

Commissioner's Base Visit Book



Grand Forks Air Force Base, ND Realignment Recommendation

*Commissioner James H. Bilbray
Commissioner Philip Coyle
Commissioner Samuel K. Skinner*

22 June 2005

Library Routing Slip 2005 BRAC Commission Materials

Title of Item: BASE VISIT BOOK
 Installation or Community: GRAND FORKS AFB, ND
 Source: BRAC AF TEAM SENIOR ANALYST
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 - Includes letters from ND Congressional Delegation to BRAC Commission
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 - Includes minutes from North Dakota meeting with BRAC Commission, 14 Jun 05

ITINERARY FOR GRAND FORKS AFB
(Detailed base visit itinerary on following pages)

TIME	EVENT	LOCATION	POC	ACTION
21 Jun 2010	Commissioners arrive	Grand Forks Int'l Airport (the AFB runway is closed for resurfacing)	Tim MacGregor	Meet
22 Jun 0800	Meet and prebrief	Hilton Garden Inn, Grand Forks	Tim MacGregor	Review Briefing Book
0820-0900	Travel to AFB	Grand Forks	Tim MacGregor	Travel
0900-1100	Base visit— briefings and senior staff Q&A	Grand Forks AFB	Tim MacGregor	Escort
1100-1300	Base visit— driving tour	Grand Forks AFB	Tim MacGregor	Escort
1300-1400	Lunch	GFAFB Club		Lunch
1400-1445	Depart GFAFB to Hotel	Enroute	Tim MacGregor	Return to Hotel

DETAILED BASE VISIT ITINERARY
(Prepared by Grand Forks AFB with BRAC staff edits)

Wednesday, 22 June 2005

DRESS: UOD

0820 **Depart lodging en route to Grand Forks AFB**

Rental Car 1:

Mr. Bilbray

Mr. Coyle

Mr. Skinner

Mr. MacGregor

Rental Car 2:

Mr. Battaglia

Mr. Cook

Mr. Sillin

Mr. Napoli

0900 **Arrive 319 ARW Headquarters Wing Mission and Civil Engineer Briefings**

Met by:

Attendees:

Col William **Bill** Bender, 319 ARW/CC

Col **Joel** Reese, 319 ARW/CV

Col Peter **Pete** Sands, 319 MSG/CC

Lt Col Patrick **Pat** Fogarty, 319 CES/CC

Ms. **Mary** Giltner, 319 CES/CD

Lt Col **Andy** Weaver, 319 ARW/XP

Maj **Joe** Williams, 319 ARW/XPO

Capt Michael Meridith, 319 ARW/PA

Mr. Bilbray

Mr. Coyle

Mr. Skinner

Mr. Battaglia

Mr. Cook

Mr. MacGregor

Mr. Sillin

Mr. Napoli

1100 **Depart HQ for Windshield Tour**

Surrey Bus:

Col William **Bill** Bender, 319 ARW/CC

Col **Joel** Reese, 319 ARW/CV
Col Peter **Pete** Sands, 319 MSG/CC
Lt Col Patrick **Pat** Fogarty, 319 CES/CC
Ms. **Mary** Giltner, 319 CES/CD
Lt Col **Andy** Weaver, 319 ARW/XP
Maj **Joe** Williams, 319 ARW/XPO
Capt Michael Meridith, 319 ARW/PA
Mr. Bilbray
Mr. Coyle
Mr. Skinner
Mr. Battaglia
Mr. Cook
Mr. MacGregor
Mr. Sillin
Mr. Battaglia

- 1105 Runway construction tour
(Depart wing Hq to Eielson St and drive by industrial area to Alpha ramp. Join Contractor lead vehicle at Alpha ramp to tour runway construction. Depart runway at taxiway X to parallel taxiway to north C-ramp taxiway; drive by 3-bay hangar, Charlie ramp, 600 area hangars (DC-8 hangar), fire station road to Fire Station)
- 1120 Tour Fire Station
Met by: Fire Chief Carl Wilkes
(Depart fire station on Steen to Eielson to Tuskegee; drive by hydrant refueling pump house and tanks)
- 1135 Tour 905th Squadron Operations
Met by: Maj John Tomtschik
(Depart 905th Sq Ops N on Eielson, drive by side of hangars, S side of OG/MXG Hq, AGE maintenance; exit maintenance area to 7th Ave, past dormitories, to Tuskegee to WarriorDr; drive through community area)
- 1155 Tour Fitness Center
Met by: Mr Glenn Garrison
 Lt Samuel Manno
 Mr Powell
- 1210 Tour Airey Dining Facility
Met by: Mr Glenn Garrison
 Lt Samuel Manno
- 1225 Tour Education Center
Met by: Capt Paul Burger
 Mr Bob Hauer
(Depart Education Center down Tuskegee; drive by medical treatment center to housing area)

1235 Tour 1601 Hickam
Met by: Mr Chris Powell

1245 Tour 1463 X Nevada
Met by: Mr Jeff Regimbal
*(Depart housing area to J St to Steen Blvd, drive by Child Development Center,
View of main gate construction, drive along Steen Blvd, main administrative
corridor to H St to Northern Lights Club)*

1300 Arrive Northern Lights Club for lunch

Driver:

Driving by: Tour of runway construction, ramps, DC-8 hangar, fire station, Fitness Center, Dining Hall, Ed Center, Housing (both duplex and single unit)

1300 **Arrive Club for lunch**

1400 **Depart Grand Forks AFB**

POCs

(DSN Prefix 362 instead of 747)

319th Air Refueling Wing Commander
Col **Bill Bender**
DP (701) 747-4150

E-mail: william.bender@grandforks.af.mil

MSG/CC
Col Peter **Pete Sands**
DP (701) 747-4150
E-mail: peter.sands@grandforks.af.mil

MXG/CC
Col **Mike Saville**
DP (701) 747-5889
E-mail: michael.saville@grandforks.af.mil

CES/CC
Lt Col Patrick **Pat Fogarty**
DP (701) 747-4768
E-mail: patrick.fogarty@grandforks.af.mil

CES/CD
Mary **Giltner**
DP (701) 747-4761
E-mail: mary.giltner@grandforks.af.mil

319th Air Refueling Wing Plans
Lt Col **Andy Weaver**
DP (701) 747-6360
E-mail: andy.weaver@grandforks.af.mil

319th Air Refueling Wing Plans
Maj **Joe Williams**
DP (701) 747-5832
E-mail: joe.williams@grandforks.af.mil

319th Air Refueling Wing Vice Commander
Col **Joel Reese**
DP (701) 747-4150

E-mail: joel.reese@grandforks.af.mil

319th Air Refueling Wing Executive Officer
Maj Colin **Sindel**
DP (701) 747-6014
E-mail: colin.sindel@grandforks.af.mil

OG/CV
Col **Eric Nelson**
DP (701) 747-6839
E-mail: eric.nelson@grandforks.af.mil

319th Air Refueling Wing Protocol
Roberta **Birdie Schipper**
DP (701) 747-5055
E-mail: roberta.schipper@grandforks.af.mil

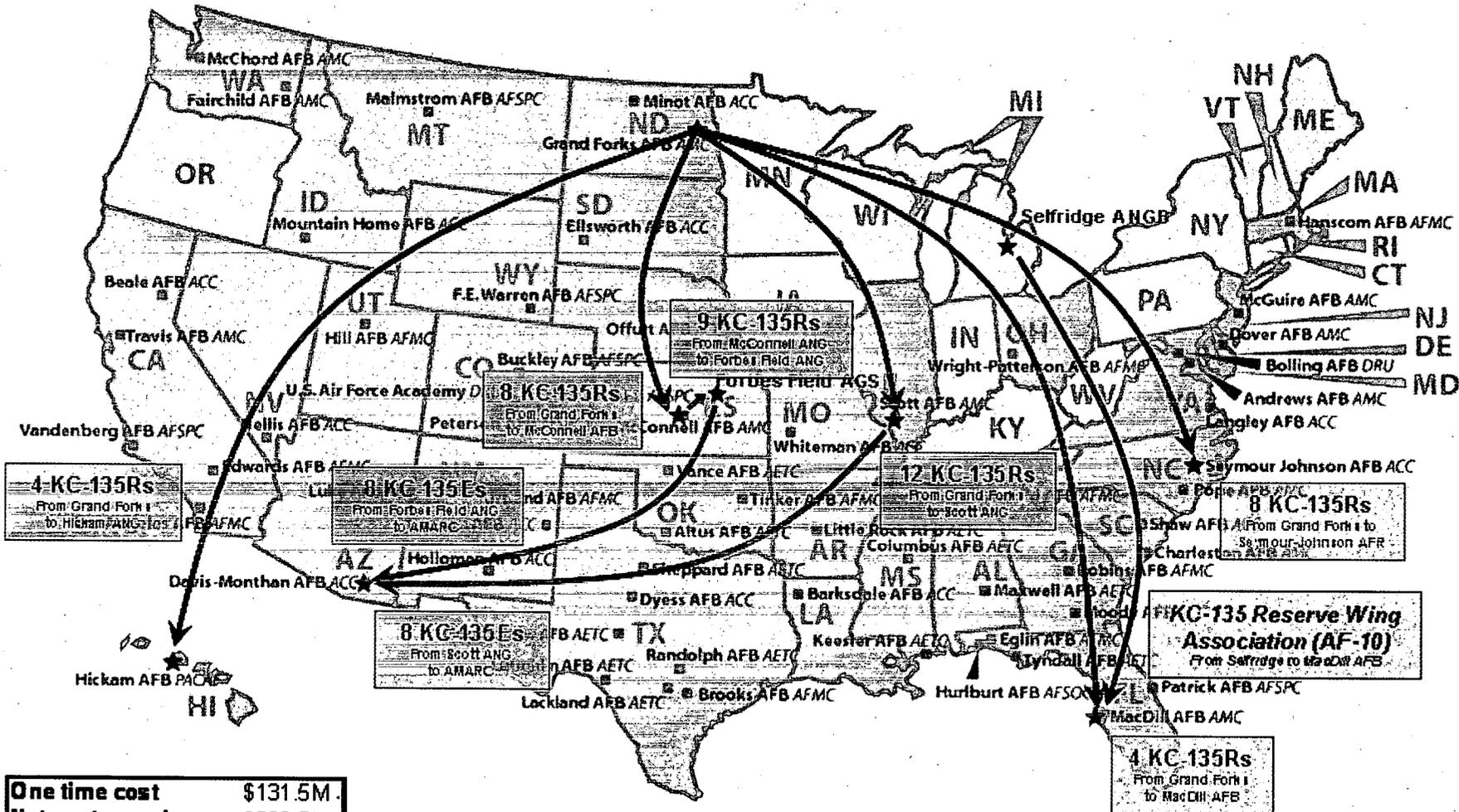
319th Air Refueling Wing Public Affairs
Capt **Michael Meridith**
DP (701) 747-5608
E-mail: michael.meridith@grandforks.af.mil

319th Air Refueling Wing Command Post
DSN 362-6711
Comm (701) 747-6711

Trans DP (701) 747-3971

Air Force 37 – Grand Forks AFB, ND

BASE SUMMARY SHEET



One time cost	\$131.5M
Net cost + savings	\$322.5M
Annual savings	\$173.3M
Expected payback	1 Yr
20 Yr NPV	\$1,982.0M

Base	Jobs			
	Direct	Indirect	TOTAL	Pct %
Grand Forks (Rign)	(2,645)	(2,284)	(4,929)	(7.4)
Grand Forks TOTL	(2,645)	(2,284)	(4,929)	(7.4)

LEGEND

- BLUE = Primary Move From Grand Forks (AF-37)
- GREEN = Primary Move From McConnell to Forbes (AF-37)
- BLAC = Related Manpower Move from Selfridge to MacDill
- RED = Aircraft Retirements From Forbes and Scott (AF-37)

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

BASE SUMMARY SHEET

Grand Forks Air Force Base, ND

INSTALLATION MISSION

- Grand Forks AFB, ND:
 - “The 319th Air Refueling Wing is America’s finest combat air refueling wing...working each day to defend America’s freedom and training to execute rapid global mobility in order to defend America’s future”
 - Operates 44 Primary Aircraft Authorized (PAA) Boeing KC-135R air refueling aircraft
- McConnell ANGB, KS:
 - *Federal Mission:*
 - Information Operations—Provides network security for the entire Air National Guard, real-time imagery analysis, vulnerability assessments, air control, and a joint forces training range
 - Air Refueling—Performs the KC-135R worldwide refueling and airlift mission providing Global Reach for America
 - *State Mission:*
 - Respond to natural disasters in 7 nearby counties: Provide communications, security, medical, civil engineer, chaplain, and chem/bio expertise to affected communities
 - Partnership for Peace with Armenia: Kansas Supports the U.S. program to assist former Soviet-bloc nations in their transition to democracy by providing military-to-military contacts. These contacts help reinforce the concept of civilian control of the military

DOD RECOMMENDATION

- Realign Grand Forks AFB, ND
 - Distribute the 319th Air Refueling Wing’s (ARW) KC-135R aircraft to:
 - 126th ARW (ANG), Scott AFB, Illinois (12 aircraft)
 - Scott retires its eight KC-135E aircraft
 - 916th ARW (AFR) Seymour-Johnson AFB, North Carolina (eight aircraft)
 - Will host an active duty associate unit
 - 6th Air Mobility Wing, MacDill AFB, Florida (four aircraft)
 - Will host a Reserve association with 927th ARW (AFR) manpower realigned from Selfridge ANGB, Michigan
 - 154th Wing (ANG), Hickam AFB, Hawaii (four aircraft)
 - Will host an active duty associate unit
 - 22d ARW, McConnell AFB, Kansas (eight aircraft)—
 - Currently associates with the 931st Air Refueling Group (AFR).

- Grand Forks will remain an active Air Force installation with a new active duty/Air National Guard association unit created in anticipation of emerging missions at Grand Forks
- Realign McConnell Air National Guard (ANG) Base:
 - Relocate the 184th Air Refueling Wing's (ANG) nine KC-135R aircraft to the 190th Air Refueling Wing at Forbes Field AGS, Kansas
 - Forbes will retire its eight assigned KC-135E aircraft
 - The 184th (McConnell) Air Refueling Wing's operations and maintenance manpower will transfer with the aircraft to Forbes, while the wing's expeditionary combat support (ECS) elements will remain at McConnell

DOD JUSTIFICATION

- Grand Forks (40-tanker) ranked lowest in military value of all active duty KC-135 bases
 - However, of Northern tier bases, Grand Forks ranked highest in military value for the UAV mission (43-UAV)
 - Military judgment argued for a continued strategic presence in the north central U.S. (Grand Forks is one of the last remaining active military installations in the region)
 - Military judgment also indicated the potential for emerging missions in homeland defense, particularly for border states
 - Therefore, Grand Forks is retained as an active installation, but realigned to distribute its KC-135R force structure to bases with higher value for the tanker mission
 - MacDill (36), McConnell (15), Seymour Johnson (25), and Scott (38)
 - Additional aircraft at MacDill optimize unit size, establish new active duty/Air Force Reserve association to enhance unit capability, and preserve sufficient capacity for future beddown of next generation tanker aircraft
 - Scott receives KC-135R model aircraft to replace older, higher maintenance KC-135E models, capture Scott's existing capacity, and increase its capability by robusting the ANG squadron
 - Additional aircraft at Seymour Johnson optimize squadron, increase wing's capability, and establish another new active duty/Air Force Reserve unit association
 - Additional aircraft at McConnell capitalize on available excess capacity at no cost and optimize three squadrons for greater total wing capability
 - The Air Force used military judgment in moving force structure from Grand Forks to Hickam (87), concluding that Hickam's strategic location argued for a more robust global mobility capability in the western Pacific
 - Increasing tanker force structure at Hickam robusts the unit and establishes an active duty/Air Force Reserve association to maximize Reserve participation
 - Realigning ANG KC-135R aircraft from McConnell to Forbes (35) replaces aging, higher maintenance KC-135E aircraft with newer models while retaining the experienced personnel from one of the highest-ranking reserve component tanker bases

• **COST CONSIDERATIONS DEVELOPED BY DOD**

- One-Time Costs: \$131.5 million
- Net Savings (Cost) during Implementation: \$ 322.5 million
- Annual Recurring Savings: \$ 173.3 million
- Return on Investment Year: 2010 (1 year)
- Net Present Value over 20 Years: \$1,982.0 million

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RECOMMENDATION (EXCLUDES CONTRACTORS) [Date transcribed from Air Force COBRA reports]

	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Students</u>
Baseline	2,665	415	0
Reductions	1,635	241	0
Realignments	982	301	0
Total	2,617	542	0

MANPOWER IMPLICATIONS OF ALL RECOMMENDATIONS AFFECTING THIS INSTALLATION (INCLUDES ON-BASE CONTRACTORS AND STUDENTS) [Date transcribed from Air Force COBRA reports]

	Out		In		Net Gain (Loss)	
	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>
This Recommendation	2,617	542	0	0	(2,617)	(542)
Other Recommendation(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,617	542	0	0	(2,617)	(542)

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- There are potential impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; 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 marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries. Impacts of costs include \$1.2M 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.

REPRESENTATION

Governor: John Hoeven (R)
Senators: Kent Conrad (D)
 Byron Dorgan (D)
Representative: Earl Pomeroy (D)

ECONOMIC IMPACT *[Data transcribed from Air Force Recommendation detail]*

- Potential Employment Loss: 4,929 jobs (2,645 direct and 2,284 indirect)
- MSA Job Base: 66,242 jobs
- Percentage: 7.4 percent decrease
- Cumulative Economic Impact (Year-Year): TBD percent decrease

MILITARY ISSUES

- Lowest ranked of all active duty tanker bases
 - # 40 of 154 total bases in Tanker MCI
 - McConnell AFB, KS (#15)
 - Fairchild AFB, WA (#17)
 - Robins AFB, GA (#18)—selected for realignment (reduction) of all tanker aircraft
 - MacDill AFB, FL (#36)
 - NOTE: Ellsworth AFB, SD ranked #5, and Minot AFB, ND ranked #43 for tankers
 - Grand Forks Tanker MCI score was 63.52 (from 100 points). Top four deductions:
 - Proximity to Air Space Supporting Mission (-19.98 pts)
 - Ramp Area and Serviceability (-5.91 pts)
 - Installations Pavements Quality (-3.63 pts)
 - Fuel Dispensing Rate to Support Mobility and Surge (-2.77 pts)
- Potential for “Emerging Missions” (Unmanned Aerial Vehicles--UAVs)
 - # 43 of 154 total bases in UAV MCI (though highest in the North Dakota region)
 - Beale AFB, CA (#33)
 - NOTE: Ellsworth AFB, SD ranked #48, and Minot AFB, ND ranked #58

COMMUNITY CONCERNS/ISSUES

- Grand Forks realignment causes a lack of DOD presence in Northern Tier
- Loss of major economic input in Grand Forks region
- Air Force didn't weigh unencroached airspace heavily enough
- Grand Forks has an advantage (shorter distances required) to many overseas locations due to proximity to polar routes
- Air Force didn't capture potential synergy with University of North Dakota (located in Grand Forks) vis-à-vis their UAV research
- The base is building a completely new runway, and many of the facilities including housing are new. It would be wasteful to not use them.
- Though community is generally distressed at loss of tanker mission and personnel, they are generally pleased with Air Force discussion of a possible UAV presence and mission

ITEMS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

- Future "Emerging Mission" UAV partnership with Hector Field AGS, Fargo, ND
 - Hector Field realigns by losing all 15 of its F-16s (in a separate DOD BRAC recommendation)
 - Hector guardsmen would help maintain and fly Grand Forks UAVs
- Very strong support from, and relationship between community and Grand Forks AFB
 - Cemented by base's support to community during devastating floods and fires in 1997

Tim MacGregor/Air Force Team/22 June 2005

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION

Grand Forks Air Force Base, ND, McConnell Air Force Base, KS

Recommendation: Realign Grand Forks Air Force Base (AFB), North Dakota. Distribute the 319th Air Refueling Wing's KC-135R aircraft to the 126th Air Refueling Wing (ANG), Scott AFB, Illinois (12 aircraft)--which retires its eight KC-135E aircraft; the 916th Air Refueling Wing (AFR), Seymour-Johnson AFB, North Carolina (eight aircraft)--which will host an active duty associate unit; the 6th Air Mobility Wing, MacDill AFB, Florida (four aircraft)--which will host a Reserve association with 927th Air Refueling Wing (AFR) manpower realigned from Selfridge ANGB, Michigan; the 154th Wing (ANG), Hickam AFB, Hawaii (four aircraft)--which will host an active duty associate unit; and the 22d Air Refueling Wing, McConnell AFB, Kansas (eight aircraft)--which currently associates with the 931st Air Refueling Group (AFR). Grand Forks will remain an active Air Force installation with a new active duty/Air National Guard association unit created in anticipation of emerging missions at Grand Forks.

