



# APPENDIX B

## TERMS AND DEFINITIONS USED IN THE 2005 BRAC PROCESS

### 20-YEAR NET PRESENT VALUE (SEE NET PRESENT VALUE)

---

#### ACCOUNT

---

The Department of Defense Base Closure Account 2005 established by section 2906A of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-510), as amended. The legislation authorizing the 2005 BRAC round also authorized the use of this specialized account, which was designed by Congress to ensure that BRAC-related revenues are used only to pay for BRAC-related expenditures, and not other ordinary governmental or DoD expenditures. (source: *Base Closure Law*, Section 2910(1))

#### ACTION

---

The activities necessary to implement final and approved recommendations of the Commission to close or realign military installations. Actions can include the acquisition of such land, the construction of such replacement facilities, the performance of such activities, and the conduct of such advance planning and design as may be required to transfer functions from a military installation being closed or realigned to another military installation. An “action” is also frequently referred to as a “BRAC action” or “Final Action.” (source: *Base Closure Law*, Section 2905(a)A)

#### ANNUAL SAVINGS/ANNUAL RECURRING SAVINGS

---

Savings that are expected to occur annually after the costs of implementing a BRAC action have been offset by savings. Sometimes these savings take the form of additional resources that can be spent on other priorities, and other times they are in the form of future cost avoidances. (source: *Government Accountability Office*, GAO-05-785, *Military Bases*)

#### BASE CLOSURE LAW

---

The provisions of Title II of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (Pub. L. 100-526, 102 Stat.2623, 10 U.S.C. S 2687 note) or the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Pub. L. 100-526, Part A of Title XXIX of 104 Stat. 1808, 10 U.S.C. S 2687 note). (source: *Department of Defense*, [http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/definitions\\_brac2005.html](http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/definitions_brac2005.html))

#### BASE CLOSURE EXECUTIVE GROUP (BCEG)

---

The Secretary of the Air Force chartered the Base Closure Executive Group to advise and assist him in developing BRAC recommendations. The BCEG comprised 12 senior military and civilian executives. (source: *Department of Defense*, May 13, 2005, *BRAC Report*)

#### BRAC

---

“BRAC” is an acronym that stands for “Base Realignment and Closure.” It refers to the process the Department of Defense (DoD) has used to reorganize its installation infrastructure to more efficiently and effectively support its force structure, increase operational readiness and facilitate new ways of doing business. BRAC is also frequently used colloquially to refer to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission as the “BRAC Commission,” even though the Commission’s

initials are technically “DBCRC.” Thus, “BRAC” by itself refers to the DoD part of the base closure process, but “BRAC Commission” refers to the independent Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.  
(source: 2005 Commission; Department of Defense, [http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/definitions\\_brac2005.html](http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/definitions_brac2005.html))

---

## BRAC REPORT

---

The Final Report to the President containing the Commission’s findings and conclusions, based on a review and analysis of the Secretary of Defense recommendations. Unless the BRAC Report is rejected by either the President or Congress on an all-or-nothing basis, the Commission’s final recommendations contained within the Report become law. (source: *Base Closure Law*)

---

## CANDIDATE RECOMMENDATION

---

A scenario that a joint cross-service group or military department has formally analyzed against all eight selection criteria and which it recommends to the Infrastructure Steering Group and Infrastructure Executive Council respectively for approval by the Secretary of Defense. A joint cross-service group candidate recommendation must be approved by the Infrastructure Steering Group, the Infrastructure Executive Council, and the Secretary of Defense before it becomes a DoD recommendation. A military department candidate recommendation must be approved by the Infrastructure Executive Council and the Secretary of Defense before it becomes a DoD recommendation. (source: *Department of Defense*, <http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/scenario-tracker/scenario-tracker.html>)

---

## CERCLA

---

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, also known as the Superfund, is the legal framework for the identification, restoration, and transfer of contaminated property. In 1986, CERCLA was revised to require federal agencies to comply with CERCLA in the same manner as everyone else. This amendment also included certain standards that must be met prior to the transfer of federal property. In 1992, CERCLA was amended to clarify that property could be transferred when a remedial action is in place and operating pursuant to an approved remedial design. This allows the transfer prior to complete remediation of contamination. (source: *2005 BRAC Commission*)

