

DCN 5385
Executive Correspondence

JOHN WARNER, VIRGINIA, CHAIRMAN

JOHN McCAIN, ARIZONA
JAMES M. INHOFE, OKLAHOMA
PAT ROBERTS, KANSAS
JEFF SESSIONS, ALABAMA
SUSAN M. COLLINS, MAINE
JOHN ENSIGN, NEVADA
JAMES M. TALENT, MISSOURI
SAXBY CHAMBLISS, GEORGIA
LINDSEY O. GRAHAM, SOUTH CAROLINA
ELIZABETH DOLE, NORTH CAROLINA
JOHN CORNYN, TEXAS
JOHN THUNE, SOUTH DAKOTA

CARL LEVIN, MICHIGAN
EDWARD M. KENNEDY, MASSACHUSETTS
ROBERT C. BYRD, WEST VIRGINIA
JOSEPH I. LIEBERMAN, CONNECTICUT
JACK REED, RHODE ISLAND
DANIEL K. AKAKA, HAWAII
BILL NELSON, FLORIDA
E. BENJAMIN NELSON, NEBRASKA
MARK DAYTON, MINNESOTA
EVAN BAYH, INDIANA
HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON, NEW YORK

JUDITH A. ANSLEY, STAFF DIRECTOR
RICHARD D. DeBOBES, DEMOCRATIC STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6050

BRAC Commission

July 22, 2005

JUL 26 2005

Received

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

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Please review the attached material regarding the proposed relocation of the Army Night Vision Lab from Fort Belvoir, Virginia to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland as per the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) recommendation. Also, please advise me on the relevant Commission staff members that can meet with my office concerning this issue.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely,



John Warner
Chairman

BRAC Military Value Criterion (1): The current and future mission capabilities and the impact on operational readiness of the total force of the Department of Defense, including the impact on joint war fighting, training, and readiness.

BRAC Recommendation: The relocation of the Army Night Vision Lab From Fort Belvoir VA to Aberdeen Proving Ground MD

Substantial Deviation: Adverse Impact on Current and Future Mission Capabilities and on Joint War-Fighting

The recommendation justification states that this action will increase efficiency through consolidation of Research, Development and Acquisition (RDA), Test and Evaluation (T&E) sites. It ignores the fact that military value is provided by people. Efficiency cannot be created at the cost of decreased mission effectiveness. Experience in past BRACs has shown that 75 to 80% of the workforce will not relocate. In the case of the Army Night Vision Lab that represents the loss of from 250 to 270 uniquely skilled scientists and engineers. The mission performance and effectiveness of the organization will be disrupted for 10 years or more.

The workforce and facilities of the Army Night Vision Lab is a critical mass that accomplishes the entire range of activities necessary for the development of military Electro-Optic/ Infrared (EO/IR) sensors and Countermining Systems. The laboratory participates in selected basic research, performs applied research and advanced development, advances manufacturing technology, transitions technology to Program Managers (PMs), and provides a quick reaction capability to support combat operations and national emergencies

The Lab contributes to the mission capabilities of the total DoD force. Soldiers, Marines, Special Operations Forces and Joint Personnel Recovery teams benefit from the products of the Lab's efforts. The Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) relies on Night Vision's unique in-house expertise for the exploration of new concepts. The Navy relies on the Lab for imaging target acquisition sensors, and the Air Force leverages the infrared technology. The Special Operations Command (SOCOM) depends on Night Vision's quick reaction capability to remedy immediate battlefield needs. The Joint Unexploded Ordnance Coordination Office (JUXOCO) shares a live, calibrated minefield with the Lab. In addition, the Lab works closely with government Law Enforcement and Intelligence agencies to develop specialized capabilities, and with civilian First Responders who benefit from dual-use technology. Night Vision employees, equipped with new systems specifically developed for the emergency situation, were among the first responders at both the Pentagon and the World Trade center after 9/11. The Night Vision Lab supports "Joint" capabilities and readiness in a manner that goes beyond the normal definition of that term.

