aircraft squadrons assigned to the base are being moved to NAS Jacksonville, Fla. The base will become a naval air facility.	Severe
Naval Shipyard Portsmouth	Kittery, Me.	5.4	Close	Loss of 201 military jobs - 100% of military personnel assigned.	None
Naval Station Newport	Newport, R.I.	27.6	Gain	Gain of 525 military jobs. Base is to become the main officer training base in the Navy. Receiving functions from Pensacola, Fla. and Athens, Ga.	Positive
Naval Submarine Base New London	Groton, Conn.	36.3	Close	Loss of 7,096 military jobs - 100% of military personnel assigned.	Severe
Naval Weapons Station Eagle	Saratoga Springs, N.Y.	3.8	None	None	None
Naval Weapons Station Earle	Colts Neck, N.J.	2.6	None	Gain of two military jobs	None
Naval Air Station Lakehurst	Lakehurst, N.J.	2.7	Realign	Loss of 132 military jobs - approximately 25% of military assigned; mitigated by gains at Fort Dix and McGuire AFB. Merged into Fort Dix and McGuire AFB to become Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst.	None
Mitchell Complex	Long Island, N.Y.	8.4	Realign	None	None

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Receiving Base

A base which receives missions, units or activities relocating from a closing or realigning base. In cases where the base is both gaining and losing missions, the base is a receiving base if it will experience a net increase of DOD civilian personnel.

Mothball, Layaway

Terms used when retention of facilities and real estate at a closing or realigning base are necessary to meet the mobilization or contingency needs of Defense. Bases or portions of bases "mothballed" will not be excessed and disposed. It is possible they could be leased for interim economic uses.

Inactivate, Disestablish

Terms used to describe planned actions which directly affect missions, units or activities. Fighter wings are inactivated, bases are closed.

Office of the Secretary of Defense Base Realignment and Closure Definitions

The following definitions were provided by OSD to the Department of Defense components for use in the 1995 base closure and realignment process. The definitions remain unchanged from the 1993 process, and are presented as stated by OSD.

Close

All missions of the base will cease or be relocated. All personnel (military, civilian, and contractor) will either be eliminated or relocated. The entire base will be excessed and the property disposed. Note: A caretaker workforce is possible to bridge between closure (missions ceasing or relocating) and property disposal which are separate actions under Public Law 101-510.

Close, Except

The vast majority of the missions will cease or be relocated. Over 95 percent of the military, civilian, and contractor personnel will either be eliminated or relocated. All but a small portion of the base will be excessed and the property disposed. The small portion retained will often be facilities in an enclave for use by the reserve component. Generally, active component management of the base will cease. Outlying, unmanned ranges or training areas retained for reserve component use do not count against the "small portion retained." Again, closure (missions ceasing or relocating) and property disposal are separate actions under Public Law 101-510.

Realign

Some missions of the base will cease or be relocated, but others will remain. The active component will still be host of the remaining portion of the base. Only a portion of the base will be excessed and the property disposed, with realignment (missions ceasing or relocating) and property disposal being separate actions under Public Law 101-510. In cases where the base is both gaining and losing missions, the base is being realigned if it will experience a net reduction of DOD civilian personnel. In such situations, it is possible that no property will be excessed.

Relocate

The term used to describe the movement of missions, units or activities from a closing or realigning base to another base. Units do not realign from a closing or a realigning base to another base, they relocate.

CHAPTER 4: ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION AND INSTALLATION REUSE

Determining Environmental Impact

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Approach and Process Used to Assess the Environmental Impact

Policy

Section 2913 of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), codified at 10 U.S.C. § 2687 note, as amended by Fiscal Year 2002 Department of Defense Authorization Act (Public Law 107-107) (the "BRAC law"), sets forth the selection criteria to be used by the Secretary of Defense (the "Secretary") in making recommendations for closure or realignment of military installations located within the United States and its territories. Section 2913(c)(4) of the BRAC law sets forth "other criteria" to be used by the Secretary, specifically:

> The environmental impact, including the impact of costs related to potential environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities.

While Section 2913(d) makes it clear that the Secretary shall "give priority consideration to the military value criteria" specified in Section 2913(b), this does not mean that the environmental impact may be disregarded or ignored in making calculations in support of the Secretary's final recommendations for closures or realignments.