---

## CERFA

---

The Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act, which became law in October 1992, amends the statutory language of CERCLA Section 120(h) which deals with the transfer of federal property. CERFA contains provisions for the expedited identification and transfers of uncontaminated parcels at closing bases while long-term cleanup of contaminated parcels continues. (source: *2005 BRAC Commission*)

---

## CERTIFIED DATA

---

P.L. 101-510, section 2903 (c)(5), requires specified DoD personnel to certify to the best of their knowledge and belief that information provided to the Secretary of Defense or the 2005 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission concerning the realignment or closure of a military installation is accurate and complete. (source: *Department of Defense*, [http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/definitions\\_brac2005.html](http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/definitions_brac2005.html))

---

## CHANGES AS A PERCENT OF EMPLOYMENT (SEE ALSO TOTAL ECONOMIC IMPACT)

---

The result of dividing total job changes by economic area employment. The resulting calculation is a quantitative measure of how much a region’s job or employment base will be affected by a particular BRAC action. (source: *2005 Commission*)

---

## CLEAN AIR ACT

---

The Clean Air Act refers to statutes and federal regulations upon which the nation’s air pollution control program is based. The program is carried out by the Environmental Protection Agency and state regulatory programs. The program is based primarily on the 1970 version of the Act. The most recent comprehensive amendments were made in 1990. (source: *1995 Commission Report*)

## CLOSE/CLOSURE

---

A BRAC action in which all missions or activities of a certain installation have ceased or have been relocated. All personnel positions (military, civilian, and contractor) will either be eliminated or relocated, except for personnel required for caretaking, conducting any ongoing environmental cleanup and disposal of the base, or remaining in authorized enclaves. (source: *Department of Defense*, [http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/definitions\\_brac2005.html](http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/definitions_brac2005.html))

## CLOSE, EXCEPT

---

The vast majority of the missions at an installation will cease or be relocated. Almost all military, civilian, and contractor personnel jobs will be either eliminated or relocated. All but a small portion of the base will be declared excess, and the property disposed. The small portion retained will often be facilities in an enclave for use by the reserve components, or a specialized facility that is expensive and/or difficult to rebuild elsewhere. Generally, active component management of the base will cease. Outlying, unmanned ranges or training areas retained for reserve component use do not count against the small portion retained. Closure (missions ceasing or relocating) and property disposal are separate actions under Public Law 101-510. (source: *1995 Commission Report*)

## COBRA

---

An acronym for the Cost of Base Realignment Actions model, which is an analytical tool for estimating the costs and savings associated with the execution of a realignment or closure action. COBRA provides a consistent and auditable method of evaluating and comparing different courses of proposed actions in terms of the resulting economic impacts for those costs and savings measured in the model. The model calculates the one-time costs, annual recurring costs/savings, return on investment, and 20-year net present value of each action. (source: *1995 Commission Report and COBRA Users Manual*)

## COBRA APPLICATION

---

This is the actual software (computer program) which processes data and performs “COBRA runs,” or data analysis. (source: *2005 Commission*)

## COMMISSION

---

The independent Commission established by section 2902 of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, as amended (P.L. 101-510). The formal name of the Commission is the “Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission” (DBCRC). However, it is common for the DBCRC to be referred to colloquially as the “BRAC Commission.” Commissions are usually specified further by the year in which they operated and issued their final recommendations. Thus, the 2005 BRAC Commission had nine Commissioners, while the 1991, 1993, and 1995 Commissions had eight Commissioners, and the 1988 Commission had twelve. (source: *Base Closure Law; 2005 Commission*)

## COMMUNITY PREFERENCE

---

Section 2914(b)(2) of BRAC requires the Secretary of Defense to consider any notice received from a local government in the vicinity of a military installation that the local government would approve of the closure or realignment of the installation. (Department of Defense, [http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/definitions\\_brac2005.html](http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/definitions_brac2005.html))

## CONGRESSIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEES

---

The Committees and Subcommittees on Armed Services and Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, which authorize and appropriate funding for the Department of Defense. (*Base Closure Statute; 2005 Commission*)

## COUNTIES

---

The legal districts into which a state is divided. These districts may include geographic areas such as cities, boroughs, or municipalities. (source: *2005 Commission*)

## DATA CERTIFICATION

---

Section 2903 (c)(5) of the base closure law requires specified DoD personnel to certify to the best of their knowledge and belief that information provided to the Secretary of Defense or the 2005 Commission concerning the realignment or closure of a military installation is accurate and complete.