Realign McConnell Air National Guard (ANG) Base by relocating the 184th Air Refueling Wing (ANG) nine KC-135R aircraft to the 190th Air Refueling Wing at Forbes Field AGS, Kansas--which will retire its eight assigned KC-135E aircraft. The 184th Air Refueling Wing's operations and maintenance manpower will transfer with the aircraft to Forbes, while the wing's expeditionary combat support (ECS) elements will remain at McConnell.

Justification: Grand Forks (40-tanker) ranked lowest in military value of all active duty KC-135 bases. However, of our Northern tier bases, Grand Forks ranked highest in military value for the UAV mission (43-UAV). Military judgment argued for a continued strategic presence in the north central U.S. (Grand Forks is one of the last remaining active military installations in the region). Military judgment also indicated the potential for emerging missions in homeland defense, particularly for border states. Therefore, Grand Forks is retained as an active installation, but realigned to distribute its KC-135R force structure to bases with higher value for the tanker mission--MacDill (36), McConnell (15), Seymour Johnson (25), and Scott (38). The additional aircraft at MacDill optimize the unit size, establish a new active duty/Air Force Reserve association to enhance unit capability, and preserve sufficient capacity for future beddown of the next generation tanker aircraft. Scott receives KC-135R model aircraft to replace older, higher maintenance KC-135E models, capture Scott's existing capacity, and increase its capability by robbing the ANG squadron. The additional aircraft at Seymour Johnson optimize the squadron, increase the wing's capability, and establish another new active duty/Air Force Reserve unit association. Additional aircraft at McConnell capitalize on available excess capacity at no cost and optimize three squadrons for greater total wing capability. The Air Force used military judgment in moving force structure from Grand Forks to Hickam (87), concluding that Hickam's strategic location argued for a more robust global mobility capability in the western Pacific. Increasing tanker force structure at Hickam robusts the unit and establishes an active duty/Air Force Reserve association to maximize Reserve participation. Realigning ANG KC-135R aircraft from McConnell to Forbes (35) replaces aging, higher maintenance KC-135E aircraft with newer models while retaining the experienced personnel from one of the highest-ranking reserve component tanker bases.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$131 million. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of \$322 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are \$173 million, with payback expected in one year. The net present value of the cost and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$1.98 billion.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 4,929 jobs (2,645 direct jobs and 2,284 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Grand Forks, North Dakota-Minnesota Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is 7.44 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.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of community attributes indicates no issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the communities to support missions, forces 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; dredging; 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 marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries. Impacts of costs include \$1.15 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.

TANKER MISSION COMPATABILITY INDEX (MCI)

Rank	Base	Tanker	Current / Future Mission	Condition of Infrastructure	Contingency, Mobilization, Future Forces	Cost of Ops / Manpower
1	Hill AFB	88.93	99.52	80.45	78.08	77.82
2	Mountain Home AFB	86.64	92.21	84	76.49	68.58
3	Barksdale AFB	84.14	72.18	94.69	96.22	80.79
4	Tinker AFB	84.08	80.89	88.58	79.63	85.8
5	Ellsworth AFB	83.73	79.4	91.15	73.51	81.32
6	Altus AFB	83.4	80.54	85.88	86.92	80.99
7	Whiteman AFB	81.45	78.08	86.09	79.37	74.42
8	Edwards AFB	81.12	84.75	82.92	67.02	40.87
9	Little Rock AFB	79.98	76.28	85.52	72.03	88.12
10	Beale AFB	79.37	84.02	80.76	61.31	42.78
11	Davis-Monthan AFB	79.05	80.31	84.66	51.76	71.89
12	Dyess AFB	78.56	74.37	86.18	66.52	77.64
13	Holloman AFB	78.13	81.36	80.08	55.87	75.23
14	Nellis AFB	77.7	94.53	66.4	55.55	43.94
15	McCormick AFB	77.69	82.94	81.22	39.27	75.83
16	March ARB	77.38	81.93	85.82	29.27	45.41
17	Fairchild AFB	77.09	72.66	82.72	74.88	73.99
18	Robins AFB	75.6	63	89.98	70.89	87.45
19	Eglin AFB	75.28	60.95	84.29	100	90.39
20	Peterson AFB	75.05	93.46	64.75	36.44	61.91
21	Travis AFB	74.99	81.4	79.81	38.16	24.22
22	Kirtland AFB	74.73	89.43	62.56	58.87	69.56
23	Wright-Patterson AFB	71.83	67.62	76.85	69.8	74.09
24	Salt Lake City IAP AGS	71.78	99.99	51.62	25.67	71.72
25	Seymour Johnson AFB	71.7	59.11	84.52	72.95	85.03
26	Charleston AFB	70.87	59.14	81.06	81.35	75.49
27	Boise Air Terminal AGS	70.84	90.42	56.46	38.64	78.4
28	Luke AFB	69.18	86.37	57.31	39.54	68.92
29	McChord AFB	69.09	68	77.48	42.3	57.08
30	Columbus AFB	68.31	70.51	67.62	54.48	94.97
31	Grissom ARB	68.23	69.06	70.93	51.91	73.25
32	Andrews AFB	68	58.11	81.68	63.29	41.74
33	Sheppard AFB	67.4	78.6	61.59	36.82	80.04
34	Offutt AFB	66.72	77.57	59.64	44.57	73.2
35	Forbes Field AGS	66.07	79.78	57.88	34.24	77.32
36	MacDill AFB	65.67	51.49	77.47	79.24	76.56
37	Phoenix Sky Harbor IAP AGS	65.27	86.26	50.26	30.23	68.42
38	Scott AFB	65.12	74.93	61.26	38.75	53.95
39	Randolph AFB	64.12	64.12	66.76	49.53	78.51
40	Grand Forks AFB	63.52	56.57	71.92	56.7	79.09
41	Langley AFB	63.03	57.36	65.58	74.88	77.2
42	Pope AFB	62.76	60.63	68.47	42.95	86.08
43	Minot AFB	62.74	58.49	66.86	62.42	73.42
44	Dover AFB	62.73	55.42	75.22	44.02	64.93
45	Buckley AFB	62.71	93.34	32.62	48.89	53.78
46	Reno-Tahoe IAP AGS	61.85	89.09	40.95	26.94	47.47

Rank	Base	Tanker	Current / Future Mission	Condition of Infrastructure	Contingency, Mobilization, Future Forces	Cost of Ops / Manpower
47	Lincoln MAP AGS	61.82	78.42	51.82	24.57	71.2
48	Rickenbacker IAP AGS	61.4	65.89	65.91	19.6	71.11
49	Tucson IAP AGS	60.48	80.11	45.15	30.67	72.7
50	Hurlburt Field	60.43	61.59	61.23	45.12	87.18
51	Will Rogers World APT AGS	60.37	80.92	42.56	33.68	84.8
52	Memphis IAP AGS	59.92	74.51	49.58	31.81	75.57
53	Westover ARB	59.47	48.01	70.56	68.84	49.23
54	Tulsa IAP AGS	58.73	80.13	42.97	20.12	81.03
55	Indian Springs AFS	58.33	94.54	25.27	32.54	43.94
56	Lackland AFB	58.3	63.64	51.42	57.33	78.33
57	Selfridge ANGB	58.24	61.13	59.15	45.09	42.51
58	Vance AFB	58.04	82.76	37.28	23.09	87.75
59	Eielson AFB	57.97	32.56	85.07	72.75	16.54
60	Carswell ARS, NAS Fort Worth Joint Reserve	57.81	74.31	46.62	24.62	72.7
61	McGuire AFB	57.57	48.27	68.82	58.82	37.26
62	Homestead ARS	57.34	44.92	75.28	40.97	53.65
63	Birmingham IAP AGS	57.3	68.27	48.57	37.93	77.96
64	Elmendorf AFB	56.87	28.53	85.7	79.56	8.86
65	Channel Islands AGS	56.85	78.66	41.23	29.84	23.21
66	Cheyenne APT AGS	56.81	91.56	22.36	36.87	68.7
67	Sioux Gateway APT AGS	56.36	75	39.74	33.71	79.98
68	Cannon AFB	56.18	78.23	33.6	44.1	73.61
69	Rosecrans Memorial APT AGS	55.88	78.12	34.56	35.55	81.65
70	Great Falls IAP AGS	55.65	74.92	39.74	31.4	62.23
71	Portland IAP AGS	55.44	72.49	40.93	35.96	60.13
72	Tyndall AFB	55.38	59.52	47.49	60.22	90.98
73	Joe Foss Field AGS	55.36	72.32	40.66	32.71	77.92
74	McGee Tyson APT AGS	55.32	67.74	45.4	31.72	86.02
75	Laughlin AFB	55.16	63.93	43.69	55.16	84.09
76	Fort Smith Regional APT AGS	55.12	78.51	33.69	28.06	88.84
77	Shaw AFB	55.08	61.15	43.7	66.66	85.64
78	Andersen AFB	54.84	29.24	83.17	68.66	0
79	Louisville IAP AGS	54.72	70.69	43	24	78.1
80	Pittsburgh IAP AGS	54.44	61.23	51.76	30.56	69.3
81	Vandenberg AFB	54.38	77.04	30.06	56.57	32.48
82	Pittsburgh IAP ARS	54.31	61.23	51.25	31.29	69.59
83	Nashville IAP AGS	54.26	71.02	39.82	30.93	78.64
84	Dobbins ARB	54.14	66.47	47.28	22.46	67.58
85	Moody AFB	54.03	59.01	41.86	72.35	91.37
86	Gen Mitchell IAP AGS	54	65.19	47.02	30.15	59.38
87	Hickam AFB	53.88	27.64	82.88	67.43	1.12

Rank	Base	Tanker	Current / Future Mission	Condition of Infrastructure	Contingency, Mobilization, Future Forces	Cost of Ops / Manpower
88	Greater Peoria Regional APT AGS	53.49	72.03	38.78	29.13	54.24
89	Moffett Federal Field AGS	53.24	79.61	36.78	9.71	15.79
90	Jackson IAP AGS	53.23	69.01	39.25	30.78	84.66
91	Des Moines IAP AGS	53.07	74.03	36.32	20.3	76.75
92	Key Field AGS	52.83	67.84	38.01	39.62	75.4
93	Klamath Falls IAP AGS	52.43	82.68	25.73	19.92	69.01
93	Maxwell AFB	52.43	66.01	43.23	19.87	85.68
93	Fort Wayne IAP AGS	52.43	67.45	43.01	15.69	79.17
96	Toledo Express APT AGS	51.84	64.39	39.9	38.4	72.76
96	Capital APT AGS	51.84	73.35	33.93	25.93	57.09
98	Lambert - St. Louis IAP AGS	51.61	65.57	44.73	14.02	59.7
99	Hulman Regional APT AGS	51.48	71.51	36.24	14.88	82.24
100	Fresno Air Terminal AGS	51.39	85.52	23.31	12.05	46.99
101	Minn/St Paul IAP ARS	51.23	48.72	58.78	32.4	47.69
102	W. K. Kellogg APT AGS	50.93	64.59	38.12	38.4	62.57
103	Ellington Field AGS	50.71	63.39	36.23	49.75	61.2
104	Stewart IAP AGS	50.69	51.2	56.08	37.76	3.65
105	Pease International Trade Port AGS	50.62	44.47	62.12	35.33	33.8
106	Dane County Regional - Truax Field AGS	50.41	65.86	40.65	16.99	61.55
107	Harrisburg IAP AGS	50.31	56.64	51.56	11.19	69.5
108	Gen Mitchell IAP ARS	49.94	65.19	37.98	26.93	59.94
109	McEntire AGS	48.51	61.71	36.33	29.05	85.19
110	Charlotte/Douglas IAP AGS	48.25	63.42	38.04	12.47	81.48
111	Jacksonville IAP AGS	48.21	56	42.9	27.04	77.87
112	Mansfield Lahm MAP AGS	48.06	64.19	35.32	20.17	74.01
113	Youngstown-Warren Regional APT ARS	47.72	60.63	36.35	28.94	73.97
114	NAS New Orleans ARS	47.42	61.63	38.25	13.82	72.63
115	Savannah IAP AGS	47.07	59	36.99	24.63	84.65
116	Hector IAP AGS	46.78	59.6	37.43	20.05	72.6
117	Richmond IAP AGS	45.32	59.11	36.18	12.44	75.18
118	Springfield-Beckley MPT AGS	44.7	67.12	23.06	24.55	71.74
119	Niagara Falls IAP ARS	44.63	54.98	33.64	39.93	55.66

Rank	Base	Tanker	Current / Future Mission	Condition of Infrastructure	Contingency, Mobilization, Future Forces	Cost of Ops / Manpower
120	Dannelly Field AGS	44.06	65.89	23.12	20.17	85.51
121	Otis AGB	43.12	45.26	39.11	50.17	42.04
122	Keesler AFB	43.02	63.09	22.6	24.86	85.3
123	Bangor IAP AGS	42.68	40.25	42.64	48.67	63.61
124	Ewvra Sheppard AGS	42.59	59.27	27.36	21.46	73.39
125	Arnold AFS	42.15	70.13	7	47.37	89.61
126	Patrick AFB	41.56	50.29	28.31	50.05	66.83
127	New Castle County Airport AGS	41.41	55.29	32.16	14.43	47.53
128	Burlington IAP AGS	41.2	46.06	39.08	23.55	57.07
129	Yeager APT AGS	41.01	64.84	15.79	25.96	81.12
130	Willow Grove ARS, NAS Willow Grove Joint Reserve	40.94	54.02	33.48	12.05	39.74
131	Bradley IAP AGS	40.49	48.55	37.4	15.61	43.06
132	Duluth IAP AGS	40.43	56.14	24.58	27.4	66.75
133	Hancock Field AGS	39.44	51.58	23.11	44.63	66.32
134	Quonset State APT AGS	39.4	46.74	34.19	27.04	40.59
135	Barnes MPT AGS	39.35	48.39	31.9	26.65	47.17
136	Kulis AGS	36.28	33.64	46.74	12.09	8.01
137	F. S. Gabreski APT AGS	34.63	49.6	23.18	14.5	29.52
138	Schenectady County APT AGS	34.42	49.21	18.36	26.56	60.05
139	Martin State APT AGS	32.26	57.08	7.1	15.79	58.71
140	Hanscom AFB	32.23	45.77	23.36	8.47	25.42
141	Luis Munoz Marin IAP AGS	30.75	25.25	43.01	9.27	14.06
142	Atlantic City IAP AGS	30.34	23.51	36.93	31.71	41.33
143	Goodfellow AFB	7.08	0	5	29.25	82.66
144	Brooks City-Base	6.95	0	5	29.25	77.48
145	Malmstrom AFB	6.58	0	5	29.25	62.67
146	Francis E. Warren AFB	6.04	0	5	22.03	70.53
147	Schriever AFB	5.66	0	5	21.94	55.46
148	Rome Laboratory	5.01	0	5	13.51	63.1
149	Air Reserve Personnel Center (ARPC)	4.78	0	5	13.51	53.84
150	United States Air Force Academy	4.74	0	5	11.19	61.68
151	Cheyenne Mountain AFS	4.43	0	5	9.56	55.61
152	Bolling AFB	3.83	0	5	7.29	40.62
153	Onizuka AFS	3.31	0	5	8.11	16.85
154	Los Angeles AFB	2.84	0	5	1.56	23.81

UAV MISSION COMPATABILITY INDEX (MCI)

Rank	Base	UAV	Current / Future Mission	Condition of Infrastructure	Contingency, Mobilization, Future Forces	Cost of Ops / Manpower
1	Seymour Johnson AFB	93.6	91.03	96.36	96.02	85.03
2	Moody AFB	89.9	87.74	91.55	92.5	91.37
3	MacDill AFB	87.7	78.74	95.31	100	76.56
4	Eglin AFB	86.7	77.83	93.05	100	90.39
5	Charleston AFB	86.5	80.71	95.78	77.5	75.49
6	Robins AFB	86.4	77.79	95.77	87.16	87.45
7	Langley AFB	84.6	78.75	95.55	67.76	77.2
7	Shaw AFB	84.6	78.14	89.79	92.52	85.64
9	Tyndall AFB	84.5	82.2	88.33	77.5	90.98
10	Pope AFB	84.1	84.8	94.48	37	86.08
11	Nellis AFB	82.4	79.65	94.28	54.82	43.94
12	Edwards AFB	82.1	81.07	81.76	98.6	40.87
13	Hurlburt Field	81.8	78.71	92.99	47.87	87.18
14	March ARB	80.4	81.53	92.57	33.47	45.41
15	Luke AFB	80.1	76.95	92.26	46.96	68.92
16	Kirtland AFB	79.6	68.48	89.98	90.4	69.56
17	Hill AFB	79.4	68.52	88.37	92.5	77.82
18	Little Rock AFB	78.8	66.33	89.3	89.81	88.12
19	Davis-Monthan AFB	78.6	70.94	91.98	60.16	71.89
20	Holloman AFB	78.4	70.8	89.43	67.86	75.23
21	Mountain Home AFB	78.2	65.91	90.43	86.23	68.58
22	Barksdale AFB	78.2	64.06	88.46	99.52	80.79
23	Eielson AFB	77.4	65.92	88.26	100	16.54
24	Dover AFB	77.2	74.27	91.58	34.2	64.93
25	Andrews AFB	75.8	65.96	89.66	72.14	41.74
26	McEntire AGS	75.7	76.04	85.06	32.7	85.19
27	Whiteman AFB	75.1	61.63	88.66	80.57	74.42
28	Jacksonville IAP AGS	75	86.63	74.37	23.51	77.87
29	Homestead ARS	75	68.69	89.81	47.38	53.65
30	Fairchild AFB	74.1	61.03	87	80.88	73.99
31	McCConnell AFB	74.1	67.61	89.3	40.32	75.83
32	Indian Springs AFS	73.6	80.16	76.69	37.51	43.94
33	Beale AFB	73.5	65.44	85.11	70	42.78
34	Tinker AFB	73.3	65.36	83.66	63.66	85.8
35	Boise Air Terminal AGS	73.1	65.17	89.79	38.69	78.4
36	Patrick AFB	72.9	79.87	72.47	44.48	66.83
37	Elmendorf AFB	72.8	58.35	87.82	92.5	8.86
38	Dyess AFB	72.4	59	88.59	65.28	77.64
39	Vandenberg AFB	71.9	61.11	85.26	76.44	32.48
40	Maxwell AFB	71.7	76.58	79.65	12.47	85.68
41	Altus AFB	71.4	65.2	75.19	81.9	80.99
42	Buckley AFB	71.3	59.26	86.13	69.41	53.78
43	Grand Forks AFB	70.9	57.4	85.56	70.36	79.09
44	Columbus AFB	70.7	65.3	74.9	72.13	94.97
45	Rosecrans Memorial APT AGS	70.1	63.34	84.85	37	81.65
46	Dobbins ARB	70	64.99	86.19	26.7	67.58
47	McGuire AFB	69.9	59.32	80.98	80.89	37.26