Two memorandums provided further direction to the Department of Defense in the implementation of Criteria 8. A memorandum dated December 7, 2004, "Transformation Through Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC 2005) Policy Memorandum Four – Selection Criteria 7 and 8" clarified how the Department would consider the environmental impact of different closure and realignment scenarios as it develops its closure and realignment recommendations. In a memorandum dated January 4, 2005, "Transformation Through Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC 2005 Policy Memorandum Eight – Selection Criterion 8" the Department clarified how Criteria 8 would be applied to leased property.

Selection Criteria 8 required the Department of Defensive to consider the "environmental impact, including the impact of costs related to potential environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities." The environmental impacts that the Department considered under Criterion 8 fell into three areas: environmental resource impacts; impacts of costs related to potential environmental restoration; and impacts of costs related to potential waste management and environmental compliance activities. To assist the Military Departments and Joint Cross Service Groups (JCSGs) in assessing these impacts, Joint Process Action Team (JPAT) 8 was created by DOD to develop procedures, analytical tools, and databases to facilitate a common analytical approach to the environmental selection criteria. JPAT 8, Environmental Impact was chaired by the Navy.

It is important to note that the Criterion 8 process is not an Environmental Assessment or Impact Study under National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 USC 4321 et seq.)

(NEPA). Under the BRAC statute (Section 2905(c) of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, as amended through the FY05 Authorization Act), the NEPA process is not triggered until the implementation of the BRAC recommendations. Rather, the environmental part of the BRAC process was an effort to efficiently package and analyze the certified environmental data, thus making it easily accessible to the Military Departments and JCSGs for integration into their analytical processes.

JPAT 8 obtained environmental data from all DOD installations and provided procedural instructions on a range of environmental assessment issues. To facilitate the use of the data, three templates were developed: 1) Installation Environmental Profiles; 2) Summary of Scenario Environmental Impacts; and 3) Summary of Cumulative Scenarios' Environmental Impacts.

The Installation Environmental Profiles were completed for all facilities from the certified data call responses to the environmental questions. The Summary of Scenario Environmental Impacts was only required for viable scenarios. The Summary is based upon the impacted installations Profiles and provides an overview, limited in scope, highlighting pertinent information, apparent potential impacts and /or potential problems. The Summary of Cumulative Scenarios' documents consideration of the cumulative environmental impacts of the final group of scenarios (formal recommendations) on a particular gaining installation.

Environmental Resources Impact

To assess and consider the environmental resource impacts of different scenarios, 10 environmental resource areas were considered: air quality; cultural/archeological/tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints/sensitive resource areas; marine mammals/marine resources/marine sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered species/critical habitat; waste management; water resources; and wetlands. The ten environmental resource areas represent the primary environmental media areas that are regulated under federal environmental law. They also encompass the important aspects of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance.

> **Air Quality:** The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction

Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources: Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office facilitates management of these sites.

Dredging: Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas: Encroachment can occur from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaires: This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

Noise: Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation.

Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps may then be used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat: The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

Waste Management: This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

Water Resources: This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

Wetlands: The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

Impact of Environmental Restoration Costs

The impact of costs related to environmental restoration is considered through the review of certified data of pre-existing, known environmental restoration projects at installations that are identified during scenario development as candidates for closure or realignment. Environmental Restoration Costs are not included in the Cost of Base Realignment Actions (COBRA) estimates.

In this regard, the certified data considered by decision makers only included the Defense Environmental Restoration Program, Annual Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2003 (FY03 Report). This data includes the estimate of costs to complete for Installation Restoration (IR) sites managed and reported under the Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA). It is important to note that under DERA, the costs are calculated on a "clean-to-current-use" clean-up standard. The presence of DERA-managed sites, however, was considered as a land use constraint for installations receiving missions as a result of a potential realignment decision.