The Night Vision Lab also has a unique partnership with Industry. The Lab seeds new technology, and supports it until it is commercially viable and can be applied in military systems. Night Vision provides the Electro-Optic performance models for all of Industry and DoD. Equipment evaluations are done under standardized test procedures developed by the Lab.

Collaboration with Industry partners in specific areas and on specific systems is instrumental in resolving both technical and management issues.

The critical element for the successful performance of this mission is the workforce. The Night Vision Lab has 519 government employees, 340 of whom are scientists and engineers (S&E). Their technical specialties are in numerous advanced, unique areas. This S&E team represents over 55% of the EO/IR specialists in the Department of Defense and is responsible for over 50% of the DOD funding in the technology area. Although this group is only about 3% of the Army science and technology (S&T) workforce, it executes 17% of the Army's approved S&T programs; more than any other non-medical Army research and engineering organization. The unique, experienced workforce has provided some 20 special quick reaction projects that are fielded in support of combat operations, with many more currently in the works. The team also supports work on 20 technology transition agreements with Army Program Managers to provide new technologies that will support future capabilities and systems.

Based on past experiences in BRAC scenarios, 75 to 80% of these science and engineering employees will not relocate from Northern Virginia to the Aberdeen area. This workforce cannot be easily replaced. Its expertise requires training in more than one academic field and is ultimately realized through hands-on experience and mentoring from senior members of the team. The requirement for a security clearance eliminates many math, science and engineering students from employment since technical academic programs are often dominated by foreign nationals. For example, the percentage of foreign nationals in the physics and computer/electrical engineering graduate programs at two Maryland universities, Johns Hopkins and Maryland, is approximately 65%. The current backlog for security clearances stands at over 328,000 people.

The justification for this recommendation also states that consolidation will achieve synergy at a lower cost and preserve a business model by collocation of RDA functions. However, the recommendation ignores the synergy that already exists among the Night Vision Lab and its customers/partners in the Northern Virginia area. The Rapid Equipping Force, PEO Soldier, PM Close Combat Systems and JUXOCO are within walking distance of the Lab. DARPA, the Army and Naval Research Labs, the Institute for Defense Analysis and the Naval Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technology Center are nearby. The Marine Corps Warfighting Lab and the FBI Engineering Research Facility are conveniently located in Quantico, VA. The recommendation removes this proven, existing synergy.

This recommendation is not a result of quantitative analysis but the product of military judgment. DoD Policy Memorandum Two – BRAC 2005 Military Value Principles – dated October 11, 2004, provides the direction for the use of military judgment in deliberative processes. The principles of “Recruit and Train” and “Equip” raise serious issues:

Recruit and Train. The Department must attract, develop and retain...civilian and contractor personnel who are highly skilled and educated...to support advances in technology, and to respond to anticipated developments in joint and Service doctrine and tactics.”

Equip. ...effectively place superior technology in the hands of the warfighter to meet current and future threats.”

A Night Vision Lab realignment conflicts with the principles quoted above. The Army will lose uniquely skilled personnel. The majority of the mentors to train new employees will be gone. This will disrupt, possibly irreparably, the continued development of the superior technology that enables a combat overmatch for our forces today and tomorrow. A decline is inevitable.

Military value is provided by people. Should the Night Vision Lab lose 75- 80% of its workforce it will likely take over 10 years to reconstitute it. Losses would begin in the near future and continue during the four years leading up to the actual move. Hiring prior to a major relocation will be extremely difficult at best. Replacing from 250 to 270 skilled personnel and developing their skills could take 10 years in itself. The damage to the Lab's capabilities could be irreparable and this nation would likely lose its lead in sensor technologies to other nations, and hence its night-fighting advantage. The current and future mission capabilities of our Armed Forces will suffer from even a minor disruption to the Night Vision Lab's important work, with an immediate effect on our Warfighters currently in combat. The failure to adequately consider the impact of the personnel losses and the adverse impact on the total force of the Department of Defense is a substantial deviation from Military Value Criterion (1). The disruption of the existing synergy between the Lab and its Army, DoD and Federal Agency partners at its present location adds to the extent of this deviation.

