

NOTE: This updated general circulation version of the Northeast-Midwest Institute's base closings report includes limited state-level data on Defense Department personnel and no state-by-state tables or listings about current defense facilities and major site closings from prior recommendations of the Base Realignment and Closure Commissions. The Institute offers a full report – complete with detailed state-level data on the full range of issues – to paying members of the Northeast-Midwest Congressional and Senate Coalitions and to states that contribute to the Northeast-Midwest Institute.

April 2005 Updated Summary Report on

Base Closings and Military Presence
in the Northeast-Midwest:

The Nation's Unguarded Region



Matt Kane
Northeast-Midwest Institute
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Updated Northeast-Midwest Institute Report

Unlike the May 2004 report, the summary April 2005 update to *Base Closings and Military Presence in the Northeast-Midwest* includes data for all 50 states regarding changes and ranks for the decline in active duty military and total Defense Department personnel from 1987 to 2002, and also information about military reserve and National Guard forces. The Northeast-Midwest accounts for a greater share of the nation's reserves and National Guard than its active duty military personnel. This revised April 2005 report analyzes the regional distribution of reserve and guard forces and also includes them in totals for Defense Department military personnel.

The Northeast-Midwest Institute report on *Base Closings and Military Presence in the Northeast-Midwest* – both the 2005 update and the original 2004 version – use Defense Department personnel data from September 30, 1987, and September 30, 2002, to measure the state and regional impacts of base realignment and closure (BRAC) decisions from 1988, 1991, 1993, and 1995. While the numbers are affected by actions aside from the BRAC rounds, they show the actual shifts in personnel over time and therefore offer the best information about staffing changes. These numbers allow for comparisons of actual personnel from before any decisions about realignments and closures to seven years after the 1995 decisions. By contrast, data from the Defense Department's Office Economic Adjustment on "1995 BRAC Commission Estimates of Job Gains and Losses" are based on expected outcomes only and fail to incorporate important changes that the 1995 Base Realignment and Closure Commission made to previous BRAC commission decisions about base closings.

Northeast-Midwest Institute *The Center for Regional Policy*

The Northeast-Midwest Institute is a Washington-based, private, non-profit, and non-partisan research organization dedicated to economic vitality, environmental quality, and regional equity for Northeast and Midwest states. Formed in the mid-1970s, it fulfills its mission by conducting research and analysis, developing and advancing innovative policy, providing evaluation of key federal programs, disseminating information, and highlighting sound economic and environmental technologies and practices.

The Institute is unique among policy centers because of its ties to Congress through the Northeast-Midwest Congressional and Senate Coalitions. Co-chaired by Sens. Susan Collins (R-ME) and Jack Reed (D-RI), and Reps. Steven LaTourette (R-OH) and Marty Meehan (D-MA), the bipartisan coalitions advance federal policies that enhance the region's economy and environment.

The states served by the Institute and Coalitions are Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

For more information about the Institute and its work, visit www.nemw.org.

Summary: The Regional Imbalance in the Nation's Military Presence

The Northeast and Midwest stand out as the nation's least guarded regions at a time when military concerns increasingly focus on homeland defense and as the U.S. Defense Department prepares to significantly reduce its installations on home soil. The 18 northeastern and midwestern states, which hold about 40 percent of the nation's population, account for only just more than 10 percent of the active duty military personnel located in the country. The region contains densely populated metropolitan areas, critical transportation and telecommunications infrastructure, key border crossings and ports for international trade, and the resources that produce more than 40 percent of the nation's annual economic output – yet together the 18 states of the Northeast-Midwest contain fewer active duty military personnel than Texas alone, or the state of California.

That regional imbalance in the military's national presence could grow worse if the burden for defense cutbacks in 2005 and beyond disproportionately falls on the Northeast-Midwest, as it has in past. From 1987 to 2002, when the Defense Department carried out four rounds of base closings and realignments, the number of active duty military personnel fell by 41 percent in the Northeast-Midwest, compared to 21 percent for the South and West. For reserve and National Guard forces, the region experienced a 37 percent drop, compared to 22 percent for the rest of the country. For civilian Defense Department employees, the decline in the Northeast-Midwest was 41 percent, compared to 34 percent elsewhere.

In May 2005, the Department of Defense will release recommendations for base closings and realignments designed to reduce redundancies, trim excess physical capacity, and yield major cost savings. The Defense Department estimates that its current 276 major U.S. installations exceed its infrastructure needs by 24 percent, using the 1989 ratio of personnel to physical plant. Based on the experience of base realignment and closure (BRAC) rounds in 1993 and 1995, the Defense Department anticipates that BRAC 2005 will yield a one-time savings of \$3 billion to \$5 billion by 2011 and then reoccurring, annual savings of \$5 billion to \$8 billion thereafter. Closings and realignments will affect all types of defense facilities, not just military bases.

This reduction in infrastructure costs could free up funds not only for Defense Department priorities but also for tax cuts or spending by other federal agencies. Very few Northeast-Midwest states benefit disproportionately from defense spending. The Northeast-Midwest region, which is estimated to contribute 44 percent of the federal taxes, accounts for just 25 percent of Defense Department spending in the United States, compared to 41 percent of the U.S. spending by all other federal agencies, according to fiscal 2003 data. Regional inequities in overall defense spending significantly and adversely affect the return on federal tax dollar for many northeastern and midwestern states.

The forthcoming base realignments and closings must be made in a way that recognizes regional inequities in defense capabilities and spending, addresses homeland defense concerns, and acknowledges that the military's presence is important to states and regions in this age of unconventional threats, especially terrorism. When it comes to homeland security, the military has only a minor presence in the vital Northeast-Midwest region, and, as the U.S. General Accounting Office has noted, the Defense Department's "force structure is not well tailored to perform domestic military missions." While it would make little sense to distribute military personnel throughout the country simply for the sake of geographical balance, it also would make little sense to further reduce the already small share of military personnel in the vulnerable Northeast-Midwest.

Low Military Presence in the Northeast-Midwest

Regional shares of active duty military personnel

The Northeast and Midwest account for a startlingly small share of the nation's active duty military personnel, even before decisions about U.S. base closings and realignments for 2005. The defense presence is skewed to the West and even more so to the South. The Northeast and Midwest experienced significantly steeper drops in active duty military personnel and total Defense Department personnel from the first round of base closings in 1988 to the present. (See Summary Table 1.) As fiscal 2003 opened (six months before troops were deployed to Iraq), only about one-tenth (10.9 percent) of all the active duty military personnel located in the United States

were based in the Northeast-Midwest, even though the region comprised almost two-fifths (39.6 percent) of the nation's population. (See data in full report.) The regional breakdown for active duty military – not including reserve and guard forces – is as follows:

