



Assessment of Pope AFB Realignment Decision

**2005 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission Regional Hearing
Charlotte, NC
June 28, 2005**

Summary

Fort Bragg and Pope AFB are considered the premier power projection team in the country. In every contingency operation for the past 25 years, they have responded as America's 911 Crisis Reaction Force, normally the first to get notified to deploy and the first to respond. With an increase in Brigade Combat Teams at Fort Bragg, there is every reason to believe that contingency and surge requirements at Fort Bragg will increase, and these units will be even more critical for rapid response and power projection during future contingencies. This Fort.Bragg/Pope AFB Joint Team was forged after the military disaster at Desert One, which was the catalyst for developing joint operations in our military.

FORSCOM/USARC proposal

- Absolutely achieves the guidance of optimizing efficiency and warfighting capabilities.
- Meets all BRAC selection criteria by placing the Army headquarters responsible for providing trained forces...on the same installation with headquarters that train and equip Army conventional and Special Operations Forces.
- Allows FORSCOM Commander to stay linked to the joint community and the constantly evolving military environment from the tactical through the strategic level.

Additional Forces proposal

- Increases the strategic military value of Ft.Bragg/Pope AFB as a joint team.
- National's Strategic Crisis Response team – executed combat and humanitarian relief operations all over the world.
- There is more than adequate available land to place new structures and there is more than sufficient space to accommodate the new building or buildings for FORSCOM and USARC headquarters, and the barracks and support facilities for the additional combat, combat support and combat service support organizations. This is true whether the Airlift Wing remains in place on Pope AFB or is replaced by an AFRC squadron.

Realignment of Pope AFB proposal

- While Ft. Bragg's combat projection capability is increasing, the Pope AFB realignment proposal reduces the Air Force presence and capability at Pope AFB. The AF justification for this proposal is: "Downsizing Pope AFB takes advantage of mission-specific consolidation opportunities to reduce operational costs, maintenance costs and the manpower footprint. The smaller manpower footprint facilitates transfer of the installation to the Army." This is service efficient, but does not track with OSD BRAC guidance.
- One of OSD's overarching principles addresses the importance of Deployment and Employment (Operational): "The Department needs, taking advantage of opportunities for joint and combined basing, installations that are secure, optimally located for mission accomplishment (including Homeland Defense), support power projection, rapid deployable capabilities, and expeditionary forces that rely on reach-back operations, and ensure strategic redundancy and the capability to mobilize and surge."
- Closing down the 43rd Airlift Wing violates this OSD Overarching Principle by diminishing the capability of forces on Ft. Bragg to respond rapidly, and it reduces the military value of this joint team. After a careful analysis of Department and OSD BRAC data, it is apparent that the degradation in mission value was not adequately considered or properly weighted in accordance with BRAC selection criteria. The decision to realign Pope AFB by disestablishing the Airlift Wing and transferring the installation to the Army was based on service efficiencies and violates BRAC guidance and selection criteria concerning contingency, deployment and surge capabilities.

Assessment of Pope AFB realignment decision

- Secretary of Defense guidance issued Nov 15, 2002 states: "A primary objective of BRAC 2005 is to examine and implement opportunities for greater joint activity."
- Principle #7 of 10 BRAC principles states: "Ensure joint basing realignment increases military value of that function when compared to the status quo surge capability to support deployments." (BCEG Sep 9, 04)
- A Jan 4, 2005 memo from the Under Secretary of Defense provides BRAC guidance to the Departments concerning surge capabilities: "To execute the defense strategy, U.S. forces need flexible, adaptive, and decisive joint capabilities that can operate across the full spectrum of military contingencies." The Departments and JCSGs are directed to ensure that surge is appropriately reflected in its military value. There are six major capabilities listed in BRAC guidance and Power Projection is #1.
- The earliest reference of a proposal to close the wing states under the category of Military Justification, that the "advantages of consolidating an aging aircraft fleet far outweigh the mission decrement."
- This reference to an "aging aircraft fleet" is based on the 43rd Airlift Wing using C-130E aircraft, instead of the new C-130J's the wing was slated to receive in the Global Airlift Plan. OSD's decision to not fund the C-130J's planned for Pope AFB resulted in Air Force planning to continue to utilize the C-130E's and the need to consolidate an aging fleet in one location. This resulted in the proposal to move the aging C-130E's to Little Rock AFB and realign Pope AFB. Shortly after the BRAC proposals were released, OSD restored funding to the C-130 J program.

Therefore the rationale, based on operating with the E models, to consolidate an aging aircraft fleet standing and down the 43rd Airlift Wing is no longer a valid consideration. This factor must have had an effect on the low rating in Selection Criteria #3 MVI.

- In addition, review of the minutes of the AF BCEG and Army Review Group does not reveal any discussion of the mission decrement referred to in the initial justification. It is apparent that significant degradation in surge capability and the impact of the mission decrement was not adequately considered or reflected in selection criteria.

- There were inconsistencies in the BRAC assessments between Departments and the JCSGs. As late as March of 2005, the HSA JCSG proposed and approved a recommendation to establish Bragg/Pope as a Joint Service Installation. This met all BRAC guidance and selection criteria, as well as Army requirements, and the Air Force would continue to operate and maintain the airfield functions necessary for joint training, contingency and surge operations. In April, 2005, this recommendation was rescinded and superceded by the AF proposal to disestablish the Airlift Wing and transfer the installation to the Army.

- The Air Force assessed military value by aircraft platform rather than by installation mission or function. This approach stressed platform value, "right-sizing" aircraft squadrons, fleet consolidation and bed down locations instead of the military value of an installation.

- Pope AFB was rated by the Air Force as #1 overall (78.8) in Mission Value Index for supporting Special Operations Forces. Pope AFB was also rated high for airlift support (69.9), and ranked high in both Selection Criteria #1 and 2. However, ratings for SC #3 were considerably lower (46.1) for airlift MVI. SC #3: "The ability to accommodate contingency, mobilization and future total force requirements at both existing and potential receiving locations to support operations and training." This rating was striking, since the Army and Air Force are involved in an on-going Outload Enhancement Program and Munitions Load Upgrade program, with over \$35million already spent, which is vastly improving the deployment support facilities and capabilities at Pope AFB. An Army chart listed Pope AFB in the MVI as 29th out of 314 installations. The Air Force overall rated Pope AFB #49 out of 176 installations.

- The primary concerns, if the Air Force recommendation is accepted, are: whether the Army can operate and maintain the installation to level required for contingency and surge operations; can the Air Force support surge and support contingency operations on a tight response line and at the level required, if they have to deploy to Ft.Bragg Army Airfield for planning and execution; and what is the effect on the nation's 911 Crisis Response Team mission by breaking up the joint team that has been so successful for the past twenty years.

Bottom line: The Air Force used BRAC to consolidate an aging aircraft fleet of C-130s and reduce installation and maintenance costs, without adequately addressing the degradation on the power projection mission.

Recommendations

- Evaluate Selection Criteria used in this proposal based on OSD guidance.
- Reverse the decision to disestablish the 43rd Airlift Wing and transfer the installation to the Army.
- Establish Bragg/Pope as a Joint Service Installation

Other data and definitions:

Justification listed for realigning Pope AFB:

- Enables Total Force transformation
- Increase efficiency of operations
- Consolidates Airlift Fleet
- Maintains synergy of joint training opportunities at FtBragg
- Adjusts active/ANG/AFRC mix
- Creates optimum size squadrons at FtBragg/Little Rock AFB and Moody AFB

Military Value:

- Contributes to force structure optimization at Little Rock AFB, Moody AFB, and Davis Monthan AFB, and in the C-130J fleet
- Enables Army candidates USA-0222; HAS-0124 (relocate Forcecom); and HAS-0128.

Pope AFB Payback:

One time cost:	\$218 million
Net implement savings:	\$653 million
Annual recurring savings:	\$197 million
Payback period:	Immediate
NPV savings:	\$2,515 million

Impact:

Criteria 6 – Total Job change: 10,842 (direct 6,485; indirect 4,357)

ROI: 5.5 percent

No factors in the community that would prevent supporting proposal

Six Major Capabilities:

- Power Projection
- Training
- Material & Logistics
- Cost Efficiency
- Well Being
- Future Stationing Options

Final Selection Criteria:

Military Value

1. The current and future mission capabilities and the impact on operational readiness of the DOD's total force, including impact on joint warfighting, training, and readiness.

2. The availability and condition of land, facilities, and associated airspace (including training areas suitable for maneuver by ground, naval, or air forces throughout a diversity of climate and terrain areas and staging areas for the use of the Armed Forces in homeland defense missions) at both existing and potential receiving locations.
3. The ability to accommodate contingency, mobilization and future total force requirements at both existing and potential receiving locations to support operations and training.
4. The cost of operations and the manpower implications.

Other Considerations:

5. The extent and timing of potential costs and savings.
6. The economic impact on existing communities.
7. The ability of both the existing and potential receiving communities' infrastructure to support forces, missions and personnel.
8. The environmental impact.

Tier I Installations: traditional BRAC. Military value applied, net savings, capacity reduction

Tier II : military judgment applied, net savings, capacity reduction

Tier III: Operationally driven. Military judgment overrides, net savings

Tier IV: Transformationally driven. No military value justification, military judgment sole rationale, not cost effective, long payback.

COMMUNITY CAPACITY FOR GROWTH

HOTELS AND MOTELS

There are currently over 5,000 hotel and motel rooms available in sixty-seven (67) properties in Cumberland County. Based on the current occupancy rate, there are nearly 650,000 room nights available annually in Cumberland County. In addition to traditional hotels and motels, twelve extended stay facilities are available in the County

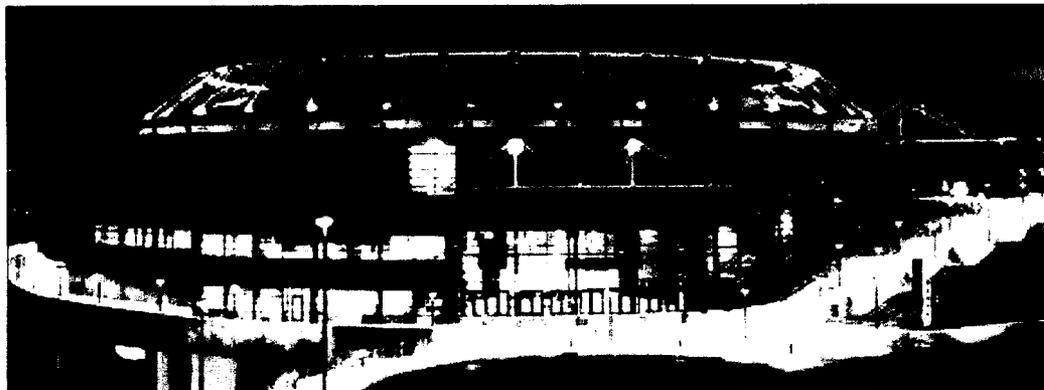


One hotel, the 120-room Hilton Garden Inn, will open in July 2005. Construction is slated to begin soon for a Residence Inn on Skibo Road in Fayetteville.

MEETING FACILITIES

A wide range of meeting and conference facilities are available in Fayetteville. Nearly all local hotels and motels have some meeting and conference capabilities. Six of the larger hotels have meeting and conference facilities that will seat up to 1,210 theatre style and 900 banquet style.

The Crown Center Complex offers a wide variety of meeting, conference and banquet options. The Crown Theatre can seat up to 2,461 in its main floor, mezzanine and balcony areas. The Crown Arena has seating capacity for up to 5,200. The Crown Coliseum can seat 10,880 or up to 10,100 banquet style. The 60,000 square foot Crown Expo Center can seat 7,000 theatre style or 3,000 banquet style. 4,375 lighted parking spaces serve the Crown Center Complex.



Crown Center

A number of other private venues are also available in the County.

AIR SERVICE

US Airways (to Charlotte and Philadelphia) and ASA-Delta Connection (to Atlanta) serve the Fayetteville Regional Airport with thirty-four (34) flights per day. In 2004, the Airport served over 313,000 passengers. Because of competitive pricing, enplanements and deplanements increased by over forty percent from 2003 to 2004.

The Fayetteville Regional Airport has significant excess capacity. According the Airport Master Plan completed in 2005, the airport has the capacity to conduct 200,000 operations each year. The current level is 47,000, an excess capacity of over seventy five (75) percent. As demand increases, it is expected that incumbent carriers will increase the number of flights. The airport has room to, and expansion plans for, a third airline to serve FAY.

In 2005, the airport initiated a \$2.3 million terminal upgrade. Another \$180,000 is being spent on jet-way upgrades. The Master Plan also calls for expending another \$13 million to upgrade existing runways over the life of the Plan.

Because of its proximity (75 miles), many travelers from Cumberland County use Raleigh Durham International Airport (RDU) for commercial service. Nine major airlines and twelve regional airlines serve RDU with 500 flights each day (a sixteen percent increase over 2003). Forty-one cities are served by non-stop flights from RDU. In 2004, RDU served 8.6 million passengers.

PASSENGER RAIL SERVICE

Amtrak serves Fayetteville with four trains daily between New York and Miami. Rail service within North Carolina and beyond is available in Raleigh.

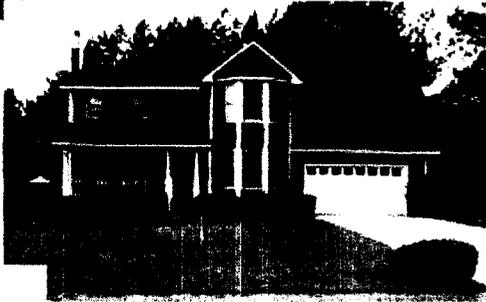


TAXI, LIMOUSINE AND SHUTTLE SERVICES

Over thirty firms provide taxi, limousine and shuttle services in Cumberland County.

HOUSING

Fayetteville has recently been named one of the five hottest housing markets in the nation. Fayetteville also consistently ranks among the most affordable housing markets in the U.S. In April 2005, over \$45 million in building permits for new single-family homes and apartments were issued. In addition, sales of new and existing home totaled nearly \$70 million that month. The average price of an existing home sold was \$97,959 and the average price of a new home sold was \$173,827.

	<p>1995 3 bdr 2 bath \$92,900</p>
	<p>1992 3 bdr 2 bath \$124,900</p>
	<p>2002 3 bdr 2 bath \$147,000</p>
	<p>1979 4 bdr 3 bath \$192,000</p>

COST OF LIVING

The cost of living in Cumberland County is below national average. According to the ACCRA Cost of Living Index, the cost of living in Cumberland County was 95.2 (4.8 percent below the national average) during the first quarter of 2005. The cost of housing was 19.4 percent below national average.

SCHOOLS

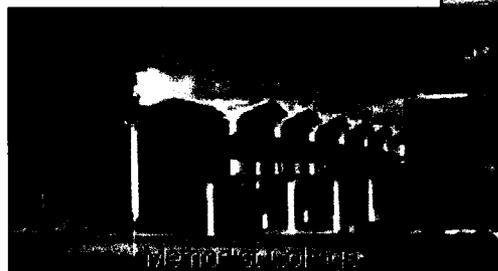
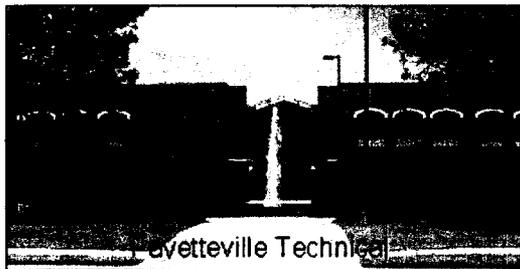
The goal of the Cumberland County School System is to become the premier school system in North Carolina. With 53,399 students, it is the fourth largest school system in North Carolina and 75th largest in the nation.

“End of class” reading and math testing scores have increased nearly twelve percent over the past five years while the dropout rate has decreased by nearly forty one (41) percent to 2.56 percent.

The Cumberland County schools continues to lead the other major metropolitan areas of the state in the percentage of schools that meet the Annual Yearly Progress goals.

The Cumberland County Schools have a long history of interaction and partnerships with the school system at Ft. Bragg. Ft. Bragg has “memorandums of agreement” with the Cumberland County schools and the school systems in Hoke, Harnett and Moore counties to meet the needs of transitioning high school students.

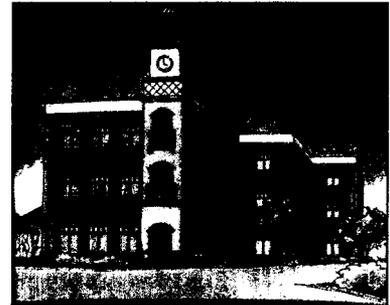
Fayetteville is also home to three institutions of higher learning. Fayetteville Technical Community College, Fayetteville State University and Methodist College have over 20,000 students enrolled in associate, undergraduate, graduate and doctoral programs.



RETAIL SALES

Cumberland County boasts a \$3.4 billion annual retail sales economy, one of the largest in the state. A wide variety of shopping options are available from locally owned shops in the quaint and historic downtown area to the 1.2 million square foot Cross Creek Mall with over 100 stores.