Military Value Criterion (4): The cost of operations and the manpower implications.

BRAC Recommendation: The relocation of the Army Night Vision Lab From Fort Belvoir VA to Aberdeen Proving Ground MD

Substantial Deviation: Inaccurate Cost of Operations

The recommendation justification states that this action will increase efficiency through consolidation of Research, Development and Acquisition (RDA), Test and Evaluation (T&E) sites. It claims that the consolidation would achieve efficiency and synergy at lower cost. However, the cost of operations at Aberdeen measured in Cost/Square Foot (SF) for occupied square footage is more than double that for Fort Belvoir.

The unadjusted Base Operations Cost per SF at Aberdeen Proving Ground is slightly less than that of Fort Belvoir, as shown below:

Unadjusted Average Base Operations Cost per SF			
	Budget	Square Footage	Operations Cost/SF
Aberdeen Proving Ground	\$209,980,684	14,429,407	\$14.55
Fort Belvoir	\$128,202,380	7,954,402	\$16.12

However, adjusting those costs for unoccupied, vacant square footage dramatically increases Aberdeen's operating costs by a factor of more than 2.4. The adjusted average costs, shown below, indicate that base operating costs per square foot at Aberdeen are more than double those for Fort Belvoir.

Adjusted Average Base Operations Cost per SF					
	Budget	Existing SF	Less Vacancy	Net SF	Adjusted Cost/Net SF
Aberdeen Proving Ground	\$209,980,684	14,429,407	8,572,249	5,857,158	\$35.85
Fort Belvoir	\$128,202,380	7,954,402	319,527	7,634,875	\$16.79

The claim that lower costs will result from a relocation of the Night Vision Lab from Fort Belvoir to Aberdeen Proving Ground are incorrect based on the adjusted base operations costs. Failure to use accurate cost data is a substantial deviation from Military Value Criterion (4).

Substantial Deviation: Manpower Implications

The justification for this recommendation also speaks of the need for integrated research in C4ISR technologies. It fails to address the make-up of the workforce that will be available to conduct that research. In the case of the Night Vision Lab, 75 to 80% of the workforce will choose not to relocate and will find other employment in the Northern Virginia area. The composition of the workforce that becomes available for operations at Aberdeen will be lacking in both numbers and capabilities.

The loss of personnel will begin in the very near future. A relocation announcement will be an impetus for members of the workforce to seek other opportunities, and for prospective employers to lure talented government professionals into the private sector. The 340 scientists and engineers (S&E) presently employed at the Night Vision Lab will be prime targets. The period leading up to the actual relocation is anticipated to be four years. A time-phased hiring plan will be difficult to implement. Government employees are not contractually bound in terms of employment and are able to resign or retire, if they are eligible, in the space of one day. During this four-year period, there will be a stream of departures from the workforce. The departures will not be balanced by new hires, since hiring during a transition period prior to a move will be difficult in terms of both finding employees and having the personnel assets at the Lab to execute the hiring process. In addition, Night Vision employees are required to have security clearances. The current backlog, over 328,000 persons, will preclude a rapid recomposition of the workforce.

The pool of potential employees is constrained. The Night Vision Lab must compete with the private sector for the talents of scientists and engineers with high technology specialties. The security clearance requirement alone disqualifies many math, science and engineering students from employment since foreign nationals often dominate technical academic programs. For example, the percentage of foreign nationals in the physics and computer/electrical engineering graduate programs at two Maryland universities, Johns Hopkins and Maryland, is approximately 65%.

The Lab's successes are based on the quality of its workforce. The recruitment of talent would be the start, not the finish, of a reconstitution. Night vision scientists and engineers require skills in more than one academic area. The unique specialties associated with sensor R&D and systems are learned over time, on the job, through mentoring and experience. They are not taught at universities. The role of mentors is critical. Their knowledge in the academic sphere and experience in practical applications are the basis for developing less senior members of the workforce. Individual capabilities are derived in large part from the collective wisdom of the mentors. The senior element of the workforce is arguably the least likely to relocate due to retirement eligibility and established roots in the Northern Virginia area. The technical capabilities of an inexperienced workforce will not begin to approach the level of achievement that the Night Vision Lab now provides. It is difficult to imagine how long it would take to reach the current level of expertise without the mix of senior, intermediate and junior personnel that exists today.