Decision makers should also be aware that although the remediation of munitions contamination is a form of environmental restoration, the costs of remediating munitions contamination on operational ranges are not captured in the existing estimated cost to complete IR sites. Additionally, estimates of such costs are not always available in an auditable or certifiable form without a site survey and preliminary analysis of contamination, which is generally not attainable within the BRAC analytical timeframe. Experience to date has shown that the cost to remediate ranges varies from small to very significant amounts depending on the type, quantity, and location of potential munitions used over the entire life of the range, potential other uses of the range such as open burn, open detonation and burial sites, potential future land-use use of the range and the lack of an agreed upon process for identifying and removing such hazards. In order to consider the impact of these costs in the absence of credible estimates, scenario summaries that involve a closure of an operational range generally identified the potential impact of closing an operational range where the extent of financial liability is uncertain.

Since the Department of Defense is legally obligated to perform environmental restoration whether a base is closed, realigned, or remains open, proponents did not consider environmental restoration costs in their payback calculations. Moreover the consideration of such costs could provide a perverse incentive that would reward (through retention) polluted sites and close clean sites. This approach was consistent with procedures used in prior BRAC rounds and responds to the Government Accountability Office (GAO) concerns. The GAO has stated that determining final restoration costs could be problematic before a closure decision, since neither reuse plans nor studies to identify related restoration requirements would have been initiated.

Although the cost of environmental restoration did not dictate any installation closure decision, it is noted in the installation environmental profile, the summary of scenario environmental impacts, and the summary of cumulative scenarios' environmental impact.

Limits of the COBRA Model to assess BRAC cost

The COBRA model captured cost associated with environmental compliance and waste management activities. These are further broken down as recurring and non-recurring environmental compliance and waste management costs. These costs are captured as part of the Base Operating Support in COBRA and in Criterion 5 using the COBRA estimates generated for each scenario being evaluated as part of the scenario analysis process. Any one-time costs associated with waste management or compliance relating to shutdown of the facility (e.g., costs generated as the result of operation permit termination requirements, including radiological closure of nuclear-capable facilities) or similar one-time costs associated with realignment actions (expanding treatment or compliance operation permits) were also identified for inclusion in the payback calculations. The impact of these costs is noted in the Summary of Scenario Environmental Impact under the process developed for Criterion 8.

Implementation by Military Departments and Joint Cross Service Groups

When analysts from the Military Departments or JCSGs produced a viable proposal, the Department environmental analyst used the templates developed by the Criterion 8 JPAT and the profile information and other certified data to generate a Summary of Scenario Environmental Impacts. This Summary addresses all 10 resource areas for both losing and gaining installations. If appropriate, a Summary of Cumulative Environmental Impacts is later generated for each installation that is affected by more than one scenario.

Impacts of Environmental Restoration on Reuse

For those installations that are closing, environmental restoration can have a tremendous impact on the reuse and redevelopment of the former installations. As such the Department of Defense has indicated the intent to transfer BRAC property expeditiously for reuse. However, the Department will comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), which requires all Federal agencies to identify and consider possible environmental impacts of proposed reuse activities before transferring any real property. This analysis will also include the potential impacts on historical and cultural resources. While NEPA does not apply to the BRAC decisions themselves, the Act does require an environmental analysis for each installation receiving additional functions. Any mitigation that may be required will be identified and considered for implementation.

The Military Departments are responsible for environmental remediation of closing installations. Early in the implementation process, the Military Departments will assess and document the environmental condition of all transferable property in terms of the extent of contamination and the current phase of any remedial or corrective action. If no remedial action on the installation is required, surplus real estate may be transferred. If remediation is required, the Military Department may complete the work before the transfer, or alternatively, with agreement from the affected community and regulatory agencies, the remediation may be completed after transfer. Some property transfer negotiations have the new owner managing cleanup as a part of the redevelopment

process. With regulatory concurrence, remediation and redevelopment activities may be integrated, potentially saving time and money. An ideal candidate for this type of transfer is property that has manageable environmental contamination, is readily marketable, and has community and regulator support.

BRAC Analysis of Environmental Restoration Cost

As part of the review of the major proposed closures and realignments the BRAC Environmental Analyst reviewed the environmental cost data provided by DOD. During this review questions were submitted to the Clearing House to obtain corrections to the data provided in the Installation Environmental Profiles, the Summary of Scenario Environmental Impacts and the Summary of Cumulative Scenarios' Environmental Impacts. The errors involved missing cost data, inconsistent data and data that did not match that in the FY03 Report. A summary of the environmental restoration cost data is provided below.