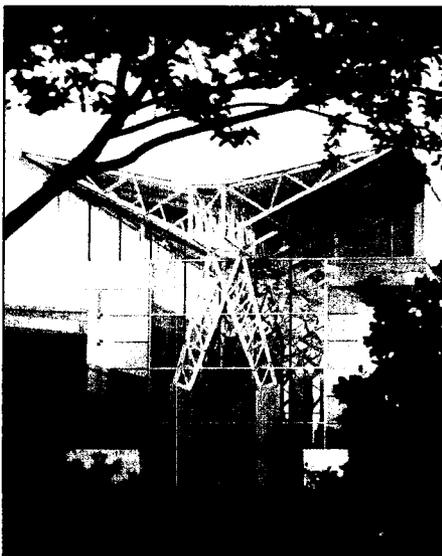
A downtown Renaissance is occurring, spurred by investments by the City of Fayetteville. The \$10 million Festival Park is scheduled for completion in the fall of 2005. Festival Park will become the home to many of the local festivals including the International Folk Festival (30,000 visitors), Dogwood Days (25,000 visitors), Dickens Holiday and many others.



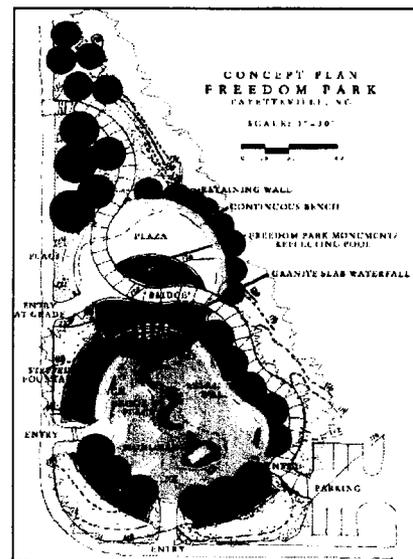
The first phase of the Cross Creek Linear Park will open in the summer of 2005. This park will connect the downtown area with the Cape Fear River Trail.

A new Transportation Museum will open in the summer of 2005 in an historic train depot. The Transportation Museum joins other downtown attractions like the Airborne and Special Operations Museum, Fascinate-U Childrens' Museum, the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Armory and Museum and Museum of the Cape Fear Complex.

These public investments have helped entice major private investment to the downtown. Over \$44 million in new private investment is scheduled for completion in the downtown area, including new restaurants, entertainment venues, shop, office space and housing.



Airborne & Special
Operations Museum



Freedom Memorial Park

FORT BRAGG/POPE COMMUNITY PROGRAMS AND INITIATIVES

Quality of Life/Education

Military Affairs Council of the Fayetteville Area Chamber of Commerce provides numerous programs to support the relationship between the military and the community. Among them are:

- Families United as Neighbors program. F.U.N. is a partnership between the Military Affairs Council (MAC) and the Family Support/Readiness Branches of Fort Bragg and Pope Air Force Base to foster a mentor-like relationship between the civilian Fayetteville business community and the Army and Air Force families. The program strives to create a better understanding between civilians and military families by keeping each other informed on programs and resources offered within the two communities.
- Military Affairs Council Calendar of Events includes six to eight major social events on an annual basis. The purpose of the events is to enhance relationships and to foster a heightened understanding between council members and members of our military community. Among the events are:
 - A MAC Command Performance Breakfast is held in which the leadership of the three major command units are invited to talk about military issues at Fort Bragg and Pope AFB and how the local community might be affected or impacted.
 - An annual MAC Invitational Golf Tournament is held which consists of half civilian, half military from our two local military installations.
 - A Fall Social and a Spring Social are held annually.
 - Welcome receptions are held for incoming Commanders of the XVIII Airborne Corps, the US Special Operations Command and Pope Air Force Base.
- Project Care, a Community Action Readiness Effort, a Deployment Contingency Plan was implemented in 2003 to assist military families left behind. The plan was written to include numerous partners including the City of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, the Fayetteville Area Chamber of Commerce, Fort Bragg, Pope AFB and numerous individuals and volunteers from the community. When Operation Iraqi Freedom began, a call to action went out to Chamber members and to the business community to come forward to assist spouses of deployed military. The project is designed to also provide assistance to local business owners in time of mass deployment and calls for assistance for community military on an on-going basis.
- MAC is assisting the Army Community Service at Fort Bragg with the promotion and support of its new Airborne Attic that provides support for soldiers and family

members E4 and below with items of furniture, household goods and clothing free of charge. It is the intent of MAC to keep the Airborne Attic stocked with items for our military in need.

- Monthly membership meetings are held in which the leaders of Fort Bragg and Pope AFB provide military updates to the business community.
- The Military Affairs Council has been instrumental in lobbying community positions with the military by keeping the lines of communication open between the business community, the military and elected officials. Numerous visits have been made to Washington to lobby on behalf of our military.
- The MAC staff supports military orientations to welcome and inform new military arrivals to our community.
- The Fayetteville Area Chamber of Commerce holds two Government Purchase Trade Shows annually to introduce government purchasers to businesses with products needed by the military installations. Briefings are held for both business vendors and the government cardholders for education purposes. These tradeshows are supported by Fort Bragg and Pope AFB and have been beneficial for military and civilians.
- The MAC is expanding its program of business sponsorship of military units at Bragg/Pope. The "companies adopting companies" program will focus on promoting involvement by small business in sponsoring military activities at the company level.

The FYI Fayetteville Program briefs incoming military to familiarize them with the community. Welcomes have been provided to over 4,000 troops since the program began in early 2004.

Military Business Center at Fayetteville Technical Community College is the hub of a statewide network to increase the number of businesses qualified to contract with the DoD through recruitment and training. The Center will provide one-on-one assistance to firms in bidding on military and government contracts.

Operation Match Force is a web portal designed to match local qualified businesses with contract opportunities at Ft. Bragg, Pope Air Force Base and the Department of Defense. It also matches job seekers, primarily spouses of military personnel as well as soldiers who are leaving the armed services, to local job opportunities.

Fayetteville Technical Community College. Fayetteville Technical Community College, in addition to offering standard curriculum and continuing education courses, is currently conducting eleven classes in individual military subjects developed in cooperation with Fort Bragg in accordance to its specifications. Ninety-six students are currently enrolled. Fayetteville Tech is opening a new Spring Lake Center adjacent to

Fort Bragg and Pope Air Force Base in the summer of 2004 at an estimated cost of \$8.1 million specially to meet the educational and training needs of Fort Bragg/Pope personnel and their dependents. Emphasis will be on high technology training requested by the military.

Fayetteville Tech is also one of the first community colleges in the nation to join the Serviceman Opportunity College (SOC) in 1982, which has enabled more than 4,000 soldiers to assemble their college work into an associate degree awarded by Fayetteville Tech. In 1999, Fayetteville Tech became the first community college to provide education to Army personnel through the Army U. Currently 623 soldiers have selected the college as their host college. Those personnel are stationed at bases all over the world.

With the number of military personnel deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan, the Fayetteville Board of Trustees approved a program to fund the cost of education for spouses remaining in the community. Almost 700 spouses have taken advantage of this scholarship program and have received grants totaling almost \$35,000.

The Workforce Development Council of Cumberland County is implementing a \$6 million program to training military spouses and family members for local job opportunities.

The Cumberland County Business Council held a Forum on Military Relations on April 25, 2003 to develop ideas to improve the quality of life for military personnel and family members.

The Cumberland County Business Council is organizing a "Sister Cities Military Summit for November 2004. The purpose will be to share ongoing initiatives to improve the quality of life for military families. Military and civilian representatives from Ft. Drum, NY, Ft. Stewart, GA, Ft. Benning, GA, Ft. Campbell, KY and Cumberland County have been invited to participate.

The Cumberland County Business Council is developing a comprehensive, inter-agency information package for military families (including a web-based version) and organizing community tours for military family members and leaders.

The Cumberland County Business Council is developing a concept for business-specific code of ethics to protect military personnel from unscrupulous business practices.

Infrastructure/Transportation

NCDOT is working in support of additional funding for the proposed widening of NC 210 Murchison Road for the base's security plan.

The Fayetteville Outer Loop will provide much improved access to I-95 from the base as well as include interchange improvements at all the major entry points, such as All-American Freeway, Bragg Boulevard, Murchison Road, etc. NCDOT is working very closely with the base to accommodate its needs.

Environment/Compatible Land Use

Drowning Creek Property Transfer. On May 25, 2004, the Nature Conservancy transferred 786 acres along Drowning Creek in Moore and Richmond counties to the NC Wildlife Resources Commission to be managed as an addition to the Sandhills Game Lane. The property borders Drowning Creek for four miles and Fort Bragg's Camp Mackall, a training site for United States Special Operations forces, for another four miles. This transfer will prevent incompatible development around Camp Mackall. The North Carolina Ecosystem Enhancement Program (EEP), an initiative of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, allocated \$830,000 for the acquisition.

Sustainable Sandhills/Fort Bragg Initiative: Ten goals to reduce the environmental "footprint" of Fort Bragg. Fort Bragg and the NC Department of Natural Resources partner on the Initiative and expect it to become a nationwide model for community/military partnership.

Sandhills Conservation Plan: A coalition of state and federal agencies is working with conservation organizations to develop a plan that should facilitate recovery of endangered species and reduce training restrictions. Land for training and for encroachment buffer will be included in the plan.

Wetlands Restoration Program and the Ecosystem Enhancement Program: Agreement between the state and Ft. Bragg/Pope to provide mitigation for wetland and stream impacts that occur on the base. This includes the construction of a hazardous waste cargo ramp at Pope and the restoration of bottomland hardwoods and stream on the Overhills Property at Fort Bragg.

NC Natural Heritage Program assisted Ft. Bragg/Pope with detailed natural resource inventories, including research to support endangered species recovery activities.

NC Division of Parks & Recreation is working to acquire a new natural area to conserve endangered species habitat and provide encroachment buffer to Ft. Bragg.

Cumberland County adopted a policy to begin an Open Space Conservation Easement Program where property owners who agree not to develop open space near military installations for a period of five to ten years are paid in an amount measured by the amount of property taxes paid on the property.

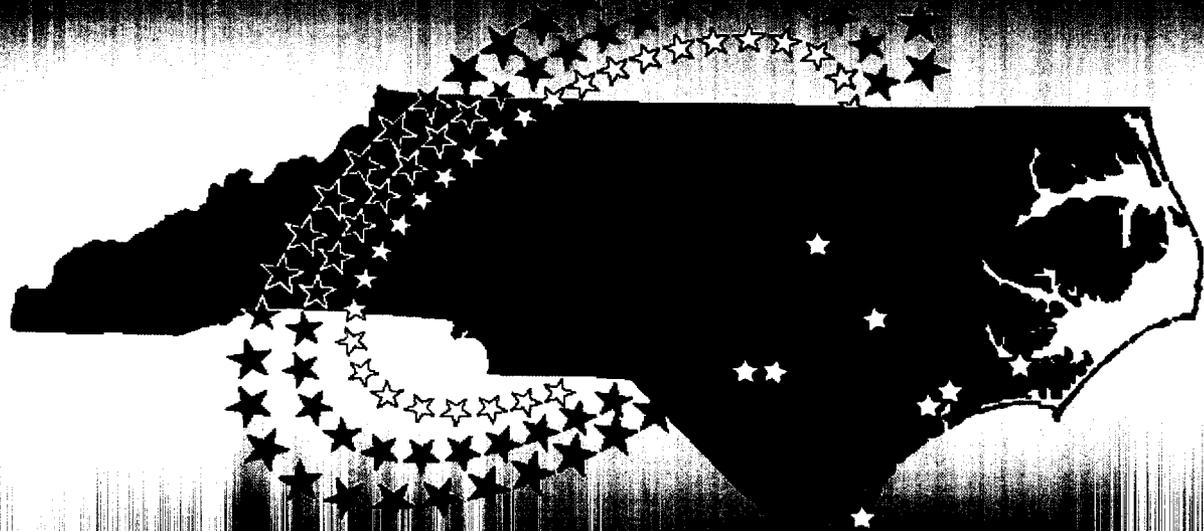
The Fayetteville Area Economic Development Corporation is working to establish a 300 acre Military Business Park near an entrance to Ft. Bragg. The park will be targeted to

military contractors. The park will provide quality space for contractors, thus freeing up space on the post for military missions.

The Military in

North Carolina

Supporting Our Nation's Defense

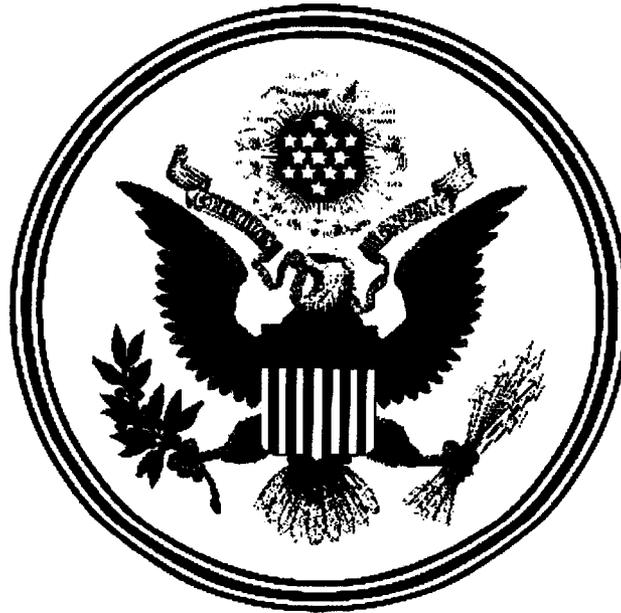


Base Realignment and Closure Commission

Charlotte Regional Hearing—June 28, 2005

Donald Manuel
Review & Analysis

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND
REALIGNMENT COMMISSION



CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA
REGIONAL HEARING

JUNE 28, 2005

NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, WEST VIRGINIA



BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

CHARLOTTE, N.C. REGIONAL HEARING JUNE 28, 2005 TABLE OF CONTENTS

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BRAC 2005 Closure and Realignment Impacts by State



BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

REGIONAL HEARING
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

JUNE 28, 2005 1:00 P.M.

Harris Conference Center – Central Piedmont Community College

HEARING AGENDA

- I. Opening Statement by Chairman Philip Coyle
- II. State Testimony – North Carolina (*approx. 120 minutes*)
- III. State Testimony – South Carolina (*approx 120 minutes*)
- IV. State Testimony – West Virginia (*approx 45 minutes*)
- V. Closing Statement by Chairman Philip Coyle

COMMISSION ATTENDEES

COMMISSIONERS

Commissioner Coyle
Commissioner Hill
Commissioner Skinner
Commissioner Gehman

STAFF

Advance
Jason Cole
Joe Varallo

Communications
Robert McCreary

Legal Counsel
General David Hague

Legislative Affairs
Rory Cooper
Christine Hill

R&A
Bob Cook, Interagency Team Leader
Dave Van Saun, Joint Issues Team Leader
Ashley Buzzell, Joint Issues Team
Don Manuel, Army Team
C.W. Furlow, Navy Team
Karl Gingrich, Interagency Team
Mike Flinn, Air Force Team



BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

**Chairman's
Opening Statement**

**Regional Hearing
of the
2005 Base Closure and Realignment Commission**

for

North Carolina, South Carolina and West Virginia

**1:00 p.m.
June 28, 2005**

Charlotte, North Carolina

Good Afternoon.

I'm Philip Coyle, and I will be the chairperson for this Regional Hearing of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. I'm also pleased to be joined by my fellow Commissioners Samuel Skinner, General James Hill and Admiral Hal Gehman for today's session.

As this Commission observed in our first hearing: Every dollar consumed in redundant, unnecessary, obsolete, inappropriately designed or located infrastructure is a dollar not available to provide the training that might save a Marine's life, purchase the munitions to win a soldier's firefight, or fund advances that could ensure continued dominance of the air or the seas.

The Congress entrusts our Armed Forces with vast, but not unlimited, resources. We have a responsibility to our nation, and to the men and women who bring the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps to life, to demand the best possible use of limited resources.

Congress recognized that fact when it authorized the Department of Defense to prepare a proposal to realign or close domestic bases. However, that authorization was not a blank check. The members of this Commission accepted the challenge, and necessity, of providing an independent, fair, and equitable assessment and evaluation of the Department of Defense's proposals and the data and methodology used to develop that proposal.

We committed to the Congress, to the President, and to the American people, that our deliberations and decisions will be open and transparent – and that our decisions will be based on the criteria set forth in statute.

We continue to examine the proposed recommendations set forth by the Secretary of Defense on May 13th and measure them against the criteria for military value set forth in law, especially the need for surge manning and for homeland security. But be assured, we are not conducting this review as an exercise in sterile cost-accounting. This commission is committed to conducting a clear-eyed reality check that we know will not only shape our military capabilities for decades to come, but will also have profound effects on our communities and on the people who bring our communities to life.

We also committed that our deliberations and decisions would be devoid of politics and that the people and communities affected by the BRAC proposals would have, through our site visits and public hearings, a chance to provide us with direct input on the substance of the proposals and the methodology and assumptions behind them.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the thousands of involved citizens who have already contacted the Commission and shared with us their thoughts, concerns, and suggestions about the base closure and realignment proposals. Unfortunately, the volume of correspondence we have received makes it impossible for us to respond

directly to each one of you in the short time with which the Commission must complete its mission. But, we want everyone to know -- the public inputs we receive are appreciated and taken into consideration as a part of our review process. And while everyone in this room will not have an opportunity to speak, every piece of correspondence received by the commission will be made part of our permanent public record, as appropriate.

Today we will hear testimony from the states of North Carolina, South Carolina and West Virginia. Each state's elected delegation has been allotted a block of time determined by the overall impact of the Department of Defense's closure and realignment recommendation on their states. The delegation members have worked closely with their communities to develop agendas that I am certain will provide information and insight that will make up a valuable part of our review. We would greatly appreciate it if you would adhere to your time limits, every voice today is important.

I now request our witnesses for the State of North Carolina to stand for the administration of the oath required by the Base Closure and Realignment statute. The oath will be administered by General David Hague, the Commission's Designated Federal Officer.