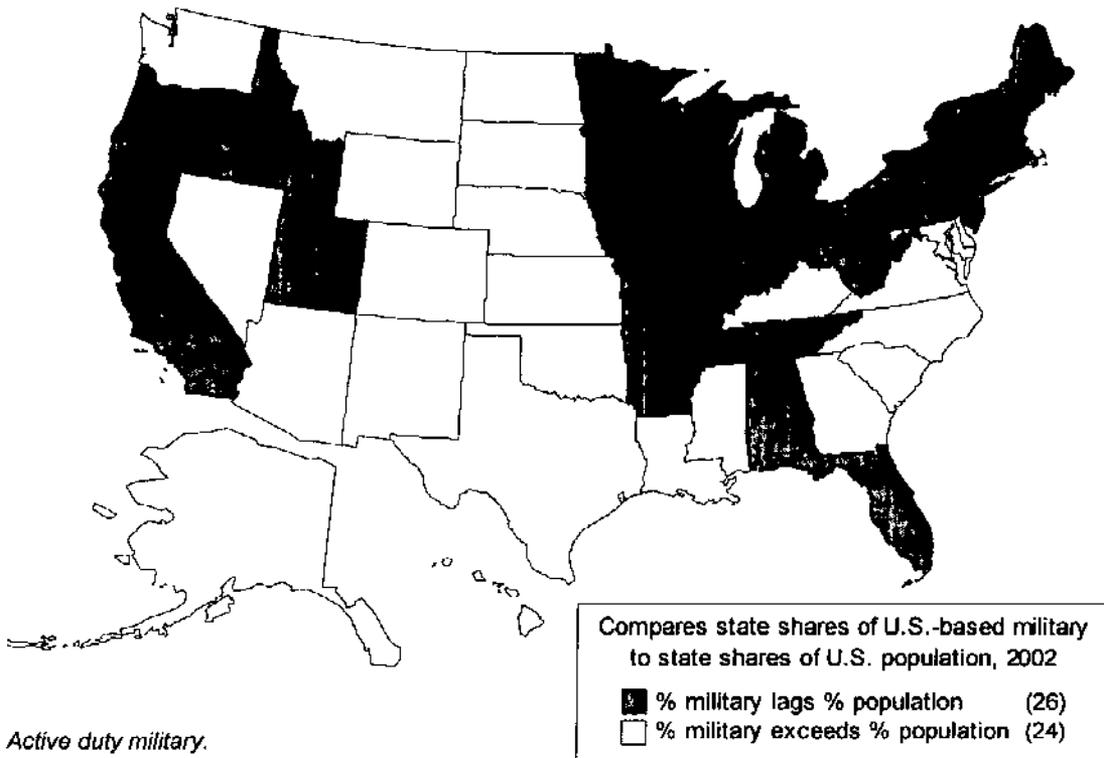
- Midwest – 3.4 percent of the active duty military personnel in the country and 18.6 percent of the population.
- Northeast – 7.4 percent of the active duty military and 21.0 percent of the population.
- South – 55.4 percent of the active duty military and 33.7 percent of the population.
- West – 33.7 percent of the active duty military and 26.7 percent of the population.

Defense Department data for levels as of September 2002 show 113,700 active duty military personnel located in the Northeast-Midwest, 578,800 in the South, and 352,600 in the West, with 123,900 in California alone. The Northeast-Midwest also lags behind the South and West for share of reserve and National Guard forces, at about one-third (34.8 percent) of the national total; share of civilian Defense Department personnel, at just more than one-quarter (26.0 percent); and share of overall Defense Department personnel, at just less than on-quarter (24.0 percent). (See Summary Tables 1 and 2 and data in full report.) Aside from military bases, some of the larger concentrations of civilian personnel in the Northeast-Midwest are found at Defense Department arsenals, weapons centers, and similar facilities where workers research, design, test, acquire, and produce weapons and equipment; military academies, colleges, and training facilities; supply depots and supply service centers; military hospitals and medical centers; defense logistics centers; and shipyards where naval vessels are maintained and produced.

Concentrations of active duty military personnel by state

Comparisons between state shares of U.S.-based active duty military personnel and state shares of the U.S. population indicate where the military are concentrated at present, prior to the BRAC 2005 decisions. The Northeast-Midwest includes only two of the 24 states where the share of active duty military exceeds the share of population. The two states are Delaware and Maryland. The other sixteen Northeast-Midwest states have relatively low concentrations of military personnel given the size of their populations. By contrast, the share of active duty military exceeds the share of population for 13 of 18 states in the West and nine of 14 states in the South. The Northeast-Midwest accounts for six of the top ten most populated states (NY, IL, PA, OH, MI, and NJ) but none of the ten states with the largest populations of active duty military personnel. (See data in full report.)

States where Share of Military Lags Share of Population



Active duty military.

Northeast-Midwest share of major defense installations

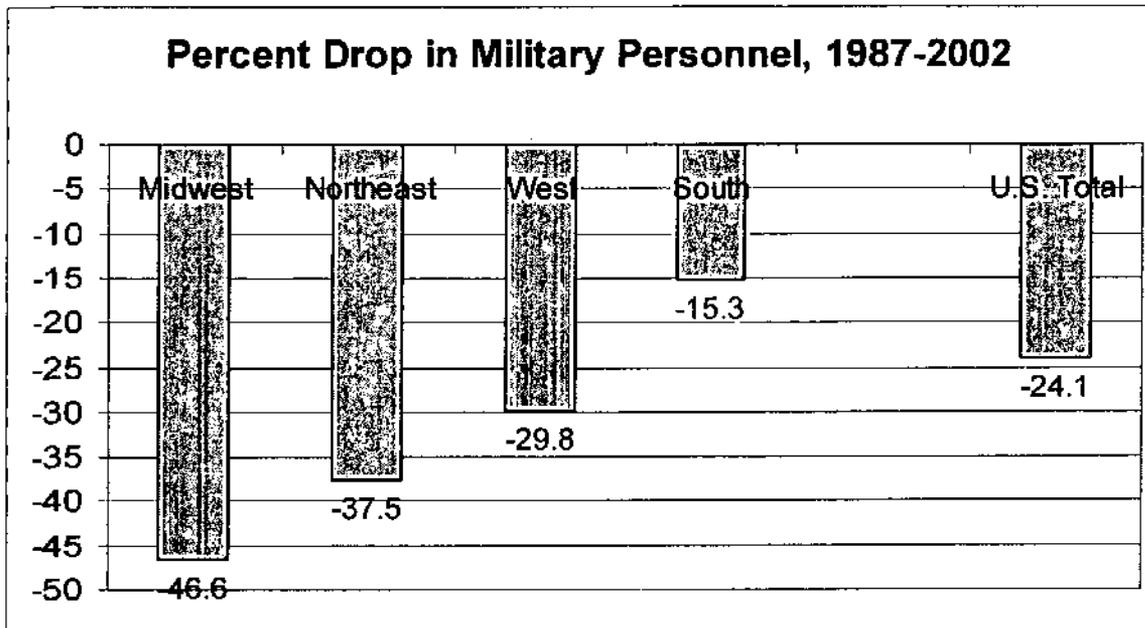
Not surprisingly, northeastern and midwestern states also account for a relatively small share of the major military bases located in the United States, according to the Defense Department's *Base Structure Report* for the start of fiscal 2003. For sites larger than ten acres and with plant replacement values of more than \$10 million, only 76 of the 300 installations with the largest number of personnel are located in the Northeast and Midwest. The region, therefore, is home to just one-fourth (25.3 percent) of the top 300 sites. (See data in full report.)