Rank	Base	UAV	Current / Future Mission	Condition of Infrastructure	Contingency, Mobilization, Future Forces	Cost of Ops / Manpower
48	Ellsworth AFB	69.7	53.57	84.97	77.99	81.32
49	Travis AFB	69.5	60.58	89.86	37.58	24.22
50	McChord AFB	69	60.71	88.57	29.24	57.08
51	Cannon AFB	68.9	62.2	85.08	31.53	73.61
52	Ellington Field AGS	68.8	63.01	73.6	77.29	61.2
53	Wright-Patterson AFB	68.4	54.8	79.56	83.64	74.09
54	Hickam AFB	68.3	61.83	86.7	38.04	1.12
55	NAS New Orleans ARS	68.2	68.05	82.63	7.58	72.63
56	Richmond IAP AGS	68.1	83.3	65.36	7.59	75.18
57	Atlantic City IAP AGS	67.6	69.15	72.15	47.7	41.33
58	Minot AFB	67.5	48.34	85.44	79.92	73.42
59	Savannah IAP AGS	67.3	82.02	62.58	14.5	84.65
60	Portland IAP AGS	67.2	63.96	79.05	34.9	60.13
61	Fort Smith Regional APT AGS	66.4	68.76	72.52	24.49	88.84
62	Andersen AFB	66.2	57.98	84.74	43.52	0
62	Fresno Air Terminal AGS	66.2	75.17	71.07	9.46	46.99
64	Dannelly Field AGS	65.2	74.74	67.44	7	85.51
65	Randolph AFB	65	61.17	70.15	57.42	78.51
66	Sheppard AFB	64.8	65.08	74.11	20.72	80.04
67	Otis AGB	64.7	51.23	80.2	67.76	42.04
68	Carswell ARS, NAS Fort Worth Joint Reserve	64.6	66.43	69.33	34.2	72.7
69	Lackland AFB	63.9	60.22	66.89	64.99	78.33
70	Klamath Falls IAP AGS	63.7	63.67	75.86	11.83	69.01
71	W. K. Kellogg APT AGS	63.4	53.14	78.63	47.33	62.57
72	Tucson IAP AGS	63.1	70.88	65.12	16.96	72.7
73	Joe Foss Field AGS	62.2	58.35	70.92	39.32	77.92
74	Selfridge ANGB	62.1	56.04	79.38	22.86	42.51
75	Will Rogers World APT AGS	62	65.22	62.09	40.63	84.8
76	Scott AFB	61.6	63.04	70.28	20.48	53.95
77	Barnes MPT AGS	61.5	57.97	72.46	35.69	47.17
78	Phoenix Sky Harbor IAP AGS	61.5	76.55	51.47	31.76	68.42
79	Key Field AGS	61.2	68.61	59.02	32.9	75.4
80	Laughlin AFB	61.1	62.25	56.19	70	84.09
81	Moffett Federal Field AGS	60.9	63.2	74.29	6.16	15.79
82	Sioux Gateway APT AGS	60.6	57.85	69.82	30.36	79.98
83	Willow Grove ARS, NAS Willow Grove Joint Reserve	60.6	65.89	69.03	6.13	39.74

Rank	Base	UAV	Current / Future Mission	Condition of Infrastructure	Contingency, Mobilization, Future Forces	Cost of Ops / Manpower
84	Forbes Field AGS	60.5	65.46	59.05	39.3	77.32
85	Des Moines IAP AGS	59.7	57.41	71.9	15.61	76.75
86	Reno-Tahoe IAP AGS	59.5	69.14	61.09	11.28	47.47
87	Westover ARB	59.3	59.19	59.24	62.9	49.23
88	Hulman Regional APT AGS	59.1	56.94	71.62	11.28	82.24
89	Harrisburg IAP AGS	59	65.06	64.9	4.2	69.5
90	Burlington IAP AGS	58.9	58.03	70.57	15.33	57.07
91	Peterson AFB	58.4	63.64	58.08	34.9	61.91
92	Pittsburgh IAP AGS	58.3	53.38	68.83	34.3	69.3
93	Channel Islands AGS	58.2	68.06	54.31	37.78	23.21
94	Luis Munoz Marin IAP AGS	57.7	67.91	61.86	4.2	14.06
95	Kulis AGS	57.7	60.78	70.19	3.78	8.01
96	Birmingham IAP AGS	57.6	66.96	50.79	37.53	77.96
97	Tulsa IAP AGS	57.5	66.58	56.36	14.5	81.03
98	Great Falls IAP AGS	57.4	56.82	62.52	37	62.23
99	Keesler AFB	57.2	72.68	48.57	14.63	85.3
100	Ewvra Sheppard AGS	57.1	67.62	55.86	9.72	73.39
101	Stewart IAP AGS	57	60.27	61.08	38.79	3.65
102	Salt Lake City IAP AGS	56.8	68.89	47.87	34.79	71.72
103	Jackson IAP AGS	56.8	65.6	49.99	37	84.66
104	Hector IAP AGS	56.7	59.89	62.91	12.56	72.6
105	Greater Peoria Regional APT AGS	56.6	58.17	61.83	27.86	54.24
106	Toledo Express APT AGS	56.6	55.13	60.08	44.4	72.76
107	Offutt AFB	56.3	52.52	62.6	43.63	73.2
108	McGee Tyson APT AGS	56.2	64.71	55.98	10.69	86.02
109	Charlotte/Douglas IAP AGS	56.1	68.36	53.11	5.38	81.48
109	Capital APT AGS	56.1	59.52	61.41	17.74	57.09
111	Vance AFB	55.9	66.77	53.58	7.68	87.75
112	Nashville IAP AGS	55.9	60.69	53.74	37	78.64
113	Duluth IAP AGS	55.9	54.43	63.1	29.5	66.75
114	Grissom ARB	55.8	48.64	62.41	56.66	73.25
115	Pease International Trade Port AGS	55.7	44.45	73.53	39.16	33.8
116	Memphis IAP AGS	55.7	62.92	51.06	36.76	75.57
117	Martin State APT AGS	55.5	63.99	57.19	8.99	58.71
118	Fort Wayne IAP AGS	54.9	55.02	63.53	12.22	79.17
119	Niagara Falls IAP ARS	54.8	56.76	56.82	37.02	55.66
120	Bradley IAP AGS	54.5	57.5	61.92	12.8	43.06
121	Dane County Regional - Truax Field AGS	54.4	57.59	60.55	12.4	61.55
122	Pittsburgh IAP ARS	54	58.13	53.25	34.56	69.59

Rank	Base	UAV	Current / Future Mission	Condition of Infrastructure	Contingency, Mobilization, Future Forces	Cost of Ops / Manpower
123	Hancock Field AGS	53.7	55.13	50.44	57.94	66.32
124	New Castle County Airport AGS	53.6	69.59	46.97	9.12	47.53
125	Bangor IAP AGS	52.6	53.69	55.18	34.52	63.61
126	Gen Mitchell IAP ARS	52.5	57.72	50.83	33.78	59.94
127	Arnold AFS	52.2	53.55	44.13	70	89.61
128	Youngstown-Warren Regional APT ARS	52	52.38	54.07	36.46	73.97
129	Rickenbacker IAP AGS	51.9	53.57	58.14	13.27	71.11
130	F. S. Gabreski APT AGS	51.6	57.24	56.21	11.8	29.52
131	Gen Mitchell IAP AGS	51.3	58.69	46.8	34.2	59.38
132	Yeager APT AGS	51.2	53.81	52.44	26.7	81.12
133	Lambert - St. Louis IAP AGS	51	54.69	57.75	4.2	59.7
134	Louisville IAP AGS	50.8	58.78	45.97	26.91	78.1
135	Minn/St Paul IAP ARS	50.6	48.34	57.23	34.41	47.69
136	Quonset State APT AGS	49.8	55.44	47.67	34.68	40.59
137	Lincoln MAP AGS	49.6	59.41	45.9	14.5	71.2
138	Schenectady County APT AGS	49.4	58.83	43.41	28.64	60.05
139	Springfield-Beckley MPT AGS	48.5	50.71	49.27	29.31	71.74
140	Cheyenne APT AGS	45.8	55.96	35.17	37	68.7
141	Hanscom AFB	45.4	55.8	44.69	5.02	25.42
142	Mansfield Lahm MAP AGS	44.4	50.27	45.19	7	74.01
143	Goodfellow AFB	7.72	0	3.5	42	82.66
144	Brooks City-Base	7.59	0	3.5	42	77.48
145	Malmstrom AFB	7.22	0	3.5	42	62.67
146	Schriever AFB	6.11	0	3.5	32.66	55.46
147	Francis E. Warren AFB	5.81	0	3.5	25.96	70.53
148	United States Air Force Academy	3.87	0	3.5	8.76	61.68
149	Rome Laboratory	3.73	0	3.5	7	63.1
150	Air Reserve Personnel Center (ARPC)	3.5	0	3.5	7	53.84
151	Cheyenne Mountain AFS	3.36	0	3.5	5.16	55.61
152	Bolling AFB	2.85	0	3.5	3.78	40.62
153	Onizuka AFS	2.29	0	3.5	4.2	16.85
154	Los Angeles AFB	2.13	0	3.5	0.81	23.81

INSTALLATION REVIEW*

Grand Forks AFB is located 14 miles west of the city of Grand Forks. Grand Forks has a population of close to 50,000 and is home of the University of North Dakota. Grand Forks is located in the Heart of the Red River Valley near the forks of the Red Lake River and the Red River of the North. The quality of life in this community has been ranked by Money Magazine as one of the top communities in the nation. Low crime, good schools and medical facilities, as well as great shopping, a variety of restaurants and short commutes are just a part of what make Grand Forks a nice place to live and raise a family.

See specific directions on how to reach the installation from the airport, bus/train station(s) and driving under Category INSTALLATION, Subject Area, MUST KNOW ITEMS.

Population assigned-served: Active Duty Officer 484 Active Duty Enlisted 2557 Family Members 4296 Retirees 2700 Civilian & Contract Employees 500

Mission:

319th Air Refueling Wing: Guaranteeing Global Reach Extended Range in the Air...People and Cargo, Where and when needed by America.

History:

In 1954, the Department of Defense chose Grand Forks as the site for an Air Defense Command base. Sixty-five thousand dollars were donated by community minded citizens towards the purchase of a 5,400-acre tract of land 15 miles west of the city of Grand Forks. The actual construction of the base began in February 1956.

The initial phase of construction was completed in 1960 when the 18th Fighter Interceptor Squadron and the Grand Forks Area Defense Sector, semi-automated ground environment began building operations with the F-101 Voodoo.

The 4133rd Strategic Wing was activated in September 1958 and assigned to the base as a tenant unit. The KC-135 Stratotanker arrived in May 1960, making it the first Strategic Air Command weapon system to arrive here. In February 1963, the wing was redesignated the 319th Bombardment Wing (heavy), and in July of the same year, SAC assumed command and control of the base.

Under 2nd Air Force, the base became home of the 4th Strategic Aerospace Division. Joining the base and the 4th STRAD in November 1964, was the nation's first Minuteman II intercontinental ballistic missile wing, the 321st Strategic Missile Wing. The wing became fully operational in December 1966.

In 1970, the base was placed under the operational control of the 15th Air Force. In 1971, the 4th STRAD was transferred to F.E. Warren AFB, Wyoming, as the 4th Strategic Missile Division. At this time, the missile wing was redesignated the host wing for the base. In 1975, the newly-

reactivated 57th Air Division brought the two wings together under its control. In 1973, the 321st received the Minuteman III.

With the departure of the B-52 in December 1986, came the arrival of the B-1B Lancer. The base received its first of 17 B-1B Lancers and newly re-engine KC-135s in October 1987.

The 42 Air Division gained operational command and control of Grand Forks AFB in June 1989. The move resulted in the inactivation of some missile wing units. Activated in their place were several 842 units. The move also placed the base under 8th Air Force.

In July 1991, the air division inactivated, making the 319th Bombardment Wing the host unit, activating several 319th units. In September 1991, the wing was renamed the 319th Bomb Wing.

On June 1, 1992, Grand Forks AFB, the 319th Bomb Wing and the 321st Missile Wing said goodbye to SAC and became part of the new Air Combat Command, as a result of major Air Force-wide reorganization. On July 1st, 1993 the 321st Missile Wing became part of the Air Force Space Command. On October 1, 1993 as part of the ongoing Air Force restructuring, the 319th Air Refueling Wing was activated and the base was aligned under Air Mobility Command. Grand Forks AFB is the first supertanker wing in the Air Force. On July 1st, 1994 the 321st Missile Wing was redesignated as the 321st Missile Group as a result of a command level reorganization.

On May 26, 1994 the last of the B-1's left Grand Forks AFB and the 319 Bomb Group was officially deactivated.

The 1995 Base Closure Committee placed Grand Forks AFB on the list of bases to be realigned. The 321st Missiles have been transferred to Malmstrom AFB, Montana. The process has been completed.

***Information from www.military.com:**

http://www.military.com/InstallationGuides/InstallationDetails/1.11399.00.html?ins_sub_cat_code=01&baseurl222=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.webreference.com&lb_installation_code=3850&lb_all_installation_code=&pageid=3850&installchoice=1&cat_code=&x=8&y=17 [24 May 2005]

Grand Forks AFB SNAPSHOT

U.S. AIR FORCE

A Summary of facts and figures representative of Grand Forks Air Force Base

What We Believe ...

- **319th Air Refueling Wing Mission:** The 319th Air Refueling Wing is America's finest combat air refueling wing ... working each day to defend America's freedom and training to execute rapid global mobility in order to defend America's future. **319th Air Refueling Wing Vision:** To be the best in everything we do!
- **Core Values:** Integrity First, Service Before Self and Excellence in All We Do
- **Core Competency:** Global Air Mobility
- **319th Air Refueling Wing Commander's Focus:** Taking care of our Airmen while providing the right training, tools and resources to get the mission done right.

Grand Forks AFB Basics

- **Established:** Feb. 8, 1957
- **Active Duty Strength:** Approx. 2,800
- **Total Strength (AD & Civilians):** Approx. 3,900
- **Economic Impact:** Approx. \$379 million

319th ARW Key Senior Leaders

Wing Commander: Col William "Bill" Bender
Vice Wing Commander: Col Joel "Scott" Reese
Wing Command Chief: CMSgt Danny Holwerda
Operations Group: Col Lee DeRemer
Maintenance Group: Col Michael "Mike" Saville
Mission Support Group: Col Peter "Pete" Sands
Medical Group: Col Robert "Rob" Quinn

Grand Forks AFB Demographics (numbers are approximate)

People Residing On/Off Base

	On	Off
Active Duty	1,185	1,657
Family	2,562	1,391
Total	3,747	3,048

Marital Status

- **Officers:** 66% married
- **Enlisted:** 53% married

Gender

- **Male:** 83%
- **Female:** 17%

Ethnic Group

- **Caucasian:** 82%
- **Black:** 10%
- **Other:** 8%

Average Age

- **Officers:** 32
- **Enlisted:** 28
- **Civilians:** 46

Budget

Total FY03:

- **Annual Payroll:** Approx \$155 million
- **Annual Expenditures:** Approx \$187 million
- **Estimated Annual Dollar Value of Jobs Created:** Approx \$36 million

Tenant and Supported Organizations

- 10th Space Warning System (Cavalier Air Force Station)
- Canadian NORAD Region Headquarters (Canadian Forces Base Winnipeg)
- 373rd Training Squadron, Detachment 10
- Air Force Audit Agency, Great Plains Area Audit Office, Team B
- Army Corps of Engineers Resident Office
- Air Force Office of Special Investigations
- Area Defense Council



KEY MESSAGES

KC-135 STRATOTANKER

Mission

The KC-135 Stratotanker's principal mission is air refueling. This unique asset greatly enhances the USAF's capability to accomplish its primary missions of Global Reach and Global Power. It also provides aerial refueling support to Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps aircraft as well as aircraft of allied nations.

Features

Four turbofans, mounted under 35-degree swept wings, power the KC-135 to takeoffs at gross weights up to 322,500 pounds (146,285 kilograms). Nearly all internal fuel can be pumped through the tanker's flying boom, the KC-135's primary fuel transfer method. A special shuttlecock-shaped drogue, attached to and trailing behind the flying boom or from each wing, may be used to refuel aircraft fitted with probes. An operator stationed in the rear of the plane controls the boom and the wing drogues. A cargo deck above the refueling system can hold a mixed load of passengers and cargo. Depending on fuel storage configuration, the KC-135 can carry up to 83,000 pounds (37,648 kilograms) of cargo and 37 passengers.

General Characteristics

Thrust: 21,634 pounds each engine.
Wingspan: 130 feet, 10 inches (39.88 meters)
Length: 136 feet, 3 inches (41.53 meters)
Height: 41 feet, 8 inches (12.7 meters)
Speed: 530 miles per hour at 30,000 feet (9,144 meters)

Ceiling: 50,000 feet (15,240 meters)
Range: 1,500 miles (2,419 kilometers) with 150,000 pounds (68,039 kilograms) of transfer fuel; ferry mission, up to 11,015 miles (17,766 kilometers)
Crew: pilot, co-pilot, boom operator (navigator optional)
Unit Cost: \$39.6 million (FY98 constant dollars)
Date Deployed: August 1956

PEOPLE FIRST

- The Warriors of the North are the cornerstone of our success. They are dedicated professionals who often work under harsh conditions in harm's way.
- Our Airmen focus on living a Wingman culture where they support, mentor and take care of each other.
- Warriors of the North have and continue to distinguish themselves at more than a dozen deployed locations in support of the Global War on Terrorism.
- We are committed to world-class training and equipment for our people – they deserve nothing less.
- We recognize that families are instrumental to the success of our Airmen. We support many programs and family networks that ensure families are successful and taken care of before, during and after a member's deployment.
- Our Airmen understand that the GWOT is a marathon, not a race. Despite a grueling operations tempo, they are committed to our mission and the defense of our nation.
- We are committed to a "Fit to Fight" force, and emphasize physical fitness and healthy living habits among all of our people.