SWEARING IN OATH

Do you swear or affirm that the testimony you are about to give, and any other evidence that you may provide, are accurate and complete to the best of your knowledge and belief, so help you God?

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- E. INSTALLATION COMMENTS – ARMY RESEARCH OFFICE**
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- H. INSTALLATION COMMENTS – RESERVE CENTER
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NORTH CAROLINA

120 Minutes

CHARLOTTE, NC REGIONAL HEARING SCHEDULE OF WITNESSES

5 Minutes

Opening Statement by Hearing Chair and Swearing in of First Group of Witnesses

5 Minutes

Senator Elizabeth Dole

5 Minutes

Governor Mike Easley

Fort Bragg and Pope Air Force Base (Cumberland and Hoke Counties, NC)

30 Minutes

General William F. Kernan, U.S. Army
(Ret.), Senior Vice President and General
Manager of International Operations,
MPRI/Former Supreme Allied Commander
Atlantic and Commander in Chief, U.S.
Joint Forces Command

Brigadier General Paul R. Dordal, U.S. Air Force
(Ret.), Former 43rd Airlift Wing
Commander at Pope AFB, 1996-1997

Mr. Anthony G. Chavonne, Co-Chairman, Greater
Fayetteville Futures; Past Chair –
Cumberland County Business Council,
Fayetteville Area Economic Development
Corporation, and Chamber of Commerce

Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point (Havelock/New Bern, NC)

30 Minutes

Mr. Troy Smith, Attorney-at-Law, Ward & Smith, P.A.

Mayor Pro Tem Jimmy Sanders, Havelock, NC

Major General Hugh Overholt, U.S. Army (Ret.),
Allies for Cherry Point's Tomorrow

Army Research Office (Durham, NC)

15 Minutes

U.S. Representative David Price

Dr. Robert K. McMahan, Executive Director, NC
Board of Science and Technology and Senior
Advisor to the Governor for Science and Technology

Seymour Johnson Air Force Base (Goldsboro, NC)

10 Minutes

Mr. Troy Pate, Co-Chairman, NC Advisory
Commission on Military Affairs/Chairman,
Seymour Johnson AFB Support Council

**Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune and
Marine Corps Air Station New River
(Jacksonville, NC)**

10 Minutes

Lieutenant Colonel Bruce Gombar, U.S. Marine Corps (Ret.),
Director of Economic Development, City of
Jacksonville/Onslow County

The State of North Carolina

10 Minutes

Lieutenant Governor Beverly Perdue

15 Minutes

Intermission

NORTH CAROLINA

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION CHERRY POINT:

1993: DATA PROCESSING CENTER- CLOSED

CAMP LEJEUNE:

1993: MARINE CORPS DATA PROCESSING CENTER REGIONAL AUTOMATED SERVICES CENTER - CLOSED

FAYETTEVILLE AREA:

1995: RECREATION CENTER #2 - CLOSED

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

BASE SUMMARY SHEET

Pope Air Force Base, North Carolina Fort Bragg, North Carolina

INSTALLATION MISSION

Pope Air Force Base, North Carolina

- The 43rd Airlift Wing Maintains a high state of readiness to rapidly deploy, upon short notice, a highly trained airlift force and successfully plans and executes air operations. These operations may be conducted in any theater, region, or contingency area as part of any force, joint and allied, in support of national objectives.
- As the host unit, the 43rd Airlift Wing provides base support services to 15-plus tenant units, making Team Pope a total-force installation. The Pope Air Force Base flight line is home to the C-130 and the A-10.

Fort Bragg, North Carolina

- The Fort Bragg mission “is to maintain the XVIII Airborne Corps as a strategic crisis response force, manned and trained to deploy rapidly by air, sea and land anywhere in the world, prepared to fight upon arrival and win.”

DOD RECOMMENDATION

Pope Air Force Base, North Carolina

- The Department of Defense recommended realigning Pope Air Force, NC as follows:
 - Transfer 25 C-130E's from the 43rd Airlift Wing at Pope AFB, NC to the 314th Airlift Wing at Little Rock AFB, AR
 - Form 16 aircraft Air Force Reserve/active duty associate unit by:
 - Transferring eight C-130H aircraft to Pope AFB from realigned Yeager Airport Air Guard Station (AGS), WV
 - Transferring eight C-130H aircraft to Pope AFB from 911th Airlift Wing of the closed Pittsburgh International Airport (IAP) Air Reserve Station (ARS) PA
 - Transfer 36 A-10's from the 23rd Fighter Group at Pope AFB, NC to Moody AFB, GA
 - Transfer real property accountability to the Army
 - Disestablish the 43rd Medical Group and establish a medical squadron
 - Relocate AFRC operations and maintenance manpower to Pope/Fort Bragg.

Fort Bragg, North Carolina

- The Department of Defense recommended realigning Fort Bragg, NC, by:
 - Relocating the 7th Special Forces Group (SFG) to Eglin AFB, FL
 - Activating the 4th Brigade Combat Team (BCT), 82d Airborne Division
 - Relocating European-based forces (military police) to Fort Bragg, NC.
 - Relocate FORSCOM and US Army Reserve Command to Pope/Bragg
 - Relocate all mobilization processing functions from Ft Lee/Eustis/Jackson to Bragg and establish a Joint Pope/Bragg mobilization and deployment center
 - All medical functions from Pope AFB to Fort Bragg, NC

DOD JUSTIFICATION

Pope Air Force Base, North Carolina

- Downsizing Pope Air Force Base takes advantage of mission-specific consolidation opportunities to reduce operational costs, maintenance costs, and the manpower footprint. The smaller footprint facilitates transfer of the installation to the Army. Active duty C-130s will move to Little Rock AFB, AR (17-airlift) and A-10s will move to Moody AFB, GA (11-SOF/CSAR), to consolidate the force structure at those two bases and enable Army recommendations at Pope. Older aircraft at Little Rock AFB, AR will be retired or converted to back-up inventory and J-model C-130s will be aligned under the Air National Guard. As Little Rock AFB, AR grows to become the single major active duty C-130 unit, maintenance and operation of this aging weapon system will be streamlined. Meanwhile, the synergistic, multi-service relationship will continue between Army airborne and Air Force airlift forces at Pope AFB, NC with the creation of an Active Duty/Reserve associate unit. The C-130 unit will become an Army tenant on an expanded Fort Bragg.
- With the disestablishment of the 43rd Medical Group, both the Air Force and the Army will retain the required manpower to provide primary care, flight, and occupational medicine to support their respective active duty military members. However, the Army will provide ancillary and specialty medical services for all assigned Army and Air Force military members (lab, x-ray, pharmacy, etc).
- The major command's capacity briefing reported that land constraints at Pittsburgh ARS prevented the installation from hosting more than 10 C-130 aircraft while Yeager AGS cannot support more than eight C-130s. Careful analysis of mission capability indicated that it is more appropriate to robust the proposed airlift mission at Fort Bragg to an optimal 16 aircraft C-130H squadron, which provides greater military value and offers unique opportunities for Jointness.

Fort Bragg, North Carolina

- This recommendation co-locates Army Special Operation Forces with Air Force Special Operations Forces at Eglin AFB, activates the 4th Brigade Combat Team (BCT) of the 82nd Airborne Division and relocates Combat Service Support units to Fort Bragg from Europe to support the Army modular force transformation. This realignment and

activation of forces enhances military value and training capabilities by locating Special Operations Forces (SOF) in locations that best support Joint specialized training needs, and by creating needed space for the additional brigade at Fort Bragg. This recommendation is consistent with, and supports the Army's Force Structure Plan submitted with the FY 06 budget, and provides the necessary capacity and capability (including surge) to support the units affected by this action.

- This recommendation never pays back. However, the benefits of enhancing Joint training opportunities coupled with the positive impact of freeing up needed training space and reducing cost of the new BCT by approximately \$54-\$148M (with family housing) at Fort Bragg for the Army's Modular Force transformation, justify the additional costs to the Department.

COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD

Pope Air Force Base, North Carolina

• One-Time Costs:	\$218.1 million
• Net Savings during Implementation:	\$652.5 million
• Annual Recurring Savings:	\$197.0 million
• Return on Investment Year:	2006 (0)
• Net Present Value over 20 Years (Savings):	\$2,515.4 million

Fort Bragg, North Carolina

• One-Time Costs:	\$334.8 million
• Net Savings during Implementation:	\$446.1 million
• Annual Recurring Costs:	\$ 23.8 million
• Return on Investment Year:	None
• Net Present Value over 20 Years (Costs):	\$639.2 million

Total

• One-Time Costs:	\$552.9 million
• Net Savings during Implementation:	\$1,098.6 million
• Annual Recurring Savings:	\$173.2 million
• Return on Investment Year:	
• Net Present Value over 20 Years (Savings):	\$1,876.2 million

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RECOMMENDATION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS)

	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Students</u>
Baseline			
Reductions			
Realignments			
Total			

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF ALL RECOMMENDATIONS AFFECTING THIS INSTALLATION (INCLUDES ON-BASE CONTRACTORS AND STUDENTS)

	Out		In		Net Gain (Loss)	
	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>
Pope Air Force Base	(5,969)	(345)	1,148	1,153	(4,821)	808 (676 with contractor losses)
Fort Bragg	(1,352)	0	5,430	247	4,078	247
Total	(7,321)	(345)	6,578	1,400	(743)	923 – 1,055

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

Pope Air Force Base, North Carolina

- There are potential impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation.
- There are no anticipated impacts to dredging; or marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries.
- Impacts of costs include \$1.3M in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation.
- There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration.
- The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

Fort Bragg, North Carolina

- There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

- Increased water demand at Fort Bragg may lead to further controls and restrictions and water infrastructure may need upgrades due to incoming population.
- Added operations may impact threatened and endangered species at Fort Bragg and result in further operational and training restrictions.
- This recommendation may result in operational restrictions to protect cultural or archeological resources at Eglin AFB and Fort Bragg.
- Further analysis may be necessary to determine the extent of new noise impacts at Eglin and Bragg.
- Additional operations at Eglin may impact wetlands, resulting in operational restrictions. An evaluation of operational restrictions on jurisdictional wetlands will likely have to be conducted at Fort Bragg.
- Tribal consultations may also be required at both locations.
- Operations are currently restricted by electromagnetic radiation and/or emissions and additional operations/training may result in operational restrictions at Eglin AFB.
- Additional waste production at Eglin AFB may necessitate modifications of hazardous waste program.
- This recommendation has no impact on air quality; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; or marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries.
- This recommendation will require spending approximately \$1.0M for environmental compliance costs. These costs were included in the payback calculation.
- This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities.

REPRESENTATION

Governor: Michael F. Easley (D)

Senators: Elizabeth Dole (R)
Richard Burr (R)

Representative: Bob Etheridge (D) (Pope Air Force Base and Fort Bragg)
Mike McIntyre (D) (Fort Bragg)

ECONOMIC IMPACT

Pope Air Force Base, North Carolina

- Potential Employment Loss: 6,802 jobs (4,145 direct and 2,657 indirect)
- MSA Job Base: 195,370 jobs
- Percentage: 3.5 % percent decrease
- Cumulative Economic Impact (Year-Year): ___ percent decrease

Fort Bragg, North Carolina

- Potential Employment Gain: 7,240 jobs (4,325 direct and 2,915 indirect)
- MSA Job Base: 195,370 jobs
- Percentage: 3.7 % percent increase
- Cumulative Economic Impact (Year-Year): ___ percent increase

Combined Economic Impact

- Potential Employment Gain: 438 jobs (180 direct and 258 indirect)
- MSA Job Base: 195,370 jobs
- Percentage: 0.2 % percent increase
- Cumulative Economic Impact (Year-Year): ___ percent decrease/decrease

MILITARY ISSUES

- This recommendation will result in a net loss in airlift capacity of nine C-130s. However, the replacement C-130Hs are longer, newer, and more reliable than the original C-130E models they are intended to replace. Less down time and larger capacity could offset the fewer aircraft. According to Col. Al Aycock (Fort Bragg Garrison Commander), also C-17 aircraft fly in from other locations. The move continues the relationship between the Army airborne and Air Force airlift units by forming an Active Duty/Reserve associate unit with the C-130 unit becoming a tenant of an expanded Fort Bragg.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

- According to the New & Observer, North Carolina has the fourth-largest military presence of any state, directly employing more than 135,000 people at its six major bases and contributing \$18 billion annually to the North Carolina economy. This recommendation will cause a shift in military presence with an emphasis on Army personnel over Air Force. According to the "News 14 Carolina" website posting for 14 May 2005:

The economy in Fayetteville and Spring Lake isn't expected to take a big hit. It is actually expected to get better. Real estate agents are foaming at the mouth because they are going to have a lot of homes for sale.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

- Taken alone, the realignment of Pope Air Force Base would seem to be a severe blow to the Fayetteville region. However, Fort Bragg is set to see significant gains. The entire restructuring of Fort Bragg and Polk AFB should be a significant benefit to the local area. Although there will be a net loss of 743 military and 132 contractor jobs, these losses will be offset by a net increase of 1055 civilian jobs equating to a net employment gain of 180. An increase of only 180 employees should have a negligible impact on an employment base of 195,370. When the changes associated with Fort Bragg are considered, the economic impact is actually a 0.2% increase in employment.
- Lost jobs are likely to be replaced with higher paying positions. Headquarters of Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) and US Army Reserve Command (USARC) will relocate to Fort Bragg as part of the Fort McPherson, GA closure process. Fort Bragg will gain an additional eight to ten generals including a four-star from Fort McPherson.
- Col. Al Aycock (Fort Bragg Garrison Commander) stated on the "FortBraggNC.com" website that:

The movement of the major command down to this area will cause a lot of other units to come here for various conferences. There will be a lot of movement in and out of Pope Air Force Base for the purposes of training, for visits to the commander. I think that you will see more high-ranking people who will come to this particular area if the BRAC recommendations are approved.

- A planned \$30M military construction (MILCON) to accommodate the C-130J is still going forward.
- MILCON at Fort Bragg is estimated at \$200 million.
- There will be a shift in personnel to more civilians. Additionally, the military balance will shift more to an Army presence. If the drawdown of Pope Air Force Base is coordinated with the corresponding buildup of Fort Bragg, the impact to the economy and infrastructure of the Fayetteville region should be minimal.

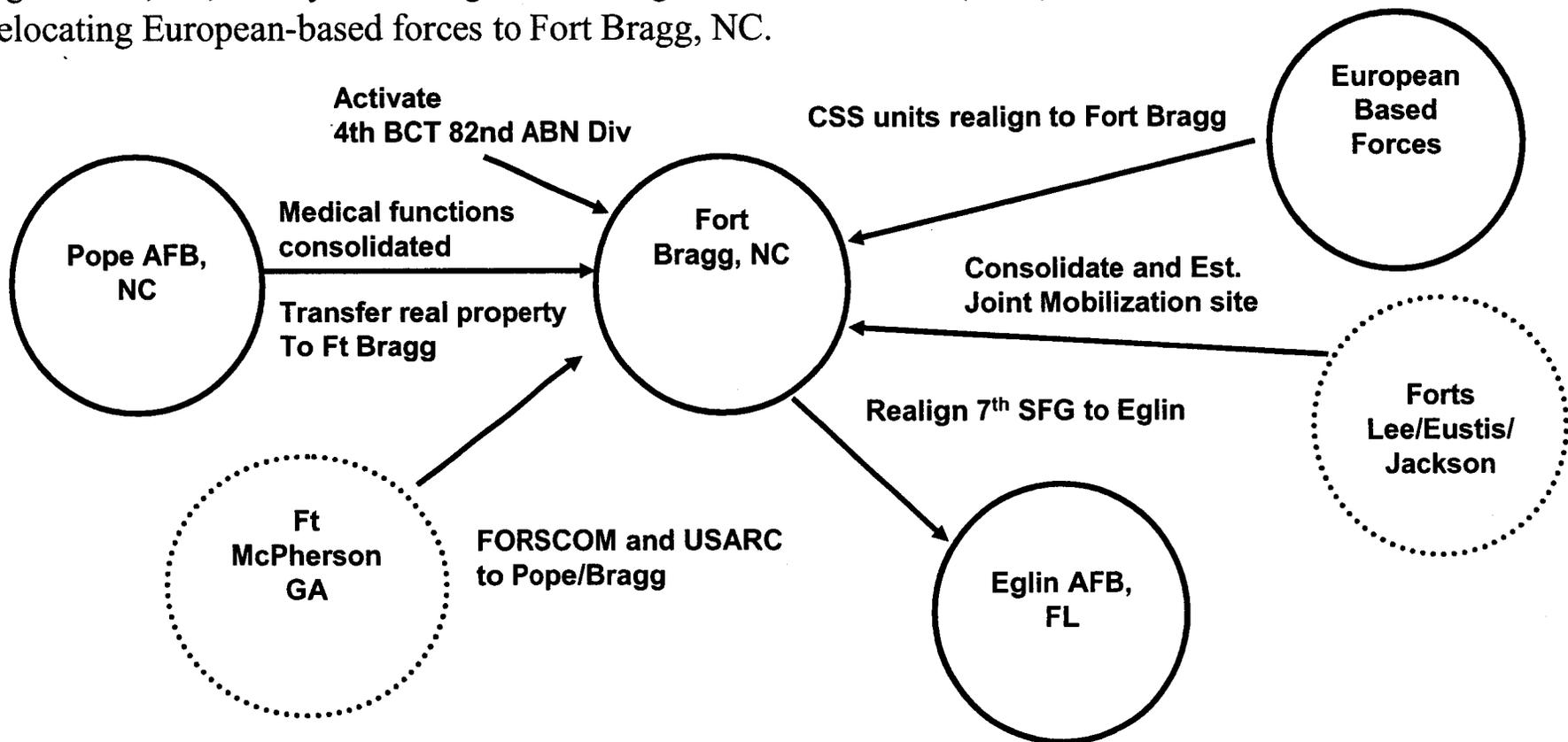
Michael H. Flinn, Ph.D./Air Force Team/19 May 2005
Kevin M. Felix, LTC/Army Team/19 May 2005

**FORT BRAGG, NC
REALIGN**

Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
(1,352)	0	5,430	247	4,078	247	0	4,325

Fort Bragg, NC

Recommendation: Realign Fort Bragg, NC, by relocating the 7th Special Forces Group (SFG) to Eglin AFB, FL, and by activating the 4th Brigade Combat Team (BCT), 82d Airborne Division and relocating European-based forces to Fort Bragg, NC.