The costs to complete environmental restoration of the DERA managed sites at the 33 major facilities proposed for closure are: Army, 14 major closures $145,040,000; Navy, 9 major closures $120,940,000; Air Force 10 major closures $32,760,000. The total cost is $347,700,000 and as previously discussed does not include the cost to cleanup ranges and closes the facilities to current use standards.

As noted earlier, under DERA, the costs are calculated on a "clean-to-current-use" clean-up standard. In other words this would close a maintenance site to industrial standards. If the local community wishes to use the site for some other purpose then additional cleanup or investigation will be required. The presence of DERA-managed or previously managed sites should be considered as a land use constraint for reuse or redevelopment at some former military facilities. This will require working with the local communities to determine the best reuse of the closed installations. The environmental restoration cost estimates could potentially increase. In addition these costs do not include the cost to close other types of environmental sites DOD may wish to close prior to transferring the property. Examples are: underground storage tanks, oil/water separators, waste water treatment plants and wash racks. Currently these costs are not captured in the estimated costs available to the Commission.

Also these costs do not include the cost to close any ranges, this includes small arms ranges to major bombing ranges. The potential reuse of the ranges will be limited for a number of years and could be restricted from reuse depending on the cleanup levels the services are able to achieve. Costs to remediate operational ranges and chemical weapons were not included in the environmental restoration cost estimates.

Of the 33 major closures, 9 of the Army facilities list operational ranges requiring military munitions response program (MMRP) action and 2 list potential MMRP action and 2 indicate potential buried chemical weapons. There are 2 Navy facilities indicating MMRP action required. Based upon the available data, an estimated cost to complete MMRP could range from $505.95 to $661.52 million. The cost is provided is based

upon, three of the facilities only providing the Fiscal year 2003 data as a range and two indicating possible MMRP but no cost is provided. The Army will be responsible for $472.38 to $627.95 million and the Navy $33 million. No cost is provided for remediation of the potential chemical weapons material.

Cost to complete data also does not include cost of controlled burning, decontamination or demolition of industrial structures heavily contaminated with explosives. Of the 33 major closures, 6 indicate this is a potential issue and provide a range of cost for this of $1 million to $10 million for each facility.

In addition a review of remedy completion dates for the DERA managed sites indicates a range from 2011 to 2032. This would indicate that additional resources may be needed to expedite the completion of the cleanups to allow for reuse.

As stated earlier during the review of environmental restoration cost only the data from the Defense Environmental Restoration Program, Annual Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2003 was used. Occasionally summaries of cost for environmental restoration are provided to the Commission from outside sources, these estimates used cost data from different years. In the case of a few of the major closures the differences in costs appear to be related to the addition of new MMRP cost data that has been added to the Annual Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2004. These are further described in the examples of potential environmental impacts to reuse provided in the following section.

In Summary, the BRAC review of the environmental restoration cost found that:

- the cost including the cost associated with the Military Munitions Response Program are substantial,
- if structures at closing facilities are heavily contaminated, DOD may need to decontaminate and these cost are not currently captured by the Environmental Restoration cost to complete,
- costs to close other types of environmental sites could be substantial and are unknown at this time,
- current completion dates for environmental restoration may impact reuse,
- land use controls will restrict reuse at some facilities.

Potential environmental impacts to reuse for some of the Major closing facilities

Otis Air National Guard Base, Massachusetts: The Otis Air National Guard Base is located on the much larger, approximately 22,000 acres, Massachusetts Military Reservation (MMR) and is listed on the National Priorities List. The facility has spent $83,453,000 through FY03 on environmental restoration and the estimated cost to complete is $1,250,000. The Air Force detected volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in on-site monitoring wells near the Base Landfill and a Fire Training Area. Monitoring had also detected VOCs in several hundred private wells (all of which are now on municipal water) and in one town well (which is shut down). The EPA has designated the Sagamore Lens underlying MMR as a sole source aquifer under the Safe Drinking Water Act. The

groundwater is contaminated with VOCs, including trichloroethane, tetrachloroethylene, ethylene dibromide (EDB), carbon tetrachloride, and dichloroethylene. Ethylene dibromide has been found to be upwelling in two separate locations, outside the MMR property boundaries, within cranberry bogs in Mashpee and Falmouth. Contaminated groundwater could also pose a threat to the environment within several ponds and streams used for recreational purposes. Soil contamination primarily includes heavy metals, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), pesticides, and PCBs. The principle threats from the contaminants result from assumed future residential exposures as well as ecological risks.