MISSION ALWAYS

- The 319 ARW's mission is absolutely crucial to the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) – nothing flies without tanker support.
- The 319 ARW is fully engaged in the GWOT. Often, more than 40% of our aircrew and 20% of our maintainers are deployed at any given time.
- The 319th has flown a record number of flying hours; 34,439 in Fiscal Year 2004.
- Warriors of the North are deployed to more than a dozen locations across the globe in support of the GWOT.
- We not only support the GWOT through air mobility, but also through a variety of expeditionary combat support functions such as civil engineers, security forces and personnel specialists.
- Our capabilities go beyond air refueling – we also provide airlift (of both people and equipment) and aeromedical evacuation.
- We use leading-edge technology to carry out our mission:
 - We were the first wing to utilize the Multipoint Refueling System (MPRS) in combat (MPRS allows us to refuel joint and Coalition aircraft).
 - We also conducted the first successful joint test of MPRS, the Roll on beyond the Line of Sight System (which enhances battlespace communications and control) and the Global Air Traffic Management System (which allows us to operate more efficiently in international air space).



BIOGRAPHY

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

COLONEL WILLIAM J. BENDER



Colonel William J. Bender is commander of the 319th Air Refueling Wing, Grand Forks Air Force Base, ND. As commander, he serves as the senior officer responsible for an Air Mobility Command wing of 51 KC-135R aircraft and 3,300 personnel. The wing executes worldwide mobility operations, including air refueling, airlift, and medevac, and supports a wide range of conventional and nuclear plans.

Colonel Bender was born on January 1, 1961, in Buffalo, NY. He earned a Bachelor of Engineering Degree in Electrical Engineering from Manhattan College and a Master of Arts Degree in Business Administration from Embry Riddle Aeronautical University and in National Strategic Studies from the U.S. Army War College. Colonel Bender was commissioned as a second lieutenant in May 1983 and is a command pilot with over 4,000 hours in the T-37, T-38, C/KC-135A/E/R, EC-18B, E/KE-3A/B, C-141B and C-17A.

EDUCATION

- 1983 Bachelor of Engineering Degree, Electrical Engineering, Manhattan College, N.Y.
- 1986 Squadron Officer School, Maxwell AFB, Ala. (residence and correspondence)
- 1989 Master of Arts Degree, Business Administration, Embry Riddle Aeronautical Univ., Fla.
- 1995 Air Command and Staff College, Maxwell AFB, Ala.
- 1996 Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, Va.
- 1999 Air War College, Maxwell AFB, Ala. (correspondence)
- 2002 Master of Arts Degree, National Strategic Studies, U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

ASSIGNMENTS

1. December 1983 – November 1984, Undergraduate Pilot Training, Vance AFB, Okla.
2. May 1985 – January 1989, KC-135 Flight Commander, Loring AFB, Maine
3. January 1989 – September 1992, Wing Executive Officer, Wright-Patt AFB, Ohio
4. September 1992 – August 1994, Flight Test Assistant Operations Officer, Tinker AFB, Okla.
5. August 1994 – June 1995, ACSC Student, Maxwell AFB, Ala.
6. July 1995 – August 1997, Joint Staff Officer, HQUSEUCOM, Stuttgart, Germany
7. August 1997 – April 1998, Assistant Operations Officer, C-141 Pilot, McChord AFB, Wash.
8. April 1998 – September 1998, Operations Officer, 4th Airlift Squadron, McChord AFB, Wash.
9. September 1998 – February 2000, Commander, 4th Airlift Squadron, McChord AFB, Wash.
10. February 2000 – July 2001, Special Assistant to the AMC Commander, Scott AFB, Ill.
11. July 2001 – June 2002, USAWC Student, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.
12. September 2002 – May 2004, Commander, 437th Operations Group, Charleston AFB, S.C.
13. May 2004 – Mar 2005, Vice Commander, 21st Expeditionary Mobility Task Force, McGuire AFB, N.J.

14. Mar 2005 – Present, Commander, 319th Air Refueling Wing, Grand Forks AFB, ND.

FLIGHT INFORMATION

Rating: Command Pilot
Flight Hours: More than 4,000
Aircraft Flown: T-37, T-38, C/KC-135A/E/R, EC-18B, E/KE-3A/B, C-141B, C-17A

MAJOR AWARDS AND DECORATIONS

Legion of Merit
Defense Meritorious Service Medal
Meritorious Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters
Aerial Achievement Medal with oak leaf cluster
Air Force Commendation Medal with oak leaf cluster
Air Force Achievement Medal with two oak leaf clusters

EFFECTIVE DATES OF PROMOTION

Second Lieutenant May 22, 1983
First Lieutenant May 22, 1985
Captain May 22, 1987
Major March 1, 1994
Lieutenant Colonel January 1, 1998
Colonel August 1, 2002

STATE MAP AND STATISTICAL DATA

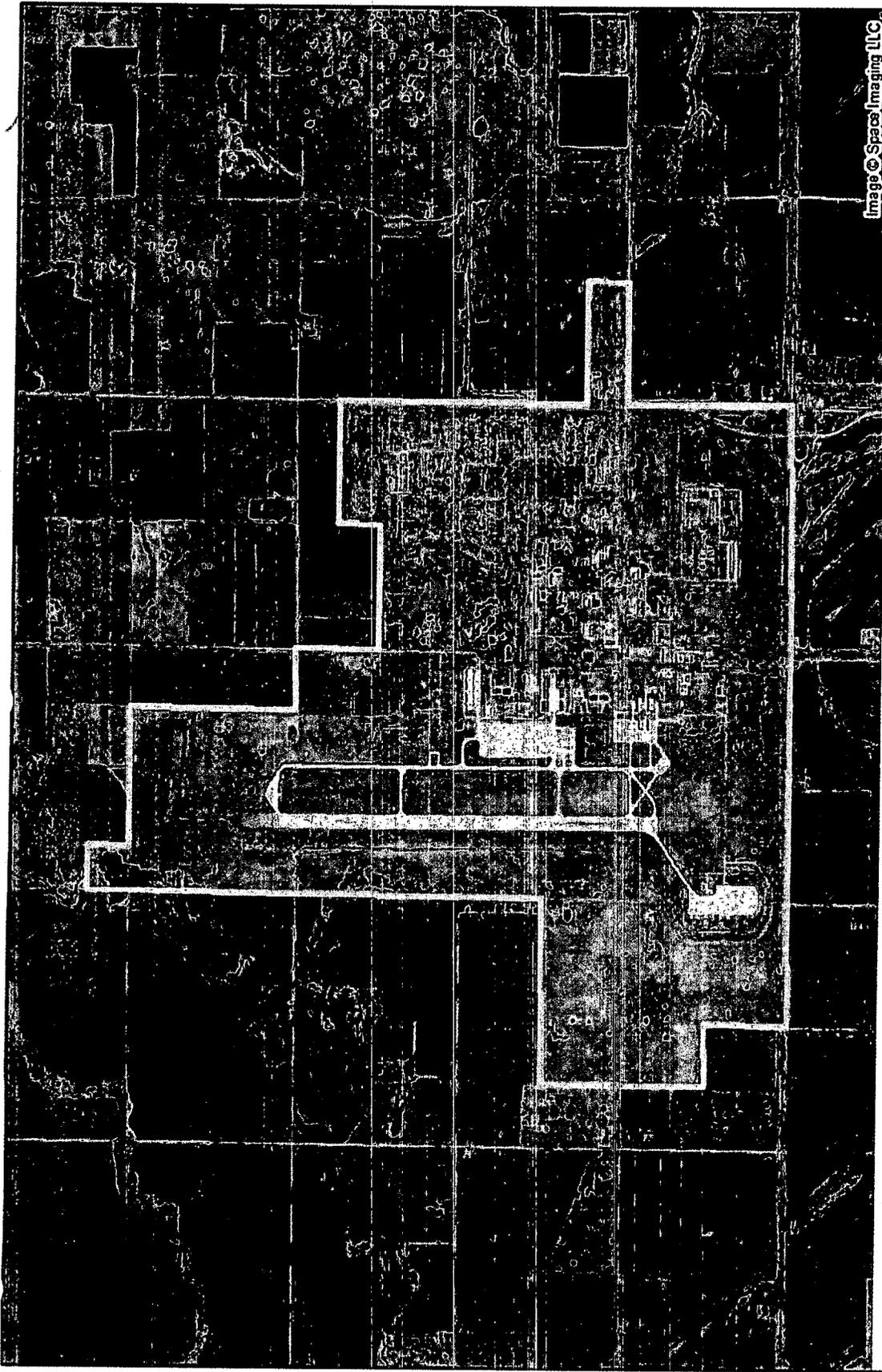


Image © Spac Imaging LLC

Grand Forks AFB, ND

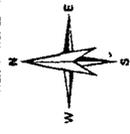
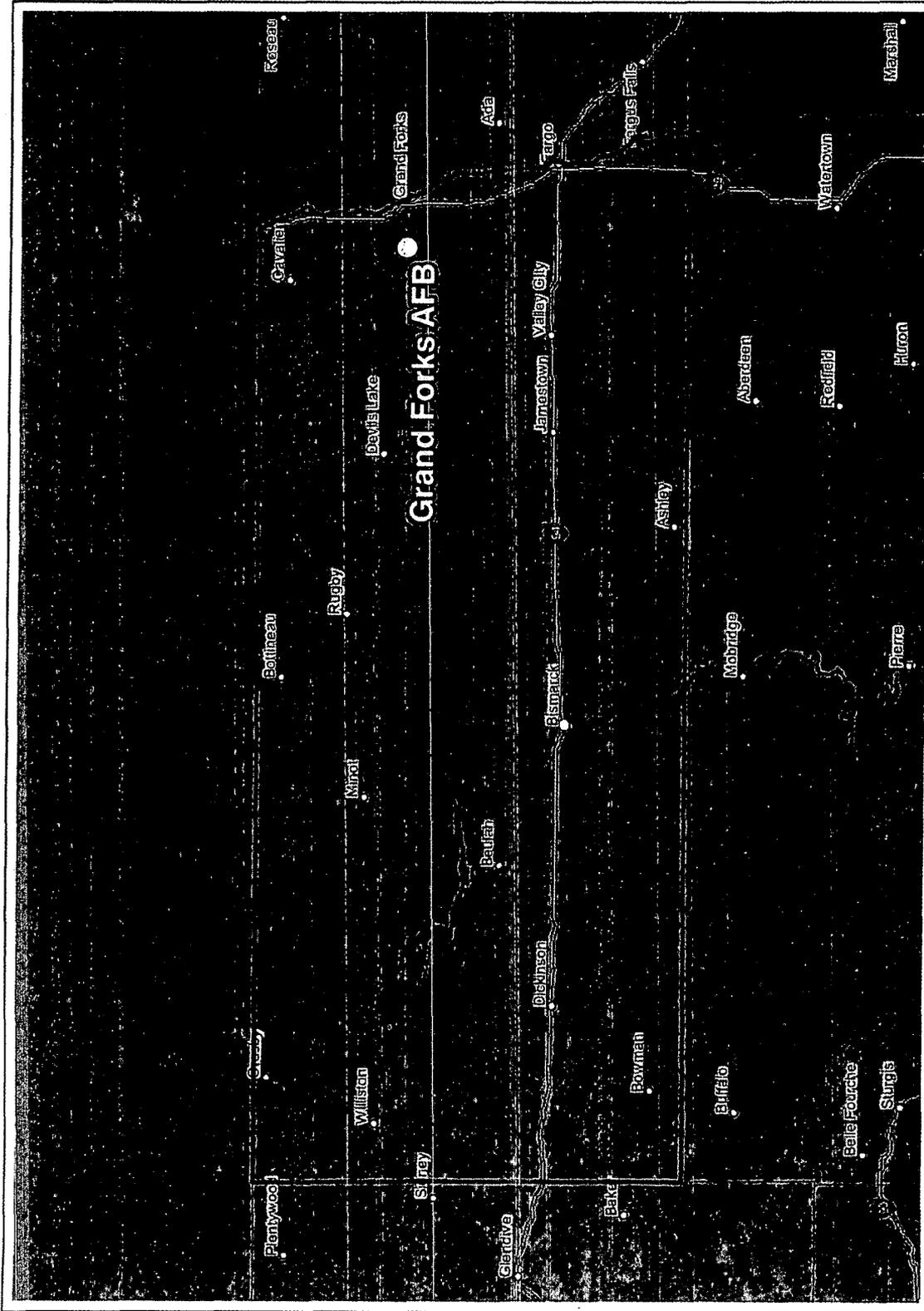


Installation Boundary



1 Miles

Recommended North Dakota Base Realignments and Closures



Grand Forks AFB Statistics
 Total Acres: 5,422 Total Personnel: 3,010
 Acres Owned: 4,863 Mil: 2,679
 Civ: 331 Other: 0

J. STATE CLOSURE HISTORY LIST

NORTH CAROLINA

1993	Data Processing Center Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point	CLOSE
1993	Marine Corps Data Processing Center Regional Automated Services Center Camp Lejeune	CLOSE
1995	Recreation Center #2, Fayetteville	CLOSE

NORTH DAKOTA

1995	Grand Forks Air Force Base	REALIGN
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OHIO

1991	Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base	CLOSE
1993	Defense Information Technology Service Organization, Columbus Annex Dayton	CLOSE
1993	Defense Information Technology Services Organization, Cleveland	CLOSE
1993	Gentile Air Force Station (Defense Electronics Supply Center), Dayton	CLOSE
1993	Newark Air Force Base	CLOSE
1993	Readiness Command Region Ravenna (Region 5)	CLOSE
1993	Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base (Retain 121st Air Refueling Wing and the 160th Air Refueling Group in a cantonment area at Rickenbacker ANGB instead of Wright-Patterson AFB, OH, and operate as tenants of the Rickenbacker Port Authority [RPA] on the RPA's airport)	REDIRECT
1995	Defense Contract Management Command International, Dayton	REALIGN
1995	Defense Distribution Depot Columbus	REALIGN

OREGON

1988	Umatilla Army Depot	REALIGN
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PENNSYLVANIA

1988	Coraopolis Family Housing Site 71	CLOSE
1988	Coraopolis Family Housing Site 72	CLOSE
1988	Irwin Support Detachment Annex	CLOSE
1988	Naval Hospital Philadelphia	CLOSE
1988	Pitt 02 Family Housing	CLOSE
1988	Pitt 03 Family Housing	CLOSE
1988	Pitt 25 Family Housing	CLOSE
1988	Pitt 37 Family Housing	CLOSE
1988	Pitt 42 Family Housing	CLOSE
1988	Pitt 43 Family Housing	CLOSE
1988	Pitt 52 Family Housing	CLOSE
1988	Tacony Warehouse	CLOSE
1991	Letterkenny Army Depot	REALIGN
1991	Naval Air Development Center Warminster	REALIGN
1991	Naval Station Philadelphia	CLOSE
1991	Philadelphia Naval Shipyard	CLOSE

PRESS ARTICLES AND CORRESPONDENCE

06/08/05 08:02 FAX 202 685 2575

Air Force Liaison

001



THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE
CHIEF OF STAFF, UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC



07 JUN 2005

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN, DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT
COMMISSION (HONORABLE ANTHONY J. PRINCIPI)

SUBJECT: Department of Defense Recommendation to Realign Eielson AFB, Alaska and
Grand Forks AFB, North Dakota

We would like to take this opportunity to provide you information on the U.S. Air Force vision for Eielson Air Force Base (AFB), Alaska and Grand Forks AFB, North Dakota and the significant role these installations will play as the Air Force implements its Future Total Force.

The Secretary of Defense accepted Air Force recommendations to realign, but not close, Eielson and Grand Forks AFBs. Our recommendations, while somewhat unusual as they did not permanently assign additional aircraft to these bases as part of realignment, considered the long-term military value of both installations. During our May 17, 2005 testimony to your commission, we attempted to convey our vision for these bases and the important contributions they will make to the Air Force's ability to confront the new and evolving threats of the 21st Century.

Attached are two papers describing this vision more clearly. We hope you and the members of the Base Realignment and Closure Commission will find this information helpful.


John P. Jumper
General, USAF
Chief of Staff


Michael L. Dominguez
Acting Secretary of the Air Force

Attachments:

1. Background Paper on Eielson AFB
2. Background Paper on Grand Forks AFB

BACKGROUND PAPER**ON****REALIGNMENT OF GRAND FORKS AIR FORCE BASE, NORTH DAKOTA****PURPOSE**

Provide Air Force Vision for Grand Forks Air Force Base (AFB), North Dakota realignment and how this base will contribute to Air Force Future Total Force (FTF) missions and initiatives.

DISCUSSION

Grand Forks AFB provides a strategic presence in the north central United States and received the highest UAV score of any Air Force location within the region. Establishing a cold weather UAV center is necessary to advance training and system development to ensure these vehicles can be operated worldwide, all weather, and under a wider set of operational circumstances – much like the conditions encountered in Operation ENDURING FREEDOM and Operation IRAQI FREEDOM. Vast amounts of airspace over limited populations make Grand Forks AFB well suited for this mission. We will work with the Federal Aviation Administration and the state of North Dakota to create operating airspace where appropriate and necessary. Furthermore, the University of North Dakota's Aerospace Studies program, which is located at Grand Forks, offers some unique opportunities to focus on the UAV efforts for the Air Force and other Services. North Dakota also gives us UAV location closer to the east coast without the difficult issues of jet route and air traffic avoidance and density. A snapshot of air traffic in North Dakota repeatedly shows few traffic deconfliction requirements – a valuable location for the future employment of remotely piloted vehicles.

Specifically, the Air Force strategic vision for Grand Forks AFB is to become a home to a "family of UAVs," with associated intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance support functions. In cooperation with the North Dakota Air National Guard (ANG), the Air Force would establish a Predator MQ-1 ANG unit with an Active Duty Associate unit to backfill F-16 retirements at Fargo's Hector Field. The initial configuration could be a split operation with the ground control and intelligence analysis functions operating at a location selected by the North Dakota ANG and with the airframes and launch recovery element located at Grand Forks AFB. Growth of this mission will include transition to the Predator MQ-9, eventually add the Global Hawk UAV with the Grand Forks Tanker realignment, and FTF emerging missions and associations at both locations.

CONCLUSION

Realigning and retaining Grand Forks AFB affords the Air Force the opportunity to take advantage of Future Total Force integration initiatives to capture highly skilled Airmen for emerging mission requirements. The decision to reduce force structure in North Dakota provides the opportunity to ramp up UAV capabilities.

DCN: 1152

Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

May 18, 2005

ORIGINAL

RECEIVED
MAY 18 2005
29

The Honorable Anthony J. Principi
Chairman, Base Realignment and Closure Commission
2521 South Clark Street, Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22202

Dear Mr. Chairman:

We thank you for your commitment to review objectively and independently the recommendations by the Secretary of Defense regarding the closure of domestic military bases. Particularly commendable is your willingness to hold Commission hearings in areas which would be most adversely affected by the Secretary's proposals.

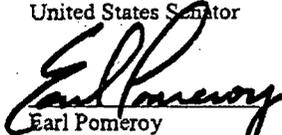
One of those regions is unquestionably Grand Forks, North Dakota, East Grand Forks, Minnesota, and their surrounding communities. The Secretary of Defense proposes to realign the Grand Forks Air Force Base by moving its tankers to other bases. His report predicts this action would result in the loss of 2,645 jobs directly and another 2,284 jobs indirectly.