Pope Air Force Base, NC Pittsburgh International Airport Air Reserve Station, and Yeager Air Guard Station, WV, Little Rock Air Force Base, AR

Recommendation: Realign Pope Air Force Base (Air Force Base), North Carolina. Distribute the 43d Airlift Wing's C-130E aircraft (25 aircraft) to the 314th Airlift Wing, Little Rock Air Force Base, Arkansas; realign the 23d Fighter Group's A-10 aircraft (36 aircraft) to Moody Air Force Base, Georgia; transfer real property accountability to the Army; disestablish the 43rd Medical Group and establish a medical squadron. At Little Rock Air Force Base, Arkansas, realign eight C-130E aircraft to backup inventory; retire 27 C-130Es; realign one C-130J aircraft to the 143d Airlift Wing (ANG), Quonset State Airport Air Guard Station, Rhode Island; two C-130Js to the 146th Airlift Wing (ANG), Channel Islands Air Guard Station, California; and transfer four C-130Js from the 314th Airlift Wing (AD) to the 189th Airlift Wing (ANG), Little Rock Air Force Base.

Realign Yeager Airport Air Guard Station (AGS), West Virginia, by realigning eight C-130H aircraft to Pope/Fort Bragg to form a 16 aircraft active duty/Reserve associate unit, and by relocating flying-related expeditionary combat support (ECS) to Eastern West Virginia Regional Airport/Shepherd Field AGS (aerial port and fire fighters). Close Pittsburgh International Airport (IAP) Air Reserve Station (ARS), Pennsylvania and relocate 911th Airlift Wing's (AFRC) eight C-130H aircraft to Pope/Fort Bragg to form a 16 aircraft active/reserve associate unit. Relocate AFRC operations and maintenance manpower to Pope/Ft. Bragg. Relocate flight related ECS (aeromedical squadron) to Youngstown-Warren Regional APT ARS. Relocate all remaining Pittsburgh ECS and headquarters manpower to Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska. Air National Guard units at Pittsburgh are unaffected.

Justification: Downsizing Pope Air Force Base takes advantage of mission-specific consolidation opportunities to reduce operational costs, maintenance costs and the manpower footprint. The smaller manpower footprint facilitates transfer of the installation to the Army. Active duty C-130s and A-10s will move to Little Rock (17-airlift) and Moody (11-SOF/CSAR), respectively, to consolidate force structure at those two bases and enable Army recommendations at Pope. At Little Rock, older aircraft are retired or converted to back-up inventory and J-model C-130s are aligned under the Air National Guard. Little Rock grows to become the single major active duty C-130 unit, streamlining maintenance and operation of this aging weapon system. At Pope, the synergistic, multi-service relationship will continue between Army airborne and Air Force airlift forces with the creation of an active duty/Reserve associate unit. The C-130 unit remains as an Army tenant on an expanded Ft. Bragg. With the disestablishment of the 43rd Medical Group, the AF will maintain the required manpower to provide primary care, flight and occupational medicine to support the Air Force active duty military members. The Army will maintain the required manpower necessary to provide primary care, flight and occupational medicine to support the Army active duty military members. The Army will provide ancillary and specialty medical services for all assigned Army and Air Force military members (lab, x-ray, pharmacy, etc).

The major command's capacity briefing reported Pittsburgh ARS land constraints prevented the installation from hosting more than 10 C-130 aircraft and Yeager AGS cannot support more than eight C-130s. Careful analysis of mission capability indicates that it is more appropriate to

robust the proposed airlift mission at Fort Bragg to an optimal 16 aircraft C-130 squadron, which provides greater military value and offers unique opportunities for Jointness.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$218 million. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of \$653 million. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$197 million, with an immediate payback expected. The net present value of the cost and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$2,515 million.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 7,840 jobs (4,700 direct jobs and 3,140 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Fayetteville, North Carolina Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is 4.01 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 246 jobs (156 direct jobs and 90 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Charleston, West Virginia Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is 0.14 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 581 jobs (322 direct jobs and 259 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: There are potential impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to dredging; or marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries. Impacts of costs include \$1.29 million in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

**POPE AIR FORCE BASE, NC, PITTSBURGH INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AIR RESERVE STATION, PA, AND YEAGER AIR
GUARD STATION, WV**

Air Force - 35

POPE AIR FORCE BASE, NC

REALIGN

Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
(5,969)	(364)	0	0	(5,969)	(384)	(132)	(6,485)

PITTSBURGH INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AIR RESERVE STATION, PA

CLOSE

Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
(44)	(278)	0	0	(44)	(278)	0	(322)

YEAGER AIR GUARD STATION, WV

REALIGN

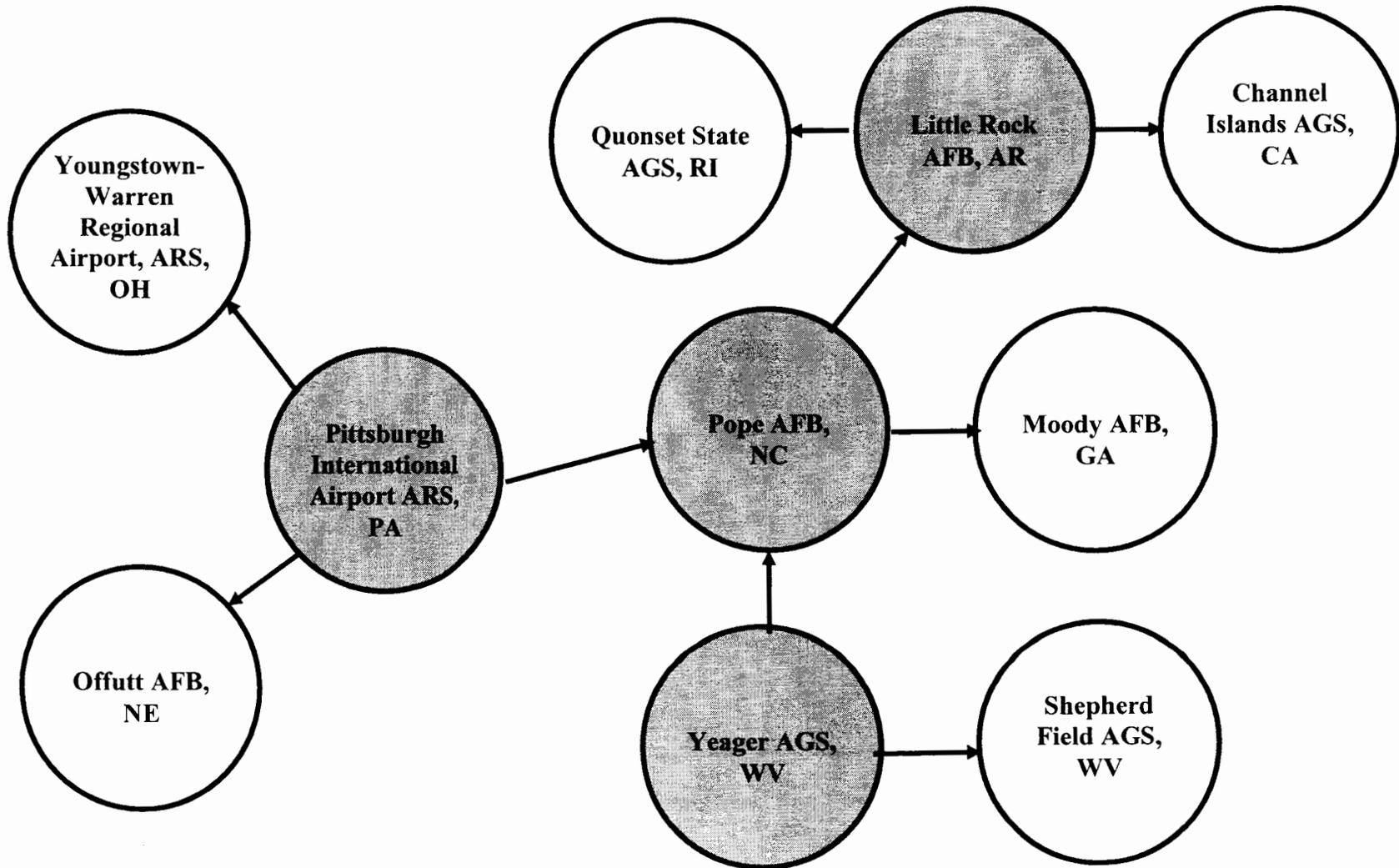
Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
(27)	(129)	0	0	(27)	(129)	0	(156)

Recommendation: Realign Pope Air Force Base (Air Force Base), NC. Distribute the 43d Airlift Wing's C-130E aircraft (25 aircraft) to the 314th Airlift Wing, Little Rock Air Force Base, AR; realign the 23d Fighter Group's A-10 aircraft (36 aircraft) to Moody Air Force Base, GA; transfer real property accountability to the Army; disestablish the 43rd Medical Group and establish a medical squadron. At Little Rock Air Force Base, AR, realign eight C-130E aircraft to backup inventory; retire 27 C-130Es; realign one C-130J aircraft to the 143d Airlift Wing (ANG), Quonset State Airport Air Guard Station, RI; two C-130Js to the 146th Airlift Wing (ANG), Channel Islands Air Guard Station, CA; and transfer four C-130Js from the 314th Airlift Wing (AD) to the 189th Airlift Wing (ANG), Little Rock Air Force Base.

Recommendation: Realign Yeager Airport Air Guard Station (AGS), WV, by realigning eight C-130H aircraft to Pope/Fort Bragg to form a 16 aircraft Air Force Reserve/active duty associate unit, and by relocating flying-related expeditionary combat support (ECS) to Eastern West Virginia Regional Airport/Shepherd Field AGS (aerial port and fire fighters).

Recommendation: Close Pittsburgh International Airport (IAP) Air Reserve Station (ARS), PA, and relocate 911th Airlift Wing's (AFRC) eight C-130H aircraft to Pope/Fort Bragg to form a 16 aircraft Air Force Reserve/active duty associate unit. Relocate AFRC operations and maintenance manpower to Pope/Fort Bragg. Relocate flight related ECS (aeromedical squadron) to Youngstown-Warren Regional APT ARS. Relocate all remaining Pittsburgh ECS and headquarters manpower to Offutt Air Force Base, NE. Air National Guard units at Pittsburgh are unaffected.

POPE AIR FORCE BASE, NC, PITTSBURGH INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AIR RESERVE STATION, PA, AND YEAGER AIR
GUARD STATION, WV



Yeager Air Guard Station

Yeager AGS (ANG) is home to the 130th Airlift Wing which provides staff and operational support for an eight primary authorized aircraft C-130H unit to airdrop or airland forces. Contingency capability is maintained for European, Asian, and South American theaters while operating independently from forward operating or collocated base. Yeager AGS (ANG) is located at Charleston West Virginia and has a total of 74.8 acres under lease. Of this total, 43 acres are located on top of the hill on which the airport was built. Most of this area has been developed. Any expansion requires relocation of existing buildings to other areas, using vehicle parking areas, or acquiring additional land. The lower portion of the base has been developed along the access road to the airfield. This section contains approximately 33 acres. Development has been on benches made from leveling hill tops or cutting into the side of hills. The developed area in this lower section covers 9.3 acres. The remainder is made up of hillsides and ravines which are expensive to develop. The base currently has 31 buildings with a total square footage of 295,051. There are currently eight C-130 aircraft at this installation.

Pope Air Force Base, NC Pittsburgh International Airport Air Reserve Station, and Yeager Air Guard Station, WV, Little Rock Air Force Base, AR

Recommendation: Realign Pope Air Force Base (Air Force Base), North Carolina. Distribute the 43d Airlift Wing's C-130E aircraft (25 aircraft) to the 314th Airlift Wing, Little Rock Air Force Base, Arkansas; realign the 23d Fighter Group's A-10 aircraft (36 aircraft) to Moody Air Force Base, Georgia; transfer real property accountability to the Army; disestablish the 43rd Medical Group and establish a medical squadron. At Little Rock Air Force Base, Arkansas, realign eight C-130E aircraft to backup inventory; retire 27 C-130Es; realign one C-130J aircraft to the 143d Airlift Wing (ANG), Quonset State Airport Air Guard Station, Rhode Island; two C-130Js to the 146th Airlift Wing (ANG), Channel Islands Air Guard Station, California; and transfer four C-130Js from the 314th Airlift Wing (AD) to the 189th Airlift Wing (ANG), Little Rock Air Force Base.

Realign Yeager Airport Air Guard Station (AGS), West Virginia, by realigning eight C-130H aircraft to Pope/Fort Bragg to form a 16 aircraft active duty/Reserve associate unit, and by relocating flying-related expeditionary combat support (ECS) to Eastern West Virginia Regional Airport/Shepherd Field AGS (aerial port and fire fighters). Close Pittsburgh International Airport (IAP) Air Reserve Station (ARS), Pennsylvania and relocate 911th Airlift Wing's (AFRC) eight C-130H aircraft to Pope/Fort Bragg to form a 16 aircraft active/reserve associate unit. Relocate AFRC operations and maintenance manpower to Pope/Ft. Bragg. Relocate flight related ECS (aeromedical squadron) to Youngstown-Warren Regional APT ARS. Relocate all remaining Pittsburgh ECS and headquarters manpower to Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska. Air National Guard units at Pittsburgh are unaffected.

Justification: Downsizing Pope Air Force Base takes advantage of mission-specific consolidation opportunities to reduce operational costs, maintenance costs and the manpower footprint. The smaller manpower footprint facilitates transfer of the installation to the Army. Active duty C-130s and A-10s will move to Little Rock (17-airlift) and Moody (11-SOF/CSAR), respectively, to consolidate force structure at those two bases and enable Army recommendations at Pope. At Little Rock, older aircraft are retired or converted to back-up inventory and J-model C-130s are aligned under the Air National Guard. Little Rock grows to become the single major active duty C-130 unit, streamlining maintenance and operation of this aging weapon system. At Pope, the synergistic, multi-service relationship will continue between Army airborne and Air Force airlift forces with the creation of an active duty/Reserve associate unit. The C-130 unit remains as an Army tenant on an expanded Ft. Bragg. With the disestablishment of the 43rd Medical Group, the AF will maintain the required manpower to provide primary care, flight and occupational medicine to support the Air Force active duty military members. The Army will maintain the required manpower necessary to provide primary care, flight and occupational medicine to support the Army active duty military members. The Army will provide ancillary and specialty medical services for all assigned Army and Air Force military members (lab, x-ray, pharmacy, etc).