Disproportionate Cuts for the Northeast-Midwest, 1987-2002

The Defense Department significantly reduced the number personnel in the United States from 1987 to 2002, in part through decisions on base closings and realignments in 1988, 1991, 1993, and 1995. The Northeast-Midwest sustained a disproportionately high share of those reductions. Of the total decline in U.S.-based active duty military over the period, almost one-quarter of the cut (23.4 percent) occurred in the 18 northeastern and midwestern states, even though the region accounted for only about one-seventh (13.9 percent) of the nation's military personnel in 1987. For total U.S.-based Defense Department personnel, the Northeast-Midwest accounted for 37.7 percent of the drop from 1987 to 2002 but only 27.9 of the baseline 1987 level. More than half (52.8 percent) of the cuts in reserve and National Guard personnel from 1987 to 2002 occurred in the Northeast-Midwest region, which accounted for about two-fifths (39.8 percent) of the nation's 1987 reserve and guard. For Defense Department civilian employees, the region accounted for 28.3 percent of the personnel in 1987 but sustained 32.4 percent of the cuts through 2002. (See data in full report.)

Percentage cuts by region

Defense Department data show that the number of U.S.-based active duty military personnel nationwide dropped by 332,400, or 24.1 percent, from 1.377 million in September 1987 to 1.045 million in September 2002. Active duty military personnel in the Northeast-Midwest fell 40.6 percent over the period. The drops were steepest for the Midwest, where the number of military personnel fell by 46.6 percent from 67,000 to 35,800, and for the Northeast, where the number fell 37.5 percent from 124,400 to 77,800. In the Northeast's six New England states, the number of active duty military personnel fell 58.4 percent from 30,600 to 12,700. The percentage decline for the West, at 29.8, also exceeded the national rate. The South, however, experienced only a 15.3 percent drop. In terms of U.S.-based reserves and National Guard, the Northeast and Midwest experienced a 36.9 percent drop, compared to a 21.9 percent decline in the South and West. For civilian Defense Department personnel in the United States, the Northeast-Midwest saw a decline of 41.0 percent from 1987 to 2002, while the drop for the rest of the nation was 33.8 percent. And for Defense Department personnel overall, the totals declined 38.6 percent in the region and 24.7 percent elsewhere. (See Summary Tables 1 and 2 and data in full report.)



Active duty military.

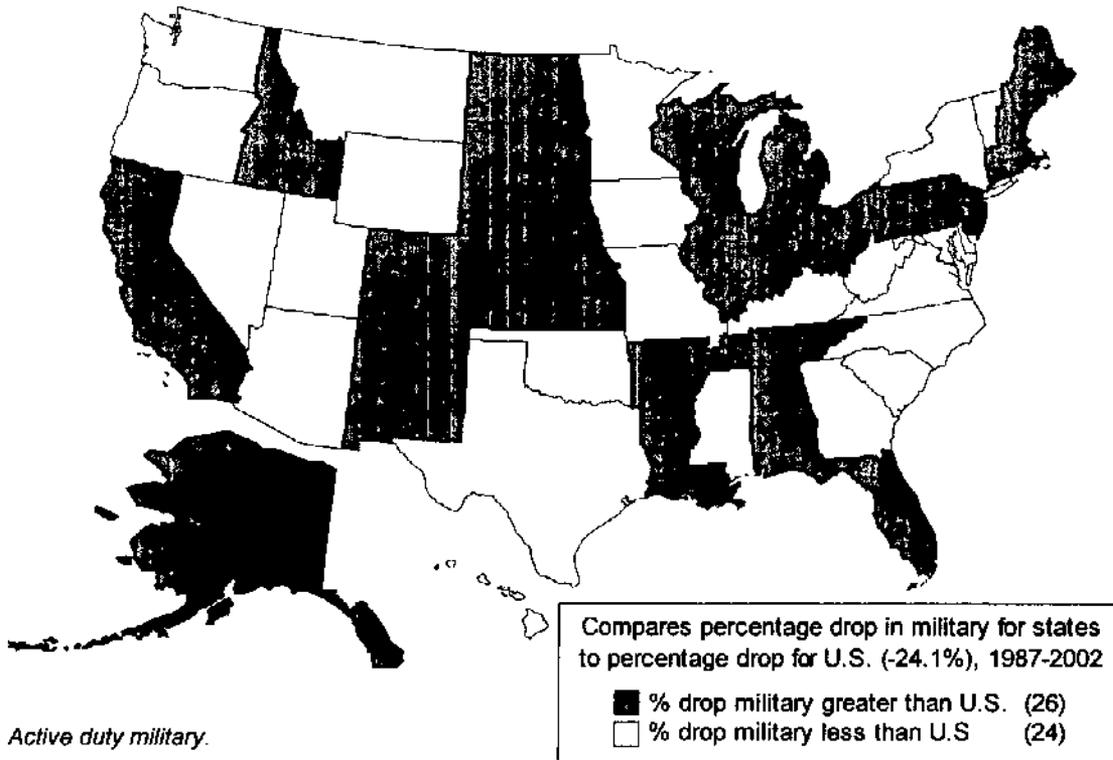
State declines

At the state level, nine Northeast-Midwest states and six others saw a drop of 40 percent or more in the active duty military personnel located within their borders from 1987 to 2002. Among those 15 states, the steepest declines affected New Hampshire, with a 92.1 percent drop of 3,800 military personnel to just 300; Michigan, with an 87.4 percent drop of 8,000 to 1,200; and Indiana, with an 84.1 percent drop of 5,500 to 1,000. In percentage terms, California ranked 15th behind nine Northeast-Midwest states for its 40.0 percent drop in active duty military personnel from 1987 to 2002, although California sustained the largest decline in number (down 82,500). (See Summary Table 1.)

States Where Active Duty Military Declined by 40 Percent or More Percent, 1987-2002					
	1987	2002	Change in	Percentage	Rank for
	Military	Military	Military	Change in	Percentage
			1987-2002	1987-2002	Decline
New Hampshire	4,143	326	-3,817	-92.1	1
Michigan	9,300	1,173	-8,127	-87.4	2
Indiana	6,543	1,041	-5,502	-84.1	3
Tennessee	10,549	2,554	-7,995	-75.8	4
Massachusetts	9,355	2,427	-6,928	-74.1	5
New Jersey	19,673	6,306	-13,367	-67.9	6
Maine	5,849	2,689	-3,160	-54.0	7
Pennsylvania	6,600	3,098	-3,502	-53.1	8
Alabama	23,825	11,354	-12,471	-52.3	9
Arkansas	9,793	4,855	-4,938	-50.4	10
South Dakota	6,744	3,350	-3,394	-50.3	11
Nebraska	13,498	7,793	-5,705	-42.3	12
Ohio	11,780	6,899	-4,881	-41.4	13
Connecticut	7,223	4,239	-2,984	-41.3	14
California	206,495	123,948	-82,547	-40.0	15

Nationwide, the percentage decline in active duty military personnel exceeded the U.S. mark of 24.1 percent for 26 states, including two-thirds (12) of the 18 northeastern and midwestern states. (See Summary Table 1.)