A loss of this magnitude would be very hard for any region. Using the DoD estimate, this realignment would reduce employment in the Grand Forks and East Grand Forks area by 7.4 percent. Given this degree of economic consequence, we respectfully request your Commission to hold one of its hearings in Grand Forks/East Grand Forks. We believe that the Secretary's recommendation is misguided, and look forward to the opportunity to debate it before the Commission. Thank you for your consideration of our request.

Sincerely,


Kent Conrad
United States Senator


Byron Dorgan
United States Senator


Earl Pomeroy
Member of Congress


Mark Dayton
United States Senator


Norm Coleman
United States Senator


Collin Peterson
Member of Congress

Welcome to U.S. Air Force AIM Points

UPDATED: June 17, 2005

Air Force plans 'family' of UAVs in North Dakota

BY: MARC SELINGER, AEROSPACE DAILY & DEFENSE REPORT
06/07/2005

The U.S. Air Force announced plans June 3 to create a "family" of Global Hawk and Predator unmanned aerial vehicles in North Dakota, saying the state has many ideal conditions for UAV training.

Air Force officials also revealed that Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC) intends to stand up its first Predator squadron, which will be based in Nevada.

Lt. Gen. Stephen Wood, Air Force deputy chief of staff for plans and programs, said North Dakota is well-suited for training UAV operators because it has "vast amounts of airspace," low population density, minimal civilian air traffic and a wide range of weather conditions.

North Dakota is also considered attractive because two bases in the state are expected to free up room for new tenants. Air National Guard F-16s at Hector Field in Fargo are slated for retirement, and the Defense Department has proposed moving KC-135 tankers from Grand Forks Air Force Base to other locations.

If those F-16 and KC-135 plans are upheld by the Base Realignment and Closure commission and by Congress, the Air Force will place General Atomics Aeronautical Systems-built Predators and Northrop Grumman-made Global Hawks at Grand Forks and UAV ground control systems at Hector Field, Wood said at a press briefing. North Dakota's Predator squadron would have about 12 air vehicles. The Air Force still is determining how many Global Hawks would be placed at Grand Forks.

The Air Force wants to have a total of up to 15 Predator squadrons, including the planned AFSOC and North Dakota units, three existing Predator squadrons at Indian Springs Air Force Auxiliary Field, Nev., and three units slated for Arizona, New York and Texas. Locations for up to seven other Predator squadrons have not been announced.

Beale Air Force Base, Calif., currently is the sole base for Global Hawks in the continental United States, but the Air Force plans to buy more than 50 Global Hawks, which is more than Beale could accommodate, Wood said.

Wood said it is "way too early" to consider basing issues for the X-45C and X-47B Joint Unmanned Combat Air Systems (J-UCAS), which are in the early stages of development by the Air Force, Navy and Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency.

Grand Forks, Eielson: Key to Air Force Future Total Force

BY: MASTER SGT. MITCH GETTLE, AIR FORCE PRINT NEWS
06/08/2005

WASHINGTON -- If the BRAC recommendations released in May are approved, Grand Forks Air Force Base, N.D. and Eielson AFB, Ala. will see some changes.

Both bases will play a strategic role in the Air Force's Future Total Force plan.

Grand Forks AFB received the highest BRAC score for Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) of any Air Force installation within its region.

"Grand Forks provides a strategic presence in the north central United States and enjoys proximity to open airspace over sparsely populated areas," said Lt. Gen. Stephen G. Wood, Deputy Chief of Staff for Air Force Plans and Programs.

"This makes it a highly effective location for our UAVs," General Wood said.

"Establishing a cold weather UAV center is necessary to advance training opportunities and system development to ensure these vehicles can operate worldwide. Our strategic vision is for Grand Forks is to become a home to a family of UAVs."

The proposed changes will form cooperation between active and Guard components.

"We would establish a Predator Air National Guard unit at Fargo's Hector Field," said General Wood. "The initial configuration could be a split operation with the ground control and intelligence analysis functions located at a location selected by the North Dakota ANG and with the airframes and launch recovery element located at Grand Forks."

Changes at Eielson AFB may also offer the Air Force an opportunity to take advantage of Future Total Force integration initiatives for emerging missions.

"Eielson provides immediate and easy access to a vast airspace and range complex - a dwindling resource in other United States and overseas locations," said General Wood. "Access to this base is critical to the effective execution of future cooperative Cope Thunder joint and coalition readiness exercises." "Keeping Eielson open provides a strategic location to deploy to and operate from in any future contingency."

According to Acting Secretary of the Air Force Michael L. Dominguez, "Realigning and retaining both these installations affords us the opportunity to take advantage of Future Total Force integration initiatives to capture highly skilled Airmen for emerging mission requirements."

BASE CLOSURE: Mission in writing

Air Force explains Grand Forks' new mission to BRAC commission

By Elisa L. Rineheart
Herald Staff Writer

Air Force brass Tuesday sent a letter to Anthony Principi, head of the Base Realignment and Closure Commission, explaining in detail Grand Forks Air Force Base's role in emerging drone missions.

The letter, signed by Gen. John Jumper, Air Force chief of staff, and Michael Dominguez, acting secretary of the Air Force, came five days after the Pentagon officially designated Grand Forks and Fargo's Air National Guard as the second unmanned aerial vehicle unit in the country.

Sen. Byron Dorgan, D-N.D., said the state's congressional delegation asked the Air Force to submit its intentions in writing to the commission, so commission members would have a point of reference to use in their analysis and recommendations for Fargo and Grand Forks.

"There can't be any confusion on the BRAC Commission as to why they (the Pentagon) kept Grand Forks open," said Dorgan, referring to a question raised by Principi to Pentagon officials during the first testimony after the BRAC list was released.

The three-page document talks about the role of Grand Forks, Fargo and Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska, and their importance as future training facilities and their contribution to Air Force Future Total Force missions and initiatives.

Besides providing a "strategic presence in the north central United States," Grand Forks is an excellent training area for possible missions in places with harsh winter weather conditions such as the Korean peninsula, the letter said.

When the first 12 Predators were assigned to Grand Forks, local pilots said they were curious as to how the unmanned aircraft would perform when snow storms limit visibility, especially because those same winter weather conditions sometimes make experienced tanker pilots pray for dear life as they approach the base's landing strip.

The letter answers that question.

"Establishing a cold weather UAV center is necessary to advance training and system developments to ensure these vehicles can be operated worldwide," the document said.

Senators Kent Conrad, D-N.D., and Dorgan said Tuesday that the letter reaffirms Friday's announcement by Lt. Gen. Stephen Wood, deputy chief of staff for plans and programs. Conrad said this is the first time the Air Force formally has addressed the "trained to fight" concept and acknowledges Grand Forks potential as a UAV center of excellence.

"It provides a snapshot of the air traffic in North Dakota showing how open our airspace is and how important it is for remotely piloted missions," Conrad said.

Rineheart reports on military affairs. Reach her at (701) 780-1269, (800) 477-6572, ext. 269, or at erineheart@gfherald.com.

From Senator Conrad's Website

Grand Forks Air Force Base:

Since the 1995 BRAC, Senator Conrad has helped secure nearly \$300 million in military construction and infrastructure improvements for Grand Forks AFB, including over \$53 million in 2005 alone. Most notably, the Air Force has committed to rebuild the entire runway during the spring and summer of 2005. Senator Conrad shepherded the \$27.5 million runway project through the Pentagon bureaucracy in order to ensure it could begin before 2006. The Pentagon's budget proposal for the 2006 fiscal year calls for a large increase in funding, with \$86.7 million allocated for family housing investments.

Grand Forks AFB has been comprehensively improved over the last decade. In a visit to Grand Forks in December 2004, General John Handy, the current Commander of Air Mobility Command, described the base as "nearly unparalleled." General Handy's observations confirm those of General Tony Robertson, former Commander of Air Mobility Command, who said Grand Forks was "the crown jewel of the tanker fleet."

Senator Conrad continues to work closely with senior leaders in the Air Force to ensure that Grand Forks remains at the top of the Air Force's "Tanker Roadmap," charting the long-term future for these crucial national assets.

North Dakota National Guard:

Securing investment in the North Dakota National Guard remains a top priority for Senator Conrad, a member of the National Guard Caucus for 17 years. At a time when North Dakota's Guard and Reserve troops are facing unprecedented mobilization demands, it is increasingly important to provide them with the support and tools they need to get their jobs done. Year after year, Senator Conrad has secured funding for improved facilities and equipment for the North Dakota Guard, including more than \$16 million for construction in Fargo for the "Happy Hooligans." Bismarck has also received about \$15 million in military construction. In total, Senator Conrad has worked with Senator Dorgan and Congressman Pomeroy to secure almost \$90 million for military construction improvements for North Dakota's National Guard units. The Pentagon's budget for 2006 allocates another \$10.95 million for a new Army National Guard vehicle maintenance facility in Minot.



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Thursday, June 9, 2005

CONTACT: Barry E. Piatt
or Rebecca Pollard
PHONE: 202-224-2551

DELEGATION, GOVERNOR PUSH FOR FARGO FLYING MISSION AT MEETINGS WITH PENTAGON OFFICIALS

Delegation, Governor Lobby Pentagon for North Dakota Bases

(WASHINGTON, DC) — Senators Byron Dorgan and Kent Conrad, Congressman Earl Pomeroy, Governor John Hoeven, and General Mike Haugen teamed up Thursday in conversations with two top National Guard officials to make the case that Fargo's Air National Guard Base should continue to house a flying mission.

The North Dakota officials spoke to Lieutenant General Steven Blum, chief of the National Guard Bureau, and Lieutenant General Daniel James, chief of the Air National Guard, about future flying missions for Fargo's 119th Fighter Wing, also known as the Happy Hooligans. Together, they lobbied the National Guard officials to urge the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission to strike language from the Pentagon's recommendation that the Fargo base should have "no flying mission backfill."

The language was included in the Pentagon's May recommendations to the BRAC Commission, along with the removal of the Fargo base's F-16 fighter jets and a 36 percent reduction in its National Guard facilities.

"It just doesn't make sense to take planes away from America's best pilots," North Dakota's congressional delegation said in a joint statement. "The Happy Hooligans are highly-decorated, award-winning pilots. We are making the case, which is a very strong one, that Fargo's air base should remain an active, engaged part of Air Force and Air National Guard military operations."

The delegation added they are encouraged by news they received in the last week that the Grand Forks Air Force Base is going to be the recipient of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs)—both the Predator and the Global Hawk—and that Fargo's pilots would play a key

role in operating them.

“The UAV mission that will be based at Grand Forks likely will rely heavily on the trained pilots at Fargo. That’s a very good reason to keep those pilots active and engaged, and it shows that the Pentagon values their skills,” the delegation said. “We remain optimistic after today’s meetings. And we will keep fighting to override the Pentagon’s recommendation of ‘no flying mission backfill,’ so we can look forward to many years of planes flying out of Fargo.”

--END--

North Dakotans talk strategy for base commission hearing

By DAVE KOLPACK Associated Press Writer

The Associated Press –

Tuesday, May 31, 2005

FARGO, N.D.

State officials say they would welcome a new mission involving unmanned vehicles for the National Guard base here and the Grand Forks Air Force Base, but they also want the planes to keep flying.

The state's congressional delegation, along with Gov. John Hoeven and National Guard officials, held a meeting Tuesday to discuss strategy for a June 23 hearing before a federal commission considering Pentagon base closing and realignment plans.

"We'll have two hours on June 23 to convince the BRAC commissioners that the Air Force should continue to fly planes out of both Fargo and Grand Forks," the delegation said in a statement.

The Grand Forks Air Force Base would lose its air refueling tankers and most of its personnel under Pentagon recommendations released earlier this month. The Guard's 119th Fighter Wing in Fargo would lose its fighter jets.

The Pentagon has indicated the Guard base would be involved in a new expeditionary force that would support units in other countries, and that the Grand Forks base would be used for some type of unmanned aerial vehicles, or UAVs.

Two UAV possibilities are the Global Hawk, which can relay images and sensor information to battlefield commanders, and the Predator, a missile-firing craft that also can be used for reconnaissance and surveillance.

Maj. Gen. Michael Haugen, the commander of the North Dakota National Guard, said the Predator drones are flown by experienced pilots who can return to fighter planes.

"This isn't something where, 'I'll go down to the pinball game here and do the same thing,'" Haugen said.

Officials said they will try to change language in the Pentagon report that gives the Guard's Fargo unit no chance of another flying mission.

"I think we should make it clear that the purpose is to retain and/or acquire a relevant flying mission in Fargo," said retired Gen. Alexander Macdonald, a former state Guard commander.

Rep. Earl Pomeroy, D-N.D., said the state must make it clear it is willing to embrace the UAV mission.

"We have to take 'yes' for an answer," Pomeroy said. While he wants to keep the flying mission, he said, "I don't want us to deal with what our hopes and dreams may be."

Hoeven said the state should make the case that the flying mission is part of the UAV mission.

Officials say they have asked for more specifics on the Pentagon's plans for Fargo and Grand Forks. Sen. Kent Conrad D-N.D., said he expects a more detailed report in the next 10 days.

The federal Base Closing and Realignment Commission will decide whether to accept or change the Pentagon plan. It is to send its own report to President Bush by Sept. 8.

Bases narrowly escape closure

By Jeff Zent, The Forum

Published Monday, June 13, 2005

Early in the base realignment and closure process and until the eleventh hour, the Defense Department considered closing North Dakota's three military bases, according to Air Force records and interviews.

On April 26, less than three weeks before the Pentagon released its Base Realignment and Closure plan, Air Force officials recommended closing the Grand Forks base, minutes taken during Air Force Base Closure Executive Group meetings state.

In a series of about 40 meetings since January, the 22-member committee charged with forwarding the Air Force's recommendations also discussed closing the Fargo and Minot bases.

"It was in the works," said John Marshall, chairman of the Grand Forks base retention committee. "All three North Dakota bases were referenced in closure plans. That is unbelievably scary."

Fargo's Air National Guard remained a strong candidate for closure until March 31, when the Air Force committee instead discussed realignment, meeting minutes show.

The committee considered keeping support personnel in place despite plans to retire Fargo's aging F-16s in 2007.

The committee's position on Minot Air Force Base began shifting from closure to realignment by February.

Air Force officials talked about keeping bombers in Minot but eliminating the base's missile wing. They continued to backpedal until April 7, when they recommended no changes for Minot, meeting minutes show.

Although the BRAC process is supposed to be secret and free of influence peddling, some local base supporters said they learned that the Grand Forks and Fargo bases were in jeopardy.

"We were within an inch, both in Grand Forks and Fargo, of getting closed," said Sen. Kent Conrad, D-N.D.

The heads-up gave base supporters time to lobby for changes before the Pentagon's BRAC plan was released.

"Without question, the fact that we had knowledge of what was being discussed was valuable to us," Conrad said. "That is the result of relationships we've developed over many years."

Base backers and the state's congressional delegation blitzed the Pentagon, holding several meetings with Air Force officials before and since the BRAC plan was released May 13.

They pitched the state's uncongested airspace, its logistics for homeland security missions and possible cooperation with the University of North Dakota's Department of Aerospace Science, Conrad said.

In the end, the Pentagon recommended that the Grand Forks and Fargo bases be realigned to take on a joint mission involving unmanned aerial vehicles.

After the BRAC plans were released, Air Force officials proposed sending two types of UAVs to Grand Forks.

Within a few years, the Grand Forks base is expected to be home to a squadron of 12 Predator UAVs and between 500 and 600 support staff.

Eventually, Grand Forks also will become one of two major bases to operate high-altitude Global Hawk UAVs.

Pilots will fly Predator drones from ground stations at Fargo's Air National Guard base.

The UAV mission offers a promising future for the Grand Forks and Fargo bases, said Maj. Gen. Michael Haugen, commander of the North Dakota National Guard.

Still, base backers in Fargo and Grand Forks are also trying to persuade military officials to give them a manned flying mission.

Haugen and other base supporters said they can't rest knowing the Pentagon has slated North Dakota for a promising UAV mission.

"It's not in stone," Haugen said. "We still have to get by the final BRAC Commission report."

The nine-member BRAC Commission could strip the local bases of the proposed UAV mission quicker than the Pentagon drafted the plan, Marshall said.

The commission also can add bases to the closure list that were spared by the Pentagon, he said.

Three members of the BRAC Commission will tour the Grand Forks base on June 22. A hearing on the Fargo and Grand Forks bases has been scheduled at the Chester Fritz Auditorium the following day.

The commission will forward its recommendations to the president by Sept. 23.

Readers can reach Forum reporter Jeff Zent at (701) 241-5526

Forum editorial: Turn BRAC lemons into lemonade

The Forum

Published Tuesday, June 07, 2005

The news from the Department of Defense regarding North Dakota's air bases suggests a two-track recovery strategy makes the most sense. There is real potential for the state to make lemonade from lemons.

Last week DOD said the state's two bases on the Base Realignment and Closure Commission list are in line for new missions. The base at Grand Forks and the Air National Guard base at Fargo will be home to a new generation of unmanned aerial vehicles, or UAVs. It's good news. Military analysts say it's one of the military's most important emerging missions since the Cold War.

But what of the traditional flying missions at both bases? If the DOD realignment survives the BRAC process, it's likely the air tankers and Grand Forks and the fighter jets at Fargo will be history. It could mean fewer personnel will be stationed at both bases to service and "fly" the UAVs.

And that very real possibility mandates two complementary strategies for the affected communities.

First, North Dakota should embrace enthusiastically the UAV defense technology. If military analysts are right and the Defense Department is being honest, North Dakota will be one of the major centers for UAV deployments, service support and missions. The military's evolution toward greater use of UAVs in battlefield conditions and for reconnaissance suggests an expanding role for the unmanned aircraft. That scenario can only be good for bases that are among the first to get UAVs in large numbers.

Second, local and congressional advocates for the bases might want to rethink a strategy centered on preserving the old or attracting new conventional flying missions. The nation's air defense posture clearly has changed. Military planners, led by Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, believe the nation can be defended by fewer conventional aircraft. The recommendations sent by DOD to BRAC reveal a move toward a defense posture that is far different from the nation's Cold War policies. The new way does not have a place for the old tankers at Grand Forks and oldest-in-the-fleet fighters at Fargo.

Flowing from a realistic two-track local strategy should be serious plans to use the facilities at the bases for civilian purposes. The runways and buildings are world class. The potential for something like a northern air freight terminal is enormous. It's not out of the realm of possibility that commercial airline companies might see the buildings, runways and other amenities - at Grand Forks especially - as a good fit for aircraft maintenance and pilot training.

Finally, Secretary Rumsfeld has been quite clear about helping communities recover from any economic damage because of base realignment. He should be pressed about exactly what he means.

We stress, as we have in the space twice before, base closure and realignment is about doing what's right to defend the nation. Economic considerations in affected communities should not be minimized, but they must not be the priority. If North Dakota positions itself smartly, the state will remain a key player in the nation's defense without taking a big economic hit.

Forum editorials represent the opinion of Forum
management and the newspaper's Editorial Board

Military retirees, GFAFB contractors dealing with uncertainty

Associated Press

GRAND FORKS, N.D. - Military retirees who go to Grand Forks Air Force Base for food, medicine and socializing say they want the base to stay open and keep its refueling tankers.

The base will lose its KC-135 planes and more than 2,600 military and civilian personnel under a Pentagon realignment plan.

"I'm certainly sad were going to be losing so many military friends and neighbors," said Don Shields, a retiree who visits the base at least once a month for health care benefits and discounted groceries.