Military value is based on people. Experience in past BRACs indicates that 75 to 80% of the workforce at the Army Night Vision Lab will not relocate. Four years of initial personnel losses prior to relocation will be followed by many more years of recruitment and training. Reconstitution to the current level of mission performance, if achievable, will take more than 10 years. Both ongoing war support efforts and the planned execution of sensor R&D will be

disrupted. It is likely that the Nation will lose the sensor technology lead it has enjoyed since the field was pioneered 40 years ago – at the Army Night Vision Lab. The failure to recognize the impact of personnel losses on the availability of skilled manpower to accomplish a critical technology mission is a substantial deviation from Military Value Criterion (4).

.

.

.

.

.

.

BRAC Military Value Criterion (5): The extent and timing of potential costs and savings, including the number of years, beginning with the date of completion of the closure or realignment, for the savings to exceed the costs.

BRAC Recommendation: The Relocation of the Army Night Vision Lab from Fort Belvoir VA to Aberdeen Proving Ground MD

Substantial Deviation: Incomplete Costs and Savings

The justification for the recommendation to realign Fort Belvoir, VA, by relocating and consolidating Sensor, Electronics, and Electronic Warfare Research, Development and Acquisition activities, including the Army Night Vision Lab, to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, reports a one-time cost of \$822.3M . There is no cost savings associated with the relocation of the Night Vision Lab from Fort Belvoir to Aberdeen, only costs. The Lab and Aberdeen Proving Ground are both in the Washington-Baltimore-Northern Virginia locality area, so there is no labor cost savings. In addition, the COBRA database understates replacement costs by failing to include Night Vision's lower dollar-value facilities and labs, and those established after FY03. As a result, the replacement costs for following NVESD facilities/labs, totaling nearly \$40M, were not included in the COBRA database:

Facility Name	Size	Replacement Cost (FY05\$)*
Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) Lab	2,150 Sq Ft	494,000
Countermines Systems Lab	5,200 Sq Ft	1,236,000
Humanitarian Demining Lab	10,000 Sq Ft	2,379,500
Distributed Sensor Integration Facility (DSIF)	1,000 Sq Ft	2,597,500
Human Test & Perception Lab	760 Sq Ft	961,800
Image Evaluation Facility	2,612 Sq Ft	2,324,260
Networking Facility	11,500 Sq Ft	8,638,097
High Bay Integration Facility/NV Device Repair Facility	8,200 Sq Ft	3,764,000
Building 380 SCIF	1,200 Sq Ft	462,000
Indoor Firing/Photometric Range	8,000 Sq Ft	4,100,000
SAP Facility	3,440 Sq Ft	941,200
DoD Smart Gate	2,713 Sq Ft	725,995
S&T Countermines Prototype Systems Lab	540 Sq Ft	639,200
Electronics & Glass Labs	1,000 Sq Ft	1,796,700
Imaging Technology Environmental Test Facility	500 Sq Ft	455,000
Laser Test Tunnel	2,000 Sq Ft	1,317,000
Molecular Beam Epitaxy (MBE) Development Lab	1,000 Sq. Ft	3,198,000
Optical Improvement Lab	2,000 Sq Ft	1,425,000
Processor Development Lab (PDL)	1,000 Sq Ft	932,452
Readout Integrated Circuit (ROIC) Lab	2,000 Sq Ft	825,000
X-Ray Diffraction Analytical Lab	400 Sq Ft	652,000
Totals	67,215 Sq Ft	\$39,864,704

*Replacement Cost includes basic construction, unique facility costs, and equipment not moving from the current location

Also, the BRAC recommendation and supporting COBRA database do not include the Night Vision Lab's ranges at Fort A.P. Hill, VA. The Lab has a 258.5 acre Laser Range, a 350 acre Drop Zone/Observation Range, a 78.25 acre Countermine Range it shares with the Joint Unexploded Ordnance Coordination Office (JUXOCO), and 5.35 acre Airborne Minefield Detection Test Range at Fort A.P. Hill. The facilities at APG do not meet these range requirements. The costs to establish new R&D ranges at APG are not included in the COBRA analysis. Construction, facilities and equipment would amount to nearly \$20M. The DoD recommendation also does not include a cost for maintaining dual capabilities during a transition.