States where Percent Drop in Military Exceeded U.S. Rate



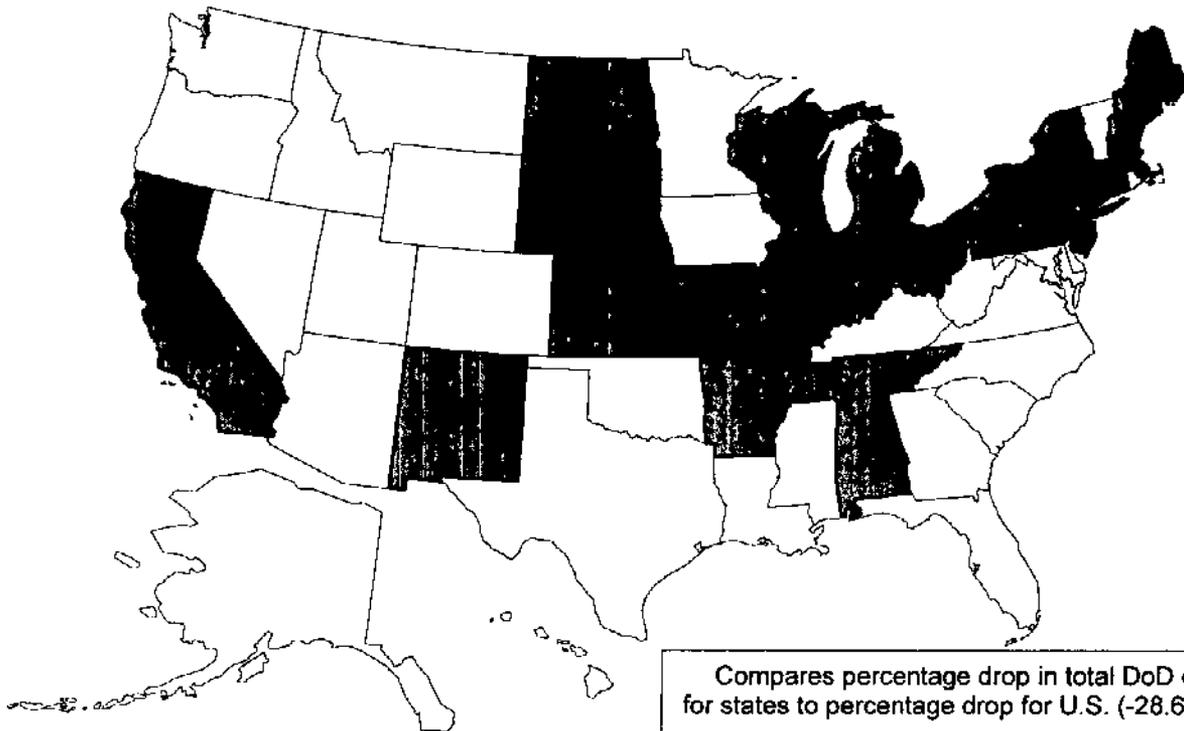
In terms of percentage declines for overall Defense Department personnel (active duty military, reserves and National Guard, and civilian), the Northeast-Midwest accounted for eight of the ten states that experienced the steepest drops from 1987 to 2002, and two of the next five. New Hampshire and New Jersey both experienced drops of more than 50 percent. For percentage change, California ranked seventh behind six Northeast-Midwest states for its 42.2 percent drop in total Defense Department personnel, although California sustained the largest decline in number (200,300). (See Summary Table 2.) In some cases, for states in the region and throughout the country, reductions in personnel may have resulted from a shift in workers from one state to defense facilities in nearby states.

States with the Steepest Percentage Declines in Overall Defense Department Personnel, 1987-2002

*Includes reserves,
National Guard, and
DoD civilian.*

	1987 Total DoD Personnel	2002 Total DoD Personnel	Change in Total DoD Personnel 1987-2002	Percent Change in Total DoD Personnel 1987-2002	Rank for Percentage Decline
New Hampshire	13,638	6,566	-7,072	-51.9	1
New Jersey	86,749	43,054	-43,695	-50.4	2
Michigan	70,378	35,738	-34,640	-49.2	3
Massachusetts	62,029	31,542	-30,487	-49.1	4
Pennsylvania	138,772	77,352	-61,420	-44.3	5
Indiana	60,335	34,134	-26,201	-43.4	6
California	474,802	274,471	-200,331	-42.2	7
New York	137,163	79,436	-57,727	-42.1	8
Maine	26,385	15,681	-10,704	-40.6	9
Connecticut	28,222	16,923	-11,299	-40.0	10
Tennessee	55,459	34,271	-21,188	-38.2	11
Alabama	97,415	61,389	-36,026	-37.0	12
Ohio	108,210	69,333	-38,877	-35.9	13
Illinois	114,881	75,413	-39,468	-34.4	14
Nebraska	30,251	19,917	-10,334	-34.2	15

States where Percent Drop in Total Defense Exceeded U.S. Rate



Compares percentage drop in total DoD employment for states to percentage drop for U.S. (-28.6%), 1987-2002

% drop total DoD greater than U.S. (22)
 % drop total DoD less than U.S. (28)

Major Base Closings from Previous BRAC Rounds

In keeping with recommendations from the Base Realignment and Closure Commissions for 1988, 1991, 1993, and 1995, the Defense Department closed about 450 installations in the United States and the territories, including 95 major facilities in the states and two in Guam. For seven of the 95 major closings in states – including three in the Northeast-Midwest – the use of the military facilities was shifted over to the reserves and National Guard.

The Northeast-Midwest accounted for 35 of the 95 major closings in the states, or more than one-third of the total, despite the region's smaller share of Defense Department personnel in 1987 (13.9 percent of the U.S.-based active duty military personnel and 27.9 percent of all Defense Department personnel). Major closings took place in 11 of the 18 northeastern and midwestern states, as well as eight of 18 western states and nine of 14 southern states. And the Northeast and Midwest accounted for seven of the 12 states that experienced three or more major closings during the prior BRAC rounds – PA (6), IL (5), NY (5), IN (4), MD (4), MA (3), and OH (3). (See data in full report.) California accounted for 24 of the 95 major closings from prior BRAC rounds.

The Defense Department estimates that the four previous BRAC rounds created a net savings to the federal government of \$29 billion through fiscal 2003 from all closures and realignments in the United States after accounting for associated expenditures, including environmental restoration costs. The department estimates reoccurring, annual savings of \$7 billion beyond fiscal 2003 through reduced operating costs and increased operating efficiencies.

In selecting major sites for closure in prior BRAC rounds, the Defense Department and the BRAC Commissions looked at the military value of the facilities compared to current needs and future plans for the armed forces, with an eye toward reducing redundancies and costs, increasing efficiencies, avoiding investment in deteriorating infrastructure, and consolidating technology and expertise in the case of research and design operations and medical centers. The deciding factors for many closings were issues common in the more densely populated areas of the Northeast-Midwest – land constraints, high costs, urban growth and the resulting encroachment upon the military's ability to maneuver in an area, and the likelihood that the Defense Department would receive significant revenues from the sale of a closed property. Many of the same factors will come into play for BRAC 2005.

BRAC 2005 Process and Criteria

BRAC Process

For BRAC 2005, the secretary of defense will release by May 16, 2005, a list of military installations recommended for reductions and closings based on force structure plans, infrastructure inventory, and specific criteria for the 2005 BRAC round. The list of proposed closings and realignments will go to the nine-member BRAC Commission, recently appointed by the president. The BRAC Commission will review the secretary's recommendations, hold public meetings to solicit input, change the secretary's recommendations if necessary, and submit its own recommendations to the president by September 2005. In the past, BRAC Commissions have adopted the vast majority of the secretary's recommendations. If the president approves the commission's 2005 recommendations, they become binding upon the Defense Department unless Congress enacts a joint resolution disapproving the full list of recommendations within 45 legislative days of submission by the president. If the president disapproves of the recommendations, the commission must revise its recommendations and resubmit them to the president by October 20, 2005, again for approval and implementation, barring disapproval from Congress.