The major command's capacity briefing reported Pittsburgh ARS land constraints prevented the installation from hosting more than 10 C-130 aircraft and Yeager AGS cannot support more than eight C-130s. Careful analysis of mission capability indicates that it is more appropriate to

robust the proposed airlift mission at Fort Bragg to an optimal 16 aircraft C-130 squadron, which provides greater military value and offers unique opportunities for Jointness.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$218 million. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of \$653 million. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$197 million, with an immediate payback expected. The net present value of the cost and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$2,515 million.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 7,840 jobs (4,700 direct jobs and 3,140 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Fayetteville, North Carolina Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is 4.01 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 246 jobs (156 direct jobs and 90 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Charleston, West Virginia Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is 0.14 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 581 jobs (322 direct jobs and 259 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment. The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

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

Environmental Impact: There are potential impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to dredging; or marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries. Impacts of costs include \$1.29 million in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

**POPE AIR FORCE BASE, NC, PITTSBURGH INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AIR RESERVE STATION, PA, AND YEAGER AIR
GUARD STATION, WV**

Air Force - 35

POPE AIR FORCE BASE, NC

REALIGN

Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
(5,969)	(364)	0	0	(5,969)	(384)	(132)	(6,485)

PITTSBURGH INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AIR RESERVE STATION, PA

CLOSE

Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
(44)	(278)	0	0	(44)	(278)	0	(322)

YEAGER AIR GUARD STATION, WV

REALIGN

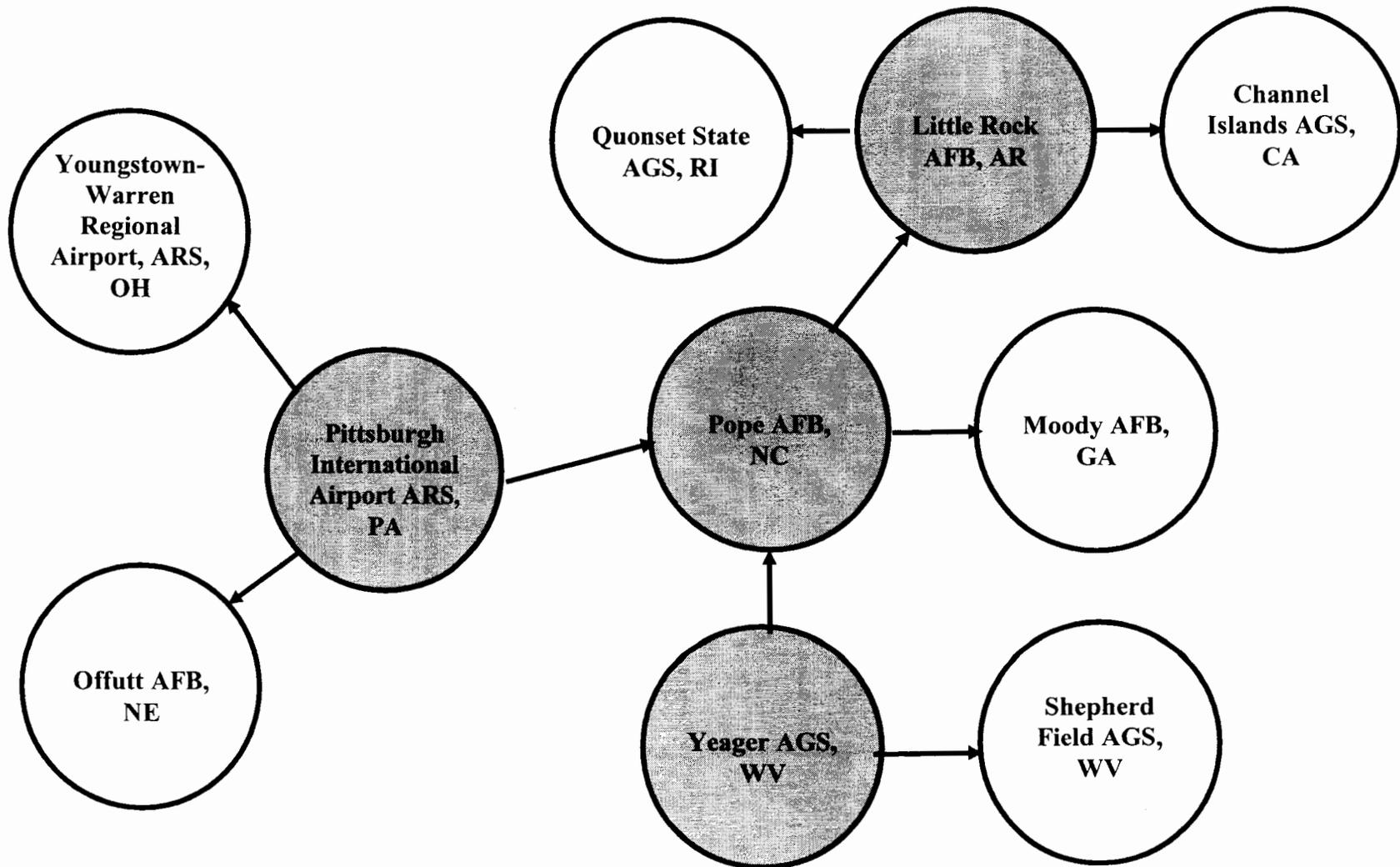
Out		In		Net Gain/(Loss)		Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ		
(27)	(129)	0	0	(27)	(129)	0	(156)

Recommendation: Realign Pope Air Force Base (Air Force Base), NC. Distribute the 43d Airlift Wing's C-130E aircraft (25 aircraft) to the 314th Airlift Wing, Little Rock Air Force Base, AR; realign the 23d Fighter Group's A-10 aircraft (36 aircraft) to Moody Air Force Base, GA; transfer real property accountability to the Army; disestablish the 43rd Medical Group and establish a medical squadron. At Little Rock Air Force Base, AR, realign eight C-130E aircraft to backup inventory; retire 27 C-130Es; realign one C-130J aircraft to the 143d Airlift Wing (ANG), Quonset State Airport Air Guard Station, RI; two C-130Js to the 146th Airlift Wing (ANG), Channel Islands Air Guard Station, CA; and transfer four C-130Js from the 314th Airlift Wing (AD) to the 189th Airlift Wing (ANG), Little Rock Air Force Base.

Recommendation: Realign Yeager Airport Air Guard Station (AGS), WV, by realigning eight C-130H aircraft to Pope/Fort Bragg to form a 16 aircraft Air Force Reserve/active duty associate unit, and by relocating flying-related expeditionary combat support (ECS) to Eastern West Virginia Regional Airport/Shepherd Field AGS (aerial port and fire fighters).

Recommendation: Close Pittsburgh International Airport (IAP) Air Reserve Station (ARS), PA, and relocate 911th Airlift Wing's (AFRC) eight C-130H aircraft to Pope/Fort Bragg to form a 16 aircraft Air Force Reserve/active duty associate unit. Relocate AFRC operations and maintenance manpower to Pope/Fort Bragg. Relocate flight related ECS (aeromedical squadron) to Youngstown-Warren Regional APT ARS. Relocate all remaining Pittsburgh ECS and headquarters manpower to Offutt Air Force Base, NE. Air National Guard units at Pittsburgh are unaffected.

POPE AIR FORCE BASE, NC, PITTSBURGH INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AIR RESERVE STATION, PA, AND YEAGER AIR
GUARD STATION, WV



Yeager Air Guard Station

Yeager AGS (ANG) is home to the 130th Airlift Wing which provides staff and operational support for an eight primary authorized aircraft C-130H unit to airdrop or airland forces. Contingency capability is maintained for European, Asian, and South American theaters while operating independently from forward operating or collocated base. Yeager AGS (ANG) is located at Charleston West Virginia and has a total of 74.8 acres under lease. Of this total, 43 acres are located on top of the hill on which the airport was built. Most of this area has been developed. Any expansion requires relocation of existing buildings to other areas, using vehicle parking areas, or acquiring additional land. The lower portion of the base has been developed along the access road to the airfield. This section contains approximately 33 acres. Development has been on benches made from leveling hill tops or cutting into the side of hills. The developed area in this lower section covers 9.3 acres. The remainder is made up of hillsides and ravines which are expensive to develop. The base currently has 31 buildings with a total square footage of 295,051. There are currently eight C-130 aircraft at this installation.

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JOINT BASE VISIT REPORT

POPE AIR FORCE BASE/FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA

24 MAY 2005

LEAD COMMISSIONER:

Admiral Harold W. Gehman (USN, Ret)

ACCOMPANYING COMMISSIONER:

None

COMMISSION STAFF:

Michael H. Flinn, Ph.D. (Air Force Senior Analyst for Pope AFB, NC)
LTC Kevin Felix (Army Senior Analyst for Fort Bragg, NC)

LIST OF ATTENDEES:

POPE AFB

- Col Darren McDew,
Commander 43rd Airlift Wing
- Col Steve Burgess, 43 AW/CV
- Col Darryl Blan, 43 OG/CV
- Col Eric Wilbur, 43 MSG/CC
- Col Ron Nelson, 43 MDOG/CC
- Col William Stewart, 43
AW/CCJ
- Lt Col Herb Phillips, 43
MXG/CV
- Lt Col Michael O'Dowd,
23 OSS/CC
- Lt Col John Masotti, 18
ASOG/DS
- Lt Col Lisa Markgraf
- Lt Col Mark Trudeau, 43
AW/XP
- CMSgt Hanson
- SM Sgt James
Wangeline, 53 APS
- Ms. Anne Niece, 43
AW/CCP: Protocol
- Lt. Angela Uribe-
Olson, 43 AW/CCP:
Protocol
- SrA Shawn Stafford:
Driver
- Mr. Chris Coppala, 43
CES

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FORT BRAGG

- Mr. Gary Knight, Deputy Garrison Commander, Fort Bragg
- COL Thomas Sittnick, Deputy Director of IMA, SE Region
- Ms. Carrie Rice, Chief, Plans, Analysis & Integration, Fort Bragg Garrison
- Mr. Tom Spencer, BRAC Program Manager, SE Region
- COL Al Aycock, Garrison Commander, Fort Bragg

BASES' PRESENT MISSION:

POPE AFB

The 43d Airlift Wing Maintains a high state of readiness to rapidly deploy, upon short notice, a highly trained airlift force and successfully plans and executes air operations. These operations may be conducted in any theater, region, or contingency area as part of any force, joint and allied, in support of national objectives. As the host unit, the 43d Airlift Wing provides base support services to 15-plus tenant units, making Team Pope a total-force installation. The Pope Air Force Base flight line is home to the C-130 and the A-10.

FORT BRAGG

To maintain the XVIII Airborne Corps as a strategic crisis response force, manned and trained to deploy rapidly by air, sea and land anywhere in the world, prepared to fight upon arrival and win.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION:

POPE AFB

Realign Pope Air Force Base, NC. Distribute the 43d Airlift Wing's C-130E aircraft (25 aircraft) to the 314th Airlift Wing, Little Rock Air Force Base, AR; realign the 23d Fighter Group's A-10 aircraft (36 aircraft) to Moody Air Force Base, GA; transfer real property accountability to the Army; disestablish the 43d Medical Group and establish a medical squadron. At Little Rock Air Force Base, AR, realign eight C-130E aircraft to backup inventory; retire 27 C-130Es; realign one C-130J aircraft to the 143d Airlift Wing (ANG), Quonset State Airport Air Guard Station, RI; two C-130Js to the 146th Airlift Wing (ANG), Channel Islands Air Guard Station, CA; and transfer four C-130Js from the 314th Airlift Wing (AD) to the 189th Airlift Wing (ANG), Little Rock Air Force Base. Realign Yeager Airport Air Guard Station (AGS), WV, by realigning eight C-130H aircraft to Pope/Fort Bragg to form a 16 aircraft Air Force Reserve/active duty associate unit, and by relocating flying-related expeditionary combat support to Eastern West Virginia Regional Airport/Shepherd Field AGS (aerial port and fire fighters). Close Pittsburgh International Airport (IAP) Air Reserve Station (ARS), PA, and relocate 911th Airlift Wing's (AFRC) eight C-130H aircraft to Pope/Fort Bragg to form a 16 aircraft Air Force Reserve/active duty associate unit. Relocate AFRC operations and maintenance manpower to Pope/Fort Bragg.

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Relocate flight related ECS (aeromedical squadron) to Youngstown-Warren Regional APT ARS. Relocate all remaining Pittsburgh ECS and headquarters manpower to Offutt Air Force Base, NE. Air National Guard units at Pittsburgh are unaffected.

FORT BRAGG

Realign Fort Bragg, NC, by relocating the 7th Special Forces Group (SFG) to Eglin AFB, FL, and by activating the 4th Brigade Combat Team (BCT), 82d Airborne Division and relocating European-based forces to Fort Bragg, NC.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION:

POPE AFB

Downsizing Pope Air Force Base takes advantage of mission-specific consolidation opportunities to reduce operational costs, maintenance costs and the manpower footprint. The smaller manpower footprint facilitates transfer of the installation to the Army. Active duty C-130s and A-10s will move to Little Rock (17-airlift) and Moody (11-SOF/CSAR), respectively, to consolidate force structure at those two bases and enable Army recommendations at Pope. At Little Rock, older aircraft are retired or converted to back-up inventory and J-model C-130s are aligned under the Air National Guard. Little Rock grows to become the single major active duty C-130 unit, streamlining maintenance and operation of this aging weapon system. At Pope, the synergistic, multi-service relationship will continue between Army airborne and Air Force airlift forces with the creation of an active duty/Reserve associate unit. The C-130 unit remains as an Army tenant on an expanded Fort Bragg. With the disestablishment of the 43d Medical Group, the AF will maintain the required manpower to provide primary care, flight and occupational medicine to support the Air Force active duty military members. The Army will maintain the required manpower necessary to provide primary care, flight, and occupational medicine to support the Army active duty military members. The Army will provide ancillary and specialty medical services for all assigned Army and Air Force military members (lab, x-ray, pharmacy, etc). The major command's capacity briefing reported Pittsburgh ARS land constraints prevented the installation from hosting more than 10 C-130 aircraft and Yeager AGS cannot support more than eight C-130s. Careful analysis of mission capability indicates that it is more appropriate to robust the proposed airlift mission at Fort Bragg to an optimal 16 aircraft C-130 squadron, which provides greater military value and offers unique opportunities for jointness.

FORT BRAGG

This recommendation co-locates Army Special Operation Forces with Air Force Special Operations Forces at Eglin AFB, activates the 4th BCT of the 82nd Airborne Division and relocates Combat Service Support units to Fort Bragg from Europe to support the Army modular force transformation. This realignment and activation of forces enhances military value and training capabilities by locating Special Operations Forces (SOF) in locations that best support Joint specialized training needs, and by creating needed space for the additional brigade at Fort Bragg. This recommendation is consistent with and supports the Army's Force Structure Plan submitted with the FY 06 budget, and provides the necessary capacity and capability, including

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surge, to support the units affected by this action. This recommendation never pays back. However, the benefits of enhancing Joint training opportunities coupled with the positive impact of freeing up needed training space and reducing cost of the new BCT by approximately \$54-\$148M (with family housing) at Fort Bragg for the Army's Modular Force transformation, justify the additional costs to the Department.

MAIN FACILITIES REVIEWED:

Admiral Gehman indicated he had been to the Fort Bragg/Pope Air Force Base complex many times. Consequently, he was very familiar with the operations and layout of the installations. After a briefing by 43d Airlift Wing staff, the Admiral and the several attendees participated in "windshield" tours of both installations. Key facilities on Pope Air Force Base included the new C-130J hangers currently under construction, and the runway and ramps. Key installations visited on Fort Bragg included possible locations for the 4th BCT and FORSCOM HQ.

JOINT KEY ISSUES IDENTIFIED

No "showstoppers" were identified for this recommendation. However, some key issues related to the recommendations for Pope Air Force Base were identified. Currently, the mission of the 43d Airlift Wing is hampered by the length of the runway. On hot days, the runway is too short for fully loaded planes to lift off. This problem could be remedied by extending the runway 3000 feet, however this would be a cost to the Air Force and contradicts the Air Force base closure criteria. There do not appear to be any constraints associated with implementing the recommendation for Pope Air Force Base, although space considerations may constrain the implementation for the Fort Bragg recommendation (at least as it pertains to Pope Air Force Base property). Pope Air Force Base is fully "built out". Some existing facilities would have to be razed to accommodate the construction of a headquarters building for FORSCOM, Army Reserve Command, or the 4th BCT of the 82nd Airborne. Most family housing on Pope Air Force Base is considered inadequate by Air Force standards, but may be acceptable to the Army. Finally, the question of which service has responsibility for remediating contaminants on Pope Air Force Base needs to be resolved. In determining savings associated with realigning Pope Air Force Base, did the Air Force assume that the Army would take responsibility for continued remediation? If the Air Force retains responsibility for remediation, the inclusion of these costs could have a bearing on decision-making.

INSTALLATION CONCERNS RAISED

The biggest concern received from the installation pertained to the severing of the working relationship between the Army and the Air Force relative to accomplishing their respective missions. The Army-Air Force integration at Pope/Bragg is one of the best examples of jointness that currently exists in the military. The 36 A-10s on Pope and an airlift wing that supports the Army airlift and forced-entry mission provide the jointness necessary to meet all training and readiness requirements. The value of this relationship cannot be measured in costs or savings. Long standing personal relationships have developed that facilitate tasking and problem solving, as well as the benefits of joint training. Without these relationships, the missions can still be accomplished, but with greater difficulty.

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Pope installation managers were concerned about the details of the disposition of all the tenant units on the base.

Finally, there are no net savings through the movement of 7th SFG out of their barracks. Neither personnel from units realigning to Bragg from Europe, nor the soldiers from the activating 4th BCT will be able to utilize the barracks space 7th SFG will vacate. US Army Special Operations Command will utilize the vacant space as a result of internal expansion of their forces. Thus, Fort Bragg is concerned that MILCON was not planned to support these future requirements and that BRAC assumed cost-savings from 7th SFG's realignment to Eglin AFB.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS RAISED:

The state of North Carolina sees the Base Closure recommendations as a huge win, primarily because Seymour Johnson Air Force Base was not recommended for closure. Although the Lieutenant Governor stated there is "going to be a fight", this is perceived only as public posturing. The commission staff did not observe any indications that the local community is concerned other than the Mayor of Spring Lake wanted to know if the runway at Pope Air Force Base would be extended. Her community has its boundary adjacent to the end of the runway. An extension of the runway would lead to increased noise levels and impact hazards.

REQUESTS FOR STAFF AS A RESULT OF VISIT:

1. What are the activities/functions that FORSCOM and 3rd Army share at Fort McPherson (medical/intell/JAG) that would be required to duplicate if the HQs are split, thereby generating costs at each new location?
2. Can the proposed Reserve/Active Air Force unit at Pope AFB handle the deployment requirements of JSOC and other Special Mission Units?
3. Did BRAC count reserve personnel into its personnel input/output calculations.
4. Did BRAC factor the requirements vs. capacity of transient billets on Pope AFB to support the new Reserve/Active organization?
5. Were the costs of constructing a new FORSCOM Headquarters Building included in the COBRA Analysis for Pope Air Force Base?