"When you go from 2,700 to 500 people stationed at the base, you won't have the same-sized medical facility or grocery facility," Shields said. "So I'll certainly miss that, but the big issue is that I'll miss my military friends."

Tom Sadler, Grand Forks County's veterans service officer, said retirees are happy that the base is at least not among those that the Pentagon has targeted for closure.

"The best choice is for everything to stay open, like Minot (Air Force Base)," he said. "The next best is realignment."

If the base closed, military retirees would have to go to the Minot base to take advantage of the commissary and other benefits.

"I don't know how often I'd be able to get out there," Shields said. "So there would be a real loss in benefits if that had happened."

The state's congressional delegation says the base could get another mission, such as unmanned surveillance drones.

"I would think that if there's not an important mission or combination of missions coming here in the future, the base would have been closed altogether," said Ed Nierode, who retired in 1992 as the superintendent of personnel. "At this point, it may seem like some darker times, but I believe there are some brighter times ahead."

"If I had my druthers," he said, "I'd rather see the current tanker wing stay in place."

Retirees say they worry about losing part of their town, and the diversity and talent that the base brings to the community.

"I've lived in 11 different countries and 12 states, and this is the best blend of a military community I've ever seen," said retired Master Sgt. Dale Hagen.

Civilian contractors at the base also are wondering about the future.

"When they closed the missiles (in the 1995 base closing round), the Air Force reduced the scope of some of our work and negotiated a buyout settlement," said Gary Bridgford, whose construction company is working on new housing at the base. "But I don't know for sure what's going to happen. I can only speculate."

Bridgford said that he can think of only one year in the past three decades in which his company did not do some work at the base.

"If we lose it, we'll notice it," he said.

Clarence Peterson, whose construction company gets about 70 percent of its work from the base, said a new mission such as drones likely would mean new work.

"I'm nervous because I've felt that the base would always stay here," he said.

Col. Scott Reese, base vice-commander, has said that construction on a \$27.5 million runway and a \$26 million housing project should continue at least until the realignment list is final

Officials say runway condition was factor on base downgrades

[NOTE FROM TIM MACGREGOR, BRAC ANALYST: GRAND FORKS RECEIVED MAXIMUM AVAILABLE POINTS FOR ITS RUNWAY. THAT PORTION OF THIS ARTICLE IS FACTUALLY INCORRECT]

Associated Press

GRAND FORKS, N.D. - Deteriorating runways were among the factors leading the Pentagon to downgrade the military value of the Grand Forks Air Force Base and the National Guard's 119th Fighter Wing in Fargo, officials say.

The Grand Forks base would lose its tankers and most of its personnel, and the Fargo Guard unit would lose its fighter planes, under Pentagon recommendations released May 13.

"When you look at military value, there are problems with the analysis that was done," said Sen. Kent Conrad, D-N.D.

Conrad said that the Pentagon considered the quality of the old Grand Forks base runway, not the runway now under construction, and that hurt its overall score for supporting tanker missions.

"That would pertain to Fargo as well, because there were some repairs that were done after the data was collected," Conrad said.

Questionnaires were sent to bases about eight months before Grand Forks' runway project kicked off, Conrad said.

Sen. Byron Dorgan, D-N.D., said he was surprised that information available for public scrutiny in previous base closing rounds is now off limits.

"There's a tendency to classify way too much in the Pentagon these days," Dorgan said. "That information was not classified in previous base rounds, and I believe all of it can be made available without in any way weakening our security."

In its report to a federal commission considering the base recommendations, the Pentagon noted Grand Forks' high military value for missions involving unmanned aerial vehicles, known as UAVs. The base also ranked among the top seven Air Force installations for space-related missions.

Conrad said the University of North Dakota aerospace programs could be a factor.

"One of the arguments we're making to Secretary Dominguez is that UND's aerospace facilities and programs lend themselves as a center of excellence for UAV operations," Conrad said. Michael Dominguez is acting secretary of the Air Force.

In Fargo, supporters of the 119th, known as the Happy Hooligans, say they need more money to defend the base.

The Happy Hooligan's retention committee, a mix of local business leaders and government officials, has spent \$191,000, committee chairman Dick Walstad said.

The group needs about \$40,000 to work on behalf of the base, said David Martin, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Fargo Moorhead.

Committee members will ask local city governments and Cass and Clay counties to contribute more. The state also may be asked to pitch in because the Air Guard's 119th Fighter Wing serves a state role, Martin said.

ECONOMIC IMPACT: Hard numbers

Not easy to replace all those people -- or their government paychecks

By Tu-Uyen Tran and Lisa Davis

Herald Staff Writers

Base closure or base realignment, either way it still could mean fewer customers for people like Vinny Miranda who depend on military personnel for a good part of their business.

He said a quarter of the patrons at his Italian restaurant, Mama Maria's, are from the base. "It's scary for everybody in Grand Forks."

Many area business owners echoed his sentiment. They're glad Grand Forks Air Force Base isn't on the closure list but anxious over the Pentagon recommendation Friday to relocate the tanker wing.

That realignment of the base mission would cost the area as many as 5,000 jobs, about 7.4 percent of the area's employment, between 2006 and 2011, according to the Pentagon's estimate. That includes not just base jobs but jobs at businesses that, like Miranda's, count those personnel as customers.

Lloyd Blackwell, director of UND's Bureau of Economic Research, said the base is particularly important as a source of money from outside the local economy. Many jobs, particularly those in the service sector, merely recirculate money already in the economy and do not contribute to growth.

The city recently hired him to analyze the impact of changes at the base.

Still, as city leaders are quick to note, the worst case scenario is just that -- the worst case. On the bright side, the commission overseeing the Base Realignment and Closure process could override the Pentagon and keep the tanker wing. The base could get a new mission operating unmanned spy planes, as the Pentagon indicates.

Business owners aren't ready to panic yet.

"It remains to be seen," said Westgate Marine owner Steve Magnuson. "I need to see a little more information."

Major player

Grand Forks Air Force Base is a huge presence in the local economy, not only because it is the second-biggest employer, behind only UND, but also because of its large population and large expenditure.

In fiscal year 2004, the base said it had a total economic impact of \$379.7 million.

Civilian and military personnel totaled close to 4,000, with annual wages and benefits of \$155.5 million. Their wages supported another 1,300 jobs with annual wages totaling \$36.8 million. On top of this, the base spent \$187.3 million in goods and services, mostly locally.

Blackwell independently corroborated the 1,300 indirect jobs.

The family of military personnel, a population of 4,000, is another force in the economy.

"The more people you have, the more vibrant your economy," said City Council President Hal Gershman, who is also head of the city's Jobs Development Authority. "They buy homes and buy cars."

Not to mention eat at Italian restaurants.

For local governments, the base people are a source of taxes they otherwise wouldn't have. According to Blackwell, they contribute each year \$1.3 million in local property taxes and \$290,000 in local sales taxes.

Customer base

The impact of the base on local businesses varies from one industry sector to another, though in general, retail and services benefit the most. Of the 1,300 indirect jobs, for instance, 160 are at restaurants and 93 at hospitals, according to an economic model Blackwell is working with.

Retail and services business representatives the Herald spoke to reported base personnel making up anywhere from 5 percent to 25 percent of their business, a good chunk no matter how you look at it.

On the high side are people like Miranda, whose son is an airman at the base, and Green Mill restaurant manager Terry Anderson, who said 20 percent of his customers are base personnel. On the low side are those like Magnuson, who said 5 percent to 10 percent of his customers are base people.

For Grand Junction co-owner Justin Gapp, the impact is about 10 percent, enough for him to say, "It looks like we need to find another outlet for customers."

Still, no one is panicking yet because the impact is as yet unknown.

"We don't know what realignment means, and we don't know what we might get back in return," said Southgate Casino manager Tom Montgomery. "There are some big questions to be answered yet."

Hard to replace

City leaders are sending out the same message of caution, vowing to fight to keep the tanker wing. But they're letting their concern show.

Gershman said he's not worried about the 1,300 indirect jobs because city economic developers are closing more deals or are on the verge of doing so. In fact, the city told Blackwell to include about 600 new jobs in his model, though he said he wasn't allowed to disclose the names of the companies.

The real worry is with the military personnel and their family members. That kind of population, 7 percent of the metro area, isn't easy to replace. Just as difficult is the money the base brings from outside the region.

According to Blackwell, businesses whose income is derived from money already in the economy only recirculate that money. Outside money is what makes the economy grow.

The reverse also could be true: The economy shrinks when there's less outside money.

Tran and Davis report on business. Reach Tran at (701) 780-1248 or ttran@gfherald.com or ttran@gfherald.com. Reach Davis at (701) 780-1105 or <mailto:ldavis@gfherald.com>

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
2521 CLARK STREET, SUITE 600
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22202
(703) 699-2950

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: 14 Jun 05

TIME: 1600

MEETING WITH: Delegation representing North Dakota

SUBJECT: Realignment of Grand Forks Air Force Base, ND; Hector Field AGS, ND

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number:

Jamie Morin, Sr. Defense Analyst, Senate Budget Committee, (202) 224-0642
Aleta Botts, Legislative Director (CM Pomeroy, ND), (202) 225-2611
J. L. Owsley, President, 20th Century Alliance, (815) 334-1456

Commission Staff:

Charles Battaglia, Executive Director
Bob Cook, Interagency Issues Team Leader
***Tim MacGregor, Senior Air Force Analyst**
Nat Sillin, Associate Analyst, Office of Review and Analysis
Duke Tran, Economic Analyst, Interagency Issues Team

MEETING SUMMARY:

At the request of Mr. Jamie Morin, members of the BRAC Commission met with the above named individuals who were representing the interests of Grand Forks Air Force Base (GFAFB) and Hector Field Air Guard Station, ND and their surrounding regions. At Mr. Morin's request we provided a verbal draft itinerary for the BRAC analyst and commissioners' visits and regional hearing in North Dakota during the week of 20-24 June. Mr. Morin noted that approximately 7-8 members and staffers from the North Dakota congressional delegation and governor's office requested to participate as observers in the commissioners' visit. They advised the commission staff that the North Dakota delegation and governor were extremely interested in learning about the Commission's visit and expectations, and wanted to ensure the commissioners and analysts were provided with maximum possible assistance. The BRAC staff presented a brief overview of general analyst and commissioner interest areas, and possible subjects for query and analysis. The areas include, but are not limited to: COBRA data, data relevant to Air Force MCI scores, and issues and concerns raised by the Grand Forks and Hector communities as noted in submissions directly to the BRAC Commission and via local (North Dakota and vicinity) media.

The North Dakota representatives asked to what extent potential “emerging mission” Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) missions at Grand Forks and Hector would be analyzed as part of the BRAC process. We advised them that no specific UAV force structure, manpower, or installation data was included in OSD’s Grand Forks and Hector Field recommendations, and would therefore not be analyzed in any depth because analysis would be based on theoretical basing and operation, not formally programmed force structure. Mr. Morin then presented the BRAC staff with a copy of a letter, dated 7 Jun 05, from the Chief of Staff and Acting Secretary of the Air Force to the BRAC Commission Chairman which included discussion of the Air Force’s “vision for [Grand Forks AFB].” The letter included an attached “Background Paper on Realignment of Grand Forks Air Force Base, North Dakota” that made specific reference to Grand Forks becoming “a home to a ‘family of UAVs’...in cooperation with the North Dakota Air National Guard.” The letter and attachments will be submitted to the BRAC library. Information in the background paper includes:

- GFAFB provides a strategic presence in the north central US
- Establishing a cold weather UAV center is necessary
- Vast amounts of airspace over limited populations make GFAFB well suited for this mission
- University of North Dakota Aerospace Studies program offers unique opportunities
- North Dakota shows few [air] traffic deconfliction requirements
- Air Force strategic vision for GFAFB is to become home to a ‘family of UAVs’ with associated intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance support functions.
- In cooperation with North Dakota Air National Guard the Air Force would establish a Predator MQ-1 ANG unit with an Active Duty Associate unit to backfill F-16 retirements at Fargo’s Hector Field
 - Airframes and launch recovery element located at GFAFB
 - Growth of mission will include transition to Predator MQ-9 and eventually Global Hawk
- Realigning and retaining GFAFB affords the AF opportunity to take advantage of Future Total Force initiatives

The North Dakota representatives stated their belief that DOD did not adequately account for the need for a regional military presence in the North Dakota, north-central U.S. area, and that the DOD still has a valid requirement for forces in the region. They felt that DOD did not fully consider the openness of available airspace, or the minimal use of the North Dakota airspace by other, non-military air traffic as evident in FAA data. The representatives also felt that Grand Forks’ ability to deploy was not properly measured, particularly with respect to current Air Force expeditionary force concepts of operation. They noted that GFAFB has advantages in terms of less distance required to fly when deploying/routing overseas because of their polar routing geography.

The BRAC staff economic analyst asked if one of the ND representatives would be able to provide him with data regarding the percentage of civilian workers, by county, in the counties surrounding Grand Forks AFB. One of the representatives then advised that he would find and forward that data.

* Denotes individual responsible for completing the memorandum

General Demography	Grand Forks County	North Dakota	Polk County	Minnesota
Population, 2003 estimate	64,736	633,837	30,905	5,059,375
Population, percent change, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2003	-2.1%	-1.3%	-1.5%	2.8%
Population, 2000	66,109	642,200	31,369	4,919,479
Population, percent change, 1990 to 2000	-6.5%	0.5%	-3.7%	12.4%
Persons under 5 years old, percent, 2000	6.4%	6.1%	6.0%	6.7%
Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2000	23.8%	25.0%	25.9%	26.2%
Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2000	9.6%	14.7%	17.4%	12.1%
Female persons, percent, 2000	49.1%	50.1%	50.5%	50.5%
White persons, percent, 2000 (a)	93.0%	92.4%	94.2%	89.4%
Black or African American persons, percent, 2000 (a)	1.4%	0.6%	0.3%	3.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2000 (a)	2.3%	4.9%	1.3%	1.1%
Asian persons, percent, 2000 (a)	1.0%	0.6%	0.3%	2.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2000 (a)	0.1%	Z	Z	Z
Persons reporting some other race, percent, 2000 (a)	0.7%	0.4%	2.6%	1.3%
Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2000	1.6%	1.2%	1.3%	1.7%
White persons, not of Hispanic/Latino origin, percent, 2000	92.0%	91.7%	92.4%	88.2%
Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2000 (b)	2.1%	1.2%	4.8%	2.9%
Living in same house in 1995 and 2000, pct age 5+, 2000	42.9%	56.8%	62.0%	57.0%
Foreign born persons, percent, 2000	3.2%	1.9%	2.2%	5.3%
Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2000	6.1%	6.3%	8.1%	8.5%
High school graduates, percent of persons age 25+, 2000	89.2%	83.9%	82.0%	87.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher, pct of persons age 25+, 2000	27.8%	22.0%	17.6%	27.4%
Persons with a disability, age 5+, 2000	8,497	97,817	5,020	679,236
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2000	14.5	15.8	16.5	21.9
Housing units, 2002	27,473	294,165	14,143	2,132,632
Homeownership rate, 2000	53.9%	66.6%	74.1%	74.6%
Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2000	39.6%	24.8%	16.6%	22.3%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2000	\$92,800	\$74,400	\$75,000	\$122,400
Households, 2000	25,435	257,152	12,070	1,895,127
Persons per household, 2000	2.43	2.41	2.47	2.52
Median household income, 1999	\$35,785	\$34,604	\$35,105	\$47,111
Per capita money income, 1999	\$17,868	\$17,769	\$17,279	\$23,198
Persons below poverty, percent, 1999	12.3%	11.9%	10.9%	7.9%
Business QuickFacts	Grand Forks Co	North Dakota	Polk County	Minnesota
Private nonfarm establishments with paid employees, 2001	1,749	20,206	817	140,968
Private nonfarm employment, 2001	28,149	257,335	8,753	2,418,159
Private nonfarm employment, percent change 2000-2001	1.8%	0.8%	0.1%	1.0%
Nonemployer establishments, 2000	3,257	39,624	1,997	317,874
Manufacturers shipments, 1997 (\$1000)	251,457	5,115,890	300,278	76,244,894
Retail sales, 1997 (\$1000)	934,695	6,702,134	211,734	48,097,982
Retail sales per capita, 1997	\$13,453	\$10,457	\$6,626	\$10,260
Minority-owned firms, percent of total, 1997	3.5%	2.8%	F	3.7%
Women-owned firms, percent of total, 1997	24.1%	22.5%	15.8%	26.4%
Housing units authorized by building permits, 2002	259	3,265	112	38,977
Federal funds and grants, 2002 (\$1000)	541,510	6,436,570	273,107	27,055,700
Geography QuickFacts	Grand Forks Co	North Dakota	Polk County	Minnesota
Land area, 2000 (square miles)	1,438	68,976	1,970	79,610
Persons per square mile, 2000	46	9.3	15.9	61.8
Metropolitan Area	Grand Forks, ND-MN MSA		Grand Forks, ND-MN MSA	
FIPS Code	35	38	119	27
(a) Includes persons reporting only one race.				
(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories.				
FN: Footnote on this item for this area in place of data				
NA: Not available				
D: Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information				
X: Not applicable				
S: Suppressed, does not meet publication standards				
Z: Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown				
F: Fewer than 100 firms				
Source: US Census Bureau State & County QuickFacts				

Social Factors	Grand Forks County	Percent of Total	Polk County	Percent of Total
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT				
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	23794	100.0	8,889	100.0
Nursery school, preschool	1015	4.3	508	5.7
Kindergarten	860	3.6	382	4.3
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	7099	29.8	3,888	43.7
High school (grades 9-12)	3798	16.0	2,082	23.4
College or graduate school	11022	46.3	2,029	22.8
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Population 25 years and over	37366	100.0	20,203	100.0
Less than 9th grade	1792	4.8	1,964	9.7
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	2259	6.0	1,680	8.3
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	9100	24.4	6,409	31.7
Some college, no degree	10364	27.7	4,822	23.9
Associate degree	3446	9.2	1,780	8.8
Bachelor's degree	7011	18.8	2,477	12.3
Graduate or professional degree	3394	9.1	1,071	5.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	89.2	(X)	82	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	27.8	(X)	17.6	(X)
MARITAL STATUS				
Population 15 years and over	53070	100.0	24,863	100.0
Never married	19152	36.1	6,536	26.3
Now married, except separated	26785	50.5	14,050	56.5
Separated	415	0.8	282	1.1
Widowed	2772	5.2	2,144	8.6
Female	2329	4.4	1,796	7.2
Divorced	3946	7.4	1,851	7.4
Female	2168	4.1	1,030	4.1
GRANDPARENTS AS CAREGIVERS				
Grandparent living in household with one or more own	315	100.0	177	100.0
Grandparent responsible for grandchildren	157	49.8	69	39.0
VETERAN STATUS				
Civilian population 18 years and over	48129	100.0	23,165	100.0
Civilian veterans	6423	13.3	3,233	14.0
DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION				
Population 5 to 20 years	16894	100.0	7,769	100.0
With a disability	1296	7.7	570	7.3
Population 21 to 64 years	36276	100.0	16,043	100.0
With a disability	5087	14.0	2,582	16.1
Percent employed	63.1	(X)	57.4	(X)
No disability	31189	86.0	13,461	83.9
Percent employed	81.8	(X)	80.6	(X)
Population 65 years and over	5875	100.0	4,891	100.0
With a disability	2114	36.0	1,868	38.2
RESIDENCE IN 1995				
Population 5 years and over	61929	100.0	29,456	100.0
Same house in 1995	26555	42.9	18,253	62.0
Different house in the U.S. in 1995	33712	54.4	10,961	37.2
Same county	16883	27.3	5,963	20.2
Different county	16829	27.2	4,998	17.0
Same state	5781	9.3	2,216	7.5
Different state	11048	17.8	2,782	9.4
Elsewhere in 1995	1662	2.7	242	0.8