BRAC Criteria and Homeland Defense Issues

Both the secretary of defense and the BRAC Commission will make decisions about base closings and realignments using criteria compiled by the Defense Department and reviewed by Congress. As with previous BRAC rounds, the primary emphasis for 2005 falls on criteria related to the military value of the installations. The 2005 BRAC criteria are very similar to criteria used in previous BRAC rounds but with an added emphasis on joint capabilities and utilization among the different components of the armed forces. The 2005 criteria contain a number of other differences, including mention of "staging areas for the use of the armed forces in homeland defense missions." Explicit mention of homeland defense in the criteria may be important to the Northeast-Midwest region, which accounts for only about 15 percent of the nation's land but holds about 40 percent of the

nation's people and includes many potential targets for terrorism, as demonstrated by the horrific attacks on New York City on September 11, 2001.

Some have criticized the Defense Department's existing force structure plans for not adequately addressing homeland security threats and domestic military missions, although the department has made adjustments and expects to make more as part of its 2005 Quadrennial Defense Review. In January 2004, U.S. Senator Kay Bailey Hutchinson (R-TX) called on the Defense Department to alter its 2005 BRAC criteria in light of domestic military concerns, saying in a letter to the Pentagon that the Department of Defense "should also consider how closing or [realigning] installations affects our homeland security. The current... criteria, very similar to that proposed in previous BRAC rounds, do not fully reflect the security issues our country faces in the wake of September 11, 2001. Our nation is not dealing with the same threats we were in 1995 and therefore we must develop new strategies to insure the military does not close a base only to later realize its costly mistake."

Final Criteria

The final BRAC 2005 criteria are listed below. The first four items relate to the issue of military value and are weighted more heavily, while the last four recognize other considerations.

1. The current and future mission capabilities and the impact on operational readiness of the Department of Defense's total force, including the impact on the joint warfighting, training, and readiness.
2. The availability and condition of land, facilities, and associated airspace (including training areas suitable for maneuver by ground, naval, or air forces throughout a diversity of climate and terrain areas and staging areas for the use of the armed forces in homeland defense missions) at both existing and potential receiving locations.
3. The ability to accommodate contingency, mobilization, and future total force requirements at both existing and potential receiving locations to support operations and training.
4. The cost of operations and the manpower implications.
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.
6. The economic impact on existing communities in the vicinity of military installations.
7. The ability of both the existing and potential receiving communities' infrastructure to support forces, missions, and personnel.
8. The environmental impact, including the impact of costs related to potential environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities.

Conclusion: Avoid Cuts in the Military for the Northeast-Midwest

The Defense Department and the 2005 BRAC Commission should steer clear of base closings and deep cuts in military personnel for the Northeast-Midwest region in 2005 and beyond. The Northeast and Midwest have sustained steep reductions in Defense Department personnel through the four rounds of base closings and realignments since 1987, with the number of active duty military in the region dropping 41 percent over the period, compared to only 21 percent for the rest of the country. More than half the drop in reserve and National Guard forces since 1987 happened in the Northeast-Midwest region. Now as the nation prepares for another round of closings and realignments, the Northeast-Midwest accounts for just more than 10 percent of the U.S.-based active duty military personnel, although the region holds almost 40 percent of the nation's population and accounts for more than 40 percent of its annual economic output. The region accounts for less than a quarter of all Defense Department employment in the United States. With increased attention to the military's role in defending the homeland and responding to terrorist threats, it is clear that the Northeast-Midwest region needs a strong military presence. BRAC 2005 must not further erode the limited defense presence now in the region.

Data Sources and Notes

Defense Department Personnel: The data in this report regarding active duty military and civilian Defense Department personnel are as of September 30, 2002 and 1987, and they come from *Distribution of Personnel by State and Selected Location (M02)*, produced by the Defense Department's Directorate for Information Operations and Reports. U.S. levels exclude personnel in Puerto Rico and the territories, as well as those afloat or in foreign countries. In some cases, especially those pertaining to metropolitan areas, military departments may report personnel by parent installation or assigned location rather than their operating location. Different branches of the armed forces may differ in their reporting practices for personnel in transit or transition, as well as personnel on temporary duty.

Data on reserves and National Guard also are for personnel levels as of September 30, 2002 and 1987, and they come from *Atlas/Data Abstract for the United States and Selected Areas* (fiscal years 1987 and 2002) produced by the Defense Department's Directorate for Information Operations and Reports. The atlas/data abstract also includes numbers for active duty military and civilian Defense Department personnel, which are comparable to the data found in *Distribution of Personnel by State and Selected Location (M02)*.

Population and Federal Spending: State and regional population data, used to identify concentrations of military personnel, are estimates from late 2004 by the U.S. Census Bureau for state populations as of July 1, 2002. Data on shares of Defense Department and other federal spending for fiscal 2003 also come from the Census Bureau.

Major Military Installations: Data regarding current major military installations are for the Defense Department's physical plant as of October 1, 2002, and they come from *Base Structure Report (A Summary of DoD's Real Property Inventory): Fiscal Year 2003 Baseline*, produced by the Office of the Deputy Undersecretary of Defense (Installations & Environment). The *Base Structure Report* catalogs sites of more than ten acres in size and with plant replacement values of more than \$10 million. The Defense Department compiles personnel counts for this inventory report from a variety of sources and includes in them both military and civilian personnel of the Defense Department, as well as personnel authorized for a site but not employed by the Defense Department. The tallies of personnel in the inventory differ significantly from those found in the Defense Department's report on *Distribution of Personnel by State and Selected Location* and its *Atlas/Data Abstract for the United States and Selected Areas*. (See data in full report.) The Northeast-Midwest Institute used the inventory data on personnel in order to identify 300 major installations from those listed in the *Base Structure Report*.

Previous Base Closings: Data on closings from previous BRAC rounds come from the Defense Department's *Report Required by Section 2912 of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, as amended through the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003*, March 2004. That Defense Department report does not identify the criteria used to designate base closings as major, however the report does describe major bases as ones "sited on large installations that provide the variety of support functions [that] forces need."