W.K Kellogg Airport Air Guard Station, Michigan: The facility is located on 320 acres of leased property. The facility has spent $7,890,000 through FY03 on environmental restoration and the Air Force estimates the cost to complete is $0. Landfills have been capped, a surface storage yard also capped, ground water contamination was not delineated at several sites, although the facility does monitor at the fence line to confirm the contamination is on-site. During closure of the facility, land use controls will need to be implemented to prevent use of the ground water and impacts to the capped landfills. The current cost to complete estimate does not account for the potential additional workload required to implement the land use controls or to verify that the extent of ground water contamination is known.

Ellsworth Air Force Base, South Dakota: The facility is located on 4,858 acres and is listed on the National Priorities List. The facility has spent $67,364,000 through FY03 on environmental restoration, and the estimated cost to complete is $26,983,000. Two ranges are managed by Ellsworth, if these are closed additional cost will need to be included. Ground water contamination and capped landfills at the facility will require institutional controls and long term groundwater monitoring. Both will be issues with property transfer. Monitored natural attenuation will also require institutional controls and long term groundwater monitoring. Waste is still on site under presumptive remedy landfill caps, so there is a need to continue monitoring and performing maintenance on the cap. Ground water clean up could be ongoing for anywhere from 5 years to 30 years depending on the location of the plume. Construction completion for environmental restoration is scheduled for 2028.

Fort McPherson, Georgia: The facility is located on 487 acres. The facility has spent $11,100,000 through FY03 on environmental restoration and the estimated cost to complete is $120,000. The facility has 4 operational ranges and 2 small arms ranges with an estimated cost to complete of $8,784,000.

Kansas Army Ammunition Plant, Kansas: The facility is located on 13,727 acres. The facility has spent $30,700,000 through FY03 on environmental restoration and the estimated cost to complete is $33,180,000. Cleanup is being completed under a permit issued by EPA. The permit requires investigation at several landfills, open burn/open detonation areas and fly ash/lime slurry pits from the power plant. The facility has 5 operational ranges and 2 small arms ranges. No cost estimate is given to close the ranges. Construction completion for environmental restoration is scheduled for 2011.

Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant, Mississippi: The facility is located on 4337 acres and contains 3 manufacturing complexes. The data available indicates the facility has spent very little through FY03 on environmental restoration and the estimated cost to complete is $2,300,000. With no MMRP indicated. However, the MMRP costs have increased to $8,413,000 since the FY03 report.

Hawthorne Army Depot, Nevada: The facility is located on 147,189 acres. This facility is on land withdrawn from public use and after all remedial work is complete and sites are closed, the land will be returned to the Bureau of Land Management. The facility has spent $28,500,000 on environmental restoration and the estimated cost to complete is $21,079,000. The facility has 16 operational ranges with an estimated cost to complete of $361,600,000. Environmental restoration includes: remediation of explosives containing soils and groundwater; ground water contaminated with chlorinated solvents; landfills with unknown munitions/ordinance and pesticides. In addition various buildings are potentially contaminated with explosives. Construction completion for environmental restoration is scheduled for 2032. The MMRP costs have been increased approximately $80 million since the FY03 Report.

Red River Army Depot, Texas: The facility is located on 19,081 acres. 765 acres were transferred in the 1995 BRAC round. The facility has spent $17,900,000 on environmental restoration through FY03 and the estimated cost to complete is $35,720,000. The facility has 8 operational ranges and 2 small arms ranges with an estimated cost to complete of $26,838,000. Site currently has contamination delineated to the property boundaries from the small previous BRAC round portion, and it is presumed to be off-site as well. Perchlorates are known to be present in the environment at this site. Other sites include potential sediment contamination, landfills, open burn/open detonation areas, munitions and igloos. Construction completion for environmental restoration is scheduled for 2032.