**Estimated Cost (FY05 Dollars) to Reconstruct NVESD A.P. Hill Range Facilities
(Basic Construction & Unique Facility Costs/Equipment)**

Facility Name	Size (Sq Ft)	Construction	Facilities/Equipment	Total Cost
Airborne Minefield Detection Test Range (5.35 Acres)	360	\$82,800	\$527,606	\$610,406
Range 71A (Countermine/JUXOCO) (78.25 Acres)	24,000	\$5,520,000	\$1,570,000	\$7,090,000
Drop Zone Observation Range (3 Acre Compound/350 Acre Range)	17,700	\$4,071,000	\$2,180,000	\$6,251,000
Laser Range (258.5 Acres)	6,750	\$1,552,500	\$3,848,000	\$5,400,500
STD Subtotal	48,810	\$11,226,300	\$8,125,606	\$19,351,906

An R&D activity like the Night Vision Lab frequently follows a test-fix-test cycle and requires unencumbered access to highly instrumented ranges. If new ranges are not constructed at APG, and the Night Vision Lab must continue to test at Fort A.P. Hill, there are significant operational and opportunity costs. Fort A.P. Hill is approximately 60 miles from Fort Belvoir and the driving time in an automobile is slightly more than one hour. Aberdeen is approximately 160 miles from Fort A.P. Hill. The driving time is three hours under optimal conditions, but the trip is complicated by the need to transit two very congested metropolitan areas, Baltimore and Washington DC, that can add hours to the time required. Travel times for equipment transport vehicles can be double that of automobiles. Overnight stays will often replace day trips, and travel will consume time that could be better used for mission activities. Responsiveness will suffer.

The payback for this recommendation does not include lower dollar-value facilities and those established after FY03, nor does it include the range complexes that are an essential part of a R&D organization. Taken together, the reestablishment of these facilities would amount to an additional cost of nearly \$60M. There are no cost savings to be realized from a relocation of the Night Vision Lab to Aberdeen to start with. Failure to account for the additional costs which must be assumed is a substantial deviation from BRAC Criterion (5).

BRAC Selection Criterion (Other Considerations) (7): The ability of the infrastructure of both the existing and potential receiving communities to support forces, missions, and personnel.

BRAC Recommendation: The relocation of the Army Night Vision Lab From Fort Belvoir VA to Aberdeen Proving Ground MD

Substantial Deviation: An Erroneous Conclusion on the Ability of the Aberdeen Community Infrastructure to Support Families

The BRAC recommendation states that a review of community attributes revealed no significant issues regarding the infrastructure of communities when moving from Fort Belvoir to Aberdeen, MD. That is not the case. There is an error in the report regarding the quality of education in the Aberdeen area. When the correct information is considered, four local area attributes decline when moving from Fort Belvoir: Education, Employment, Safety and Transportation. Only Cost of Living improves. There is also an error in the GS Locality Pay assigned to Aberdeen. In fact, the Locality Pay is the same as that for Fort Belvoir and should have been 14.6%.

The recommendation states that Cost of Living and Education improve when moving to Aberdeen. The statement for Education is erroneous. As the attached document points out, the education information contains an incorrect entry for the Pupil/Teacher ratio. The actual value, as supported by the referenced document, is **15.65:1**, not the stated value of **1.2:1**.