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Summary Table 1. Levels, Changes, and Ranks for U.S.-based Active Duty Military, 1987-2002

Northeast-Midwest Institute, April 2005

State or Region	Active Duty Military ¹ 1987	Percent of Active Duty Military 1987	Active Duty Military ¹ 2002	Percent of Active Duty Military 2002	Change in Active Duty Military 1987-2002	Percent Change in Act. Duty Military 1987-2002	Rank for Percent Drop in Act. Duty Military
New England							
Connecticut	7,223	0.5	4,239	0.4	-2,984	-41.3	14
Maine	5,849	0.4	2,689	0.3	-3,160	-54.0	7
Massachusetts	9,355	0.7	2,427	0.2	-6,928	-74.1	5
New Hampshire	4,143	0.3	326	0.0	-3,817	-92.1	1
Rhode Island	3,941	0.3	2,974	0.3	-967	-24.5	26
Vermont	68	0.0	61	0.0	-7	-10.3	41
Total	30,579	2.2	12,716	1.2	-17,863	-58.4	
Mid-Atlantic							
Delaware	4,818	0.3	3,899	0.4	-919	-19.1	33
Maryland	35,726	2.6	30,928	3.0	-4,798	-13.4	37
New Jersey	19,673	1.4	6,306	0.6	-13,367	-67.9	6
New York	27,040	2.0	20,882	2.0	-6,158	-22.8	29
Pennsylvania	6,600	0.5	3,098	0.3	-3,502	-53.1	8
Total	93,857	6.8	65,113	6.2	-28,744	-30.6	
Midwest							
Illinois	37,250	2.7	25,036	2.4	-12,214	-32.8	19
Indiana	6,543	0.5	1,041	0.1	-5,502	-84.1	3
Iowa	380	0.0	447	0.0	67	17.6	NA
Michigan	9,300	0.7	1,173	0.1	-8,127	-87.4	2
Minnesota	901	0.1	702	0.1	-199	-22.1	30
Ohio	11,780	0.9	6,899	0.7	-4,881	-41.4	13
Wisconsin	884	0.1	532	0.1	-352	-39.8	16
Total	67,038	4.9	35,830	3.4	-31,208	-46.6	
South							
Alabama	23,825	1.7	11,354	1.1	-12,471	-52.3	9
Arkansas	9,793	0.7	4,855	0.5	-4,938	-50.4	10
District of Columbia	13,048	0.9	12,767	1.2	-281	-2.2	Not rated
Florida	75,713	5.5	55,815	5.3	-19,898	-26.3	25
Georgia	62,909	4.6	64,392	6.2	1,483	2.4	NA
Kentucky	39,196	2.8	34,081	3.3	-5,115	-13.0	38
Louisiana	25,249	1.8	16,541	1.6	-8,708	-34.5	17
Mississippi	17,470	1.3	14,005	1.3	-3,465	-19.8	32
North Carolina	94,786	6.9	94,296	9.0	-490	-0.5	46
Oklahoma	30,786	2.2	23,664	2.3	-7,122	-23.1	28
South Carolina	44,629	3.2	37,943	3.6	-6,686	-15.0	35
Tennessee	10,549	0.8	2,554	0.2	-7,995	-75.8	4
Texas	135,071	9.8	115,100	11.0	-19,971	-14.8	36
Virginia	99,950	7.3	90,851	8.7	-9,099	-9.1	44
West Virginia	420	0.0	558	0.1	138	32.9	NA
Total	683,394	49.6	578,776	55.4	-104,618	-15.3	

Summary Table 1. Levels, Changes, and Ranks for U.S.-based Active Duty Military, 1987-2002

Northeast-Midwest Institute, April 2005

State or Region	Active Duty Military ¹ 1987	Percent of Active Duty Military 1987	Active Duty Military ¹ 2002	Percent of Active Duty Military 2002	Change in Active Duty Military 1987-2002	Percent Change in Act. Duty Military 1987-2002	Rank for Percent Drop in Act. Duty Military
West							
Alaska	22,127	1.6	15,906	1.5	-6,221	-28.1	23
Arizona	24,880	1.8	22,448	2.1	-2,432	-9.8	43
California	206,495	15.0	123,948	11.9	-82,547	-40.0	15
Colorado	42,709	3.1	29,733	2.8	-12,976	-30.4	22
Hawaii	45,396	3.3	34,608	3.3	-10,788	-23.8	27
Idaho	5,877	0.4	4,251	0.4	-1,626	-27.7	24
Kansas	23,127	1.7	15,819	1.5	-7,308	-31.6	21
Missouri	15,691	1.1	16,119	1.5	428	2.7	NA
Montana	4,018	0.3	3,512	0.3	-506	-12.6	39
Nebraska	13,498	1.0	7,793	0.7	-5,705	-42.3	12
Nevada	9,955	0.7	8,461	0.8	-1,494	-15.0	34
New Mexico	16,567	1.2	11,254	1.1	-5,313	-32.1	20
North Dakota	11,245	0.8	7,465	0.7	-3,780	-33.6	18
Oregon	760	0.1	705	0.1	-55	-7.2	45
South Dakota	6,744	0.5	3,350	0.3	-3,394	-50.3	11
Utah	6,044	0.4	5,447	0.5	-597	-9.9	42
Washington	43,289	3.1	38,521	3.7	-4,768	-11.0	40
Wyoming	4,141	0.3	3,292	0.3	-849	-20.5	31
Total	502,563	36.5	352,632	33.7	-149,931	-29.8	
Northeast	124,436	9.0	77,829	7.4	-46,607	-37.5	
Midwest	67,038	4.9	35,830	3.4	-31,208	-46.6	
Northeast and Midwest	191,474	13.9	113,659	10.9	-77,815	-40.6	
South	683,394	49.6	578,776	55.4	-104,618	-15.3	
West	502,563	36.5	352,632	33.7	-149,931	-29.8	
South and West	1,185,957	86.1	931,408	89.1	-254,549	-21.5	
U.S. Total²	1,377,431	100.0	1,045,067	100.0	-332,364	-24.1	

¹Counts Defense Department active duty military personnel in the United States as of September 30. The personnel data do not include individuals in the reserves or National Guard, or personnel afloat. In some cases, especially those pertaining to metropolitan areas, military departments may report personnel by parent installation or assigned location rather than their operating location. Different departments of the armed forces may differ in their reporting practices for personnel in transit or transition, as well as personnel on temporary duty.

²U.S. totals exclude foreign-based personnel, as well as personnel in Puerto Rico and the territories. The District of Columbia is included in the South.

Source: Northeast-Midwest Institute calculations based on data from the Department of Defense, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, *Distribution of Personnel by State and Selected Location (M02)*, September 30, 1987, and September 30, 2002.

Summary Table 2. Levels, Changes, and Ranks for Total U.S.-based Defense Department Personnel, 1987-2002