Social Factors	Grand Forks County	Percent of Total	Polk County	Percent of Total
NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH				
Total population	66109	100.0	31,369	100.0
Native	64006	96.8	30,669	97.8
Born in United States	63036	95.4	30,584	97.5
State of residence	39926	60.4	17,918	57.1
Different state	23110	35.0	12,666	40.4
Born outside United States	970	1.5	85	0.3
Foreign born	2103	3.2	700	2.2
Entered 1990 to March 2000	1208	1.8	305	1.0
Naturalized citizen	704	1.1	244	0.8
Not a citizen	1399	2.1	456	1.5
REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN				
Total (excluding born at sea)	2103	100.0	700	100.0
Europe	627	29.8	128	18.3
Asia	546	26.0	141	20.1
Africa	73	3.5	58	8.3
Oceania	13	0.6	42	6.0
Latin America	218	10.4	193	27.6
Northern America	626	29.8	138	19.7
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME				
Population 5 years and over	61929	100.0	29,456	100.0
English only	58145	93.9	27,057	91.9
Language other than English	3784	6.1	2,399	8.1
Speak English less than "very well"	1180	1.9	626	2.1
Spanish	1300	2.1	1,204	4.1
Speak English less than "very well"	542	0.9	302	1.0
Other Indo-European languages	1916	3.1	1,006	3.4
Speak English less than "very well"	417	0.7	226	0.8
Asian and Pacific Island languages	417	0.7	111	0.4
Speak English less than "very well"	141	0.2	73	0.2
ANCESTRY (single or multiple)				
Total population	66109	100.0	31,369	100.0
Total ancestries reported	88004	133.1	41,315	131.7
Arab	150	0.2	51	0.2
Czech1	2201	3.3	1,185	3.8
Danish	710	1.1	480	1.5
Dutch	670	1.0	519	1.7
English	4040	6.1	1,171	3.7
French (except Basque)1	4027	6.1	2,807	8.9
French Canadian1	786	1.2	901	2.9
German	22305	33.7	8,969	28.6
Greek	88	0.1	16	0.1
Hungarian	118	0.2	17	0.1
Irish1	7163	10.8	2,368	7.5
Italian	1017	1.5	188	0.6
Lithuanian	50	0.1	25	0.1
Norwegian	23097	34.9	13,585	43.3
Polish	3929	5.9	1,230	3.9
Portuguese	95	0.1	21	0.1
Russian	914	1.4	262	0.8
Scotch-Irish	919	1.4	306	1.0
Scottish	1550	2.3	340	1.1
Slovak	139	0.2	40	0.1
Subsaharan African	123	0.2	72	0.2
Swedish	3668	5.5	2,597	8.3
Swiss	135	0.2	29	0.1
Ukrainian	212	0.3	167	0.5
United States or American	1391	2.1	495	1.6
Welsh	225	0.3	71	0.2
West Indian (excluding Hispanic groups)	74	0.1	9	0.0
Other ancestries	8208	12.4	3,394	10.8

(X) Not applicable.

The data represent a combination of two ancestries shown separately in Summary File 3. Czech includes Czechoslovakian. French includes Alsatian. French Canadian includes Acadian/Cajun. Irish includes Celtic.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3, Matrices P18, P19, P21, P22, P24, P36, P37, P39, P42, PCT8, PCT16, PCT17, and

Housing Factors	Grand Forks County	Percent of Total	Polk County	Percent of Total
Total housing units	27,373	100.0	14,008	100.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1-unit, detached	12,534	45.8	10,232	73.0
1-unit, attached	2,344	8.6	354	2.5
2 units	1,095	4.0	253	1.8
3 or 4 units	1,468	5.4	341	2.4
5 to 9 units	1,193	4.4	342	2.4
10 to 19 units	2,392	8.7	670	4.8
20 or more units	4,690	17.1	720	5.1
Mobile home	1,657	6.1	1,063	7.6
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	0.0	33	0.2
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1999 to March 2000	701	2.6	325	2.3
1995 to 1998	1,681	6.1	727	5.2
1990 to 1994	1,569	5.7	523	3.7
1980 to 1989	3,538	12.9	1,231	8.8
1970 to 1979	6,929	25.3	2,844	20.3
1960 to 1969	3,760	13.7	1,482	10.6
1940 to 1959	4,787	17.5	2,878	20.5
1939 or earlier	4,408	16.1	3,998	28.5
ROOMS				
1 room	601	2.2	135	1.0
2 rooms	1,670	6.1	506	3.6
3 rooms	3,149	11.5	1,238	8.8
4 rooms	5,054	18.5	2,074	14.8
5 rooms	5,492	20.1	2,803	20.0
6 rooms	3,755	13.7	2,471	17.6
7 rooms	2,500	9.1	1,851	13.2
8 rooms	2,243	8.2	1,343	9.6
9 or more rooms	2,909	10.6	1,587	11.3
Median (rooms)	5	(X)	5.6	(X)
Occupied Housing Units				
	25,435	100.0	12,070	100.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
1999 to March 2000	7,110	28.0	1,729	14.3
1995 to 1998	8,080	31.8	2,988	24.8
1990 to 1994	3,343	13.1	1,824	15.1
1980 to 1989	3,074	12.1	2,131	17.7
1970 to 1979	2,104	8.3	1,609	13.3
1969 or earlier	1,724	6.8	1,789	14.8
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None	1,741	6.8	962	8.0
1	8,739	34.4	3,822	31.7
2	10,409	40.9	4,911	40.7
3 or more	4,546	17.9	2,375	19.7
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas	12,065	47.4	4,191	34.7
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1,639	6.4	1,637	13.6
Electricity	9,280	36.5	3,236	26.8
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1,233	4.8	2,487	20.6
Coal or coke	278	1.1	4	0.0
Wood	91	0.4	327	2.7
Solar energy	0	0.0	7	0.1
Other fuel	658	2.6	134	1.1
No fuel used	191	0.8	47	0.4
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	96	0.4	87	0.7
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	108	0.4	85	0.7
No telephone service	345	1.4	218	1.8
OCCUPANTS PER ROOM				
Occupied housing units	25,435	100.0	12,070	100.0
1.00 or less	24,804	97.5	11,816	97.9

Housing Factors	Grand Forks County	Percent of Total	Polk County	Percent of Total
1.01 to 1.50	419	1.6	156	1.3
1.51 or more	212	0.8	98	0.8
Specified owner-occupied units	10,542	100.0	6,347	100.0
VALUE				
Less than \$50,000	991	9.4	1839	29.0
\$50,000 to \$99,999	5,060	48.0	2,846	44.8
\$100,000 to \$149,999	2,991	28.4	1,123	17.7
\$150,000 to \$199,999	953	9.0	367	5.8
\$200,000 to \$299,999	425	4.0	136	2.1
\$300,000 to \$499,999	107	1.0	19	0.3
\$500,000 to \$999,999	10	0.1	17	0.3
\$1,000,000 or more	5	0.0	0	0.0
Median (dollars)	92,800	(X)	75,000	(X)
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
With a mortgage	7,345	69.7	3,767	59.4
Less than \$300	4	0.0	30	0.5
\$300 to \$499	328	3.1	580	9.1
\$500 to \$699	1,121	10.6	987	15.6
\$700 to \$999	2,477	23.5	1,168	18.4
\$1,000 to \$1,499	2,321	22.0	814	12.8
\$1,500 to \$1,999	659	6.3	139	2.2
\$2,000 or more	435	4.1	49	0.8
Median (dollars)	971	(X)	760	(X)
Not mortgaged	3,197	30.3	2,580	40.6
Median (dollars)	342	(X)	251	(X)
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1999				
Less than 15 percent	3,743	35.5	2,927	46.1
15 to 19 percent	2,282	21.6	1,273	20.1
20 to 24 percent	1,673	15.9	753	11.9
25 to 29 percent	1,034	9.8	469	7.4
30 to 34 percent	579	5.5	288	4.5
35 percent or more	1,187	11.3	608	9.6
Not computed	44	0.4	29	0.5
Specified renter-occupied units	11,707	100.0	2,983	100.0
GROSS RENT				
Less than \$200	738	6.3	398	13.3
\$200 to \$299	1,101	9.4	339	11.4
\$300 to \$499	3,917	33.5	1,164	39.0
\$500 to \$749	3,740	31.9	719	24.1
\$750 to \$999	606	5.2	117	3.9
\$1,000 to \$1,499	229	2.0	19	0.6
\$1,500 or more	105	0.9	2	0.1
No cash rent	1,271	10.9	225	7.5
Median (dollars)	477	(X)	396	(X)
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1999				
Less than 15 percent	2,053	17.5	554	18.6
15 to 19 percent	1,775	15.2	398	13.3
20 to 24 percent	1,585	13.5	367	12.3
25 to 29 percent	1,028	8.8	290	9.7
30 to 34 percent	823	7.0	234	7.8
35 percent or more	2,998	25.6	913	30.6
Not computed	1,445	12.3	227	7.6

(X) Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3, Matrices H1, H7, H20, H23, H24, H30, H34, H38, H40, H43, H44, H48, H51, H62, H63, H69, H74, H76, H90, H91, and H94

Economic Factors	Grand Forks County	Percent of Total	Polk County	Percent of Total
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Population 16 years and over	52,229	100.0	24,291	100.0
In labor force	37,211	71.2	15,270	62.9
Civilian labor force	34,958	66.9	15,200	62.6
Employed	33,431	64.0	14,301	58.9
Unemployed	1,527	2.9	899	3.7
Percent of civilian labor force	4.4	(X)	5.9	(X)
Armed Forces	2,253	4.3	70	0.3
Not in labor force	15,018	28.8	9,021	37.1
Females 16 years and over				
Females 16 years and over	25,727	100.0	12,499	100.0
In labor force	17,242	67.0	7,309	58.5
Civilian labor force	16,852	65.5	7,307	58.5
Employed	16,171	62.9	6,969	55.8
Own children under 6 years				
Own children under 6 years	4,898	100.0	2,224	100.0
All parents in family in labor force	3,365	68.7	1,655	74.4
COMMUTING TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over				
Workers 16 years and over	35,038	100.0	14,186	100.0
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	28,120	80.3	10,954	77.2
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	3,515	10.0	1,543	10.9
Public transportation (including taxicab)	326	0.9	53	0.4
Walked	1,582	4.5	758	5.3
Other means	362	1.0	113	0.8
Worked at home	1,133	3.2	765	5.4
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.5	(X)	16.5	(X)
Employed civilian population 16 years and over				
Employed civilian population 16 years and over	33,431	100.0	14,301	100.0
OCCUPATION				
Management, professional, and related occupations	10,761	32.2	4,337	30.3
Service occupations	6,705	20.1	2,481	17.3
Sales and office occupations	8,496	25.4	3,429	24.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	247	0.7	347	2.4
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	3,501	10.5	1,585	11.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	3,721	11.1	2,122	14.8
INDUSTRY				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	797	2.4	1,128	7.9
Construction	2,443	7.3	992	6.9
Manufacturing	2,087	6.2	1,371	9.6
Wholesale trade	1,007	3.0	398	2.8
Retail trade	4,543	13.6	1,730	12.1
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	1,662	5.0	790	5.5
Information	624	1.9	293	2.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	1,533	4.6	520	3.6
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	2,049	6.1	575	4.0
Educational, health and social services	9,979	29.8	4,037	28.2
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	3,629	10.9	968	6.8
Other services (except public administration)	1,581	4.7	901	6.3
Public administration	1,497	4.5	598	4.2
CLASS OF WORKER				
Private wage and salary workers	24,279	72.6	10,329	72.2
Government workers	7,157	21.4	2,450	17.1

Economic Factors	Grand Forks County	Percent of Total	Polk County	Percent of Total
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business	1,917	5.7	1,455	10.2
Unpaid family workers	78	0.2	67	0.5
INCOME IN 1999				
Households	25,451	100.0	12,053	100.0
Less than \$10,000	2,681	10.5	1,250	10.4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,764	6.9	1,054	8.7
\$15,000 to \$24,999	3,865	15.2	1,885	15.6
\$25,000 to \$34,999	4,132	16.2	1,819	15.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4,720	18.5	2,228	18.5
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4,876	19.2	2,350	19.5
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1,952	7.7	804	6.7
\$100,000 to \$149,999	922	3.6	447	3.7
\$150,000 to \$199,999	276	1.1	103	0.9
\$200,000 or more	263	1.0	113	0.9
Median household income (dollars)	35,785	(X)	35,105	(X)
With earnings	21,845	85.8	9,244	76.7
<i>Mean earnings (dollars)</i>	43,332	(X)	42,504	(X)
With Social Security income	5,021	19.7	3,937	32.7
<i>Mean Social Security income (dollars)</i>	11,432	(X)	10,954	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	581	2.3	460	3.8
<i>Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)</i>	6,246	(X)	6,931	(X)
With public assistance income	638	2.5	640	5.3
<i>Mean public assistance income (dollars)</i>	1,918	(X)	2,438	(X)
With retirement income	2,883	11.3	1,664	13.8
<i>Mean retirement income (dollars)</i>	13,748	(X)	14,260	(X)
Families	15,766	100.0	8,115	100.0
Less than \$10,000	837	5.3	330	4.1
\$10,000 to \$14,999	577	3.7	338	4.2
\$15,000 to \$24,999	1,688	10.7	1,051	13.0
\$25,000 to \$34,999	2,250	14.3	1,214	15.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3,291	20.9	1,768	21.8
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4,091	25.9	2,102	25.9
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1,685	10.7	736	9.1
\$100,000 to \$149,999	838	5.3	381	4.7
\$150,000 to \$199,999	273	1.7	93	1.1
\$200,000 or more	236	1.5	102	1.3
Median family income (dollars)	46,620	(X)	44,310	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	17,868	(X)	17,279	(X)
Median earnings (dollars):				
<i>Male full-time, year-round workers</i>	30,079	(X)	31,472	(X)
<i>Female full-time, year-round workers</i>	21,426	(X)	21,535	(X)
POVERTY STATUS IN 1999 (below poverty level)				
Families	1,268	(X)	590	(X)
Percent below poverty level	(X)	8.0	(X)	7.3
With related children under 18 years	1,013	(X)	468	(X)
Percent below poverty level	(X)	11.9	(X)	11.5
With related children under 5 years	599	(X)	246	(X)
Percent below poverty level	(X)	18.4	(X)	16.7
Families with female householder, no husband present	725	(X)	270	(X)
Percent below poverty level	(X)	32.8	(X)	26.3

Economic Factors	Grand Forks County	Percent of Total	Polk County	Percent of Total
With related children under 18 years	656	(X)	260	(X)
Percent below poverty level	(X)	40.9	(X)	35.7
With related children under 5 years	395	(X)	151	(X)
Percent below poverty level	(X)	61.2	(X)	51.7
Individuals	7,622	(X)	3,284	(X)
Percent below poverty level	(X)	12.3	(X)	10.9
18 years and over	5,696	(X)	2,183	(X)
Percent below poverty level	(X)	12.3	(X)	9.9
65 years and over	448	(X)	534	(X)
Percent below poverty level	(X)	7.6	(X)	10.9
Related children under 18 years	1,858	(X)	1,050	(X)
Percent below poverty level	(X)	12.0	(X)	13.3
Related children 5 to 17 years	1,055	(X)	709	(X)
Percent below poverty level	(X)	9.3	(X)	11.8
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	3,895	(X)	1,304	(X)
Percent below poverty level	(X)	28.2	(X)	25.5

Grand Forks County	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Personal income	1,514,456	1,586,782	1,632,582	1,737,755	1,836,022
Nonfarm personal income 1/	1,492,980	1,549,301	1,607,885	1,710,420	1,793,262
Farm income 2/	21,476	37,481	24,697	27,335	42,760
Population (persons) 3/	66,625	65,864	65,216	64,874	64,731
Per capita personal income (dollars) 4/	22,731	24,092	25,033	26,787	28,364
Earnings by place of work	1,328,731	1,371,011	1,428,185	1,514,660	1,629,522
Less: Contributions for government social insurance 5/	170,358	173,183	178,672	188,966	199,428
Employee and self-employed contributions for government social insurance	77,209	77,661	83,684	88,690	93,489
Employer contributions for government social insurance	93,149	95,522	94,988	100,276	105,939
Plus: Adjustment for residence 6/	-98,192	-104,888	-113,042	-124,172	-133,625
Equals: Net earnings by place of residence	1,060,181	1,092,940	1,136,471	1,201,522	1,296,469
Plus: Dividends, interest, and rent 7/	272,687	295,517	291,097	318,912	319,077
Plus: Personal current transfer receipts	181,588	198,325	205,014	217,321	220,476
Wage and salary disbursements	985,283	1,012,134	1,047,732	1,095,679	1,154,261
Supplements to wages and salaries	251,606	259,844	265,919	295,205	327,677
Employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds	158,457	164,322	170,931	194,929	221,738
Employer contributions for government social insurance	93,149	95,522	94,988	100,276	105,939
Proprietors' income 8/	91,842	99,033	114,534	123,776	147,584
Farm proprietors' income	12,430	27,464	13,289	16,723	32,813
Nonfarm proprietors' income	79,412	71,569	101,245	107,053	114,771
Total employment	48,118	47,779	48,208	48,996	49,608
Wage and salary employment	41,759	41,238	41,662	42,272	42,678
Proprietors employment	6,359	6,541	6,546	6,724	6,930

1. Nonfarm personal income is total personal income less farm income.

2. Farm income is farm earnings less farm employer contributions for government social insurance.

3. Midyear population estimates of the Bureau of the Census.

4. Per capita personal income is total personal income divided by total midyear population.

5. Contributions for government social insurance are included in earnings by type and industry, but they are excluded from personal income.

6. The adjustment for residence is the net inflow of the earnings of interarea commuters. For the United States, it consists of adjustments for border workers: wage and salary.

7. Rental income of persons includes the capital consumption adjustment.

8. Proprietors' income includes the inventory valuation adjustment and the capital consumption adjustment.

9. Cibola, NM was separated from Valencia in June 1981, but in these estimates Valencia includes Cibola through the end of 1981.

10. La Paz County, AZ was separated from Yuma County on January 1, 1983. The Yuma, AZ MSA contains the area that became La Paz County, AZ through 1982 and excluded.

11. Estimates for 1979 forward reflect Alaska Census Areas as defined by the Census Bureau; those for prior years reflect Alaska Census Divisions as defined in the 1970 D.