The effect is shown in the following matrix which contains the same information fields as the original BRAC document, with the exception of capacity and enrollments:

	Aberdeen	Belvoir	Comments
Average Pupil/Teacher Ratio	1.2:1 15.65:1	15.6:1	After correction, about the same Belvoir slightly better
Avg. High School Graduation Rate (US Avg 67.3%)	80.5%	96.7%	Belvoir much better
Avg Composite SAT I Score (US Avg 1026)	992	1077	Belvoir better Aberdeen below US Avg 1026
Avg ACT Score (US AVG 20.8)	20	21	Belvoir better Aberdeen below US Avg 20.8
Available Graduate/PhD Programs	6	6	Same
Available Colleges and/or Universities	7	15	Belvoir much higher
Available Vocational and/or Technical Schools	12	2	Aberdeen much higher

BRAC Document 1645 states, “The pupil/teacher ratio, graduation rate, percentage of certified teachers and composite SAT I/ACT scores provide a relative quality indicator of education. This attribute also attempts to give communities credit for the potential intellectual capital they provide.” (The percentage of certified teachers was ultimately dropped from Criterion 7 consideration as described in the attachment.) Based on the four indicators, specifically the pupil/teacher ratio, graduation rate, and composite SAT I/ACT scores, and once the error in pupil/teacher ratio for Aberdeen is corrected, Ft. Belvoir scores better in all four categories than Aberdeen.

Fort Belvoir scores much higher than Aberdeen on the number of available colleges and universities. Aberdeen has more vocational and technical schools. However, these should not be considered as important to a highly educated workforce of scientists and engineers as the availability of colleges and universities for the education of their children.

The pupil/teacher ratio for Aberdeen, MD is incorrect by more than an order of magnitude. The error most likely drives the comparison for relocation from Fort Belvoir to Aberdeen to the incorrect conclusion that the quality of education improves. As detailed above, the Quality of Education at Ft. Belvoir is superior to that of Aberdeen.

The impact of this correction on the conclusion concerning the Aberdeen community infrastructure is significant. Correction of the Education error in the attribute evaluation means that only one attribute, Cost of Living, improves in a move from Fort Belvoir to Aberdeen. Four attributes, Education, Employment, Safety and Transportation, decline. This result calls into question the judgment in the BRAC Report that there are no significant issues regarding the community infrastructure when moving from Fort Belvoir to Aberdeen, MD.

It is unreasonable to expect that a highly-educated workforce will move to an area in which the quality of education is lower for their children, and the crime index, as reported in Document 1645, is 25% higher than that for the Fort Belvoir area. In addition, employment opportunities are important to a workforce that has a significant fraction of dual career couples. The unemployment rate in the Aberdeen area was 1.6% higher than for Fort Belvoir during the final year considered in the report, 2003. Aberdeen’s job growth rate for the same period was 1.6% below that of Fort Belvoir, below the national average and, in fact, negative (-.4%).

The conclusion that there are no significant issues related to community infrastructure is questionable at best. It is not a result of quantitative analysis but the product of judgment. DoD Policy Memorandum Two – BRAC 2005 Military Value Principles – dated October 11, 2004, provides the direction for the use of military judgment in deliberative processes. Although, strictly speaking, the conclusion in question may not be the product of military judgment, the comment on Quality of Life is worth noting:

Quality of Life: “The Department must provide a quality of life, including quality of work place that supports recruitment, learning, and training, and enhances retention.”

A relocation in which the workforce is expected to accept an overall decline in Quality of Life is unrealistic. The Quality of Life issue also affects the recruitment of new employees. The fact that four attributes, including Education and Safety/Crime, decline in a move from Fort Belvoir to Aberdeen, while only one improves, is evidence of an overall decline in the Quality of Life. The incorrect assertion that there are no significant issues related to community infrastructure is a substantial deviation from Criterion (7).

.

.

.

.

.

.

Education Assessment Related to BRAC Criterion (7) Aberdeen, MD Data Inaccurate

DOD Recommendation: Realign Ft. Belvoir, VA by relocating and consolidating Sensors, Electronics and Electronic Warfare Research, Development and Acquisition activities to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD. Reference 1: BRAC Report, Volume I, Part 2 of 2, Section 1, Detailed Recommendations, May 2005. Page, Army-12.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: When moving from Fort Belvoir to Aberdeen, MD, the following local area capabilities improve: Cost of living and Education. Reference 1. Page, Army -14. Per the graphical representation of the Criteria Seven Evaluation Tool, Education “Improves” in moving from Fort Belvoir to Aberdeen Proving Grounds. Reference 2: Document 1645 in the BRAC E-Library. Page, 154.