Northeast-Midwest Institute, April 2005

State or Region	Total ¹ 1987	Percent of Total 1987	Total ¹ 2002	Percent of Total 2002	Change in Total 1987-2002	Percent Change in Total 1987-2002	Rank for Percent Drop in Total
New England							
Connecticut	28,222	0.7	16,923	0.6	-11,299	-40.0	10
Maine	26,385	0.7	15,681	0.6	-10,704	-40.6	9
Massachusetts	62,029	1.6	31,542	1.1	-30,487	-49.1	4
New Hampshire	13,638	0.3	6,566	0.2	-7,072	-51.9	1
Rhode Island	17,824	0.5	13,057	0.5	-4,767	-26.7	26
Vermont	6,857	0.2	5,358	0.2	-1,499	-21.9	35
Total	154,955	3.9	89,127	3.2	-65,828	-42.5	
Mid-Atlantic							
Delaware	15,096	0.4	11,452	0.4	-3,644	-24.1	28
Maryland	114,040	2.9	88,458	3.1	-25,582	-22.4	34
New Jersey	86,749	2.2	43,054	1.5	-43,695	-50.4	2
New York	137,163	3.5	79,436	2.8	-57,727	-42.1	8
Pennsylvania	138,772	3.5	77,352	2.8	-61,420	-44.3	5
Total	491,820	12.5	299,752	10.7	-192,068	-39.1	
Midwest							
Illinois	114,881	2.9	75,413	2.7	-39,468	-34.4	14
Indiana	60,335	1.5	34,134	1.2	-26,201	-43.4	6
Iowa	23,195	0.6	17,749	0.6	-5,446	-23.5	32
Michigan	70,378	1.8	35,738	1.3	-34,640	-49.2	3
Minnesota	36,346	0.9	26,084	0.9	-10,262	-28.2	23
Ohio	108,210	2.8	69,333	2.5	-38,877	-35.9	13
Wisconsin	37,105	0.9	26,184	0.9	-10,921	-29.4	20
Total	450,450	11.4	284,635	10.1	-165,815	-36.8	
South							
Alabama	97,415	2.5	61,389	2.2	-36,026	-37.0	12
Arkansas	37,183	0.9	24,717	0.9	-12,466	-33.5	16
District of Columbia	42,533	1.1	37,161	1.3	-5,372	-12.6	Not rated
Florida	171,235	4.4	135,050	4.8	-36,185	-21.1	36
Georgia	145,239	3.7	134,517	4.8	-10,722	-7.4	48
Kentucky	78,485	2.0	59,696	2.1	-18,789	-23.9	29
Louisiana	66,986	1.7	51,138	1.8	-15,848	-23.7	31
Mississippi	54,463	1.4	43,801	1.6	-10,662	-19.6	40
North Carolina	149,690	3.8	142,801	5.1	-6,889	-4.6	50
Oklahoma	91,781	2.3	65,992	2.3	-25,789	-28.1	24
South Carolina	98,576	2.5	71,382	2.5	-27,194	-27.6	25
Tennessee	55,459	1.4	34,271	1.2	-21,188	-38.2	11
Texas	291,776	7.4	232,020	8.3	-59,756	-20.5	38
Virginia	254,097	6.5	206,827	7.4	-47,270	-18.6	42
West Virginia	15,517	0.4	13,326	0.5	-2,191	-14.1	46
Total	1,650,435	42.0	1,314,088	46.7	-336,347	-20.4	

Summary Table 2. Levels, Changes, and Ranks for Total U.S.-based Defense Department Personnel, 1987-2002

Northeast-Midwest Institute, April 2005

State or Region	Total ¹ 1987	Percent of Total 1987	Total ¹ 2002	Percent of Total 2002	Change in Total 1987-2002	Percent Change in Total 1987-2002	Rank for Percent Drop in Total
West							
Alaska	33,819	0.9	25,815	0.9	-8,004	-23.7	30
Arizona	56,106	1.4	48,667	1.7	-7,439	-13.3	47
California	474,802	12.1	274,471	9.8	-200,331	-42.2	7
Colorado	76,871	2.0	60,752	2.2	-16,119	-21.0	37
Hawaii	78,504	2.0	62,597	2.2	-15,907	-20.3	39
Idaho	15,196	0.4	12,592	0.4	-2,604	-17.1	43
Kansas	52,281	1.3	36,899	1.3	-15,382	-29.4	21
Missouri	77,230	2.0	52,823	1.9	-24,407	-31.6	18
Montana	13,192	0.3	10,724	0.4	-2,468	-18.7	41
Nebraska	30,251	0.8	19,917	0.7	-10,334	-34.2	15
Nevada	18,203	0.5	17,129	0.6	-1,074	-5.9	49
New Mexico	37,813	1.0	25,918	0.9	-11,895	-31.5	19
North Dakota	20,588	0.5	14,688	0.5	-5,900	-28.7	22
Oregon	23,545	0.6	18,243	0.6	-5,302	-22.5	33
South Dakota	15,568	0.4	10,430	0.4	-5,138	-33.0	17
Utah	45,202	1.1	33,680	1.2	-11,522	-25.5	27
Washington	108,179	2.7	90,276	3.2	-17,903	-16.5	44
Wyoming	9,254	0.2	7,731	0.3	-1,523	-16.5	45
Total	1,186,604	30.2	823,352	29.3	-363,252	-30.6	
Northeast	646,775	16.4	388,879	13.8	-257,896	-39.9	
Midwest	450,450	11.4	284,635	10.1	-165,815	-36.8	
Northeast and Midwest	1,097,225	27.9	673,514	24.0	-423,711	-38.6	
South	1,650,435	42.0	1,314,088	46.7	-336,347	-20.4	
West	1,186,604	30.2	823,352	29.3	-363,252	-30.6	
South and West	2,837,039	72.1	2,137,440	76.0	-699,599	-24.7	

¹Counts the Defense Department personnel in the United States for active duty military, reserve and National Guard forces, and civilian employees as of September 30.

²U.S. totals exclude foreign-based personnel, as well as personnel in Puerto Rico and the territories. The District of Columbia is included in the South.

Source: Northeast-Midwest Institute calculations based on data for active duty military and Defense Department civilian employees from the Department of Defense, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, *Distribution of Personnel by State and Selected Location (M02)*, September 30, 1987, and September 30, 2002, and based on data for reserves and National Guard from Department of Defense, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, *Atlas/Data Abstract for the United States and Selected Areas*, fiscal years 1987 and 2002.

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VETERANS' AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON HEALTH
CHAIRMAN

May 2, 2005

CONGRESSMAN ROB SIMMONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
SECOND DISTRICT, CONNECTICUT

The Honorable James V. Hansen
BRAC Commission
Polk Building, Suites 600 and 625
2521 South Clark Street
Arlington, VA 22202

Dear Representative Hansen:

Jim:

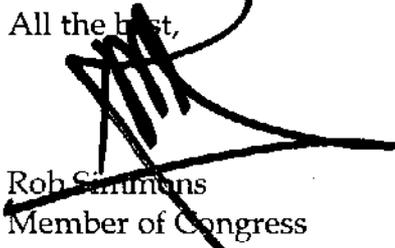
I would like to bring to your attention the enclosed report of the Northeast-Midwest Institute, "Base Closings and Military Presence in the Northeast-Midwest: The Nation's Unguarded Region." The report highlights the terrorism hazard of additional base closures in the Northeast-Midwest region of the United States. I urge you to duly consider the military value of bases to homeland security as you prepare your Base Realignment and Closure Commission recommendations to the president.

Over the last four rounds of base closings, the Northeast-Midwest region has sustained deep personnel and infrastructure reductions that have created a military void in the nation's region most vulnerable to terrorism. Although it holds almost 40 percent of the nation's population and accounts for more than 40 percent of its annual economic output, the Northeast-Midwest region has just ten percent of the U.S.-based active duty military personnel. Population centers and industrial hubs, we know, are the most likely target of future terrorist attacks.

Since 1987, the Northeast-Midwest has lost 41 percent of its active duty military compared with just 21 percent for the rest of the country. Additional cuts in the region would further erode our military's ability to respond to terrorist attacks. Lessons from the April 2005 "TOPOFF 3" exercise, which simulated terrorist incidents originating in New London, Connecticut - home of Submarine Base New London - indicate the homeland security value of proximate military facilities.