12. Shawano, WI and Menominee, WI are combined as Shawano (incl. Menominee), WI for the years prior to 1989.

13. Broomfield County, CO, was created from parts of Adams, Boulder, Jefferson, and Weld counties effective November 15, 2001. Estimates for Broomfield county begin with

Grand Forks	2001	2002	2003
Total employment	48,208	48,996	49,608
Wage and salary employment	41,662	42,272	42,678
Proprietors employment	6,546	6,724	6,930
Farm proprietors employment	832	842	837
Nonfarm proprietors employment 2/	5,714	5,882	6,093
Farm employment	1,107	1,101	1,052
Nonfarm employment	47,101	47,895	48,556
Private employment	34,666	34,965	35,243
Forestry, fishing, related activities, and other 3/	(D)	(D)	(D)
Mining	(D)	(D)	(D)
Utilities	289	282	273
Construction	2,676	2,525	2,587
Manufacturing	1,984	1,977	1,894
Wholesale trade	1,457	1,409	1,387
Retail trade	7,119	7,121	7,069
Transportation and warehousing	1,286	1,318	1,354
Information	672	611	596
Finance and insurance	1,251	1,246	1,276
Real estate and rental and leasing	905	903	939
Professional and technical services	1,421	1,378	1,503
Management of companies and enterprises	163	163	139
Administrative and waste services	1,731	1,778	1,731
Educational services	420	463	418
Health care and social assistance	6,140	6,315	6,510
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	648	778	820
Accommodation and food services	3,679	3,826	3,819
Other services, except public administration	2,229	2,282	2,317
Government and government enterprises	12,435	12,930	13,313
Federal, civilian	1,251	1,262	1,327
Military	3,215	3,339	3,418
State and local	7,969	8,329	8,568
State government	5,016	5,463	5,681
Local government	2,953	2,866	2,887

1. The estimates of employment for 2001-2003 are based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

2. Excludes limited partners.

3. "Other" consists of the number of jobs held by U.S. residents employed by international organizations and foreign embassies and consulates in the United States.

4. Broomfield County, CO, was created from parts of Adams, Boulder, Jefferson, and Weld counties effective November 15, 2001. Estimates for Broomfield county begin with

E The estimate shown here constitutes the major portion of the true estimate.

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

(L) Less than 10 jobs, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

(N) Data not available for this year.

Grand Forks, North Dakota (38035)

Grand Forks is one of 53 counties in North Dakota. It is part of the Grand Forks, ND-MN (MSA). Its 2003 population of 64,731 ranked 3rd in the state.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

In 2003 Grand Forks had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of \$28,364. This PCPI ranked 22nd in the state and was 98 percent of the state average, \$28,922, and 90 percent of the national average, \$31,472. The 2003 PCPI reflected an increase of 5.9 percent from 2002. The 2002-2003 state change was 8.2 percent and the national change was 2.2 percent. In 1993 the PCPI of Grand Forks was \$17,423 and ranked 20th in the state. The 1993-2003 average annual growth rate of PCPI was 5.0 percent. The average annual growth rate for the state was 5.0 percent and for the nation was 4.0 percent.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

In 2003 Grand Forks had a total personal income (TPI) of \$1,836,022. This TPI ranked 3rd in the state and accounted for 10.0 percent of the state total. In 1993 the TPI of Grand Forks was \$1,248,567 and ranked 3rd in the state. The 2003 TPI reflected an increase of 5.7 percent from 2002. The 2002-2003 state change was 8.1 percent and the national change was 3.2 percent. The 1993-2003 average annual growth rate of TPI was 3.9 percent. The average annual growth rate for the state was 4.9 percent and for the nation was 5.1 percent.

COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

Total personal income includes net earnings by place of residence; dividends, interest, and rent; and personal current transfer receipts received by the residents of Grand Forks. In 2003 net earnings accounted for 70.6 percent of TPI (compared with 71.2 in 1993); dividends, interest, and rent were 17.4 percent (compared with 16.5 in 1993); and personal current transfer receipts were 12.0 percent (compared with 12.3 in 1993). From 2002 to 2003 net earnings increased 7.9 percent; dividends, interest, and rent increased 0.1 percent; and personal current transfer receipts increased 1.5 percent. From 1993 to 2003 net earnings increased on average 3.8 percent each year; dividends, interest, and rent increased on average 4.5 percent; and personal current transfer receipts increased on average 3.6 percent.

EARNINGS BY PLACE OF WORK

Earnings of persons employed in Grand Forks increased from \$1,514,660 in 2002 to \$1,629,522 in 2003, an increase of 7.6 percent. The 2002-2003 state change was 10.9 percent and the national change was 4.1 percent. The average annual growth rate from the 1993 estimate of \$1,090,042 to the 2003 estimate was 4.1 percent. The average annual growth rate for the state was 5.3 percent and for the nation was 5.3 percent.

Note: All income estimates with the exception of PCPI are in thousands of dollars, not adjusted for inflation.

Grand Forks, ND-MN (24220)

Grand Forks is one of 361 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) in the nation. Its 2003 population of 95,751 ranked 343rd in the nation.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

In 2003 Grand Forks had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of \$27,513. This PCPI ranked 180th in the United States and was 87 percent of the national average, \$31,472. The 2003 PCPI reflected an increase of 6.8 percent from 2002. The 2002-2003 national change was 2.2 percent. In 1993 the PCPI of Grand Forks was \$16,972 and ranked 300th in the United States. The 1993-2003 average annual growth rate of PCPI was 4.9 percent. The average annual growth rate for the nation was 4.0 percent.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

In 2003 Grand Forks had a total personal income (TPI) of \$2,634,421. This TPI ranked 333rd in the United States. In 1993 the TPI of Grand Forks was \$1,772,585 and ranked 311th in the United States. The 2003 TPI reflected an increase of 6.7 percent from 2002. The 2002-2003 national change was 3.2 percent. The 1993-2003 average annual growth rate of TPI was 4.0 percent. The average annual growth rate for the nation was 5.1 percent.

COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

Total personal income includes net earnings by place of residence; dividends, interest, and rent; and personal current transfer receipts received by the residents of Grand Forks. In 2003 net earnings accounted for 68.4 percent of TPI (compared with 67.4 in 1993); dividends, interest, and rent were 16.8 percent (compared with 17.4 in 1993); and personal current transfer receipts were 14.8 percent (compared with 15.2 in 1993). From 2002 to 2003 net earnings increased 9.6 percent; dividends, interest, and rent decreased 0.6 percent; and personal current transfer receipts increased 3.0 percent. From 1993 to 2003 net earnings increased on average 4.2 percent each year; dividends, interest, and rent increased on average 3.7 percent; and personal current transfer receipts increased on average 3.8 percent.

EARNINGS BY PLACE OF WORK

Earnings of persons employed in Grand Forks increased from \$1,932,022 in 2002 to \$2,110,430 in 2003, an increase of 9.2 percent. The 2002-2003 national change was 4.1 percent. The average annual growth rate from the 1993 estimate of \$1,393,068 to the 2003 estimate was 4.2 percent. The average annual growth rate for the nation was 5.3 percent.

Note: All income estimates with the exception of PCPI are in thousands of dollars, not adjusted for inflation.

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Personal income	689,440	721,925	725,481	730,588	798,399
Nonfarm personal income 1/	658,203	684,573	708,962	720,295	754,265
Farm income 2/	31,237	37,352	16,519	10,293	44,134
Population (persons) 3/	31,294	31,379	31,074	30,925	31,020
Per capita personal income (dollars) 4/	22,031	23,007	23,347	23,625	25,738
Earnings by place of work	413,012	430,925	411,070	417,362	480,908
Less: Contributions for government social insurance 5/	49,202	50,454	51,439	52,956	56,074
Employee and self-employed contributions for government social insurance	25,965	26,338	26,912	27,863	29,304
Employer contributions for government social insurance	23,237	24,116	24,527	25,093	26,770
Plus: Adjustment for residence 6/	57,649	61,131	68,992	77,526	79,697
Equals: Net earnings by place of residence	421,459	441,602	428,623	441,932	504,531
Plus: Dividends, interest, and rent 7/	138,193	143,760	145,796	127,394	124,518
Plus: Personal current transfer receipts	129,788	136,563	151,062	161,262	169,350
Wage and salary disbursements	297,916	311,117	320,132	328,817	345,837
Supplements to wages and salaries	61,012	64,735	66,719	72,377	81,273
Employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds	37,775	40,619	42,192	47,284	54,503
Employer contributions for government social insurance	23,237	24,116	24,527	25,093	26,770
Proprietors' income 8/	54,084	55,073	24,219	16,168	53,798
Farm proprietors' income	10,585	13,338	-8,766	-15,069	20,616
Nonfarm proprietors' income	43,499	41,735	32,985	31,237	33,182
Total employment	17,466	17,546	17,333	17,336	17,679
Wage and salary employment	13,664	13,679	13,488	13,397	13,681
Proprietors employment	3,802	3,867	3,845	3,939	3,998

ny disbursements to U.S. residents commuting to Canada less wage and salary disbursements to Canadian and Mexican residents commuting into the United States.

udes it beginning with 1983.

ecennial Census. Estimates from 1988 forward separate Aleutian Islands Census Area into Aleutians East Borough and Aleutians West Census Area. Estimates for 1991 forward sep

th 2002.

Polk	2001	2002	2003
Total employment	17,333	17,336	17,679
Wage and salary employment	13,488	13,397	13,681
Proprietors employment	3,845	3,939	3,998
Farm proprietors employment	1,467	1,488	1,471
Nonfarm proprietors employment 2/	2,378	2,451	2,527
Farm employment	2,144	2,144	2,095
Nonfarm employment	15,189	15,192	15,584
Private employment	12,284	12,311	12,719
Forestry, fishing, related activities, and other 3/	(D)	(D)	(D)
Mining	53	66	67
Utilities	35	35	35
Construction	766	759	780
Manufacturing	1,779	1,532	1,648
Wholesale trade	778	777	796
Retail trade	1,642	1,599	1,592
Transportation and warehousing	474	454	515
Information	198	197	193
Finance and insurance	488	510	498
Real estate and rental and leasing	242	253	270
Professional and technical services	455	484	500
Management of companies and enterprises	35	39	43
Administrative and waste services	158	164	178
Educational services	(D)	(D)	(D)
Health care and social assistance	(D)	(D)	2,766
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	152	154	149
Accommodation and food services	1,140	1,169	1,130
Other services, except public administration	1,047	1,111	1,113
Government and government enterprises	2,905	2,881	2,865
Federal, civilian	133	135	140
Military	120	120	120
State and local	2,652	2,626	2,605
State government	747	704	698
Local government	1,905	1,922	1,907

Polk is one of 87 counties in Minnesota. It is part of the Grand Forks, ND-MN (MSA). Its 2003 population of 31,020 ranked 34th in the state.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

In 2003 Polk had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of \$25,738. This PCPI ranked 54th in the state and was 76 percent of the state average, \$34,031, and 82 percent of the national average, \$31,472. The 2003 PCPI reflected an increase of 8.9 percent from 2002. The 2002-2003 state change was 2.6 percent and the national change was 2.2 percent. In 1993 the PCPI of Polk was \$15,984 and ranked 51st in the state. The 1993-2003 average annual growth rate of PCPI was 4.9 percent. The average annual growth rate for the state was 4.6 percent and for the nation was 4.0 percent.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

In 2003 Polk had a total personal income (TPI) of \$798,399. This TPI ranked 34th in the state and accounted for 0.5 percent of the state total. In 1993 the TPI of Polk was \$524,018 and ranked 30th in the state. The 2003 TPI reflected an increase of 9.3 percent from 2002. The 2002-2003 state change was 3.4 percent and the national change was 3.2 percent. The 1993-2003 average annual growth rate of TPI was 4.3 percent. The average annual growth rate for the state was 5.7 percent and for the nation was 5.1 percent.

COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

Total personal income includes net earnings by place of residence; dividends, interest, and rent; and personal current transfer receipts received by the residents of Polk. In 2003 net earnings accounted for 63.2 percent of TPI (compared with 58.3 in 1993); dividends, interest, and rent were 15.6 percent (compared with 19.7 in 1993); and personal current transfer receipts were 21.2 percent (compared with 22.0 in 1993). From 2002 to 2003 net earnings increased 14.2 percent; dividends, interest, and rent decreased 2.3 percent; and personal current transfer receipts increased 5.0 percent. From 1993 to 2003 net earnings increased on average 5.2 percent each year; dividends, interest, and rent increased on average 1.9 percent; and personal current transfer receipts increased on average 3.9 percent.

EARNINGS BY PLACE OF WORK

Earnings of persons employed in Polk increased from \$417,362 in 2002 to \$480,908 in 2003, an increase of 15.2 percent. The 2002-2003 state change was 4.4 percent and the national change was 4.1 percent. The average annual growth rate from the 1993 estimate of \$303,026 to the 2003 estimate was 4.7 percent. The average annual growth rate for the state was 5.9 percent and for the nation was 5.3 percent.

Note: All income estimates with the exception of PCPI are in thousands of dollars, not adjusted for inflation.

Grand Forks County, ND	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Unemployment Rates	2.6	2.5	3.2	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.6	3.4	3.2	2.8
Unemployment	988	942	1189	811	884	949	952	1260	1172	1066
Employment	36815	36970	36017	36058	35343	35278	35353	35325	35799	36552
Labor Force	37803	37912	37206	36869	36227	36227	36305	36585	36971	37618

North Dakota	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Unemployment Rates	3.3	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.5	3.6	3.4
Unemployment	11307	10982	10001	10378	11153	9930	9558	12328	12658	12104
Employment	331252	334086	335854	336642	336481	336925	336939	336430	338809	342221
Labor Force	342559	345068	345855	347020	347634	346855	346497	348758	351467	354325

Polk County, MN	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Unemployment Rates	5.1	5.6	5.7	3.7	3.7	4.6	4.4	5.1	4.6	4.9
Unemployment	864	973	960	627	633	801	775	913	831	902
Employment	16238	16292	16006	16342	16531	16455	16759	16951	17348	17546
Labor Force	17102	17265	16966	16969	17164	17256	17534	17864	18179	18448

Minnesota	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Unemployment Rates	3.7	3.9	3.3	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.9	4.6	4.9	4.7
Unemployment	97531	104366	88675	75042	76883	90058	111215	132565	143280	137851
Employment	2529464	2565808	2605673	2656674	2686942	2733110	2764353	2767058	2786091	2813831
Labor Force	2626995	2670174	2694348	2731716	2763825	2823168	2875568	2899623	2929371	2951682

select a state:
North Dakota

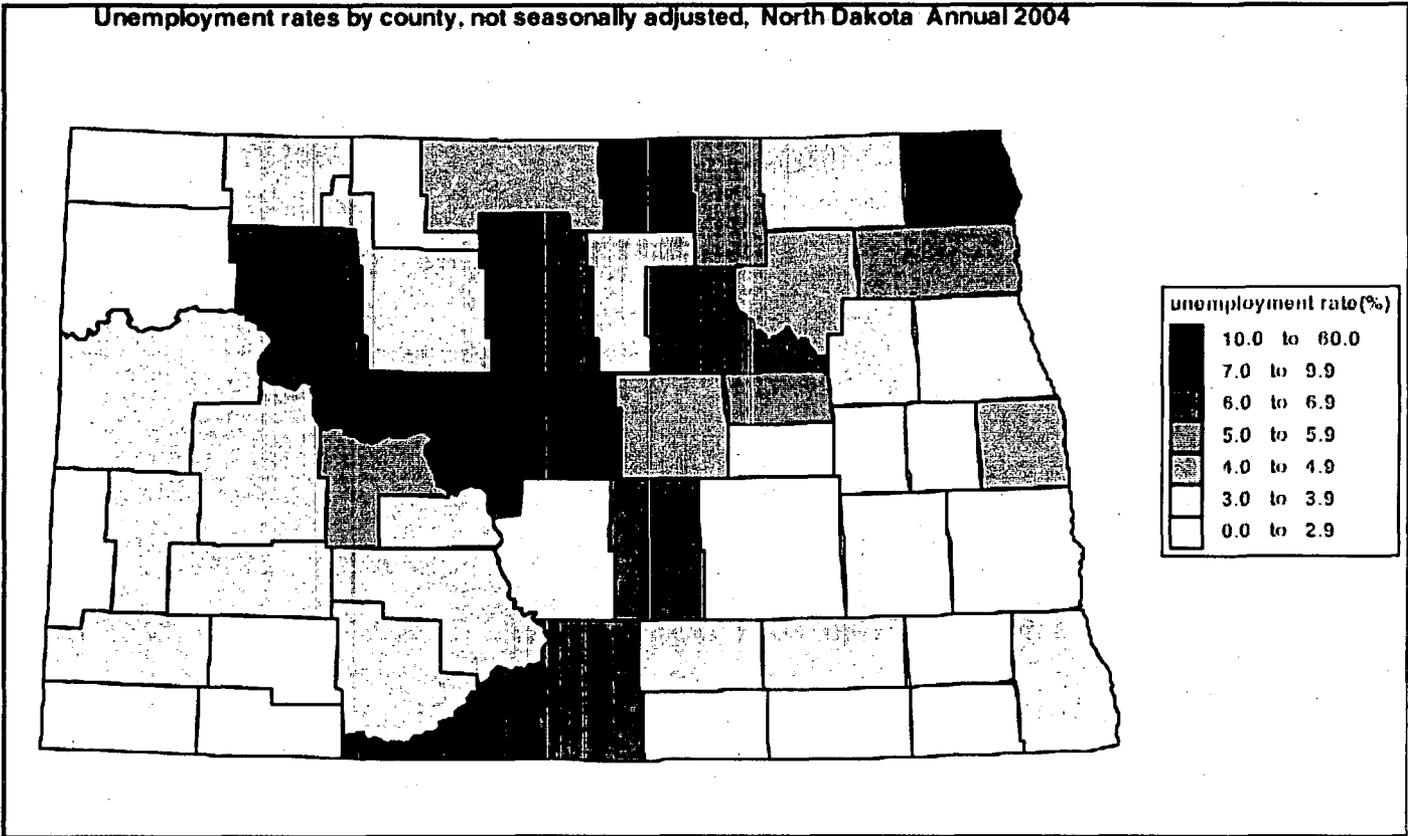
Select dataview type:
 12 Month Net Change
 Unemployment Rate

Select Year:
2004

Select Month:
Annual

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Draw Map



When you place your cursor on a county, its name will appear along with the statistic for that county.

Map Title: Unemployment rates by county, not seasonally adjusted	
Map Type: North Dakota county Map	
Month/Year: Annual/2004	
County	Annual 2004
Adams County	1.7
Barnes County	2.9
Benson County	6.1
Billings County	3.6
Bottineau County	4.1
Bowman County	1.6
Burke County	3.2
Burleigh County	2.7
Cass County	2.2
Cavalier County	3.3
Dickey County	1.9

Divide County	2.4
Dunn County	3.9
Eddy County	5.9
Emmons County	6.4
Foster County	3.2
Golden Valley County	1.9
Grand Forks County	3.2
Grant County	3.4
Griggs County	2.1
Hettinger County	3.5
Kidder County	5.8
Lamoure County	3.4
Logan County	2.6
McHenry County	7.5
McIntosh County	2.2
McKenzie County	3.8
McLean County	7.4
Mercer County	5.8
Morton County	4.0
Mountrail County	6.0
Nelson County	4.5
Oliver County	5.0
Pembina County	8.7
Pierce County	4.2
Ramsey County	4.3
Ransom County	2.6
Renville County	2.7
Richland County	3.3
Rolette County	13.7
Sargent County	1.9
Sheridan County	6.6
Sioux County	5.3
Slope County	3.5
Stark County	3.4
Steele County	1.7
Stutsman County	3.3
Towner County	4.1
Traill County	3.8
Walsh County	4.7
Ward County	3.7
Wells County	4.4
Williams County	3.5