(source: Department of Defense, [http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/definitions\\_brac2005.html](http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/definitions_brac2005.html))

## DISESTABLISH

---

Term used to describe a planned action which eliminates missions, units, or activities. Fighter wings are inactivated, and/or a mission at a base is terminated. In some cases, a “disestablished” mission does not directly translate into lost jobs for a community because the personnel are simply reassigned to new or different missions at the same installation. (source: Department of Defense; 1995 Commission Report)

## ECONOMIC AREA

---

An area or region of influence assigned to each installation for BRAC 2005. DoD used the Office of Management and Budget’s definitions for Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), Micropolitan Statistical Areas (MISAs), or Metropolitan Division as its economic areas in BRAC 2005. (source: 1995 Commission Report; 2005 Commission)

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

---

The EDA, which is a part of the Department of Commerce, is authorized to provide economic development grants to help communities implement their economic development plans. The EDA’s grants and technical assistance are particularly important for communities which have experienced a base closure or significant realignment. (source: 1995 Commission Report)

## EMPLOYMENT

---

Total employment (total number of jobs, both part-time and full-time jobs) in the economic area in calendar year 2002, the latest year available when the BRAC 2005 Economic Impact Tool was developed. Employment data are compiled by the Department of Commerce’s Bureau of Economic Analysis. (source: 2005 Commission)

## ENCLAVE

---

A smaller section of a military installation that remains intact after part is closed or realigned and that will continue with its current role and functions subject to specific modifications. (source: 1995 Commission Report)

## FORCE STRUCTURE/FORCE STRUCTURE PLAN

---

Numbers, size, and composition of the units that make up the U.S. defense forces; e.g., divisions, ships, air wings, aircraft, tanks. (source: Department of Defense, [http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/definitions\\_brac2005.html](http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/definitions_brac2005.html))

## GAIN, RECEIVING BASE

---

A base which receives additional missions, units, or activities that are being relocated from a closing or realigning base. In cases where the base is both gaining and losing missions, the base is a gainer or receiving base if it will experience a total net increase of military and civilian personnel. (source: Department of Defense; 1995 Commission Report)

## INACTIVATE, MOTHBALL, LAYAWAY

---

Terms used when retention of facilities and real estate at a closing or realigning base is necessary to meet the future mobilization, surge, or contingency needs of the Department of Defense. Bases, or portions of bases, that are considered mothballed will not be excessed and disposed. It is possible they could be leased for interim economic uses. Congress sharply limited the ability of the Department to inactivate bases during the 2005 BRAC round. (source: Department of Defense; 1995 Commission Report; 2005 Commission)

## IN CIV

---

The number of civilian personnel authorizations relocating into the installation from another economic area. (source: *Department of Defense, May 13, 2005, BRAC Report*)

## IN MIL

---

The number of military personnel authorizations relocating into the installation from another economic area. (source: *Department of Defense, May 13, 2005, BRAC Report*)

## INDIRECT CHANGES

---

The sum of estimated indirect and induced job changes in the community associated with the change in total direct jobs.

- Indirect job changes are the net gain or loss of local non-government jobs supporting installation material, service, and infrastructure needs, such as local motor pool parts distributors or base operations support (BOS) contractors.
- Induced job changes are the net addition or loss of local non-government jobs in industries that provide goods or services to the households of direct or indirect installation employees. Examples are local grocery stores, retail stores, and restaurants.

(source: *Department of Defense, May 13, 2005, BRAC Report*)

## INFRASTRUCTURE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (IEC)

---

One of two senior groups established by the Secretary of Defense to oversee and operate the BRAC 2005 process. The Infrastructure Executive Council, chaired by the Deputy Secretary of Defense, and composed of the Secretaries of the Military Departments and their Chiefs of Services, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (or USD (AT&L)), was the policy-making and oversight body for the entire DoD portion of the BRAC 2005 process.