The BRAC 2005 criteria require you to weigh heavily the military value of bases considered for closure and realignment. As a Subcommittee Chairman of the Homeland Security Committee and a Vice Subcommittee Chairman on the Armed Services Committee, I frequently consider the value of bases to the security of the urban, industrialized Northeast-Midwest region in this age of catastrophic terrorism. I urge you to do the same as you execute your BRAC responsibilities.

All the best,


Rob Simmons
Member of Congress
Second District, Connecticut

Thanks for serving on the BRAC Commission.

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(860) 886-0139

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON HEALTH
CHAIRMAN

May 2, 2005

CONGRESSMAN ROB SIMMONS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SECOND DISTRICT, CONNECTICUT

Admiral Harold W. Gehman (Ret.)
BRAC Commission
Polk Building, Suites 600 and 625
2521 South Clark Street
Arlington, VA 22202

Dear Admiral Gehman:

I would like to bring to your attention the enclosed report of the Northeast-Midwest Institute, "Base Closings and Military Presence in the Northeast-Midwest: The Nation's Unguarded Region." The report highlights the terrorism hazard of additional base closures in the Northeast-Midwest region of the United States. I urge you to duly consider the military value of bases to homeland security as you prepare your Base Realignment and Closure Commission recommendations to the president.

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All the best,


Rob Simmons
Member of Congress
Second District, Connecticut

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MARITIME TRANSPORTATION
VETERANS' AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON HEALTH
CHAIRMAN

May 2, 2005

CONGRESSMAN ROB SIMMONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
SECOND DISTRICT, CONNECTICUT

BG Sue Ellen Turner (Ret.)
BRAC Commission
Polk Building, Suites 600 and 625
2521 South Clark Street
Arlington, VA 22202

Dear General Turner:

I would like to bring to your attention the enclosed report of the Northeast-Midwest Institute, "Base Closings and Military Presence in the Northeast-Midwest: The Nation's Unguarded Region." The report highlights the terrorism hazard of additional base closures in the Northeast-Midwest region of the United States. I urge you to duly consider the military value of bases to homeland security as you prepare your Base Realignment and Closure Commission recommendations to the president.

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All Best,


Rob Simmons
Member of Congress
Second District, Connecticut

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CHAIRMAN

May 2, 2005

CONGRESSMAN ROB SIMMONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
SECOND DISTRICT, CONNECTICUT

General Lloyd Newton (Ret.)
BRAC Commission
Polk Building, Suites 600 and 625
2521 South Clark Street
Arlington, VA 22202

Dear General Newton:

Fig:

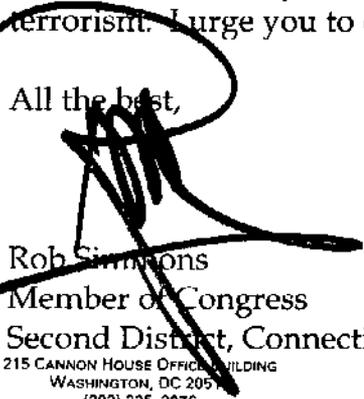
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All the best,


Rob Simmons
Member of Congress
Second District, Connecticut
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that you are sewing
on the BRAC Commission*

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON HIGHWAYS AND TRANSIT
SUBCOMMITTEE ON COAST GUARD AND
MARITIME TRANSPORTATION
VETERANS' AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON HEALTH
CHAIRMAN

May 2, 2005

CONGRESSMAN ROB SIMMONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
SECOND DISTRICT, CONNECTICUT

The Honorable Samuel K. Skinner
BRAC Commission
Polk Building, Suites 600 and 625
2521 South Clark Street
Arlington, VA 22202

Dear Secretary Skinner:

Sam:

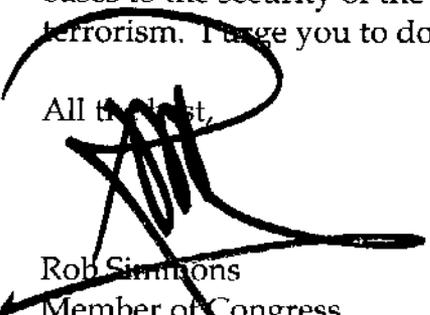
I would like to bring to your attention the enclosed report of the Northeast-Midwest Institute, "Base Closings and Military Presence in the Northeast-Midwest: The Nation's Unguarded Region." The report highlights the terrorism hazard of additional base closures in the Northeast-Midwest region of the United States. I urge you to duly consider the military value of bases to homeland security as you prepare your Base Realignment and Closure Commission recommendations to the president.

Over the last four rounds of base closings, the Northeast-Midwest region has sustained deep personnel and infrastructure reductions that have created a military void in the nation's region most vulnerable to terrorism. Although it holds almost 40 percent of the nation's population and accounts for more than 40 percent of its annual economic output, the Northeast-Midwest region has just ten percent of the U.S.-based active duty military personnel. Population centers and industrial hubs, we know, are the most likely target of future terrorist attacks.

Since 1987, the Northeast-Midwest has lost 41 percent of its active duty military compared with just 21 percent for the rest of the country. Additional cuts in the region would further erode our military's ability to respond to terrorist attacks. Lessons from the April 2005 "TOPOFF 3" exercise, which simulated terrorist incidents originating in New London, Connecticut - home of Submarine Base New London - indicate the homeland security value of proximate military facilities.

The BRAC 2005 criteria require you to weigh heavily the military value of bases considered for closure and realignment. As a Subcommittee Chairman of the Homeland Security Committee and a Vice Subcommittee Chairman on the Armed Services Committee, I frequently consider the value of bases to the security of the urban, industrialized Northeast-Midwest region in this age of catastrophic terrorism. I urge you to do the same as you execute your BRAC responsibilities.

All the best,


Rob Simmons
Member of Congress
Second District, Connecticut

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MARITIME TRANSPORTATION
VETERANS' AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON HEALTH
CHAIRMAN

May 2, 2005

CONGRESSMAN ROB SIMMONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
SECOND DISTRICT, CONNECTICUT

General James T. Hill (Ret.)
BRAC Commission
Polk Building, Suites 600 and 625
2521 South Clark Street
Arlington, VA 22202

Dear General Hill:

Jim:

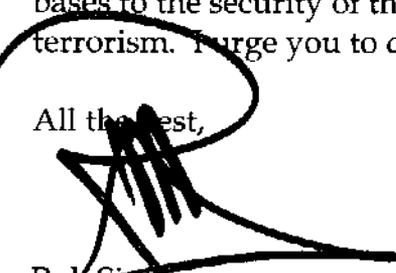
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All the best,


Rob Simmons
Member of Congress
Second District, Connecticut

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PUBLIC SECURITY CAUCUS
CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS FOR WOMEN'S ISSUES

May 2, 2005

The Honorable Philip Coyle
BRAC Commission
Polk Building, Suites 600 and 625
2521 South Clark Street
Arlington, VA 22202

Dear Secretary Coyle:

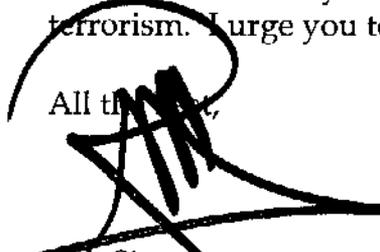
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All this


Rob Simmons
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CONGRESSMAN ROB SIMMONS
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