Key BRAC documents addressing education are:

- Reference 2: Document 1645 in the BRAC E-Library, Pages, 156 – 157 for Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD and Page 160 for Fort Belvoir, VA.
- Reference 3: Data Bases for US Dept of Defense BRAC 2005, Department of Army Responses for Aberdeen PG and Ft, Belvoir;
<http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/minutes/databases/Army/>, Question 1405 Community Education Facts and Question 1406 Community Education High School. (Aberdeen is averaged over 7 school districts. Fort Belvoir is averaged over 2 school districts.)
- Reference 4: Document 2983 in BRAC E-Library, BRAC 2005 Joint Process Action Team for Selection Criterion 7 Final Report, Attribute Four: Education, pages 14 – 17.

Inaccurate Data

The Average Pupil/Teacher Ratio of 1.2:1 for Aberdeen is incorrect as reported in Reference 2, Page 157. Using the Methodology of Reference 4 and the Data of Reference 3, the Weighted Average for the Pupil/Teacher Ratio for Aberdeen computes to be 15.65.

Effect of Incorrect Data on Comparison

The error in Pupil/Teacher Ratio for Aberdeen is over an order of magnitude, actually 13 times. Per Reference 2, pg 156: “ The pupil/teacher ratio, graduation rate, percentage of certified teachers and composite SAT I/ACT scores provide a relative quality indicator of education. This attribute also attempts to give communities credit for the potential intellectual capital they provide.” Certified Teachers was later dropped from Criterion 7 consideration per Reference 4. The numbers as reported for these criteria in Reference 2 are listed below for side-by-side comparison.

	Aberdeen	Belvoir	Comments
Average Pupil/Teacher Ratio	1.2:1 15.65:1	15.6:1	After correction, about the same Belvoir slightly better
Avg. High School Graduation Rate (US Avg 67.3%)	80.5%	96.7%	Belvoir much better

Avg Composite SAT I Score (US Avg 1026)	992	1077	Belvoir better Aberdeen below US Avg 1026
Avg ACT Score (US AVG 20.8)	20	21	Belvoir better Aberdeen below US Avg 20.8
Available Graduate/PhD Programs	6	6	Same
Available Colleges and/or Universities	7	15	Belvoir much higher
Available Vocational and/or Technical Schools	12	2	Aberdeen much higher

Therefore, based on the four indicators, specifically the pupil/teacher ratio, graduation rate, and composite SAT I/ACT scores, and once the error in pupil/teacher ratio for Aberdeen is corrected, **Ft. Belvoir scores better in all four categories than Aberdeen.**

Conclusion: As detailed above, the Quality of Education at Ft. Belvoir should be considered superior to that at Aberdeen.

.

.

.

.

.

Sterling, Cord (Warner)

From: Homer Rodriguez [mocpnmdswufamt@yahoo.com]
Sent: Friday, July 22, 2005 9:08 AM
To: Sterling, Cord (Warner)
Subject: Fw



UNIVERSITY DIPLOMAS

OBTAIN A PROSPEROUS FUTURE, MONEY-EARNING POWER, AND THE PRESTIGE THAT COMES WITH HAVING THE CAREER POSITION YOU'VE ALWAYS DREAMED OF. DIPLOMAS FROM PRESTIGIOUS NON-ACCREDITED UNIVERSITIES BASED ON YOUR PRESENT KNOWLEDGE AND LIFE EXPERIENCE

If you qualify, no required tests, classes, books or examinations.

Bachelors', Masters', MBA's, Doctorate & Ph.D. degrees available in your field.

CONFIDENTIALITY ASSURED

CALL NOW TO RECEIVE YOUR DIPLOMA WITHIN 2 WEEKS

1-206-984-0021

• CALL 24HRS, 7 DAYS A WEEK, INCLUDING SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

@ ?? ???? Niki Taylor rammstein

in 1805 Matrix

7/22/2005