(source: *Department of Defense, [http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/definitions\\_brac2005.html](http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/definitions_brac2005.html)*)

## INFRASTRUCTURE STEERING GROUP (ISG)

---

The subordinate of two senior groups established by the Secretary of Defense to oversee and operate the DoD portion of the BRAC 2005 process. The Infrastructure Steering Group, chaired by the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (i.e., USD (AT&L)), and composed of the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Military Department Assistant Secretaries for installations and environment (I&E), the Service Vice Chiefs, and the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Installations & Environment (i.e., DUSD (I&E)), oversaw joint cross-service analyses of common business-oriented functions and ensured the integration of that process with the Military Department and Defense Agency specific analyses of all other functions. (source: *Department of Defense, [http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/definitions\\_brac2005.html](http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/definitions_brac2005.html)*)

## INSTALLATION, (AKA FACILITY OR BASE)

---

A military base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, including leased space, that is controlled by, or primarily supports, DoD's activities. (Source: *Base Closure Law*)

## JOINT PROCESS ACTION TEAM (JPAT)

---

An entity created by the Department of Defense to assist the Department with the 2005 BRAC process. The Department established four Joint Process Action Teams (JPATs). Each JPAT (named for the selection criterion on which it worked) was tasked to develop procedures, analytical tools, and databases to facilitate a common analytical approach to the four nonmilitary value selection criteria. JPAT 5 focused on the Cost of Base Realignment Actions (COBRA) model and was chaired by the Army. JPAT 6, Economic Impact, was chaired by the Office of the Secretary of Defense; JPAT 7, Community Infrastructure Impact, was chaired by the Air Force; and JPAT 8, Environmental Impact, was chaired by the Navy. (source: *Department of Defense, May 13, 2005, BRAC Report*)

## LOSING INSTALLATION

---

An installation from which missions, units, or activities would cease or be relocated pursuant to a closure or realignment recommendation. An installation can be a losing installation for one recommendation and a receiving installation for a different recommendation. (source: Government Accountability Office, GAO-05-785 Military Bases)

## METROPOLITAN DIVISION

---

A Metropolitan Division, in general, is smaller than a metropolitan statistical area (MSA). A Metropolitan Division is a portion of an MSA whose core population is at least 2.5 million, which has been subdivided to form smaller groupings of counties. In the latest redefinition round (November 2004), OMB identified 29 Metropolitan Divisions in the United States and Puerto Rico. (source: 2005 Commission)

## METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA)

---

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), under the White House, develops standards that define metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas (MSAs and MISAs) for the purpose of collecting demographic and economic data, based on a combination of population density and commuter patterns. The basic components of these areas are counties or county-equivalents, such as cities, municipalities, or townships. (source: 2005 Commission)

An MSA must have at least one urban area with at least 50,000 people, plus adjacent counties that have strong social and economic integration with the core, as measured by commuting patterns. In the latest redefinition round (November 2004), OMB identified 369 MSAs in the United States and Puerto Rico. (source: 2005 Commission)

## MICROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MISA)

---

An MISA has a definition similar to that of an MSA except that it has a smaller urban area as its core (population of 10,000 to 50,000 people). In the latest redefinition round (November 2004), OMB identified 578 MISAs in the United States and Puerto Rico. (source: 2005 Commission)

## MILITARY DEPARTMENTS

---

The Military Departments are the Department of the Army, Department of the Navy, which includes the Marine Corps, and Department of the Air Force.

(source: Department of Defense, [http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/definitions\\_brac2005.html](http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/definitions_brac2005.html))

## MILITARY VALUE

---

Referring to one or more of the first four BRAC selection criteria, which are collectively referred to as the military value criteria and are expected to receive priority consideration in the analytical process that results in recommendations for the closure or realignment of military installations within the United States. (source: Government Accountability Office, GAO-05-785, Military Bases)

## NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (NEPA) ANALYSIS

---

An analysis conducted to evaluate an installation's disposal decisions in terms of the environmental impact. The NEPA analysis is useful to the community's planning efforts and the installation's property disposal decisions. It is used to support DoD decisions on transferring property for community reuse.