PRESENTATION

TO

THE 2005 BASE REALIGNMENT and CLOSURE COMMISSION

FT MCPHERSON & FT GILLEM, GA



**STATEMENT OF: PHILIP Y BROWNING JR
BRIGADIER GENERAL USA (RETIRED)
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
GEORGIA MIL. AFFAIRS COORDINATING COMMITTEE**

30 June 2005

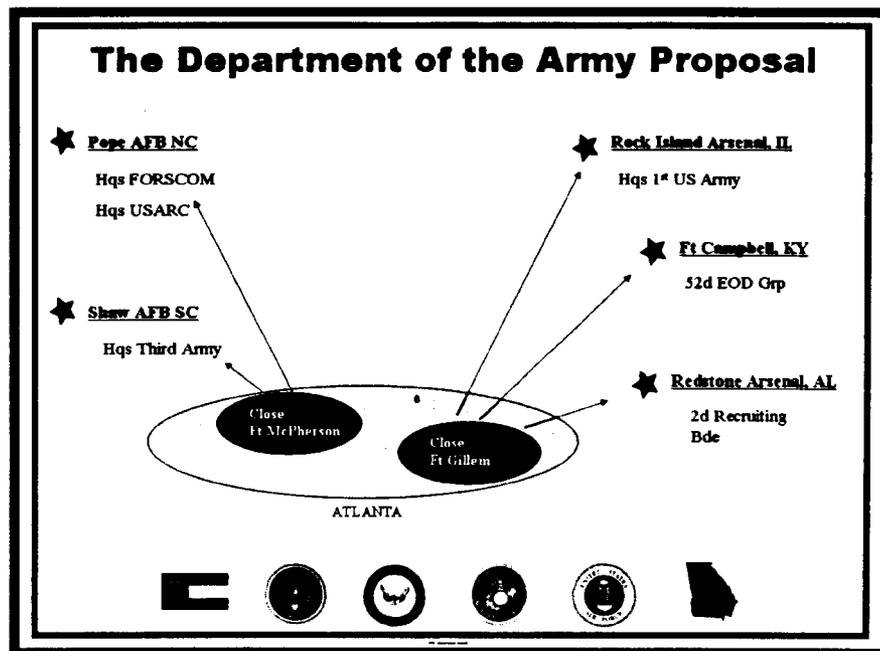
**NOT FOR PUBLICATION UNTIL RELEASED
BY THE 2005 BRAC COMMISSION**

FT MCPHERSON & FT GILLEM REGIONAL HEARING TESTIMONY

JUNE 30, 2005

(Header Chart) – (Graphic)

Good morning Mr. Chairman and thank you for the opportunity to articulate the military value of Ft McPherson and Ft Gillem.



We applaud the Army's goal of aligning its infrastructure with transformation objectives and the return of forces from overseas. On balance, we feel their recommendations are sound and will indeed improve our Nation's ability to respond to future threats.

However, like any process of this magnitude, there are likely to be some areas that need reconsideration. In the chart shown above, the Army is proposing to close both Ft McPherson and Ft Gillem.

Today we will present facts that will lead you to the conclusion that both recommendations should be reversed. **(Header Chart Off)**

Pause

FT MCPHERSON

Our position is that Ft McPherson **(Picture of Ft McPherson Front Gate)** represents an installation of significant relevance given the contemporary requirement for command, control, and coordination between international and domestic governmental and non-governmental agencies with combined and joint military forces engaged in the global war on terror. Ft McPherson further leverages active component-reserve component force provider-force user readiness and command and control synergies. Finally, Ft McPherson benefits from a highly skilled civilian executive manpower pool required for mission accomplishment that, we will show, is simply not available if the Army's recommendation is adopted.

Pause

Our discussion today will center on three main points. First that costs appear to be the overriding factor in making the decision to close Ft

McPherson; yet we are not confident that the savings derived from the COBRA analysis are accurate and that other significant costs were not considered; secondly, that not co-locating the 3 major headquarters (Forces Command, US Army Reserve Command, and Third Army) reduces the quality and efficiency of the important synergy between them and detracts from both training readiness and operational planning; and finally, that moving the three headquarters from Atlanta, specifically Ft McPherson, is ill advised.

Pause

To begin the cost discussion, I first want to highlight----in very succinct fashion---- some significant aspects of the Army's military value methodology that appear to us to be relevant to our argument.

First, the Army established 40 attributes to determine an installation's military value. These attributes represented characteristics that were distinguishable between installations, measurable, and derived from certified data sources. Each attribute then was weighted and "mapped" against each of the four major DOD military value criteria. **(Soldier Patrol On)**

The results were that in the Army's view, Criteria # (1) (mission capabilities vs impact on warfighting) should be weighted at 29%; Criteria # (2) (training land and facilities) weighted at 29%; Criteria # (3) (ability to accommodate mobilization and surge) weighted at 32%; and Criteria # 4 (cost) at 10%. In other words, Criteria #4 (Cost) would be less of a discriminator in judging military value than any of the other three.

Pause

(Ft McPherson Front Gate) The Army also applied all 40 attributes against each installation and, as a result, developed a military value rank ordering for each. Ft McPherson qualified to remain in the "Army Portfolio" defined by the Senior Review Group on October 19th 2004 as an "installation required to support Army needs while maintaining maximum military value". However, the Headquarters' and Support Joint Cross Service Group developed scenarios that moved functions off Ft McPherson demonstrating a cost savings in doing so. The Army, then, elected to close the installation.

Given that fact, one could reach the conclusion that cost was the primary reason for closing Ft McPherson regardless of other military value strengths of the headquarters there.

Long Pause

(Cost Slide) Let me continue our discussion by addressing costs in more detail, specifically Criteria #4 “Costs and manpower implications” and Criteria #5 “Extent and timing of potential costs and savings”.

Pause

We believe that the savings generated by the COBRA analysis are overstated. For example, the 2005 COBRA model only uses \$79.4M for military construction costs for the three major headquarters there. However, our understanding is that the actual replacement value of the three headquarters in question is approximately \$277M. We asked the Army to reconfirm this, but in the meantime we did run a COBRA excursion using the military construction costs above. As you would expect, there will be less savings over the 20 year period, higher one time costs, and a longer payback period. We have provided the COBRA excursion summary sheet for the record.

(COBRA Comparison) Finally, we compared the BRAC '05 COBRA results with analysis done by Ft McPherson during BRAC '93.

COBRA COMPARISON				
	FT MCPHERSON		Ft GILLEM	
	1993	2005	1993	2005
ONE TIME COST	\$284M	\$198M	\$350M	\$57M
BREAK EVEN YEAR	39 Years	4Years	Never	3Years
NOTES:				
1.	Analysis done by Ft McPherson; Army '93 data requested but not received			
2.	'93 does not include USARC			
3.	Scenario—FORSCOM and 3d Army to Ft Hood			
4.	Scenario—1 st Army to Ft Stewart; remainder to Ft McPherson			

As you can see, there are major differences in the final results. For example, one time costs for Ft McPherson in '93 are 41% higher than in '05 and take 35 years longer to break even. We do recognize that scenarios and assumptions will impact on any calculation, but such deviations are a concern nonetheless.

Given the above, there is skepticism that the COBRA analysis for Ft McPherson reaches a realistic conclusion. That is particularly important if costs appear to be the determinate factor in reaching the Army's recommendation.

(Delta Air Slide - On) One of the distinct cost advantages of positioning the three headquarters in Atlanta is the proximity of Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport. The ability to travel directly to all key metropolitan cities both in CONUS and overseas cannot be underestimated given the large amount of travel generated annually by all three headquarters, \$18.4M in 2004 including per diem. Also, because most of the destinations are point to point, it becomes much easier for headquarters' personnel to conduct business with a one-day turnaround thus avoiding per diem costs. (**Air Travel On)**

Air Travel			
<u>Destination</u>		<u>Hartsfield Jackson</u>	<u>Fayetteville</u>
Washington DC	Direct	25	0
	Rd Trip Cost	\$123	\$193
Norfolk VA	Direct	6	0
	Rd Trip Cost	\$185	\$342
Co Springs	Direct	9	0
	Rd Trip Cost	\$394	\$387
Tampa		<u>Hartsfield Jackson</u>	<u>Columbia</u>
	Direct	15	4
	Rd Trip Cost	\$223	\$163
Fayetteville	Direct	0	0
	Rd Trip Cost	0*	\$263

* Assumes 3d Army remains at Ft McPherson

As you can see by the figures in the testimony above, this would not be the case in Fayetteville NC, where cost of travel would increase and flying to interconnecting airports would be required to get to key destinations. For example, the cost of traveling to Washington D.C. is 36% higher from Fayetteville and there are no direct flights. Flight availability is worth mentioning again, because it is not only cost that must be considered but also the time lost while traveling. (Pause)

Still, another aspect of this issue is the extensive travel to Ft McPherson by its various subordinate commands.

Continued on next page.

(Air Travel 2 on) As shown below, we took a sample using Ft Hood and Ft Lewis which reflects again the cost disparity between Fayetteville NC and Atlanta.

For example, the price difference coming from Killeen, Texas to Atlanta is 10% less, than flying into Fayetteville, NC. These costs are not considered in the COBRA model.

Air Travel			
<u>Destination</u>		<u>Killeen TX</u>	<u>Seattle WA</u>
Atlanta	Direct	0	1
	Rd Trip Cost	\$397	\$273
Fayetteville	Direct	0	0
	Rd Trip Cost	\$441	\$283

So in summary, from a cost perspective only, we feel that the evidence suggests that the recommended action to close Fort McPherson should be reconsidered.

Long Pause

Next, for argument purposes, we made the assumption that costs were not the overriding factor in the decision to close Ft McPherson, and in so doing,

examined the other DOD military value criteria, particularly Criteria #1 and #3 to determine their significance.

Pause

(Picture of Third Army Hq) We began by asking ourselves if moving Third Army to Shaw AFB and particularly displacing it from FORSCOM and the USARC would improve mission capability. Our conclusion is that it would not, because of the implications for Criterion #1.....as I will explain next.

Pause

Co-locating the Army and Air Force components of Central Command appears logical on its surface and clearly fulfills the DOD objective of joint basing. However, if you look at the functions and interaction required between 9th Air Force and Third Army versus the Third Army interface with FORSCOM and USARC you might reach a different conclusion----- and we have.

Pause

(Picture of Soldier) Third Army is a “Force Requester” continuously asking for specific capability to support on-going planning and making adjustments as the “Force Providers”----Forces Command and the US Army

Reserve Command---- meet or do not meet the Army's various requests. Per LTG Yeosock, Third Army Commander for Desert Storm, this was a planning challenge that was intense, long term and required daily on-site meetings between headquarters. He is convinced that to sever the physical location of Third Army Headquarters from its "force providers" would exacerbate what is already a difficult process.

Pause

(Picture of Fighter - On) In an operational scenario, the Third Army develops war plans and in so doing has 9th Air Force members on its staff, who integrate Air Force mission-assets into the ongoing plans. In other words, there already exists a built-in interface between the Army and its Air Force counterpart. Not so with Forces Command and the USARC. There is no staff augmentation from these headquarters on the Third Army staff; therefore co-location is the better approach.

Pause

(Third Army HQ On) For headquarters organizations, DOD's Criteria # 1 should be considered in the context of the effectiveness and efficiency of command and control. Eliminating the synergy between 3d Army, Forces Command, and the US Army Reserve Command, discussed above, will impact adversely on Third Army's war-fighting functions. From a mission value perspective, it appears to us that the synergy created between the three headquarters must be retained.

Long Pause

(Picture of USARC Hq) At this point we have not mentioned much about the US Army Reserve Command other than to stress the importance of the relationship it has to Third Army. The Pentagon, in its recommendation, stated that the USARC should move with and be co-located with FORSCOM at Pope AFB, NC. We agree with co-location of the two Headquarters, but feel that Ft McPherson is and has proven itself many times to be, the better alternative, as I will explain next.

Pause

(Picture of Business Meeting - On) During the Commission hearings on May 17-19, Commissioner Bilbray expressed concern that moving a facility

from one geographic location to another might be problematic given the need to retain skilled professionals. (Labor Statistics On)

LABOR STATISTICS		
	Fulton Cty GA	N Cumberland Cty NC
▪ Total of all industries	621K	78K
▪ Trade, Transport, Utilities	141K	21K
▪ Information	51K	2K
▪ Financial Activities	67K	4K
▪ Prof and Business	145K	11K

Notes
US Dept of Labor Bureau of Statistics 2003
Annual average

As you can see above, the same applies to Headquarters Forces Command and US Army Reserve Command. Their ability to recruit professional, career-oriented, civilian managers and leaders in Fayetteville NC may be problematic. From the chart shown above, there are 8 times more skills available in Atlanta than Fayetteville, NC. Too, Ft Bragg has large, established headquarters already that will be competing from a smaller demographic base than is available in Atlanta. We do understand that this is an issue very difficult to quantify---- but it should be a concern nonetheless.

Pause

(Picture of FORSCOM Hq)

For headquarters organizations, DOD Criteria #3 translates best into the facilities themselves and the capability inherent in those facilities for command and control. Forces Command and other commands at Ft McPherson and Ft Gillem have, without question, the most sophisticated command and control system in the military today.

MCPHERSON COMMUNICATIONS HUB

- **Circuits provide DOD installations in SE with:**
 - **Secure/non-secure internet protocol**
 - **Unclassified VTC support**
- **Defense Info System Network secure video tele-conference system**
 - **Worldwide secure VTC support (1 of 5 Nodes)**
- **Classified DOD wideband communications node**
 - **Connects 90 military-related sites in US, Europe, & Pacific**
- **Defense Red Switch - Classified telecommunications**

Key organizations have the advantage of being interconnected to worldwide and world-class communications networks. The physical security and the intelligence security investment have already been made. We ask ourselves what is the benefit of replicating them somewhere else? In fact, as early as September 14, 2004, the Secretary of the Army expressed concern with the

military construction bills for scenarios that consolidate administrative activities into new facilities.

Why then, are we spending limited military construction dollars on administrative facilities?

Pause

(Ft McPherson Front Gate) A final thought before I summarize the Ft McPherson argument -----and the thought is strategic in nature. We suggest that the Commission reflect on the changing nature of world order and the implications for stationing clusters of national command and control facilities to take advantage of major transportation and information technology hubs. The threat today is diverse and unpredictable and to counter it requires coordination with numerous governmental and non-governmental agencies. In our judgment, Ft McPherson and the command and control headquarters there provide the basis for an expanded capability for homeland defense to include the capability for coordination with international agencies and forces as we prosecute the war on terror.

Pause

In summary, given our concerns with the savings presented by the COBRA model for BRAC 2005; the mission and strategic value benefits of retaining the three headquarters together; the enormous benefits to command and

control offered by the current availability of highly capable infrastructure; the availability of skilled civilian executive manpower in Atlanta; and the close proximity of Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport all mitigate, in our opinion, against closing Ft McPherson and support leaving all headquarters there.

Pause

FT GILLEM

(Picture of Ft Gillem Front Gate) Let me now address Ft Gillem. As with Ft McPherson, our discussion of Ft Gillem will center on three main points. First, cost again appears to be the overriding factor in the Army's decision to close the installation while both the COBRA analysis and other cost factors are a concern. Secondly, moving the three major headquarters (1st Army, 2d Recruiting Brigade, and the 52d EOD Group) will impact adversely on the training readiness of the Reserve Component; detracts from support for homeland defense; and impedes efficient command and control between the headquarters and subordinates units. Finally, the positioning of enclaved organizations there will obviate a security challenge and will make redevelopment planning difficult.

(Cost Slide On) As with Ft McPherson, we examined the COBRA analysis for Ft Gillem and have come to much the same conclusions.

For example, completing all personnel moves and construction of a new headquarters for the 2d Recruiting Brigade in 1 year, start to finish, is unattainable. Again, the disparity between the COBRA modeling done in 1993 and 2005---in this instance, one time cost of \$56M in 2005 compared to \$350M in 1993-----are significant enough to question the validity of the current data. We recognize that models are scenario and assumption dependent, but such large deviations certainly raise questions, and we recommend further examination by your staff.

Pause

(Picture of Hartsfield) Much like the proximity of Ft McPherson with the Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport, organizations at Ft Gillem, too, will be impacted by a less efficient travel environment and increased costs should Ft Gillem close. For all three organizations there, travel time to get to a major transportation hub at their new locations will be extensive. For 1st Army, it is 165 miles to Chicago, IL; for 52d EOD Group, 60 miles to Nashville, TN; and for 2d Recruiting Brigade, 80 miles to Birmingham AL. Cost of travel and / or time spent traveling will be more.

(Air Travel 3 On) To further illustrate this, we compared the cost and availability of flights between a representative sample of the subordinate battalions of the Recruiting Brigade and the EOD Group. Except for the costs of travel to a transportation hub, airline fares are generally the same. However lack of the availability of flights equates to loss of productive work which, again, is not quantified in the COBRA model.

Air Travel (2d recruiting Bde)	
<u>Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport</u>	<u>Huntsville, AL</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jacksonville, FL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - direct (from/to) -- 7 - Roundtrip cost -- \$213 • Miami, FL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - direct (from/to) -- 11 - Roundtrip cost -- \$269 • Nashville, TN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - direct (from/to) -- 11 - Roundtrip cost -- \$283 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jacksonville, FL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - direct (from/to) -- 0 - Roundtrip cost -- \$223 • Miami, FL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - direct (from/to) -- 0 - Roundtrip cost -- \$228 • Nashville, TN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - direct (from/to) -- 0 - Roundtrip cost -- \$292

Air Travel (52d EOD Group)	
<u>Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport</u>	<u>Nashville, TN</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seattle - Tacoma, WA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - direct (from/to) -- 2 - Roundtrip cost -- \$283 • San Antonio, TX <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - direct (from/to) -- 6 - Roundtrip cost -- \$223 • Colorado Springs, CO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - direct (from/to) -- 9 - Roundtrip cost -- \$384 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seattle - Tacoma, WA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - direct (from/to) -- 0 - Roundtrip cost -- \$263 • San Antonio, TX <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - direct (from/to) -- 4 - Roundtrip cost -- \$203 • Colorado Springs, CO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - direct (from/to) -- 4 - Roundtrip cost -- \$375

Setting the issue of cost aside for a moment, the Army states that by moving Headquarters 1st Army, the 52d EOD Group, and 2d Recruiting Brigade, that mission value is enhanced. We question that conclusion.