Deseret Chemical Depot, Utah: The facility has spent $23,300,000 on environmental restoration through FY03 and the estimated cost to complete is $6,460,000. The facility has potential chemical weapons disposal areas, open burn/open detonation areas and potential building decontamination that will be required. Construction completion for the environmental restoration is scheduled for 2032. The MMRP costs have been increased by approximately $110,000,000 since the FY03 Report.

Fort Monroe, Virginia: The facility is located on 570 acres. The facility indicates there has not been complete field sampling ground water, surface water and soils for other possible environmental contaminants. Data provided in the summary reports for this site indicated there were no DERA money being spent at the facility and there was no MMRP cost shown. However, during the site visit the facility provided information that the MMRP cost to complete could cost up to $192,000,000 with a completion date of 2049.

Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Detachment, Concord California: Is a 12,800 acre site which is comprised of two geographically separate units, the Inland (5,170

acres) and Tidal (7,630 acres). This proposal closes only the inland facility, except those parts necessary to support the Tidal operations. The facility is listed on the National Priorities List. The Navy has spent $54,900,000 on environmental restoration and the estimated cost to complete is $40,100,000. It is unknown how much of this cost is directly related to the Inland portion of the site. The MMRP cost to complete is shown as $32,990,000. Environmental contamination at the site includes: elevated arsenic in soils in 500 acre Main Magazine Area; supplemental investigation in the planning stage to assess off-site residences, other magazine areas, and Mt. Diablo Creek (sediments); and low level perchlorate detected in the Former Open Burn and Fire Training Area. Construction completion for environmental restoration is scheduled for 2023.

Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut: The 576 acre facility is listed on the National Priorities List. The facility has spent $56,500,000 through FY03 on environmental restoration and the estimated cost to complete is $23,900,000. Three landfills have been capped and seven removal actions have been completed. Additional investigations are underway in the Lower Sub base Area and for ground water throughout the base. The reuse and redevelopment at this facility may be impacted by land use restrictions. Construction completion for environmental restoration is scheduled for 2020.

Naval Shipyard Postsmouth, Maine: The facility is located on a 278 acre site, two-thirds of which is covered by a high-density industrial area, containing 376 buildings. The facility is listed on the National Priorities List. The facility has spent $46,800,000 through FY03 on environmental restoration and the estimated cost to complete is $47,100,000. The MMRP cost to complete is $580,000. Facility includes landfills, potential sediment contamination and ground water contamination. Investigations are underway at all of the remaining sites. A former storage yard has been capped and plans are being finalized to cap the remaining landfill. Construction completion for environmental restoration is scheduled for 2016.

Government Accountability Office (GAO) Report, Environmental Impacts

As required by law GAO issued a report on the Department of Defense's (DOD) recommendations and selection process by July 1, 2005. "GAO's objectives were to (1) determine the extent to which DOD's proposal s achieved its stated BRAC goals, (2) analyze whether the process for developing recommendations was logical and reasoned, and (3) identify issues with the recommendations that may warrant further attention. The GAO is making a recommendation to DOD aimed at tracking and periodically updating savings, and is highlighting issues for the BRAC Commission's consideration.

GAO report generally accepted the process used by DOD. The report does discuss DOD estimates for restoration costs to implement its major closures. The report concludes that based upon previous work, as closures are implemented, more intensive environmental investigations occur and additional hazardous conditions may result in higher costs. Finally, the report concludes the services' preliminary estimates are based on restoration

standards that are applicable for the current use of the base property. Because reuse plans developed by communities receiving former base property sometimes reflect different uses for the property this could lead to more stringent and thus more expensive restoration in many cases.

The GAO report indicates a total cost to complete environmental restoration of $949,100,000. The GAO report appears to use dollar amounts provided in the Scenario Summaries which contained a few errors. Some of the Military Departments provided data from sources other than the FY2003 DERA reports to congress. Data used by this office includes revised cost to complete figures received through questions submitted to the DOD Clearing House and certified answers provided.

The BRAC Commission generally agrees with the assessment by GAO of the potential environmental restoration impacts caused by unknowns and land use changes. However, the Departments environmental program appears to be further along than in previous BRAC rounds. The major exception would be with the emerging Military Munitions Response Program.