(source: Department of Defense, [http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/definitions\\_brac2005.html](http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/definitions_brac2005.html))

## NET GAIN/(LOSS) CIV

---

The net change in the number of civilian personnel authorizations by installation. (source: Department of Defense, May 13, 2005, BRAC Report)

## NET GAIN/(LOSS) MIL

---

The net change in the number of military personnel authorizations by installation. (source: *Department of Defense, May 13, 2005, BRAC Report*)

## NET MISSION CONTRACTORS, AKA NON-GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL

---

The net change in the number of non-government employees who perform one or more of the military missions on the installation, and whose work tasks are virtually identical to those of government civilian employees or military personnel, expressed in full-time equivalents. (source: *Department of Defense, May 13, 2005, BRAC Report*)

## NET PRESENT VALUE (20-YEAR)

---

The present value of future costs of a scenario, discounted at the appropriate rate, minus the present value of future savings from the scenario over a 20-year planning period. In the context of BRAC, net present value is taking into account the time value of money in calculating the value of future cost and savings. (source: *Government Accountability Office, GAO-05-785, Military Bases*)

## OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT

---

The OEA is an agency within the DoD that is in charge of helping communities plan for base closure and realignments. The Office also provides planning grants to impacted communities. (source: *1995 Commission Report*)

## ONE-TIME COST

---

Nonrecurring cost to implement BRAC recommendations. (source: *1995 Commission Report*)

## OUT CIV

---

The number of civilian personnel authorizations that are either eliminated or relocated from the installation to a new location outside of their current economic area. Relocations within the same economic area do not constitute a BRAC economic impact. (source: *Department of Defense, May 13, 2005, BRAC Report*)

## OUT MIL

---

The number of military personnel authorizations that are either eliminated or relocated from the installation to a new location outside of their current economic area. Relocations within the same economic area do not constitute a BRAC economic impact. (source: *Department of Defense, May 13, 2005, BRAC Report*)

## PAYBACK PERIOD

---

The time required for cumulative estimated savings to exceed the cumulative estimated costs incurred in net present value terms as a result of implementing BRAC actions. (source: *Government Accountability Office, GAO-05-785, Military Bases*)

## RCRA

---

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act was passed in 1976 and amended in 1984. RCRA provides cradle-to-grave control of hazardous waste by imposing management requirements on the military as generators and transporters of hazardous wastes and owners and operators of treatment, storage, and disposal facilities. The RCRA covers federal and private sites, and applies mainly to active facilities. The military can perform environmental cleanup under the Corrective Action portion of RCRA. (source: *1995 Commission Report*)

## REALIGNMENT

---

An action that both reduces and relocates functions and military/civilian personnel positions, but does not include a reduction in force resulting from workload adjustments, reduced personnel or funding levels, or skill imbalances. Only a

portion of the base may be excessed and the property disposed, with realignment (missions ceasing or relocating) and property disposal being separate actions under Public Law 101-510. In cases where the base is both gaining and losing missions, the base is being realigned if it will experience a net reduction of DoD military and/or civilian personnel. In such situations, it is possible that no property will be excessed. (source: *Base Closure Law; Department of Defense*, <http://www.hqda.army.mil/acsimweb/brac/definition.htm>)

---

## RECEIVING INSTALLATION

---

An installation to which missions, units, or activities would be relocated pursuant to a closure or realignment recommendation. An installation can be a receiving installation for one recommendation and a losing installation for a different recommendation. (source: *Government Accountability Office, GAO-05-785, Military Bases*)

---

## REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (OR LOCAL REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY)

---

In the case of an installation to be closed or realigned under the base closure law, the term “redevelopment authority” means an entity (including an entity established by a State or local government) recognized by the Secretary of Defense as the entity responsible for developing the redevelopment plan with respect to the installation or for directing the implementation of such plan. (source: *Department of Defense*, [http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/definitions\\_brac2005.html](http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/definitions_brac2005.html))

---

## REDEVELOPMENT PLAN

---

In the case of an installation to be closed or realigned under the base closure law, the term “redevelopment plan” means a plan that (A) is agreed to by the local redevelopment authority with respect to the installation and (B) provides for the reuse or redevelopment of the real property and personal property of the installation that is available for such reuse and redevelopment as a result of the closure or realignment of the installation. (source: [http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/definitions\\_brac2005.html](http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/definitions_brac2005.html))