Pause

(Picture First Army Headquarters -On) Today, 1st Army, a subordinate headquarters to Forces Command, is responsible to FORSCOM for the training and readiness of Reserve and National Guard forces in the eastern United States. Additionally, it serves as an Army coordinator for homeland defense and natural disaster support.

Pause

(Picture Soldier) Since First Army Headquarters will be assuming the Reserve training readiness responsibility for the entire Continental US, moving it to Rock Island Arsenal, IL according to the Army, will locate it more centrally to the forces it will supervise thus improving mission capability. We question that assumption. First, regarding the training and readiness of the reserve component, there is a natural synergy between Forces Command, the US Army Reserve Command, and 1st Army that will be affected by First Army's move. Coordination just won't be timely or effective.

Secondly, in terms of time, given the fact that the major transportation hub is Chicago, 165 miles away, the question is----- is there really any benefit from a mission value perspective to move the headquarters from the immediate availability of Hartsfield Jackson International Airport?

Pause

Consider also the fact that 1st Army has a significant role to play in our Nation's homeland security. It is unfortunate that the Pentagon has recommended displacing the 1st Army, a coordinator for Military Support to Civil Authorities including homeland defense-----and the capability that is offered by FEMA, GEMA, the Red Cross, CDC, the CID laboratory, the US Army Reserve SCIF, and National Guard units on Ft Gillem.

Pause

The move of the 2d Recruiting Brigade and the 52d EOD Group is again based on improving mission capability. By stationing the 52d Group headquarters with one of its units at Ft Campbell, the inference is that it will provide better training or more efficient command and control opportunities for the Group. The Recruiting Brigade move, according to the Army, puts the organization in a more central location to the population it serves.

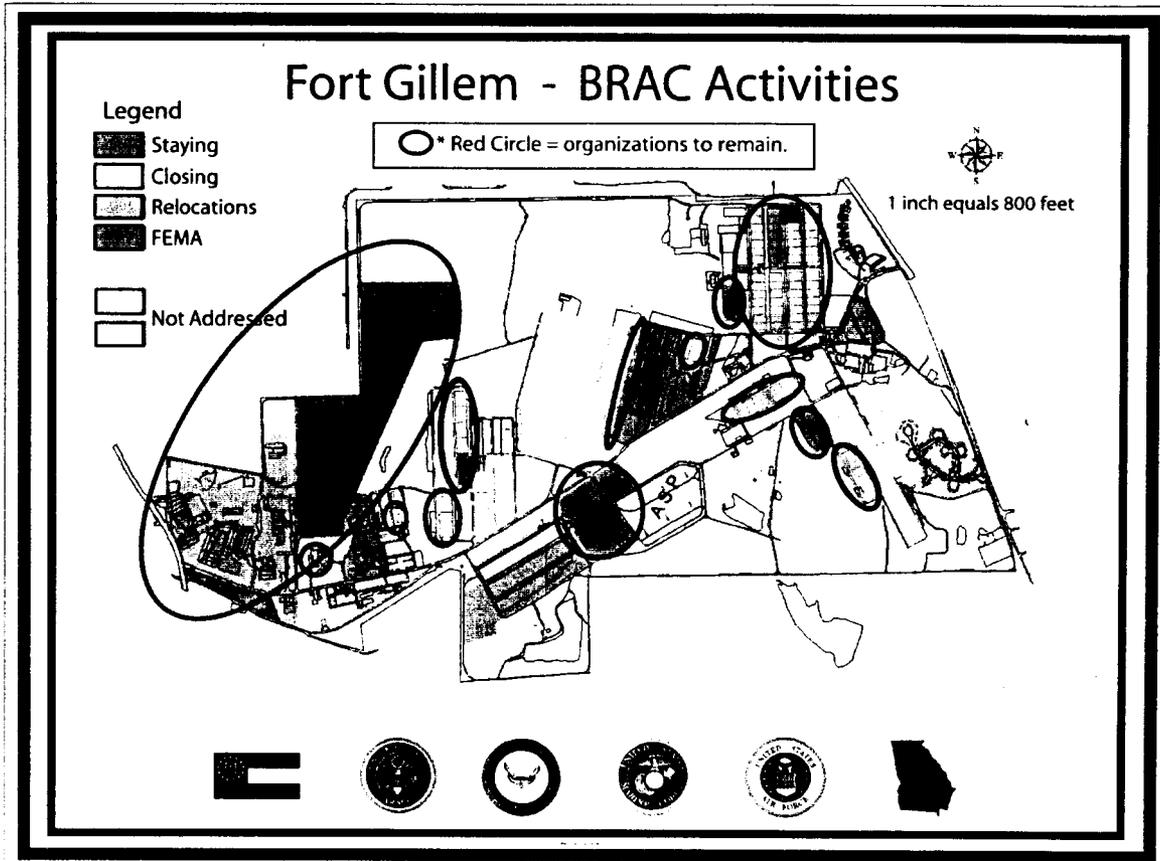
(Picture of Hummer) To put the 52 EOD Group in perspective, it is a small command and control headquarters that commands 5 battalions, and 39 companies located strategically throughout the United States and overseas. Doctrinally, the companies organize into small teams to render safe, explosive devices and Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). Training is company-focused. The Group orients primarily on administrative and command & control functions and not as much on training other than to monitor training readiness. A relevant point is that the 52d Group's assets are widely dispersed not only in the Continental US but also overseas. From a command and control perspective, therefore, it would appear to us that placing the Group headquarters on an installation which will make travel more difficult does not make sense.

Long Pause

(2d Bde Hqs) The move of the 2d Recruiting Brigade is questionable as well. Like the others, command and control will be effected given the additional time required to visit subordinate organizations not in Alabama – a product of the ground distance of 80 miles to a major transportation hub. We see no advantage whatsoever in terms of mission efficiency in moving this headquarters.

(Graphic On) It is troublesome to us that a large number of organizations, from both Army and other Federal agencies, are scheduled to be enclaved at Gillem with no rationale for leaving them there and no single military organization charged with providing administrative and logistical support. Again, it appears that the Army's focus was to use cost to close Gillem, and once that threshold was achieved, the remaining organizations were left for some future decisions. Some are cited to be positioned on a so called "Base X"; others are unaccounted for, specifically the 3d Medical Command, the Army Reserve Military Intelligence Center (Secure SCIF), and the Atlanta Military Entrance Processing Station. For certain, what remains is a closed installation with little "enclaves", to use the "Army's terminology", having little semblance of organization or appropriate security for that matter.

Continue on next page.



We have circled in red the organizations that will remain on the installation to better describe the security challenge that will exist and to give you an appreciation for the redevelopment obstacles faced by the community when the property is turned over.

Pause

Finally, I would like to emphasize that Ft Gillem is inextricably linked to Ft McPherson. Setting aside the issue of synergy for the training readiness of the Reserve Component which is important in-and-of itself, one should consider that Ft McPherson provides service, security, and support to Ft

Gillem and visa versa and is linked necessarily to its communications infrastructure.

Pause

Cost, command and control obstacles, lost Reserve Component training readiness synergies, homeland defense coordination inefficiencies, and security challenges for enclaved organizations mitigate against closing the Ft Gillem in our opinion.

Pause

(Conclusion Chart) In consideration of the foregoing, we come to the following conclusion:

- a. That the Army's recommendation to disperse headquarters limits their ability to command and control ---and at additional cost--- substantially deviates from the requirements of DOD BRAC Criteria #3 and #4
- b. That the Army's recommendation to disperse major headquarters whose synergy is critical to mission value deviates substantially from DOD Criterion #1
- c. That costs are understated in the Army's analysis and thus deviate from DOD Criteria #5.

(Header Chart On)

Our recommendations are:

- a. Retain Ft McPherson as an active installation and leave the three headquarters in question positioned there.
- b. Do not close or realign Ft Gillem.

Again Mr. Chairman, thank you for taking the time to listen to my remarks.

It was an honor to be here today. I look forward to your questions.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY REPORT (COBRA v6.10) - Page 1/2
 Data As Of 6/19/2005 2:11:16 PM, Report Created 6/19/2005 2:14:57 PM

Department : Army
 Scenario File : C:\PPSG\Clients\1 Current\Georgia\McPherson\GMACC 1.CBR
 Option Pkg Name: GMACC 1
 Std Fctrs File : C:\PPSG\COBRA 2005\Model\COBRA 6.10 April 21 2005\BRAC2005.SFF

Starting Year : 2006
 Final Year : 2008
 Payback Year : 2013 (5 Years)

NPV in 2025(\$K): -696,472
 1-Time Cost(\$K): 391,300

Net Costs in 2005 Constant Dollars (\$K)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total	Beyond
MilCon	26,279	260,173	0	0	0	0	286,452	0
Person	0	25	-31,862	-76,173	-76,173	-76,173	-260,357	-76,173
Overhd	4,348	7,531	-11,948	-18,481	-18,481	-18,481	-55,511	-19,304
Moving	1,652	497	47,639	0	0	0	49,788	0
Missio	0	0	0	7,623	7,623	7,623	22,869	7,623
Other	18,328	59	6,638	4,987	6,638	6,638	43,288	6,638
TOTAL	50,607	268,284	10,467	-82,044	-80,393	-80,393	86,529	-81,216

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	0	46	0	0	0	46
Enl	0	0	242	0	0	0	242
Civ	0	0	652	0	0	0	652
TOT	0	0	940	0	0	0	940

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	13	1,198	0	0	0	1,211
Enl	0	8	818	0	0	0	826
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	13	1,313	0	0	0	1,326
TOT	0	34	3,329	0	0	0	3,363

Summary:

GMACC CHANGES:

1. MILCON for FORSCOM \$132 M - Screen Seven
2. MILCON for USARC \$82 M
3. MILCON for 3rd Army \$59 M

USA-0222: Close Ft. McPherson, GA. Relocate the Headquarters US Army Forces Command (FORSCOM), and the Headquarters US Army Reserve Command to Pope AFB, NC. Relocate the Headquarters 3rd US Army to Shaw AFB, SC. Relocate the Installation Management Agency's Southeastern Region HQs and the NETCOM Southeastern Region HQs to Ft. Eustis, VA. Relocate the Army Contracting Agency Southern Region HQs to Ft. Sam Houston.

Several other Service and DOD offices resident on Ft. McPherson are moved to Base X. These include, a Corps of Engineers South Atlantic District office, an Army Audit Agency office, the 3rd CIDC Region office, a JTF 6 office, an Army veterinary unit, elements of the Army Logistics Management Agency, a military history detachment, the US Army Center for Health & Preventative Medicine, and several other small units.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY REPORT (COBRA v6.10) - Page 2/2
 Data As Of 6/19/2005 2:11:16 PM. Report Created 6/19/2005 2:14:57 PM

Department : Army
 Scenario File : C:\PPSG\Clients\1 Current\Georgia\McPherson\GMACC 1.CBR
 Option Pkg Name: GMACC 1
 Std Fctrs File : C:\PPSG\COBRA 2005\Model\COBRA 6.10 April 21 2005\BRAC2005.SFF

Costs in 2005 Constant Dollars (\$K)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total	Beyond
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
MilCon	26,279	260,173	0	0	0	0	286,452	0
Person	0	241	25,857	16,400	16,400	16,400	75,297	16,400
Overhd	8,132	11,411	17,921	12,587	12,587	12,587	75,224	12,587
Moving	1,652	564	53,964	0	0	0	56,180	0
Missio	0	0	0	11,798	11,798	11,798	35,394	11,798
Other	18,328	59	6,638	6,638	6,638	6,638	44,939	6,638
TOTAL	54,391	272,447	104,380	47,423	47,423	47,423	573,487	47,423

Savings in 2005 Constant Dollars (\$K)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total	Beyond
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	216	57,719	92,573	92,573	92,573	335,654	92,573
Overhd	3,784	3,880	29,869	31,068	31,068	31,068	130,735	31,891
Moving	0	67	6,325	0	0	0	6,392	0
Missio	0	0	0	4,175	4,175	4,175	12,525	4,175
Other	0	0	0	1,651	0	0	1,651	0
TOTAL	3,784	4,163	93,912	129,467	127,816	127,816	486,958	128,639

PRESENTATION

TO

THE 2005 BASE REALIGNMENT and CLOSURE COMMISSION

**STATEMENT OF: MAYOR PATSY JO HILLIARD
CITY OF EAST POINT
GEORGIA**

30 June 2005

**NOT FOR PUBLICATION UNTIL RELEASED
BY THE 2005 BRAC COMMISSION**

MAYOR'S OFFICE
2777 EAST POINT STREET
EAST POINT, GA 30344
(404) 765-1004
FAX: (404) 209-5100
philliar@eastpointcity.org

Patsy Jo Hilliard
MAYOR

Dear Members of the (BRAC) Base Realignment and Closure Commission:

It is with deep appreciation that we greet you and recognize the awesome task you have in filling this obligation given to you by the Department of Defense (DoD). We respectfully urge your consideration of our testimony. As you make your decision.

The City of East Point was established in 1887. Two years later, Fort McPherson celebrated its official opening, and the City of East Point and the base have been inextricably linked ever since. The closing of Fort McPherson will have serious adverse impacts on the citizens of East Point and the base.

The City of East Point

The loss of Fort McPherson to the City of East Point would result in an estimated negative economic impact of \$592.8 million to an already economically depressed, predominantly minority community. In fact, approximately \$315 million in payroll, including over \$120 million in civilian payroll, will be removed from the local economy if the base is closed. The Federal Reserve Bank will also be impacted by the loss of an active and significant military payroll. As a consequence in the loss of those funds and the personnel, the impact on the housing market, including homeownership and rental revenue, will be serious. Patronage at

area parks and other facilities will drop. The loss of the children of the military and civilian personnel at local schools will greatly impact the diversity, quality and parental involvement of the schools.

There are roughly 3,000 businesses within the surrounding area of Fort McPherson that will be adversely impacted by the base closure. But the most serious economic impact will be on local businesses in the City of East Point and South Atlanta, particularly East Point's downtown area. Many businesses, such as drycleaners and restaurants, will face a dramatic decline in income and may be forced to close. For example, restaurants in the downtown area of East Point would lose 20 to 40 percent of their lunchtime business if Fort McPherson closes. That historic area is just now undergoing a rebirth and the loss of such significant business could force some establishments to close, which will threaten the revitalization of the downtown.

Retail outlets at the new Camp Creek Marketplace, located just minutes from Fort McPherson, is heavily supported by military personnel and their families, as well as military retirees, visiting personnel and troops with layovers at Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport. The city is fortunate to have a Small Business Association's Historically Underutilized Business Zone (HUB Zone) Vendors. This program was designed to enhance opportunities for business growth in areas that meet certain income, unemployment and other demographic criteria. Through this program several businesses have qualified for special contract privileges with Federal agencies, including military in the downtown area of East Point.

The community surrounding Fort McPherson has low per capita income, and suffers high unemployment rates. The unemployment rate for the City of East Point is 8.7 percent. The base closing will increase that rate. As a consequence, East Point's already high rate of vacant

housing will also increase and that will lead to increased neighborhood blight and crime. The loss of Fort McPherson will directly and negatively seriously affect the quality of life for all of East Point's citizens.

The City of East Point supplies wholesale water to Fort McPherson for its operations and facilities. The loss of that revenue to the city will have a significant impact on our small city.

East Point and Fort McPherson have over 20 cooperative partnership activities where citizens and staff interact. This includes the Memorandum of Agreement for Fort McPherson to be first responders and to assist in emergencies such as the release of biological or chemical materials. Recently, on December 16, 2004, Fort McPherson answered the call and offered their services during a chemical spill and evacuation in East Point.

East Point and areas surrounding Fort McPherson are home to over 90,000 military retirees and their families. Without Fort McPherson, they will no longer have access to support facilities and services, such as commissaries, exchanges and the Army Health Clinic within the local area.

Fort McPherson volunteers assist in community projects with countless hours contributed to schools, the elderly and civic organizations, such as Habitat for Humanity. Last year, Fort McPherson had 982 individual volunteers in the both East Point and Atlanta, providing more than \$1.3 million in valuable services. That work has enhanced the quality of life for all citizens.

Fort McPherson military and civilian personnel also actively participate in over fifty special event activities at area schools. Base personnel have provided 150 mentors to our school

children. Those mentors are critical to the lives of the students and they have come to admire the military and civilian volunteers. In addition, Fort McPherson provides a unique educational forum for civic organizations and schools through its Army in Atlanta Museum on post.

Fort McPherson is located in one of the country's most accessible transportation hubs, which include Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport, light, and heavy rail service, three major interstates and a hub for the trucking industry. Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority ("MARTA") has established a rail station directly across the street from Fort McPherson's front gate and provides both bus and rail services throughout the Atlanta area. MARTA's system provides a low-cost and low-stress commuting alternative for military and civilian employees, particularly for those enrolled in the Federal Government Mass Transportation Program. This program helps to improve air quality and reduces the chances of high ozone alerts in the City of East Point.

Communication systems for the armed forces are also critical for its operations. Our city has provided Fort McPherson via BellSouth substation with a full array of the latest in communication networks. Metropolitan Atlanta is the tenth largest media center in the nation and that gives the military easy and ready access to national news networks.