---

## REDIRECT

---

A recommendation from the Secretary of Defense, or a decision of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, to change a base closure or realignment decision made by a prior Commission. The term is generally used when the receiver installation is changed. There are no “redirect” actions to be taken by the 2005 BRAC Commission because all prior BRAC Commission final recommendations have already been implemented. (source: *1995 Commission Report*)

---

## RED TEAM

---

In the latter stages of the DoD portion of its BRAC analysis, the Department engaged a small group of executive-level former government officials to provide additional advice. Called the “Red Team,” this group was asked to provide an independent assessment of candidate recommendations. The Red Team met with each Military Department and JCSG. It reviewed candidate recommendations, report drafts, and supporting materials. The team’s insights, according to DoD, provided valuable feedback and suggestions for improving the quality of the candidate recommendation packages that the Secretary ultimately approved and sent to the Commission for review. (source: *Department of Defense*; [http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/minutes/brac\\_red\\_team.html](http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/minutes/brac_red_team.html))

---

## RELOCATE

---

The term used to describe the movement of missions, units or activities from a closing or realigning base to another base. Units or missions do not realign from a closing or a realigning base to another base, they relocate. (source: *Department of Defense*, <http://www.hqda.army.mil/acsimweb/brac/definition.htm>)

---

## SCENARIO TRACKING TOOL

---

The Scenario Tracking Tool was used by DoD during the Infrastructure Steering Group’s (ISG’s) de-confliction process. For this purpose, a *scenario* was defined as “a proposal that has been declared for formal analysis by a Military Department/JCSG deliberative body.” The content of a scenario was the same as the content of a proposal. The only difference is that it had

been declared for analysis by a deliberative body. Once declared, a scenario was registered at the ISG by inputting it into the “ISG BRAC Scenario Tracking Tool,” which is capable of showing all scenarios, as well as those that eventually became candidate recommendations. A *candidate recommendation* was defined as “a scenario that a JCSG or Military Department has formally analyzed against all eight selection criteria and which it recommended to the ISG and IEC respectively for SecDef approval. A JCSG candidate recommendation must be approved by the ISG, IEC, and SecDef before it becomes a recommendation. A Military Department candidate recommendation must be approved by the IEC and SecDef before it becomes a recommendation.”

A final DoD *recommendation* was defined as “a candidate recommendation approved by the SecDef.” The Commission has been tasked by Congress to review each DoD recommendation to see if it complied with, or substantially deviated from, the eight selection criteria. (source: Department of Defense, <http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/scenario-tracker/scenario-tracker.html>)

## SECRETARY

---

The Secretary of Defense. (source: Base Closure Law)

## SURGE

---

A term incorporated in one of the military value selection criteria for the 2005 BRAC round: “the ability to accommodate contingency, mobilization, surge, and future total force requirements.” The term is not otherwise defined, and application of the term can vary by specific operational or support categories. (source: Government Accountability Office, GAO-05-785, *Military Bases*)

## TOTAL DIRECT CHANGES

---

The actual net changes in number of military, civilian, and non-government personnel authorizations by installation. (source: Department of Defense, May 13, 2005, *BRAC Report*)

## TOTAL ECONOMIC IMPACT (SEE ALSO INDIRECT CHANGE AND CHANGE AS A PERCENT OF EMPLOYMENT)

---

An aggregation of economic effects or impact of a BRAC action on a particular installation. It includes both direct and indirect job changes, expressed as a percent of the total employment in the economic area. (source: Department of Defense, May 13, 2005, *BRAC Report*)

## TOTAL JOB CHANGES

---

The sum of the total direct and indirect changes entries. (source: Department of Defense, May 13, 2005, *BRAC Report*)

## TRANSFORMATION

---

According to the Department’s April 2003 Transformation Planning Guidance document, transformation is “a process that shapes the changing nature of military competition and cooperation through new combinations of concepts, capabilities, people and organizations that exploit our nation’s advantages and protect against our asymmetric vulnerabilities to sustain our strategic position, which helps underpin peace and stability in the world.” (source: Department of Defense, [http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/definitions\\_brac2005.html](http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/definitions_brac2005.html))

## UNITED STATES

---

The entire Nation, which includes 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and any other territory or possession of the United States. (source: Department of Defense, [http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/definitions\\_brac2005.html](http://www.defenselink.mil/brac/definitions_brac2005.html))