Employment for spouses and families of military and civilian employees is vital to the economic well being of personnel. The base has partnered with local employers for mutually beneficial business relationships. Home Depot, for example, has the Spouse Employment Task Force that provides training, placement and outreach services to the spouses of military personnel. This important partnership with the East Point Community underscores how the relationship has evolved over time to meet the needs of Fort McPherson personnel.

Affordable housing has become a premium throughout the nation. The City of East Point recognizes this serious problem for all residents and is working diligently to begin to address this need. This is evidenced by the numerous new developments that are becoming more affordable and available in our downtown and surrounding area. We will continue to find solutions to the affordable housing shortage that will benefit all citizens.

Fort McPherson is an integral part of the East Point community. The impact of the loss of the base will seriously harm East Point and south Atlanta. We urge the Commission to consider our testimony and remove Fort McPherson from the base closure list.

If you have any questions or need any further information, please do not hesitate to contact us. Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

Patsy Jo Hilliard
Mayor

PJH/ld

CC: East Point City Council Members
Lisa Gordon, City Manager
Chris Hummer, Chairman-Mayor's Redevelopment & Planning Task Force

PRESENTATION

TO

THE 2005 BASE REALIGNMENT and CLOSURE COMMISSION

**STATEMENT OF: MAYOR CHUCK HALL
MAYOR
CITY OF FOREST PARK**

30 June 2005

**NOT FOR PUBLICATION UNTIL RELEASED
BY THE 2005 BRAC COMMISSION**

Forest Park, Georgia is home to Fort Gillem. As the Mayor of the City of Forest Park, I am honored to briefly discuss my City's enduring relationship with the Fort, our largest neighborhood and a historical partner. Like those who have testified before you today, I consider it in Our Nation's National and Homeland Security interests to retain Fort Gillem as an active military installation.

Fort Gillem was established in 1941 as the Atlanta Army Depot. It maintained a depot service status until 1973 at which time it was changed to Fort Gillem and new missions added.

The City and Fort Gillem have maintained a long and mutually beneficial relationship as evidenced through numerous partnerships and agreements signed and maintained over the years.

Location – Location – Location

Fort Gillem meets all three of these –

- Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport is located 15 minutes from Fort Gillem and provides cost efficient and effective air transport for troop movements, personnel reassignments and **rapid** command and control capabilities to subordinate units deployed world-wide.
- Norfolk Southern Rail Line leases a railhead on Fort Gillem and provides rail access to move equipment in and out as needed. Fort Gillem is bordered on three sides by interstate highways which facilitates easy movement of equipment by freightliners or units moving from one location to another. These interstates, and upgraded state and local roads (for the '96 Olympics), also provide more effective and excellent POV transportation options.
- The current planning for a Commuter Rail with a Station located in Forest Park will give easy access for Fort Gillem personnel to Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport.

Fort Gillem is the home to the southeastern regional disaster mobilization site for FEMA, GEMA and the Red Cross. These agencies use Fort Gillem for storage and deployment as needed to meet the emergency needs from hurricanes, tornadoes or other natural disasters. By utilizing Fort Gillem as their staging and storage area, FEMA, GEMA and the Red Cross are able to maximize allocated funding for emergency uses.

Forest Park and Fort Gillem have maintained partnerships in many areas over the past years. These partnerships have included fire safety training, hazmat training and operations and also Operation Stand Down, a partnership among Forest Park, Fort Gillem and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Operation Stand Down, held over a three day period, assisted over 375 homeless Vietnam era veterans by providing opportunities for medical check-ups and screening by VA Hospital staff on the scene at Fort Gillem, with resume services and other services to meet the veteran's needs.

Fort Gillem plays a vital link in our national defense in that the command and control of all reserves and National Guard units (east of the Mississippi) is executed from Fort Gillem. Many of these units are currently serving in Afghanistan and Iraq.

Homeland Security is vital to all citizens. Fort Gillem is home to certain very specialized command and control headquarters whose missions are vital to homeland security. For example:

- a. The 52nd Ordnance Group (EOD) has 1 of 5 EOD Battalions and 1 of 39 companies co-located at Fort Gillem. It provides command and control of all EOD units in CONUS and in SW Asia and other parts of the world. In the age of WMD these specialty EOD units play a vital role in the rapid assessment and render safe of WMDs and other explosive hazards --- in conjunction with other military units **and** with civilian law enforcement agencies of the USA and other countries.
- b. The 3rd Military Police Group (CID), theater signal, and medical commands located at Fort Gillem provide similar command and control functions for their specialized support to the warfighters.

PRESENTATION

TO

THE 2005 BASE REALIGNMENT and CLOSURE COMMISSION

**STATEMENT OF: COMMISSIONER CARL RHODENIZER
CLAYTON COUNTY
GEORGIA**

30 June 2005

**NOT FOR PUBLICATION UNTIL RELEASED
BY THE 2005 BRAC COMMISSION**

Fort Gillem is located solely within Clayton County, Georgia. As with Mayor Hall of Forest Park, I too am here to defend the military presence of Clayton County's third largest employer.

General Browning and Mayor Hall have explained, in great detail, the overwhelming **military value** that the Greater Atlanta Metro area brings to both Forts --- to enable its major commands and the specialized supporting commands to help accomplish the Army's missions of national defense and homeland security.

So I won't waste your time being repetitive. I will simply add to their statements that Clayton County's unemployment rate is already hovering at a terribly high 6%, and has about 278 thousand citizens --- the majority of whom are classified as minorities. Though I clearly understand that local economic impact **must** fall low in the priority list when compared with military value; Clayton County **does** offer that same high military value, but unfortunately will suffer proportionately much more than many other Atlanta area communities if Fort Gillem is closed.

For years Clayton County has been in various partnerships with Fort Gillem --- as has the City of Forest Park. For example, the Commuter Rail Passenger Service will run from Atlanta, **through** Clayton County with stations in several of its cities, to include Forest Park.

Thank you.

LETTER

TO

THE 2005 BASE REALIGNMENT and CLOSURE COMMISSION

**STATEMENT OF: CHAIRMAN SAM OLENS
COBB COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS**

30 June 2005

**NOT FOR PUBLICATION UNTIL RELEASED
BY THE 2005 BRAC COMMISSION**



**COBB COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS**

100 Cherokee Street, Suite 300
Marietta, Georgia 30090-7000
(770) 528-3305 • fax: (770) 528-2606
solens@cobbcounty.org

Samuel S. Olens
Chairman

June 28, 2005

Base Realignment and Closure Commission:

On behalf of the citizens of Cobb County and the Board of Commissioners, we welcome and appreciate this opportunity to provide information on the important role that the Naval Air Station (NAS) Atlanta plays in our community.

As you are aware, NAS Atlanta is part of a larger joint-use military installation which includes both the Dobbins Air Force Reserve Base and Lockheed-Martin aircraft manufacturing facility. The entire base supports some 10,000 guardsmen and reservists from the Army, Navy, Marines and the Air Force. It is home to nearly 50 aircraft assigned to different flying units and boasts more than 7,000 take-offs and landings each month.

NAS's long history in our community began over fifty years ago. In 1951, Lockheed reopened the Bell Bomber Plant which had closed at the end of World War II, and at the same time, NAS Atlanta was added to the campus.

We are proud of the contributions the Sailors and Marines from NAS Atlanta have made, and continue to make, in the defense of our country. Clearly, the success of this facility rests with its ability to attract and retain military personnel seeking the excellent quality of life offered by the community in the form of superior public education for their children, a wide array of workforce/affordable housing options, and valuable job/career opportunities for spouses. It is our feeling that these factors, along with the close and effective public-private partnerships within the community, such as the Honorary Commanders program with over 500 alumni, clearly demonstrate our community's support of the National Command Authority.

Many of the facilities that you will evaluate during this process will not have the competitive advantages we have presented and we are hopeful you will take this into account as you finalize your decision. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Samuel S. Olens
Chairman

xc: Board of Commissioners
David Hankerson, County Manager

Virgil Moon, Support Services Agency
Michael Hughes, Economic Development

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF FULTON COUNTY

FULTON COUNTY GOVERNMENT CENTER

141 PRYOR STREET, S.W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

Karen C. Handel
CHAIRMAN
District 1 At-Large



TELEPHONE: (404) 730-8206
FAX: (404) 730-4754
EMAIL: Karen.Handel@co.fulton.ga.us

PRESENTATION

TO

THE 2005 BASE REALIGNMENT and CLOSURE COMMISSION

Dear BRAC Commissioner:

On behalf of the citizens of Fulton County, Georgia, Fulton County strongly requests that you reevaluate the recommendation to close the military installation Fort McPherson. In addition to its military value to the nation, the local communities that have supported Fort McPherson over the last 120 years have benefited from and provided significant opportunities to our military personnel.

The impact upon the business community has a projected direct economic loss of over \$301.6M in local contracts alone. There are approximately 3,000 businesses in the impacted Fort McPherson area. In a five mile radius there are 6,299 businesses and in a seven mile radius there are 15,704 businesses. During 2004, the Operations and Maintenance Army (OMA) spent \$342.9M in the community. This includes \$218M for small business, \$51M for disadvantaged contractors, \$36.5M for women owned business, \$25M for Historically Underutilized Business (HUB) Zone, \$9.6M for Disabled Veterans, \$2.6M for National Industry Severely Handicapped and \$230,000 for black colleges. These dollars do not take into account the economic multiplier for spending of payroll related dollars associated with the \$120.6M in civilian payroll and \$169.8M in military related payroll that will not be spent locally if the base is closed.

In addition to the economic impact, Fort McPherson has had a very positive relationship with the community, and through a variety of public-private initiatives, citizens of all ages have benefited. More than 980 volunteers have worked with Fort McPherson to establish community-bettering programs. Some of the efforts that would be deeply affected by this base closure include:

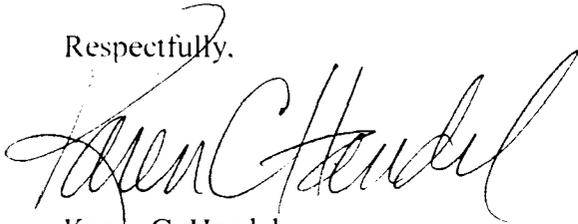
- Partners in Education, which mentors metro Atlanta Schools and provides transitional assistance for military school-aged children
- Partnership Advisory Council, which has created over 400 initiatives and secured funding for the Boy/Girl Scouts in the Atlanta area
- Youth graduates and Soldier mentors in the General David A. Bramlett Character Bound Program

Further, Fulton County and Fort McPherson have formed a significant partnership through the Spouse Employment Task Force. Through this task force, base officials work to educate area leaders about the challenges faced by military spouses who leave employment to follow a spouse to their next assignment. Additionally, to further support these spouses, Governor Sonny Perdue signed into law Georgia House Bill 404 which insures that spouses are eligible for unemployment benefits due to a military reassignment. In fact, these programs are being used as a national benchmark to assist other communities in supporting military spouses.

This closing would have a devastating impact to our economy, business community and citizens. Most significantly, this closure would impact 54,632 retiree family members; 16,448 post military/civilian/family members, 16,789 Army retirees, 19,632 other service retirees and 29,479 reserve personnel.

Thank you for this opportunity to share additional facts about the negative impact to our community should Fort McPherson be closed. We strongly urge that you reconsider your closure recommendation and remove Fort McPherson from the base-closure list.

Respectfully,



Karen C. Handel

**STATEMENT OF: CHAIRMAN FULTON COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
FULTON COUNTY
GEORGIA**

30 June 2005

**NOT FOR PUBLICATION UNTIL RELEASED
BY THE 2005 BRAC COMMISSION**

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF FULTON COUNTY



June 23, 2005

The Honorable Sonny Perdue, Governor
Office of the Governor
203 Georgia State Capitol
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Dear Governor Perdue:

At the Fulton County Board of Commissioners June 15, 2005 meeting, the Board voted to approve a Resolution supporting the continued operation of Fort McPherson and the Georgia Congressional Delegation's efforts to oppose the Department of Defense's recommendation for the closure of Fort McPherson (Item #05-0753).

As directed by the Resolution, the Clerk's Office is forwarding you a copy. If we can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to call me or any of the sponsors at (404) 730-8200. Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Mark Massey".

Mark Massey
Clerk to the Commission

Attachment

cc: Fulton County Board of Commissioners

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**RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE CONTINUED OPERATION
OF FORT MCPHERSON AND THE GEORGIA CONGRESSIONAL
DELEGATION'S EFFORTS TO OPPOSE THE DEPARTMENT
OF DEFENSE'S RECOMMENDATION FOR THE CLOSURE OF
FORT MCPHERSON**

8 WHEREAS, in May of 2005, the U.S. Department of Defense presented its
9 recommendations regarding realignment and closure of United States military installations to the
10 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission; and

11 WHEREAS, the BRAC Commission will forward its recommendations on base realignment
12 and closures to the President by September of 2005; and

13 WHEREAS, among its recommendations, the Department of Defense proposes to close
14 several military installations in the State of Georgia, including Fort McPherson located within Fulton
15 County; and

16 WHEREAS, Fort McPherson has been a vital part of Fulton County since its establishment
17 in 1885; and

18 WHEREAS, Fort McPherson contains many major components of the United States'
19 military structure, including:

- 20 • The U.S. Army Forces Command, which is the Army's largest major command and
21 serves as the command center for more than 760,000 Active Army, U.S. Army
22 Reserve and Army National Guard soldiers;
- 23 • The Third U.S. Army/Army Central Command, with joint command responsibility
24 for Southwest Asia and the Horn of Africa, as well as recent command responsibility
25 over Coalition Ground Forces in the planning and execution of Operation Iraqi
26 Freedom; and
- The Installation Management Agency (Southeast Region), with management

1 responsibility for all Army installations in the Southeastern United States; and

2 **WHEREAS**, Fort McPherson is the seventh (7th) largest employer in Metropolitan Atlanta
3 and currently supports a population of approximately 137,000 people, including active and reserve
4 military, civilians, retirees, and family members of those groups; and

5 **WHEREAS**, the closure of Fort McPherson will leave over 90,000 military retirees and their
6 families without access to support facilities and services such as commissaries, exchanges and the
7 Army Health Clinic; and

8 **WHEREAS**, information provided by Fort McPherson indicates that the closure of Fort
9 McPherson would have a negative financial impact of nearly \$600 Million Dollars, including more
10 than \$300 Million Dollars in existing local contracts; and

11 **WHEREAS**, this financial loss will be even more severe due to the fact that the communities
12 surrounding Fort McPherson already suffer from high unemployment rates and low per-capita
13 income; and

14 **WHEREAS**, Fort McPherson personnel participate in extensive community outreach
15 programs, with nearly 1000 volunteers participating in programs such as mentoring for public school
16 children in 2004; and

17 **WHEREAS**, Fort McPherson also extensively collaborates with local governments in
18 meeting the needs of citizens of the Metropolitan Atlanta area, such as acting as first responders and
19 assisting the Cities of Atlanta and East Point in responding to emergency situations such as the
20 release of biological or chemical materials; and

21 **WHEREAS**, the Board finds that the interests of the citizens of Fulton County and of all of

1 Metropolitan Atlanta will be greatly harmed by the closure of Fort McPherson;

2 **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, that the Fulton County Board of
3 Commissioners hereby states its strong support for the continued operation of Fort McPherson and
4 the essential national and local services provided thereby.

5 **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that the Board of Commissioners supports the aggressive
6 efforts of the members of the Georgia Congressional Delegation to oppose the Department of
7 Defense's recommendation for closure of Fort McPherson.

8 **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that the Clerk to the Commission is directed to forward
9 copies of this Resolution to the Commander of Fort McPherson, to the members of the Georgia
10 Congressional Delegation, to the Governor of Georgia, to the Mayors of the Cities of Atlanta, East
11 Point, and Forest Park, and to the Board of Commissioners of Clayton County.

12 **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that this Resolution shall become effective upon its
13 adoption, and that all resolutions and parts of resolutions in conflict with this Resolution are hereby
14 repealed to the extent of the conflict.

15 **SO PASSED AND ADOPTED**, this 15th day of June, 2005.

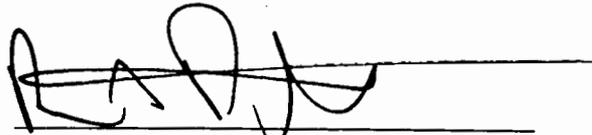
16 SPONSORED BY:

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18 _____
19 Emma I. Darnell, Vice-Chair
20 District 5

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22 _____
23 Karen C. Handel, Chair
24 District 1, at-large
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27 (Signatures continued on following page)

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Robert L. "Robb" Pitts, Commissioner
District 2, at-large



Cyane Riley, Commissioner
District 3



Tom Lowe, Commissioner
District 4

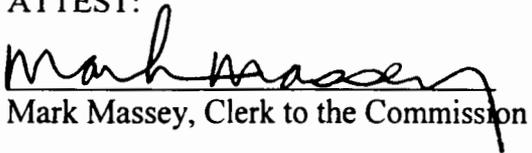


Nancy A. Boxill, Commissioner
District 6

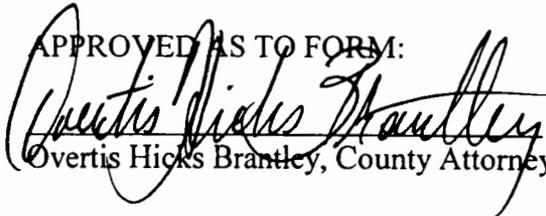


William "Bill" Edwards, Commissioner
District 7

ATTEST:


Mark Massey, Clerk to the Commission

APPROVED AS TO FORM:


Overtis Hicks Brantley, County Attorney

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